

Star 113188 (218)
**We seized town,
say MNR rebels**

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican guerillas claim to have seized a northern district capital and ambushed an army-escorted convoy in the south, killing almost 40 soldiers, including seven Tanzanians.

The MNR claimed it had seized Murrupula, a district capital in northern province of Nam-pula. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

Maputo award for Palme

Star 3/3/88 The Star's Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — Mrs Lisbet Palme, widow of assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Mr Olof Palme, received on his behalf Mozambique's highest award this week.

The Eduardo Mondlane Order (First Class) was awarded to Mr Palme by the Mozambican parliament.

Sweden is one of the main supporters of Mozambique's Frelimo government.

Mr Chissano described Mr Palme as "a fighter for the cause of peace, freedom, equality and progress for all nations and peoples".

THE ABC cinema in Lichinga, the provincial capital of Mozambique's most isolated province, Niassa, shows rather bad Soviet, Czechoslovakian and Cuban movies in between the frequent power cuts and the antiquated projector breaking down yet again.

One Soviet film, subtitled in Portuguese, is of a truck driver who rapes and murders two young girls and deposits their naked bodies on a garden dump.

As he shoves their clothes into a furnace, the audience rises in protest: it is hard to imagine a worse crime in Lichinga than burning clothes. Landlocked and bordered by Malawi and Tanzania, Niassa is heavily dependent for essential supplies on a rail line which is constantly sabotaged by Renamo and it is a long time since new clothes have got to Lichinga.

Nakedness is second only to hunger among the curses which the war has brought to Niassa.

The rains came late this year, but when they did they transformed the countryside into a luxuriant Garden of Eden — a chilling setting for a ting for a famine.

With a population of half a million in a fertile land area larger than England, the province has immense agricultural potential — "but the war has brought massive hunger", says Julio Almoco N'chala, the governor of Niassa and first secretary of Frelimo in the province.

Some 90 000 people in Niassa — almost 20 percent of the population — have been displaced by the war, and are entirely dependent on food handouts. But most of the peasant farmers have attempted to continue production in the face of incredible odds.

When the rains came in February, it meant little to the villagers of Namanica, 50 kilometres from Lichinga, whose seeds were stolen by the rebels when they attacked their village in December. They had nothing to plant.

Yet the roadsides between Lichinga and Metangula, a medium-sized village on Lake Niassa, are lined with maize and pumpkin fields. Burnt out huts — the beacons of the war zone — are dotted in between.

"There is no food in stock — almost everyone needs food, even in the city," says N'chala. "With production almost destroyed, our main problem is how to bring in the food and clothing we need."

About 20 kilometres of track are said to be missing on Lichinga's main lifeline — the route to the sea through Nampula and Nacala.

N'chala says one alternative is raiting relief supplies from Beira to Zimbabwe, and then trucking them up through Mozambique's Zambezia and Tete provinces and Malawi.

"But the relief trucks are hijacked by the bandits and burnt," he says. "They deliberately aim to stop the relief trucks from getting here. They are only safe in Malawi."

Since September — and the appointment of a new military commander, Brigadier Manuel Manjiche — a train has been running from Cuamba in the south of the province, bringing badly-needed supplies from Malawi.

Keith Warren, a middle-aged English physican and aid worker who lives in the town with his wife, Julia, was there the day the train arrived with the first goods to get through to the town in eight months.

"The brigadier promised to bring the train in, and he did it — he got it here. Everybody rejoiced. The train hoots when it comes and, you know, the whole town stopped when they heard 'hoo hoo'."

"It's come, it's come, they said, so the whole town went down to the station to see it come in. It was seen as a big victory for the brigadier."

Manjiche, a flamboyant 33-year-old officer trained in the Eastern bloc, was appointed commander after Renamo overran and sacked all the district towns within 100 kilometres of Lichinga in June last year.

At that critical moment even Lichinga, a city of more than 50 000 people, was bracing itself to be taken — Renamo had distributed pamphlets claiming this would be their next move.

The attack never came and within months of Manjiche's arrival, he had raised the morale of his troops and turned the tide of the war, putting Frelimo back on the offensive.

The brigadier's elevation to military commander at such a youthful age was part of a policy by Maputo to appoint local people to military command in the outlying areas where the war has been most out of control.

The combination of his personality and the distance from Maputo have given Manjiche supreme status in Niassa, and travelling through the province with his military convoy it is hard to escape the impression that the province is his personal fiefdom.

A video addict who watches Rambo and Michael Jackson's Thriller, Manjiche grew up in a village on the banks of Lake Niassa.

The rains came late to the far north of Mozambique. But when they did, they transformed it into a luxuriant Eden ... an eerie setting for war and famine

MAYHEM

IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

The new military commander of the most isolated province in Mozambique promised that he would get the trains through the battle zone for the first time in eight months. He did.

And the entire town went to the station to watch PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports from Lichinga



Flora Mantangane, 10, shot while fleeing a rebel attack on her home

When he was 14, he ran away into the mountains to join Frelimo. Today his chief lieutenants are comrades from those days, tough old soldiers who have known nothing but war for decades.

The brigadier was greeted at Metangula, on the shores of Lake Niassa (or Lake Malawi as it is known on the other side), by hundreds of cheering people lining the streets.

There he gave a rousing speech reminiscent of the days before liberation when most of Niassa was a liberated zone.

"The armed bandits are monkeys (laughter). My job is to kill these people, these bandits, because I am defending my home, my children, my brothers. Viva Frelimo! A bas banditos armados! A luta continua!" he said as the enthusiastic crowd chanted back.

An old man, Iyu Bundala, walked 12 hours from his village, Tulo, after it was attacked by Renamo last month and they took his most valued possession — his spectacles.

He has managed to find another pair of old spectacles, but they are not strong enough. "I ran away from the war — I came here because we



The Oxfam truck finally gets through to the war-torn town bringing desperately awaited food supplies

know we will be defended here."

Two days after we left, Renamo claimed to have captured Metangula and devastated the naval dockyard, sinking the boats which only a few days before had taken us out on a memorable tour of the lake.

The same terrain which afforded Frelimo its most spectacular victories against the Portuguese — and where the party held its famous second congress in 1968, the first on Mozambican soil — is an ideal refuge for the rebels.

Most of the province is dense shrub land, mountainous land forested in part and with two metre high grass sprouting up along the roadside after the February rains.

Manjiche describes the situation as "not good, not bad" but says it would be a whole lot better if South Africans stopped supporting the bandits.

"We forced the bandits into a defensive position — they are only attacking civilians, but they have destroyed many schools, hospitals and economic installations.

"They are thieves who kill children and mutilate people. We know from those that we have captured or who have given themselves up under the amnesty that they are trained in South Africa, and pass through Malawi to get here.

"The South Africans are giving direct military aid to the bandits by air and by land. We know they are dropping supplies from airplanes."

Renamo, operating from Malawi and from camps deep in the bush, holds no populated territory though nearly every village in the province has been attacked at some time or another.

Their major mode of operation is to hit villages in the early hours of the morning, stealing all the food and clothing, burning huts and abducting a few villagers to carry their bounty.

Namanica has been attacked in this manner three times since 1984 but according to Fustin Maria, the first secretary of the village (there are no chiefs in this part of socialist Mozambique), the aim is to cling to the land at all costs.

The total population of the village is 2 500. "As a result of the second attack, hunger came to the village, and people died of starvation," says Maria.

Nearly all of the children — who have no cages showing, distended bellies, thin legs and ragged clothes — show signs of malnutrition, and the arrival of the Oxfam lorry with food re-

lieved almost provoked a riot. Despite now having a permanent garrison of Frelimo soldiers, the village was again attacked and virtually destroyed in December. A total of 300 huts were burnt down and 16 villagers were kidnapped.

"People leave because they feel safer in town and are tired of running from the bandits all their lives," he says. "But we believe it is better that they reconstruct their own lives here rather than become permanent dependents waiting for hand-outs."

Perhaps the most wretched-looking people in the province are those abducted by the rebels yet who subsequently managed to escape.

They are kept in a detention centre outside Lichinga while the authorities work out who are genuine abductees and who are "bandits", though all will ultimately be reintegrated into the villages in terms of the amnesty law.

Abductions in this part of the world date back centuries. First there was the slave trade when people were taken away to the Arab trading centres on the east coast (the villages are still predominantly Muslim).

During the last century people were abducted from the villages of Niassa to carry ivory from Zambia to the East Coast, from where they were exported to Europe.

James Cambeyo, 29, wears only a pair of thin, frayed trousers and has calloused bare feet. Last year he was abducted from his village in the Malange district of Zambezia province.

"We were taken across the border of Malawi to a small bandit camp, Malindi. The first night they tied us up because they were afraid we would run away."

"Then we were transferred to a larger camp at Karturum where some white people — the head



A village ever alert to the probability of attack

The flamboyant Brigadier Manjiche — old soldier and peoples' hero

Where a ride home on a bus can end with terror and death

IN the orthopaedic section of Maputo's central hospital, patients can be identified according to the massacre they were victims of: this one Muambo, where 17 died, that one Moveni, where 27 died, and so on.

They include babies with legs blown off; people like Celeste Faduk who was riddled with bullets when she caught a bus home and was ambushed by rebels 30 kilometres from Maputo; or 46-year-old Rafael Costa, who lost his legs when he drove over a mine planted on the road as part of a rebel ambush.

Ten-year-old Flora Mantangane was shot in the legs when she tried to run away from rebels who attacked her village. Wounded, she dragged herself from the burning village into the bush while the bullets continued to fly overhead.

In the past year more than 1 000 civilians have died in attacks on villages and transport routes in Mozambique's southern provinces, in what appears to be a deliberate attempt to isolate and cut Maputo off from the rest of the country.

No-one in Maputo, not even the western diplomatic corps, is in any doubt that South Africa is directing Renamo from across the border.

In contrast to the general ignorance inside South Africa about the clandestine behaviour of the military, the location of bases, of the sophisticated listening posts said to provide intelligence to Renamo and even the names of some of the commanding officers are common knowledge in Maputo.

There is growing international sympathy for Mozambique's plight which includes conservative western governments in the United States, France and Britain. The prospect is of growing western military support.

Foreign governments know that as a result of the war, there are two million displaced people, 200 000 children orphaned or without knowledge of their parents' whereabouts, 1 800 destroyed schools and 720 health centres gratuitously blown up.

Despite attempts to portray Renamo as a credible, coherent force it has been singularly unable to achieve even the kind of international recognition which Unita's Jonas Savimbi has mustered.

Military sources in Maputo claim that the only territory which Renamo controls is a strip around Malanje on the Malawi border and some land to the north of Gorongosa.

The other critical war areas include southern Manica, northern Tete and the south of Inhambane. There, Renamo strategy appears aimed at assassinating local leaders and destroying as much infrastructure as possible.

For the moment the greatest alarm is at the growing number of attacks inside Zimbabwe — unofficially, an estimated six incidents a week — and the fear that this is SASF's next target.

The tide appears to have turned for the Mozambican economy. In an interview, the vice-Minister of Trade, Prakash Ratilal, said that though the food situation remained critical, the country was no longer facing the mass deaths from famine which threatened in 1987.

Some 100 organisations, including governments, non-governmental organisations, religious organisations and United Nations agencies are involved in injecting large-scale aid into the country.

A massive rehabilitation programme is underway to get agricultural implements and seeds to peasant farmers and to rehabilitate the displaced families by resettling them in villages with basic supplies.

Ratilal said the Mozambican economy had grown by four percent last year with cashew and cotton production starting to revive in Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Inhambane.

The upturn is noticeable in Maputo where there is much more food and goods in the shops than during the low point of the economic collapse in 1986.

At the Costa de Sol five kilometres from the centre of town on the coast one can savour the crabs and prawns that once made Lourenco Marques famous, but it is dangerous to venture two kilometres further out.

Attempts continue to develop the 500-kilometre long Limpopo corridor — to move Zimbabwean traffic through Maputo, and thus lessen that country's transport independence on South Africa.

For the moment, Maputo harbour looks forlorn, still scorned by its major natural user — South Africa. Rusted rolls of wire and empty Safmarine containers lie at the quayside but just about the only ships in port were unloading timber at the domestic terminal.

SA continues to violate Nkomati - Mozambique

218

6/3/88 CIP/RS

CP Correspondent

MOZAMBICAN Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi this week accused South Africa of continuing to violate the Nkomati Accord signed between the two countries in 1984.

He was speaking at the opening of the ninth session of the Ministerial Committee of five former African Portuguese colonies - Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

Mocumbi said the meet-

ing was taking place at a time of "renewed upheavals" in Southern Africa.

South Africa, according to the Mocumbi, was still "transporting, supplying and infiltrating bandits" into Mozambique, in breach of the Nkomati non-aggression accord.

On the other side of the sub-continent, "South African troops continue to occupy part of Angola in flagrant violation of Angola's territorial integrity and a United Nations resolution", said Mocumbi.

He was referring to last year's UN Security Council resolution which demanded full South African withdrawal from Angola by 10 December.

In Namibia, the South African government continued its "illegal occupation", in defiance of United Nations resolutions, while in South Africa itself it "is stepping up its repression and violence against the South Africa people".

The Mozambican Minister also raised the case of East Timor, the former Portuguese south-east Asian Colony, which has been under Indonesian occupation for the last 12 years.

The plight of the Timorese people "continues to concern our governments", he said.

Mocumbi said that despite the difficulties faced by all five Portuguese-speaking African countries, it was now possible to see results from their co-operation. It was difficult to find any sector in which there was no co-operation between them.

Replying for the visiting delegations, the Sao Tome and Principe Foreign Minister, Carlos Graca, said "our co-operation suffers from the circumstance of war. To this we must add the difficult economic situations of our countries. But this should be a stimulus for us to persevere, and to overcome all difficulties".

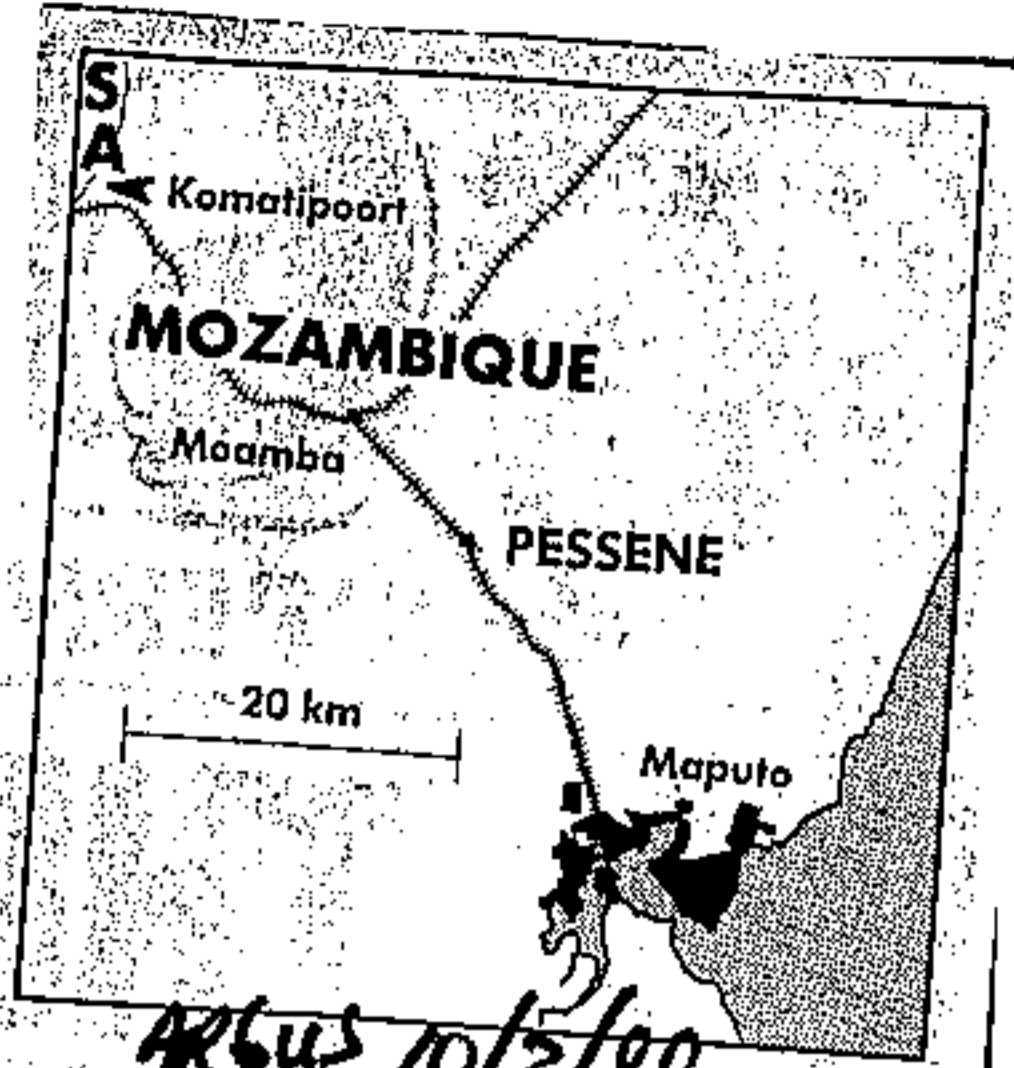
Also present at the meeting were Guinea-Bissau's Foreign Minister Julio Semedo, and the Cape Ver-

dean Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anguinaldo Ramos. Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso Vandunem was expected in Maputo later.

The meeting was scheduled to end yesterday.

Responding to Mocumbi's speech, the SADF this week said allegations that South Africa was still aiding Mozambican rebels were "more of a blatant propaganda" which followed an established pattern.

"It is a propaganda technique to continue with a theme in the hope that by merely repeating it often enough people will start to believe it regardless of how ridiculous it may be," the statement said. - Ano



Argus 10/3/88
**11 die as rebels
attack train 218
near SA border**

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — Eleven people were killed and 29 injured, six of them seriously, when rebels attacked a train carrying Mozambican miners from South Africa to Maputo.

The attack was launched near the border town of Pessene, about 40 km north-west of Maputo and 35 km from the South African border.

The Mozambican authorities say the train hit a mine set underneath the line. The train was derailed and immediately attacked by rebels.

The authorities say 150 metres of track was damaged.

The rebels appear to control an area around Pessene as there has been a number of attacks on trains near that station and the authorities seem unable to stop them.

CAPE TOWN
10/3/88 (218)



MNR train attack kills 10

MAPUTO. — MNR rebels killed at least 10 people and wounded 23 in an attack on a passenger train in southern Mozambique on Tuesday, the Maputo daily Noticias reported yesterday.

The attack took place at Pessene, about 30km east of the province of Transvaal.

The train was derailed by a mine, after which the rebels opened fire on the carriages. — Sapa-Reuter

CAPE
and
Bel
ber
thu
ere
str
mo
ant
wil
de
Coast
ber
wit
Coast
Aff
late
Coast
wa
ere
Nami
ern
ant
sho
Proto
Est
cod
era
Trans
rail
Free

Protester hurt

SA VIOLATES ACCORD

- CLAIM

Sowetan
11/3/88
218

MAPUTO — South Africans have continued to supply weaponry to Renamo or MNR in violation of the Nkomati Accord it signed with Mozambique in 1984, claimed former members of the organisation who recently surrendered to the Mozambican authorities.

Interviewed by the Beira daily paper *Diario de Mocambique*, a former MNR military intelligence officer, Luis Tomas, said that in 1987 the South Africans unloaded anti-aircraft weapon for the MNR in Chinamba in the central province of Sofala. Chinamba lies

between Beira and the mouth of the Zambezi River.

From the description given by Mr Tomas, these weapons appear to be some form of ground-to-air missiles.

A group of MNR terrorists who were trained in South Africa were smuggled into Mozambique, Mr Tomas said.

He said that the South Africans violated the Nkomati Accord immediately after it was signed. He said he helped six South Africans unload weapons for the MNR at Bangué, on the Sofala Coast, a week after the accord was signed.

"That night we didn't sleep," he said. "We just went on unloading equipment."

Among the material landed that night were 81 mm mortars, AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition and uniforms. People kidnapped from the Muchenapamimba village were forced to carry the equipment inland to the district of Gorongosa where the MNR had its headquarters then. This base was overrun by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces in August 1985.

Alexandra Manuel, who was the MNR secretary at a base in Manica Province before surrendering, said that he had seen South Africans in Macossa, near the Zimbabwean border, in 1986.

"I saw white South Africans at Macossa," he told the paper. "They came to sabotage bridges and to carry out other operations. They didn't stay long. They came by plane and landed at Macossa, where there's an airstrip."

Most of the MNR terrorists were not allowed to speak to the South Africans, he said. The only one given this privilege was Mateus Ngonhamo, described by Manuel as a "security officer" of Afonso Dhlakama, the self-styled "supreme commander" of the MNR. — Africa News Organisation.

Why we signed accord — Machel

218

So wefan 11/3/88

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

LONDON — South Africa would be occupying Mozambique just as it is occupying Namibia were it not for the Nkomati Accord, according to Mrs Graca Machel, widow of the Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Responding to a question after delivering the keynote speech at an international women's day function at the African Centre in Covent Garden, Mrs Machel —

who is also Mozambique's Minister of Education — said a South African attack was imminent at the time of the signing of the accord, but was checked by this act of diplomacy.

The theme of Mrs Machel's speech was "The impact of South African destabilisation on Mozambican

women." The small Africa Centre hall was packed, and scores of people gathered outside to listen to her address.

Mrs Machel said: "It was evident that South Africa was planning to attack our country. We are too close to South Africa and it would have easily invaded our country and occupied it."

"By signing the Nkomati Accord we wanted to show the international community who the aggressor was. If we did not sign the accord, South Africa would be occupying our country like it is

occupying Namibia today.

"That is why South Africa used the bandits (Renamo) who they moved to Malawi in an effort to "blind" or trick us into believing that the invasion was from Malawi and not South Africa."

Outlining MNR activity, Mrs Machel said apartheid "is killing more people in Mozambique every day than it is killing inside South Africa."

"South Africa's primary objective is to keep the Frontline States economically dependent on it. The change of government in these states is just its secondary

objective. It is trying to show that independence without white minority tutelage leads to a state of hunger and instability. It (the South African Government) is doing that by sabotaging the transport routes leading to the five ports (two in Angola and three in Mozambique), destroying crops, kidnapping and killing the people by using the bandits," said Mrs Machel.

She said the Mozambican government had been forced to look after more than 200 000 orphaned children, and resettle about two million misplaced people.

SPECIAL

SA lawyer to defend 'MNR' man

Sowetan 11/3/88

218

SOWETAN Africa News Service

A SOUTH African lawyer will travel to Maputo next week to help in the defence of an Australian citizen facing charges of helping the Mozambique National Resistance movement, sources in the organisation said yesterday.

The sources said the lawyer had been approached by friends of the accused Mr Ian Grey (26), who was detained in Mozambique in November and will be tried by a military tribunal.

The sources said that Mr Grey will be defended by a state defence lawyer but it had been decided to send a South African lawyer to help in the defence and monitor the trial.

Arrangements for the South African lawyer to travel to Maputo were in their final stages.

Mr Grey was arrested in Mozambique on November 2 on one of several visits through Mozambique to the Zimbabwe headquarters of the fundamentalist group, Shrikinah.

The Shrikinah is funded by American Mr Tom Schaff, a vociferous campaigner for the Mozambique National Resistance, (MNR).

Last month Australian Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden made a trip to Maputo during a tour of Southern Africa during which he tried to persuade the Mozambican authorities to release Mr Grey. His mission failed.

Deal to stop MNR dam sabotage

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — The three partners involved in the sabotage-plagued Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam project in Mozambique's central Tete province have agreed to set up a private multi-national company whose primary task is to buy off any further MNR guerilla attacks.

According to reports here yesterday, this bid to get electricity flowing again from the dam to its only customer, South Africa, was decided at a two-day meeting between Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique on February 25 at the dam site.

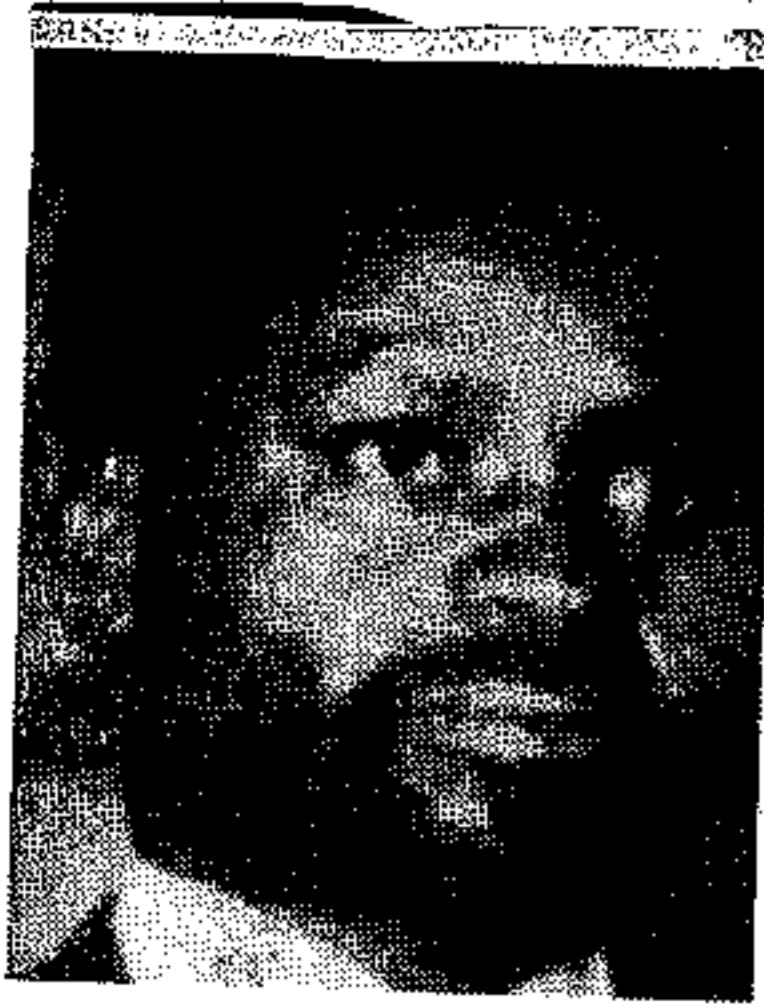
The company, to be formed by the British-based multi-national Lonrho and the Lisbon firm Entrepосто, will subcontract to be responsible for the use of the power lines, the transport of energy and the maintenance of the power cables.

The plan to set up the company is a face-saving device to allow Maputo to do an indirect deal with the MNR to prevent destruction of the 1 400km power line taking electricity to the Eastern Transvaal.

The latest plan follows a tri-partite assessment that there is no way the power lines can be effectively defended because of the difficulty of the terrain, the distances and internal instability.

At the meeting Mozambique and South Africa undertook to share the costs of repairing the power lines, estimated to run at some R60 million. South Africa will pay for materials and Mozambique will meet labour and technical assistance charges.

CAM TIME
12/3/88
218



Samora Machel ... swing away from Soviet-style socialism since his death.

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's Frelimo government is making the transition from its hard-line Marxist-Leninist policies into the second year of an economic recovery programme with the backing of the International Monetary Fund and a rising number of western aid donors.

Whereas a year ago, Mozambicans were used to queuing in their hundreds for basic food-stuffs, now the pastime of window shopping has made a comeback.

Many prices have doubled or even trebled but, as one Maputo resident put it: "It makes a change to see things in the shops, whether or not you can afford them."

And industrial output is rising as factories begin to receive foreign exchange.

Mozambique tries economic recovery against stiff odds

CAIT TIMES 16/3/88 218

Mozambique's abandonment of many of the trappings of Soviet-style socialism coincided with the October 1986 death in a plane crash of its first president, Samora Machel, and his replacement with the more pragmatic Joaquim Chissano.

Another factor in Mozambique's swing to the West is the threat from Renamo, the shadowy rebel movement which has paralysed most of the country's transport system and destroyed, by the government's estimate, more than 2 000 schools and clinics across the country.

Heads hacked off

Travel outside a radius of 30 km of Maputo has become hazardous, with civilian buses in convoy coming under increasing attack. Within the space of a few months last year, more than 400 bus passengers

were killed in attacks on the main highway north out of Maputo. Some of them had their heads hacked off with machetes as they struggled to escape through the windows of their burning vehicles.

The government accuses South Africa of training and sometimes leading the rebel attacks, in breach of the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact between the two governments, and with the aim of making the country ungovernable.

Many western diplomats in Maputo also see Pretoria's hand behind Renamo, but they are exasperated by the government's refusal to let them see much of the evidence it claims to have against South Africa.

"We have told them," explained one diplomat: "Give us the evidence and we will confront Pretoria with it."

Western donors recognize that as long as Renamo continues to target civilians and transport routes, the aid they are pumping into the country is in constant danger

of going up in smoke. Several countries are therefore now paying the extra cost of training and equipping units of the often underpaid and indisciplined Frelimo troops to protect their aid projects.

The British government is paying for the training in neighbouring Zimbabwe of several units of Frelimo troops. The Spanish paramilitary civil guard is training Mozambican soldiers to guard Spain's aid projects. Mozambique's former colonial power, Portugal, last week signed an agreement to put the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam in the central province of Tete back on stream after years of Renamo sabotage.

Inrush of aid

South Africa, which shares the electricity with Mozambique, was the third signatory, but Portugal is understood to be organizing military security for the scheme as insurance against further Renamo attacks.

This inrush of aid arouses fears among some observers in Maputo that donors,



Joaquim Chissano ... more pragmatic approach to economic recovery.

faced with the country's desperate security problem, are being tempted to throw money, and arms, at it, thereby turning the country into a patchwork of heavily defended aid "enclaves".

They argue that Frelimo still has to rectify some of the basic mistakes it made after coming to power in 1975. Its harsh collectivization of farms and restrictions on the church combined with almost constant droughts to alienate many people.

"Things are still so bad for the average peasant that if you stick a gun in his hand, of course he will join the bandits," said one aid worker in Zambezia province, in the centre of the country. In Zambezia alone, half-a-million people are either living in makeshift refugee camps or have fled into Malawi.

With the help of a UN-sponsored appeal to be launched next month, the government hopes to win more long-term aid commitments to its policies. — Daily Telegraph

D/D 22/3-188 (218)

Former spokesman of MNR surrenders

MAPUTO — The former chief spokesman for anti-government rebels in Mozambique has surrendered and will address a news conference this week, government officials announced yesterday.

The Information Ministry gave no details about when and why Mr Paulo Oliveira turned himself in to the Marxist government, but said he would speak to journalists in Maputo tomorrow.

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, said Mr Oliveira would benefit from an offer of amnesty extended by President Joachim Chissano last year to rebels who surrender.

From 1985 until last August, Mr Oli-

veira was chief spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance at its office in Lisbon, Portugal.

The rebels have been fighting Mozambique's Marxist government since 1977.

Mr Oliveira was ousted from his job last year and replaced by Mr Manuel Frank, who is black, amidst reports that rebel leaders wanted to "Africanise" their external staff.

Virtually all the combatants in the Mozambican war are black, but the government claims that the rebels are aided by South African security forces in violation of a 1984 non-aggression treaty. South Africa denies aiding the rebels. — Sapa-AP

MOZAMBICAN rebels are taking aim at a big, British-funded effort to rebuild a 558km railway line that links south-eastern Zimbabwe with the port of Maputo, Mozambique's capital.

Mozambique

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas killed nine people about 28km inside Zimbabwe in two at-

rebels taking aim at British-funded rail project

AR695
23/3/88 (218)

tacks over the past three weeks, and blew up the line twice in January.

They killed four Zimbabwean railway workers returning from Chicualacuala, Mozambique, and wounded a fifth. Then the rebels killed two militiamen and three Zimbabwean construction workers who were part of a Zimbabwean team re-laying a 28km stretch

KARL MAIER reports from Harare

of track under a R42-million project funded by Britain and managed partly by British consultants.

The incidents have placed a big question mark over the ability of Zimbabwe and Mozambique to protect the Chicualacuala line, which the Mugabe Govern-

ment hopes will reduce its dependence on South African trade routes.

"The key question is who is going to defend the line and in what strength," a Western diplomat said.

The answer appears to be a brigade of the Zimbabwean Army, which already has about 7 000 troops along Mozambique's Beira corridor.

Zimbabwean officials and businessmen feel confident that, barring direct South African intervention, the Beira and Chicualacuala lines will remain relatively safe.

"If we are talking just about Renamo, we can handle that," said the director of the Beira Corridor Group. — The Independent, London.

Starving children rush to grab beans

Both sides are victims in Mozambique's cruel war about food

CAIA (Mozambique) — The battered red-and-white Dakota DC-3, its propellers still turning, stands on the bush airstrip, ringed by heavily-armed Mozambican troops.

Workers haul out the last of about 30 sacks marked "Pinto Beans — Furnished by the People of the United States of America". The Dakota revs its motors, ready to take off.

Suddenly, dozens of ragged, half-starved children burst through the cordon of troops and scramble into the doorless rear hatch of the aircraft.

They scoop up loose beans from the rubbish-strewn wooden floor, cramming them desperately into their torn rags.

Every scrap

Those who cannot get inside grab handfuls of dirt and beans from the earth round the plane until they are pushed away.

This scene is an almost daily occurrence in Mozambique, where a decade-old civil war has transformed towns and villages into fortified feeding stations for tens of thousands of starving country people fleeing attacks by right-wing rebels.

"The war has become a war about food," said pilot Hennie Delpert, who flies emergency supplies of beans, maize and oil to war-and-famine-hit provinces in central Mozambique.

Attacks by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have forced an estimated 1.5 million Mozambicans to flee their country homes and seek the comparative safety of government-held positions such as Cala and Casa Banana in central Sofala province and Morumbala and Mocuba in Zambezia province.

Refugees and aid officials say the search for food now appears to be one of the main objectives of raids by the MNR rebels.

Military commanders say the rebels are in no better condition than their victims.

Small bands of rebels are reported to be scouring the countryside in central Mozambique, driving peasants from their homes, stealing their crops of maize, sorghum and vegetables.

Larger groups attack towns, plundering food stores.

"The bandits took our food and chickens and pulled up our crops," said Mr Paulino Lopes who in January fled with his wife and children to Caia from the surrounding countryside.

Upstream along the Zambezi river, about 50 km north-west of Caia, a force of MNR rebels two weeks ago captured the town of Sena for the second time in three months.

"The reason they hit Sena was because of the food ... they heard the food planes coming in and then attacked," said Mr Harlan Hale of the humanitarian organisation Care, which coordinates emergency relief aid with the Mozambican government.

Guarded by Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops and housed in fragile reed huts or war-damaged

warehouses, the refugees survive on pumpkin leaves and maize stalks until the arrival of relief planes carrying food.

International aid organisations estimate that about 6.5 million Mozambicans, nearly half of the population, require outside food assistance.

An international relief appeal in 1987 collected 337 million dollars to help with the emergency and the United Nations is about to launch a similar appeal in 1988.

Despite the relief operation, local officials say not enough food is getting through, either by truck or by plane.

Constant attacks

They cite constant MNR attacks on roads and rail links and a shortage of trucks as the main reasons for delays.

In Casa Banana, a former MNR base now held by Zimbabwean troops in the thickly-forested central Gorongosa region, hunger is a permanent fact of life for 8 000 refugees or "deslocados" (displaced persons) as the government calls them.

Beside huts surrounded by reeking, stagnant pools of human waste, skeletal figures of children and old men and women clad in rags or sacks totter weakly, wasted by malnutri-

tion and illnesses like malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea.

Health officials say 40 per cent of Casa Banana's inhabitants are suffering from chronic malnutrition.

Aid workers say the emergency caused by the war is widespread and that lack of food is not the only problem.

"You can pretty much throw a dart anywhere at a map of Mozambique and find suffering," Ms Sheila Gothmann of Care said.

Towns and refugee centres, even in areas reported to be relatively safe from rebel activity, are badly hit by severe shortages of medicine, clothing, seeds and farm tools.

Tome, a rural settlement of some 13 000 people in the Funchalouro district of southern Inhambane province, has been free from rebel attacks since the middle of last year.

"But we don't have a single vehicle, there is no seed for planting, we have a shortage of medicine and many people don't have any clothes," administrator Mr Reginaldo Nhachale said.

Tome's health post, a spacious mud hut staffed by a single nurse, has no beds, sheets, bandages or soap. Its only medicines are a tin of aspirins and 2 000 malaria tablets. — Sapa-Reuter.

Missionary confesses to aiding MNR rebels

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Self-confessed missionary spy Mr Ian Grey's trial lasted only four hours yesterday, and both his father and his advocate believe he will be convicted when the verdict is announced today.

He has confessed to meeting MNR Leader Mr Alfonso Dhlakama and other commanders in Mozambique, smuggling six foreign journalists into the country to write about the MNR, and passing on information to the MNR's Washington spokesman, Mr Tom Schaaf.

His father, Mr Alan Grey — also a fundamentalist Christian — said the proceedings in the revolutionary military court were "very fair".

Sentence for the 27-year-old Australian missionary from Toowoomba, Queensland, could be anything from two years to death.

But diplomats here agree death is unlikely.

What helped was a 45-minute address to the tribunal by London advocate Mr Geoffrey Robertson on Mr Grey's behalf.

Mr Robertson said Mr Ian Grey was misled by the fervour of his religious fundamentalism, did not understand the criminal nature of the MNR and its atrocities against civilians, and did not harbour the active anti-government hostility required by international law for guilt of crimes against the State.

Star 23/3/88

The Star's Africa
News Service

Accused missionary not produced at Maputo espionage hearing 2/8

MAPUTO — Australian missionary Mr Ian Grey was due in court in Maputo at 9 am yesterday but an hour later, when journalists were ordered out of the building and away from the area, he had not been produced.

t
o
y
l,
n

Australian First Secretary Mr Laurie Alexander told the prosecutor he had instructions to ask for the revolutionary military tribunal hearing the

case to be opened to the press for some of the time, even if it were closed while State secrets were divulged.

The tribunal is normally closed to the press and public although, this time, it has admitted Mr Grey's father, Mr Alexander and advocate Mr Geoffrey Robertson.

Mr Grey (27), from Toowomba near Brisbane, has admitted contact inside the country with commanders of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance. He has also admitted to smuggling six journalists into MNR areas and providing rebels with food and medicines. He has also

said his US-based Shekinah missionary organisation had helped the MNR to set up an information office in Washington.

His admissions may convict him on more than one of the four charges, apparently including espionage. Conviction could mean death by firing squad.

Renamo's 'war for war's sake'

CARE TRIPS
24/3/88

218

MAPUTO. — A former chief spokesman for Mozambique's MNR rebels said yesterday that the guerillas continued to receive South African aid and had no policy other than "war for war's sake".

Mr Paulo Oliveira, who decided late last year to quit the MNR, held a news conference here to give the first public account of his defection.

Mr Oliveira, 29, said South African assistance had continued this year.

In mid-1987, he said, South Africa installed sophisticated communications equipment in MNR's Lisbon office, linking the staff with a rebel training base at Phalaborwa in the Transvaal.

Mr Oliveira said he was told by a South African army colonel in 1983 that SA's aim was not to put the rebels in power but "to create massive confusion and difficulty for the Mozambican government".

He said he contacted Mozambican government officials last year in Lisbon, Portugal, where he worked, and told them he wished to return to Mozambique. He arrived this week after Mozambican authorities announced the defection and offered him amnesty.

Mr Oliveira, a citizen of Portugal, spent most of his youth in Mozambique, which was a Portuguese colony till 1975. He returned to Portugal in 1979, after 19 years in Mozambique, and in 1981 began working with the rebels' external wing in Lisbon.

He served as the rebels' chief spokesman in Europe from mid-1984 till August 1987, when he was replaced.

Mr Oliveira said he gradually became disillusioned with the rebels because they lacked political vision and were controlled by South Africa.

"The organization does not have the personnel to implement political plans, which is why they continue to be exclusively military," he said.

● An SADF spokesman said the SADF refused to be placed in the dock on the strength of unsubstantiated allegations.

"This is all part of the orchestrated propaganda campaign conducted against SA."

In Lisbon, Mozambican rebels yesterday said they had long suspected that their former chief spokesman who surrendered recently to the Maputo authorities was a government spy. — Sapa-AP

Kaunda: SADF alongside MNR

LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday charged that South African soldiers were fighting alongside "bandits" of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) to topple the Frelimo government.

"In Angola and Mozambique, South African soldiers are now fighting alongside Unita and MNR bandits," President Kaunda told delegates attending a three-day conference organized by the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid.

Although there have been previous charges of South Africa supplying MNR fighters with military supplies, this is probably the first categorical accusation that South Africa is fighting in Mozambique.

President Kaunda said the refugee problem, due to apartheid, had reached "serious and alarming proportions" in the region. Zambia alone had about 145 000 refugees.

President Kaunda ridiculed explanations by some Western governments that comprehensive economic sanctions would not work against South Africa, but would serve to further impoverish the blacks.

● Southern Africa's frontline states will hold a summit meeting in Lusaka to discuss the latest moves aimed at bringing peace to war-torn Angola.

— Sapa-Reuter

2/18 B/amy 24/3/88

NEWS

MAPUTO — Government said yesterday it would raise prices for basic foods by an average of 300% on April 1, following the decision earlier this month to reduce food subsidies and increase wages.

The National Prices and Wages Commission increased the price of maize flour from 37,5 meticaïs to 145 meticaïs a kilo in Maputo and Beira, where it is rationed, and up from 60 meticaïs in the rest of the country. The price of rice, also rationed in the two largest cities, costs 40 to 105 meticaïs a kilo, but will increase to 271 meticaïs next month.

Basic food prices to rise by 300% in Mozambique

At the official exchange rate, 450 meticaïs equal \$1.

The price increases amount to a 286% hike for maize flour and 577% for rice in Maputo and Beira.

Sugar was increased by 428% and cooking oil by 50%, while bread prices were also raised.

The minimum wage in industry was increased by about 4,500 meticaïs a month.

— Sapa-AP.

the Indian Ocean pounds the white sandy beach and the moon shines over the palm trees. The citizens of Beira are sitting down to dine by candlelight.

They have little choice. For tonight, as the night before, there is no electricity to light up Mozambique's second city.

In the Hotel Dom Carlos, oil lamps flicker against the mirrors in the ornate dining room as the residents eat a meal cooked on a wood stove.

Some of the guests, United Nations and other aid workers, visiting businessmen from Zimbabwe and a hardy gang of Dutch building workers from Breda, look a little unwashed.

This is not surprising, for when Beira has no electricity there is no water either. Water comes to the rooms once a day, carried by a porter up the stairs in big metal buckets and tipped into each bath.

The Hotel Dom Carlos still proudly sports a five-star rating at its front porch, but like the rest of the city, it has fallen on hard times.

When Mozambique was still a Portuguese colony, the Dom Carlos was where the Rhodes (white Rhodesians) drove their cars for beach holidays by the sea.

"Ah...those prawns..." sigh present-day Zimbabweans who remember the good old days before 1975.

Beira's heyday as Zimbabwe's outlet to the sea ended abruptly when Mozambique's new leader, Samora Machel, closed the border and swung his weight behind Robert Mugabe's guerrillas, fighting to end white rule in then Rhodesia.

Major international aid has now been earmarked to enable Beira to regain its role as the gateway to the frontline states as they try to cut their reliance on South African road and rail routes.

Desolation and decay in war-torn Mozambique

John Morrison: Beira

But the city is still a desolate place, even by Mozambique's standards of urban decay.

Medical technician Bernardo Pente points to the bare shelves in his pharmacy and the empty refrigerator that once held vaccines.

"We have no more antibiotics. Everything was gone by December and we have done no vaccinations this year," he says with a gesture of resignation.

"And since the Red Cross flights stopped coming we have also had no paraffin to work the refrigerator."

Whether the pharmacy will be restocked and the refrigerator store vaccines again seems to depend on a delicate balancing act which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is attempting to pull off amid Mozambique's long, chaotic civil war.

Marromeu, where Pente heads a team of 10 medical workers, was one of 35 remote towns hit when the Red Cross halted its relief flights last December because of rebel threats they would be shot down.

Its hospital had already been without electricity since early 1986, when it was sacked by rebels of the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

For perishable medical supplies, the town depended on a small ICRC plane flying into its bumpy grass airstrip.

Marromeu lacks just about everything a hospital should have — windows, sheets and mattresses for the patients, gas for cooking. Around 60 patients are in the wards each night but without drugs most cannot be treated.

The Swiss-based ICRC is now walking a political tightrope, hoping to get the agreement of both Mozambique's left wing government and the rebel MNR, also known as Renamo, to let it resume the airlift.

ICRC president Cornelio Sommaruga travelled through southern Africa last month, meeting Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and leaders of neighbouring black-ruled states.

"The war has become a war about food," said pilot Hennie Delpert who flies emergency supplies of beans, maize and oil to war-and-fam-

ine-hit provinces in central Mozambique.

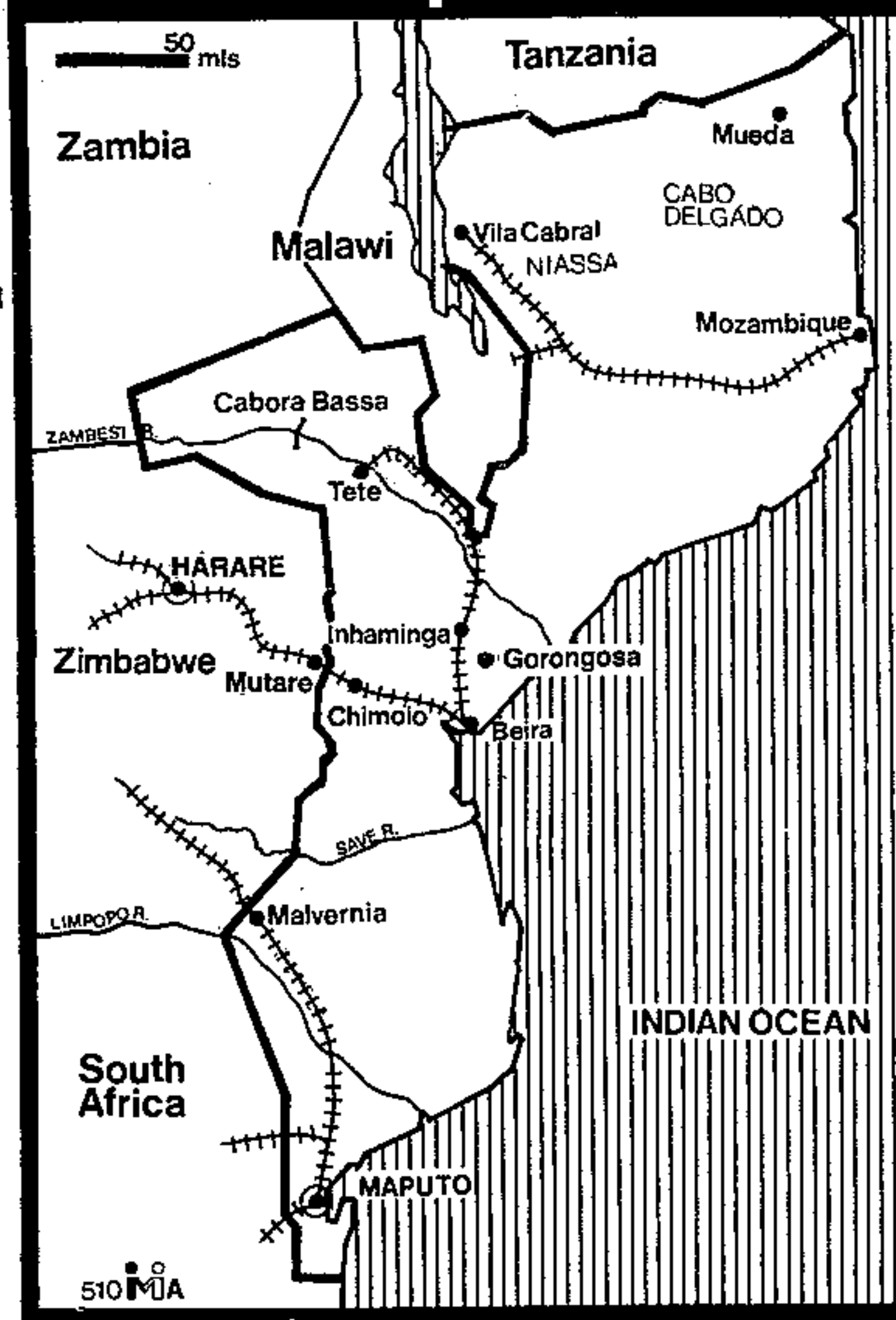
Attacks by MNR rebels have forced an estimated 1.5 million Mozambicans to flee their country homes and seek the comparative safety of government-held positions like Caia and Casa Banana in central Sofala province and Morumbala and Mocuba in Zambezia province.

Refugees and aid officials say the search for food now appears to be one of the main objectives of raids by the MNR. Military commanders say the rebels are in no better condition than their victims, also short of food and starving.

Small bands of rebels are reported to be scouring the countryside in central Mozambique, driving peasants from their homes, stealing their crops of maize, sorghum and vegetables. Larger groups attack towns, plundering food stores.

"The bandits took our food and chickens and

Mozambique



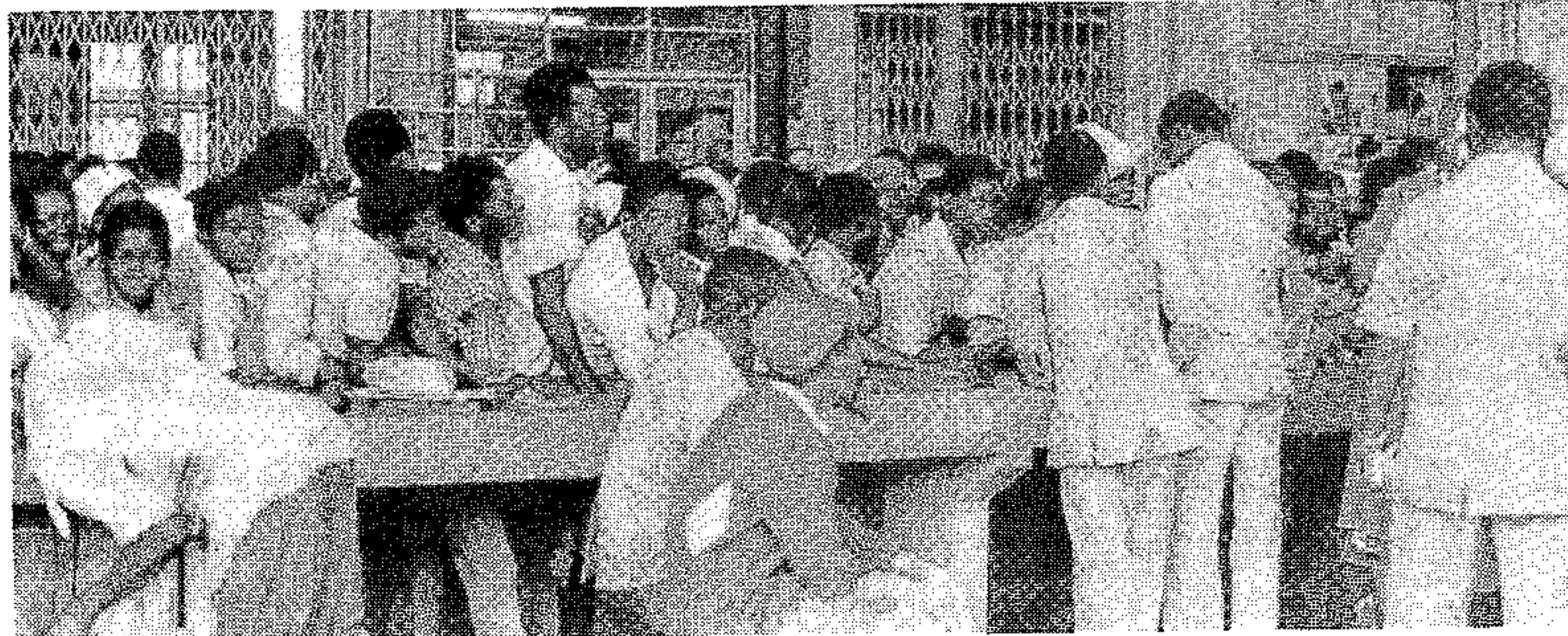
pulled up our crops," said Paulino Lopes who in January fled with his wife and children to Caia from the surrounding countryside.

Guarded by Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops and housed in fragile reed huts or war-damaged warehouses, the refugees struggle to survive on pumpkin leaves and maize stalks until the ar-

rival of relief planes carrying food.

International aid organisations estimate that about 6.5 million Mozambicans, nearly half of the population, require outside food assistance.

Despite the relief operation, local officials say not enough food is getting through, either by truck or by plane, to the beleaguered govern-



"The war has become a war about food"... a food queue in Maputo: some of them may be lucky.

ment-held towns that shelter the refugees.

Tome, a rural settlement of some 13 000 people in the Funhalouro district of southern Inhambane province, has been free from rebel attacks since the middle of last year.

"But we don't have a single vehicle, there is no seed for planting, we have a shortage of medicine and many people don't have any clothes," administrator Reginaldo Nhachale said.

Tome's health post, a spacious mud hut staffed by a single nurse, has no beds, sheets, bandages or soap. Its only medicines are a tin of aspirins and 2 000 malaria tablets.

With no seeds to plant maize and sorghum, water melons, currently in season, are the main diet at the moment for most of Tome's inhabitants.

In Marromeu, blackened girders poke into the sky above the wreckage of what was once the power plant of one of Mozambique's biggest factories.

"We used to make half the country's sugar," says Herminio Miranda, general manager of Sena Sugar Estates.

In 1975, the year Mozambique gained independence from Portugal, the country produced 228 000 tonnes of sugar. By 1986 that figure had slumped to 16 800 tonnes.

Taken over by government in the late 1970s from its London-based owners, the Marromeu factory produced only 700 tonnes of sugar in 1984, the last year it operated.

In January 1986, MNR rebels occupied Marromeu, a small town on the southern bank of the Zambezi river in central Sofala province.

They stayed only nine days but it was long enough for them to destroy vital parts of the factory, which was just completing a one million dollar renovation.

When they left, the

turbine room, which also supplied power to the town, had been blown up.

Now Miranda hopes that a major British sugar company will agree to join the Mozambique government in re-opening the plant as a joint venture.

He estimates that repairs will cost between seven and 10 million dollars and take between eight and nine months. Most of the factory, which has a theoretical annual capacity of 75-80 000 tonnes, is rusty but intact.

"We are preparing seed for the next crop to sow in December, and we think we might be able to produce 20 000 tonnes of sugar in 1990," he says.

Putting plants such as Marromeu back into operation is vital if Mozambique's economy, at present almost entirely dependent on foreign aid, is to recover some degree of self-sufficiency.

But even if the Marxist government in Maputo is now wooing foreign investors, there are strong doubts about whether they will want to put their money into what is still a war zone.

Asked if the Mozambican government can win the war against the MNR, a government official replied: "Only when South Africa stops supporting them. Then it will be an internal problem."

Mozambique and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact in 1984 which bound each country not to support forces fighting the other.

Most foreign diplomats and aid workers in Mozambique believe the rebels are still getting some support from Pretoria, though hard evidence is lacking.

But whether or not Pretoria's denials are true, there is a consensus that Mozambique's small, poorly-trained army cannot win an outright military victory. — Sapa-RNS

20/5/81

MNR rebels held inside Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance movement and their agents had been arrested at roadblocks in Zimbabwe's eastern districts in recent weeks, Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi said yesterday.

He said this had helped security forces to get on top of the situation but there was still much concern about the position along the country's eastern border.

Mr Mahachi said the number of atrocities committed in Zimbabwe by MNR forces had been reduced to manageable levels.

The security situation in Matabeleland had stabilised since the signing of the unity accord with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, but South Africa remained a potential threat and would remain so for as long as it existed.

R14m to replace tugs — Louw

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa sold two old tugs to Mozambique last year at a cost of R50 000 each — however, it would cost R14 million to replace them.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Eli Louw, gave a written reply to questions submitted by the nominated Conservative MP, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis.

Mr Louw said the two craft — the Willem Heckrood and the Danie du Plessis — were sold to Mozambique because 'they were outdated and redundant.

"South African Transport Services (Sats) endeavours to sell the craft on the international market had met with no success.

"The specific model craft is diesel-electric driven," Mr Louw said.

"Should they be replaced by the newer type craft presently available on the market it would be at a cost of approximately R7 million each."



MR LOUW

Mr Derby-Lewis also wanted to know if Sats staff would be involved in operating and maintaining the craft.

"A request for assistance has been received but no decision has yet been taken," Mr Louw said.

218

MNR rebels 'hungry, disorganized'

CASA BANANA, Mozambique. — Mozambican commanders and their Zimbabwean allies, fighting a decade-old bush war, say their rebel enemies are ragged and hungry, disorganized and short of ammunition.

But while government forces hold most of the cities and towns in Mozambique's 10 provinces, bands of rebels scour the countryside, attack villages, plunder food and sabotage roads and railways.

War has claimed tens of thousands of lives since Mozambique became independent from Portugal in 1975. The once-rich agricultural economy of the country has been destroyed and famine is now widespread.

Dressed in immaculate camouflage fatigues and polished boots, Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson Takawira of the Zimbabwean National Army has nothing but scorn for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

"They are dying of hunger and are running out of ammunition ... their command structure is broken," he said at Casa Banana, a former MNR headquarters in central Mozambique where the Zimbabwean 23rd Infantry Battalion is stationed.

Western diplomats say up to 20 000 rebels are ranged against the 30 000-strong Mozambican army, which is backed by an estimated 12 000 Zimbabwean and 2 000 Tanzanian troops.

Colonel Takawira and Mozambican commanders refer to the rebels as bandits or "matsangas", after the MNR's first commander, Andre Matsangaissa, who was killed by government troops in 1979.

The MNR's leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, was interviewed earlier this year by foreign journalists in central Mozambique and is reported to be still directing military operations.

"The rebels are a threat to civilians but not to

SA has 'big role' in destabilizing Mozambique

MAPUTO. — An Australian missionary, jailed for security offences in Mozambique, said on Saturday that South Africa was helping rebels fighting to topple the Maputo government.

Ian Grey, 26, a member of the fundamentalist Shekina Ministries, told a news conference here: "The South Africans are playing a big role in the destruction and destabilization of this country."

Grey was imprisoned for 10½ years on charges of rebellion, collaboration with an illegal or-

ganization and entering Mozambique illegally.

He was acquitted of espionage, which carries the death penalty.

The security charges arose out of his links with the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

It was not immediately clear why the Mozambican authorities allowed Grey, who has petitioned the government for a pardon, to address a news conference.

He told reporters that he had carried messages between Mozambique and Malawi, where his church is based, for the MNR.

He said he had met a South African Air Force pilot who was carrying out missions for the MNR between Malawi and rebel bases in Mozambique.

Grey, who was wearing prison uniform, said he initially had "no idea as to the involvement of the South Africans in this war here in Mozambique".

An SADF spokesman said that Mozambique was using Grey "to further the co-ordinated propaganda campaign against South Africa and would obviously say exactly what would please his captors". — Sapa

organized military like ourselves," Colonel Takawira said.

But Casa Banana has all the appearance of a fortified military camp. Carved out of thick, inhospitable bush in the rugged Gorongosa National Park, it was finally captured by Zimbabwean forces in 1985 after changing hands several times.

Other government-held towns in central Mozambique — such as Caia, Morrumbala and Chibabava — are now little more than clusters of war-damaged houses, acting as fortified feeding stations for thousands of starving peasants fleeing the war.

Despite assurances from army commanders that they are safe, the atmosphere in them is often one of palpable tension.

Scruffy government troops, who seem far poorer in morale, discipline and equipment than their

Zimbabwean and Tanzanian allies, guard the dirt airstrips, the only access to many towns where rebel activity has made roads unsafe.

Refugees sheltering in the towns say small groups of rebels, ragged but armed with automatic weapons, attack villages in the surrounding countryside, stealing food and possessions and uprooting crops of sorghum and maize.

Colonel Takawira and Mozambican military commanders said that MNR rebels in the central provinces of Sofala and Zambezia had suffered badly from government offensives in the past year in which a number of rebel-held towns were recaptured.

The rebels' command structure, communications and supply routes had apparently been disrupted. Hunger, the absence of clear political direction and

a government offer of clemency were also eroding their morale, Colonel Takawira said.

These claims are supported by rebels who have surrendered to government forces.

"I couldn't see why we were fighting, so I gave myself up," 23-year-old Augusto Armando said. He spent seven years with the MNR before surrendering to Zimbabwean forces in December.

In spite of these problems, the rebels are still able to launch full-scale attacks on towns and military positions.

A large MNR force, apparently attracted by food aid brought in by plane, two weeks ago captured the town of Sena, once an important commercial centre on the Zambezi River. Government forces are trying to recapture it.

Some attacks occur only 30km from Maputo, the capital.

Colonel Takawira, who fought against Mr Ian Smith's army in Zimbabwe's independence war, acknowledged that it was difficult to hunt down small groups of rebels in thousands of kilometres of unpopulated, often mountainous bush.

Government troops often wear an odd assortment of uniforms and many have no boots, using tennis shoes or going barefoot. Militiamen dress in the same rags as the peasants they protect.

Junior officers, many no more senior than a warrant officer, command battalion positions. Orders are casually given and casually received, more often than not without a salute.

In contrast, the Zimbabweans and Tanzanians who guard strategic objectives like the Beira road and rail corridor seem well-organized and well-equipped with vehicles, arms and food.

"We have our own lines of supply," a Tanzanian lieutenant-colonel commanding troops at Morrumbala in Zambezia province, said. He declined to be named. — Sapa-Reuter



depoort Magistrate's Court last year
R180 (or 60 days)

Art Trip 30/3/88
13 rebels killed in raid *2R*

MAPUTO. — Government troops last week killed 13 rebels in an early-morning raid on a Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) base near Pembe, 25km from Homoine, where the government says the MNR killed 424 people, almost all civilians, in a raid last July, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday.

218

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Renamo forces ragged and hungry, says army

By PASCAL FLETCHER

CASA BANANA (Mozambique). — Mozambican commanders and their Zimbabwean allies say their rightwing rebel enemies are ragged and hungry, disorganised and short of ammunition.

But while government forces hold most of the cities and towns in Mozambique's 10 provinces, bands of rebels scour the countryside, attack villages, plunder food and sabotage roads and railways.

War has claimed tens of thousands of lives since Mozambique became independent in 1975.

In immaculate camouflage fatigues and polished boots, Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson Takawira of the Zimbabwean National Army has nothing but scorn for the Mozambican National Resistance rebels.

"They are dying of hunger and are running out of ammunition... their command structure is broken," he said at Casa Banana, a former MNR headquarters in central Mozambique where the Zimbabwean 23rd Infantry Battalion is stationed.

Western diplomats say up to 20 000 rebels are ranged against the 30 000-strong Mo-

zambique and is reported to be still directing military operations.

The colonel said: "The rebels are a threat to civilians but not to the organised military like ourselves."

But Casa Banana has all the appearance of a fortified military camp. Carved out of thick, inhospitable bush in the rugged Gorongosa National Park, it was captured by Zimbabwean forces in 1985 after changing hands several times.

Other government-held towns in central Mozambique, such as Caia, Morrumbala and

are safe, the atmosphere is often one of palpable tension.

Scruffy government troops, who seem far poorer in morale, discipline and equipment than their Zimbabwean and Tanzanian allies, guard the dirt airstrips, the only access to many towns where rebel activity has made roads unsafe.

Refugees sheltering in the towns say small groups of rebels, ragged but armed with automatic weapons, attack villages in the surrounding countryside, stealing food and possessions and uprooting crops of sorghum and maize.

Colonel Takawira and Mo-

The rebels' command structure, communications and supply routes had apparently been disrupted. Hunger, the absence of clear political direction and a government offer of clemency were also eroding their morale, Colonel Takawira said.

These claims are supported by rebels who have surrendered to government forces.

Attacks

Augusto Armando, 23, said: "I couldn't see why we were fighting, so I gave myself up." He spent seven years with the MNR before surrendering to Zimbabwean forces in December.

He said: "Things started going badly for us after 1986. There was hunger and no one has any food any more."

In spite of these problems, the rebels are still able to launch full-scale attacks on towns and military positions.

51 cm FAMOUS MAKE COLOUR TV

NORMALLY R599

R399

1-DAY ONLY!

UNBEATABLE VALUE!

DOUBLE TAPE

178 CAPACITY • 500 WATTS
2 STAGE 35 mm TIMER
5 LEVEL POWER SETTINGS

MICROWAVE

1-DAY ONLY!

DOUBLE CASSETTE DECK
AM/FM RADIO
2-WAY POWERFUL SPEAKERS

Hansard

(b) 31 December 1987.

(2) (a) Unknown as details of land acquired for consolidation purposes are not kept apart in a register. The land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(ii) and (iii) includes the land acquired for consolidation purposes.

(b) The required information is not readily available as particulars on a Provincial basis are not kept in a register.

Ibaya Municipal Council: allegations of fraud

670. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police are investigating allegations of fraud in respect of the Ibaya Municipal Council; if so, (a) what progress has been made and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigations will be completed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

The investigation is being conducted in co-operation with internal auditors and is expected to be completed in 4 months time.

Bus boycotts, Botshabelo: persons killed/injured by SAP

672. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons were shot and (a) killed or (b) injured by members of the South African Police during the course of bus boycotts in Botshabelo in 1987 and 1988; if so, (i) how many, (ii) on what dates, (iii) what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents and (iv) what were the (aa) names and (bb) ages of each of the persons shot;

(2) whether any of these persons were hospitalized; if not, why not; if so, where;

(3) whether any persons were charged with offences in connection with these incidents; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) No.

(b) Yes, in 2 instances.

(i) 2 persons.

(ii) 4 January 1988

(iii) and (iv) In one instance stones were thrown at a bus. Members of the South African Police who were passengers on the bus, wanted to arrest the stone-throwers. One of these members was attacked by the stone-throwers and he fired one round of birdshot at the persons. A 17-year-old Black male was wounded.

In the other instance, stones were thrown at a bus. A member of the South African Police, who was a passenger on the bus, fired one round of birdshot at the stone-throwers and wounded a 22-year-old Black female.

However, I do not consider it to be in the interests of the persons to furnish their names.

(2) Yes. Botshabelo hospital.

(3) Yes.

(a) and (b) The Black male was charged with public violence and the Black female with malicious damage to property.

State revenue obtained from income tax/excise and customs duty/sales tax

678. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Finance:†

What percentage of the total State revenue was obtained from (a) income tax from (i) individuals, (ii) companies and (iii) gold mines, (b)(i) excise and (ii) customs duty, (c) sales tax and (d) other specified sources in each specified tax year from 1975 for which figures are available?

Hansard

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

SOURCE OF REVENUE	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE													
Total: Customs and Excise	20,50	21,08	20,76	24,09	17,21	13,21	11,10	13,89	13,25	10,12	8,06	7,15	7,61
Inland Revenue													
Income Tax:													
Companies (other than mining)	22,91	26,48	23,33	23,95	17,90	18,73	18,16	21,65	21,33	17,06	16,10	16,39	15,20
Individuals	22,08	24,66	25,14	26,78	22,80	19,86	15,71	21,95	24,97	29,73	31,05	28,52	29,42
Gold Mines	11,79	8,50	4,40	4,95	7,69	11,93	21,00	10,70	7,44	8,91	6,83	8,37	7,62
Other Mines	1,82	0,94	1,12	1,55	1,47	2,89	1,59	0,73	1,16	0,80	0,96	1,65	2,80
Sales Tax	—	—	—	—	5,99	12,76	12,42	14,68	18,54	20,31	25,04	27,46	26,92
Gold Mining Leases	3,73	3,20	1,66	1,39	2,26	3,42	6,30	4,09	2,14	2,73	1,60	2,04	1,98
Non-resident Shareholders Tax	1,71	1,65	1,26	1,32	1,28	1,65	2,23	2,24	1,43	1,36	1,05	1,18	1,22
Stamp Duties and Fees	1,67	1,33	1,06	1,18	1,09	1,26	1,03	1,00	0,86	1,10	1,03	0,92	0,96
Transfer Duty	1,29	1,11	0,78	0,68	0,61	0,91	1,16	1,19	1,11	1,66	1,22	0,91	0,87
Estate Duty	0,71	0,69	0,64	0,65	0,53	0,59	0,46	0,46	0,50	0,46	0,43	0,48	0,44
Interest and Dividends	3,82	3,96	8,30	7,54	7,50	6,77	4,30	3,48	3,33	2,67	2,14	1,24	0,89
Other	7,98	6,41	11,54	5,92	13,66	6,02	4,55	3,94	3,94	3,10	4,51	3,71	4,07
Total: Inland Revenue	79,50	78,92	79,24	75,91	82,79	86,79	88,90	86,11	86,75	89,88	91,94	92,85	92,39
Total: Ordinary Revenue	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Excluding amounts payable to TBVC countries and self-governing National States
 Excluding transfers from reserve accounts
 Excluding transfers from Central Energy Fund
 Excluding standing allocations of revenue and loan levy

Overseas visitors: interviews with political parties

685. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 533 on 7 October 1987, how many overseas visitors who were guests of his Department in 1987 were unable to meet representatives of (a) the National Party, (b) the Progressive Federal Party, (c) the Conservative Party, (d) Inkatha and (e) the Soweto Civic Association as a result of the itineraries of these guests not permitting of such meetings?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

It is customary to arrange interviews with representatives of the political parties of all three Houses of Parliament. Sometimes there is not enough time available to fit in meetings with representatives of all the parties and the guest concerned is consulted on his preferences. It also happens that guests themselves ask that appointments be cancelled or altered. Alterations to programmes are thus made all the time, sometimes at the last moment. The Department does not specifically keep record of such alterations. The Department also does not keep record of the discussions with guests regarding their preferences at the arrangement of appointments.

(a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) fall away.

Cahora Bassa Hydro-electric Scheme in Mozambique

715. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government and the Portuguese Government have reached an agreement in regard to repairing damaged power pylons and renewing cables carrying electricity from the Cahora Bassa Hydro-electric Scheme in Mozambique to the Republic; if so, (a) when, (b) what will be the amount of (i) South Africa's and (ii) Portugal's contribution towards the repairing of damage and the renewal of cables and (c) by which Government Departments will South Africa's contribution be provided;

(2) what are the main terms of this agreement?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) South Africa accepted in principle the proposals mentioned in paragraph (2) below on 16 March 1988,

Hansard

Portugal on 14 March 1988 and Mozambique on 4 March 1988.

- (b) Under negotiation.
- (c) No finality has been reached on the financing of these proposals.
- (2) The three Governments accepted in principle the proposals by the three delegations at the trilateral meeting held in Songo in Mozambique on 25-26 February 1988 which comprises the following:
 - (a) Negotiations with an international consortium specializing in work of this nature regarding the restoration of the powerline;
 - (b) Negotiations of an international financial package covering the cost of the repair work;
 - (c) Introduction of a distribution entity as a contracting party in the relationship between the generator Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) and the consumer (ESKOM);
 - (d) Negotiation of an acceptable tariff between ESKOM and HCB;
 - (e) Confirmation by the respective Governments of the security proposals.

Universities in self-governing territories: restrictions on enrolment of Whites

755. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether his Department imposes any restrictions on the enrolment of White students at universities in the self-governing territories; if so, what are these restrictions; if not,
- (2) whether he will furnish information on whether such restrictions are imposed by the universities in question; if not, why not; if so, what are these restrictions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No. The Department has no power to impose any restrictions on the enrolment of White students at universities in the self-governing territories.
- (2) Yes. Although persons of all population groups are admitted as students by the

universities, the councils of the universities give preference to students of the population group for which the universities were initially instituted. It is the policy of these universities that no person of another population group will be registered at the cost of a person of the population group for which the universities were instituted and who qualifies for admission.

Whites: victims of violent assault/murder

757. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many White (a) males and (b) females over the age of 50 years were victims of violent assault or murder in (i) each year from 1984 up to and including 1987 and (ii) 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

The South African Police do not keep records of the race, sex and age of victims of this type of crime, therefore I cannot furnish the required information.

Post of private secretary: restrictions

772. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the appointment of persons to the post of private secretary in his Department is subject to any restrictions in regard to period of service; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, (a) what procedure is followed in (i) assessing such officials for promotion purposes and (ii) granting them promotion and (b) what are their prospects for promotion?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Posts of private secretary do not exist in the Department of Foreign Affairs. The services of personnel in another occupational class in the Department, who have already served abroad, are utilised in that capacity. Having served for two to four years as private secretary the personnel concerned continues with their professional careers as foreign service officers.

- (a) The normal procedure applicable in the Public Service is followed in (i) assessing

Hansard

- such personnel who act as private secretary and (ii) in granting them promotion.
- (b) Their prospects for promotion depend on the quality of their work.

SADF: prerequisites for promotion

790. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether it is the policy of the South African Defence Force that members stationed at a particular command for a specific period must be transferred once that period has expired in order to become eligible for promotion; if not, what is the policy in this regard; if so, what is the (a) duration of this period and (b) reason for this policy?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No. The prerequisites for promotion are that a post should be available and the member

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
(i) ATHLONE:										
Athlone	20	17	287	324	45	239	316	291	509	18
Bishop Lavis	67	52	694	879	84	331	114	795	441	11
Nyanga	44	26	764	363	85	161	44	301	107	2
Grassy Park	23	43	338	327	69	135	225	277	576	41
Guguletu	156	37	435	785	144	416	126	598	324	3
Langa	42	10	448	310	55	191	25	116	92	0
Lansdowne	17	8	148	214	17	100	210	230	502	7
Philippi	41	48	293	226	48	230	112	353	398	4
Manenberg	41	23	570	408	84	316	129	409	515	14
Mitchell's Plain	41	39	574	786	155	605	611	1 027	1 136	38
Khayelitsha	78	59	594	279	91	118	58	206	311	0
(ii) BELLVILLE:										
Bellville	19	19	201	228	43	96	382	225	794	1
Durbanville	11	13	97	59	19	18	126	50	346	0
Goodwood	5	7	48	102	5	27	340	100	407	0
Kraaifontein	26	27	433	326	62	166	141	249	480	3
Kuilsrivier	23	28	418	299	60	113	180	241	468	3
Parow	5	15	56	188	13	43	413	139	529	0
Elsies River	124	41	466	819	169	512	214	959	737	9
Ravensmead	29	12	716	313	78	160	75	375	306	11
Brackenfell	13	11	113	33	11	12	99	28	203	0
Belcon	5	0	32	27	10	85	23	16	20	0
D F Malan Airport	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	9	4	3
(iii) CAPE TOWN:										
Cape Town	12	23	204	356	38	391	545	342	966	18
Camps Bay	2	3	12	7	6	2	58	21	123	1
Maitland	1	17	73	118	19	82	124	96	491	3
Milnerton	8	6	96	119	10	34	85	77	355	0
Pinelands	1	4	20	32	3	34	146	34	433	1
Sea Point	8	13	78	135	18	56	263	131	609	3

should possess the prescribed qualifications, merit, experience and seniority. Individuals' circumstances are, however, taken into account when transfers are considered.

Athlone/Bellville/Cape Town/Wynberg: offences

794. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the (i) Athlone, (ii) Bellville, (iii) Cape Town and (iv) Wynberg police districts in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

DLD 5/4/88

Chissano visits Nicaragua (218)

MANAGUA — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, arrived yesterday on a four-day official visit to Nicaragua where he was greeted by President Daniel Ortega.

President Chissano previously visited Cuba, and is also expected to stop in Brazil and Argentina during his Latin American tour. — Sapa-AP

A
at
a

(218) SPM 5/4/88

Call for R760-m in aid to crippled Mozambique

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has appealed for R760,8-million in international humanitarian aid for Mozambique, citing "continued acts of destabilisation" and attacks on population centres and public facilities in the country.

In a note to all 159 member states, including South Africa, he said the situation in many parts of Mozambique was grave and had worsened in some places because of attacks that had wrought havoc on the socio-economic infrastructure.

And as he made the appeal, price increases on basic foods were being announced in Mozambique.

CHRONIC FOOD SHORTAGES

"There are now 1,1 million internally displaced persons in the country, 2,2 million people seriously affected by the emergency and an addition 2,6 million, mainly urban dwellers, facing chronic food shortages," Mr Perez de Cuellar said in a press statement.

He invited member states to send delegates to a "high-level conference of aid donors" to be held in Maputo on April 26 and 27 under the joint auspices of the United Nations and Mozambique. The conference is to be opened by President Joaquim Chissano.

ECONOMY RAVAGED

The new round of price increases on basic foods had been necessitated by the guerilla war that had ravaged the economy, Sapa-AP quoted a Maputo newspaper as saying by way of explanation.

Prices for rice, sugar, corn, cooking oil, bread and soap all rose sharply under government-mandated increases. But in a bid to offset the higher food prices, the government gave some workers a wage increase.

A high unemployment rate and thousands of refugees displaced by almost non-stop war dating to the late 1960s add to the country's problems.

Since winning independence from Portugal in 1975 it has faced guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). The MNR is battling to oust the Marxist government.

^{D/D} ^{5/4/88}
Plans for repairs
to Cahora Bassa
electricity scheme
in the pipeline

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

Attempts are being made to get repairs to the giant Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme underway.

The move follows further tripartite talks between Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa, which were understood to have taken place last week.

The chairman of Eskom, Mr John Maree, confirmed that positive moves were afoot to restore the power flow.

"An ongoing evaluation of the situation is taking place. I can't give you a time scale but certainly attempts will be made to get repairs to the downed powerlines started."

Mr Maree was referring to the 900 pylons blown up by the rebel movement Renamo.

Eskom chief executive, Mr Ian McRae, said a sound relationship still existed between Eskom and Mozambique.

"We supply about 60 per cent of that country's electricity needs. Initially this arrangement was part of the Cahora Bassa agreement, whereby Eskom would buy power from this source.

"When supplies were interrupted by sabotage in that country, we did

not stop providing power to them, even though there were times when our own reserve margins were low.

"At the moment we are participating in multinational efforts to bring Cahora Bassa and its power lines to South Africa back into operation."

The armed rebel movement has paralysed huge areas of Mozambique in 12 years of war, but has recently been offered an amnesty and a promise of re-integration into society, if it lays down arms.

The government, while seeking a way to end the military stalemate, is standing firm on its refusal to negotiate with Renamo.

The Mozambican president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, was quoted as saying: "This is a fight without a truce."

Without directly mentioning Renamo, he said the rebels were trying to present themselves as an organised political force and an alternative to Frelimo, which has ruled the country since independence from Portugal in 1975.

"There is no way we will legitimise the armed bandits as a political group," Mr Chissano said.

See also page 7



BLAST VICTIM . . . Exiled South African advocate Mr Albie Sachs crawls away from his burning car after a bomb exploded yesterday morning when he opened the car door in a Maputo street. Picture: Jose Cabral (AIM)

Horror bomb

MAPUTO. — Former Cape Town advocate Mr Albie Sachs narrowly escaped becoming the seventh senior member of the ANC to be assassinated so far this year when he had one arm virtually blown off in a car-bomb blast in Maputo early yesterday.

Late last night he was still fighting for his life after undergoing emergency surgery during which his mutilated arm was amputated. A spokesman at Maputo Hospital said the condition of the exiled South African was "very serious".

The powerful bomb blast — which left his car a mangled wreck, a large crater in the road and two other people injured —

debated at 9.20am in the central Maputo district of Polana as Mr Sachs, dressed in shorts and T-shirt, opened the car door.

It is believed he was heading for the beach at the time of the explosion, which hurled twisted pieces of the car up to 50m, shattered the windows of the nearby Portuguese Embassy, blasted branches of trees and sent a shower of glass from apartment block windows into the street. The South African trade mission is on the same street.

A 33-year-old Mozambican man, Mr Ishmael Nagib Mussagy, received serious head injuries from bits of metal that hurtled from the booby-trapped car, and the man's three-year-old son was slightly injured.

Mr Sachs — a father of two teenage sons who live in London — crawled from the burning car after the blast. His sons will fly to Maputo today to see him.

Yesterday, as Mr Sachs fought for his life, the Mozambican government and relatives of the injured man — one of whom, his elderly mother, still lives in Cape Town — laid the blame for the blast at Pretoria's door.

The official Mozambican news agency AIM has accused Pretoria of trying to assassinate Mr Sachs. It said there was "no doubt" as to who was responsible.

Our Political Staff reports that the SA government rejected the allegations that it was responsible for the bombing. Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha suggested that the death of Paris-based ANC representative Ms Dulcie September and the bombing of Mr Sachs was the result of a power struggle within the banned movement.

"The South African government cannot accept responsibility for the conflict in

SA govt: ANC behind bomb

THE SA government has dismissed allegations that it was responsible for the assassination attempt on exiled ANC member Mr Albie Sachs and has hinted that the ANC itself could have been behind the plot.

This is the second time in a week that the government has suggested that internal divisions lay behind violent attacks on ANC members.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, last night rejected accusations of a South African involvement in the car bomb which ripped off Mr Sachs's arm and left him in a critical condition.

To page 3



AFTERMATH . . . The mangled wreck of the car of exiled advocate Mr Albie Sachs. He was critically injured when a car bomb exploded as he opened the door of his car in a Maputo street yesterday morning. South Africa has been blamed for the explosion but has denied the allegation.

Picture: JOSE CABRAL (AIM)

Car Time 8/4/88 (10) 20 (300)

From page 1

Mozambique and definitely not for the acts of violence which flow from it," he said.

"This is also true as far as struggles going on within the ANC are concerned."

His former wife, Ms Stephanie Kemp, said: "There can be no doubt that the South African regime is responsible. The blame is clear."

Speaking from London, Ms Kemp told Chris Steyn: "There can't be many South Africans who have had anything to do with the regime, who are not absolutely convinced that this was yet another attempt to intimidate those working for democracy and working against the injustice of apartheid."

"The only people who can question whether the South African regime have direct responsibility for the blast, are people who have some goodwill to apartheid."

"But it is extremely painful when somebody close to you is physically attacked. It makes you even more angry, it doesn't intimidate you. And I am sure Albie will not be intimidated either," she said.

Mr Sachs's elderly mother, Mrs R Edwards, said she was aware of what had happened to her son, but preferred not to talk about it.

A spokesman for South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS), Mr Christo Smith, yesterday declined to comment on the claims.

The attempt on Mr Sachs's life follows the assassination last week of Ms September. Since the start of the year five other ANC members have died in mysterious circumstances.

The recent killings continue a pattern established in the middle of last year when two senior ANC representatives — among them National Executive Committee member Cassius Make — were shot dead soon after disembarking from a plane at Swaziland's Matsapha Airport.

These killings followed widely-publicized claims that Pretoria had infiltrated the upper echelons of the banned movement and was obtaining detailed information on the movements of ANC members.

The government has denied responsibility for the deaths

Sachs remains critical

THE condition of African National Congress member Mr Albie Sachs, who was severely injured in a Maputo car bomb explosion on Thursday morning, remains critical, the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, said last night.

Mr Sachs, 53, who has been living and working for the ANC in Maputo since 1977, had his right arm amputated shortly after the blast.

The African National Congress yesterday formally blamed South Africa for the blast.

● Lawyers attending the "Laws against trade unions and political organisations" conference at UCT yesterday expressed their shock and contempt at the bomb attack on Mr Sachs,

a UCT graduate and former advocate of the Cape Bar.

Mr Geoff Budlender, director of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, said he was "deeply shocked at the cowardly attack".

"Albie Sachs is one of the most original and thoughtful lawyers produced by UCT.

"His work on the nature of the South African legal system, and on how it ought to be changed, has had a deep influence on my generation of lawyers," he said.

Professor Hugh Corder, of the UCT law faculty said Mr Sachs's work had influenced many South African lawyers. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-
Reuter

ie
it
it
k

Police visit Mozambican bomb blast victim at clinic

ARGUS
11/14/88
218

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Critically injured Mozambican Mr Ishmail Mussagy, who is apparently still unconscious in a Johannesburg clinic after last week's Maputo car-bomb blast, was visited by police at the weekend, a spokesman for the Princess Nursing Home said.

Police brandishing their weapons burst into the clinic on Saturday night after receiving a telephone tip-off that a "terrorist" was in the clinic, The Star, sister newspaper of The Argus, was told.

POLICE INVESTIGATION

The caller apparently thought that Mr Mussagy was an insurgent because he was involved in the same blast that maimed ANC member Professor Albie Sachs.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant Pierre Louw said this morning that police had no record of the alleged action but that the matter was being investigated.

According to the clinic spokesman the Maputo storeman was not in any way connected with Professor Sachs and was on his way to the beach when the bomb went off.

FRACTURED SKULL

The police left after being told that Mr Mussagy was unconscious and could not be interviewed.

Mr Mussagy, who has a fractured skull and internal bleeding, was this morning still critical. Last night it was uncertain whether he would survive, a clinic spokesman said.

He was flown to Johannesburg from Maputo on Friday.

218 STAR 19/4/88

Death lurks behind any bush . . . a lot of fighting is never recorded

MNR ambushes refugee camp

By Ken Vernon
The Star's Africa News Service

CASA BANANA — While the civil war in Mozambique may have disappeared from the headlines lately because of fewer major engagements or massacres taking place, during a visit to the country recently I had a dangerous reminder that in Mozambique sudden death can lurk behind any bush.

I was standing on the airstrip at Casa Banana, former headquarters of the rebel MNR movement and now a major refugee centre, when the air was suddenly alive with bullets as the MNR launched a sneak raid on the camp from bush barely 500 m from where I stood.

At the instant the firing broke out, I was shaking hands with the commanding officer of a battalion of battle-hardened Zimbabwe army veterans and just minutes previously he had assured me that the Zimbabwean contingent totally controlled the area for more than 40 km around the strategically important airstrip.

Dakota lands

We had watched an old Dakota carrying relief supplies land seconds before and I was to fly out of the camp on the aircraft.

With the first bursts of automatic rifle fire everyone literally "hit the dirt", but almost instantly the Zimbabweans swung into action.

The commanding officer, Major Patterson Mhlanga, quickly ordered that the area surrounding the western end of the airstrip, where the attack was

coming from, be peppered with mortar fire and then for troops to move in and "secure the area".

As the mortars blasted away from a concealed position 30 m away I again hugged the ground, much to the amusement of the Zimbabwean soldiers.

Even in times of danger, humorous situations can arise, and the very casual Zimbabwean officer staff again broke into laughter when, while waiting for the Zimbabwean troops to secure the area I asked Major Mhlanga if he thought that 8 to 10 shots had been fired in the opening burst of fire.

He thought for a moment before solemnly replying: "No, nine shots were fired."

As the troops moved into the area a major firefight seemed to erupt, and at this time the pilot of the relief Dakota decided that discretion was the better part of valour and to fly out.

I clambered aboard, only to find to my horror that he had to taxi towards the firing before swinging around to take off.

But the MNR were obviously again not interested in firing on the ancient "Dak" — they could easily have done so as it landed — and the plane took off without being hit.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the incident, frightening for me, did not even warrant a report from the Zimbabweans, an indication that much of the fighting in this sparsely settled country of thick bush is never recorded.

Three weeks before I arrived in Casa Banana aboard "Shirley" the Dakota, the small town of Sena, 100 km away on the banks of the Zambezi, was over-

run by MNR rebels, despite the fact that the town of Mutarara on the opposite bank is held by the government.

No government report

Once again that event does not seem to have warranted a report from the government and as far as is known the MNR still holds the town.

At Casa Banana I spoke to a village headman, Mr Germa Correia, who, together with the remnants of his small village had recently arrived in the camp.

His story was a simple one, but one often heard in the refugee camps.

He came from the village of Nkhombeze in Inhaminga district. He said his village was often visited by "the Matsangas", as the MNR are universally called after their founder, Mr Andre Matade Matsangaisse.

The Matsangas would demand all the food the village had and then commandeer either youths or young girls to carry the food away, he said.

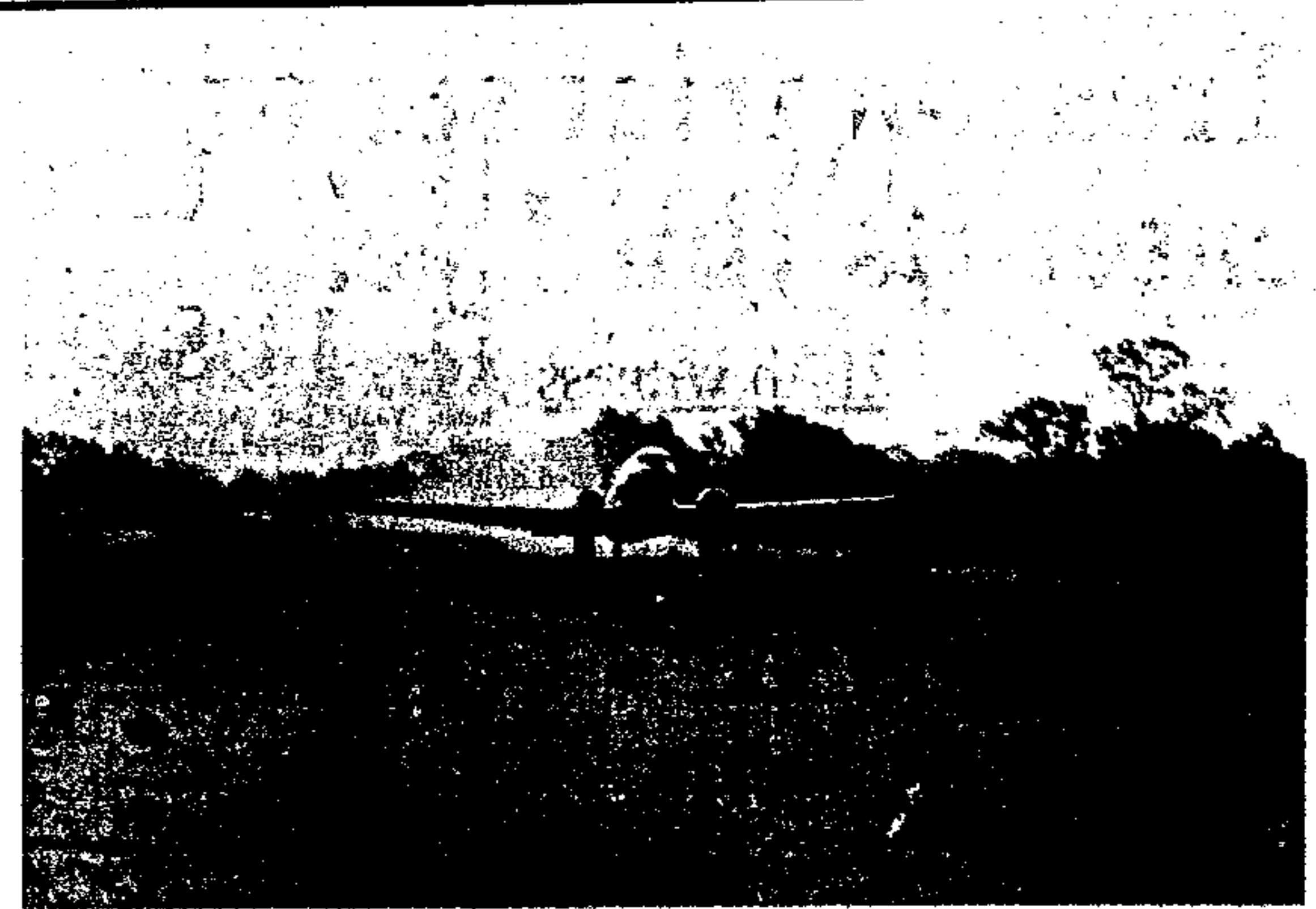
If anyone dared object, they were beaten or shot.

"Finally, we couldn't take it any more and decide to run away," he said.

Further south, in Maputo province, the MNR is scouring the countryside killing and looting, seemingly intent on forcing as many people as possible into the cities, especially Maputo.

Their goal is to overload the limited resources in Maputo and force the collapse of the government through the sheer suffering of the people.

Correspondingly, the government has a policy of not allowing displaced people to leave the rural camps and come into the cities, where food and clothing are much more easily obtainable.



The Dakota flying relief supplies touches down on the airstrip at Casa Banana.

**CAR PHONES
PAGING**

403-5000

WE'LL HELP YOU FIND IT ... FAST

INFO. THE ELECTRONIC YELLOW PAGES

HOW CAN A POSTAL FRANKING MACHINE BENEFIT YOU?

A Postal franking machine can save your business time, money and improve efficiency. The choice of machine is of prime importance. For full details of all the benefits and budget saving prices contact

JHB (011) 493-7900
DURBAN (031) 305-5071

PTA (012) 323-4531
CAPE TOWN (021) 21-2320

mathieson + ashley (pty) ltd
60 years of business efficiency

MNR violence on par with Khmer Rouge

Mr. Tink *2/18/88* *218*
OWN Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Renamo brutality is approaching levels reached by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, according to a US State Department study.

The investigation, prepared by Mr Robert Gersony, concludes that the rebels have "systematically murdered" more than 100 000 unarmed civilians over the past two years, excluding deaths in cross-fire.

Mr Gersony conducted detailed interviews with 200 recent Mozambican refugees from 48 districts, of whom 91% said they had fled because of violence. Of those, only 3% ascribed the violence to Frelimo and 170 reported witnessing a total of 600 murders by Renamo cadres.

Twenty percent said they had been held virtual prisoners in areas patrolled by Renamo police and subjected to forced labour. Escapees were frequently executed "in front of their families and other villagers".

Twenty percent said they had been forced to act as porters carrying weapons and supplies for rebel units. Of these, 70% reported beatings if they slowed down and 60% said they had seen stragglers, especially older persons, beaten to death or shot.

US report on Renamo tells of raping and killing

Mbu's
2/16/88
218

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — The United States Government hopes the findings of a new US investigation into atrocities inflicted on civilians in Mozambique will generate international pressure on Renamo forces to stop their attacks.

State Department spokesman Phyllis Oakley described the findings as "horrifying".

The report on the investigation, conducted this year by an independent researcher for the Reagan Administration, was released here yesterday.

The report provides a grim

picture of a reign of terror in Mozambique with Renamo bands ranging across the country, raping, looting, mutilating and killing systematically but, without any stated political purpose.

ESTIMATED

Much of the report was based on evidence from a sample group of refugees, most of whom arrived at camps in neighbouring countries starving and wearing only rags or even tree bark.

It was estimated that as many as 100 000 people had been killed in the past two years.

Mrs Oakley said a conference for new emergency assistance

would be held in Maputo later this month and the US expected to send about R150-million worth of emergency aid this year.

"We believe the report underscores the massive emergency needs in Mozambique and the importance of continuing strong international efforts to meet that need.

"We also hope that bringing these horrifying findings to public attention will generate international pressure on Renamo to cease its atrocities."

A Renamo representative in Washington dismissed the report as biased.

DUNHILL
King Size
20
London Paris New York

ALFRED DUNHILL LTD LONDON

dunhill
London Paris New York

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE
Made in South Africa. Alfred Dunhill Ltd., Duke Street, St. James's L

Mozambican bid to woo SA taxis

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has invited the Southern African Bus and Taxi Association to assist in the reconstruction of his country's transport infrastructure with emphasis on the taxi business.

The invitation was made public, for the first time, to Sabta members attending a Natal regional meeting at a beachfront hotel in Durban last week.

Natal regional chairman Mr Chris Ngiba told about 300 members attending the meeting that in accepting President Chissano's invitation, Sabta had chosen three delegates to go to Mozambique.

They are Sabta national vice-president Mr God-

frey Nthlathleng of Johannesburg, Mr Paradise Mahlangu of Pretoria, Transvaal regional chairman and Mr Ngiba. They will leave for Mozambique early next month and are expected to be in the country for a few days.

Commenting after the meeting, Sabta national president Mr James Ngcoya said the invitation showed that Sabta was now an international force.

"We are proud of the invitation and we'll lend our expertise to the best of our ability."

Mozambique's transportation system crumbled with the advent of independence and the war between the Frelimo government and the MNR.

Life in Mozambique is arduous but...

Maputo appears to be thriving in African terms

Star 2/8

By Ken Vernon
The Star's Africa News Service

2/14/88

MAPUTO — Walking the streets of Maputo the casual visitor could be forgiven for thinking that the country, far from being the world's most impoverished nation and at war with itself, is instead thriving — in third world terms.

People look well fed and well dressed, there are long queues at the counters of the foreign exchange shops where anything can be bought for American dollars or South African rands, the streets are full of vehicles and the markets full of fresh produce.

But in rural centres the majority of people depend upon donated relief supplies to keep them from death's door, while the countryside has largely been abandoned to the MNR rebels and the Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops who hunt them there.

In Maputo, the Polana Hotel — with its lofty ornate ceilings and polished copper fittings, gardens and huge swimming pool — still functions and offers foreign guests a choice of meals that would cost the average Mozambican a month's wages.

The minimum wage for a rural labourer is about 9 000 meticals a month, about R45, while for an urban industrial worker it is slightly higher at around R60 a month.

A middle level manager in the State-run enterprises can expect to earn between R100 and R200 a month, while an engineer will earn between R250 and R500 a month.

With the top jobs, however, go such perks as government supplied housing, vehicles, maids and gardeners.

Until 18 months ago, rigid government control of all



thinking that the country, far from being the world's most impoverished nation and at war with itself, is instead thriving — in third world terms.

People look well fed and well dressed, there are long queues at the counters of the foreign exchange shops where anything can be bought for American dollars or South African rands, the streets are full of vehicles and the markets full of fresh produce.

But in rural centres the majority of people depend upon donated relief supplies to keep them from death's door, while the countryside has largely been abandoned to the MNR rebels and the Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops who hunt them there.

In Maputo, the Polana Hotel — with its lofty ornate ceilings and polished copper fittings, gardens and huge swimming pool — still functions and offers foreign guests a choice of meals that would cost the average Mozambican a month's wages.

The minimum wage for a rural labourer is about 9 000 meticals a month, about R45, while for an urban industrial worker it is slightly higher at around R60 a month.

A middle level manager in the State-run enterprises can expect to earn between R100 and R200 a month, while an engineer will earn between R250 and R500 a month.

With the top jobs, however, go such perks as government supplied housing, vehicles, maids and gardeners.

Until 18 months ago, rigid government control of all phases of the economy nurtured a thriving black market structure, which tended to funnel scarce foreign exchange out of the country in search of few consumer goods.

The relaxation of price controls, a 350 percent devaluation of the metical, the expansion of the number of foreign exchange stores and of the type of goods they sell, has now ensured that foreign exchange stays in the country.

De-regulation of the prices of fresh produce has made it viable for farmers to sell their goods on the markets, which are well stocked with basic items such as fish, pork, potatoes, eggs, vegetables.

IMF approved

The country's new western-orientated monetary policies, approved by the International Monetary Fund, have brought goods back into the stores and food back into the market place.

But while staples such as maize, rice and cooking oil are rationed and sold at subsidised and affordable prices, the cost of other consumer goods are prohibitively high for those earning only the minimum wage, as is fresh produce in the de-regulated markets.

Fresh fish sells at R5 a kg, as do fresh prawns. Eggs are R7,50 a kg and potatoes R2,30. Pork sells for R7,50/kg and pork sausage for R5/kg. Conversely, a 350 g tin of Ethiopian bully beef sells for R2 and locally made cheese for R10/kg.

A tube of toothpaste sells at R3,50 while a pair of trousers will cost about R80. A shirt will cost R30 and an aluminium pot R70.

In the foreign exchange stores prices are even higher.

The government has said that as part of its IMF-approved programme it intends to decrease food subsidies further while maintaining wages, raising fears that soon the basic wage will not be enough to purchase the full quota of rationed food essentials allowed.

This will have the effect of making life in Mozambique even tougher for the average worker than now, something many of them possibly thought was next to impossible.



The other Mozambique. Refugees from the war, floods and famine huddle near a flimsy shelter at Dondo, outside Beira.

Reactions to erotic scenes are 'negative'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The "naughty" parts of films shown in South Africa and the reaction of people to them was the basis of an aspirant pastor's recent MA degree in Communications at the University of the Free State.

Mr Andre van Deventer's dissertation, which analysed reactions to erotic audiovisual messages, was awarded a distinction.

Mr van Deventer began to examine erotica in films while studying for his BTh degree.

In his research for the MA he examined human experience of erotic scenes in audiovisual material and films such as Lady Chatterley's Lover.

Video material approved by the Directorate of Publications was shown to a sample of 303 people.

Mr van Deventer found there was a significant negative emotional change after a person had been exposed to erotic material.

This included feelings of emptiness, irritation, frustration and anti-social tendencies.

Men and women differed in their experience. Although men saw the scenes more positively, the experience was related to the nature of the sexual activity.

In seven of the eight scenes shown, women were sexually exploited. These scenes were experienced positively by the men and negatively by the women. In the one scene where a man was exploited, the reactions were reversed.

Further, less negative reactions were monitored from the more sexually experienced candidates. — Sapa.

FREE!

UNDERFELT WORTH

R2⁹¹ m²

ON ALL WALL-TO-WALL CARPETING

- FREE QUOTATIONS
- EXPERT ADVICE
- GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP

- 3 MONTHS TREATED AS CASH
- EASY FINANCE
- UP TO 24 MONTHS TO PAY

● FITTING EXTRA

CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HYPERAMA OR HOUSE & HOME STORE FOR A FREE QUOTATION

**Our low price st
money back in yo**

OFFERS VALID WHILE STOCKS LAST. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES. SORRY NO DEALERS.

eastgate · edenvale · pretoria · roodepoort · sandton

622 1960 70 1-5 53-6836 (012) 47-8110 679-3000 783-5350

UNB. CA

VAN DYCK

TOUTURE FERMES TESTED FOLTERGANG GETOETS VYF JAAR GARAN VYF JAAR WAKEN

CABARET

CHARISMA

CLASSICORD

CONCORDE

CONDUCTOR

COUNTRY STYLE

FERNDALE

FLAIR

ILLUSIONS

LUCERNE

MAGIC MOMENT

TONAL TOUCHES

28 Stability/83

US govt wants pressure on rebels

Survey condemns MNR 'atrocities'

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States government is hoping that the findings of a new US investigation into atrocities inflicted on civilians in Mozambique will generate international pressure on MNR forces to stop their attacks.

State Department spokeswoman Mrs Phyllis Oakley described the findings as "horrifying".

The report on the investigation, conducted this year by an independent researcher at the request of the Reagan administration, was released in Washington yesterday.

Earlier this week, news reporters in Washington were given an outline of its contents.

The report provides a grim picture of a reign of terror in Mozambique with MNR bands ranging across the country, raping, looting, mutilating and killing innocent people in an apparently systematic way but without any stated political purpose.

Much of its findings were obtained from a sample group of refugees, most of whom arrived at camps in neighbouring countries in emaciated

condition and wearing only rags, and in some cases bark from trees.

Some of the refugees were interviewed in South Africa — at sites named as Huntington, Mangwene and Steenbok.

Using a statistical model, the analyst projected that as many as 100 000 people had been killed in the past two years. The figure could be higher since many of the refugees had difficulty counting beyond 10 and said "many" when describing numbers beyond that limit. The word "many" was translated as 10 in the survey.

Mrs Oakley said a conference for new emergency assistance would be held in Maputo from April 26 to 27 and the US expected to send about R150 million worth of emergency assistance this year.

"We believe the report underscores the massive emergency needs in Mozambique and the importance of continuing strong international efforts to meet that need.

"We also hope that bringing these horrifying findings to public attention will generate international pressure on the MNR to cease its atrocities," she said.

US officials have pointed out that the purpose of the report was not to establish where the MNR was getting its support. But the US maintains that there is a pattern of evidence that points to South African support for the MNR in communications and other areas.

An MNR representative in Washington dismissed the report as biased and said it came as no surprise since the US State Department supported Mozambique's Frelimo regime.

The report said that Frelimo forces were accused by refugees of about 3 percent of the abuses but that there was a sustained trend towards overall improvement in Frelimo's treatment of civilians.

No sign of rebel leader

LISBON — Portuguese police said on Wednesday that they had found no trace of a top Mozambican rebel official, two days after his wife reported he had been kidnapped by Mozambican secret police.

Mr Evo Fernandes, former general secretary of the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), was last seen on Sunday night leaving a restaurant near Lisbon.

His wife told police the next day that he had dined with a Mozambican official, Mr Alexandre Chagas, as part of secret talks aimed at ending Mozambique's 10-year-old civil war.

"Alive or dead I am sure my husband is now in Maputo," Mrs Ivete Fernandes told reporters without giving details of why she was so sure he had been abducted.

Sowetan
22/4/88

Sceptical

Mozambican diplomats in Lisbon scoffed at the kidnapping report and even fellow rebel officials were sceptical about Fernandes's disappearance.

"How do we know that this is not a complete fabrication?" Mr Luis Serapiao, MNR's Washington spokesman, told the Portuguese news agency *Lusa*.

The foreign-based representatives of the rebels, also known as Renamo, have long been at odds over political tactics and how to improve the MNR's poor international image.

The disappearance of Fernandes, currently head of the MNR's political studies department in Lisbon, came shortly after the defection of another former rebel spokesman.

Paulo Oliveira turned up in Maputo last month and denounced the MNR as a corrupt, faction-ridden organisation controlled by South Africa.

The rebels have fought Mozambique's marxist government since shortly after the former Portuguese colony gained independence 13 years ago. — Sapa-
218
Reuter.

MNR leader is found dead

LISBON — A farm worker found the body of right-wing Mozambican rebel leader Mr Evo Fernandes yesterday beside a road in the hills outside Lisbon four days after he was kidnapped, police said today. 218

A television journalist said Mr Fernandes appeared to have suffered wounds to the head.

Mr Fernandes (44), a lawyer of Asian descent, was widely considered to be the chief political strategist of the allegedly SA-backed MNR, which has fought a bloody 11-year war against Mozambique's Marxist government.

Mr Fernandes, the father of six children by two marriages, disappeared on Sunday night after dining at a restaurant near his Lisbon home with a man who said he was a peace envoy of the Mozambican government.

The MNR has officially accused Maputo of the murder, but Mozambican officials and some inside MNR sources suggest it may have been due to faction fighting within the movement.

— The Star's Foreign News Service. 545 22/4/88

5876/22
5x05

DETAILS have emerged of an extraordinary meeting in Maputo between a Frelimo youth brigade and an Afrikaner youth group — intended, it is claimed, to facilitate talks between Jeugkrag and the African National Congress.

Jeugkrag (Youth for South Africa) leaders announced this week that in response to an invitation from the Organizacao da Juventude Mocambicana (OJM), an official state youth brigade, a delegation travelled to Maputo on December 16 last year for three days of talks, ceremonies and videos.

Jeugkrag is a youth political organisation formed in 1986 in response to the constitutional stipulation that the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) eschew politics. It is regarded as a "pro-reformist" grouping within white politics in South Africa and has had sporadic contact with the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Jeugkrag chairman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said the group had achieved its two main aims: "We con-

A student Nkomati as Jeugkrag meet Frelimo

By KAREN EVANS

veyed our standpoints about fundamental issues — the Nkomati Accord, destabilisation and their role in achieving peace in Southern Africa — and we built better relations with the youth of a neighbouring country."

However, Jeugkrag flatly rejected the OJM's proposal to arrange talks between them and the ANC.

Cedric de Coning, Jeugkrag's director of fund-raising, said it was clear the OJM supported the ANC "because they believe the ANC will be the next government. (Therefore) it would be strategically wrong for them not to support the organisation. They have no choice."

Attempts to contact the OJM for its interpretation of the visit and its im-

pressions of the Jeugkrag delegation were unsuccessful. However, the Jeugkrag delegation claimed the OJM had difficulty in understanding "how they could be against apartheid and not support the ANC".

In a "hi-tech" exchange, the South Africans showed their hosts two American video programmes "on the ANC and the cruelty of necklace murders". They claimed the recordings "opened the eyes" of members of the OJM to "another side of the ANC".

For its part, the OJM showed a video documentary about South Africa's "continued support for Renamo (the rebel Mozambique National Resistance) and its responsibility for destabilisation in Mozambique".

The Jeugkrag delegation said it ac-

cepted that the South African government "helped Renamo and operated a training camp in the Kruger National Park" but greeted claims of continued support with scepticism.

The video, they said, depicted bridges being blown up and battles being fought, but "there were no prisoners of war, no eye-witness accounts", said executive member Debbie Marchard.

The highlight of the visit to Maputo, according to the Jeugkrag executive, were the formal discussions held in the City Hall. During these talks they were given a detailed perception of their hosts' opinions on South Africa — much of which they disagreed with.

The groups also disagreed on destabilisation, which the OJM insists is a result of apartheid policies. Marchard said: "Mozambique inherited a healthy infrastructure at independence — now the face of Maputo tells a sad tale. Primarily bad management, and not apartheid, is to blame."

22-28/4/88 W/Maul

(218)



D 10 22/4/88 (2/8)

Renamo man murdered

LISBON — The body of a former secretary-general of the Mozambique resistance movement, Renamo, was found on a country road outside Lisbon last night.

According to police Mr Evo Fernandes had been shot in the head.

The news agency Lusa quoted police as saying that Mr Fernandes' wife

reported his disappearance on Sunday after meeting a man she described as an agent of the Mozambican security police.

She said her husband had gone to dinner with the alleged agent to discuss possible peace talks between Renamo and Mozambique's government.

2314/88
ster
218

MNR man turns up dead

LISBON — Police yesterday hunted the killers of a Mozambican rebel leader whose body was found beside a country road in Portugal.

The discovery came four days after he disappeared following a meeting with alleged agents of the Mozambican government.

Mr Evo Fernandes, an influential figure within the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) was shot in the head and chest and his body dumped 30 km outside Lisbon on Thursday, witnesses said.

MNR rebels have been fighting a guerilla war since 1977 to topple the Mozambique government, and guerilla representatives operate in Portugal.

Hundreds of police had been searching for Mr Fernandes since Monday when his wife reported his disappearance after meeting two men who said they had been empowered by the Mozambican government to initiate peace talks with the rebels.

Mr Fernandes, a founder and former secretary-general of MNR, believed the two men he dined with on Sunday were authorised to approach him to set up negotiations with Mozambican officials, his wife said.

Mrs Fernandes said she believed he had been abducted by Mozambican security agents. In a statement issued in Lisbon yesterday, the rebels blamed the Mozambican government for "the barbarous crime" of murdering Mr Fernandes.

Mozambican Foreign

Maputo denies link with killing

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday denied any involvement in the death of rebel official Mr Evo Fernandes.

"Frelimo does not commit acts of terrorism," Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi told the official news agency Aim, linking Mr Fernandes's death with "splits and conflicts" in the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), in which Fernandes once played a leading role.

He said the defection last month of another MNR official, Mr Paulo Oliveira, was evidence that the rebel movement was being shaken by a crisis.

"We are optimistic. This is not an optimism born of dreams, but one rooted in encouraging facts we can see on the ground here in Mozambique," Mr Mocumbi said, citing recent surrenders by MNR rebels to the authorities.

Aim also quoted Major-General Bonifacio Gruveta, alleged by Mr Fernandes's wife to have met him on the night he vanished, as saying he was in Beira escorting a Yemeni delegation over the weekend and returned to Maputo on Sunday.

"The last time I left Mozambique was in September last year, when I went to Luanda," Aim quoted him as saying. — Sapa-Reuter.

Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi said yesterday his government had no connection with the killing.

"Mozambique does not commit acts of terrorism," he said, suggesting Mr Fernandes was murdered as a result of conflicts within MNR.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr Joao de Deus Pinheiro condemned the assassination.

Portugal has been criticized by Mozambique and Angola for allowing rebel spokesmen to operate in Lisbon. The Lisbon government says it will act to prevent subversive actions by the rebels but cannot interfere with the free speech of their spokesmen.

The body was found in

undergrowth beside a road 10 km north of the resort of Cascais, where he lived.

An autopsy was being carried out yesterday but police said the results would not be available for several days.

Mr Fernandes was last seen on Sunday outside a Cascais restaurant getting into the car of a man named as Alexandre Chagas who Mrs Fernandes believes to be a Mozambican security agent.

Mr Fernandes (44), a Portuguese citizen born in Mozambique, was secretary-general of Renamo from 1983 to 1986. He was later demoted to head of the guerillas' research de-

partment, but observers said he remained an influential figure within the group.

In February 1987, Mr Paulo Oliveira, a rebel spokesman in Lisbon, said Mr Fernandes was accused by the rebels of issuing false information, misappropriating funds, promoting himself and creating divisions within the organization.

Mr Oliveira was himself later dismissed from the post of European spokesman and last month turned himself over to Mozambican authorities in Maputo under the terms of a clemency agreement offered to rebels who surrender.

MNR's Lisbon spokesman Mr Manuel Frank said yesterday Mr Fernandes had travelled to Mozambique in January and met rebel chief Mr Afonso Dhlakama. Mr Dhlakama condemned the killing and praised Mr Fernandes as a "fighter for freedom" in a statement distributed in Lisbon.

MNR reportedly was set up by the Rhodesian secret police in 1977, two years after Mozambique became independent from Portugal. South Africa replaced Rhodesia as the rebels' backers when Rhodesia became black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980.

Mr Fernandes headed a delegation that represented the rebels in unsuccessful peace talks with Mozambique's government in Pretoria in 1984.

Earlier that year, South Africa agreed to halt aid to the rebels after signing a mutual non-aggression pact with Mozambique. Pretoria denies Mozambican charges it still supports MNR.

Mr Fernandes' predecessor as MNR secretary-general, Mr Orlando Cristina, was shot to death in his bed five years ago in a suburb of Pretoria. Some reports attributed the murder to a power struggle within the rebels. MNR blamed Mozambican security agents.

Fernandes was twice married and had six children. — Sapa-AP.

6/1 ARGUS 23/4/88 (218)

While Maputo thrives, the rest fight to survive

by KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Walking the streets of Maputo, the casual visitor could be forgiven for thinking that Mozambique, far from being the world's most impoverished nation and at war with itself is, instead, thriving — in third-world terms.

People look well-fed and well-dressed and there are long queues at the counters of the foreign exchange shops where anything can be bought for American dollars or South African rands.

However, in rural centres, the vast majority of people depend on donated relief supplies to keep them from death's door, while the countryside has largely been abandoned to the Renamo rebels and the Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops who hunt them there.

R45 a month wage

In Maputo, the luxury Pomanana Hotel still offers foreign guests a choice of meals that would cost the average Mozambican a month's wages.

The minimum wage for a rural labourer is about 9 000 mescals a month (about R45). For an urban industrial worker, it is slightly higher at around R60 a month.

A middle-level manager in the state-run enterprises can expect to earn between R100 - R200 a month, while an engineer will earn R250 to R500 a month.

With the top jobs, however, go such perks as government-supplied housing, vehicles, maids and gardeners.

Until 18 months ago, rigid government control of all phases of the economy nurtured a thriving black-market structure, which tended to funnel scarce foreign exchange out of the country in search of scarce consumer goods.



While those in Maputo manage in relevant luxury, these villagers are on the brink of starvation.

WAR FOR FOOD

Reports and picture
by KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service.

IN many ways, the war in Mozambique is a war for food, a war of personal survival.

At Casa Banana, I spoke to a village headman, Mr Germa Correia, who, together with the remnants of his small village had recently arrived in the camp.

His story was a simple one, but one often heard in the refugee camps.

He came from the village of Nkhombeze in Inhaminga district. He said that his village was often visited by "The Matsangas", as Renamo are called after their founder, André Matade Matsangaisse.

The Matsangas would demand all the food the village had and then commandeer either youths or young girls to carry it away, he said. If any-

one dared object, they were beaten or shot.

"Finally, we couldn't take it anymore and decided to run away," he said. The small group left in the village sneaked away during the night and walked, again only at night, for five nights to reach the safety of the refugee camp.

If the Matsangas discovered them and suspected they were going to the government camp, they would all have been killed.

Further south, in Maputo province, the Renamo tactics seem to be the direct opposite of those in Sofala province.

There, they are scouring the countryside killing and looting, seemingly intent on forcing as many people as possible into the cities, especially Maputo, in order to overload the limited resources there and force the collapse of the government through the sheer suffering of the people.

Correspondingly, the govern-

ment has a policy of not allowing displaced people to leave the rural camps and come into the cities, where food and clothing are much more easily obtainable.

In Mozambique, the war is not spoken of in terms of some altruistic struggle between east and west, between communism and free enterprise.

Rather, it is a struggle to survive, and one in which the common man is the constant loser.

According to people who live there now, Maputo is a "Disneyland", bearing no relationship to the state of the rest of the country.

People are mostly well-dressed and well-fed, while in the rest of the country people are mostly hungry and dressed in rags.

In Maputo, vehicles abound, while in most of the country areas the only modes of travel are by air or on foot.

However, Maputo survives on the foreign currency that relief agencies and diplomatic personnel bring into the country.

Foreign aid workers, diplomats and visitors are milked of their hard currency.

For instance, while Mozambican government workers may hire a large house from the government for less than R25 a month, foreign workers are charged between R2 400 and R3 000 a month, payable in foreign currency only.

Petrol, strictly rationed to locals, is freely available to everyone who has dollars or rands to pay with. Hotel bills for foreigners can only be settled in foreign currency.

Consumer items from bicycles to lounge suites, from vehicles to baby foods, are obtainable only from special stores run under government franchise that accept only foreign currency.

Markets stocked

The relaxation of price controls, a 350 per cent devaluation of the metical, the expansion of the number of foreign exchange stores and of the type of goods they sell, has now ensured that foreign exchange stays in the country.

Deregulation of fresh-produce prices has made it viable for farmers to now sell their goods on the markets, which are well stocked with basic items such as fish, pork, potatoes, eggs and vegetables.

The country's new western-orientated monetary policies, approved by the International Monetary Fund, have brought goods back into the stores and food back into the market place.

However, while staples such as maize, rice and cooking oil are rationed and sold at subsidised and affordable prices, the cost of other consumer goods is prohibitively high for those earning only the minimum wage, as is fresh produce in the deregulated markets.

Fresh fish sells at R5 a kilo, as do fresh prawns. Eggs are R7,50 a kilo and potatoes R2,30 a kilo. Pork sells for R7,50 a kilo and pork sausage for R5 a kilo.

Expensive

A tube of tooth-paste sells at R3,50 while a pair of trousers will cost about R80 — two months' wages for a labourer. A shirt will cost R30 and an aluminum pot R70.

In the foreign-exchange stores, a 2kg tin of Nespray powered milk costs just over R20, a kilogram tin of Lactogen costs R19 and a 750-gram tin of Ricoffy R13, but a carton of US-made Benson and Hedges cigarettes sells for only R7.

The government has said that, as part of its IMF-approved programme, it intends to further decrease food subsidies while maintaining wages.

This will have the effect of making life in Mozambique even tougher for the average worker than now, something many of them possibly thought was next to impossible.

LISBON — Mozambican secret agents may have been involved in the murder of a senior Renamo official here this week, police said yesterday.

The bullet-ridden body of Mr Evo Fernandes, a prominent figure in the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), was found by a peasant at the side of a road in the Sintra foothills outside Lisbon early on Thursday evening.

His face was covered with a black garment.

Speculation in press reports that he had been tortured could not immediately be confirmed.

The Mozambican Embassy in London yesterday dismissed news-

DB 23/4/88
218

Frelimo denies link with official's death

paper allegations of involvement in the death of Mr Fernandes.

"Frelimo does not commit acts of terrorism," the Foreign Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, said.

Instead he linked the death with conflicts within the MNR.

The Beira-born former secretary-general of the right-wing rebel movement, disappeared from his home in the resort town of Cascais on Sunday night.

He had dined with a shadowy Mozambican

intermediary, named as Mr Alexandra Chagas, but failed to return home.

His wife Yvette said Mr Chagas had arranged a meeting with her husband to discuss opening peace negotiations between the two warring factions in Mozambique.

Police said they sought to question Mr Chagas and four other alleged Mozambican secret agents in connection with the murder.

Mr Mocumbi referred to the defection last month of another MNR

official, Mr Paulo Oliveira, and pointed to his statements at a Maputo news conference as evidence that the rebel movement was being shaken by a crisis.

Other reports claimed the murder may have been carried out by rival Renamo factions whose overseas delegations in Lisbon, West Germany and Washington are at loggerheads and bitterly divided.

Some reports here suggest that Mr Fernandes, a hard-line opponent of any concessions to Maputo, was

killed to pave the way for negotiations to end the war.

"We are optimistic. This is not an optimism born of dreams, but one rooted in encouraging facts we can see on the ground in Mozambique," Mr Mocumbi said of Renamo defections to authorities.

Mr Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen, is the first Renamo official to die in Portugal.

His predecessor as secretary-general, Mr Orlando Cristina, was killed on a farm outside Pretoria in 1983.

Two other officials, Mr Joao Ataide and Mr Mateus Lopes, were killed in a car crash in Malawi last November. — DDC-Sapa-RNS

976 7/26 25/4/88 218

Refugees tell of flayings, murder

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Refugees from Mozambique often arrived in South Africa bearing physical and mental scars of cruelty.

Operation Hunger's executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said this in support of a United States government report which claimed Renamo cruelty surpassed that of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia.

Mrs Perlman said: "The report just confirms what I have been hearing for a long time."

Mass rape

The Red Cross estimates that about 6 000 Mozambican refugees passed through South Africa last year.

"A particularly horrible incident was related by two women who were given the choice of beating their husbands brains out with a mealie stamper or of having their children killed."

Stories of murders, mass rape and flaying were common, she said.

"Often there is physical evidence of the cruelty. One party related an incident where Renamo swept into the village and hacked people to death. One young boy had a ghastly scar on his arm apparently a result of this incident."

Renamo linked to Fernandes's murder

LISBON. — The kidnapping and subsequent murder of Mr Evo Fernandes, the most important political figure in the Renamo movement fighting Mozambique's government, has left trails pointing in two directions.

Police say there is a growing body of evidence that the Mozambican secret service was behind the affair — a move seen as a way of softening up the rebels before reopening peace negotiations to end the 11-year civil war in the country.

But Western intelligence sources also point a finger at Renamo's more pliant Washington lobby. The suggestion is that Mr Fernandes's disappearance aids efforts by the US group to seize control of Renamo's external activities, and end Pretoria's stranglehold on the movement.

US officials have expressed concern about the possible implication of the Washington-based group in the murder, as US laws strictly prohibit involvement by lobbies in such plotting.

Mr Fernandes's bullet-ridden body was found on Thursday at the side of a road in the Sintra foothills outside Lisbon.

She said young men and women were particularly vulnerable. The men were forced to join Renamo ranks or put in small cages and beaten at regular intervals, while the women were taken from their villages to Renamo camps and mass raped over a period of weeks.

"One girl managed to escape only to have her leg blown off by a land mine. Nine months after, she arrived at the transit camps where she had a baby."

Rebel had ^{Sowetan} 25/4/88 wounds ⁽²¹⁸⁾

LISBON — A farm worker found the body of right-wing Mozambican rebel leader Evo Fernandes beside a road in the resort Sintra Hills outside Lisbon four days after he was kidnapped, police said.

Portuguese police issued no detailed statement but a State-run television journalist who knew Mr Fernandes and viewed the body said he appeared to have suffered "wounds to the head."

Mr Fernandes (44), a lawyer of Asian descent, was widely considered to be the chief political strategist of the allegedly SA-backed Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which has fought a bloody 11-year war against Mozambique's Marxist government.

Mr Fernandes, the father of six children by two marriages, disappeared last Sunday night after dining at a restaurant near his suburban Lisbon Cascais home with a man who said he was "an envoy" of the Mozambican government in search of peace negotiations.

Police said the kidnappers had not entered into contact with Mr Fernandes's family since his disappearance.

Mozambique, SA summit on the cards

Sowetan
28/4/88

218

A SUMMIT meeting between President P W Botha and President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique is on the cards following successful top-level secret talks between the two governments in Cape Town on Tuesday.

In the meantime, both sides have agreed to seeking ways to revitalise the Nkomati Accord and generally improving relations.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha confirmed on Tuesday night that President Botha had received a special envoy from President Chissano — General Jacinto Velosi, who conveyed a message of goodwill to the South African Government.

The message assured the Government of Mozambique's firm intention of contributing positively towards resolving conflict in the region, but added that Mozambique was convinced that the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) continued to receive support and advice emanating from South African territory.

Mr Pik Botha said in a statement the South African Government was convinced that terrorists were operating from Mozambican territory against South Africa.

"Nevertheless, President Chissano assured President Botha that Mozambique stands firm in its decision not to permit the use of Mozambican territory for the launching of any violent action against South Africa," Mr Botha said.

President Chissano's

SOWETAN Correspondent

message included a proposition that each government should instruct its delegations to the Joint Liaison Committee (JLC) to meet as soon as possible to address again all the questions relating to the security and economic fields which fell within its competence, and to arrange to reconvene the Joint Security Commission (JSC) established in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

President Chissano also said that the current process with regard to reactivating the Cahora Bassa project and other negotiations relating to the use of the Maputo port and railway have made a positive contribution to a climate for a healthy relationship between the two countries.

President Botha welcomed President Chissano's message of goodwill and agreed to instruct the South African delegation to the JLC to meet as soon as possible with its Mozambican counterpart with a view of reconvening the JSC, Mr Pik Botha said.

He added that President Botha had indicated that for the Nkomati Accord to function properly, the two governments should stop



PRESIDENT Chissano

accusing each other of breaches of the accord, and should leave it to the JLC and the JSC to investigate and deal with accusations and counter-accusations.

President Botha also said that as far as South Africa was concerned, the achievement of stability and good neighbourly relations between the states of the region was essential for economic development and progress.

South Africa was ready to make its full contribution in this regard, particularly as far as relations between South Africa and Mozambique were concerned.

President Botha further stated that he had indicated to the late President Samora Machel that the South



PRESIDENT Botha

African private sector could make a positive contribution to economic co-operation between the two countries and that tourism could be restored to a thriving industry, if peace and security could be restored in Mozambique. He was still of this opinion.

Mr Pik Botha said Tuesday's discussion also dealt with the possibility of a meeting between the two heads of state.

Additional matters raised by the Mozambique delegation would be dealt with in communications between the two governments, he said.

The heads of state of South Africa and Mozambique last met for informal discussions at the coronation of King Mswati of Swaziland.

Mozambique talks to feed the starving

MAPUTO — The Mozambique government needs more than 900 000 tons of food aid over the next 12 months to feed the 6 million people affected by war and drought, the national news agency, AIM, reported yesterday.

The announcement by the Ministry of Trade's food security department came on the eve of a two-day United Nations-sponsored donors' conference starting tomorrow in Maputo.

The 42 governments and donor organisations participating in the conference are to make financial pledges for food assistance to Mozambique.

The government report said the country needs 710 000 tons of grain plus 204 000 tons of beans, cooking oil and other foodstuffs. When costs for transportation and other logistical operations are added, the assistance is estimated at R760 million.

12-year guerilla war

Star 25/4/88 (218)

CARE, which runs the country's relief operation in conjunction with the government, has estimated food needs at 420 000 tons over the next 12 months.

The primary cause of the famine is the 12-year-old civil war waged by guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the government.

The rebels frequently attack and destroy villages to obtain food and supplies.

The United Nations Development Programme says that externally backed armed forces have attacked economic and social installations, brutalised the civilian population and sabotaged production.

No government acknowledges supporting the rebels, although Mozambique claims that South Africa provides assistance in direct violation of the Nkomati Accord.

Shortages aggravated

South Africa denies the charge.

The steadily growing war, combined with drought in recent years, has aggravated existing food shortages. An estimated 5,9 million Mozambicans now need food aid compared to 1,8 million in 1984.

Last year, Mozambique received 140 000 tons of food aid valued at \$182 million (about R364 million) according to CARE.

The United States and western Europe supplied most of the aid. United States food assistance amounted to \$56,9 million (about R114 million). — Associated Press.

Mozambique needs 700 000 tons of food aid — report

ARGUS 25/4/88
The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo

218

MOZAMBIQUE needs more than 700 000 tons of food aid over the next year, it is claimed here.

According to a report, the major supplier of food aid to Mozambique in the past year was the United States.

The report, released yesterday, said Mozambique required 710 000 tons of grain in aid for the period from May 1 this year to April 30, 1989.

The most important grain is maize, of which the country needs 622 000 tons. There is only 19 900 tons in stock.

The report said the country also needed 72 000 tons of beans, 11 000 tons of vegetable oil and 106 000 tons of sugar.

Last year, according to the report, total food aid pledged was worth about R360-million. The

largest donor was the United States, which provided about R114-million or 32 percent.

Mozambique's Deputy Trade Minister, Mr Prakash Ratilal, said rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance had been destroying "the basis of self-sufficiency" in the countryside.

He said Mozambique required not only food aid but also help for peasant farmers to restart agricultural production.

"We want to end free distribution of food as soon as possible to end dependency," he said.

He said that almost six million in Mozambique were in need of food aid. There were 1,1 million displaced people inside Mozambique and another 2,2 million who were unable to produce enough to feed themselves.

In addition, the urban population of about 2,6 million needed food aid because the countryside was not producing enough to feed the towns.

Opinion

AT IN international gathering of Pinzgauer cattle breeders the other day, Pik Botha went into his usual emote about the plight of Africa — "we have a continent which is dying" — and suggested that "sick" Europe and America were trying to prevent his noble and unselfish government from doing anything about it.

I was granted a private performance a few years back. My heart bled.

Not that I have ever been totally convinced by the "destabilization" argument ascribing all of Southern Africa's economic woes to South Africa's baneful design. Absent Pretoria, the region would still be a mess and would have to find someone else to blame. Given the arbitrary nature of its borders and the zero sum approach to power of its rulers, civil mayhem was a sure corollary of independence.

SA must shoulder some blame for Renamo genocide

2/8
CMB TMS 26/4/88



Washington Letter by SIMON BARBER

Appalling advice

A generation of leaders bathed in the statist theories which emanated from the London School of Economics when the Winds of Change were blowing, and which continued to pour from points east thereafter, was splendidly equipped to run its single commodity economies into the ground.

Chronically appalling advice from aid donors and the World Bank, whose concessional lending still seems designed to encourage the very kind of corrupt centralization that makes its assistance useless, has not helped.

It can be conceded that without South Africa the war in Angola would likely have been a far lower-key affair and perhaps more easily resolved but Pretoria has not been Unita's only

champion and was not the reason — unless you believe Havana — that the former Portuguese colony became a theatre of superpower conflict.

Zimbabwe owes its independence in part to John Vorster's calculation that he could get a better deal from Henry Kissinger if he helped put the skids under Ian Smith. And how exactly has the occasional, if reprehensible, strike on Livingstone or Lusaka contributed to Zambia's poverty?

Has the murder of suspected ANC cadres in Gaborone in any measurable way reduced Botswana's GNP?

Unfortunately for the Foreign Minister's heartwarming vision of South Africa as the continent's would-be benefactor, this line of reasoning runs into a reality of proportions monstrous even by the 20th century's demanding standards: the eviscera-

tion of Mozambique. For this, in abetting it and in failing to do anything to stop it, Pretoria must shoulder a considerable portion of guilt, more so even than Frelimo's economic and social lunacy: Pretoria made Renamo what it is.

Arch-champion

I have no doubt that the South African Government will do its best to belittle the State Department's new report on what Renamo is perpetrating. If it has not already been broadcast, we will surely be hearing one of those smug SABC commentaries absolving Pretoria of all responsibility and suggesting the report is a gross exaggeration, concocted from the ramblings of terrified refugees seeking safety in telling some naive but ill-intentioned American what he wanted to hear.

Robert Gersony, the consultant the department's Human Rights Bureau hired to compile the study, is no naif; neither is he the kind of mushy hand-wringer the Right associates with America's professional foreign service. Were he so he would not be a protégé of Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs and arch-champion of the Reagan doctrine's "freedom fighters".

Gersony's brief was not to get South Africa. It was to determine the scope and sources of the Mozambique refugee problem as accurately and apolitically as possible. To do this he interviewed 196 refugees individually in 25 camps, both in and outside Mozambique, usually with only an interpreter present, between January and March. Selection was random, constrained by the interviewer's desire to achieve the widest geographical spread and most up-to-date accounts.

Analogy

The bulk of Gersony's refugee work has been in south-east Asia. He is familiar with enormities

wrought by the Khmer Rouge and though he has not drawn any comparison between the latter and Renamo in public, I am reliably told he has done so in conversation with his employers.

Even if he has not, senior officials both in the State Department and the White House are readily offering the analogy themselves.

Gersony estimates "conservatively" that Renamo has killed more than 100 000 Mozambican civilians, mostly peasant farmers, in cold blood. His 196 subjects accounted for 600 such deaths but few could count accurately above 10. Larger numbers they simply referred to as "many", which, if no more precise figure was forthcoming, he tabulated as 10. In proportional terms, 100 000 out of Mozambique's 14 million population would translate into 1.7 million in the United States.

This slaughter is not the grim by-product of war. These are not deaths in crossfire or in the crushing of armed resistance. From the extraordinarily consistent testimony of people from districts as much as 2 000 km apart, what emerges beyond ques-

tion is a policy of deliberate, pre-conceived extermination.

Why it should have adopted such a policy Renamo does not bother to say. Gersony's sample reported a complete absence of effort to explain to the people the purpose of the insurgency, much less "to provide positive services — security, administration, schooling, health care — to the local farmers.

This is no hearts and minds operation.

Escapade

Another echo of the Khmer Rouge can be found in Renamo's apparent habit of turning entire communities into concentration camps in which labour and sex are extracted from the population (many of whom are abductees from even less fortunate "destruction areas") for the sole reward of being permitted to remain alive. Such "control areas", as Gersony terms them, account for between 10 and 20% of the country.

No-one, least of all Gersony, is saying Pretoria put Renamo up to this, or that Louis Nel, on his midnight escapade to Gorongosa, discussed tactics with Afonso Dhlakama. But the fact remains that Pretoria, from Mr PW Botha on down, helped unleash this nightmare and is doing nothing to stop it. Indeed, the Reagan Administration — not just Dr Chester Crocker but the full foreign policy apparatus — remains totally convinced that South African complicity persists.

If such conviction is justified, and there is not a shred of countervailing evidence (the Government's protestations of innocence are not evidence), Pik



PIK BOTHA: His declaration of how South Africa would like to help the continent develop if given the chance is worse than macabre

Botha's declaration of how South Africa would like to help the continent develop, if only the West would give it a chance, is worse than macabre. As is his line that South Africa must be doing something right because of the thousands trying to flock into its embrace. It is obscene.

What purpose?

Genocide is a word cheapened by its rhetorical application to apartheid. In the case of what is going on in Mozambique, it has some value. White South Africa's burden of historical guilt is already too heavy to have this

piled on it simply because the shadowy, unaccountable figures who run its security policy refuse to abide by the solemnities of Nkomati.

And for what purpose? Does Renamo's rampage, or the million-plus uprooted inside Mozambique, or the 870 000 forced to flee near naked and starving in neighbouring countries that can scarcely feed and house their own populations — does any of this make South Africa safer?

Or has Pretoria become so Roman in its cynicism that it has consciously chosen to make a desert and call it peace?

Anglo shows an interest in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly yesterday held talks with government leaders here on the possible involvement of Anglo in developing Mozambique's natural resources.

Mozambique's economy has been battered by a 12-year civil war which the Marxist-oriented government blames on SA backing for Renamo rebels.

Anglo's chairman met President Joachim Chissano, Prime Minister Mario

26/4/88 B/davis
Machungo, and other officials during a seven-hour visit, according to Mozambican news agency AIM.

Relly indicated that Anglo might be interested in forestry, agriculture and natural gas projects.

AIM said Relly and Machungo discussed conditions for investment, including the security situation.

The SA government says it stopped aiding the rebels after signing a non-

218
aggression treaty with Mozambique in 1984. There is widespread international support for Mozambique's claim that the assistance continues, at least in regard to logistics and communications.

However, Mozambique and SA have recently engaged in negotiations aimed at rehabilitating the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project that has been frequently attacked by rebel saboteurs. — Sapa-AP.

Who killed MNR's Evo Fernandes?

218

Sovetan 26/4/88

MAPUTO — The chain of events leading to the death in Portugal last Thursday of a Mozambican rebel leader reads like a thriller.

There are now at least six unsolved murders within the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) group — but no legendary detective has surfaced to solve the crimes.

Mr Evo Fernandes, a moving spirit behind the MNR, was found shot dead near the Portuguese capital, Lisbon.

Portuguese police are seeking two men in connection with his death — Alexandra Xavier Chagas and Joaquim da Conceição Messias, both Portuguese nationals who have lived in Mozambique.

In the cafes and bars of the Mozambican capital, Maputo, the murder has become a major topic of conversation and there are many "whodunnit" theories.

The history of internal strife in the MNR and the role of South Africa are key points in this debate, but clear answers are hard to come by.

Mystery

The death of Mr Fernandes is the latest in a series of mysterious killings in the stormy history of the MNR, a rebel group organised by Rhodesia to fight the Mozambican Government after independence from Portugal in 1975, and taken over by South Africa in 1980 when Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe.

Mozambique says the MNR still gets South African aid, but Pretoria says it stopped supporting the rebels when it signed the Nkomati peace agreement with Mozambique in 1984.

FOCUS

The group is also known as Renamo, a Portuguese acronym.

The murder mystery began in 1983, with the death in South Africa of Mr Orlando Cristina, a Portuguese adventurer who was the MNR's first secretary general.

He was shot dead in bed at the MNR's base camp in Transvaal. Shortly after Mr Cristina's death reports began to leak out of South Africa that two other MNR leaders, the Bomba brothers, had also been eliminated.

Two years earlier, Mr Adriano Bomba, then a Mozambican air force pilot, had caused a minor sensation when he defected to South Africa with his MiG fighter plane. He and his brother Boaventura were quickly given positions on the MNR executive committee, and just as quickly disappeared.

South African Press reports at the time suggested that the Bombas, who were black, might have been killed for being involved in the murder of Mr Cristina, who was white.

Statements by MNR defectors since then differ in detail about the

three murders. But all agree that the three died because of internal South African-MNR disputes.

Mr Paulo Oliveira, a leading member of the MNR who defected to the Mozambican Government last month told reporters that Mr Cristina was murdered by the white South African authorities because he had outlived his usefulness.

One of the Bombas was killed by the South Africans, said Mr Oliveira, the other by the MNR while he was in Mozambique on a mission.

MNR watchers in Maputo agree that the man who emerged from the Cristina-Bomba affair in a stronger position than ever was Mr Evo Fernandes. He was appointed to replace Mr Cristina as secretary general.

View

For some years, Mr Fernandes, a Goan with Portuguese nationality, seemed to be doing well, eloquently expressing the MNR's point of view to international news organisations from his base in Portugal.

The Mozambican Government expressed its displeasure to the Portuguese authorities, arguing that Mr Fernandes was speaking on behalf of a South African-backed terrorist organisation. Portugal replied that it could not act against Mr Fernandes because he was not breaking Portuguese law.

Then, out of the blue, Mr Fernandes ceased to be a propaganda problem for Mozambique. In 1986 he was demoted to head of the MNR's research department.

In November 1987, there were more mysterious deaths, this time in Malawi. The victims, senior MNR officials Mr Joao Ataide and Mr Mateus Lopes, allegedly died in a traffic accident. Both were said to be close to the MNR president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

Other reports — not-



DEFECTED: Air force pilot Bomba.

that the men had been murdered and that their car had later been bulldozed to simulate an accident.

When Mr Paulo Oliveira defected he said he had heard indirectly that he might be the next victim of internecine MNR violence.

Early last month, journalists in Maputo received copies of a circular, typed on MNR headed note paper, accusing Mr Dhlakama of sabotaging the organisation.

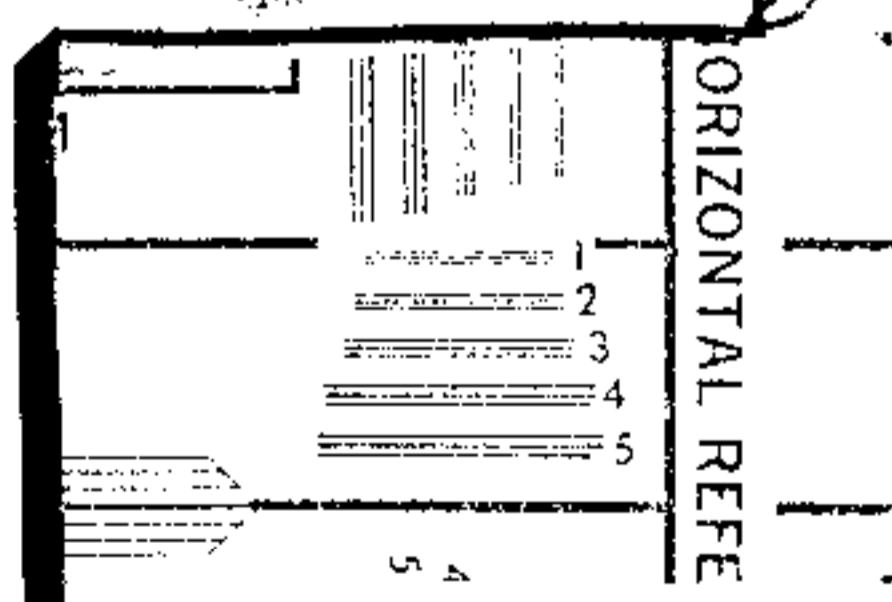
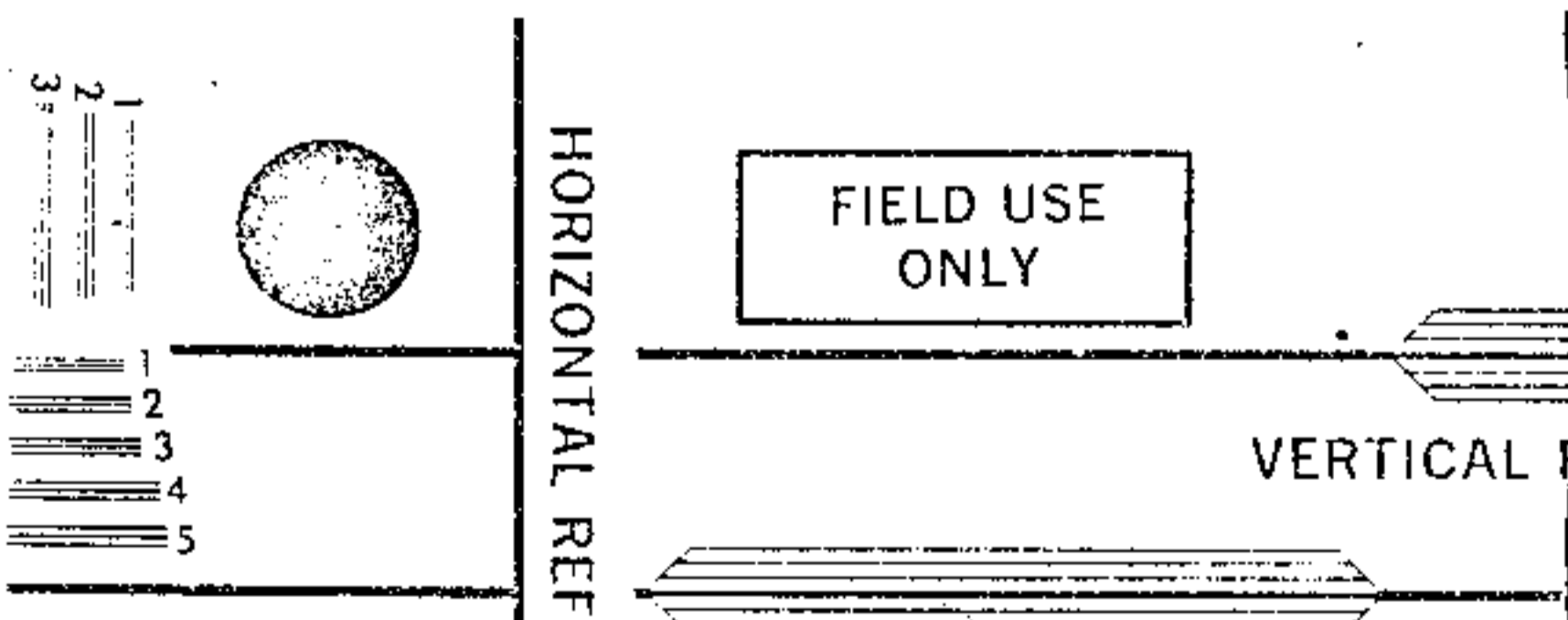
The circular, posted in the Lisbon suburb of Amadora, came from a group describing themselves as "veterans of Renamo". They accused Mr Dhlakama of being a "traitor and faithful henchman of Pretoria" who was trying to turn the MNR into "a gang of bandits and pillagers".

The circular was unsigned and many news organisations declined to publish it. After the death of Mr Fernandes, however, journalists in Maputo are reading it again with renewed interest.

One paragraph said: "ably in the London-based newsletter *Africa Confidential* — alleged

"Serving his South African masters, Dhlakama has gone as far as deliberately distributing lies about our friends in Portugal. He forcibly removed our brother Evo Fernandes, Renamo secretary general, deprived Jorge Correia of his credentials in Western Europe and pushed aside a number of our brothers who served the movement faithfully."

Mr Jorge Correia is another MNR official in Portugal whose star has waned. A former MNR spokesman, he was expelled from the organisation more than a year ago. — Sapa-Reuter.



UN report ^{Star} ^{26/1/88} report slates ⁽²¹⁸⁾ 'destabilisation'

MAPUTO — South Africa has aggravated the misery in war-torn Mozambique by its policy of destabilisation in southern Africa, a United Nations agency has said.

In a report prepared for an international aid donors conference opening today in Maputo, the UNDP office in Maputo painted a grim picture of famine "caused by war and aggravated by repeated natural disasters".

RESPONSIBILITY

Pretoria, it said, was partly responsible for Mozambique's plight. "Apartheid's destabilisation throughout the southern African region has created a prolonged emergency situation."

In a reference to the activities of rebels in Mozambique, which Maputo says are South African-backed, the document said: "Externally backed armed forces have attacked economic and social installations, bruta-

lised the civilian population and sabotaged productive activities."

The two-day conference, which could mean life or death for millions of Mozambicans, will discuss a UN appeal for \$380 million (about R760 million) in emergency assistance to Mozambique for this year and 1989.

DESPERATE NEED

Those in desperate need of assistance, especially food, include over one million people displaced by the war but still living inside the country.

A further 2,2 million people, although not displaced, are unable to produce enough to feed themselves.

The largest item in the emergency appeal is food — 914,000 tons of it, which will cost \$183,4 million. That is for this year alone. The food needs for 1989 will not be known until the next harvest. — Reuter.

The chain of events leading to the death in Portugal last Thursday of a Mozambican rebel leader reads like a thriller.

There are now at least six unsolved murders within the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) group, but no legendary detective has surfaced to solve the crimes.

Evo Fernandes, a moving spirit behind the MNR, was found shot dead near the Portuguese capital, Lisbon.

Portuguese police are seeking two men in connection with his death — Alexandre Xavier Chagas and Joaquim da Conceicao Messias, both Portuguese nationals who have lived in Mozambique.

In the cafes and bars of Maputo, the murder has become a major topic of conversation and there are many "whodunnit" theories.

The history of internal strife in the MNR and the role of South Africa are key points in this debate, but clear answers are hard to come by.

The death of Fernandes is the latest in a series of mysterious killings in the stormy history of the MNR, a rebel group organised by Rhodesia to fight the Mozambican government after independence from Portugal in 1975, and taken over by South Africa in 1980 when Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe.

Mozambique says the MNR still gets South African aid, but Pretoria

Mystery killings in Renamo group

D/D 26/4/88 218

says it stopped supporting the rebels when it signed the Nkomati peace agreement with Mozambique in 1984. The group is also known as Renamo, a Portuguese acronym.

The murder mystery began in 1983, with the death in South Africa of Orlando Cristina, a Portuguese adventurer who was the MNR's first secretary-general.

He was shot dead in bed at the MNR's base camp in the Transvaal. Shortly after Cristina's death reports began to leak out of South Africa that two other MNR leaders, the Bomba brothers, had also been eliminated.

Two years earlier, Adriano Bomba, then a Mozambican air force pilot, had caused a minor sensation when he defected to South Africa with his MIG fighter plane. He and his brother Boaventura were quickly given positions on the MNR executive committee, and just as quickly disappeared.

South African press reports at the time suggested that the Bombas, who were black, might have been killed for being involved in the mur-

IAIN CHRISTIE Maputo

der of Cristina, who was white.

Statements by MNR defectors since then differ in detail about the three murders. But all agree that the three died because of internal South African-MNR disputes.

Paulo Oliveira, a leading member of the MNR who defected to the Mozambican government last month told reporters that Cristina was murdered because he had outlived his usefulness.

One of the Bombas was killed by South Africans, said Oliveira, the other by the MNR while he was in Mozambique on a mission.

MNR watchers in Maputo agree that the man who emerged from the Cristina-Bomba affair in a stronger position than ever was Evo Fernandes. He was appointed to replace Cristina as secretary-general.

For some years, Fernandes, a Goan with Portuguese nationality, seemed to be doing well, eloquently expressing

the MNR's point of view to international news organisations from his base in Portugal.

The Mozambican government expressed its displeasure to the Portuguese authorities, arguing that Fernandes was speaking on behalf of a South African-backed terrorist organisation. Portugal replied that it could not act against Fernandes because he was not breaking Portuguese law.

Then, out of the blue, Fernandes ceased to be a propaganda problem for Mozambique. In 1986 he was demoted to head of the MNR's research department.

In November 1987, there were more mysterious deaths, this time in Malawi. The victims, senior MNR officials Joao Ataide and Mateus Lopes, allegedly died in a traffic accident. Both were said to be close to the MNR president, Afonso Dhlakama.

Other reports, notably in the London-based newsletter Africa Confidential, alleged that the men had been murdered and that their car had later been bulldozed to simulate an accident.

When Paulo Oliveira defected he said he had

heard indirectly that he might be the next victim of internecine MNR violence.

Early last month, journalists in Maputo received copies of a circular, typed on MNR headed notepaper, accusing Dhlakama of sabotaging the organisation.

The circular, posted in the Lisbon suburb of Amadora, came from a group describing themselves as "Veterans of Renamo." They accused Dhlakama of being a "traitor and faithful henchman of Pretoria" who was trying to turn the MNR into "a gang of bandits and pillagers."

The circular was unsigned and many news organisations declined to publish it. After the death of Fernandes, however, journalists in Maputo are reading it again with renewed interest.

One paragraph said: "Serving his South African masters, Dhlakama has gone as far as deliberately distributing lies about our friends in Portugal. He forcibly removed our brother Evo Fernandes, Renamo secretary-general, deprived Jorge Correia of his credentials in Western Europe and pushed aside a number of our brothers who served the movement faithfully."

Jorge Correia is another MNR official in Portugal whose star has waned. A former MNR spokesman, he was expelled from the organisation more than a year ago. — Sapa-RNS

(518) B/day 26/4/88

Renamo accused of genocide in Mozambique

SIMON BARBER in Washington

AT AN international gathering of Pinzgauer cattle breeders the other day, Pik Botha went into his usual emote about the plight of Africa — “we have a continent which is dying” — and suggested that “sick” Europe and America were trying to prevent his noble and unselfish government from doing anything about it. I was granted a private performance a few years back. My heart bled.

Not that I have ever been totally convinced by the “destabilisation” argument ascribing all of Southern Africa’s economic woes to Pretoria’s baneful design.

Absent Pretoria, the region would still be a mess and would have to find someone else to blame. Given the arbitrary nature of its borders and the zero sum approach to power of its rulers, civil mayhem was a sure corollary of independence.

A generation of leaders bathed in the statist theories which emanated from the London School of Economics when the winds of change were blowing, and which continued to pour from points East thereafter, was splendidly equipped to run its single-commodity economies into the ground.

Chronically appalling advice from aid donors and the World Bank, whose concessional lending still seems designed to encourage the very kind of corrupt centralisation that makes its assistance useless, has not helped.

It can be conceded that, without SA, the war in Angola would likely have been a far lower key affair and perhaps more easily resolved. But Pretoria has not been Unita’s only champion and was not the reason — unless you believe Havana — that the former Portuguese colony became a theatre of superpower conflict.

Zimbabwe owes its independence in part to John Vorster’s calculation that he could get a better deal from Henry Kissinger if he helped put the skids under Ian Smith. And how exactly has the occasional, if reprehensible, strike on Livingstone or Lusaka contributed to Zambia’s poverty? Has the murder of suspected ANC cadres in Gaborone in any measurable way reduced Botswana’s GNP?

Unfortunately for the Foreign Minister’s heartwarming vision of SA, the continent’s would-be benefactor, this line of reasoning runs into a reality of proportions monstrous even by the 20th Century’s demanding standards: the evisceration of Mozambique.

For this, in abetting it and in failing to do anything to stop it, Pretoria must shoulder a considerable portion of the guilt, more so even than Frelimo’s economic and social lunacy: Pretoria made Renamo what it is.

I have no doubt that the South African government will do its best to belittle the State Department’s new report on what Renamo is perpetrating. If it has not already been broadcast, we will surely be hearing one of those smug SABC commentaries absolving Pretoria of all responsibility and suggesting that the report is a gross exaggeration, concocted from the ramblings of terrified refugees seeking safety in telling some naive but ill-intentioned American what he wanted to hear.

Robert Gersony, the consultant the Department’s human rights bureau hired to compile the study, is no *naif*. Nor is he the kind of mushy hand-wringer the right associates with America’s professional foreign service. Were he so, he would not be a protege of Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and arch-cham-



□ PIK BOTHA ... wants to help

pion of the Reagan doctrine’s “freedom fighters”.

Gersony’s brief was not to get SA. It was to determine the scope and sources of the Mozambique refugee problem as accurately and apolitically as possible.

To do this, he interviewed 196 refugees individually in 25 camps, both in and outside Mozambique, usually with only an interpreter present, between January and March. Selection was on a random basis, constrained by the interviewer’s desire to achieve the widest geographical spread and most up-to-date accounts.

The bulk of Gersony’s refugee work has been in South-East Asia. He is familiar with enormities wrought by the Khmer Rouge, and though he has not drawn any comparison be-

tween the latter and Renamo in public, I am reliably told he has done so in conversation with his employers. Even if he has not, senior officials both in the State Department and the White House are readily offering the analogy themselves.

Gersony estimates “conservatively” that Renamo has killed more than 100 000 Mozambican civilians, peasant farmers mostly, in cold blood. His 196 subjects accounted for 600 such deaths, but few of them could count accurately above 10.

Larger numbers they simply referred to as “many,” which, if no preciser figure was forthcoming, he tabulated as 10. In proportional terms, 100 000 out of Mozambique’s 14 million population would translate into 1.7-million in the US.

This slaughter is not the grim by-product of war. These are not deaths in crossfire or in the crushing of armed resistance. From the extraordinarily consistent testimony of people from districts as much as 2 000km apart, what emerges beyond question is a policy of deliberate, pre-conceived extermination.

Why it should have adopted such a policy Renamo does not bother to say. Gersony’s sample reported a complete “absence of effort to explain to the ‘people’ the purpose of the insurgency,” much less “to provide positive services — security, administration, schooling, health

care — to the local farmers”. This is no hearts and minds operation.

Another echo of the Khmer Rouge can be found in Renamo’s apparent habit of turning entire communities into concentration camps in which labour and sex are extracted from the population (many of whom are abductees from even less fortunate “destruction areas”) for the sole reward of being permitted to remain alive. Such “control areas,” as Gersony terms them, account for between 10% and 20% of the country.

No one, least of all Gersony, is saying that Pretoria put Renamo up to this, or that Louis Nel, on his midnight escapade to Gorongosa, discussed tactics with Afonso Dhlakama.

But the fact remains that Pretoria, from P W Botha on down, helped unleash this nightmare and is doing nothing now to stop it. Indeed, the Reagan administration — not just Dr Chester Crocker, but the full foreign policy apparatus — remains totally convinced that South African complicity persists.

If such conviction is justified, and there is not a shred of countervailing evidence (government’s protestations of innocence are not evidence), Pik Botha’s declaration of how SA would like to help the continent develop, if only the West would give it a chance, is worse than macabre. As is his line that SA must be doing something right because of the thousands trying to flock into its embrace. It is obscene.

Genocide is a word cheapened by its rhetorical application to apartheid. In the case of what is going on in Mozambique, it has some value. White SA’s burden of historical guilt is already too heavy to have this piled upon it simply because the shadowy, unaccountable figures who run its security policy refuse to abide by the solemnities of Nkomati.

And for what purpose? Does Renamo’s rampage, or the million plus uprooted inside Mozambique, or the 870 000 forced to flee near naked and starving to neighbouring countries that can scarcely feed and house their own populations — does any of this make SA safer? Or has Pretoria become so Roman in its cynicism that it has consciously chosen to make a desert and call it peace?

Mozambique slaughter not a battle for hearts and minds

DD 26/4/88

218

At an international gathering of pinzgauer cattle breeders the other day, Pik Botha went into his usual emote about the plight of Africa — "we have a continent which is dying" — and suggested that "sick" Europe and America were trying to prevent his noble and unselfish government from doing anything about it. I was granted a private performance a few years back. My heart bled.

Not that I have ever been totally convinced by the "destabilisation" argument ascribing all of southern Africa's economic woes to Pretoria's baneful design. Absent Pretoria, the region would still be a mess and would have to find someone else to blame. Given the arbitrary nature of its borders and the zero sum approach to power of its rulers, civil mayhem was a sure corollary of independence.

A generation of leaders bathed in the statist theories which emanated from the London School of Economics when the winds of change were blowing, and which continued to pour from points east thereafter, was splendidly equipped to run its single commodity economies into the ground. Chronically appalling advice from aid donors and the World Bank, whose concessional lending still seems designed to encourage the very kind of corrupt centralisation that

makes its assistance useless, has not helped.

It can be conceded that without South Africa, the war in Angola would likely have been a far lower key affair and perhaps more easily resolved. But Pretoria has not been Unita's only champion and was not the reason — unless you believe Havana — the former Portuguese colony became a theatre of super-power conflict.

Zimbabwe owes its independence in part to John Vorster's calculation that he could get a better deal from Henry Kissinger if he helped put the skids under Ian Smith. And how exactly has the occasional, if reprehensible, strike on Livingstone or Lusaka contributed to Zambia's poverty? Has the murder of suspected ANC cadres in Gaborone in any measurable way reduced Botswana's gross national product?

Unfortunately for the foreign minister's heart-warming vision of SA

the continent's would-be benefactor, this line of reasoning runs into a reality of proportions monstrous even by the 20th century's demanding standards: the evisceration of Mozambique. For this, in abetting it and in failing to do anything to stop it, Pretoria must shoulder a considerable portion of the guilt, more so even than Frelimo's economic and social lunacy: Pretoria made Renamo what it is.

I have no doubt that the SA government will do its best to belittle the State Department's new report on what Renamo is perpetrating. If it has not already been broadcast, we will surely be hearing one of those smug SABC commentaries absolving Pretoria of all responsibility and suggesting that the report is a gross exaggeration, concocted from the ramblings of terrified refugees seeking safety in telling some naive but ill-intentioned American what he wanted to hear.



PIK BOTHA

Robert Gersony, the consultant the department's human rights bureau hired to compile the study, is no naif. Nor is he the kind of mushy hand-wringer the right associates with America's professional foreign service. Were he so, he would not be a protege of Elliot Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and arch-champion of the Reagan doctrine's "freedom fighters".

Gersony's brief was not to get SA. It was to determine the scope and sources of the Mozambique refugee problem as accurately and apolitically as possible. To do this, he interviewed 196 refugees individually in 25 camps, both in and outside Mozambique, usually with only an interpreter present, between January and March. Selection was on a random basis, constrained by the interviewer's desire to achieve the widest geographical spread and most up-to date accounts.

The bulk of Gersony's refugee work has been in south-east Asia. He is familiar with enormities wrought by the Khmer Rouge, and though he has not drawn any comparison between the latter and Renamo in public, I am reliably told he has done so in conversation with his employers. Even if he has not, senior officials both in the State Department and the White House are



SIMON BARBER
writes from
Washington

readily offering the analogy themselves.

Gersony estimates "conservatively" that Renamo has killed more than 100 000 Mozambican civilians, peasant farmers mostly, in cold blood. His 196 subjects accounted for 600 such deaths, but few of them could count accurately above ten. Larger numbers they simply referred to as "many", which, if no preciser figure was forthcoming, he tabulated as ten. In proportional terms, 100 000 out of Mozambique's 14 million population would translate into 1,7 million in the US.

This slaughter is not the grim by-product of war. These are not deaths in crossfire or in the crushing of armed resistance. From the extraordinarily consistent testimony of people from districts as much as 2 000 kilometres

apart, what emerges beyond question is a policy of deliberate, pre-conceived extermination.

Why it should have adopted such a policy Renamo does not bother to say. Gersony's sample reported a complete "absence of effort to explain to the 'people' the purpose of the insurgency", much less "to provide positive services — security, administration, schooling, health care — to the local farmers". This is no hearts and minds operation.

Another echo of the Khmer Rouge can be found in Renamo's apparent habit of turning entire communities into concentration camps in which labour and sex are extracted from the population (many of whom are abductees from even less fortunate "destruction areas") for the sole reward of being permitted to remain alive. Such "control areas", as Gersony terms them, account for between 10 and 20 per cent of the country.

No one, least of all Gersony, is saying that Pretoria put Renamo up to this. But the fact remains that Pretoria, from PW Botha on down, helped unleash this nightmare and is doing nothing now to stop it. Indeed, the Reagan administration, not just Dr Chester Crocker, but the full foreign policy apparatus, remains totally convinced

that South African complicity persists.

If such conviction is justified, and there is not a shred of countervailing evidence (the government's protestations of innocence are not evidence), Pik Botha's declaration of how SA would like to help the continent develop, if only the West would give it a chance, is worse than macabre. As is his line that SA must be doing something right because of the thousands trying to flock into its embrace. It is obscene.

Genocide is a word cheapened by its rhetorical application to apartheid. In the case of what is going on in Mozambique, it has some value. White South Africa's burden of historical guilt is already too heavy to have this piled upon it simply because the shadowy, unaccountable figures who run its security policy refuse to abide by the solemnities of Nkomati.

And for what purpose? Does Renamo's rampage, or the million plus uprooted inside Mozambique, or the 870 000 forced to flee near naked and starving in neighbouring countries that can scarcely feed and house their own populations — does any of this make SA safer. Or has Pretoria become so Roman in its cynicism that it has consciously chosen to make a desert and call it peace.

CARE Times 27/4/88

218

Nkomati revival?

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

Chissano sends message of goodwill to SA



Mr Chissano

A MEETING between President P W Botha and a representative of President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique could lead to a revival of the flagging Nkomati Accord and a meeting between the two leaders.

MAPUTO, Mozambique. — President Joachim Chissano sent a message of goodwill to South Africa yesterday but told a United Nations-sponsored conference that South Africa was to blame for the insurgency that has devastated Mozambique.

President Botha held talks yesterday with General Jacinto Veloso, a member of the Mozambique cabinet and a key figure in pre-Nkomati negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique.

President Chissano was speaking at a conference convened by his government and the United Nations to address Mozambique's emergency relief needs.

They agreed that representatives of the two countries would meet soon with the aim of reconvening the Joint Security Commission.

The two governments have engaged in negotiations aimed at rehabilitating the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project in Mozambique and on Monday the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Gavin Relly, held talks with Mozambican officials on the possible involvement of his company in developing Mozambique's natural resources. — Sapa-AP

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique have been strained with both parties accusing each other of permitting cross-border violence.

In a statement last night, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the talks could lead to a meeting between the two heads of state.

General Veloso had conveyed a message of goodwill from President Chissano and stating their country's intention to help resolve conflict in the region.

However, he said Mozambique was convinced that Renamo continued to receive support and advice from South Africa. President Botha had replied that South Africa was convinced that terrorists were operating from Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa project

"Nevertheless, President Chissano assured President Botha that Mozambique stands firm in its decision not to permit the use of Mozambican territory for the launching of any violent action against South Africa."



New move to revive Nkomati

218

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The almost defunct Nkomati Accord is back on track and a meeting between State President P. W. Botha and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique is on the cards.

The dramatic switch in relations was engineered during a visit to Cape Town by President Chissano's special envoy, General Jacinto Veloso, Minister of International Co-operation.

Relations between the two countries have deteriorated over the last few months as Renamo rebels made significant advances against the Frelimo government — with, it is alleged, South African assistance.

Mr Botha confirmed that General Veloso had been received by the State President and that he had conveyed a message of goodwill to the government.

"The message assured the South African Government of Mozambique's firm intention to contribute positively to resolving conflict in the region but added that Mozambique was convinced that Renamo continued to receive support and a vice emanating from South Africa," said a statement last night.

South Africa said it believed that terrorists were operating against her from Mozambique.

"President Chissano assured President Botha that Mozambique stands firm in its decision not to permit the use of Mozambican territory for the launching of any violent actions against South Africa," said the statement.

President Chissano

proposed that the two governments instruct their delegations to the Joint Liaison Committee to meet as soon as possible and "reconvene the Joint Security Commission established in terms of the Nkomati Accord".

President Chissano said negotiations about reactivating the Cahora Bassa project and other negotiations relating to the use of the Maputo rail and port had made a positive contribution to a healthy relationship between the two countries.

South Africa has agreed to President Chissano's proposals to reactivate the Nkomati Accord as soon as possible. President Botha said that if the Accord was to work properly the two governments should stop accusing each other of breaching the agreement.

They should leave it to the Joint Liaison Committee and the Joint Security Commission to investigate the accusations.

President Botha said stability and good neighbourliness were essential for economic development and progress and South Africa was prepared to make a full contribution.

"The State President also stated that he had indicated to the late President Samora Machel that the South African private sector could make a positive contribution to economic co-operation between the two countries and tourism could be restored to a thriving industry if peace and security could be restored in Mozambique," the statement said.

"He was still of this opinion."

mk6 us 27/4/88

2/8

Mozambique visit promising, say experts

From GERALD L'ANGE
Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG. — The Mozambican government's move to repair its tattered relations with South Africa is seen by expert analysts as one of the most promising developments since the decline of the Nkomati Accord.

The visit to Cape Town yesterday by President Chissano's envoy, General Jacinto Veloso, and the suggestion of a summit meeting with President Botha has taken knowledgeable observers by surprise.

The reasons for the Frelimo

government's latest overtures remain unclear, but they have raised hopes of a reversal in the deteriorating relations which have declined to possibly their lowest level since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

General Veloso's visit comes immediately after talks in Maputo between government officials and the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, which were reported to have been about Anglo's possible involvement in developing Mozambique's natural resources. There has been no indication, however, that the

two moves are linked and analysts doubt that they are.

The Mozambican initiative is seen by well-informed analysts as an indication that the Frelimo government has decided that its ambitions will be better served by a pragmatic accommodation with Pretoria than through the confrontational approach that has characterised its attitude in recent years.

Mr Chissano's proposal to revive the Joint Security Commission that was originally set up to monitor violations of the Nkomati Accord would fulfil

an aim that has long been promoted by Pretoria but rejected by Maputo.

The JSC was suspended by Maputo in 1985 after the discovery of documents at the captured Renamo headquarters at Casa Banana in Gorongosa which purported to show that Pretoria had continued to aid Renamo in violation of the Nkomati agreement.

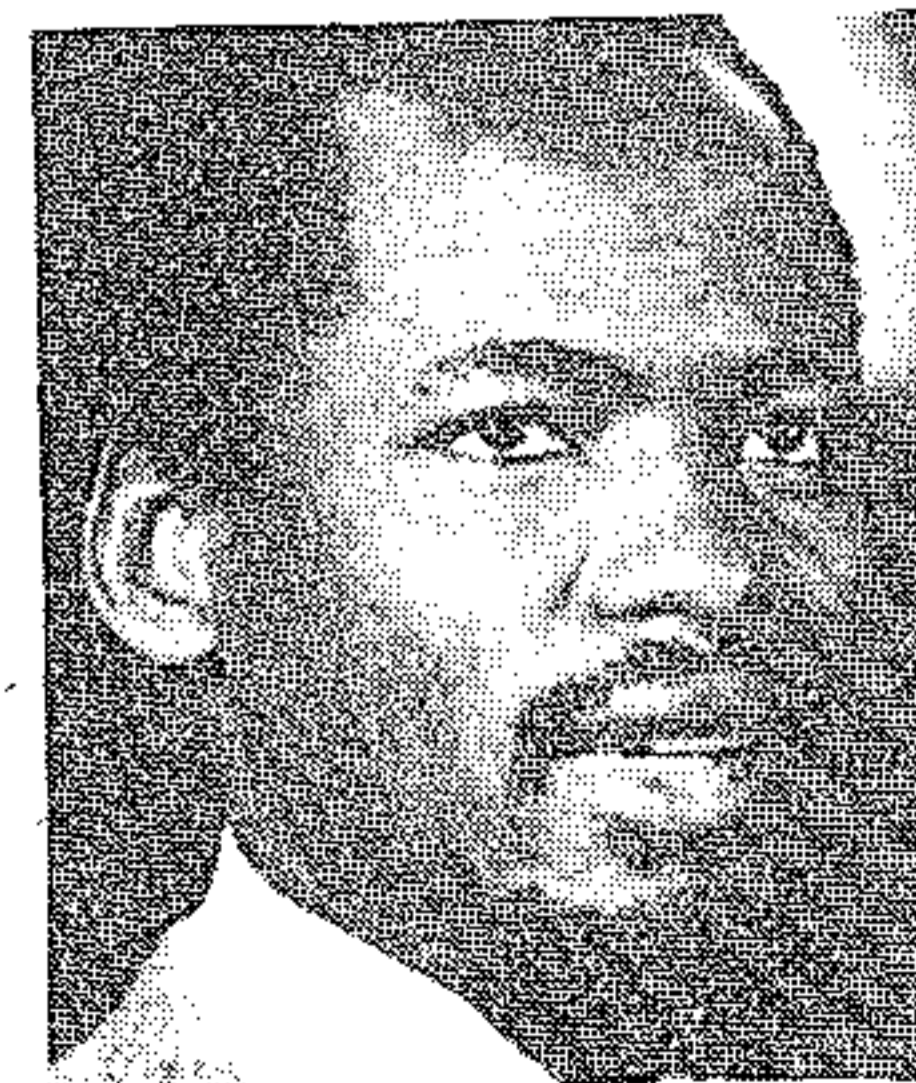
With the JSC back in operation a mechanism would again exist for monitoring alleged violations of the Accord and possibly preventing them.

For the Maputo government Renamo remains the single

biggest obstacle to the implementation of its new economic and social policies, which have received growing backing from Western countries anxious to woo Mozambique out of Moscow's orbit and closer to a free enterprise system.

Removal of the Renamo threat is of paramount importance to Maputo, which claims the rebels could not continue operating without aid — private if not official — from South Africa. Maputo may therefore have decided to try a new approach to get Pretoria's co-operation in curbing Renamo.

Presidential contact may heal strained relations



President Chissano

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

CONTACT between President Botha and President Chissano was hailed today as a major breakthrough in the strained and unsteady relations between South Africa and Mozambique.

In Government circles in Cape Town it was regarded as highly significant that President Chissano should at this stage have sent a special emissary with a message of goodwill and a proposal to reacti-

vate the Joint Liaison Committee which was virtually abandoned by the late President Machel.

The feeling was that the latest move could be as significant as the original signing of the Nkomati Accord.

News of the meeting between President Botha and General Jacinto Veloso, the envoy of President Chissano, was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

A spokesman at the President's office said, however, that it was too early to say when

there could be a meeting of the two heads-of-state.

There were strong indications of such a possibility in the statement from Mr Pik Botha.

Government spokesmen said it was especially a breakthrough at a time when a report had been published in the United States which tried to associate South Africa with Renamo atrocities.

A top priority in the attempts to improve relations between the two countries will be to reactivate the Joint Liaison Committee formed at the

time of the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March 1984.

In line with a request from President Chissano, each government will instruct its delegation to this committee to meet as soon as possible in order to address again all matters relating to the security and economic fields which fall under it.

A function of the committee is to monitor violations of the agreement, such as border incidents and the harbouring of terrorists.

While the meeting between President Botha and General Veloso gave some hope of a meeting between the two heads-of-state, there were accusations and counter-accusations of help to subversive elements.

A message from President Chissano to President Botha assured the South African Government of Mozambique's firm intention of contributing positively towards resolving conflict in the region.

It added, however, that Mozambique was convinced that Renamo continued to receive support and advice from South African territory.

Mr Pik Botha's statement said that, for its part, South Africa was convinced that terrorists were operating from Mozambican territory against South Africa.

PW is likely to meet Chissano

stev
27/4/88

218

By David Egan, Political Correspondent

Talks aimed at a summit meeting between President Botha and President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique and a revitalising of the Nkomati Accord are expected to be followed up within days.

Diplomatic sources today described the outcome of yesterday's secret talks, between a special emissary from Mr Chissano and Mr P W Botha, as a major breakthrough in relations between the two countries.

The emissary, General Jacinto Veloso, a Minister in the office of the Mozambique president, held talks with Mr Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town.

General Veloso has returned to Mozambique with a message from Mr Botha and further developments are expected within days.

A statement released by Mr Pik Botha last night said the possibility of a meeting between the two heads of state had been discussed at yesterday's talks.

Mr Chissano had proposed that the Joint Security Commission between the two countries, abandoned by President Samora Machel after the Gorongosa diaries were discovered, be reactivated.

The JSC was created in terms of the 1984 Nkomati Accord to settle security differences between the two countries.

Sources said Mr Chissano's proposal was so significant it could be considered to be the most important development in relations between the two countries since the actual signing of the Nkomati Accord.

One senior source said: "This is a major breakthrough at a time when a report in the United States has been published on alleged atrocities by MNR and when attempts have been made to associate South Africa with the MNR."

The message to Mr Botha from Mr Chissano assured the

CAPE TOWN

Government of Mozambique's firm intention of contributing positively towards resolving conflict in the region but added that Mozambique was convinced that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) continued to receive support and advice emanating from South African territory.

Mr Pik Botha said that the South African Government was convinced that terrorists were operating from Mozambican territory against South Africa.

"Nevertheless, President Chissano assured President Botha that Mozambique stood firm in its decision not to permit the use of Mozambican territory for the launching of any violent action against South Africa," Mr Botha said.

President Botha had also said that the achievement of stability and good neighbourly relations between the states of the region was essential for economic development and progress.

South Africa was ready to make its full contribution in this regard, said Mr Pik Botha.

● In Washington yesterday US presidential candidate, the Reverend Jesse Jackson accused South Africa of supporting and encouraging MNR terrorism in Mozambique.

He said the US should participate in a regional summit meeting including South Africa's black-ruled neighbours and representatives of the European Community, and should apply comprehensive, mandatory sanctions — no trade, no investment, no bank loans and no military or intelligence collaboration.

218 B/day 27/4/88

LUSH Mozambican countryside has become a place of sudden death, constant fear and almost unimaginable suffering, a disaster on such a scale that it seems certain to defy the best efforts of the outside world to provide a remedy through food and military assistance.

Casa Banana, a fortified village in Sofala Province under Gorongosa Mountain, is a long way from the capital Maputo, where donors are meeting to consider government's request for US\$380m (R760m) in emergency aid.

However, its inhabitants are typical of the six-million Mozambicans, nearly half the population, who so desperately need help this year. Once the dirt airstrip on the banks of the Vundusi River was used by elephant hunters and bananas were sold at the house which gave the place its name.

After the country gained independence from Portugal in 1975, Casa Banana became the headquarters of the ruthless guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

Now, after changing hands three times in the war, it is a strategic hamlet of 10 000 people and occupied by the Zimbabwean troops who help the Frelimo government forces fight Renamo.

Bire Nyamazao has just arrived with his emaciated family after three days' walk without food through the bush from his rebel-held home village. People were starving there, with nothing to eat except leaves. He tells his tale in a hoarse voice after greedily drinking maize porridge from a tin plate clutched in shaking hands.

One of his children, aged seven, died on the journey. One survived, pitifully thin. Also with him are his

Even R760m won't feed the starving in Mozambique

VICTOR MALLET in Maputo

wife (his other wife died during a previous escape attempt) and his niece, prematurely aged by suffering, with her surviving child. Another died. Her husband, a Frelimo soldier, has disappeared.

Nearby, a little girl drinks filthy water from a half coconut shell. Her mother cradles a starving child and relates how she was forced to carry hippo meat for the rebels in a column of slaves. Those who ran away were shot.

There may be food in Casa Banana but not very much. Floods have washed away a bridge and the village is accessible only by air.

In Sofala province, the hungry are receiving only about a quarter of the food they need. It is flown in by some of the oldest DC3 aircraft in the world, chartered by the state airline and paid for by European donors.

One crashed recently in Zambezia province, apparently because of engine failure, killing the foreign crew of two. The International Red Cross has suspended many of its food

flights since December because of threats from Renamo, which wants aid to be flown to rebel areas, too.

Children die ever week, suffering from malnutrition, diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia and anaemia.

"Malnutrition is the worst problem we have here. It affects almost all the children. Last month, 15 children died of diarrhoea," said Dr Victor Camisela, the medical officer at Casa Banana.

The distinction between dying of hunger and dying of malnutrition seems to be academic. Farming is impossible except in a small area just outside the mud ramparts of the village, leaving the population almost entirely dependent on food carried in by air.

Three civilians were killed by rebels a few days ago, not far from the foxholes of the defending Zimbabwean troops.

To make matters worse, some of the Frelimo troops seem to be pursuing a scorched earth strategy to deprive the rebels of food, and one woman said they burned her crops and forced her to travel to Casa Banana.

"These are the masses that we recaptured back from the enemy," said a Zimbabwean officer, pointing to the settlement.

In Beira, the provincial capital, Manuel Nogueira, provincial director of Mozambique's disaster relief organisation, outlines the sort of authoritarian communist policies which drove so many of the conservative peasants of central Mozambique into the arms of Renamo in the first place.

In Ethiopia, the policy is called "villagisation". "It is the policy of government to move people into permanent concentrations," said Nogueira.

"It could be a drastic change, but it's a change which guarantees rapid civilisation and greater development ... for 500 years they have

lived dispersed and isolated. What has it brought them? Nothing."

The military and ideological aims of pushing people together into large communities are not pursued with such vigour by more diplomatic officials in Maputo, however.

Nogueira himself denies that government troops burn crops, even if they encourage people to move to protected government areas.

In Caia, once a prosperous agricultural centre and now a refugee community of some 9 000 near the Zambezi River, the situation is even worse than in Casa Banana. As we entered the town (again only reached by air), two Mozambican soldiers were being carried back from a patrol, their shattered legs the victims of anti-personnel mines.

The hospital is a grim sight, with no water, no electricity and no beds. Women beg visitors for food for their children in the corridors.

Everywhere the refugees are desperate for food. No one will ever know exactly how many Mozambicans are dying of hunger, of malnutrition or in the fighting, although a recent report commissioned by the US State Department said Renamo may have killed 100 000 people.

In the past eight months, more than 1 000 people are known to have died in a series of massacres. Pillage, rape and mutilation are routine. Thousands of children have been orphaned.

It is against this background that Mozambique launched its plea for emergency assistance to cover this year and part of next year. However, even if the war ended today, it would take many years and billions of dollars to restore Mozambique to any kind of normality.

The foreign help being channelled to Mozambique is, in the words of one aid worker in Beira, no more than rudimentary first aid.

ARGUS 28/4/88

218

Nkomati: Botha sends message to Chissano

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — President P W Botha has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, General Joaquim Chissano, it has been disclosed here.

Mozambican Co-operation Minister Jacinto Veloso returned here yesterday after meeting President Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha and discussing methods to revitalise the Nkomati Accord between the two countries.

Meeting

Minister Veloso said he was returning with a message from President Botha but did not disclose any other details.

He confirmed a meeting between the two heads of state was a possibility, but said relations had to improve before such a meeting takes place.

Mr Botha had agreed "to make every effort to make the Nkomati Accord functional," Mr Veloso said, and the joint liaison committee should meet soon.

Mr Veloso said President Botha had given instructions that Mozambican allegations of violations of the Nkomati Accord "be analysed and investigated in the security commission".

● From Washington it is reported that the US government has welcomed the move to revive the joint security commission established by the 1984 Nkomati Accord.

The joint decision, announced here by the Mr Pik Botha, comes at a time when South Africa is being severely criticised in the US for its perceived connection with the MNR rebel movement in Mozambique.

Opponents of the Reagan administration's "friendly persuasion" policy toward South Africa have seized on a new US report on MNR atrocities to brand South Africa as a country that sponsors terrorism.

The report itself does not name South Africa as a supplier or supporter of the MNR, but the anti-apartheid movement — led by US presidential

candidate the Rev Jesse Jackson — is making that claim.

The report goes into horrifying detail about the killings and brutality inflicted on civilians in Mozambique, and allegations about the SA-MNR connection are expected to become a major issue in the presidential campaign. The Democrats claim Republican policy has encouraged South Africa to engage in "brutal destabilisation" of its neighbour.

In a speech in Maputo this week, a senior Reagan official, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr Roy A Stacy, said: "What has emerged in Mozambique is one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War 2."

The Administration has been careful to avoid suggesting that supporting the MNR is official SA policy, but statements by US officials in recent days indicate the Americans want Pretoria to understand clearly the high costs of any form of connection with a movement widely seen here as a band of killers, bandits and thugs.

ole-
April
the
ways
tion
with
Vhu-
dizi,
elo,
Mor-
Ru-
ster-
lty.
ided
unts
f at-
o of
avat-
and

It will constitute imported oil.
day to substitute imported oil.

Arms for Mozambique 218

CAG T-125 28/6/88

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's Western donors, setting aside traditional aid policies in the face of a protracted guerilla war, have said they would step up military assistance and use more aid money to protect their projects from Renamo attacks.

At an international conference of donors, a senior US official accused Renamo of carrying out "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War II".

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr Roy Stacey said an estimated 5,9 million people depended on outside assistance.

Britain already trains Mozambican soldiers and has taken the lead in Western military assistance. Donors are concluding that paying for unprotected food convoys, doomed to be ambushed, is futile.

7.57: lo
8.30: Six
8.57: Eze

9.04: Ca
att
9.58: Ni
je
10.26: W
0.12: T

Open
2.55:
3.00:

5.00:
5.30:
6.00:
6.30:

at wife a light fled

PW sends
Star 28/4/88
Chissano

a message

218 The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — President Botha has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart President Joaquim Chissano, it was disclosed here.

Mozambican Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso returned here yesterday after meeting President Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to discuss ways to revitalise the Nkomati Accord.

General Veloso said he was returning with a message from President Botha, but did not disclose any other details.

He confirmed that a meeting between the two heads of state was a possibility, but said relations had to improve first.

Mr Botha had thanked President Chissano for his message which he considered "an important step for peace and good neighbourliness".

MNR accused of 'brutal holocaust'

Star
28/4/88

(218)

MAPUTO — A senior US official has accused Mozambican rebels of carrying out "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War 2."

The deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Roy Stacey, was speaking at an international conference of donors to pledge emergency aid for Mozambique, where an estimated 5.9 million people depend on outside assistance.

'BRUTAL WAR'

He told the conference that the MNR "has been waging a systematic and brutal war of terror against innocent Mozambican civilians through forced labour, starvation, physical abuse and wanton killing".

Foreign governments and aid organizations have pledged R540 million over the next year to help Mozambique feed an estimated 6 million people.

Mozambique had been seeking R760 million, the estimated cost of 900 million tons of food plus transportation and other logistical help.

Mr Abdulrahim Farah, UN undersecretary-general for special political questions, said the pledges were expected to rise because some governments had yet to announce officially their contributions due to unresolved budget matters in their own countries.

Mr Farah did not give a breakdown of pledges, although it was announced earlier that the European Community pledged 127 000 tons of food valued at about R60 million.

The US, which gave R150 million in emergency aid last year, was expected to contribute a similar amount this year, although no figures were released.

Mrs Rosemary Feith of the British aid agency Oxfam urged conference participants to provide military aid to protect food convoys.

Guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance have attacked aid convoys and in many parts of the country aid officials will not travel by road. The cost of airlifting food is about seven times more expensive than ground transport. — Reuter-AP.

Star
218

MNR leader's death is big blow to rebels and SA

Last week's murder in Lisbon of Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) leader Mr Evo Fernandes is a major blow to the rebels who are facing increasing international isolation and internal dissent.

If reports of close connections between Mr Fernandes and the South African military are true, then his death is also a setback to South African influences within the organisation.

Mr Fernandes was said to keep close contacts with South Africa and recently it was reported that he had been in the country earlier this year.

Mr Fernandes is the second founding leader of the MNR to be murdered.

In 1983 the MNR's secretary-general Mr Orlando Cristina was murdered in Pretoria, less than a year before South Africa signed the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique.

After Mr Cristina's death Mr Fernandes became the MNR's secretary-general but had to abandon the post in 1986 following accusations that his past links with the Portuguese colonial authorities and his connections with South Africa were harming the organisation.

Mr Fernandes was then appointed head of the MNR's research department.

Last year he again assumed a prominent position in the organisation following in-fighting between different MNR factions jockeying for influence over the movement's unsophisticated leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

Two MNR leaders who were known to have opposed Mr Fernandes, Mr Joao Ataide and Mr Mateus Lopes, were killed in mysterious circumstances in Malawi in December last year after a visit to

Mr Dhlakama's headquarters inside Mozambique.

Although Malawian authorities said the two men died in a car accident, there is suspicion that they were murdered — either by the pro-Fernandes faction within the MNR, or by Mozambican security agents operating in Malawi.

Shortly after their deaths the MNR's Lisbon spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira was dismissed. Earlier this year he defected to Mozambique.

At a press conference in Maputo Mr Oliveira said Mr Fernandes kept close contacts with South African military intelligence which had installed communications equipment at the MNR offices in Lisbon.

The controversy over who killed Mr Fernandes will continue if the Portuguese police — said by sources in Lisbon to be remarkably slow to interview suspects — fail to find a culprit.

The Mozambican authorities quickly denied any involvement and pointed to the in-fighting within the MNR leadership which, according to some sources, has also spilled over to the guerilla forces in Mozambique.

MNR representatives in Washington had publicly contested Mr Fernandes's control of the organisation.

Sources in Lisbon however, said it is known that Mr Alexandre Chagas, the man who took Mr Fernandes out to dinner the night he disappeared, was being used by the Mozambican authorities for unofficial contacts with the MNR.

They said Mr Chagas had invited Mr Fernandes to a restaurant near Mr Fernandes's home on Sunday, to tell him there were Mozambican officials interested in reopening negotiations with the MNR.

The two men were seen leaving

the restaurant with a third man who the restaurant owner presumed was the chauffeur of the car in which they left.

Mr Chagas has not been seen since. Sources in Lisbon said he had been living in a quiet hotel on the outskirts of Lisbon since the beginning of this month when he arrived from Mozambique where had been for about a year.

Mr Fernandes, a lawyer, was considered the main strategist behind the MNR's diplomacy. He was also a hardliner who had been blamed for the failure of the October 1984 peace talks in Pretoria mediated by South Africa.

He was found dead with "at least four gunshot wounds" in his head.

Portuguese sources said Mr Fernandes had probably been killed on Thursday after being questioned by his kidnappers.

Mozambican visit to SA has raised new hopes of peace Star 28/4/88

The hands reach out once again 218

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

The Mozambique government's move to repair its tattered relations with South Africa is seen by expert analysts as one of the most promising developments since the decline of the Nkomati Accord.

The visit to Cape Town by President Chissano's envoy, General Jacinto Veloso, and the suggestion of a summit meeting with President Botha has taken knowledgeable observers by surprise.

The reasons for the Frelimo government's latest overtures to Pretoria remain unclear.

But they have raised hopes of a reversal of the deterioration in relations between the two governments, which have declined to possibly their lowest level since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

General Veloso's visit comes immediately after talks in Maputo between government officials and the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly.

This was reported to have been about Anglo's possible involvement in developing Mozambique's natural resources.

Pragmatism

There has been no indication, however, that the two moves are linked.

The Mozambican initiative is seen by well-informed analysts as an indication that the Frelimo government has decided that its ambitions will be better served by a pragmatic accommodation with Pretoria than through the confrontational approach that has characterised its attitude in recent years.

President Chissano's proposal to revive the Joint Security Commission (JSC) which was set up originally to monitor violations of the

Nkomati Accord would fulfil an aim that has long been promoted by Pretoria, but rejected by Maputo.

The JSC was suspended by Maputo in 1985 after the discovery of the documents at the captured Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) headquarters at Casa Banana which appeared to show that Pretoria had continued to aid the MNR in violation of the Nkomati agreement.

The revival of the JSC is seen as the key to the revitalisation of the Nkomati Accord, which is essentially a mutual security pact requiring South Africa to refrain from supporting the MNR, and Mozambique from supporting the ANC.

Monitoring

Both sides have accused each other of breaching these obligations, and without the JSC neither side's charges could be investigated.

With the JSC back in operation, a mechanism would exist again for monitoring alleged violations of the accord — and possibly preventing them.

Only then could the accord's other opportunities, including government aid and private investment from South Africa in Mozambique, be pursued.

For the Maputo government, the MNR remains the single biggest obstacle to the implementation of its new economic and social policies, which have received growing backing from Western countries anxious to woo Mozambique out of Moscow's orbit and closer to a free enterprise system.

Removal of the MNR threat is therefore of paramount importance to Maputo, which claims that the rebels could not continue operating without aid from South Africa — private, if not official.

Maputo may therefore have decided to try a new approach to get Pretoria's co-operation in curbing the MNR.



President Botha and the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984. After four years, the two nations are stretching out their hands towards each other again.

SA taxpayers will have to continue footing bill Star 28/4/88 (101)

By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In five years' time there should be fewer skeletons falling out of the cupboards (or skulls out of safes) of the independent homelands.

So says Dr Simon Brand, chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa. He is the man who has been given the job of knocking the finances of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda (TBVC) back into shape after they reached crisis point in 1986.

Dr Brand was at pains to play down the policing role the Development Bank is filling, but it was quite clear at a press conference this week that the excesses of the TBVC countries are being firmly curtailed.

Not only can he control loan funds for individual projects, but he can also influence the granting of budgetary aid from South Africa.

It is very much a case of the piper calls the tune.

Dr Brand says the excesses of the governments, from white elephant international airports to allegations of general corruption, are not primarily to blame for the sorry state of the finances of the TBVC countries.

He candidly admits the South African taxpayer is going to have to bail them out of the difficulties to a large extent.

But he says that apart from some elements of duplication of structures "the South African Government would for the most part have had to

undertake these expenditures these states had not taken indepe

Apart from the combined R1 reached by the four countries in some other major reasons for the

These included the fact that fi were not adequate to meet expe of an inadequate revenue base fo enue generation, and from the a the budgetary assistance from So

The economies of the four cou ly begun turning around since t Bank had started the "financial the states.

The controversial bank loans / the South African Government t

Govt sources reject Chissano claim that SA aids Renamo rebels

DID
29/4/88
218

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Senior government sources have rejected allegations by Mozambique's president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, that South Africa is "officially" supporting the Renamo rebels.

Mr Chissano sent his Minister of International Co-operation, General Jacinto Veloso, to Mr P. W. Botha this week in an attempt to improve relations between the two countries.

Mozambique took the initiative in making the overtures to South Africa, apparently in the long-term hope that reviving the almost defunct Nkomati Accord would lead to a revival

of its tourist industry and general economic position.

The Accord precludes the two signatories from allowing their territories to be used as launching pads for hostile acts of aggression against the other.

While Mozambique said it stood by its undertaking not to harbour ANC terrorists, it remained convinced that support was reaching Renamo from South Africa.

However, the source said that if this was so, it was happening without the knowledge of Mr Botha, who apparently does not approve of Renamo's methods.

The source said that Mozambique was "find-

ing it difficult to make ends meet" and that it had decided co-operation with South Africa was better than confrontation.

"They want to stop the war to get the economy going. They also realise now that the South African Government is not on the point of collapse."

It also appears that the Mozambican Government would like South Africa to act as a mediator between the warring factions — as it has done once before — but apparently no offer has been made.

The first step in improving relations will be the re-establishment of contact between Joint Liason Committee members.



MR BOTHA



MR CHISSANO

APR 29 1988

Cahora-Bassa: govts to meet

MAPUTO — South African, Portuguese and Mozambican officials are to meet next month in Lisbon to discuss plans to reactivate the giant Cahora Bassa dam.

The announcement follows top-level contact between South Africa and Mozambique during which a meeting between the President, Mr P W Botha, and President Joaquim Chissano was discussed. — The Star's Africa News Service (18)

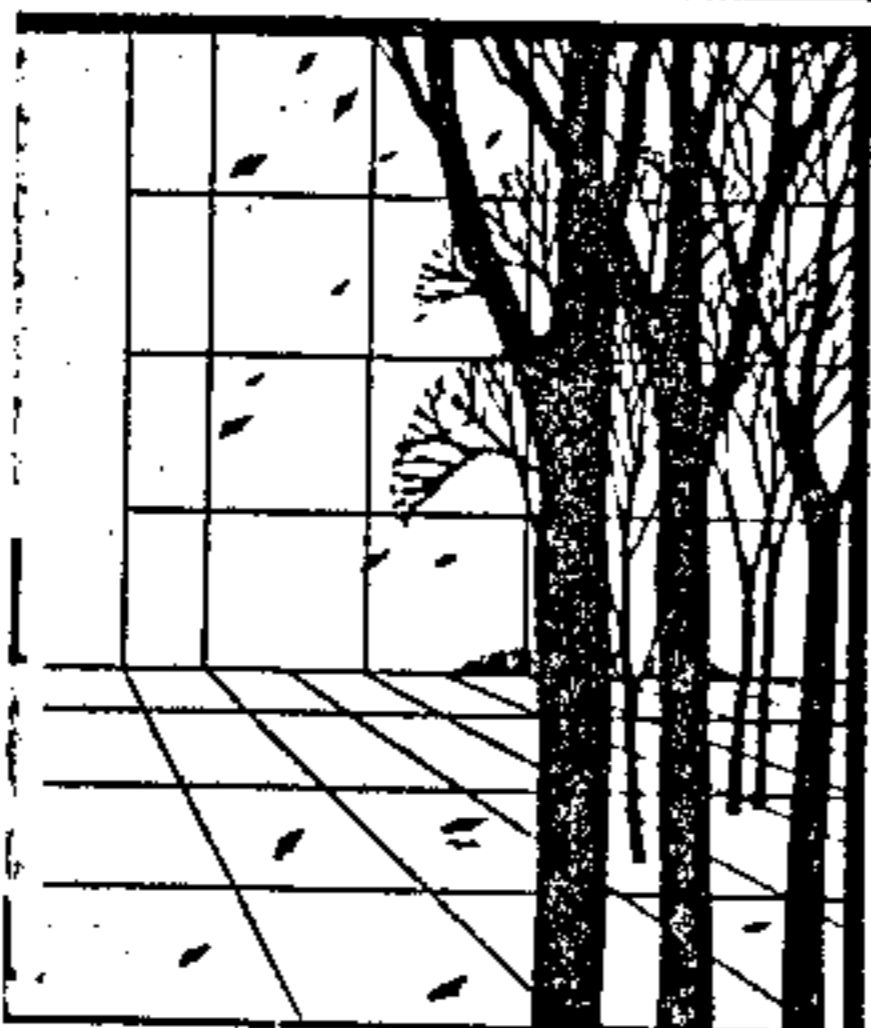
tion and Culture vote of the Budget, he said he and other members of the House had played their role in Parliament to improve education for blacks.

The present teacher-pupil ratio at white schools would have to drop from 1 to 18 to about 1 to 25 as the black ratios improved. — Sapa.

Temple ruins still in danger

The Nelspruit Town Council had stated in a letter that it would proceed with the development of Sandheuwel, so abandoning any plans to preserve ruins of ancient Dravidian temples Mr K Ramduth, Minister of Education and Culture, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

He had written to the Nelspruit Town Council asking it to reconsider, Mr Ramduth said, and would ask the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, to intervene. — Sapa.



Crew necks, V necks, cardigans, and the visible jersey/jackets.



PW sends message to Mozambican president

MAPUTO — President Botha has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, it has been disclosed in Maputo.

Mozambican Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso returned to Maputo on Wednesday after meeting President Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to discuss ways to revitalise the Nkomati Accord.

General Veloso said he was returning with a message from Mr P W Botha.

He confirmed that a meeting between the two heads of state was a possibility, but said relations had to improve first.

He said Mr Botha had thanked Mr Chissano for his message, which he considered "an important step for peace and good neighbourliness".

Chief pleads for Moutse

QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli has deplored the Government's decision to incorporate the Moutse area into kwaNdebele. Star 29/4/88

In a telex yesterday to President Botha, Dr Mopeli said: "Your Government's decision to press ahead with the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwaNdebele is strongly deplored.

"We solemnly appeal to you, Sir, as a democrat, to respect the latest verdict of the Supreme Court on the issue, and honour the wishes of the majority of the Moutse residents who are determined to retain their South African citizenship." — Sapa.

Council compromises, offers IP Skilpad Hall

Pretoria Council's management committee has offered the Independent Party (IP) the Skilpad Hall at the showgrounds as a venue for a multiracial meeting. Star 29/4/88

In a report to the council on the management committee's refusal to let the meeting take place in the city hall yesterday, the committee said it had informed the IP that the party could use the City Hall only if the meeting was restricted to whites.

Infighting among right-wing city councillors came to the fore repeatedly during Wednesday's monthly council meeting, with the Conservative Party being accused by an ex-member of "inconsequence" in racial matters.

Later in the meeting the CP councillors walked out en masse when Mr Piet Rudolph (independent) asked for a division of votes over an amendment he had proposed regarding a new coloured residential area.

Mr Rudolph later withdrew his request for a division. — Sapa.

Top officials to discuss Cahora Bassa future

Argus Africa News Service

PK645

29/4/88

218

MAPUTO. — South African, Portuguese and Mozambican officials are to meet next month in Lisbon to discuss plans to reactivate the giant Cahora Bassa dam, it has been disclosed here.

The announcement follows top level contact between South Africa and Mozambique during which the possibility of a meeting between President Botha and Joaquim Chissano was discussed.

THIRD MEETING

The meeting in Lisbon will be the third between officials of the three countries aimed at reactivating the Cahora Bassa dam.

It was also disclosed here yesterday that the chairman of the British multinational company Lonrho, Mr "Tiny" Rowland, visited Maputo briefly on Wednesday for discussions on the rebuilding of the transmission lines between Cahora Bassa and South Africa.

Mr Rowland is understood to have met Prime Minister Mario Machungo but no details of the talks have been given.

It is understood that Lonrho and a Portuguese company, Entrepoto, will form a company which will be charged with repairing and protecting the power lines.

Previous reports said South Africa had agreed to supply "logistical" support to a force charged with protecting repair teams and the power lines.

Mbous 29/4/88

218

'Brutal holocaust' by MNR

MAPUTO. — A senior United States official has accused Mozambican rebels of carrying out "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War 2".

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Roy Stacey, was speaking at an international conference of contributors to pledge emergency aid for Mozambique, where an estimated 5.9-million people depend on outside help.

Mr Stacey, speaking on Tuesday, departed from his prepared text to make the toughest condemnation of the rebels by an outside representative at the meeting.

He told the conference the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) "has been waging a systematic and brutal war of terror against innocent Mozambican civilians through forced labour, starvation, physical abuse and wanton killing".

His remarks followed the release in Washington last week of a State Department report based on interviews with several hundred Mozambican refu-

gees, which accused the MNR of murdering up to 100 000 civilians.

The Reagan Administration's policy in support of the Maputo Government has been opposed by an influential pro-MNR lobby in Washington, including Senator Jesse Helms.

Mr Stacey said that supporters of the MNR "wherever they may be, cannot wash the blood from their hands unless all support for this unconscionable violence is stopped".

Meanwhile, it is reported from Washington that the Rev Jesse Jackson is using his national prominence as a United States presidential candidate to focus the political spotlight on South Africa.

His latest foray came this week when, before banks of television cameras, he challenged fellow candidates Vice-President George Bush and Governor Michael Dukakis to define South Africa as a terrorist state that endorsed mass killings in Mozambique.

The challenge followed the release of the report on MNR atrocities. — The Argus Foreign Service and Sapa-Reuter.

S African peace breakthrough

Weekend Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A flurry of diplomatic activity involving the superpowers, European and Southern African states and multinational companies this week brought Southern Africa closer to peace.

Informed sources said that if Tuesday's and Wednesday's London talks on Angola were successful, moves were already under way for a full-scale meeting at a higher level in the former Portuguese colony of Cape Verde where final details of an agreement to bring peace to Angola and Namibia would be arranged.

Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Armando Catete was this week in Cape Verde, and the sources said Cape Verde's Prime Minister Pedro Pires is expected in Lisbon this month with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Anatoly Adamishin, who was in London this week.

Cuban withdrawal

The sources said the Angolan government, with Soviet support, has said it is ready to agree on a Cuban withdrawal within a two-year period in exchange for a South African withdrawal from Angola and an agreement on Namibia's independence.

In exchange, the sources said, Angola is ready to close down African National Congress camps in Angola and force Swapo, as the possible future ruler of Namibia, to sign a non-aggression treaty with South Africa.

South Africa has already said it is ready to take part in an international conference involving Cuba, Angola, Swapo and the United States, but has insisted that the Angolan rebel group Unita takes part in the conference.

The Angolan government has, however, not given any signs that it is ready to negotiate with Unita, and analysts pointed out that South Africa was not under any pressure in Namibia and showed no signs of wanting to agree to independence for the territory.

As preparations for next week's meeting in London went ahead, Mozambican officials confirmed that a summit meeting between President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano aimed at reviving the Nkomati Accord could take place soon.



President Botha

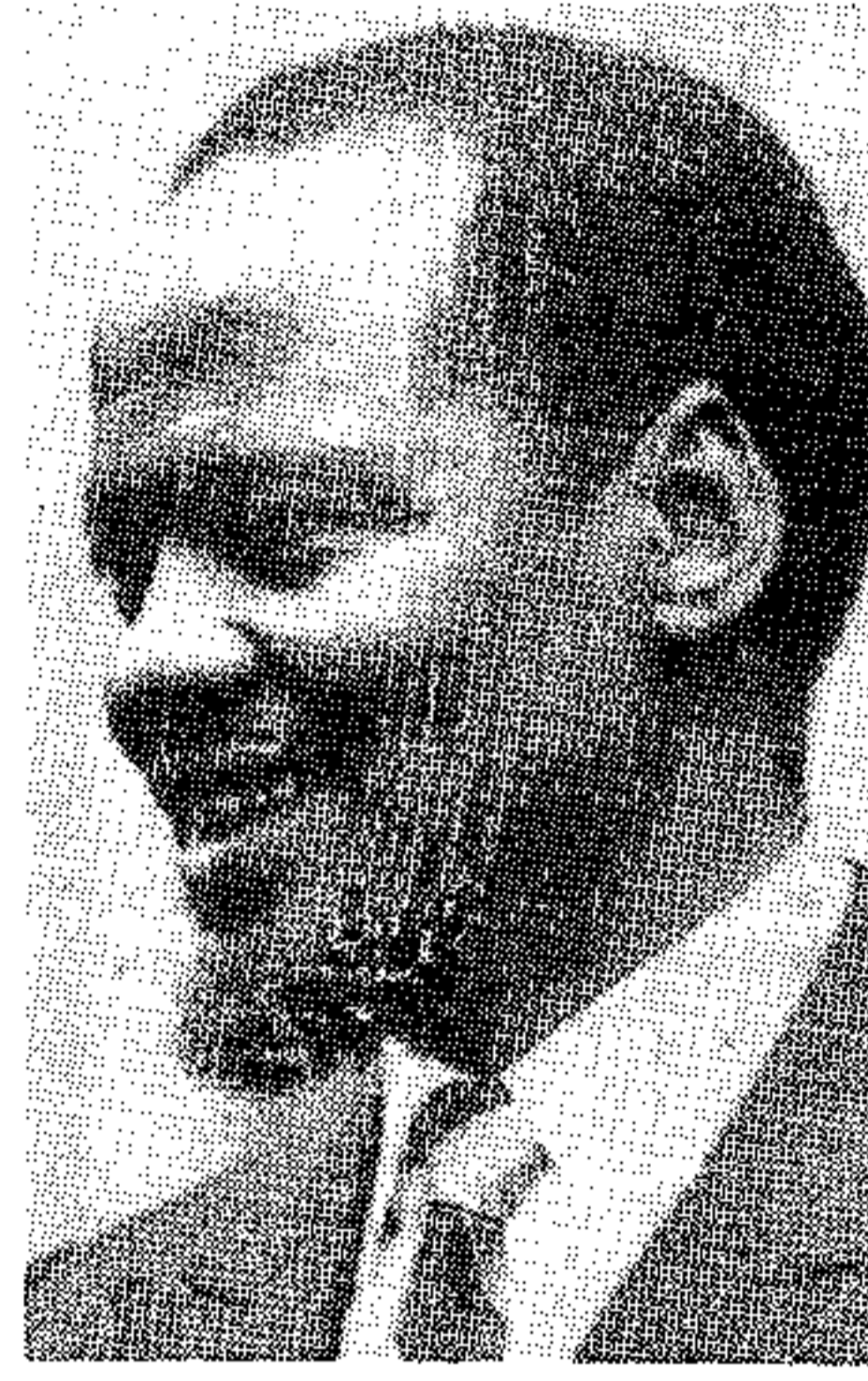
The Joint Security Committee formed by the Nkomati Accord, which has not met since 1985, will meet within the next few days, thus opening the way for improved relations between the two countries and for a meeting between presidents Chissano and Botha.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi was this week in Lisbon to brief his Portuguese counterpart and President Mario Soares on the peace efforts.

Prospects brighten for fresh accord with Luanda and Maputo

"Mozambique always said the Nkomati Accord remains a valid document. It is now a matter of reactivating the mechanism that will make it work, reactivating the specific committees created in the framework of the accord," Mr Mocumbi told journalists after meeting President Soares.

South African, Mozambican and Portuguese officials are to meet next month in Lisbon to discuss plans to reactivate the giant Cahora Bassa dam, Mo-



President Chissano

zambican sources said.

This week the chairman of the British multinational group Lonrho, Mr "Tiny" Rowland, visited Maputo for discussions on the rebuilding of the transmission lines between Cahora Bassa and South Africa.

Mr Rowland is understood to have met Prime Minister Mario Machungo, but no details of the talks have been given.

It is understood that Lonrho and a Portuguese company,

Entreposto, will form a company which will be charged with repairing and protecting the power lines.

Previous reports said South Africa had agreed to supply "logistical" support to a force charged with protecting repair teams and the power lines.

Lonrho, which has other economic interests in Mozambique, employs its own private forces to defend its operations in Mozambique.

Mr Rowland's visit to Maputo followed a meeting in the Mozambican capital between President Chissano and the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly.

The visit was seen by analysts as a clear indication that the business sector supports the reactivation of the Nkomati Accord.

According to the chairman of the Zimbabwean-based Beira Corridor Group, Mr Eddie Cross, South Africa has stopped supplying Mozambican rebels with arms.

Mr Cross told a meeting of the London-based Royal Institute of International Affairs that although there were still contacts between the MNR and the South Africa Government, the last direct South African supplies for the MNR had been sent in June 1987.

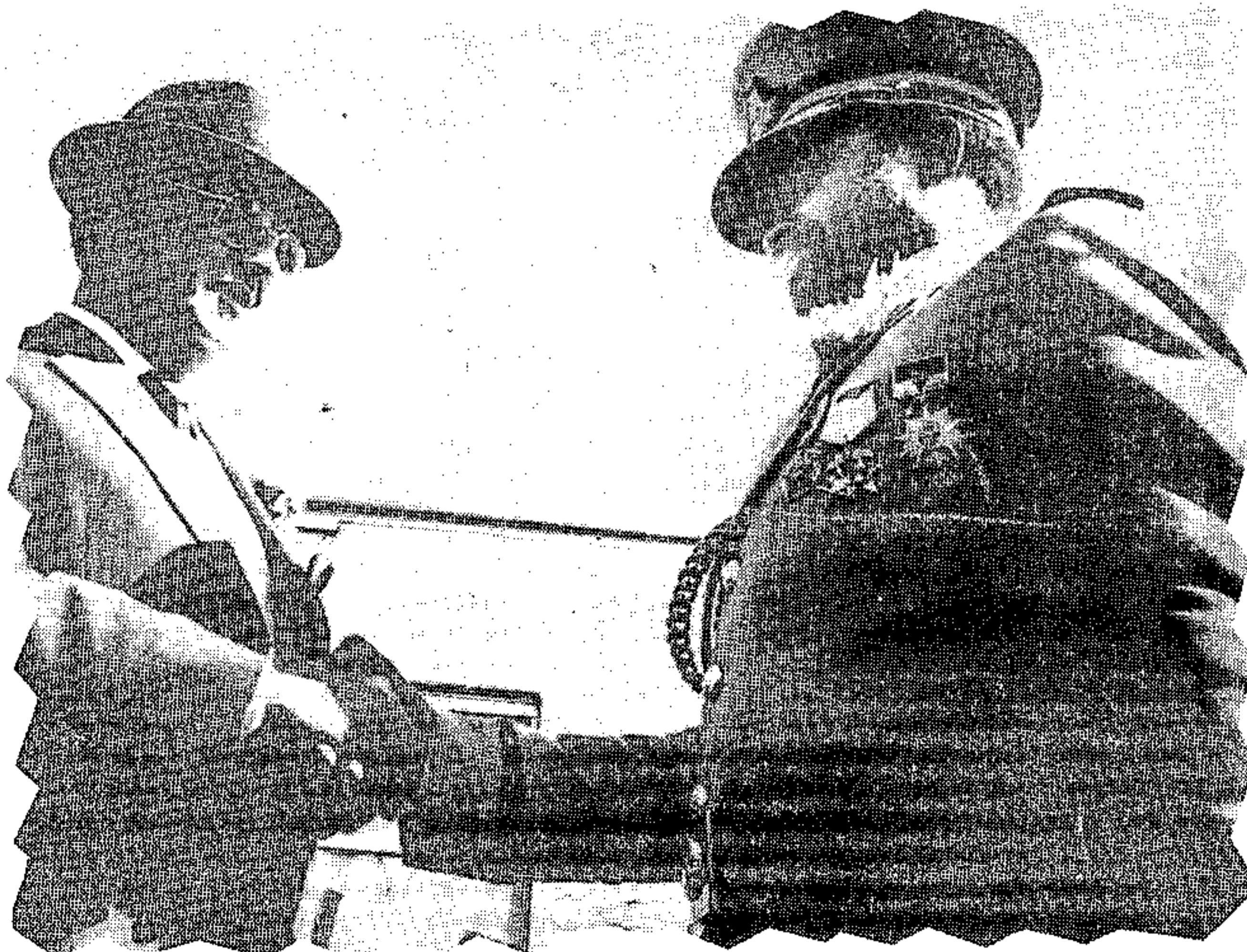
Important outlet

Mr Cross also told the London meeting that South Africa had promised not to interfere with a programme to rehabilitate the Limpopo railway line linking Maputo to Zimbabwe, which he described as "by far the most important outlet to the sea".

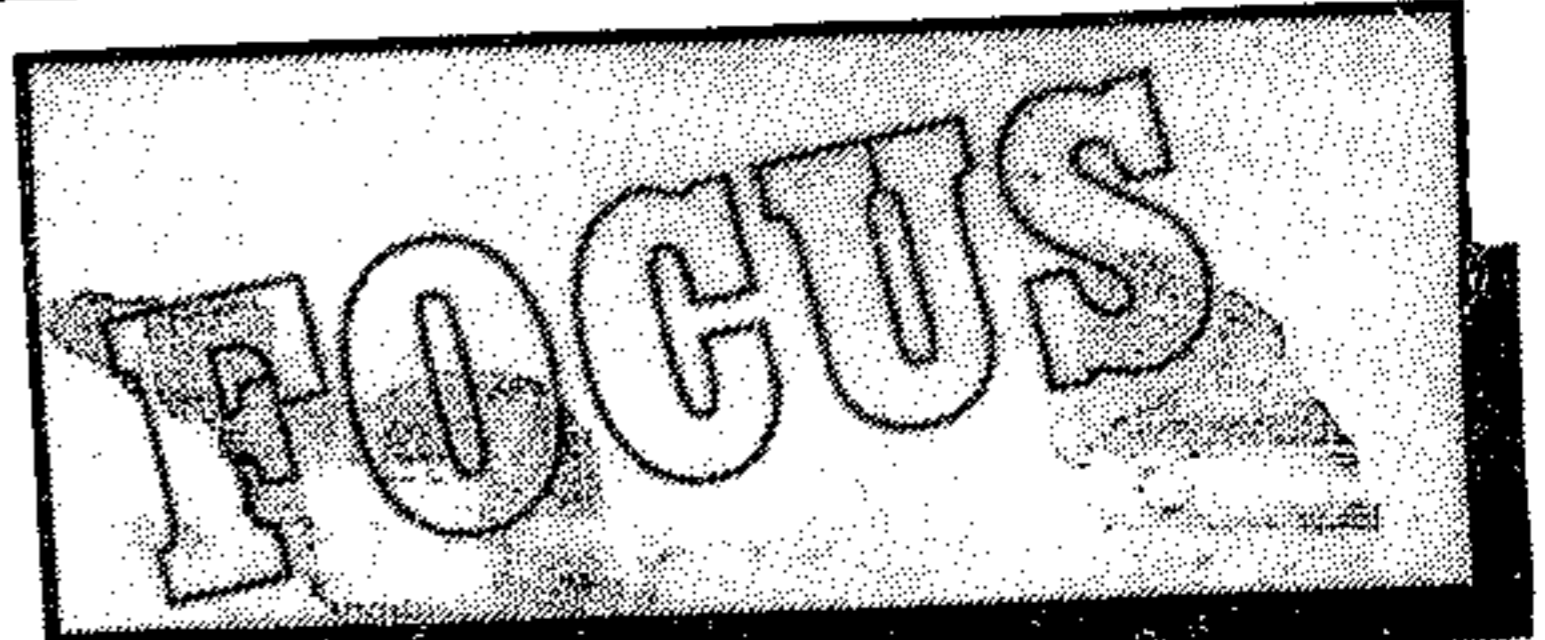
South Africa had long refused to give an undertaking not to attack the Limpopo line, Mr Cross was quoted as saying. However, it was his belief that Pretoria had now given "an informal undertaking to leave the Limpopo line alone, as long as the frontline states do not interfere with South Africa's trade relations".

Analysts point out that the peace process in Mozambique has been facilitated by the death in Lisbon of MNR hard-line leader Evor Fernandes.

Mr Fernandes was shot dead, after being kidnapped from a Lisbon restaurant. No one has been arrested in connection with the crime.



FLASHBACK: President Botha and the late President Machel shake hands after the Nkomati talks in 1984. Mozambique believes the accord remains a valid document, said Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi in Lisbon this week.



WASHINGTON — An American State Department report which accused Mozambican rebels of murdering thousands of civilians has enraged the rebels' conservative American supporters.

They say last month's report — which accused the movement of murdering as many as 100 000 Mozambican civilians — has laid ground for Washington to help Mozambique's marxist government.

The US right-wingers say the members of Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) are fighters for freedom against communism and claim the Frelimo Government and not the rebels is responsible for massacres of Mozambican villagers.

They regard the MNR — also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo — as similar to the Contra rebels fighting Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinistas.

Africa experts, diplomatic sources and political analysts say the initial impact of the report has discredited members of the far right who have rushed to support the rebels and embarrassed and even silenced some US legislators.

"It is tending rather to isolate them and to make clear to South Africa and other people that association with Renamo is a very tainted business," said one Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Western and African governments accuse South Africa of supporting the MNR, originally created by the white minority government of what was then Rhodesia to destabilise neighbouring Mozambique and undercut black Rhodesian guerilla forces there.

South Africa denies it sponsors the MNR.

The US report, written by consultant Mr Robert Gersony for the State Department's Bureau of Refugees, was based on three months of interviews with relief workers and 200 Mozambican refugees in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Tanzania.

"(The report) discredits the whole notion of

Rightwing Americans angered by report on MNR



CHESTER Crocker

3/5/88 Sowetan

backing "freedom fighters" without taking into account regional realities," says Pauline Baker, a senior associate at the liberal Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "It shows you just can't jump into bed with every anti-communist."

The United States commissioned the report after noticing a threefold increase in Mozambican refugees over the past year.

US conservatives criticise the government for issuing the report one week before a United Nations sponsored conference in Maputo aimed at raising aid for Mozambique.

They were further angered by deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs Mr Roy Stacy's address

to donor nations when he accused the MNR of "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War 2."

The following day, the United States and other donors pledged R540 million in emergency aid to the war-torn country.

Peace

"Timing that report to come out when it did meant that instead of conservatives trying to block hundreds of millions of dollars to (Mozambique) we would have to justify our MNR support," says Mr William Pascoe of the Heritage Foundation.

The Washington-based conservative foundation supports peace talks between the MNR and Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano. It opposes any aid for the Maputo Government which it decries as a tool of the Kremlin.

Conservatives accuse the State Department's Bureau of Refugees of issuing its report to deflect attention from what they call a failing Western policy of weaning Mozambique away from communism.

The administration says the policy is succeeding.

Mozambique's leaders have been honoured guests of conservative President Ronald Reagan at the White House and Britain's conservative Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is supporting Mozambique with military aid.

Mr Tom Schaaf, executive director of the Mozambique Research Centre, a group which campaigns in Washington on the rebels' behalf, questions the report's credibility.

"It is a desperate last attempt by (Secretary of State for African Affairs) Chester Crocker to stonewall his policy in

the final months of the Reagan administration," he says.

Other conservatives admit the report, whether accurate or not, has hurt the US right.

By stressing the violent tactics of the MNR, Mr Pascoe says, the government has removed the likelihood of support from the American public for the rebels who have been fighting the Maputo Government since independence from Portugal in 1975.

So far, the report has drawn only silence from two US legislators formerly linked to the Renamo cause, Senators Bob Dole and Jesse Helms.

Mr Dole and Mr Helms led a group of Republicans last year to block the appointment of foreign service career diplomat Melissa Wells as ambassador to Maputo because they were upset at the administration's anti-pathy for the MNR. — Sapa-Reuter.

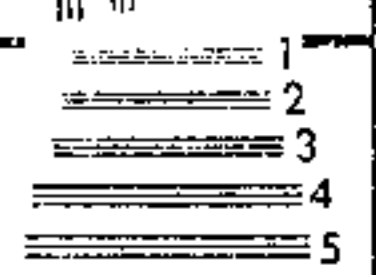
HORIZONTAL REF

FIELD USE ONLY

TOLS ±0.030 INS. MEASURED FROM LEAD EDGE TO HORIZONTAL REF.

VERTICAL REFERENCE LINE 10"

HORIZONTAL REF



Maputo's pleasant surprise for SA

AKSGS
3/5/88
218

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE Mozambican Government's decision to send an envoy to President Botha came as a surprise to South Africa.

In a way it was a pleasant surprise, coming at a time when South Africa was being sharply criticised, especially for its alleged connections with the Renamo rebel movement.

The arrival in Cape Town of General Jacinto Veloso, the envoy of President Joaquim Chissano, was described as a "major breakthrough" by South African Government sources. It came against against continuing speculation about worsening relations between the two countries.

After their initial surprise South African officials now have various theories on the reasons for the Mozambican initiative.

The main one is the critical economic situation in the country. It has been calculated that about six million Mozambicans — nearly half the total population — will need help to save them from starvation.

Mozambique is therefore eager to stabilise its relations with its powerful neighbour especially as it has become clear to it that, despite some foreign perceptions a year or so ago, the present Government in South Africa is not about to go under.

Private enterprise

More foreign aid could be forthcoming from Europe and the United States if relations were stabilised.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has made it clear that South Africa does not have money to pump into Mozambique but he is hoping that conditions can be created that will make it possible for private enterprise to move into the country.

Some years ago there was talk of improving tourist facilities. A start was also supposed to have been made with a battery chicken plant with investment and expertise from South Africa, but these days Foreign Affairs officials get a slightly glazed look when they are asked about this project.

The main problem is the deep distrust that has developed between the two countries since the signing of the Nkomati Accord on March 16, 1984.

One of the most important provisions of the accord was the formation of a Joint Security Commission (JSC) to supervise and monitor the agreement. The telling section of the accord was one which set out various obligations the two countries agreed to honour.

These amounted to an undertaking that neither country would allow its territory to be used for terrorist activities against the other. The reason for the deep distrust is that neither believed the other was keeping to the agreement.

ANC and Renamo

South Africa had indications that some African National Congress activities from Mozambique were continuing and Mozambique had reason to believe that Renamo was receiving some kind of assistance from South African territory.

In September, 1985, the accord was nearly scuppered when it was disclosed that the Defence Force had in fact helped Renamo in contravention of the accord.

The SADF's excuse was that humanitarian aid and regular flights to Renamo's headquarters, then at Gorongosa, were aimed at bringing the rebels to the negotiating table with a view to a ceasefire in the civil war.

The accord was not formally terminated and President Botha and President Samora Machel met informally in April, 1986, when they attended the coronation of the new Swazi king. Mr Botha and Mr Chissano have never met.

President Machel's death in an aircraft crash just inside South African territory worsened relations: Mozambique has continued with allegations that South Africa was responsible in spite of a finding to the contrary by a board of inquiry.

According to South African Government sources, relations between the two countries cannot improve unless these insinuations stop.

Whether there will be a meeting between the two Presidents — a matter which was raised at the Cape Town meeting — depends very much on work the officials in the JSC do. The air will have to be cleared by them before a meeting could be considered.

Meanwhile, the Government sources deny that Renamo is being helped or that, even if there is some form of help, it is so hidden or "deep" that even Mr Botha does not know about it.

While willing to be associated with Dr Jonas Savimbi in Angola, Mr Botha is said to regard Renamo as a "rag-tag" mob.

It is clear that the Nkomati Accord is cold but that it is not dead and that there is a renewed will on both sides to revive it.



President Joaquim Chissano

'Mozambique, SA agree to reschedule debt of R26-m'

MAPUTO — Mozambique and South Africa have agreed to reschedule a Mozambican debt of R26 million, the Mozambican News Agency, AIM, reported yesterday. (218)

AIM quoted Mozambican Central Bank governor Mr Eneias Comiche as saying in an interview that the agreement with South Africa resembled that reached last year with major Western creditors. The 1987 rescheduling extended payments over 20 years, with a 10-year grace period.

Mr Comiche, returned from negotiations in South Africa, said interest rates under the agreement were "very concessional". He said debt-rescheduling documents had not been signed, but that South African central bankers had guaranteed their formal approval.

The R26 million debt had financed imports, Mr Comiche said. He said Mozambique also owes South Africa R5,5 million for banking and insurance services. — AP

'Terror group' arrested ^{Star} 3/1/68

MAPUTO — Mozambique's security police, SNASP, has arrested three Portuguese citizens alleged to have been planning acts of terrorism.

A statement issued by SNASP said the three Portuguese, whose names were not given, belonged to a group of six which had been infiltrated into Mozambique in February and was planning to carry out terrorist activities in Maputo and other parts of Mozambique. About 200 kg of explosives had been seized. — The Star's Africa News Service.

218

Millions hit by MNR war

172643 2/1/80
The Argus Foreign Service 218

LONDON. — More than one-third of Mozambique's 14-million people have either fled the country, been displaced from their homes or have been directly affected in other ways by the war waged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement, says a report published in London today by the British charity, Christian Aid.

The report "Mozambique: Caught in the Trap" describes a systematic campaign of destruction in which villages and crops have been destroyed, livestock slaughtered, and civilians massacred.

The description of the rebels' tactics is corroborated by an analysis of the war released last month by the US State Department. At least 100 000 civilians have been killed by the MNR in the past two years, says the analysis in a carefully researched indictment.

A further one-million have fled to neighbouring countries.

'Nearly 5-m Mozambicans affected by war'

Star
31578 The Star Bureau

218

LONDON — More than one-third of Mozambique's 14 million people have either fled the country, have been displaced from their homes or have been directly affected in other ways by the war waged by the MNR,

says a report published here today by the British charity, Christian Aid.

The report, "Mozambique: Caught in the Trap", describes a systematic campaign of destruction in which villages and crops have been destroyed, live-

stock slaughtered, and civilians massacred.

"Conditions in areas attacked by the MNR are horrific," Ms Jenny Borden, head of the organisation's Africa section, said.

The description of the rebels' tactics is corroborated by an analysis of the war released last

month by the US State Department.

At least 100 000 civilians have been killed by the MNR in the past two years, says the analysis in a carefully researched indictment.

A further 1 million have fled to neighbouring countries.

9/15/88 218
MNR official
killed: 3 held

LISBON. — Moroccan and French police have detained three Portuguese in connection with the abduction and murder of a leading Mozambican rebel, police here said yesterday.

They said Mr Alexandre Xavier Chagas and Mr Joaquim da Conceicao Messias were arrested last Friday in Casablanca and Mr Manuel Pinto da Costa was picked up in Paris the next day.

Descriptions of the three were issued after the body of Mr Evo Fernandes, a former deputy leader of the MNR, was found on a country road outside Lisbon 12 days ago. — Sapa-Reuter



Mr Chissano

218

Chissano tells of his SA stance

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Without peace and stability there could be no development and that was why approaches had been made to Pretoria by Mozambique, President Chissano said yesterday.

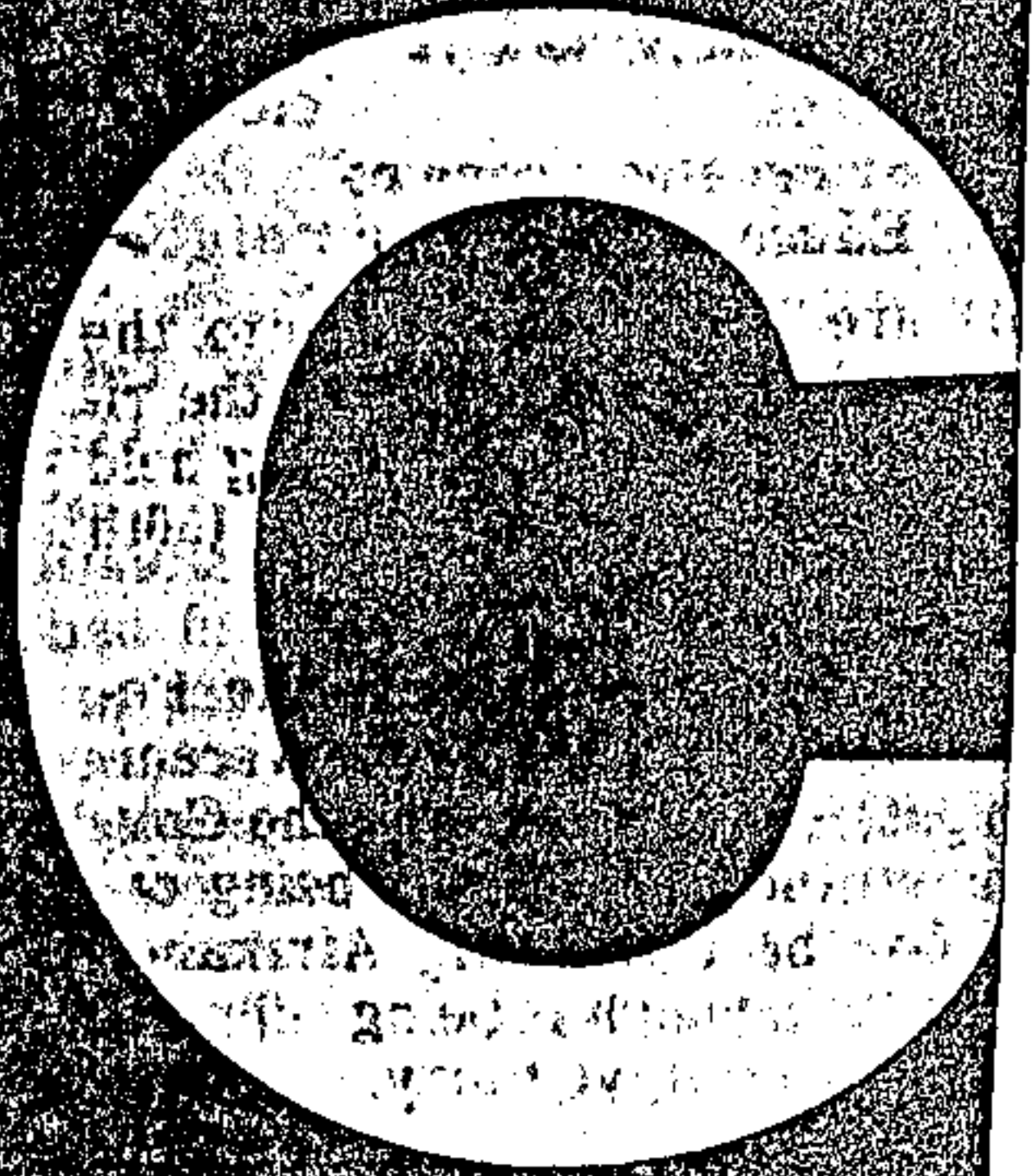
The Mozambican leader was speaking at the opening of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair in Bulawayo.

Mr Chissano condemned South Africa for practising State terrorism and for destabilising its neighbours.

He said this was the main obstacle to progress in the economic recovery programme which had been launched.

There was a clamour from the people that there must be development notwithstanding the war, President Chissano said.

Trolley for



Cauliflower Blomkool

harvesti



Harvestime

cauliflower

SA may
train
Maputo
guards 218

NEW YORK — South Africa is negotiating to train and equip some Mozambican government troops to defend electric power lines that run through Mozambique, the New York Times reported yesterday.

The report said as many as three battalions would defend the lines against attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which South Africa is frequently accused of supporting.

Supplies of power from the Cahora Bassa dam have been cut for several years because of attacks by MNR.

Three-nation negotiations with Portugal about restoring and defending the lines have been in progress since last year.

"South Africa would provide training and non-lethal aid—ration packs, vehicles, uniforms, radios and mine detectors," South Africa's deputy trade representative in Mozambique, Mr Timo Beukes told the Times.

He was reported as saying representatives of Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa would meet in Lisbon later this month for a signing ceremony.

Training would cost about \$14 million a year.

Mr Beukes denied that South Africa continued to aid the rebels after the Nkomati non-aggression pact with Mozambique took effect in 1984.

● In Cape Town, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said: "Something along those lines is due to be proposed but no decision has yet been taken." — Sapa-RNS

**SA stunting
growth of
black states**
Stev 4/5/58
— Chissano

BULAWAYO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique opened the 28th Zimbabwe International Trade Fair in Bulawayo yesterday with an attack on South Africa for forcing black-ruled states into "perpetual dependence".

Mr Chissano, flanked by Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, said Pretoria's policy of destabilisation in the region was aimed at preventing other black nations from becoming economically self-reliant.

"Without peace and stability, there can be no development," he told a crowd of thousands.

Mr Chissano also paid tribute to Zimbabwe, his country's staunchest African ally, for sending troops to Mozambique to protect trade routes and an oil pipeline. — Sapa.

SA offering millions in aid to Mozambique

SOUTH AFRICA is offering millions in military aid to Mozambique to help protect the giant Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme from attacks by the very rebel movement it is accused of backing.

The South Africans propose to provide troops of the Frelimo Government with up to R82-million worth of mine-detectors, ration packs, vehicles and uniforms to help protect the scheme on the Zambezi River in central Mozambique.

Renamo rebels, who have received assistance from South Africa in the past, have destroyed an estimated 520 pylons along a stretch of nearly 160 kilometres.

The South African-supplied

equipment will be part of a package of financial and non-lethal military assistance designed to re-start the Cahora Bassa project.

Delegates from South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal visited the dam, one of the biggest in the world, in February and agreed to meet later this month in Lisbon to agree on other details.

The dam was begun by the Portuguese in the late 1960s. The aim was to produce electricity for South Africa, not primarily to make a profit but to bind South Africa more closely to the Portuguese colony.

When the Portuguese left in

218
1964/5 SK/08

1975, Frelimo refused to take on the ownership and cost of continuing the project. Today Portuguese capital still owns about 80 percent of "Hydro-electrica Cahora Bassa".

When it was finally opened in 1979 it provided 10 percent of South Africa's electricity but has never repaid its cost, which has been borne by Portuguese banks. Two years later Renamo rebels cut the power line and since then the scheme has never been fully operational.

The Frelimo Government has not made restoration of

From KARL MAIER of the London Independent in Maputo

the line a high priority, although this has meant that Maputo, the capital, has been dependent on South Africa for electricity.

South Africa's deputy trade representative in Maputo, Mr Timo Beukes, said at least 1500 soldiers would be specially trained to guard the energy scheme. This figure has been confirmed by other diplomatic sources.

Mr Beukes put the cost of supplying the equipment to 500 Frelimo troops at R27-million.

The Maputo Government has already ruled out the stationing of South African troops in Mozambique to guard the pylons. However, specialists from the South African Army may train Frelimo soldiers in co-operation with Defence Systems Ltd (DSL), a private British firm consisting of former SAS men.

DSL is already in Mozambique under contract with Tiny Rowland's Lonhro company to train a Mozambican force which is guarding the northern railway linking Ma-

lawi to the Indian Ocean port of Nacala.

News of the South African offer comes amid a sudden warming of relations between Maputo and Pretoria. Mozambique's Co-operation Minister, General Jacinto Veloso, met President P W Botha on April 26 in Cape Town. That visit has opened the door to a summit which South African and Mozambican officials expect in the next 60 days.

South Africa is also using its economic power to woo the Mozambicans. Pretoria has lent Mozambique R3-million to upgrade Maputo port and another R3-million is on its way. Last week South Af-

rica rescheduled Mozambique's R28-million debt to Pretoria.

For its part, Mozambique is apparently trying to break the links between South Africa and Renamo at a time when the movement has been discredited by an American State Department report which depicts guerrilla-held areas as virtual slave societies.

While South Africa claims to have halted support for Renamo since the March 1984 Nkomati peace accord with Mozambique, Frelimo officials and many independent observers maintain that South Africa's hand is still an essential force behind Renamo.

THE South African government tried to delay the publication of the recent United States State Department report on the experiences of Mozambican refugees, according to State Department sources.

The report — which contained allegations that the rebel movement Renamo was involved in extensive, systematic and coordinated forced labour and wanton killing — was released in Washington last week.

The report came at a crucial time for South Africa's relations with its neighbours and carried much weight because it came from the Reagan administration.

According to extremely reliable diplomatic sources, Piet Koornhof, South African Ambassador to the United States, asked the State Department to delay its release for two weeks. When the department refused, the ambassador asked if the South Africa government could release the report jointly with the US.

He pointed out that the South African government had assisted Robert Gersony, the consultant who compiled the report, when he was interviewing refugees in South Africa.

This request was also refused.

The strength and importance of the report was emphasised last week by a senior State Department official. Roy Stacy, deputy assistant secretary of state, told a conference in Maputo: "This report provides factual evidence of what so many of us knew in our hearts: that for whatever misguided reasons, Renamo has been waging a systematic and brutal war of terror against innocent Mozambican civilians through forced labour, starvation, physical abuse and wanton killing."

"... Condemnation is not enough. What has emerged in Mozambique is one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War II; and the supporters of Renamo, wherever they may be, cannot wash the blood from their hands unless all support for this unconscionable violence is stopped immediately ..."

Such a report, coming from the US State Department, will clearly have important implications for US policy towards Renamo and for South Africa. Although the report does not deal with the question of South Africa's relations with Renamo, the government has admitted previously supporting the movement. And, despite vehement denials, it is still widely accused of continuing that support.

The report dealt with accusations of the abuse of civilians by both Rena-

SA tried delay US report on Renamo

218 w/Mail 5-12/5/88

South Africa tried to stall a damaging US report which accuses the Mozambiquan rebel movement Renamo of atrocities

Weekly Mail Reporter, Washington

mo and the Frelimo government, although the former takes up the bulk of the report — and bears the brunt of most accusations. Abuses by Frelimo soldiers "were small in number by comparison to complaints concerning Renamo and did not appear to represent systematic problems".

The report was based on a three-month field trip, during which about 200 refugees were interviewed in 42 different camps in five countries: South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania.

Findings were summarised in two points:

- The level of violence reported to be conducted by Renamo against the civilian population of rural Mozambique was "extraordinarily high".

"It is conservatively estimated that 100 000 civilians may have been murdered by Renamo (in the absence of resistance or defence)."

It tells of "hundreds of cases of systematic forced portering, beatings, rape, looting, burning of villages, abductions and mutilations.

"That the accounts are so strikingly similar by refugees who have fled from northern, central and southern

Mozambique suggests that the violence is systematic and coordinated and not a series of spontaneous, isolated incidents by undisciplined combatants."

- The relationship between Renamo and the civilian population "revolves almost exclusively around a harsh extraction of labour and food.

"If these reports are accurate, it appears the only reciprocity provided by Renamo for the efforts of the civilians is the possibility of remaining alive. There are virtually no reports of attempts to win the loyalty — or even the neutrality — of the villagers."

The report also gave extraordinary details of the different levels of Renamo control in different parts of Mozambique. Based on refugee accounts, it described three typical areas of Renamo operations in Mozambique, which it labelled tax areas, control areas and destruction areas.

- Tax areas were rural areas where Renamo combatants moved freely, routinely visiting farmers. "They demand a contribution of prepared and/or dry food, chickens and goats, perhaps some clothes, a radio or other

possessions.

"They demand at will a young girl or married woman for sex," it said. However, the level of abuse in these areas was more moderate than in other areas.

- The control areas were subdivided into three kinds: combatant bases, field areas and dependent areas.

Combatant bases housed Renamo soldiers and a staff of "male captives". Refugees from these areas told of forced recruitment, sometimes of young children.

Field areas were permanent agricultural lands worked by prisoners who toiled long hours and received no benefit. Most of the workers were reported to be older children, as well as adults, of both sexes, whose work was closely supervised and who would be beaten for taking unauthorised rests or refusing to continue.

They were also used as porters for trips of up to a week, carrying food, weapons and combatants' supplies.

"Those who have served as porters reported uniformly that discipline on these forced marches is extremely harsh. Those who cannot keep up, who rest without authorisation, drop their burdens, or refuse to continue, are routinely beaten very severely,

sometimes until they are dead."

Women are forced to provide sex. "From refugee reports it appears (they) are required to submit to sexual demands, in effect to be raped, on a frequent, sustained basis."

Dependent areas house the elderly and young children — in other words, those who cannot serve in more taxing functions.

● Destruction areas appear to be sites of the most wanton killing — aimed at small hamlets or villages, especially those developed by the government for returning refugees.

MNR rebels killed — report

MAPUTO — Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops have destroyed a base for Mozambican rebels in north-western Tete province, Maputo's main newspaper said yesterday.

Noticias ²¹⁸ quoted sources at army headquarters as saying 31 Mo-

^{Star 5/5/08} zambican National Resistance rebels were killed when the combined forces captured Matenge base, about 30 km from the border with Malawi.

The newspaper said several weapons including mortars, mortar shells and AK47 rifles were captured in the operation. — Sapa-Reuter.

Girl killed in rail line dash

A 16-year old Roodepoort schoolgirl died when she was crushed against a platform by a train yesterday while taking a shortcut at Hamberg Station.

A West Rand police spokesman said it seemed that Natalie Drinkwater fell when she crossed the line.

Robbers kidnap truck driver

Three armed robbers held up Mr John Mytlae (63) in Johannesburg and made off with his Toyota truck and its R27 000 cargo after dumping him in Soweto.

Star 7/5/83

SA 'will not' train troops

THE SATURDAY STAR'S FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

MAPUTO — A Mozambican government official has denied reports of an agreement made for South Africa to train Mozambican troops to defend the power lines from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa.

"The matter has not even been discussed," the official told the government news agency, AIM.

He was reacting to a report in *The New York Times* which quoted an official at the South African trade mission in Maputo as saying that South Africa would train Mozambican soldiers to defend the power line against sabotage by the MNR rebels.

Sources in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria had later said that nothing definite had been arranged, AIM said.

Castro: I will pull out Cuban troops

28 By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Fidel Castro of Cuba has told President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique that he has decided to pull his 40 000 troops out of Angola.

Dr Castro's dramatic underscoring of the intention behind this week's peace moves was learned from Western diplomatic sources.

The Cuban leader gave that undertaking in a telephone conversation with Mr Chissano on Tuesday night — as talks aimed at ending the war were taking place in London between SA, Angola, Cuba and the US.

Diplomats are now working on a formula which will permit the Cubans to withdraw without losing face.

Foreign Affairs director-general and SA delegation leader Nell van Heerden said yesterday "ample leeway" had been found for both sides to manoeuvre on the key issues of Cuban withdrawal and the linking of an Angolan settlement to Namibian independence.

While Pretoria is still keeping expectations low, there is considerable hope in government circles that recent military successes in Angola can be translated into political progress.

8/5/88 *Stems*
Revitalise
Diplomats are pointing to Mr Chissano's re-opening of channels with SA, aimed at revitalising the Nkomati non-aggression pact and solving his Renamo insurrection problem.

Government sources are optimistic that a new era of stability in the sub-continent can develop in which SA could play a pivotal role.

Coupled with the recent re-start to internal reform, the Government hopes progress on the twin fronts could have a braking effect on comprehensive new sanctions being processed in the American legislature.

President Ronald Reagan, whose administration is at odds with the legislature on the sanctions issue, and Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher desperately need ammunition from SA to withstand pressure for more sanctions.

More Angolan peace talks are expected within weeks and will move, symbolically, to an African venue.

Several African leaders are keen to host the talks and SA is open on the question of a venue, resisting only Lusaka and Harare because of ANC associations with the two capitals.

All parties are keen to have subsequent talks on the continent rather than the Cape Verde Islands.

The talks will centre on a Cuban withdrawal formula and elasticity in the linkage issue.

A top SA source indicated the elasticity in linkage may result in mutually agreed changes to UN resolution 435 — the programme for Namibian independence drawn up more than 10 years ago.

It appeared there was agreement in London that resolution 435 could not be implemented as it now stood.

In Portugal, a left-wing publication, O Jornal, has claimed that SA might be prepared to halt support for the Unifa rebel movement in exchange for agreement on Cuban withdrawals and a Namibian settlement.

PIC

ONE lucky pick with a mama from the Pick-6 outsider Fra the 9th race Park, Germ Only 10 "11 it through to the Pick-6. Numbers were: 6

Blue Bull

DEFENDING champions vaal were the rampant We at Loftus Ver Transvaal in State 44-19 South West Full report

Renamo base captured

The Star's Africa News Service

218

Star
7/5/88
MAPUTO — Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops have captured the main Mozambique National Resistance movement base in the north-western province of Tete, it has been announced here.

The Mozambican armed forces general staff said the MNR's Tete provincial base was captured on April 22 in a joint operation by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

The base was at Matenge, about 30 km south of the Malawian border and arms and communication equipment were captured.

In southern Mozambique, near the Swaziland border, two people, including a Portuguese citizen, were murdered when rebels attacked vehicles travelling on the road between the border post of Namaacha and Swaziland.

The Portuguese citizen was identified as Mr Carlos Saavedra.

Radio Mozambique said that two rebels, who were part of a gang that had taken part in attacks against trains on the line between Maputo and South Africa, surrendered to the authorities.

SPV 9/5/86

Chissano praises Malawi's aid ²¹⁸

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has praised Malawi's little-publicised role in helping his country defend itself against rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance.

The official news agency AIM said he had called for stronger unity

between Malawi and Mozambique at a meeting with Malawian soldiers in the railway town of Cuamba in Niassa province on Friday.

Malawi has committed an estimated 600 men from its 5 000-strong army to defend the railway line.

The railway line, built in the early 1970s to link Malawi with the Mozambican port of Nacala 600 km away, has been disrupted by MNR attacks.

AIM said President Chissano had gone to Cuambo to inspect the Mozambican special forces who are being trained by British instructors to protect the line.

The training project is not part of Britain's official military aid to Mozambique — it is run by a private company and the instructors are mostly former members of the elite SAS, the British army's special forces unit.

Malawi had previously been accused by Mozambique of supporting the MNR, but its President, Mr Kamuzu Banda, agreed 18 months ago to help the Frelimo government to defend the Nacala line. — Sapa-Reuter.



President Chissano

Chissano in talks with SA man

MAGUS 9/5/88
218

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

A SOUTH African official of the Department of Foreign Affairs had talks with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique at the weekend.

This was confirmed today by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The meeting came at a time of intensive, behind-the-scenes diplomatic efforts to arrange a direct meeting between Angola and South Africa as soon as possible.

These talks would not be a continuation of the London peace talks where the United States was also present. Those talks could be continued at another time. For the present South Africa is in favour of more direct contact with Angola, with the Cubans, perhaps, playing a smaller role. The Cubans were also represented at the London talks.

It appears as if President Chissano is increasingly being drawn into the attempts to arrange a direct South African/Angolan meeting.

Higher level

The South African delegation at the planned new talks may be at a higher level than the London talks, with Mr Pik Botha himself taking part this time. The talks, if they can be arranged, will probably take place in Africa, but at an as-yet-undisclosed venue.

Sapa reports that according to diplomatic sources in Cape Town, there are strong indications that the South African Government is highly satisfied with the progress made at the London talks last week and now wants a rapid follow-up, possibly at ministerial level.

Although it could not be confirmed today, the Unita movement may also have representation at the next round of talks, if only with observer status.

African soil

It has been clearly understood by all the parties that the venue for the next round of talks would be on African soil.

It is not clear who will act as chairman at a new round of talks as the United States' Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, is not likely to attend.

The location itself is being kept a tight secret for security reasons. However, it is understood that it will not be in a country bordering on South Africa.

Renamo kills baby

HARARE — Mozambican rebels attacked a village in remote northeast Zimbabwe, killing two people, it was reported yesterday.

The *Sunday Mail*, published in Harare by the state-owned Mass Media Trust, said one of the dead was a two-year-old child trapped in a burning hut set alight by the rebels at a village 7km from the Mozambique border.

The newspaper quoted a police report saying one man was shot dead and two other villagers were wounded by an unspecified number of rebels who evidently returned across the border into Mozambique. *Sowetan 9/5/88*

Police said the dead were buried on Saturday.

Geldenhuis to visit Lisbon

— news agency

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuis, will travel to Lisbon in a few days' time, the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, reports.

The agency linked General Geldenhuis's visit to the peace negotiations on Angola but some observers said it could be connected with negotiations on security arrangements for the Cahora Bassa dam.

Aim said General Geldenhuis would meet the Portuguese armed forces chief of staff, General Lemos Ferreira, and might also hold talks with officials of the Portuguese foreign ministry.

The trip will take place "later this week", it said, without giving a date for the visit.

The agency did not give any further details on the talks but said a number of political and diplomatic figures connected with the Angolan issue would visit Portugal within the next few days.



Later this month Mozambican, South African and Portuguese officials are expected to meet in Lisbon to discuss financial and security arrangements for the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique.

It has been reported that South Africa has agreed to provide logistical support for a force defending the powerlines from the dam.

● The Defence Force refused to comment today.

Gang flees after gunfight

Crime Report

Obstacles to peace in southern Africa

STW 11/1/88

(218)

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Several major hurdles must be cleared before current initiatives to settle southern Africa's various problems can succeed.

South African Government sources remain cautious about the prospects of the various talks scheduled between South Africa and Angola and between South Africa and Mozambique, and they warn against over-optimism.

This week's talks between South

Africa and Angola in Brazzaville in the Congo are apparently in jeopardy because of leaks to the media about their location and time.

But it is understood the talks will still take place on Friday.

Among the hurdles that have to be cleared before peace can be brought to southern Africa are:

- The withdrawal of the more than 40 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

Although Cuba has made clear its willingness to withdraw from Angola, the best specific offer it has made to date is to move its forces to north of the 13th parallel within a year and to phase all its troops out of Angola over four years.

- The withdrawal of the 3 000 troops South Africa has admitted to having in Angola, and an end to its support for Unita.

- Independence for Namibia and withdrawal of South African forces. South Africa has said it will remain in Namibia until the Cubans have left Angola.

PARTY TO TALKS

- South Africa's insistence that Unita be a party to talks to end the civil war in Angola and that the Namibian internal parties be party to any talks affecting Namibia.

- Angola's insistence that Swapo be party to regional talks affecting Namibia.

- Talks between South Africa and Mozambique depend on problems relating to the rebel MNR movement being cleared up.

Imported (218)
power hits
Star 11/17/88
Maputo users

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's imports of South African electric power for Maputo cost the government R2 million a month, said the director of the state electricity company, Mr Fernando Juliao.

He was reacting to increasing public complaints about big rises in electricity tariffs in Maputo.

Total electricity consumption in Maputo was about 30 000 megawatts a month, of which about 24 000 megawatts was imported from South Africa.

Another official said high water charges were due partly to 40 percent of the city's water being lost through holes in pipes and faulty taps and meters.

33 rebels killed (218) says Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops killed 33 rebels in the central province of Sofala on Friday, the official AIM news agency said yesterday. *Star 11/5/88*

It quoted army sources as saying that the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels were killed when government forces foiled a pre-dawn attack on a village.

AIM said the rebels killed six civilians.

The army said rebels also murdered 17 civilians in Gaza province on Saturday.

Mozambique Cabinet shift

Star
218 The Star's Africa
News Service *1/88*

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday announced a minor Cabinet reshuffle.

The new Health Minister is Dr Leonardo Simao and the new Minister of Agriculture is Mr Alexandre Zandamela.

Machel's widow still blames SA

(218)

The Star Bureau

Star 12/5/84

LONDON — Mrs Graca Machel has renewed accusations that her husband, former Mozambican President Samora Machel, was killed in a South African plot.

She again claimed that his Tupolev 134 made a wrong turn into South African territory and crashed, deceived by a "decoy radio beacon".

She said in London yesterday: "That was not the first occasion such an incident had occurred."

She claimed "several" other aircraft had also been lured into South Africa, believing they were about to land at Maputo airport.

Mrs Machel has also pledged to re-

veal more about the incident when a report on the Mozambican government's own inquiry is published.

● The South African board of inquiry into the crash found that negligence and error on the part of the Soviet crew caused President Machel's aircraft to crash.

The theory that the plane was lured to its destruction by a decoy beacon placed by the South African Defence Force was rejected as "untenable and without substance".

Board chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo said there was not a shred of evidence to support the theory and navigational experts had unanimously rejected it.

The key to peace is held by two Marxist leaders

AKGAS
13/1/88
218

The Argus Africa News Service reports

TWO young Portuguese-speaking Marxist presidents are holding the keys to peace in Southern Africa.

As South African envoys negotiate with Angola on a Cuban withdrawal and with Mozambique on a revival of the Nkomati Accord, presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos, 45, of Angola and Joaquim Chissano, 48, of Mozambique are hoping that peace can finally let their countries, ruined by war and disastrous economic policies, achieve economic progress.

Both men have a similar history of persecution by the Portuguese colonial authorities, flight to foreign countries and eventually membership of guerrilla organisations which were to take control of Angola and Mozambique in the tumultuous year of 1975.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos was born on August 23, 1942, in Luanda, but little is known about his childhood.

He became involved with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in 1961 when he set about forming student groups to back the bourgeois movement.

He was forced to go into exile after the Portuguese police started taking an interest in his activities. He moved to Leopoldville, now Kinshasa, where he became the representative of the youth wing of the MPLA.

Soviet Union

In 1963 he was sent to the Soviet Union where he obtained a degree in petroleum engineering. After that he took a course in military communications and on his return to Africa was appointed head of the insurgents in the oil-rich Cabinda province.

He was elected to the MPLA central committee only in 1974 after a coup in Portugal had opened the way for the independence of the Portuguese African colonies.

Mr dos Santos was elected president by the MPLA in 1979 when President Agostinho Neto died of cancer in a Moscow hospital.

His election was clearly a compromise within a party which had a history of strong divisions deepened by the war with the rebel Unita movement and the growing economic crisis.

Mr dos Santos is clearly not a visionary or a charismatic leader but rather an administrator who has battled to impose his authority and balance the different factions within the ruling party.

His decision to take a more flexible position on the Angolan problem to the point where, it has been reported, he is ready to sacrifice the ANC and Swapo is a clear indication that he has adopted a pragmatic policy to solve his country's problems.

For his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Chissano, the situation is easier. He has widespread diplomatic support from both Eastern and Western countries and, unlike Unita in Angola, the MNR rebels fighting a brutal war against his government enjoy no international recognition.

Mr Chissano has only accelerated a policy started by his predecessor, the charismatic Samora Machel, by improving relations with the West and slowly liberalising the economic rules of the country which were strictly moulded to the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

If reports stating that Mr Chissano has played an important behind-the-scenes role in the Angolan peace talks are true, he will once again be following in the steps of his predecessor who, before he died, was said to be urging the Angolan government to seek peace with South Africa as Mozambique had done.

Nkomati Accord

The recent exchange of messages between Mr Chissano and President P W Botha seem to indicate that the Mozambican head of state has now accepted that peace can be achieved only through an accommodation with South Africa.

After he came to power in November, 1986, Mr Chissano did little or nothing to revive the Nkomati Accord and adopted a hostile public position against South Africa, which served to increase tensions between the two countries.

However, since late last year this has changed and Mr Chissano is now clearly seen as one of the Southern African presidents pressing for peace with South Africa.

A soft-spoken, articulate and urbane man fluent in several European and African languages, Mr Chissano was born on October 22, 1939. He was one of the first black pupils at the main Lourenco Marques (now Maputo) high school and later obtained a bursary to study medicine in Lisbon.

From Lisbon he fled to Paris and became one of the founders of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo).

RELATIONS between South Africa and Mozambique, chilled for some years, seem to be warming up.

A surprise visit to South Africa last week by Mozambican Foreign Minister Jacinto Veloso to South Africa last week prompted President PW Botha to tell parliament on Monday he was "hopeful for the future". The just-completed South African Trade Mission in Maputo is larger than most embassies in the Mozambican capital. A R26-million South African loan to Mozambique was rescheduled this week for the second time.

But diplomats point out that negotiations on the 2 000-megawatt Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project constitute the crucial test of South Africa's political willingness to cooperate with its neighbour.

Success in the Cahora Bassa negotiations would demonstrate that South Africa is willing to "engage in a constructive role as a regional power", says Roy Stacy, US deputy assistant secretary of state.

Tripartite talks between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal concerning Cahora Bassa have reached a critical stage. Detailed plans have been drawn up for the rehabilitation of the 900km of dual power lines in Mozambique and for security patrols along the lines.

Mozambican Defence Force troops guarding restoration work on the project will be supplied with non-lethal military aid from South Africa, according to Jose Nicolau, director of the Cahora Bassa project of EDM, the Mozambican utility.

Nicolau says rehabilitation of the line is to be undertaken by the Italian-South African consortium SAE/Powerlines. "But article eight of the Cahora Bassa agreement of May 1984 specifies that South Africa and Mozambique are jointly responsible for securing the line," he adds. It has therefore been agreed that South Africa supply aid to the MDF, and a list of items required, including trucks and radios, has already been drafted in meetings between the MDF and the South African Defence Force.

But full security can only be assured if the South African government is prepared to crack down on supporters of the rebel movement Renamo.

Renamo finally cut the power supply from Cahora Bassa to South Afri-

Good neighbours: The chill with Maputo begins to thaw

ca early in 1985 after frequent sabotage attacks. In a sparsely populated 100km stretch near the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border, 522 pylons were systematically dismantled by Renamo — despite the signing of a post-Nkomati agreement between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal in May 1984 to ensure the continued operation of Cahora Bassa.

Since then, the power station has been barely ticking over. Portugal, which owns a majority share in the controlling company HCB, has had to spend \$50-million annually to service the huge capital debts and a further \$10-million to pay for personnel and maintenance of the plant. As a result, Portuguese interest in collecting revenues by re-establishing the export of electricity to South Africa is particularly strong.

A Mozambican minister visits South Africa. Pretoria reschedules a R26-m loan to Maputo. Relations between the two capitals are warming
HANS BRANDT reports

Mozambique, too, would benefit from exporting power to South Africa. Escom, on the other hand, would be able to delay its own expensive building programme for new power stations and conserve coal resources. In addition, power from Cahora Bassa is likely to be considerably cheaper than locally-produced electricity.

Since the first trilateral meeting between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal in November 1987, a technical and a security committee

have been hammering out arrangements to re-establish the power line.

According to Nicolau, a new distribution company is to be set up in Mozambique with responsibility for maintaining and protecting the line once it has been re-established. The company is likely to be a consortium between the multinational Lonrho and the Portuguese-Mozambican company Entre Posto, which already jointly administer the pipeline in the Beira corridor.

The distribution company will retain a private security firm. Lonrho already has security personnel from the British company Defence Systems Limited (DSL) protecting estates in Mozambique. Negotiations with DSL concerning the Cahora Bassa line are in progress. "Some or all of the costs for protection will be recovered via

electricity tariffs," Nicolau says.

South Africa will contribute an export credit of R35-million for repairing the power lines. "If South Africa is involved, rightwing people might think twice before they act against the line," Nicolau explains.

But Mozambique is still looking for foreign aid to finance part of the rehabilitation. And a tariff for the electricity supplied to South Africa has yet to be agreed on.

But the major stumbling block appears to be the political will of the South African government.

Pressure is mounting. Portugal insists on political agreement before the final meeting. At stake for South Africa is continued Portuguese opposition to sanctions within the European Community.

In addition, the report recently released by the US State Department on Renamo atrocities makes any support from within South Africa politically embarrassing — while US diplomats emphasise that intelligence sources confirm continued support from South Africa for the rebel movement, despite government denials.

First National Bank of Southern Africa Limited - Registered Bank



Star 13/5/88

Concern rises over MNR violence

MARUTO — World concern is mounting over the human crisis in Mozambique following a State Department report accusing MNR rebels of murdering about 100 000 civilians, says Mr Charles Freeman, US Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

(218) He told journalists on Wednesday that the report, written by consultant Mr Robert Gersony for the State Department, had forced supporters of the Mozambican National Resistance to re-examine their backing for the right-wing group.

"The report was greet-

ed with shock and horror, and I believe it has had a major impact in terms of views on the MNR movement and the kind of treatment it gives to civilians," he said.

"The net effect of it has been to raise concern about the human crisis in Mozambique, while leading many who had been fooled by the MNR into supporting it to re-examine their position."

Speaking at the end of a one-day visit to Mozambique, during which he held talks with President Joaquim Chissano, Mr Freeman added: "We have discussed the report thoroughly with South Africa."

The US report was based on interviews conducted with relief workers and 200 Mozambican refugees in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Tanzania. — Sapa-Reuter.

NEWS

Two Marxist presidents hold key to Southern African peace



PRESIDENT CHISSANO.

Two Portuguese-speaking Marxist presidents are holding the keys to peace in Southern Africa.

As South African envoys negotiate with Angola on a Cuban withdrawal, and with Mozambique on a revival of the Nkomati Accord, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (45) of Angola and President Joaquim Chissano (48) of Mozambique are hoping that peace can finally let their countries, ruined by war and disastrous economic policies, achieve economic progress.

Both have a similar history of colonial persecution by the Portuguese colonial authorities, flight to foreign countries, and eventually membership of guerilla organisations which were to take control of Angola and Mozambique in turbulent 1975.

President dos Santos was born on August 23 1942 in Luanda, but little is known about his childhood.

He became involved with the MPLA (People's Movement for

the Liberation of Angola) in 1961 when he set about forming student groups to back the burgeoning movement.

He was forced to go into exile after the Portuguese police started taking an interest in his activities. He moved to Leopoldville — now Kinshasa — where he became the representative of the youth wing of the MPLA.

Took degree

In 1963 he was sent to the Soviet Union, where he took a degree in petroleum engineering.

He then took a course in military communications. On returning to Africa he was appointed commander of the guerilla force operating in the oil-rich Cabinda province.

He was elected to the MPLA central committee only in 1974 after a coup in Portugal had

opened the way for the independence of Portuguese African colonies.

Always regarded as a close ally and protege of the late President Agostinho Neto, Mr dos Santos was surprisingly elected president by the MPLA in 1979 after Mr Neto died of cancer in Moscow.

His election was clearly a compromise within a party which has had a history of strong divisions, deepened by the war with the rebel Unita movement and the growing economic crisis.

Mr dos Santos is not a visionary or a charismatic leader, but rather an administrator who has battled to assert his authority and balance the different factions within the ruling party.

But in recent years it has been made clear that he wants a detente with the West, which can be achieved only through peace with Unita.

He has announced his intention of joining the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a move which

has been blocked by the United States, and last year he visited several European countries in an effort to gain support for his detente moves.

His decision to adopt a "more flexible" position in relation to the Angolan problem — to the point where, it has been reported, he is ready to sacrifice the ANC and Swapo — is a clear indication that he has adopted a pragmatic policy to solve his country's problems.

For his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Chissano, the situation is easier.

No recognition

Mr Chissano has widespread diplomatic support from both Eastern and Western countries and, unlike Unita, the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) rebels fighting a war against his government enjoy no international recognition.

Mr Chissano has only accelerated a policy started by his

predecessor, the charismatic Mr Samora Machel, by improving relations with the West and slowly liberalising the economic rules of the country which were moulded strictly on the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

If reports stating that Mr Chissano has played an important behind-the-scenes role in the Angolan peace talks are true, he will once again be following in the steps of his predecessor who, before he died, was said to be urging the Angolan government to seek peace with South Africa — as Mozambique had done.

The recent exchange of messages between Mr Chissano and Mr Botha seem to indicate that the Mozambican head of state has now accepted that peace can be achieved only through an accommodation with South Africa.

After he came to power in November 1986, Mr Chissano did little or nothing to revive the Nkomati Accord and adopted a hostile

public position towards South Africa which increased tensions between the two countries.

But since late last year this has changed, and Mr Chissano is now clearly seen as one of the Southern African presidents pressing for peace with South Africa.

Softly-spoken

A soft-spoken, articulate and urbane man fluent in several European and African languages, Mr Chissano was born on October 22 1939. He was one of the first black pupils at the main Lourenco Marques (now Maputo) high school, and later obtained a bursary to study medicine in Lisbon.

From Lisbon he fled to Paris and became one of the founding members of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo).

Always a leading member within Frelimo, he was appointed president in November 1986 after the death of Mr Machel in an air crash in South Africa.



PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS.

9 000 facing slow death

Star 19/5/88 The Star's Africa
News Service (218)

MAPUTO — Thousands of people may starve to death in the town of Inhaminga in central Mozambique because an airlift of food supplies to the area has been interrupted.

Mr Daniel Muiambo, of Mozambique's disasters control office, said the plane that normally flew supplies to Inhaminga had been grounded because of a fault.

About 9 000 displaced people in Inhaminga are totally dependent on food aid to survive.

Mr Muiambo said the situation had become alarming since the last week of April and in five days 10 hunger-related deaths had been confirmed.

210 1915788

Mozambique, China sign co-operation agreement

218

218



MR CHISSANO

PEKING — The visiting Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, and the Chinese President, Mr Yang Shangkun, attended the signing of an economic and technological cooperation pact here yesterday, the official New China News Agency said.

Mozambican and Chinese officials also signed a separate agreement on the supply of a

Chinese ship to Mozambique, the agency said.

It reported earlier that Mr Chissano had invited Mr Yang to visit Mozambique and had also met China's most senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

During the 1960s and 1970s China provided a large amount of economic aid to politically sympathetic African countries, including Mozambique, but in 1984 it

announced it would reduce its help in order to concentrate on smaller projects with clear economic benefits.

Mr Chissano said his visit would promote economic and other ties between the two countries, the agency reported.

The Mozambican president left Peking for the south-western city of Chengdu later yesterday. — Sapa-RNS

Opening of island hotels delayed

Star 19/4/1988
By Ken Vernon
The Star's
Africa News Service 218

It seems highly unlikely that two luxury hotels due to be opened last year by Sun International in the Comores Islands off northern Mozambique will be opened this year.

Mr Peter Bold, South African representative of Nouvelle Socotel, the joint French/Comoran/South African developers and owners of the hotels, has admitted that there have been "some problems" with the management contract being negotiated with Sun International, but insists that the agreement is still on line to be signed soon.

Construction of two of the four planned hotels has been shelved. The renovation of another, the Itsandra hotel outside the capital of Moroni, has been completed but the hotel has not been opened.

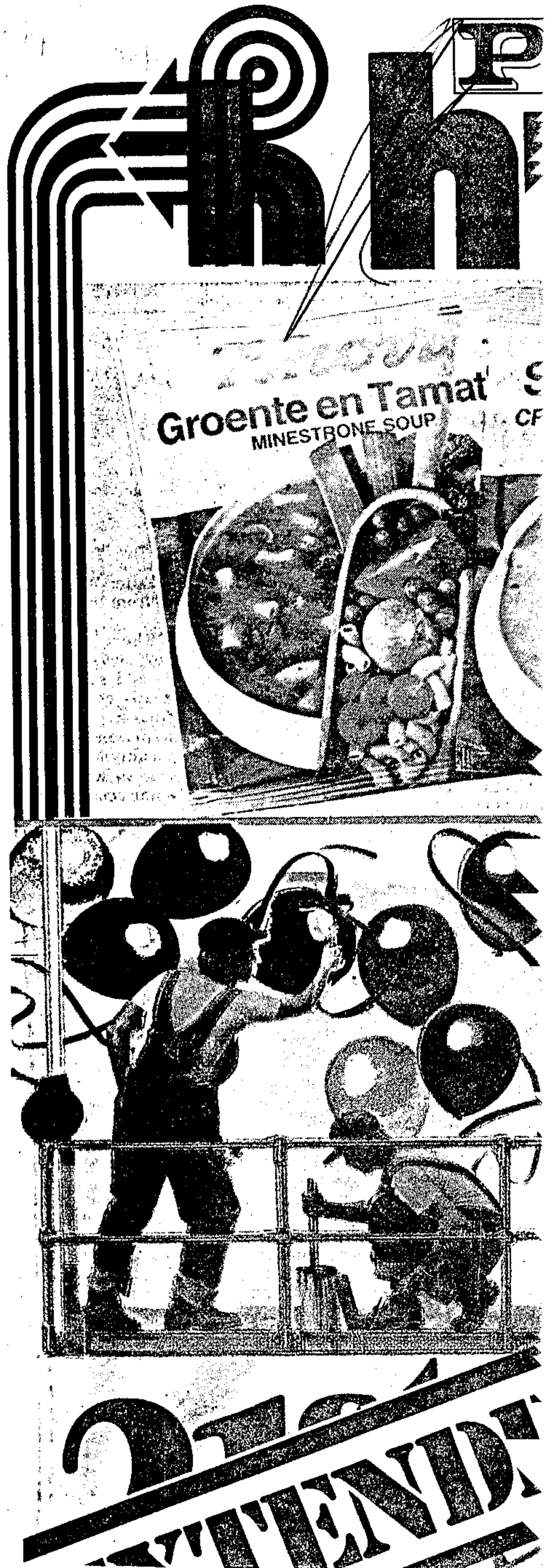
Mr Bold says the reason for the delay in opening the Itsandra is that it does not make marketing sense to open a small hotel before the much larger N'Galawa opened.

EXCLUSIVE

Building of the two hotels planned for smaller islands in the chain has also been delayed until the N'Galawa opens.

Socotel has managed to secure exclusive gambling rights in the islands for its hotels, a major attraction for Sun International as most profits at its foreign-based hotels are reported to come from its casinos.

The hotels have been surrounded in controversy, with local religious leaders in the Islamic country said to be against them, seeing them as centres of evils such as gambling and drinking, which are forbidden under Islamic law.



which are forbidden under Islamic law.

The major hotel in the group, the N'Galawa, is being built in the north of the main island of Grande Comore at Maloudja and is planned to have 190 rooms. The renovated Itsandra, nearer Moroni, has 25 rooms.

Both will have casino facilities.

The building of the N'Galawa has created a furore with nearby villagers.

REMOVED

Many of them were reportedly forcibly removed by the Comores government to enable it to comply with its contribution to the consortium of land for the project.

Local critics of the hotels were quick to make capital out of this, saying that "apartheid", in the form of forced removals, had arrived in the island republic along with the South Africa interest in the hotels.

After financial houses refused to go ahead with the deal unless those removed were compensated. More money, believed to have come from South Africa, was pumped into Socotel for distribution to those moved and, according to Mr Bold, they were finally paid out late last year.

This, along with increased employment of locals in the project and some good public relations work by both Socotel and construction company LTA, such as the provision of wells, has meant that criticism has become far less strident.



CAN YOUR FIRM AFFORD A POWER FAILURE?

Talk to PowerMan about uninterruptable power protection

PowerMan

Computer Maintenance Services

TEL: (011) 673-1033/4/5

ENTER



ALBANY TINKIES

199

6's



CADBURY'S HOT CHOCOLATE

500 g

289



TWINSAYER TISSUES

Asstd. 2 ply

169

200's

0

Mozambique signs ^{STV 19/5/88} pact with Red China ⁽²¹⁸⁾

BEIJING — Visiting Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Chinese President Yang Shangkun attended the signing of an economic and technological co-operation pact in the Chinese capital yesterday.

The official New China News Agency said Mozambican and Chinese officials also signed a separate agreement on the supply of a Chinese ship to the African country.

Mr Chissano invited Mr Yang to visit Mozambique and also met China's most senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

During the 1960s and 1970s China provided a large amount of economic aid to politically sympathetic African countries, including Mozambique, but in 1984 announced it would reduce its help to concentrate on



President Chissano ...
accord with China.

smaller projects with clear economic benefits.

Mr Chissano said his visit would promote economic and other ties between the two countries.

The Mozambican president left Beijing for the south-western city of Chengdu later yesterday. — Sapa.

Mozambique joins inquiry into E Tvl plane crash

Star 20/5/88

218 Political Correspondent and Clyde Johnson

Mozambique's civil aviation authorities are taking part in investigations into the crash of a light aircraft which strayed into the eastern Transvaal on Tuesday while on a flight to Maputo.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the South African Ministry of Transport Affairs yesterday.

COINCIDENCE

He said it was coincidence that two Maputo-bound aircraft had crashed on South Africa's eastern border in recent years.

Yesterday, a 25-year-old Mozambican, Mr Nurmahmad Ebrahim Nuro, who survived the crash, was found wandering in the veld near Louws Creek suffering from multiple neck

and vertebrae fractures.

He was treated at the Barberton hospital, where doctors described his condition as stable, but serious.

MAPUTO BOUND

With Mr Nuro in the plane were the pilot, Mr Luis Jose Jamal (33), and Mr Manual Carlos Ali-Fanee (25). Both were killed in the crash.

It is understood the plane was en route from Zambezi province in northern Mozambique to Maputo.

An investigating official from the Directorate of Civil Aviation left yesterday to inspect the wreckage of the plane.

A spokesman for the directorate said the official would be joined by five aviation officials from Mozambique. — Sapa.

First private firm in Mozambique since '75

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican businessmen have formed an association of private companies, which makes it the first time since independence in 1975 that private businessmen have formed an organisation without government interference.

Mr Anuario Ibraimo, chairman of the new association, Aeprimo, said no government representatives had attended the foundation meeting last Friday. "But we want to work closely with the State sector. We have common aims, namely the promotion of our country's development," Mr Ibraimo said.

The association opens with 227 members, but no company with a State or foreign shareholding of 50 percent or more may join.

Cape Times 25/5/88

Boost for Nkomati

Z18

By ORMANDE POLLOK

THE flagging Nkomati Accord will get a boost today with the start of new peace talks to revive the four-year-old security agreement.

A South African delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Niel van Heerden, was scheduled to arrive in Maputo this morning for a meeting of the Joint Liaison Committee which has met only three times up to now.

The negotiations — also attended by security and trade officials — are expected to last all day.

While security links between the two countries will be the main topic, it is thought the meeting will also be used to further explore the possibility of a summit meeting between President P W Botha and his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joachim Chissano.

The possibility of such a meeting was first raised when Mr Chissano sent a special envoy to Pretoria about a month ago with a message of goodwill and assurances that Mozambique would not allow its territory to be used for launching hostile attacks against South Africa.

Mozambique on the other hand remained convinced that SA was supporting the Renamo rebels.

What has raised hopes for improved relations between the two countries is that it was Mr Chissano who took the initiative in attempting a reconciliation.

Botha, Chissano summit imminent

AKGUS
26/5/88
2/8

By DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff

A SUMMIT meeting between the presidents of South Africa and Mozambique could be held within weeks, following a successful round of high-level talks between the two governments in Maputo.

Diplomatic sources have indicated that prospects for a summit between President Botha and President Joaquim Chissano, the first since the Mozambican head of state came to power after the death of Mr Samora Machel, could be imminent.

Mr Chissano has been playing a key behind-the-scenes role in the current series of talks between South Africa and Angola and it is at his initiative that the latest contacts between Pretoria and Maputo have taken place.

Mr Chissano mooted the possibility of a summit when he sent a letter of goodwill to President Botha earlier this year.

Victim of sanctions

President Chissano's latest reported remarks that his country was the victim of sanctions aimed at South Africa, made at a Press conference after a visit to China and Korea, has gone down well with the South African Government.

President Chissano is known to have appealed to South Africa in recent months not only for a general improvement in relations and the re-activation of the security monitoring aspects of the Nkomati Accord, but also for increased economic assistance.

South Africa is in favour of this, if sufficient guarantees can be provided for assets and South African citizens.

Nkomati Accord to be revived

SPY 26/5/88
By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

218

MAPUTO — South Africa and Mozambique have cleared the way for resuscitating the defunct Nkomati Accord, restoring their tattered relations and reviving hopes for increased trade and co-operation.

In their biggest diplomatic advance since the signing of the accord in 1984, delegations from the two governments agreed at a meeting in Maputo yesterday to revive the Joint Security Commission that was set up under the accord to monitor viola-

tions of the agreement.

It was agreed that "everything possible should be done by both parties to remove obstacles to building peace and stability as a touchstone to development in the region".

The agreement reached yesterday "promises the start of a new era in our bilateral relations," said the leader of the South African delegation, Mr Neil van Heerden.

It is believed to have brought significantly nearer the possibility of a summit meeting between President Botha and President Chissano — a development that would greatly en-

hance South Africa's image internationally and in southern Africa in particular.

Mr van Heerden delivered a letter from President Botha to President Chissano, the contents of which were not disclosed. The agreement reached yesterday could speed up implementation of plans for the revival of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project.

A joint communique issued after the meeting said both sides "affirmed the commitments of their respective governments not to support the commission of violence against the peoples of their respective countries".

CAN Tripis 26/5/88

218

Atrocities end MNR credibility

HARARE. — A United States government report, accusing Mozambican rebels of systematic atrocities against civilians, is likely to sound the death knell for rebel efforts to win political credibility, diplomats say.

The rebels, already hit this year by the defection of Mr Paulo Oliveira, their former Lisbon spokesman, and the mysterious killing in Portugal of their former secretary-general Mr Evo Fernandes, look less likely than ever to win political respectability.

The report, released in April, painted a picture of savage killing, rape, beating and starvation carried out by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in areas under its control.

Its author, consultant Mr Robert Gersony, an expert on refugee problems, says the situation in Mozambique is "one of the worst I have ever seen" and the world should accept refugee accounts of atrocities as true.

"It puts the MNR in a class with the Khmer Rouge," a Western diplomat commented after reading Mr Gersony's report, based on interviews conducted over three months in early 1988 with almost 200 Mozambican refugees in 25 different locations inside and outside the country.

It conservatively estimates the number of civilians killed by the MNR at 100 000. But at a briefing with journalists here last week, organized by the US embassy, Mr Gersony made it clear he regards the real figure as much higher.

He says the report "shocked and horrified" the State Department, which commissioned it, revealing a pattern of MNR violence extending from one end of Mozambique to the other. Western estimates say the MNR has about 15 000 to 20 000 men.

Mr Gersony accepted the comparison with the Khmer Rouge's wholesale massacres in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 as valid.

"Cambodia was a case where for years refugees were escaping and staggering across the border into

Thailand, being interviewed by reporters, diplomats and relief officials and telling their stories.

"Yet most of us did not pass these stories along because we did not believe them. We thought it couldn't be true."

The refugees interviewed by Mr Gersony, many of whom had just arrived from Mozambique, overwhelmingly blamed the atrocities they had suffered or witnessed on the MNR.

The Mozambican government was blamed only by a small minority, and the refugees discounted the idea that the rebels might be freelance bandits with no allegiance to the MNR.

From their accounts, Mr Gersony built up a horrifying picture of life in MNR-controlled territory, which he divided into three types — tax areas, control areas and destruction areas.

In all of them, the refugees reported a "level of brutality that is co-ordinated, systematic and directed", going far beyond the kind of violence often associated with insurgency in the Third World.

But nowhere was there any attempt to explain the MNR's political goals, or to win over the Mozambican peasantry.

"I felt the pattern was very unusual," Mr Gersony said. "In most insurgent contacts that I have seen, the guerilla organization makes an effort to win the hearts and minds of the people."

This absence of a political programme is often cited as evidence that the MNR is not a genuine guerilla movement hoping to seize power, but a purely destructive force.

Diplomats in the region say the report has provided powerful ammunition for the Reagan administration against congressional critics of its Mozambique policy, who have seen the MNR as anti-communist freedom fighters worthy of American support.

In the Southern African region, the report has helped the US image in such countries as Zimbabwe, where newspapers have given it front-page treatment. — Sapa-Reuter

Nkomati talks 218 resume

26/5/88
South Africa
MAPUTO — Talks between South Africa and Mozambique resumed yesterday with the objective of reconvening the joint security commission set up in 1984 in terms of the Nkomati Non-aggression Pact between the two countries.

Top officials of both governments participated in the fourth meeting of the joint liaison committee established in August last year after the Mozambique Minister of Cooperation, Gen Jacinto Veloso, met the SA Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Cape Town.

CAP
T-125
205/1

Boost for Nkomati

218

MAPUTO. — The Nkomati pact between South Africa and Mozambique received a major boost yesterday after talks between two top official delegations.

The delegations agreed to reconvene "as soon as possible" the Joint Security Commission (JSC) which collapsed in 1985 as relations between the two countries deteriorated.

A letter of goodwill from President P W Botha to President Joaquim Chissano was handed over after the talks.

The South African delegation was led by the director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

The Mozambican delegation was led by the chief of the army, Lt-Gen Tobias Dai. — Sapa

● Atrocities end MNR credibility — Page 7

Children dying

MAPUTO — About 20 children are dying every day of starvation at Vunduzi-Cavalo, an isolated area in the central Mozambican district of Gorongosa.

27/5/88
Sondlem

The newspaper *Diario de Mocambique* said there were about 9 500 people at Vunduzi-Cavalo who have been eating wild

roots and fruits since January.

It added that although the authorities had supplies in the town of Gorongosa it was unable to transport them to the affected area because there were no four-wheel drive vehicles available.

There is no runway at Vunduzi-Cavalo so an airlift is not possible.

Another Mozambican newspaper, *Noticias*, said another area of Mozambique, the northern province of Cabo Delgado was facing serious food shortages because of drought.

(218)

Hunger-related deaths had already been reported in some of the province's districts.

NKOMATI SURVIVES . . .

Despite
being
shot
through
many
times

Sowetan
27/5/88
218

THE historic 1984 Nkomati non-aggression treaty between South Africa and Mozambique may have had many a hole shot through it, literally and, even more damaging, in the form of angry propaganda exchanges, but it is still alive.

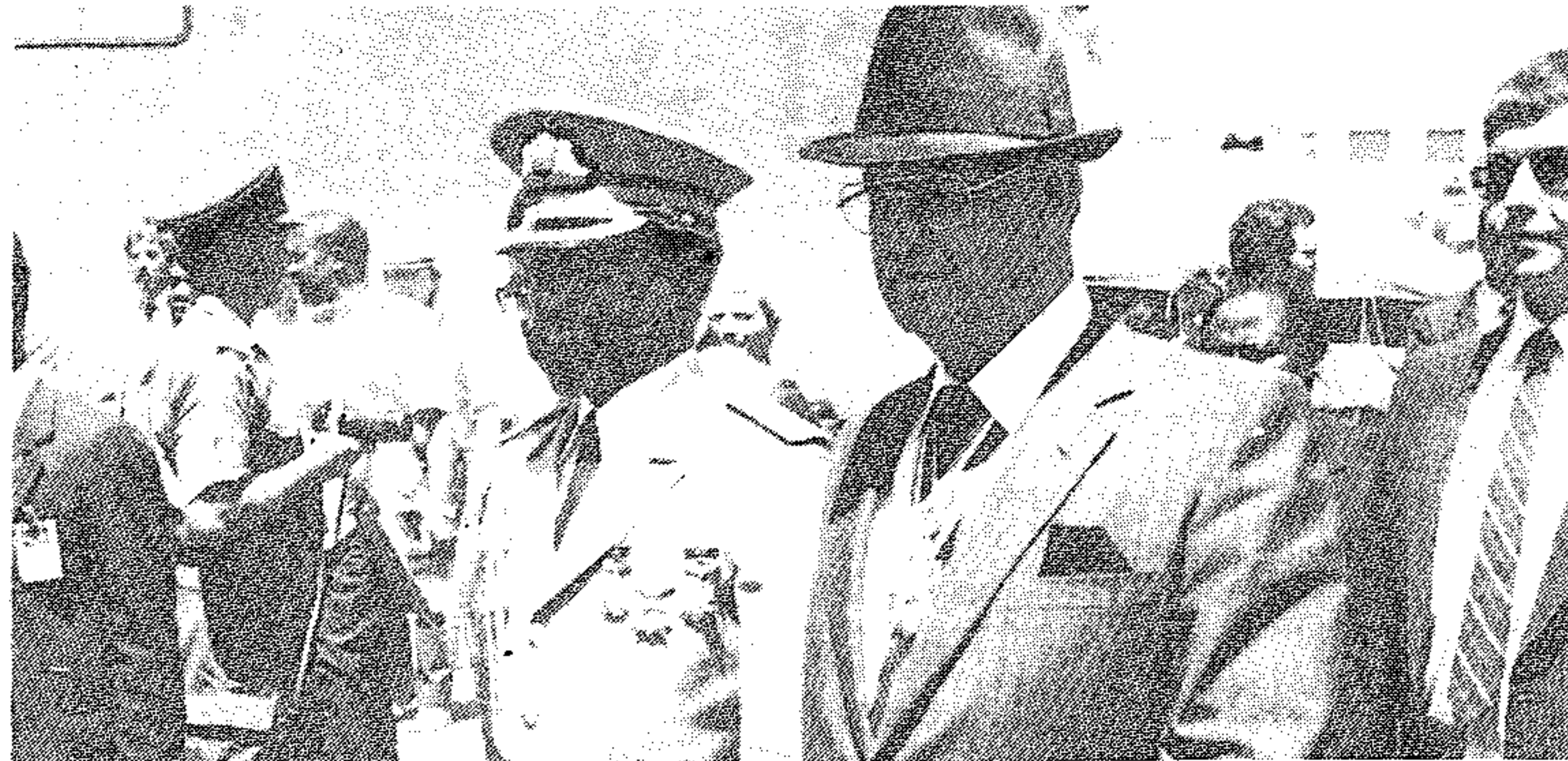
Prospects for its revival brightened substantially this week following successful talks by senior officials from both sides on a reaffirmation of their

governments' commitment not to allow violence against each other from their own territories.

Throughout the bad years of tattered relations between the two countries since 1985, when the first signs of its possible collapse became evident, tacit acknowledgement by both — underneath the propaganda outbursts — of the need for mutual cooperation in spite of strong political differences, kept the commitment's pulse beating.

In spite of threats of repatriation, Mozambique miners continued to dig in South African gold and coal mines, sending their foreign exchange earnings home.

Diplomatic relations, at trade mission level, were maintained at a vital link during the most acrimonious periods and Eastern Transvaal farmers grumbled at government moves to stop them employing what



THE late President Samora Machel and President P W Botha at the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

were mostly illegally resident, but cheap and reliable Mozambican labourers.

The main border post between the two countries at Komati-poort, a stone's throw from where the Nkomati Accord was signed, stayed open even though kilometres upon kilometres of electric fencing was being erected to keep illegal Mozambican entrants to South Africa out.

The joint security commission established in terms of the Nkomati Accord to monitor and resolve breaches of the pact collapsed toward

the end of 1985 when the Mozambicans withdrew.

The Frelimo government accused South Africa of providing arms and other material support to rebel Renamo guerillas after March 16, 1984.

Support

South Africa admitted maintaining communication links and "humanitarian" support for the Mozambique National Resistance but said it did so as a foundation for Mozambique peace talks.

It claimed this was at the request of the

beleaguered Frelimo government itself.

Moves towards peace between Frelimo and Renamo, with South Africa as the go-between and former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, disclosing he had secretly ridden through the Mozambican bush on the back of rebels' motorcycles, disintegrated after a series of promising discussions in Pretoria.

South Africa, in its turn, claimed, and cited proof, that Mozambique was violating the Nkomati Accord by allowing, or at least

turning a blind eye, to the return of African National Congress "terrorists" to Maputo so that they could lay landmines in the Transvaal and launch attacks against the Republic's civilian population.

On Wednesday, while South African officials talked in Maputo with their Mozambican counterparts and made enthusiastic noises afterwards about a possible eventual summit meeting between heads of State, ANC members remained in the city.

Relations between Mozambique and South Africa hit an all time low after Frelimo leader, President Samora Machel, was killed on South African soil when his official aircraft crashed in Kangwane on October 19, 1986.

Protest

Screams of protest by Mozambique from international rooftops that South Africa was to blame gradually subsided after a board of enquiry which included respected British and American aviation experts, concluded the Soviet Tupolev's Russian crew were negligent and caused the crash.

Resentment on both sides simmered but things took a turn for the better when Mr Machel's successor, President Joachim Chissano, dispatched his minister of co-operation, Gen Jacinto Veloso — a veteran pre-Nkomati negotiator with South Africa — to Cape Town on August 6 last year to talk to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. — Sapa.

Revived Nkomati Accord remains vulnerable

By Gerald L'Ange

Just as they did when they signed the Nkomati Accord in 1984, South Africans are talking hopefully of a spate of benefits to both sides from the agreement, reached in Maputo on Wednesday, to revive the accord.

Images are being created of South African tourists flocking to Mozambican coastal resorts to eat prawns and catch gamefish, of trains safely carrying growing volumes of South African trade along a protected railway line to Maputo, of Mozambican products finding new markets in South Africa, of electricity flowing at last to along the power line from the long-idle Cahora Bassa dam, of South African investment and technical aid helping to rebuild Mozambique's ruined economy.

Equally enticing is the prospect of a summit meeting between Presidents P W Botha and Joaquim Chissano, greatly enhancing South Africa's image in black Africa, and southern Africa in

particular.

Taken with President Chissano's reputed help in setting up the current Angolan peace negotiations, the new spirit of *rapprochement* shown by Maputo has sparked visions in some quarters — not necessarily official quarters in Pretoria — of it encouraging similarly pragmatic dealings with other African states.

But, unlike 1984, there is no euphoria over this week's agreement.

Instead there is a sober realisation that the accord is as vulnerable as ever to the same hazards that sent it into limbo within a year of its signing — Mozambican allegations that South Africa was breaching the accord by continuing to aid the MNR and South African charges that Mozambique was maintaining its help to the ANC.

The revival of the accord will, hopefully, be accomplished through the reactivation of the Joint Security Commission that was established to monitor violations of the pact. Mozambique

218 SKV

pulled out of the commission in 1985 in protest against Pretoria's alleged support for the MNR.

How each side will now go about keeping its side of the bargain is not yet clear.

The agreement reached in Maputo is an affirmation of intent rather than a programme of action. Both sides appear now to have the will to make the Nkomati Accord work but questions remain about whether they have a means.

Even if the Maputo government wants to stop the ANC from using its territory to infiltrate insurgents into South Africa, does it have the ability to do so?

Even if South Africa is no longer supplying the MNR, can it stop supplies from reaching the rebels secretly through South Africa or elsewhere?

Most important of all, will Maputo find it politically possible to accept that much of the depredations attributed to the MNR are the work of apolitical bandits — and, sometimes, even hungry

Frelimo soldiers — and not blame South Africa?

The Mozambicans have not yet commented on the Maputo agreement. But it is known that the view in the Mozambican capital is that, if there are official elements in South Africa aiding the MNR, the government is capable of putting a stop to it.

Pretoria's problem, on this basis, will be not only to ensure that the accord is not breached from its side but to demonstrate that this is so.

When they get down to the nuts-and-bolts stage of making Nkomati work, the South Africans are expected to put forward schemes for protecting not only the Cahora Bassa power line but also the Komatipoort-Maputo railway line from the MNR and/or the bandits.

There can be no question of South African troops being deployed in Mozambique against the rebels but "private armies", such as those already operating in the Beira Corridor and other installations, might be employed.

SA aid to Unita 'will cost many lives'

The Star Bureau *Star 27/5/88*

LONDON — Growing casualties on the battlefields of southern Angola will be the cost South Africa will have to pay to maintain its commitment to Unita, says the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies in its survey for 1987/88.

Angola's new sophisticated radar and missile systems, its acquisition of advanced Soviet fighter planes and the growing skill of the pilots "means that South Africa's former total control of the air over Angola has ended", says the survey.

The IISS also casts doubt on the willingness of the SADF's ethnic Namibian units, which, it says, make up about two-thirds of its forces in Namibia, to fight in Angola.

In an overall assessment, the survey finds the conflicts of southern Africa have shown few signs of winding down or of producing a clear military victor.

The IISS believes that while South Africa's commitment to Unita is clear, the commitments of the Soviet Union and Cuba to an Angolan military victory over the insurgents is not clear.

The report says that in Mozambique the government has been reversing many of its socialist economic measures and encouraging private enterprise and foreign investment.

"But economic reconstruction is virtually in abeyance until the war has been brought to an end."

Politically impoverished, the MNR has, nevertheless, "shown itself capable of carrying out highly organised and destructive guerilla attacks".

The survey says: "In spite of political failures and serious military reverses last year, the MNR has so far shown little interest in the government's offer of amnesty.

"Nor has the Chissano regime, whose political, military and economic fortunes improved somewhat in 1987, shown any inclination to negotiate."

It says the most striking element in Mozambique is the steadily increasing growth of Western influence and aid.

CP & Tink 27/5/88 (218)

Mozambican rebels wreck rail repairs

MAPUTO. — Mozambican rebels have started to burn railway sleepers to disrupt repairs on the rail line linking landlocked Zimbabwe to Mozambique's port of Maputo, the government-run AIM news agency said yesterday.

It quoted Mr Pedro Figueredo, chief of the southern railways maintenance sector, as saying Mozambican, Canadian, British and Zimbabwean engineers had found burning sleepers during an inspection tour of the Limpopo railway track last week.

He said the sabotage was the work of Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas who have been fighting Maputo's Marxist government for 12 years.

The Limpopo railway track has been a major target of MNR attacks, carried out in reprisal for Zimbabwe's military role in Mozambique.

There are about 12 000 Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique, guarding trade routes and helping the government fight the MNR.

Meanwhile, China has pledged to support Mozambique's efforts to rebuild its economy and defences, President Joaquim Chissano said in Hong Kong yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter

MNR 'as bad as the Khmer Rouge'

218

Star 28/5/85

HARARE — A US government report accusing Mozambican rebels of systematic atrocities against civilians is likely to sound the death knell for their efforts to win political credibility, diplomats say.

The rebels, already hit this year by the defection of Mr Paulo Oliveira, their former Lisbon spokesman, and the mysterious killing in Portugal of their former secretary-general Mr Evo Fernandes, look less likely than ever to win political respectability.

The report, released in April, painted a picture of savage killing, rape, beating and starvation carried out by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) in areas under its control.

Its author, consultant Mr Robert Gersony, an expert on refugee problems, says the situation in Mozambique is "one of the worst I have ever seen" and the world should accept refugee accounts of atrocities as true.

"It puts the MNR in a class with the Khmer Rouge," a Western diplomat commented after reading Mr Gersony's report.

Based on interviews

The report was based on interviews conducted over three months earlier this year with almost 200 Mozambican refugees in 25 different locations inside and outside the country.

It estimates the number of civilians killed by the MNR at 100 000.

But at a press conference in Harare last week, organised by the US embassy, Mr Gersony made it clear he regards the real figure as much higher.

He says the report "shocked and horrified" the US State Department, which commissioned it, revealing a systematic pattern of MNR violence extending from one end of Mozambique to the other. Western estimates say the MNR has about 15 000 to 20 000 men.

Mr Gersony accepted the comparison with the Khmer Rouge's wholesale massacres in Kampuchea between 1975 and 1979 as valid.

"Cambodia was a case where for years refugees were escaping and staggering across the border into Thailand, being interviewed by reporters, diplomats and relief officials and telling their stories.

"Yet most of us did not pass these stories along because we did not believe them. We thought it couldn't be true."

Refugees interviewed by Mr Gersony, many of whom had just arrived from Mozambique, overwhelmingly blamed

the atrocities they had suffered or witnessed on the MNR.

The Mozambican government was blamed only by a small minority, and the refugees discounted the idea that the rebels might be freelance bandits with no allegiance to the MNR.

From their accounts, Mr Gersony built up a horrifying picture of life in MNR-controlled territory, which he divided into three types — tax areas, control areas and destruction areas.

In all of them, the refugees reported a "level of brutality that is co-ordinated, systematic and directed," going far beyond the kind of violence often associated with insurgency in the Third World, he said.

But nowhere was there any attempt to explain the MNR's political goals, or to win over the Mozambican peasantry.

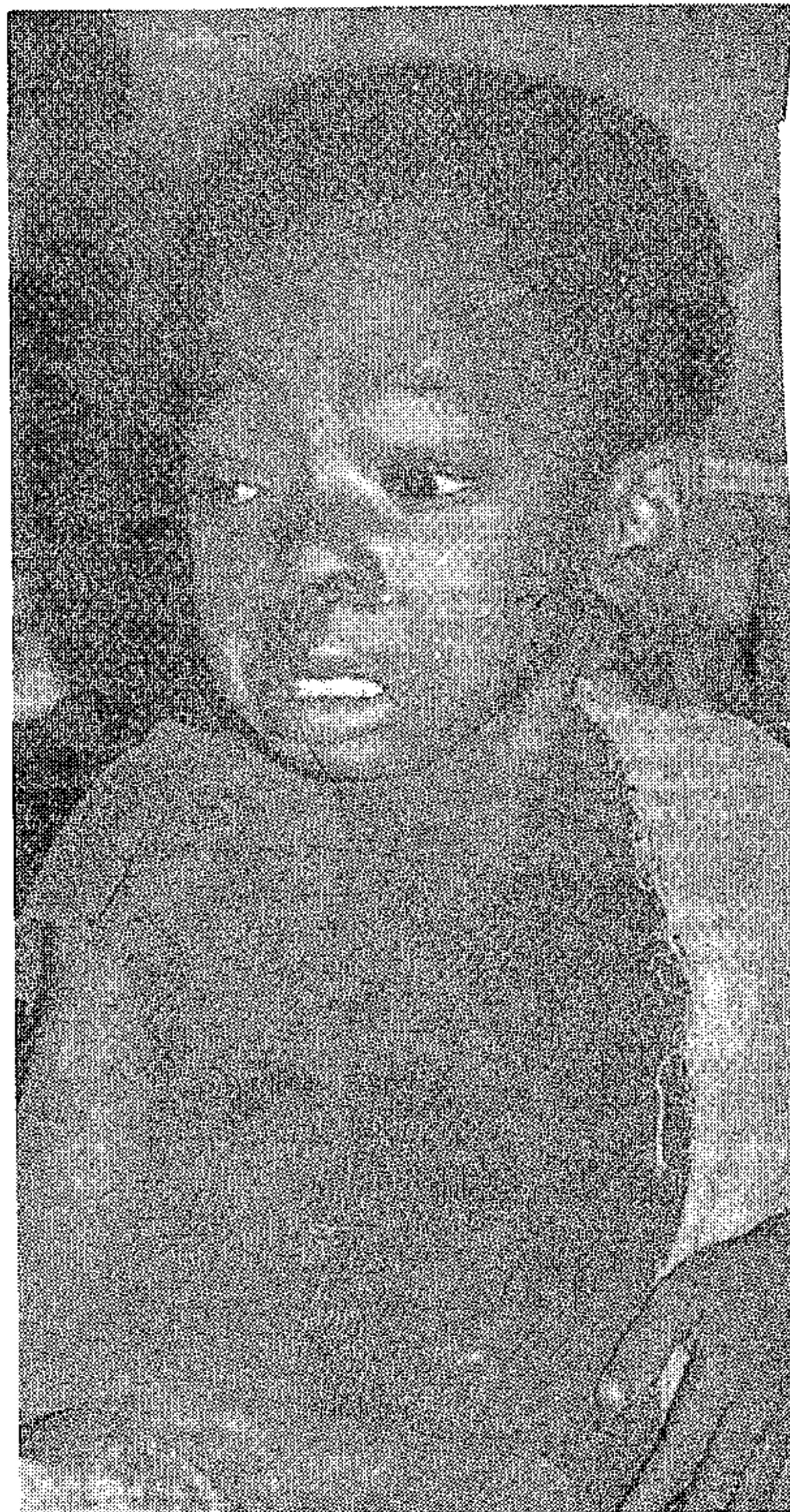
In Maputo, the government is delighted. Mozambican officials hope the report will give them further leverage in pressing South Africa to sever its alleged ties with the rebels.

Mr Gersony's report avoids all mention of the role of South Africa, which allegedly armed and supported the MNR, originally set up in the 1970s by Rhodesian intelligence, from 1980 onwards.

The Maputo government alleges covert support from the SADF still goes on, and the US government too, says there is a "continuing relationship".

The US has avoided pointing the finger in public at South Africa, saying only that its findings have been discussed thoroughly between Washington and Pretoria.

Diplomats say the absence of public criticism is designed to give South Africa another chance to cut its links with the MNR — the minimum price President Joaquim Chissano is likely to demand for an improvement in relations. — Sapa-Reuter.



INNOCENT VICTIM: A child cries the tears of victims of atrocities blamed on the MNR.

Starvation rife in rural Mozambique

CP Correspondent

AT least 20 children die of starvation every day at Vunduzi-Cavalo in central Mozambique, according to *Diario de Mocambique*, a daily newspaper.

Another 9 500 people have been living on wild roots and berries since January when the area was cut off by floods.

Air-lifting food is impossible as there is no runway in the area. There are also no four-wheel drive vehicles available to drive supplies across the rough terrain.

The nearest settlement to Vunduzi-Cavalo is Casa Banana, which is a refugee centre 70km away.

The authorities at Casa Banana say they want to assist Vunduzi-Cavalo, but claim they have no means of reaching the area. - Ano

(2/8)

CP Press
29/1/88

'Unspeakable horror' of a Maputo jail

The Star Bureau

LONDON — After four months in a Maputo prison, a Nigerian businessman who lives in Britain has launched a crusade against the "unspeakable horrors" he says are inflicted on inmates there.

Mr Peter Ighofose (52) escaped in April by bribing guards.

He claims that Mozambique prison officers force women prisoners and youths to have sexual relations with them and police.

He claims that many prisoners have gone mad and died from malnutrition and torture.

Mr Ighofose was running a deep-sea fishing business from Mombasa last year when he sailed to fish in Mozambique waters.

He was arrested when his vessel docked in Maputo.

(218)

Hopes rise in SA after decision ^{2/8} to revive the Nkomati Accord ^{ARGUS 30/5/88}

JUST as they did when they signed the Nkomati Accord in 1984, the South Africans are talking hopefully of a spate of benefits to both sides from the agreement to revive the accord that was reached in Maputo recently.

Images are being created of South African tourists flocking to Mozambican coastal resorts to eat prawns and catch gamefish, of trains safely carrying growing volumes of South African trade along a protected railway line to Maputo, of Mozambican products finding new markets in South Africa, of electricity flowing at last to the Republic along the powerline from the long-idle Cahora Bassa dam and of South African investment and technical aid helping to rebuild Mozambique's ruined economy.

Equally enticing is the prospect of a summit meeting between Pres-

By GERALD L'ANGE, editor, Argus Africa News Service

idents Botha and Joaquim Chissano, greatly enhancing South Africa's image in black Africa and Southern Africa in particular.

Taken with President Chissano's reputed help in setting up the current Angolan peace negotiations, the new spirit of rapprochement shown by Maputo has sparked visions in some quarters — not necessarily official ones in Pretoria — of it encouraging similarly pragmatic dealings with other African states.

Unlike 1984, however, there is no euphoria over the latest agreement.

Instead, there is a sober realisation that the accord is as vulnerable as ever to the same hazards that sent it into limbo within a year of its signing: Mozambican allegations

that South Africa was breaching the accord by continuing to aid the Renamo rebels and South African charges that Mozambique was doing the same by maintaining its help to the African National Congress.

The revival of the accord will, it is hoped, be accomplished through the reactivation of the joint security commission that was established at its signing to monitor violations. Mozambique pulled out of the commission in 1985 in protest against South Africa's alleged support for Renamo.

How each side will now go about keeping its side of the bargain is not yet clear.

The agreement reached in Ma-

puto is an affirmation of intent rather than a programme of action. Both sides appear now to have the will to make the Nkomati Accord work but questions remain about whether they have a way.

Even if the Maputo government wants to stop the ANC from using its territory to infiltrate insurgents into the Republic, does it have the ability to do so?

Even if South Africa is no longer supplying Renamo, can it stop supplies from reaching the rebels secretly through South Africa or elsewhere?

Most important of all, will Maputo find it politically possible to accept that much of the depredations attributed to Renamo are the work of apolitical bandits — and sometimes even hungry government soldiers — and not blame South Africa?

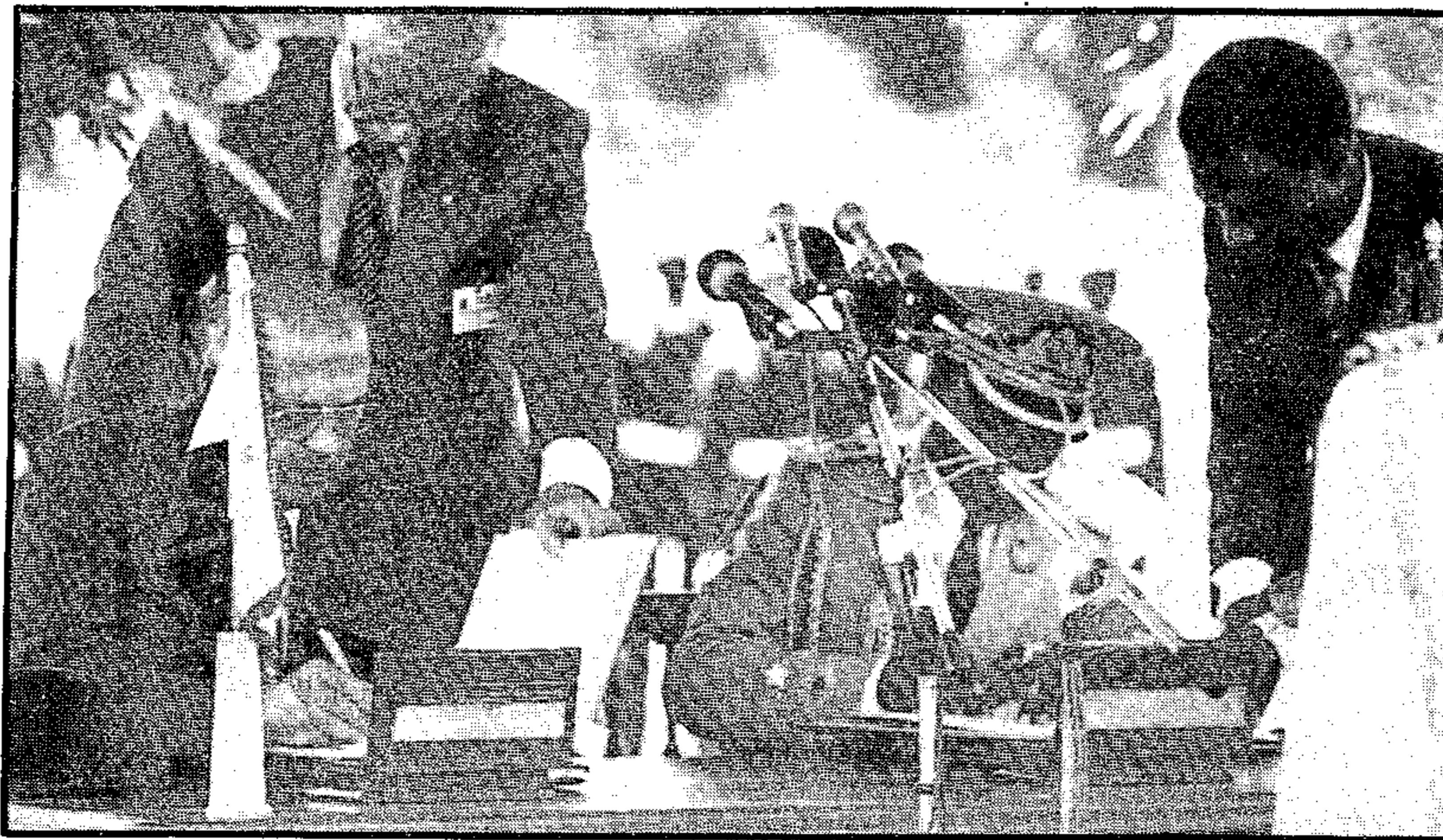
It is known that the view in the Mozambican capital is that if there are official elements in South Africa aiding Renamo, the Government is capable of putting a stop to it.

Pretoria's problem, on this basis, will be not only to ensure that the accord is not breached from its side but to demonstrate that this is so.

When they get down to the nuts-and-bolts stage of making Nkomati work, the South Africans are expected to put forward schemes for protecting not only the Cahora Bassa powerline but also the Komatiport-Maputo railway line from Renamo and/or the bandits.

There are understood to be plans for a road running alongside the railway, apparently with the idea of creating another defensive corridor like the Beira corridor.

There can be no question of South African troops being deployed in Mozambique against the rebels, but "private armies" such as those already operating in the Beira corridor and at other installations may be employed.



FLASHBACK: Presidents Botha and Samora Machel signing the Nkomati Accord.

Religion returns to Mozambique

MAPUTO. — Arms splashing and voices screeching, 20 young Mozambican women cleansed their souls in the Indian Ocean as black-robed ministers' prayers to God broke the silence of Maputo at dawn.

The services of the Church of Zion, held waist-deep in water, signal the start of a celebration in the Mozambican capital. By the thousands, the faithful flock to mosques, churches and the beach to worship.

"People find it impossible to comprehend the problems the war is creating," said Job Chambal, religious affairs director at the Ministry of Justice. "The churches provide a place where people can strengthen their souls."

After years of being shaken by hostility from the young and avowedly Marxist state, religion is back in Mozambique. It is stronger than at any time since independence from Portugal in 1975, and relations with President Joachim Chissano's Frelimo government have never been better.

Large numbers of Mozambicans first started returning to the church in 1980. The war exploded in the countryside in 1981. In December 1982, President Samora Machel met leaders of all faiths.

In the early days of independence Frelimo was particularly bitter about the Catholic church's support of the Portuguese in colonial times.

"After independence the government said it was secular, and some in Frelimo interpreted that to mean persecution," said Avelino Milito, a 30-year-old Catholic catechist. "Now the government interprets secular as being neutral towards the church." — The Independent News Service.

UK denies instructor was killed by MNR

Star 2/6/88
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The British embassy in Maputo has denied any knowledge of a British military instructor said to have been killed by MNR rebels in an attack on the town of Magude in southern Mozambique on Sunday.

The Lisbon office of the MNR identified the Briton as Mr Richard Thone.

But the British ambassador, Mr James Allan, told the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, that the embassy had nobody named Thone on its records.

"We have no reports of any

British citizen being hurt or killed," he added.

Mr Allan said that while British military instructors train Mozambican soldiers at a camp in Zimbabwe there were no serving British military personnel inside Mozambique except the military attache at the embassy in Maputo.

AIM said none of the foreign private security firms operating in Mozambique were operating in Magude.

It said Mozambican railways have denied claims by the MNR that it had torn up part of the Limpopo railway line from Zimbabwe to Maputo at Magude.

MR645 2/6/88

Private army to guard Maputo-SA railway line

218



WORLDWIDE: Loaded with trophies Association (CAA) trophy for professionalism. Cape Town entrants after a successful Cape Town tilt

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — A security force organised by Mozambique Railways is ready to go into action to reduce acts of sabotage on the railway line between Maputo and South Africa.

Sources here said that the force, which has been trained by Western experts in the sparsely populated northern province of Niassa, would go into operation soon and will operate independently from the Mozambican army.

Zimbabwean troops have moved into southern Mozambique to protect teams repairing the Limpopo line linking Maputo with Zimbabwe.

The Mozambican army has been unable to stop anti-government MNR guerrillas from almost closing down the line between South Africa and Maputo.

Rumours denied

"This force will be fed, clothed and armed by the railways," the sources said.

Rumours here that private American security experts were involved in the project have been dismissed by US diplomatic sources.

The United States administration has been barred by Congress from giving military aid to Mozambique and recently the US government strongly denied reports from rightwing groups in Washington that it had sent arms to Mozambique.

A spokesman for the American Embassy here said there were no official American security experts in Mozambique.

© Mozambique has been slowly turning away from Soviet military aid and has been seeking more from the West.

Cart lines 2/7/88
**Not one of
ours ⁽²¹⁸⁾ UK**

MAPUTO. — The British embassy said yesterday it had no evidence of a claim by Mozambican rebels that they had killed a British military instructor.

Renamo said in a statement issued in Portugal that a British instructor named Richard Thone had been killed in a weekend attack on an army base at Magude, 120km north of Maputo.

Two Cuban advisors were also killed, Renamo said.

Mr James Allan, Britain's ambassador to Mozambique, told the national news agency AIM that his embassy had no record of anyone named Thone and had received no first-hand report of any Briton being killed or injured.

A British team trained Mozambican soldiers at a base in Zimbabwe but did not have military staff stationed in Mozambique, except for an attache, he said. — Sapa-AP

'Private' force will defend SA-Maputo railway line

STW 2/6/88
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A private security force of the Mozambique Railways is ready to go into action to reduce acts of sabotage on the Maputo-South Africa railway line.

Sources in Maputo said the security force, trained by Western experts in the northern province of Niassa, would operate independently from the Mozambican army and should be in operation soon.

In addition, Zimbabwean troops have moved into southern Mozambique to protect teams repairing the line linking Maputo to Zimbabwe.

No details about the foreigners involved in the training of the force have

been given.

Strong rumours about private American security experts being involved in the project were dismissed by United States diplomatic sources in Maputo.

The US administration has been barred by Congress from giving any military aid to Mozambique.

Private British security experts, said to be for-

mer SAS members, have been reported to be involved in training security personnel for the protection of the Nacala railway line linking Malawi to the port of Nacala.

A British firm is reported to have recruited the experts and the force is being armed by Britain. Diplomatic sources said the firm was active in Niassa province.

218

vice.

City Times 3/6/88

Govt claims 355 killed

218

MAPUTO. — The government claimed yesterday that 355 guerillas were killed during a two-week period in May.

Military aid for Frelimo from Britain

From KARL MAIER

CHAMPAGNE corks popped in a small Mozambican army warehouse as the British ambassador, James Allan, handed over R2-million worth of non-lethal military aid to President Joaquim Chissano's government.

The aid includes fuel tanks, non-directional beacons, radios, helicopter pads and Land-Rovers.

It is destined for Frelimo government troops guarding British-financed repairs on the Limpopo railway linking Zimbabwe to Maputo. Britain has spent R56-million on the line, which Zimbabwe hopes to use to divert traffic from South African ports. It is due to begin carrying cargo from Zimbabwe on September 1.

One company of 120 troops, trained by British advisers in Zimbabwe, is stationed along the line and a second company is due to join it within a week. A third company is about to start the training course at Nyanga in Zimbabwe's eastern highlands.

Renamo

The military aid and the training have confirmed Britain's position as the top Western supporter of Frelimo's 13-year war with the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo). But, as the small stack of boxes containing the equipment demonstrated, the British military contribution to Mozambique is still a modest one.

"The British Government wishes you all good fortune in your efforts to return this country to peace," Mr Allan, told Lieutenant-General Pedro Gaiva Odallah, director of the army's international relations department.

The aid is part of an R8-million package of non-lethal assistance which Britain is giving to Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe in their battle against Renamo. — The Independent, London.

Churches discuss aid to Mozambique

CP Correspondent

THE possibility of church organisations giving non-lethal military aid to the Mozambican government was raised at a World Council of Churches conference in Harare last week.

Several participants argued that donor agencies should contribute to the cost of protecting convoys and relief projects against MNR attack.

Delegates pointed to several incidents where trucks donated for relief work had been destroyed in rebel attacks.

However, although the question was raised several times, both privately and in open, no coherent position was formulated at the meeting.

About 80 delegates, representing church donor agencies and the councils of churches in Southern Africa, spent five days assessing the effectiveness of church aid programs for Mozambican refugees.

The meeting was held weeks after a UN-sponsored conference in Maputo raised R540-million towards Mozambique's

Delegates say agencies should help with defence

emergency-aid appeal for this year and next year. A total of R660-million had been requested.

Government-level pledges made at the meeting will cover food aid, emergency agricultural equipment and logistical support.

Some donors pledged to give non-lethal military assistance.

In Harare, the Christian councils of Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Tanzania presented budgets for about R18-million worth of relief aid in the coming year.

Figures presented at the meeting indicated that about half the population of Mozambique was affected in various ways by the war. According to Valentine Ziswa, a World Council of Churches consultant appointed to co-ordinate church relief ef-

forts, about 1.1-million people have been displaced inside the country.

"The scale of the crisis in Mozambique has exceeded that of Ethiopia in terms of need, if not in terms of public awareness around the world," said Ziswa.

In a statement adopted at the close of the conference, delegates "condemned the MNR for its terrorist and wanton destruction of human life and property".

A report presented by the Mozambique Christian Council said: "Life in Mozambique today has transformed itself into a mere struggle for survival.

"It is not easy to talk of this or that emergency situation in a country where everything and everyone seems to be struggling in one emergency or another."

The report details an

airlift operation which was mounted to bring about 1 600 tons of food aid from Blantyre in Malawi to the northern parts of Niassa Province, which could not be reached in any other way.

A CCM worker described how the first flight to the town of Marrupa had found a population dressed in sacks and tree bark. There was not a single bag of grain in the town.

The aid was planned to feed 11 000 people for four months, but on arrival it was found that there were other districts in even greater need.

Church workers from other countries described their work as being chiefly in refugee camps. This included counselling individual refugees.

Delegates also heard of camps in Zimbabwe which

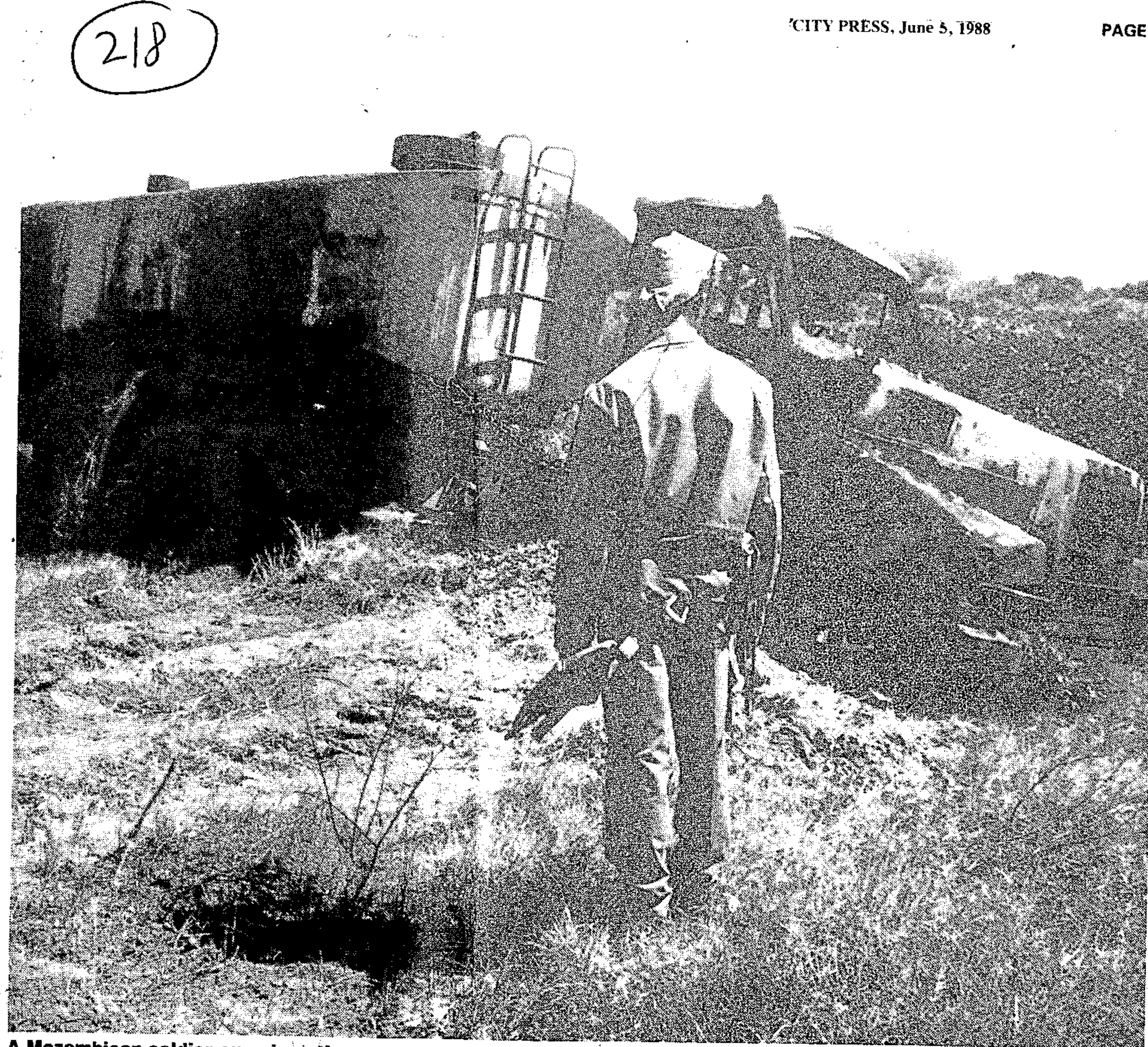
were stretched to breaking point. In some cases these camps catered for double the numbers they were designed for.

Addressing delegates at the close, Ziswa said: "The problem is growing. MNR activities in terms of destabilisation and killing people are increasing. We must do more than we were doing in the past."

He said relief should be linked to "the country's own long-term development policies. The courageous and realistic programs of the national councils to promote self-sufficiency, even in the camps amid their emergency needs, requires our support and praise".

"Rehabilitation cannot wait until the emergency phase is over, otherwise the requirements for relief will perpetuate themselves indefinitely."

He said it had been agreed that advocacy work was important "to pressure governments to isolate, expose and eliminate apartheid," which was the root cause of the conflict in Mozambique. — Elnews



A Mozambican soldier examines the wreck a tanker destroyed by MNR rebels.

No young boys in our prisons, says Maputo

Star 6/6/88
218 The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — There are 1 000 "security" prisoners in Mozambique, but none is under the age of 16, says Minister of Justice Osumane Ali Dauto.

He was reacting to reports of horrific conditions in Mozambican jails described by a Nigerian businessman, Mr Peter Ighofose, who recently escaped from Maputo's central prison.

Aim, the Mozambique news agency, said Mr Ighofose had been in jail on charges of economic sabotage relating to the illegal fishing of prawns.

Mr Ighofose told a London newspaper that there were 8 000 prisoners in Maputo Central Prison, including about 1 000 boys aged between 10 and 15 who were abused homosexually.

But Mr Dauto says there is no one under 16 in any prison. Boys pressganged by anti-government guerillas and forced to commit crimes were not jailed. They were placed in special centres under the care of child experts, or returned to their families.

MNR is ^{Star 6/6/88} smuggling ivory, says ex-rebel 218

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels are smuggling ivory into neighbouring South Africa and Malawi in exchange for food, a former rebel told the Beira newspaper *Diario*.

The newspaper quoted Mr Joaquim Sitore, a former rebel who accepted a government amnesty offered last year, as saying South African helicopters landed at Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) bases to collect ivory.

He said rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama personally controlled poaching operations near the border with Malawi where ivory was taken and exchanged for sugar, rice, soap and other goods.

Malawi, accused by Mozambique of harbouring the rebels until 1986, is now co-operating with the Maputo government in fighting them and has committed a battalion of troops to guard its rail link with Mozambique.

Mr Sitore said rebel poaching units did not wear uniforms or carry guns when crossing into Malawi to sell ivory because they wanted to avoid detection by security forces.

Mozambique estimates that rebel poaching activities have slashed the country's elephant population by 70 percent since the bush war began 13 years ago. The Agriculture Ministry's Wildlife Department says only 16 000 elephants remain.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Diplomat denies MNR claim of British troopers being killed

MAPUTO — The British ambassador to Mozambique, Mr James Allen, has denied claims by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement that two British paratroopers had been killed fighting against the MNR.

A spokesman for the MNR said in Lisbon two Britons were killed in a battle in the Zambesia province in central Mo-

zambique near the border with Malawi on Wednesday.

Addressing newsmen in Maputo, Mr Allen denied there were any British troops serving in Mozambique.

It is the second time in a week that a MNR spokesman in Lisbon has been quoted as saying that British troops had been killed in fighting in Mozambique. — Sapa.

Soweto 6/6/88

Rebels 'smuggling ivory'

MOZAMBICAN rebels are smuggling ivory into South Africa and Malawi to exchange for food, a former rebel told the Beira newspaper, *Diario*.

218

The newspaper quoted Joaquim Sitore, a former rebel who accepted a government amnesty offered last year, as saying South African helicopters landed at Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) bases to collect ivory. — Sapa-Reuter.

Security body to restart

SA-Mozambique talks 'promising'

218

Star 7/6/88

The recent talks between South Africa and Mozambique had produced promising prospects for border control and development, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote, he said the Joint Security Commission would be restarted, with its first meeting scheduled for later this month.

The real thorn was the problem of Cahora Bassa which needed \$30 million (about R65 million) to re-



Mr Pik Botha . . . "Cahora Bassa the thorn."

pair damage and solve the security problem.

There were possible European "clients" who would put up the money for repairs once the secu-

rity situation could be contained, he said.

"At last week's meeting between representatives of the two countries various proposals were made on forms of border control and border development.

"There are some promising projects we can tackle together in the interest of all our people."

"We are looking at possible forms of economic co-operation and also in the labour and medical fields. I must express my gratitude for indications that we can move ahead," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

Dublin.....	13	10	Oslo.....	15	9	Vienna.....	27	14
Frankfurt.....	12	7	Paris.....	16	11	Warsaw.....		
Geneva.....	26	14	Perth.....					
Helsinki.....	31	26						
Hong Kong.....								

'Eskom' delegation in Maputo

The Star's Africa (218)
News Service

A South African delegation headed by Eskom chief executive officer Mr Ian McRae, arrived in Maputo yesterday for two days of talks on the rehabilitation of the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

Also present is a representative of

the South African department of Foreign Affairs.

According to an Eskom spokesman the talks will centre around technical issues concerning the rehabilitation of the scheme in preparation for talks between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal, to be held later this month in Lisbon.

to pr
anna
Ann
cities
Muen
WAM
have
outh
map
S
S

Continued on page 2

MNR bans Red Cross missions (218)

LISBON — The MNR guerillas in Mozambique said yesterday they were barring International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) missions in certain areas which they hold. *5/29/88*

A statement said hundreds of civilians in Zambezia and Manica provinces had been bombed recently by Maputo government troops while they were waiting for Red Cross relief shipments. — Sapa-Reuter.

Bid to cement aid for Unita into US policy

From ALAN DUNN
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A group of conservative US senators have launched a bid to embed military aid for Unita into American foreign policy beyond President Reagan's term.

They introduced the Freedom Fighter Assistance Bill in the Senate yesterday and said support for anti-communist fighters throughout the world, including Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Cambodia, had been successful.

The legislation authorises military, humanitarian, economic and political aid to anti-communist groups which are indigenous and which respect human rights.

Vanished

While specifying Unita for support, a noticeable omission by the handful of senators sponsoring the Bill was the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo.

Some of the senators favoured Renamo a few months ago. But their support seems to have vanished following a State Department study listing Renamo atrocities.

The senators said they wanted to perpetuate Mr Reagan's policy of supporting anti-communists in their "right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom". This "Reagan doctrine" had worked, they said.

Suspend ties

The US has, since early 1986, been supplying Unita with sophisticated weapons. Senator Paul Trible of Virginia, leader of the campaign, said the Marxist government in Angola had now shown a willingness to send home Cuban troops.

The Bill also urges the President to suspend trade and diplomatic ties with target governments until they are removed or reformed and their people freed.

Senator Trible said: "If we are to help freedom fighters abroad we must ensure that we do not help the communist governments they are fighting. Too often the US has found itself in this untenable position."

Senate sources said the Bill stood scant chance of becoming law for a variety of reasons.

Starving crowds

killed — MNR

ARC 45 9/6/88 218
The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas claimed Mozambican aircraft and troops killed or wounded more than 600 people in attacks against three rebel-held towns where famished civilians had gathered to receive food air-drops by the Red Cross.

The rebels said they were retaliating by rescinding a "free circulation" guarantee for the Red Cross in three provinces.

There was no independent confirmation of their claims.

Aid officials have estimated that more than four million people face starvation from the effects of prolonged drought and the 11-year civil war.

Power from
Cahora Bassa
is possible

MAPUTO — South Africa could soon resume imports of electricity from Mozambique, Mr Ian MacRae, chief executive of Eskom, said yesterday.

"If ever there was a chance of getting Cahora Bassa going, now is the chance," he said after talks with Mozambican and Portuguese officials on reviving the huge hydro-electric scheme.

Cahora Bassa, on the Zambezi river in north-western Mozambique, was built in the 1970s mainly to provide cheap electricity for South Africa.

But it has not been able to do so since 1985 because of frequent attacks on power lines by MNR rebels.

Mr MacRae said the cost of power imports would now be higher than planned when the plant was paralysed.

However, he said the tariff had to be affordable to South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

5/8/85

218

MNR bans Red Cross aid ^{9/6/88} 218 Blday

LISBON Mozambique's right-wing MNR guerrillas said yesterday they were forbidding International Committee Red Cross (ICRC) missions in certain rebel-held areas.

A statement by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) distributed in Lisbon said hundreds of civilians in Zambezia and Manica provinces had been bombed by government troops recently while they were waiting for Red Cross relief shipments.

The rebels said 217 civilians were killed and 391 were injured between June 3 and 6 in the rebel-held towns of Mulumbo and Derre in Zambezia and Tambara in Manica after they had gathered for an announced Red Cross shipment.

Malawi's official News Agency MANA said yesterday that 12 000 Mozambicans had fled into neighbouring Malawi since government troops seized the north-central Mulange district from rebel control last week. — Sapa-Reuter

Optimism after Cahora Bassa talks

SK 1016/88

218

MAPUTO — The Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme may be functioning in less than two years, Mr Fernando Juliao, director of Mozambique's electricity services, has said.

He said here that the technical and financial solutions necessary to begin the work on restoring the transmission lines from Songó to South Africa had been found.

Mr Juliao was commenting on a two-day meeting held earlier this week in Maputo with representatives of Eskom.

He said that the hiring of a contractor to re-position more than 500 pylons knocked down by rebels was discussed.

The results of this week's meeting would be submitted to the tripartite governmental meeting that will take place later this month in Lisbon.

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — The Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme may be working in less than two years, a senior Mozambican official has said.

1/26/68 10/6/88 2/8

Cahora power possible in two years, says Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme may be working in less than two years, a senior Mozambican official has said.

Mr Fernando Juliao, director of Mozambique's electricity services, said here that the technical and financial solutions necessary to begin the work on restoring the lines from Songo to South Africa had already been found.

Mr Juliao was commenting on a two-day meeting here with representatives of Eskom.

Mr Juliao said discussions included re-positioning 500 pylons knocked down by rebels and rates for consumers.

The results of this week's meeting would be submitted to the tripartite governmental meeting in Lisbon this month.

● The British Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr James Alan, has reiterated Britain's "whole-hearted support" for Mozambique.

Speaking at a reception marking Queen Elizabeth's birthday, he said Britain had increased its aid to Mozambique and the military co-operation programme had also been intensified.

He commended President Joaquim Chissano for his personal efforts at achieving regional peace.

Search for bodies

MANILA. — More than 100 workers, relatives and human rights activists prepared today to exhume at least a dozen bodies from unmarked graves they said may contain victims of rightwing "death squads"

WE DISCOUN

30 000 Mozambican refugees coming home

STW
15/6/88

The Star's Africa
News Service

218

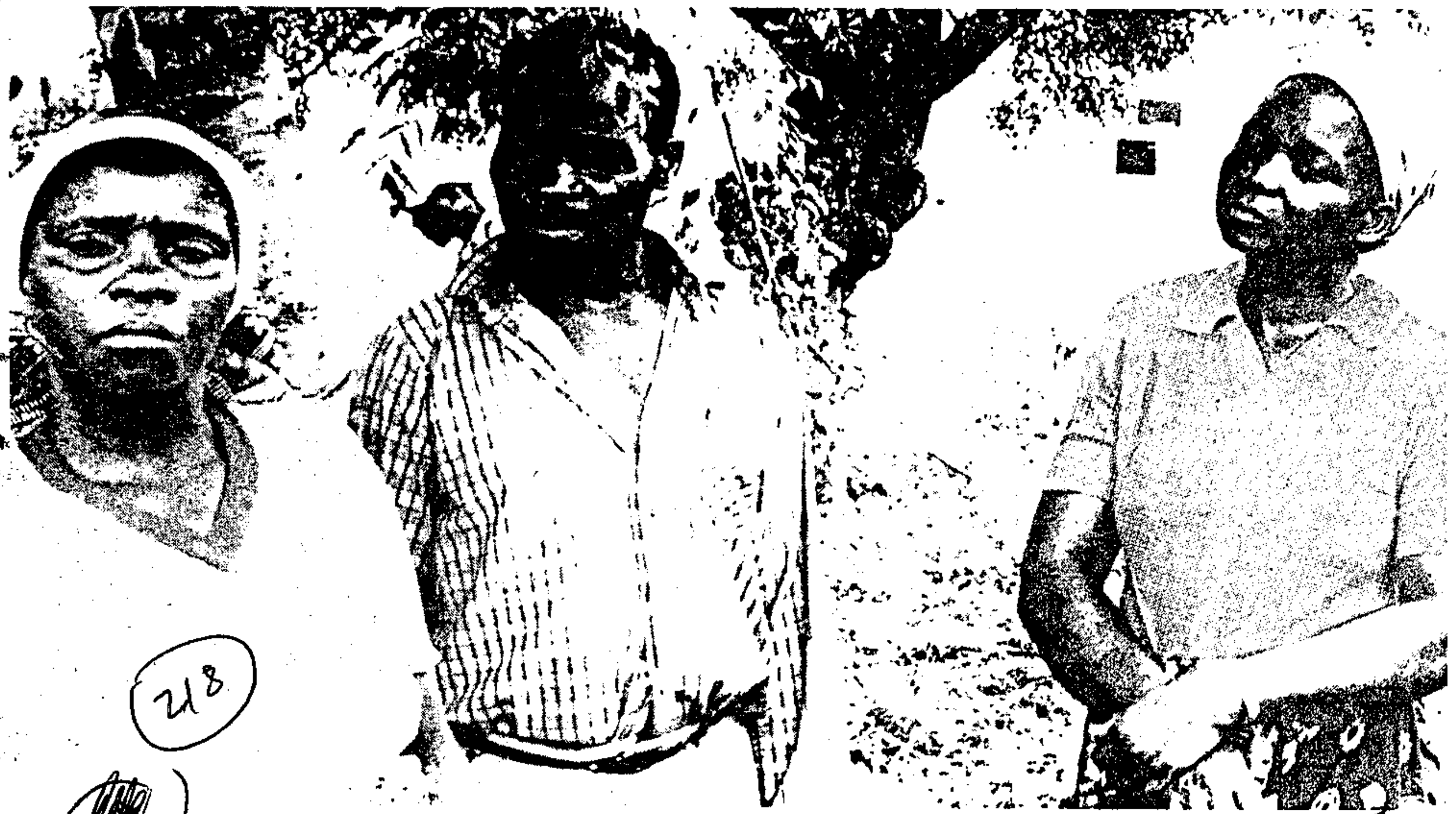
MAPUTO — More than 30 000 Mozambican refugees will be repatriated from Zimbabwe until the end of this year, a United Nations source has said here.

The source said 13 villages were being built in several areas of the Mozambican central province of Manica where the refugees will be settled.

He said that last year about 15 000 Mozambican refugees had returned home from Zimbabwe.

It is estimated that there are 100 000 Mozambican refugees still in Zimbabwe.

The source said that until the end of the year there will be more than one million Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries.



Mama Lydia (right) and friends. Their cooperative is approved by the government

South

15-22/6/88

No time for magic talk

IT was eleven in the morning when Antonio's pick-up truck arrived at the Laolane cooperative, a few miles outside the Mozambique capital, Maputo.

Mama Lydia and the other women in the cooperative were planting beans and peas on two small plots of reddish earth.

Antonio had brought two sprayers with him for the infested manioc crop. In the field, he showed them how to mix the pesticide:

The manioc was badly damaged. The tops of the tall leafy stalks were caked with a strange white parasite no-one had seen before. Another aid worker with a magnifying glass plucked the head from one of the stalks and called the women to inspect a colony of bugs under the leaves.

The manioc leaves were important to the women of Laolane cooperative. They made a good nutritious broth. But there was a problem with the field and many local residents were saying it was nothing new to find another ravaged crop.

A long time back, they argued, someone had put a bad magic into the ground, there was no hope for it. Mama Lydia and the aid workers did not like that kind of talk.

They did not like the local name for the infestation either. It was being referred to now as the AIDS of manioc. The rumour was that you would die if you ate a single leaf, let alone the root.

Mama Lydia and the other women said the crop could be saved. They also said the problem lay with local attitudes, not with the field itself.

WHILE many in Mozambique starve because of destabilisation, a system of farming cooperatives is making progress around the capital, Maputo. JEREMY HARDING reports

Mama Lydia and the others walked up and down the field stripping the infested heads from the manioc stalks, while Antonio and another man followed behind spraying each plant until most of the crop had been treated. Then the women went back to plant the rest of the beans and peas.

Whatever becomes of the manioc this season, the Laolane co-op itself is going from strength to strength. It has been running for several years and now has a small bio-gas plant and a kindergarten. All this has been largely self-financed.

Laolane is part of the Zonas Verdes or Green Zones, a network of more than 200 agricultural cooperatives on the fringes of Maputo.

The Green Zones have become a model of the growth of the small farming sector in Mozambique after years of costly agricultural policies which the Frelimo government modified at the party's fourth congress in 1983.

However, the Green Zones system,

which has roughly 12 000 members, most of them women — was a non-governmental scheme begun before Frelimo decided to encourage family sector agriculture. Relations between the cooperatives' general union and the ministry of agriculture were not always easy.

Today the political picture is different. In February president Joaquim Chissano gave his blessing to the Green Zones, describing them as an example of socialism in practice. The cooperatives, which survived the lean years of low-level price fixing, are now set to lead the sector in what looks like a much healthier market.

The cooperatives are geared primarily to self-sufficiency in food for participating communities. Marketable surplus is a welcome bonus. Under the current stage of Mozambique's economic recovery programme this emphasis is vital.

Producer incentives in the form of relaxed price controls have made the vegetable stalls in Maputo fuller. But, coupled with devaluation, they pose long-term problems at the consumer end unless wages in the capital can reflect the increase in living costs.

Mama Lydia and her fellow workers have always hoped that the Green Zones scheme would enable them to survive and keep much of Maputo supplied in addition. That is the key to the rapprochement between Frelimo and the cooperative movement. - GEMINI NEWS

Communist personnel training Mozambicans

Star 16/6/8 The Star Bureau

(218)

WASHINGTON — There are up to 1 900 Soviet and Eastern bloc military and security personnel in Mozambique, most of them involved in training, according to a new United States government report.

Most of them are from the Soviet Union and Cuba — between 600 and 850 Soviet personnel and 600 to 800 Cubans.

The report, prepared for the US Congress by officials of the State Department, says that specific and reliable information about the number of Soviet and Eastern bloc personnel is not available.

But a review of the information that can be obtained indicates that the number peaked around 1984 and has not changed significantly since then.

"There are some indications, however, that the number of advisers has dropped slightly and that the primary function of the Soviet/Eastern bloc military presence has shifted from that of advising the Mozambique armed forces to training them, using officers of lower rank," the report states.

The report was requested by congressmen concerned about US policy towards Mozambique which aims at weaning the country away from the communist bloc to a pro-Western stance or, at least, to non-alignment.

10 die, 20 hurt in rebel attack

^{Star 16/6/8}
MOSCOW — Ten people were killed and 20 wounded when Afghan rebels fired rockets at settlements in three provinces, the Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday.

The attacks damaged buildings in Nangarhar, Kunar and Badghis provinces.

Tass also quoted a Soviet general as denying reports that the Soviet Union was delaying the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan because of clashes with the rebels.

Western diplomatic sources said in Islamabad on Tuesday that Soviet troops were reported to be delaying their withdrawal from Kandahar.

— Sapa-Reuter.

her

he people
incident
en the dog
in threw a
he dog be-
The dog
into the
managed to
he said.
who was
pregnant,
a nearby
taken to
Hospital.
premature
her baby.

Cahora power talks to be held in Lisbon

The Star's Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — South Africa has expressed reservations about a plan to form a special force of 1 500 men to protect the Cahora Bassa electrical scheme, informed sources said here.

The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, was in Maputo last Friday for talks with the Mozambican authorities.

He said afterwards there were still problems to be solved regarding new tariffs and security.

Tripartite talks between Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa are to take place next week in Lisbon. A Mozambican delegation left yesterday for the Portuguese capital.

Portugal is losing about R600 000 a day and Mozambique is spending about R25 million a year on electricity from South Africa.

Call to ban

Armstrong ad

G

FRUIT
/16

SMITH

/21
BAN

the Nati
Mr Mar
professi
banning
growing
LISBON
Po

Hong K
Helsinki
Geneva
Frankfu
Dublin
Copenh
Budape
Brusse
Bern
Auckla
Athens
Amste

ROU
MO
SUN

SA appeal to Maputo on ANC groups

AGUS

17/6/88

218

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA is making urgent representations to Mozambique today to stop further armed ANC groups from crossing the border.

The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said in an interview that South Africa was "pursuing with vigour" this matter.

He was commenting after a statement by Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok that nine suspected ANC insurgents had been shot and killed in roadblocks near the Swaziland border in the past week. They had come from Mozambique and were attempting to infiltrate the country via Swaziland.

South Africa has already been in contact with Mozambique. "This is a major item for the joint security committee as provided for by the Nkomati Accord and it underlines the need to reactivate the committee," Mr van Heerden said.

REACTIVATE

Mr van Heerden said the committee was scheduled to have its first formal meeting since both countries had decided to reactivate it in the last week of June.

Since then both sides have met in Maputo.

Mr Vlok said last night that police had evidence that several trained terrorists were still hiding in Mozambique waiting to infiltrate South Africa.

The Mozambique group and those killed by police formed part of a "planned influx of ANC terrorists" who had received instructions to execute

large-scale acts of "indiscriminate terror" on June 16, the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots, said Mr Vlok.

The nine "heavily-armed insurgents" were members of two separate groups who were ambushed at police roadblocks about 7km outside Piet Retief.

Police, who were acting on information received, were apparently waiting for them.

One group was in a stolen minibus disguised as a taxi and the second group, in a stolen car, was stopped at another roadblock, apparently on the same road.

LIMPET MINE

At least six other suspected ANC members, two in the past few days, had blown themselves up in recent months while on their way to commit acts of sabotage, intelligence sources said.

One insurgent was apparently blown up with his own grenade yesterday in Wynberg, Cape Town. A limpet mine was found next to his body and was timed to go off at lunchtime.

Another apparently died while trying to sabotage a railway line near Underberg in Natal three days ago. The explosives blew up in his face.

The weather

Cloudy and cool

(Details — page 2)

APPEALS BY US
In terms of the state of emergency regulations, news, pictures and comment are restricted.

9 ANC suspects shot dead

SA acts to crush threat of insurgency

Star 17/6/88

218

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The South African Government was making urgent representations today to Mozambique to stop further armed ANC groups from crossing the border.

Prompt action to activate the Joint Security Committee under the Nkomati Accord is being taken following incidents in the past week near the Swazi border in which nine suspected ANC insurgents — three of them women — were killed in shoot-outs at police roadblocks.

The first meeting of the JSC is expected before the end of the month.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has made it clear that another group of "trained terrorists" is in Mozambique waiting for a chance to get into South Africa.

"The terrorists that were killed this week formed part of a planned influx of ANC terrorists from Mozambique through Swaziland. They had received specific instructions to execute large-scale acts of indiscriminate terror, irrespective of race, age or creed," Mr Vlok said.

Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden said in an interview today South Africa was "pursuing the matter with vigour". South Africa was already in contact with Mozambique.

"This is a major item for the Joint Security Committee (as provided for by the Nkomati Accord) and it underlines the need to reactivate the committee," Mr van Heerden said.

Mr van Heerden said the JSC was scheduled to have its first formal meeting since both countries decided to reactivate it in the last week of June.

Other incidents were announced yesterday.

In Cape Town, a man was blown up in Wynberg. A limpet mine was found next to his body. The mine was timed to go off at lunch-time.

Another limpet mine exploded on a suburban railway line near Cape Town, but nobody was injured.

Three days ago a man died in Natal when he is said to have tried to sabotage a railway line near Underberg. Mr Vlok said the explosives blew up in his face.

It is understood that the women insurgents were the first to be killed by police on South African soil.

The nine heavily-armed alleged insurgents killed were members of two separate groups ambushed at police roadblocks about 7 km



The two bullet-riddled vehicles police said were used by the nine suspected ANC insurgents shot and killed at police roadblocks near the Swaziland border. Both vehicles were stolen in South Africa. The three women and the Indian man killed were in the Toyota Corolla sedan.

It seems that police, acting on information, were waiting for them. One group was in a stolen minibus.

Mr Vlok said that when it stopped at a roadblock, a man jumped out and opened fire at police with an AK-47 rifle. Police returned the fire.

The second group, in a stolen Toyota Corolla, was stopped later at another roadblock.

One of the occupants shot at police with a pistol. When the police fired back, three women and an Indian man, all said to be "highly-trained terrorists", were killed. No police casualties were reported.

Documents and a quantity of Russian-made arms and ammunition were seized.

● The reactivation of the JSC was first suggested by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and since then both sides have met in Maputo. It is understood that the JSC will meet in about 10 days.

Talks held on Cahora Bassa

CAM-TM'S 18/6/88
ZIS

Political Staff

TALKS about the revival of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme are to be held between South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique in Lisbon next week.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement yesterday that items on the agenda included matters involving the finance, security and development of the Cahora Bassa scheme.

They will be a continuation of meetings held in Pretoria in November last year and at Songo, near the dam in Mozambique, in February this year.

The South African delegation will be led by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, and includes the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr George Bartlett, as well as representatives of Eskom and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

● ANC infiltration to South Africa from Mozambique is expected to be

one of the first major topics to be dealt with by the Nkomati Accord's Joint Security Commission (JSC) which is to be "reactivated" later this month.

Mr Niel van Heerden, director-general of Foreign Affairs, confirmed yesterday that South Africa had already been in contact with the Mozambican government on the subject.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok disclosed on Thursday that nine suspected ANC terrorists had been shot near the Swaziland border last week and that they had come from Mozambique.

The JSC is to be reactivated in the last week of this month following successful talks in Maputo recently.

Dealing specifically with the ANC threat from Mozambique, Mr Van Heerden said: "This is a major item for the JSC as provided for in the Nkomati Accord and it underlines the need to reactivate it."

Police had information that ANC suspects were still in Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa: Security force tops agenda at talks

Argus Africa
Foreign Service

20/6/88
218

MAPUTO. — The training of a 1 500-man security force and new tariffs will be on top of the agenda when talks between South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique on Cahora Bassa resume in Lisbon today.

Sources close to the talks said the formation of the security force for the power lines from Cahora Bassa would initially cost an estimated R40-million.

The sources said South Africa, in spite of feeling the projected size was excessive, had agreed to contribute R7-million through the supply of food, uniforms, radio transmission sets and vehicles.

On the point of new tariffs, the sources said Portugal was insisting on 3,5c per kw, while South Africa had said it was not prepared to pay more than 2,5c.

3 countries
in talks on
Cahora Bassa

LISBON — The finance, security and development of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique are to be discussed here today at a meeting between Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa.

The South African delegation, led by the Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, includes representatives of Eskom and the Department of Foreign Affairs. — Sapa.

Security tops Cahora Bassa talks agenda

Star 20/6/88

(218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The training of a 1 500-man security force and establishment of new tariffs will top the agenda when tripartite talks between South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique on Cahora Bassa resume in Lisbon today.

The talks are expected to end tomorrow.

Sources said here at the weekend that the formation of a 1 500-man security force for the power lines from Cahora Bassa will cost R40 million.

The British firm Defence Systems Limited, already involved in Mozambique with former SAS members, will help train the force.

The sources said South Africa had agreed to contribute R7 million to this force through logistical support which would include food, uniforms, radio sets and vehicles.

South Africa had also agreed to train

radio operators and drivers but, said the sources, had considered 1 500 to be excessive.

South Africa had also indicated that it was unwilling to increase the R7 million contribution even though under an agreement signed in 1984 Mozambique and South Africa are responsible for the security of the dam.

Another point for discussion will be new tariffs for the electricity that will eventually reach South Africa.

The sources said Portugal is insisting on 3,5 cents a kilowatt of power while South Africa has said it is not prepared to pay more than 2,5 cents.

The formation of an international consortium named CTE to run the scheme and guarantee the security of the project will also be discussed.

CTE is to be formed by the British company Lonrho, the French/Portuguese company SOMAFEL and the Portuguese company Entrepoto.

Business Day Reporter

TALKS between SA, Portugal and Mozambique on the revival of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme are now entering an important stage but it will be some time before any resolution is reached, says a Foreign Affairs spokesman.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Meiring is leading an SA delegation to two days of talks on the future of the scheme

(2/17) B/day 20/6/88

New stage for Cahora Bassa talks

today and tomorrow in Lisbon.

He is accompanied by Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology George Bartlett and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Eskom.

The talks are a continuation of meetings held in Pretoria last November and at Songo, near the dam itself, in February.

Technical teams met yesterday and will be meeting today before the main talks, which are scheduled for today and tomorrow, Sapa reports.

A preparatory meeting between officials from SA and Mozambique was held in Maputo last week to discuss the financing, security and maintenance of

the power-line which has been a prime target of Renamo rebels for some years.

Under discussion are options such as securing the line against Renamo attacks and the possibility of introducing a private security army to guard the hundreds of pylons that link the scheme with SA.

Default could have serious effect — banker (A) (10) (1) (1)

Talks to reactivate project (218)

LISBON — Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa met in Lisbon yesterday to discuss ways of reactivating the crippled Cahora Bassa dam, Africa's biggest hydro-electric plant.

The 2 000-megawatt dam, built by Portugal in Mozambique in the early 1970s when the country was still a Portuguese colony, has been virtually paralysed for the past decade by attacks from rightist rebels.

"Better relations between Mozambique and South Africa have improved the prospects of an agreement as all three parties are well aware they are losing with the dam idle," said one diplomat.

Portugal, which owns most of the dam, pays an estimated \$50 million (about R100 million) a

year in interest payments on the financing of the construction, while Mozambique and South Africa are both deprived of a cheap energy source.

DELEGATIONS

Delegations to the two-day talks were headed by the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Jose Durao Barroso, South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, and Mozambican Industry Minister, Mr Antonio Branco.

Diplomats said the Lisbon meeting, the third on the Cahora Bassa dam issue since November, would concentrate on three main questions:

- How to set up and train a spe-

cial Mozambican force to guard the 900 km of power lines, highly vulnerable to raids by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas.

- Financing of initial repair work costing \$30 million (about R60 million), particularly as Portugal has said it has spent enough money on the project.

- How much Pretoria will be charged for the dam's power supply, enough to provide South Africa with about 8 percent of its total electricity needs.

Diplomats said the recent revival of a security pact between South Africa and Mozambique, in which Pretoria pledged to halt aid to the MNR, had boosted the chances of an agreement. — Sapa-
Reuter.

Agreement 'close' on Cahora Bassa

CAT TALKS 22/6/88

218

From KEN POTTINGER

LISBON. — Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique appeared yesterday to be close to an agreement on resuscitating energy production at the guerilla-plagued Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam in Mozambique, a potential source of cheap power for South Africa.

Portuguese officials said the two-day tripartite talks in Lisbon were "proving successful" and barring the unexpected, the three countries were expected to sign a deal on tariffs and security today.

A Portuguese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the parties had agreed to set new tariff rates for the sale of power to South Africa but he did not disclose figures.

Initially there was strong South African resistance to Lisbon's demands that the present cost — half an SA cent per megawatt/hour supplied — be raised some 200% to compensate for the rand's continual devaluation.

The Portuguese news agency reported that the new rate agreed would be 3,5 cents a kilowatt hour. But Pretoria has counter-proposed a rate of 2,5 cents and the final figure will be known only after the agreement is signed.

The officials said the parties were discussing costs and details of ensuring security at the dam and along the 1 400km power line between the project and the Apollo station in the Eastern Transvaal.

Costs of restoring the 500 guerilla-damaged pylons carrying power to South Africa and of the British-trained multinational helicopter force to be deployed to ensure security along the line, are likely to be borne jointly by South Africa and Mozambique. Portugal, which has lost some \$50 million (about R100m) a year in capital redemption payments since 1978, has firmly refused to contribute to these costs.

South African-backed Renamo rebels have prevented Lisbon from generating any revenue through selling power to its only customer, Pretoria, and Portugal has been forced to absorb the losses fully.

South Africa has accepted turning over the job of repairing the damaged pylons, maintaining security and transporting energy to a multinational consortium with Portuguese, South African, Mozambican and British interests. It also appears prepared to meet the major portion of the costs of the operation.

Teleletters

Cahora Bassa pact 'close'

LISBON — Portugal, SA and Mozambique appeared yesterday to be close to an agreement on resuscitating energy-production at the guerrilla-plagued Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam in Mozambique, a potential source of cheap power for SA.

Portuguese officials said the two-day tri-partite talks in Lisbon were "proving successful" and, barring the unexpected, the three countries were expected to sign a deal on tariffs and security today.

A Portuguese Foreign Ministry

219 2/26/88
KEN POTTINGER

spokesman said the parties had agreed to set new tariff rates for the sale of power to SA but did not disclose figures.

Initially there was strong SA resistance to Lisbon's demands that the present cost — 0,5 SA cents a megawatt/hour supplied — be raised some 200% to compensate for the rand's continual devaluation.

● To Page 2 →

Parties close to Cahora Bassa agreement

A compromise, involving fixing the tariff in US dollars not rands, appears to have been worked out.

The officials said the parties were discussing costs and details of ensuring security at the dam and along the 1 400km power line to the Apollo Station in eastern Transvaal.

Portuguese sources said the heads of delegation held two hours of "very cor-

← ● From Page 1

dial" talks yesterday and appeared close to agreement on all points.

Costs of restoring the 500 guerrilla-damaged pylons carrying power to SA and of the British-trained multi-national helicopter force to be deployed to ensure security along the line are likely to be borne jointly by SA and Mozambique.

218
2/26/88
22/1/88

CAP- Times 23/6/88

218

Agreement: Cahora set to flow again

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique have agreed on a plan to get the hydro-electric Cahora Bassa dam working again.

They have also agreed to guarantee its security against rebel sabotage.

South Africa's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, who led his country's delegation to the two-day Lisbon meeting, said the outcome was "of the greatest significance to all sides".

He said three fundamental issues had been at stake: Financing the more than R150-million costs of repairs to the damaged 500 power pylons between the 7 000 megawatt dam and South Africa; the tariff to be charged on energy sold to the largest customer, South Africa, and the future security of the project and power lines.

His Mozambican counterpart, Mr Antonio Branco, Minister of Industry, praised the agreement, saying all parties had shown goodwill and commitment to resolving the problem.

The three-party agreement, still to be ratified by the respective governments, called for the award as soon as possible of contracts for the "reconstruction and rehabilitation of the

HVDC (high voltage direct current) transmission lines" between the dam and South Africa, a job likely to take 18 months.

It said Mozambique would setup "a protection force with non-lethal logistic support from South Africa" to protect the repair works and personnel involved.

Mr Meiring said South Africa would now pay 1,76 SA cents per kw/h for power delivered as against 1,1 cents per kw/h previously.

South African and Portuguese officials admitted that sabotage by the Renamo rebel movement remained the biggest obstacle to the accord.

Portuguese sources said Lisbon had firmly rejected the idea of Portuguese forces becoming involved in protecting the project. Lisbon, which built the dam before Mozambican independence and still owes \$1,2 billion on its construction costs, will limit itself to ensuring the technical operation of the scheme and repaying its debts from the sale of power.

The agreement provides that once the dam is functioning the job of supplying power and guaranteeing security will be handed to a multinational consortium with Portuguese, South African, Mozambican and British interests.

218

'No-lose' Cahora accord signed

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique have signed a security and financial accord to reactivate the rebel-paralysed Zambezi River Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex, Africa's biggest.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro, who presided at the signing ceremony Wednesday, welcomed the accord as "a new form of relationship between Europe and Africa" but cautioned that "not all problems" had been resolved.

The five-point agreement, signed at the close of a news conference at the Foreign Ministry's Necessidades Palace, establishes a framework for the rebuilding of Cahora Bassa's 900km of sabotaged power lines, a security scheme to protect the complex and the new tariffs that South Africa will pay for the power.

South African Deputy Foreign Minister Jacobus Meiring, the head of Pretoria's delegation, called the agreement, which must yet be ratified by the three governments, a "major breakthrough. It's a no-lose situation; everybody wins."

Mozambique's chief negotiator, Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, said it would "contribute significantly" to new relations between the three countries.

The accord stipulates that the reconstruction of the power lines should start "as soon as possible" under a consortium formed by Powerlines, a South African transmission line contractor, and an Italian counterpart, SAE.

During the reconstruction period, expected to last 18 months, South Africa is to provide "non-lethal logistic support" to a Mozambican "protection force" formed specifically to guard the rehabilitation effort and personnel. Mr Meiring estimated Pretoria would pay about R60-million in this initial phase.

Once the power lines are repaired, the accord calls for the creation of a "distribution entity" to be appointed by the three parties.

Three sign accord to restart Cahora Bassa complex 218

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique have signed a security and financial accord to reactivate the rebel-paralysed Zambezi River Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro, who presided at the signing ceremony yesterday, welcomed the accord as "a new form of relationship between Europe and Africa" but cautioned that "not all problems" had been resolved.

The five-point agreement, signed at the close of a news conference at the Foreign Ministry's Necessidades Palace, establishes a framework for the rebuilding of Cahora Bassa's 900 km of severely sabotaged power lines, a security scheme to protect the complex and new tariffs. South Africa will pay for the power.

South African Deputy Foreign Minister Jacobus Meiring, the head of Pretoria's delegation, called

the agreement, which must yet be ratified by the three governments, a "major breakthrough".

Mozambique's chief negotiator, Industry and Energy Minister Mr Antonio Branco, said it would "contribute significantly" to new relations between the three countries.

The accord stipulates that the reconstruction of the power lines should start "as soon as possible".

During the reconstruction period, expected to last 18 months, South Africa is to provide "non-lethal logistic support" to a Mozambican "protection force" formed specifically to guard the rehabilitation effort and personnel. Mr Meiring estimated Pretoria would pay about R45 million in this initial phase.

The tariff structure South Africa will pay remains at the level agreed in 1984 but includes exchange rate adjustments.

"It's a no-lose situation, everybody wins," said Mr Meiring.

Pick Day

● BOKSBURG

● NORWOOD

● STEELEDALE

Hyper

Govts agree on Cahora Bassa

218
B/dewy
23/4/88

LISBON — Portugal, SA and Mozambique reached agreement on Tuesday for a five-point plan to revive energy production and electricity supply from the Cahora Bassa dam and guaranteeing its security against more sabotage by Renamo.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kobus Meiring, who led SA's delegation to the two-day Lisbon meeting, hailed the outcome as "of the greatest significance to all sides".

Meiring said he hoped electricity would start to flow within two years.

He said three fundamental issues had been at stake: financing the \$75m costs of repairs to the damaged 500 power pylons between the 7 000 megawatt dam and SA; the tariff to be charged on energy sold to the largest customer, SA; and the future security of the project and power lines.

Meiring said: "Hopefully we have now finalised the matter."

Mozambican Industry Minister Antonio Branco praised the agreement saying all parties had shown goodwill and commitment to resolving the problem.

He said a Mozambican military force would initially guarantee the security of repair efforts with logistical support from SA, a deal excluding arms and

KEN POTTINGER

ammunition. In the second phase, when power was once more flowing, Mozambique would call on anyone it wished, to help maintain security and provide materials.

Privately, SA and Portuguese officials said sabotage by Renamo rebels remained the biggest obstacle to the accord.

The agreement said Mozambique would set up "a protection force with non-lethal logistic support from SA" to protect the repair works and personnel involved.

Once the dam is functioning, the job of supplying power and guaranteeing security will be handed to a multinational consortium with Portuguese, SA, Mozambican and British interests.

The three governments retained the tariff structure for the sale of generated power as agreed in 1984 but amended it to take currency fluctuations into account.

Meiring said SA would now pay 1,76c a kw/h for power delivered as against 1,1c a kw/h previously.

Portuguese sources said Lisbon had firmly rejected the idea of Portuguese forces becoming involved in protecting the project.

Maximum 30-year jail sentence

(218) 6/day
23/6/88

Shooting: SA men charged in Botswana

THE two SA commandos arrested by the Botswana Defence Force at a roadblock on Monday night appeared in a Francistown court yesterday charged under Botswana's National Security Act and its Penal Code.

Johannes Basson, 25, of Claremont, Johannesburg, and Theodore Hermansen, 30, of Cyrildene, Johannesburg, are believed to be the first people charged under the Act that carries a maximum penalty of 30 years imprisonment.

The State alleges Basson and Hermansen attempted to cause the death of three policemen on patrol near Gaborone when the patrol was fired at, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

Charges under the National Security Act relate to acts prejudicial to Botswana's security.

Botswana police commissioner Simon Hirschfeld, speaking at the scene of the alleged shooting, said the two men were considered to be part of the operation in which three Botswana policemen were injured.

He said the two men had not given detailed information of their mission but had revealed they had come into the country to destroy a terrorist target in Gaborone, although they did not know who or where.

DIANNA GAMES

They had denied knowing the group of five who fired at the soldiers a few kilometres from the border with SA, saying they were just following orders to collect the group from a given point.

All information the men gave was being treated with caution on the basis that it might be false, he said.

JONATHON REES reports that Hermansen has several factories in Botswana and often does business there, according to a caretaker living behind Hermansen's rented house in Cyrildene.

The caretaker, who identified himself only as Goodman, said Hermansen sometimes went to Botswana for as long as a fortnight at a time. He said Hermansen was not a soldier or a policeman, and did not, to his knowledge, have a uniform.

Basson has admitted to being an SADF member, while Hermansen has said only that he was on national service.

□ SAPA reports that police public relations spokesman Lt-Col Eddie Everson was quoted on SABC radio news as saying the 23 ANC terrorists arrested in SA recently received their instructions and terrorist weapons in Botswana.

100 Matie students
aim to aid refugees

Tygerberg Bureau *MRGUS 23/6/88*
A HUNDRED Matie students leave tomorrow for the Mozambique border area, where they will do evangelical work in camps housing between 80 000 and 100 000 refugees.

Mr Marius Fourie, a spokesman for the students, said the group also intended helping the refugees build houses and making life more bearable generally.

He said the mission had been planned in response to a call by the Rev Cassie Carstens during a Sunday service at the Student Church about a month ago.

A hundred students volunteered, some even cancelling holiday plans.

"We realise it will not be easy. We will be living in tents and eating the same food as the refugees.

"We will be working with the Youth With A Mission group, which has a permanent station in the area. This should ensure continuity. The group will train us in Pretoria beforehand."

He said the students planned to arrive in the Hazyview area on June 30 and were expected back in Stellenbosch on July 16.

The trip was expected to cost R45 000, with each student providing R250 towards expenses.

The rest would come from contributions and collections.

Anyone wishing to help can send contributions to the Student Church, Erfurthuis, Van Ryneveld Street, Stellenbosch.

218

'No-lose' Cahora accord signed

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique have signed a security and financial accord to reactivate the rebel-paralysed Zambezi River Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex, Africa's biggest.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro, who presided at the signing ceremony Wednesday, welcomed the accord as "a new form of relationship between Europe and Africa" but cautioned that "not all problems" had been resolved.

The five-point agreement, signed at the close of a news conference at the Foreign Ministry's Necessidades Palace, establishes a framework for the rebuilding of Cahora Bassa's 900km of sabotaged power lines, a security scheme to protect the complex and the new tariffs that South Africa will pay for the power.

South African Deputy Foreign Minister Jacobus Meiring, the head of Pretoria's delegation, called the agreement, which must yet be ratified by the three governments, a "major breakthrough. It's a no-lose situation; everybody wins."

Mozambique's chief negotiator, Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, said it would "contribute significantly" to new relations between the three countries.

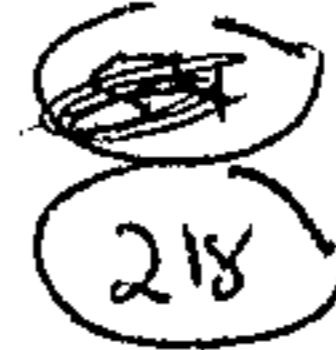
The accord stipulates that the reconstruction of the power lines should start "as soon as possible" under a consortium formed by Powerlines, a South African transmission line contractor, and an Italian counterpart, SAE.

During the reconstruction period, expected to last 18 months, South Africa is to provide "non-lethal logistic support" to a Mozambican "protection force" formed specifically to guard the rehabilitation effort and personnel. Mr Meiring estimated Pretoria would pay about R60-million in this initial phase.

Once the power lines are repaired, the accord calls for the creation of a "distribution entity" to be appointed by the three parties.

Maties aid refugees

Sowetan 24/6/88



A HUNDRED Matie students leave today for the Mozambique border where they will do evangelical work in camps housing between 80 000 and 100 000 refugees.

They will concentrate their efforts on one camp housing about 6 000.

The group intends assisting the refugees in practical terms, by helping them with

building houses and making life more bearable, said Mr Marius Fourie, a spokesman for the students.

He said the mission had been made in response to a call by the Rev Cassie Carstens at a Sunday service of the student church about a month ago. A hundred students volunteered, some even cancelling

holiday plans.

"We realise that it is not going to be easy. We will be living in tents and eating the same food as the refugees," Mr Fourie said.

"We will be working with youth with a mission, which has a permanent station in the area.

"This will ensure continuity," he said.

parked on the tarmac were wrecked, they said.

Renamo murders family *27/10/88*

HARARE. — Mozambican rebels shot dead a father and his two children and axed to death the children's mother in a remote village in north-eastern Zimbabwe, the Sunday Mail reported. The attack was the third cross-border raid by Renamo rebels into Zimbabwe's Mount Darwin area during the past eight weeks.

Maputo hands back churches

The Star's Africa News Service

Star 27/6/81 (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government is to hand back to the churches all property expropriated from them in 1975 when all health and education facilities were nationalised.

In a major reversal of policy, the chairman of Maputo's Executive Council, Mr Joao Baptista Cosme, announced this decision at a meeting during the weekend with representatives of all religious groups.

He said the decision followed several years of improving relations between Church and State.

Maputo ^{News} returns ^{27/1/88} churches' property ²¹⁸

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican Government is to hand back to the churches all property expropriated from them in 1975 when all health and education facilities were nationalised.

The chairman of Maputo's executive council, Mr Joao Baptista Cosme, announced this at a meeting at the weekend with representatives of all religious groups.

He said similar meetings had taken place throughout the country.

Some of the buildings being returned were schools or health centres before the nationalisation of education and health facilities.

Mr Cosme said the decision to hand back the property followed the improvement of relations between Church and State, a process which had started in 1982 when the late President Samora Machel met religious leaders.

SA to get electricity from Cahora Bassa?

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA could be receiving electricity from the trouble-plagued Cahora Bassa hydro-electricity scheme within two years.

This has been disclosed by Mr Glen Babb, the South African's deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, after the highly successful Lisbon talks between South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique.

Mr Babb said that servicing details on power lines had been approved and he expected a contract to be signed before the end of the month.

Cahora Bassa power will initially supply 8% of South Africa's total needs at "a very competitive cost".

However, there is potential for this to be increased significantly if the generation capacity is upgraded, he said.

Mr Babb said Cahora Bassa was being viewed as a long-term investment by South Africa with the major advantage of putting off the construction of new, highly costly electric generation plants in South Africa.

Mr Babb said the atmosphere at the latest round of three-party talks on getting Cahora back on stream had been very good.

A repair team would soon begin putting up the 522 pylons destroyed by the Renamo rebels and the private security consortium established by all three parties would be responsible for ensuring the flow of electricity.

218

Tutu praise
CAPE TIMES 28/6/83

JOHANNESBURG. —

Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday applauded the decision by the Mozambican government to reopen all church buildings nationalized in 1975 when the Frelimo government came to power.

He appealed a year ago for the churches to be reopened.

The archbishop's spokesman, Mr John Allen, said: "The archbishop is very pleased that all churches will now be open for worship again." — UPI

Help Mozambique to break vicious circle

STV 29/6/88

218

Small amounts of aid and military training are not enough, writes Karl Maier of The Independent, London.

Standing in a chest-deep trench in a small army camp in Ungubana, southern Mozambique, Private Florencio Eduardo Daniel slowly stirred a can of boiled beans and sliced sardine. Fresh water supplies had just arrived by train and he was savouring this, his first real meal in a week.

"We never know when the food is coming, and the well water is making us sick," he said. "At the British training camp, we ate well, dressed well and slept well. Once we came back to Mozambique, everything changed."

The well-stocked training camp in neighbouring Zimbabwe is hardly able to prepare Mozambican recruits for the chaos of the 13-year-old war in their country.

GREAT FANFARE

Private Daniel and the other 103 Mozambican troops encamped at this dusty railroad station 80 km north of Maputo were the first full company trained by British instructors at the Nyanga camp. They finished the course last December amid great fanfare, as a symbol of the growing British and Western military aid to President Joaquim Chissano's largely Soviet-supplied army.

Just before Christmas they arrived here to chase guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) through these thick brushlands. A second company took up position 25 km of Ungubana on June 12, and two more British-trained companies are expected by next March, completing a full battalion, when the current programme expires.

Spirits at Ungubana remain relatively high, despite the failure of the Mozambican army's logistics system to provide adequate food and supplies. Yet the sporadic supply shipments raise key questions over the

effectiveness of Britain's current military aid package for Mozambique. The Mozambique armed forces can certainly do with help on many fronts, including training. But President Chissano's biggest challenge is to improve the management and co-ordination of the 30 000-strong army, and this drive underpinned a major reorganisation of the high command last June.

To date, Western aid to the Mozambican army has been limited to non-lethal equipment and training. The British programme will take years to have any real impact on the war, given the small number — 350 — of soldiers British instructors train each year. And because the course takes place outside Mozambique, the trainers are out of touch with local fighting conditions.

British advisers involved in the effort are under no illusion that the training programme will break the deadlock in the war. "You can't be serious unless you are training in-country," said one Western military analyst. "The programme was designed by politicians, and its importance is largely political."

Nevertheless, the Chissano government hopes such Western assistance will help to curtail South African pressure on Mozambique while ensuring continued food and development aid to feed millions of war refugees and to revive the shattered economy.

The companies trained at Nyanga are guarding a British-funded effort



Chissano ... problem army his biggest challenge.

to rebuild the great southern railroad that skirts the Limpopo River on its 535 km route from Zimbabwe to Maputo port. They are also playing a back-up role in the offensive launched on May 18 in Maputo province.

These units are part of a mushrooming number of special forces set up with Western training and assistance. Most of the Frelimo soldiers receiving Western aid, like the British-trained units, are guarding projects of interest to the particular government or corporate sponsor. An elite force known as "The Tigers" protects the European Community's biggest agricultural scheme near Maputo, and Italian construction teams have long been feeding and clothing government troops near their dam projects in the south.

Added to the myriad special Mozambican forces are the sizeable forces stationed by three of Mozambique's neighbours in the country to bolster the defence of important transport routes and potential economic targets. Zimbabwe is by far the most deeply committed, with at least 10 000 troops in Mozambique at any one time.

After successfully protecting the rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor rail, road and oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean, the Zimbabwe army is now concentrating on checking rebel sabotage of the Limpopo line.

Some Western diplomats boast that their military aid carries the added bonus of reducing the Soviet Union's role in Mozambique. That appears to be wishful thinking. Moscow remains by far the military's main benefactor, providing nearly all of its planes, helicopters, arms and ammunition.

And of all the special forces trained by Mozambique's allies, only the Soviet-instructed "red beret" commandos have made a major difference in the war. As they did last year, the "red berets" are spearheading a new, and thus far largely successful, offensive against Renamo in the rich northern province of Zambezia.

MORE CONTACTS

Few Mozambican officials any longer believe in a purely military solution to the war. The government army is simply too small and the country too large.

As, in tandem with increasing military pressure on Renamo, President Chissano declared an amnesty last December and has stepped up contact with the P W Botha government in an effort to reduce South African assistance to the rebels. But despite South African claims to the contrary and British tiptoeing around the issue, US and Zimbabwean intelligence sources say they have solid evidence that the South African Defence Force continues to furnish the rebels with logistical support and limited supplies.

The provision of small amounts of aid and training to the Mozambican army simply does not address the scope of the country's crisis. Mozambique is locked in a vicious circle: the economy can not function until the country is more secure, and the army cannot provide that security without more resources from a growing economy.

A well co-ordinated, non-lethal military aid programme, focusing on improving the army's logistics and administration while sharply increasing training levels, is the West's best chance of helping Mozambique to break out of that circle.