

MOZAMBIQUE- GENERAL

1989

JANUARY — MAY,

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Chissano

11/1/89

FOCUS ON MOZAMBIQUE'S PRESIDENT CHISSANO - Part I

In this article, taken from the latest issue of Anglo American and De Beers' *Optima* magazine, Durban-born and educated journalist KEN POTTINGER - who has watched developments in Portuguese-speaking Africa from his perch in Lisbon since the heady days of independence in 1975 - takes a closer look at Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, a man charged with restructuring Mozambique after the death of first post-independent leader President Samora Machel and 13 years of civil strife which has done untold damage to the economy of the former Portuguese colony

Ruling through the RUNINS

Pragmatic Chissano accepts challenge

MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who came to power in November 1986 in tragic circumstances, has been burdened in government by a guerrilla war and a devastated national economy

His response has been astute and pragmatic. By resuscitating the Nkomati non-aggression treaty with South Africa, he has underlined his long-held personal commitment to non-aligned good neighbourliness

As a bonus he has gained the sympathy of Western leaders such as Britain's Margaret Thatcher and won the powerful support of the US State Department

Thatcher generously helps train his army for him mainly to protect British interests in the area, while US officials in Maputo encourage visits by the fleet and ensure regular and cheques roll in

At the same time, and despite opposition from the more radical wing of his Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique party, he has, to good effect, reduced the level of Soviet influence in the country

While he has not so far denounced the 20-year Treaty of Friendship, Security and Co-operation which binds Moscow to Maputo, some believe this is only a matter of time and timing

Chissano is regarded by many in the West as a "moderate", an epithet he carefully cultivated in the last days of his 11-year stint as Mozambican Foreign Minister

Summing up foreign policy under his tutelage, he once told a reporter "We oppose the installation of foreign bases in our country, are unwilling to join in any military bloc and we are committed to preserving our independence at all costs"

His handling of the job of Foreign Minister has been widely praised and his



together with fluency in Portuguese, French, English and Swahili, mark the difference in leadership style between himself and his predecessor

However, change is purely in style rather than direction and Frelimo, of which he is head, retains its strong collective influence over government

Unlike the ebullient Samora Moses Machel - Mozambique's first post-independence President, killed in an airplane crash on October 19, 1986 - Chissano is reserved and lacking in charisma

His critics describe him in contradictory terms. Timid, courageous and astute, stubbornly pragmatic as the case may be, vain, intellectually mediocre, conciliatory and a friend to his friends, harsh critic of radicalism and Frelimo hardliners, lacking clearly defined ideological convictions, a narrow nationalist, a man of uncertain administrative ability

More generous observers praise his diplomatic acumen, his skilled handling of the post-Machel tensions in the ruling Frelimo Party and his firm commitment to the reversal of the excesses of centralised State planning and Mozambique's earlier calamitous Marxist experiments

Unlike Machel, who was renowned for putting people at ease, Chissano is cooler and more aloof in his personal dealings. He reputedly dominates meetings, instilling religious silence on those in the same room. He has a reputation as a tough politician

● This article will be continued on Sunday.



MNR amnesty extended by one more year

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The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has announced that the amnesty offered to MNR rebels who surrender will be extended for a further year.

The amnesty was first approved by the Mozambican parliament in December 1987 with an expiry date of December 31 1988. Under the amnesty law, a full pardon is granted to all those who have advocated or committed violence against the Mozambican people or state provided they surrender voluntarily

Harmony

So far, more than 3 000 rebels have handed themselves over to the authorities.

Announcing the extension, President Chissano said Mozambique was thus "proposing to prolong the measures which in 1988 allowed us to save lives and promote the harmony of the nation".

He called for "special attention" to be paid to rebels who surren-

dered "so that they may feel pride in their praiseworthy decision to abandon terrorism in order to contribute to the construction, rather than the destruction, of their country

"We must give those who have been amnestied the opportunity to realise their desire to participate actively and without complexes in national reconstruction," the Mozambican leader said

But although the MNR had suffered "major reverses, militarily and diplomatically", it was trying to recover its lost position.

"The major aims of the enemy," President Chissano added, "continue to be preventing the development of our country, creating discontent among the population and putting our state and our revolution at risk"

The meant the struggle against banditry remained the principal task for the coming year Mozambique would continue to reorganise its armed forces and would allow citizens to form their own self-defence units, he said

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Uneasy peace living on Mozambique front line

THE STAR'S AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

GILE (Mozambique) — Among the ruins of this town, soldiers amuse themselves with a game of football, ignoring the weight of their guns. Others, nearby, crowd around a "Xirico", one of Mozambique's locally assembled radios. The batteries are fading but still allow something to be heard.

All this makes it difficult to recall that Gile is supposed to be one of the "hottest" zones in the central province of Zambezia, a place from which the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels were expelled only six months ago.

But a war zone it is. One obvious sign is the complex system of trenches, some of which lead right up to the residents' doors, and the sight of aircraft circling high above the town before receiving guarantees that it is safe to land.

There is a curfew, too, from six in the evening to eight in the morning. When it is over, the daily life of the 38 000 displaced people living in Gile begins.

The most crowded places in Gile are the cemetery and the two health posts. In August, an epidemic of measles began sweeping through the town. The death toll is 1 500.

The first bandit incursions into the Gile district took place in 1983, and in that year areas in the interior of the district began to fall under MNR control.

In 1986, the small Mozambican military force in Gile was no longer able to withstand the massive bandit offensives launched from Malawian soil.

"The major attacks began on the third day of October 1985," recalls the Frelimo party district secretary for defence, Mr Ernesto Ntalausse. "On that day they came en masse and managed to seize the town. We reorganised ourselves in the mountains, and we were able to reoccupy the town, although some of the houses were already destroyed."

The attacks continued and still the small force in Gile did not receive reinforcements. On February 10 1986 the bandits returned and murdered the district administrator. On

October 28 that year, while those townsfolk with radios were listening to President Samora Machel's funeral service in Maputo, the bandits struck again and occupied the town. This time they stayed.

After they seized Gile, the rebels put former collaborators with Portuguese colonialism back into power in the villages. Their task was to extract food from the local people, recruit youngsters into the rebel ranks, and organise columns to transport looted goods to other bases and into Malawi.

They also sought out and denounced those whom the MNR have always considered priority targets — teachers, nurses and members of the local political and administrative structures.

"It was not long before the people were suffering," Mr Ntalausse said. "The rebels destroyed the hospital and took away all the goods the people had, including the very clothes they were wearing. Then, even with the threats that the bandits made, people began to disappear, slipping away into the

bush or to neighbouring districts, such as Pebane and Morrupula."

On the morning of July 10, the rebels were surprised by the arrival of several Mozambican Air Force helicopters. After an aerial bombardment the helicopters unloaded special units of the Mozambican army who recaptured the town.

That day, through the sound of the fighting, and from people freed from bandit captivity in camps around the town, most of the people hidden in the bush came to know that Gile was back under Mozambican control.

Two days later about 35 000 people had made their way to the town.

A month later, Gile experienced one of the biggest battles fought in Zambezia.

One of the MNR's top commanders, the self-styled General Calisto Meque, led a force of about 1 000 men and for seven hours tried to wrest back control of the town.

At about midday the battle ended in celebration for the government troops as they paraded the body of Meque, who died with 38 of his men, through the town.

2/8
Chissano
extends
amnesty
for rebels
3/1/89

MAPUTO. — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said at the weekend that a government amnesty for rebels proclaimed a year ago would be extended until the end of 1989.

Mr Chissano said about 3 000 men had accepted the amnesty in 1988, including several leaders of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mr Paulo Oliveira, the group's former spokesman in Lisbon, and Mr Chanjunja Chivaca Joao, another official in the same office, were the most prominent MNR officials to have surrendered. Both now live in Maputo.

Mr Joao was quoted by the AIm news agency as saying the MNR would try to concentrate its attacks inside Zimbabwe this year in a bid to force Zimbabwean authorities to move their troops away from the strategic transport routes inside Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter

Chissano in (218) Tanzanian talks

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has had talks here this week with the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Benjamin Mkapa

Among the matters discussed were the latest developments in the southern African region, particularly the tripartite agreement on Namibian independence signed in New York on December 22 by Angola, South Africa and Cuba

Mr Mkapa has been visiting Mozambique since December 27

Star 4/1/89
During his stay, he and his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, signed an agreement formally delimiting the land and maritime border between the two countries.
The Star's Africa News Service

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Chissano says SA must help dismantle MNR 218

^{Star}
^{5/1/89} The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican president Mr Joaquim Chissano yesterday demanded that South Africa accept its "historic responsibility" by helping dismantle the MNR rebel operation

Speaking at a New Year reception for the foreign diplomatic corps, Mr Chissano pledged to continue dialogue with South Africa as part of the "reactivation" of the non-aggression accord between the two countries

The purpose of the dialogue, he said, was to persuade South Africa "to participate actively in dismantling the machinery of terrorism and death that was set in operation in Mozambique at the time of the illegal minority regime in Rhodesia"

Eradicating the MNR, the Mozambican leader added, was "a historic responsibility that still weighs on South Africa"

The Mozambican authorities were convinced that the end of terrorism in Mozambique could only reduce the climate of tension and war in the region to the benefit of both Mozambique and South Africa

President Chissano called on all the governments represented at the reception to help in the struggle to eliminate the "monstrous crimes (of the MNR) which are reaching the proportions of genocide"

CADG. Tm 13 5/1/89 (218)
UN gives aid to refugees

HARARE. — The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has allocated about R6,4m for administration of Mozambican refugee camps in Zimbabwe this year. There are four refugee camps in the country and a fifth one is being built in Masvingo province.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa Reuter AP, UPI and Sapa

church without a preacher. That was the fastest I ever got from my home to the church." — Sapa

Mozambican children threatened by measles

LISBON — More than a hundred children have died in the last two months from an outbreak of measles in a refugee camp in northern Mozambique, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported yesterday.

Many other children at the Padue camp in the north-western city of Tete also faced severe malnutrition and could soon die, Lusa said in a report from Maputo.

Poor sanitation and lack of medicines and food were blamed for the outbreak in the camp, which houses 25 000 peo-

ple fleeing fighting between the army and Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas.

No supplies had reached the camp for three months because of rebel activity, the agency said.

Lusa said last November that more than 200 children had died of measles in similar circumstances in neighbouring Manica province.

The right-wing MNR has fought a bush war against Mozambique's leftist government since shortly after independence — Sapa-Reuter

Savuka show protected by strict security

Mozambique 218

to rely on

foreign aid

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique needs a further 190 000 tons of grain to feed its people between now and the end of April and does not have the foreign currency to import food.

So the country will have to rely once more on foreign food aid.

In recent years, the situation has been aggravated by the 3,3 million rural Mozambicans who have been displaced from their homes because of MNR rebel operations and are unable to produce enough food to keep them alive.

About 2,6 million others, essentially the urban population, depend on the markets for their food.

Nearly one million tons of grain will be needed to feed the whole nation in 1989. Of this, Mozambique itself will only be able to supply 150 000 tons.

Moz. leaders reshuffled

APR 1978 7/1/1978

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano appointed new ministers of education and trade yesterday after the departure of the widow of the former president, Mr Samora Michel. Mrs Graca Machel wanted to quit as education minister to work more directly with children. She was replaced by Mr Aniceto dos Muchangos. The Trade Minister, Mr Aranda da Silva, was replaced by his deputy, Mr Daniel Gabriel Tembe.

Chissano reshuffles Mozambican cabinet 218

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano appointed new ministers of education and trade on Friday in a reshuffle involving the departure of the widow of former



● CHISSANO

President Samora Michel, state radio said. *B/Dan 9/1/89*
Graca Machel, whose husband was killed in a plane crash in SA in Octo-

ber 1986, let it be known that she wanted to quit as education minister to work more directly with children

Outgoing Trade Minister Aranda da Silva was one of many white Mozambicans whom the incoming Frelimo Party asked to suspend their university studies and serve in the independence government in 1975

Da Silva's friends and relatives said before the reshuffle he had asked to return to academic life

Machel was replaced by Aniceto

dos Muchangos, director of the Higher Pedagogical Institute, Mozambique's main teacher training body

Da Silva was replaced by his deputy, Daniel Gabriel Tembe.

The third most important switch was the recall of Mozambique's ambassador to the UN, Manuel dos Santos, who becomes a deputy foreign minister

Other deputy or junior ministerial posts affected in the reshuffle involved the ministries of education, trade, finance and industry and energy — Sapa-Reuter

New AIM director for Mozambique

MAPUTO — Well known Mozambican journalist Carlos Cardoso has been replaced as director of the Mozambique news agency, AIM

AIM said Mr Cardoso, who studied in South Africa before Mozambique's independence, had asked to be relieved of his functions as director "in order to concentrate full-time on his journalistic work"

AIM's new director is Ricardo Malate, formerly chief news editor of Radio Mozambique — The Star's Africa News Service

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Mozambique baby-death rate highest

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has the highest infant and child mortality rate in the world, said Health Minister Dr Leonardo Simao.

Although no overall reliable figures existed for mortality in Mozambique Dr Simao said surveys indicated an infant mortality rate of 200 in 1 000 live births and a child mortality rate of 350 in 1 000.

Infant mortality refers to children who die before their first birthday and child mortality to deaths under the age of five.

"SUFFERING"

"These are the highest rates in the world. They show the extent of the suffering of our people," Dr Simao said.

The rehabilitation of health facilities destroyed by rebels in Mozambique had not gone ahead as planned because of lack of funds, he continued.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency, AIm, Dr Simao said the Ministry had planned to rehabilitate 247 health facilities in 1988 at an estimated cost of about R40-million.

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BUSINESS

ORANGES, coal and heavy metal have replaced Mozambique's legendary prawns as the merchandise enticing hordes of Transvaalers to the city of Maputo.

Maputo's ability to handle increased volumes of heavy freight, such as ferro-alloys and coal, as well as perishable products, like citrus, have caused Eastern Transvaal industrialists and farmers to renew their interest in the port as an export outlet.

This economic incentive appears to have been central to the recent economic and trade agreements signed between the two countries.

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safio) says in a recent edition of its newsletter, *Port of Maputo*, that the harbour is set to become "the next ferro-alloys port of southern Africa".

Last year Samancor sent 2 000 tons of metal from its Eastern Transvaal plant as an experimental run through Maputo and is considering sending regular cargoes out of South Africa via this route, says Safio.

"For ferro-alloys exporters from South Africa, Maputo is the logical answer as it is closer to their main mining sites than the harbours they are currently using, namely Durban and Richards Bay," the newsletter says.

"The main producers (of ferro-alloys — JCI, Samancor, Middelburg Steel and Alloys and Transalloys — are watching Maputo carefully to see whether the security situation can be maintained and whether the loading of the shipments will be delay and problem-free."

Myme Vos, Safio's assistant manager for Africa, told the *Weekly Mail* that large volumes of coal and citrus were also being channelled through Maputo for export. This traffic was extensive enough to turn Mozambique into one of South Africa's top five trading partners in Africa in the

Out Eastern Transvaal way, business eyes turn to Maputo

Cahora Bassa; a R6-million loan for the upgrading of Maputo harbour, the suspension of a decision to repatriate Mozambican migrants, and South African aid for the construction of a new road to promote commercial traffic between Komatipoort and Maputo

Last year the US General Accounting Office issued a report indicating US sanctions had lost South Africa R850-million in exports to that country. At the same time the trade to West Germany dropped by a remarkable R146-million.

Exports to and through states in Africa are obviously an important way to offset these economic setbacks. According to Eddie Cross, managing director of the Berra Corridor Group, trade between South Africa and its

There's been so much new South African traffic through Maputo, that Mozambique could become one of our top African trading partners, reports EDDIE KOCH

northern neighbours increased by about US\$300-million (about R600-million) in 1988 — more than four times the amount lost to West Germany.

Maputo's export potential is one reason why Safio has arranged a tour by a large group of industrialists to Maputo for next month.

But it's not only trade that is flowing in increasing volumes along the routes that South African tourists once used to reach the beaches and prawns in Mozambique

Indications are that a number of South African manufacturers are beginning to show an interest in investing in their neighbour to the east.

Premier International, a division of the Premier Holdings Group, is the company most heavily involved in production inside Mozambique. According to Premier's Katerina Yianakas the company runs poultry farms on the outskirts of Maputo jointly with the Mozambican government.

The enterprise, known as Avicola-Sunrich, has become so successful that the Mozambican government has decided to allocate some of its scarce foreign currency reserves to expand the project.

The Premier division has the sole agency to import Mozambican cashew nuts, beginning to reappear on

the shelves of local shops under South African brand names. And Premier is involved in an extensive scheme to deliver food and goods for Mozambican migrants to their homes in Maputo and the towns of Xai Xai, Maxixe and Chokwe further to the north.

South Africa's diplomatic breakthroughs in Mozambique have also had lucrative spin-offs for South African companies. Technical Management Services (TMS), for example, has the contract to manage and upgrade the harbour at Maputo and will benefit from the R6-million pledged by South Africa for this purpose.

Murray and Roberts also earned themselves R18-million from the contract they secured for South Africa's new trade mission complex that was opened in Maputo by Foreign Minister Pk Botha late last year.

These developments together with South Africa's need to boost exports through Africa indicate that commercial ties could help thaw the cold war that has existed between South Africa and Mozambique in recent years.

near future (excluding Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland), she said.

South Africa does not publish a detailed breakdown of its exports to neighbouring countries. But statistics provided by Safio indicate a large increase in the use of Maputo by South African producers.

In the decade between 1973 and 1983 the volume of local goods traffic through Maputo plummeted from 6,8-million tons to a mere one million tons. Yet in August last year alone the terminals at Maputo harbour handled nearly half-a-million tons of goods.

The growing extent of this export trade is obviously one of the major factors behind the recent accords between South Africa and Mozambique. These agreements provide for the reimportation of electricity from

MNR has destroyed third of pylons

New headache over Cahora Bassa plan

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal are reassessing the costs of rebuilding the Cahora Bassa powerline after a rebel offensive which has left about 35 percent of the pylons in Mozambique out of action

Mr Jan Els, Eskom's general manager for strategic planning, said the number of pylons sabotaged inside Mozambique was now about 1 400

This means it could cost at least R200 million to repair the line

When the three countries signed an accord in Lisbon in June to reactivate the scheme, it was estimated that 520 of the 4 000 pylons in Mozambique had been sabotaged by the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance movement)

MNR sabotage has kept the Cahora Bassa scheme out of operation since 1983

Mr Els said representatives of the three countries met last week to examine the extra costs involved in rebuilding the power line

The contractors will now have to submit new bids, taking into

account the higher costs, and the three countries will then have to review the arrangements for financing the reconstruction

Mr Els said that despite these new difficulties, the three countries remained committed to the project

"I want to emphasise that there is no thought whatsoever from any of the parties involved of abandoning the project. We are committed as ever to have power from Cahora Bassa," he said

The MNR vowed last year not to allow power to reach South Africa from Cahora Bassa

Reconstruction

Last year it was disclosed that the reconstruction teams would be protected by Mozambican government troops, with South Africa providing logistical support

Once the line was again operational responsibility for protection would fall to an organisation called "the distribution entity"

Sources in Zimbabwe and Portugal have now said that a London-based security firm, Defence Systems Ltd (DSL), has been given the contract to co-ordinate protection measures

Portuguese sources said DSL plans to have a force of 1 500 men being trained in 10 companies by 60 former members of the British SAS led by a Major Alistair Morrison

The 10 companies would be stationed along the line in bases 100 km apart, with landing facilities for helicopters

Analysts have doubted that the scheme is viable until either the MNR is destroyed or a deal is struck with them

Mozambican authorities have said the military situation in the key northern province of Zambezia is again deteriorating

Tanzania recently withdrew its contingent stationed in northern Mozambique, and in recent weeks there have been reports of increasing rebel activity in Zambezia and along the Zambezi river — where the Cahora Bassa dam is situated

The Harare sources believe that Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano will come under international pressure to negotiate with the MNR

The sources said that without the presence of Zimbabwean troops in central Mozambique, the MNR could well have taken control of the central provinces and cut the country in two

Police deny link to rebel leader's murder

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique's security police, SNASP, has denied Portuguese media reports that it was involved in the murder of rebel leader Evo Fernandes

Two Lisbon newspapers reported that a Portuguese man held on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Mr Fernandes had confessed killing him on orders from Mozambique's secret police

The Mozambique news agency, AIm, quoted a SNASP spokesman as saying that the reports were "designed to confuse public opinion and to hide the identity of the real culprit".

The influential Portuguese weekly *Expresso* and the *Correio da Manhã* newspaper reported that Mr Alexandre Xavier Chagas, a sometime businessman, had confessed to shooting Mr Fernandes last April after dining with him in a suburban restaurant.

'FREE HAND'

Citing unidentified sources close to the investigation, they reported Mr Chagas told Portuguese police he had acted on orders from Mozambique's SNASP secret police who had given him a "free hand"

Maputo's embassies in Lisbon and Paris, he reportedly confessed, had provided logistical support and aid in escaping from Portugal after the killing.

Mr Chagas and a suspected accomplice were detained in Morocco 12 days after the killing and extradited in October. A third suspect was detained in Paris and also extradited. All three are Portuguese

3/Day 167/189
LILONGWE — A visiting US senator has praised Malawi, one of Africa's poorest countries, for its help to more than 600 000 Mozambican refugees

Senator Paul Simon, chairman of the African affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is on a tour of Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Nigeria

"It is an incredible thing this government has done — as far as I can see — without hesitation and without any bitterness," he said on Friday

"It has been a great illustration of humanity at its best"

Simon said the number of refugees in Malawi would be equivalent to an influx into the US of 20-million people

The Mozambican refugees have fled the civil war in their own country. (218)

Simon said he wanted the US to spend more on foreign aid, particularly to African countries, but some countries discouraged assistance by not being fiscally prudent. Malawi had shown the prudent use of foreign aid — Sapa-Reuter

Fighting leads to
Star 17/11/89
refugee exodus

(218)

LUSAKA — More than 700 Mozambicans have fled into Zambia in the past few days and the Zambian authorities are preparing for an influx of refugees following reports of heavy fighting in the Mozambican province of Tete.

At the weekend, 350 refugees, mostly women and children, arrived at the Ukwini resettlement centre. A few days before, a similar group had also crossed the border — The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique radios bound for Bulgaria

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The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — For the first time Mozambique is exporting radios to a European country, the local newspaper, *Noticias*, said yesterday.

On Monday a first shipment of radios with the Mozambican brandname "Xirico" was dispatched to Bulgaria. The shipment is valued at R862 000.

A second, larger shipment valued at R1,4 million will be sent to Bulgaria in February or March.

The exports follow successful tests in Bulgaria on the quality of the radios which are assembled in Maputo using components supplied by East Germany.

Several other countries, including Tanzania, Angola, Zambia and Uganda are interested in purchasing the radios, the newspaper said.

SA tourists trickle back to Mozambique's beaches

USMAIL 20-26/1991

BY EDDIE KOCH



TOURISTS from South Africa are slowly trickling back to Mozambique — and in so doing may help rescue their western neighbour from its status as the world's poorest nation.

So far the revival of tourist traffic has been largely felt in the Indian Ocean islands that form part of the Bazaruto archipelago, about 500km north of Maputo. But this may change.

The 10-year war waged by the Renamo rebel movement has reduced the country's hinterland to an economic wasteland and closed coastal resorts to the north and south of Maputo, as well as the once-famed Gorongosa National

Park, to tourists.

The security risk has inhibited South African investment in Maputo's tourist industry, and a serious shortage of foreign reserves has limited local attempts to upgrade hotels and other facilities in and around the city.

Cedric Greenwood, marketing director of Club Africa, said increasing numbers of South Africans were embarking on package trips to the island of Margarupe in the Bazaruto archipelago. Such trips are organised by his company. Tourists fly direct from Jo-

hannesburg to the island resort, thus avoiding the hazards posed by Renamo. The tours have been in operation for a few months and accommodate only 10 people at a time. They have already attracted about 300 people to the unspoilt tropical beaches of Bazaruto.

Upgrading of the island resort was undertaken with R500 000 put up by a Zimbabwe businessman, and the government of Mozambique is clearly hoping that the foreign reserves it derives from traffic to the island can be used to develop Maputo, the nearby island of Inhaca and tourist facilities at the port of Beira. Visitors returning from Ma-

maputo report that the economic life of the city has experienced a revitalisation of late and that many of the main hotels are providing a comfortable and efficient service.

A South African Airways representative has also announced that SAA is looking to offer a series of package tours to Maputo and Inhaca later in the year.

This renewed interest comes in the wake of a trip to Mozambique by SAA's marketing manager and other senior officials late last year.

"We were very well received over there and will be trying to sell Maputo in the near future," the representative said.

Attacks
Star 20/11/89
on pylons:
SA gets
the blame

The Star's Africa
News Service (d/8)

MAPUTO — The chairman of the Mozambican parliament, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, has accused the South African Army of being responsible for attacks against the Cahora Bassa electricity pylons

Speaking at a preparatory meeting of the Frelimo Party's fifth congress, Mr dos Santos was quoted by the local newspaper, "Noticias", as saying that more than 600 pylons had been knocked down in the space of two months

Mr dos Santos said the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement did not have the capability to carry out such destruction and he added that the special forces of the South African Army were responsible

South Africa has persistently denied helping the MNR

The SADF has said problems concerning relations between the two countries should be discussed at the Joint Security Commission, which meets regularly

Mr dos Santos also said that "the defeat" of the South African Army in Angola had opened the way to the independence of Namibia

Missing
'Beeld'
journalist
is now
believed



Mr Nelis Greyling ...
mystery surrounds his
disappearance

to be in Mozambique

By Craig Kotze and Tim Cohen

A missing South African journalist, Nelis Greyling (21), is understood to be in Mozambique. He was on holiday in Swaziland when he disappeared.

Sources said last night that "a white South African journalist" arrived in Mozambique shortly after the New Year.

Greyling was a crime reporter with *Beeld* newspaper in Johannesburg.

It is not yet known if his disappearance has any political links.

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman told *The Star* last night "We are aware of the allegations surrounding his disappearance and are closely watching the matter."

He did not elaborate on the allegations referred to.

No comment could be obtained last night from Mozambican authorities.

SEARCH

Greyling was last seen in the Lomahashe area of Swaziland, which is near the Mozambique border.

A Swaziland spokesman confirmed last night that a search was under way for him.

Police found his car 30 km from the Lomahashe border post between Swaziland and Mozambique. It has been returned to Johannesburg.

The last that was seen of Greyling was when a Swazi man saw him disappear into thick bush. He had a rucksack on his back.

It seems Greyling, a BA graduate from Rand Afrikaans University, had no fixed touring plan when he left for Swaziland.

According to Phillip de Bruyn, news editor of *Beeld*, Greyling had been called up for military service from February 2, but had decided to do an honours degree instead.

He went on holiday on December 28.

De Bruyn said Greyling's grandmother had become seriously ill since he left and her condition had been worsening.

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Maputo out to lure foreign investors

DIANNA GAMES

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IN WHAT is seen as a major policy shift from its socialist stand, the Mozambique government has made sweeping tax concessions in a bid to lure foreign investors.

One of the inducements offered is exemption from tax for a period of between two and 10 years on the share of profits attributable to foreign investors and profits or dividends distributed to the foreign investor

The perk is one of many published in an investment guide which details big tax incentives for investors

It said laws, according to which foreign investors would have to operate, had already been approved and a special agency — the GPIE Office for Foreign Investment Promotion — set up to assist investors

The transfer of foreign currency abroad would be guaranteed for foreign investment ventures and provided the projects in question generated the necessary foreign exchange resources

Investment incentives

Transfer of profits and the repatriation of capital would be made in the currency of the original investment in the absence of any other agreement.

It said in the case of re-exportation of capital upon liquidation or disposal of a venture, the transfers would be timed to avoid disturbing the balance of payments.

Incentives for direct foreign investment include.

- Exemption from customs duty on equipment and material imported for pre-investment studies and project implementation, and raw materials required for the production of export goods,
- Tax exemption on salaries of staff recruited for such projects,
- Tax exemption on the proportion of the profit transferred to reserve,
- 300% deduction from taxable profits of reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out vocational programmes for Mozambican workers,
- Tax exemption on interest to a foreign investor or any party in respect of a loan made to an authorised foreign investment project

SA is still supporting MNR say refugees

Special Correspondent

218
Sidelan 26/1/89

MAPUTO — Four months after the meeting between the Mozambican and South African presidents, Joaquim Chissano and P W Botha, at which Botha pledged to end Pretoria's support for the MNR bandits, South Africa's Eastern Transvaal province remains a launching pad for the MNR.

This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the testimony of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from South Africa, where they had fled in early December after a bandit attack near the border.

One of these displaced Mozambicans, Eduardo Tivane, even spent some days in an MNR base somewhere near South Africa's Kruger National Park.

On December 4 an MNR gang attacked villages around Mapulanguene, a locality in the northwest of Maputo province, just 10 kilometres from the South African border. This Wednesday, at a centre for displaced people at Xipamanine, in Maputo, Aim heard the testimony of four of the 225 people who had fled from Mapulanguene on that day, leaving behind them homes set on fire by the MNR.

Fifty-year-old Gustavo Malhope, a farmer, said that the people fled towards the South African border post. "There were some black South African policemen there, and they opened the gate for us", he recalled.

The following day, said Mr Malhope, a

FOCUS

group of "Matsangas" (the popular name for the MNR in much of Mozambique) arrived on the Mozambican side of the border gate. "We want all those people to come and work at our bases", they told the South African policemen.

The refugees refused to go. Fearing that they would be handed over to the MNR, the Mozambicans fled into the bush on the South African side of the border. They were later rounded up by white South African soldiers who had arrived in two military trucks.

Mr Malhope said that conversation between the soldiers and the bandits at the border gate was overheard. The bandits

PRESIDENT Joaquim Chissano... Mozambique is still plagued by MNR bandits.

were told to come back the following day, and the fugitives would be handed over to them. The soldiers later told Mr Malhope the same thing.

"When the boer soldiers rounded us up, we told them that we didn't want to be governed by the Matsangas", he said. "We told them they should contact Ressano Garcia and arrange transport to take us there."

Detained

Ressano Garcia is the main border post on the Mozambican side. It is about 85 kilometres northwest of Maputo on the Maputo-South Africa railway. It is 100 kilometres south of Mapulanguene.

"Later seven trucks came and took us to Skukuza. There three men and a woman were separated from the rest of us."

Skukuza is inside the Kruger National Park, about 40 kilometres west of the Mozambican border. The four

they were going "into town" to buy clothes. During the journey the three South African soldiers accompanying them blindfolded the two men.

When the vehicle stopped, they were taken to "a big house" where the blindfolds were removed.

The two were separated, and Mr Tivane was interrogated by a white officer in uniform, carrying a pistol, and speaking fluent Portuguese. The interrogator quizzed Mr Tivane about the Mapulanguene defence system, and the roads in the area.

"You have studied, but in Mozambique you are suffering," the officer said. "We shall arrange work for you here. You're going to work with Renamo" (the Portuguese acronym for the MNR).

The man pointed to the window, showing Mr Tivane armed black men outside the building.

"The interrogator said they were Mozambicans," recalled Mr

The following day they came back. They showed me bank notes, meticals and rands. They said the money was for me if I would work with Renamo. I said I would rather die than join Renamo."

Mr Tivane was a prisoner for five days. "On the sixth day they blindfolded me again and took me to Ressano Garcia where I found the others who had fled from Mapulanguene."

Mr Tivane declared categorically "South Africa is still supporting the bandits. This centre near Skukuza is big. They have lots of armed black Mozambicans there, and also South African soldiers."

It appears that Mr Tivane was saved because the other Mozambicans demanded that those who had been separated at Skukuza be returned. When they arrived at the town of Nelspruit, said Mr Malhope, the Mozambicans spoke with black functionaries in a government office.

"There was a white civilian there. He gave orders to arrest us, but the black functionaries told him we were refugees. Then the white man spoke with us and we complained that four people had been separated from us at Skukuza."

Woman

Similar complaints were made at Ressano Garcia, and eventually the South Africans brought the Skukuza four to the border.

Aurelio Lhanguene, detained with Nelsa Mucavele at Skukuza, said that he had spoken with one of the black policemen who had been

separated at Skukuza at the border post near
were Eduardo Tivane, Mapulanguene
Aurelio Lhanguene, This South African
Armando Chivambo, said he had entered
Armando Chivambo and Mozambican territory
Nelsa Mucavele Mr after the Mozambican
Tivane, a clerk in the Air Force had bombed
Mapulanguene local an MNR base at
administration, says Mr Ngungue, South of
Chivambo spent two Mapulanguene, in
days in a Skukuza prison. November. He found
They were then put in that none of the bandits
an open truck and told had died in the attack

Tivane "They were wearing blue uniforms"
"I said I didn't want to work with Renamo, I only wanted to go home," he continued
"Another white man, who also spoke Portuguese, entered the room, and the two of them beat me up, punching and kicking me. Afterwards they took me to a cell."

Mr Tivane interrupted Mr Lhanguene to say this was hardly surprising, since everyone in Mapulanguene knew that when the bandits were attacked they fled over the border to a base inside South Africa
The policeman, said Mr Lhanguene, spoke of trade between South African soldiers and policemen and the bandits at Ngungue. Then said it was "very cheap" to buy things from the MNR. - Africa News Organisation

26/1/89
Sowetan
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speaking African nation

Off Times 25/1/61
Reporter to be released *218*

PRETORIA — A Beeld reporter being held in Mozambique, Mr Nels Greyling, was expected to be released soon, a Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Duke Kent-Brown, said yesterday

Rebels using telescopic ladders

8 Star 26/1/87
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels are using telescopic ladders, similar to those used by fire brigades, to sabotage transmission lines carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said a group of Mozambican miners returning from South Africa on December 19 was kidnapped by rebels and forced to carry some of the goods stolen by the rebels.

They were marched towards the South African border until they reached a pylon, where they watched

saboteurs at work.

The rebels were using a telescopic ladder like a bridge enabling them to avoid the mines planted around the foot of the pylon.

Explosives had been placed halfway up the pylon so that when detonated the pylon split in two.

AIM said that last year the power lines from Maputo to South Africa had been sabotaged five times. All these acts of sabotage had taken place after the September meeting between the presidents of Mozambique and South Africa.

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Refugees (218)

'bribed to join rebels'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A.J. Liebenberg, has promised to investigate accusations that South African officers have tried to recruit Mozambican refugees into the ranks of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, reports the local news agency, Amap

Speaking to journalists here after a meeting of the Joint Security Commission between Mozambique and South Africa, General Liebenberg said the question had been raised by the Mozambican delegation

"I have invited the Mozambican delegation to assist me," he said

General Liebenberg said "tremendous progress" had been made on establishing contact mechanisms between South African and Mozambican units in border regions.

"We have established means of communication whereby commanders in frontier areas can communicate, if necessary, on a daily basis"

The Mozambican delegation to the meeting was led by Lieutenant-General Tobias Dai

27/1/89

Argus

Transvaal 'launching pad ²¹⁸ for MNR'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Eastern Transvaal remains a launching pad for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, has claimed

The agency said this was "the only conclusion that can be drawn from the testimony of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from South Africa where they had fled in early December after a bandit attack"

Aim said one of those displaced Mozambicans, Mr Eduardo Tivane, had spent "some days in an MNR base somewhere near South Africa's Kruger National Park"

He and other refugees had fled to South Africa after rebels had attacked villages around the Mapulanguene area last month. The refugees had been allowed into South Africa at an unspecified border gate manned by black South African policemen.

Later they had been rounded up by soldiers and taken to Skukuza.

BLINDFOLDED

There Mr Tivane, a government clerk, and three other Mozambicans were separated from other refugees, blindfolded and taken in an open truck to a "big house" where they were interrogated by a white man in uniform carrying a pistol and speaking fluent Portuguese

Mr Tivane told the agency the man in uniform had told him he would now be working with the MNR. The man had pointed to the window showing Mr Tivane armed black men outside the building

"The interrogator said they were Mozambicans. They were wearing blue uniforms," Mr Tivane said

He added that because he had refused to join the MNR he had been beaten up by other men, one of whom also spoke fluent Portuguese

Six days later he was taken to the border post of Ressano Garcia and released with the other refugees

2 hurt in plane crash

HARRISMITH — Two people were injured when a light aircraft plunged to the ground shortly after take-off here.

Missing SA
reporter in
Maputo jail

Argus

27/1/89
The Argus

218

Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG
Missing Johannesburg
journalist Mr Nelis
Greyling, 21, is being
held by Mozambican au-
thorities in a Maputo
jail but is expected to be
released soon, the South
African Department of
Foreign Affairs said

Mr Greyling went
missing while apparent-
ly on holiday in Swazi-
land. He is a crime re-
porter for the Afrikaans
newspaper, Beeld.

It is understood he
will be handed over to
the South African Trade
Mission in Maputo
"within the next few
days"

Missing journalist held in Maputo jail

Star 27/1/89

218

By Craig Kotze

Missing Johannesburg journalist Nelis Greyling (21) is being held by Mozambican authorities in a Maputo jail but is expected to be released soon, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Greyling, who went missing while apparently on holiday in Swaziland, entered Mozambique early in January. He is a crime reporter on the Afrikaans newspaper, *Beeld*.

It is understood he will be handed over to the SA Trade Mission in Maputo "within the next few days" and then be returned to South Africa.

It is not yet known how he got into Mozambique and under what circumstances, but it is believed he is being held on the grounds that he did not have a legal entry visa.

The Star reported on Monday that he had arrived in Mozambique early in January.

According to Mr Davis Laubscher, the South African Trade Representative in Maputo, it was known that Greyling was there but this had not yet been confirmed officially by the

Mozambican Government.

"As far as I know Mr Greyling is well. We should be hearing about him in the next few days," he said.

Swazi police found Greyling's abandoned car 30 km from the Lomahashe border post between Swaziland and Mozambique.

The last that was seen of him was when a Swazi man saw him disappear into thick bush. He had a rucksack on his back.

Greyling, who is a BA graduate from Rand Afrikaans University, apparently had no fixed touring plan when he left for Swaziland.

According to Mr Phillip de Bruyn, news editor of *Beeld*, Greyling had been called up for military service from February '2 but had decided to do an honours degree instead. Greyling has not yet undergone his national service.

He left on holiday on December 28.

According to Mr de Bruyn, the missing journalist's grandmother has become seriously ill since he left.

BISHOPS CALL FOR HUMANE REFUGEE APPROACH

PRETORIA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) called on the SA and Mozambican governments yesterday to remove land mines, booby traps and other devices that killed and maimed Mozambican refugees

In a report tabled at the SACBC plenary session here, the bishops called for electric fences to be switched off and for a more humane form of border control. They also wanted "hunting squads" disbanded.

The report said judicial action should be initiated against cases of bribery, rape and intimidation.

Between 1985 and 1987 the stream

GERALD REILLY

of refugees became a flood. The SA government continued to deport refugees at a rate of about 2 500 a month, it said.

"The tragedy in Mozambique has produced more than 500 000 refugees and displaced a further 1,8-million within the country," the report said.

The report claimed harassment of refugees by troops, police, electric fences and land mines, while those employed on white SA farms were exploited.

Refugees had to survive the

"frightful escape route through minefields within their own country and SA's electrical barbed-wire fences." The fences alone claimed as many as 20 lives a month.

An SADF spokesman said the electric fence on the border with Mozambique was not directed at law-abiding people who could enter SA through recognised border posts, but at terrorists who infiltrated SA to kill and maim civilians.

The SADF had not laid land mines on the SA side of the border. The only mines in the area were laid by Mozambique on its side of the border, he said.

Call for patience

MAPUTO — It would be some time before all Mozambicans could eat and dress well, President Joaquim Chissano said over the weekend.

But what is good now is that we can move ahead at a faster pace, even if we cannot yet run," he said. (218)

The president called on Mozambicans to be patient and to eliminate their problems through their own work.

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Refugees flood into SA

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) has called on the South African and Mozambican governments to remove land mines, booby traps and other devices that kill and maim Mozambican refugees.

A report tabled at the SACBC conference yesterday says judicial action should be initiated against reported cases of bribery, rape and intimidation of refugees.

Between 1985 and 1987 the steady stream of refugees had become a flood. However, the SA government continued to deport them at a rate of

CMV 31/11/89 218.
Statistics were not easy to establish because refugees were "hidden" among the local population for fear of arrest and deportation by the SA authorities.

Church workers, however, put the figure at between 100 000 and 150 000, while a world refugee survey estimates the total at 175 000, the reports says.

"The tragedy in Mozambique has produced more than 500 000 refugees and displaced a further 1,8m within the country."

Most were rural Mozambicans fleeing the atrocities committed by Renamo

31/1/89

Package tours to Mozambique in sight

The Star's Africa News Service

South African Airways is looking into the possibility of organising package tourist tours to Mozambique

However, an SAA spokesman said the standards of hotel accommodation would have to be raised before package tours can go ahead.

The airline's marketing manager, Mr F Dippenaar, visited Maputo and Inhaca island late last year to assess the possibility of package tours.

POTENTIAL IS HIGH

"There is a lot of potential in Maputo and Inhaca but we found that the Mozambicans will have to raise the standards of the hotels before package tours can be sold," the spokesman said.

Hotel buildings in Maputo and on Inhaca island were in poor state, the official confirmed.

A South African-based company is selling package tours to Margarupe in the Bazuroto archipelago north of Maputo

The tours have been in operation for a few months but accommodate only a few people at a time

Star 2/1/89

Milange slowly ^(2/8) returning to normal

MILANGE (Mozambique)

— Nearly three years ago, 60 000 people lived in this northern town made prosperous by a large tea estate and enlivened by a nightclub and shops

Today, only 5 000 remain, the rest having fled to safety in neighbouring Malawi. The nightclub and shops have been gutted, the tea estate razed. Grass pokes through potholes in the wide avenues

The destruction was wrought by MNR guerillas fighting to overthrow the Mozambique government. They occupied Milange from September 1986 until a government offensive ousted them last June

Now government troops keep a watchful eye for rebel attacks while they supervise reconstruction of the town in Mozambique's fertile Zambezia Province, just 3 km from the border with Malawi

But the work is slow. The rebels control much of the bush, isolating Milange and leaving it dependent on international aid brought in from Malawi. A government poster pasted on the wall of Milange's rundown, vacant hotel vows "We will liquidate the armed bandits and construct freedom and progress"

A school and clinic have been rebuilt, but there are only three teachers for 1 500 children and one medical assistant with scarcely any drugs to combat malaria, diarrhoea and bilharzia, the region's most deadly diseases

The UN High Commission for Refugees is distributing cassava, groundnut and maize seeds to help encourage Mozambican refugees in Malawi to return to their abandoned homes

Little effort has been made so far to rebuild Milange's derelict town centre. Instead, people have built grass huts on the edge of their fields around the town

A bulldozer, loaned by aid donors, is clearing an airstrip for light planes bringing relief supplies

An estimated 640 000 Mozambicans have fled into Malawi in recent years because of food shortages and the war between the government and the MNR

The refugees in Malawi are among 1.2 million Mozambicans who have fled to neighbouring countries. But aid officials say those in Malawi are slowly starting to return home, with 500 leaving in December, many bound for Milange

One recently returned refugee said he went to Malawi when he heard the rebels were coming

"Those who stayed were beaten, and the women — young or old — were raped," said a father of five. "I have come home because I feel safe with the Frelimo (government) soldiers and I want to plant my fields"

French-trained troops will protect key Nacala rail line

Star 6/2/89

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LUANDA — Repairs to a key southern African rail route, halted for almost a year by rebel attacks, will resume soon and French-trained troops will protect it, Mozambican Transport Minister Mr Armando Guebuza said last week.

Mr Guebuza said France would train several hundred Mozambican troops to protect the repair works on the Nacala line, northern Mozambique.

"Work will resume soon," said Mr Guebuza, in Angola for the annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). "The French are training a small unit of several hundred to protect the line."

He gave no exact date for the resumption of repairs or a target date for the line to be reopened to traffic.

The Nacala line, the main route to the sea for landlocked Malawi, has been closed since 1984 be-

cause of sabotage attacks by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

A seven-year repair programme began in 1983, funded largely by France, Portugal, Canada and the European Community.

But work was stopped on the central section of the line between Nampula and Cuamba in May last year because of increasing MNR attacks.

This has forced Malawi to re-route most of its trade through South African ports.

Mr Guebuza said Mozambique's Limpopo rail line between Zimbabwe and Maputo would reopen to commercial traffic in the first half of this year.

He said Mozambican troops, including several hundred men trained by Britain, would guard the line from MNR attack, with help from Zimbabwean forces if necessary — Sapa-Reuter

Journalist fled to 'avoid army'

MAPUTO — A South African journalist who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of last year, Nels Greyling, says he left South Africa to avoid military service.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr Greyling said he was opposed to both apartheid and capitalism.

Greyling said he had applied for Mozambican citizenship. Should this be refused, he asked not to be deported to South Africa.

He said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27 and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle and then crossed into Mozambique — The Star's Africa News Service.

Nels Greyling, now in Mozambique.

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**38 killed in two
MNR attacks**

MAPUTO — At least 38 people were killed in two different attacks by Mozambican anti-government rebels in the last five days

Radio Mozambique said 27 people had been killed when rebels attacked the sugar centre of Maragra — The Star's Africa News Service

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EXILED BEELD REPORTER TELLS STORY OF DOUBLE LIFE

BEELD crime reporter Nelis Greyling, 21, yesterday told a Press conference in Maputo he had lived a "double life" in order to hide his true feelings about the political situation in SA.

The Mozambique news agency Aim reported yesterday Greyling had applied for Mozambican citizenship because he was opposed to apartheid and capitalism and wanted to live in a socialist country.

Greyling, who was to have begun national service this week, also said he did not want to serve in the army. Greyling disappeared on December

MANDY JEAN WOODS

28. His car was found abandoned on New Year's Day in the Swaziland bush. He was later reported to have turned up in Mozambique.

Greyling said "being a reporter on a NP-supporting newspaper with constant contact with police" was "very difficult" and he could not reveal his true feelings.

He said he had thought a lot about his defection and had taken a long time to make the decision. He said he had not tried to contact his family

since he had left SA.

Greyling is living in a house in Maputo guarded by the security ministry.

Mozambique authorities had not yet commented on Greyling's statement, Aim said.

A SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night SA had requested — but was never granted — access to Greyling since his arrival in Maputo. "The Press conference was convened without our knowledge and he is now subject to the Mozambican authorities and their regulations" (218)

Beeld reporter against apartheid

Sowetan 7/2/89

218

MAPUTO — A South African journalist who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of 1988 told a press conference in Maputo yesterday that he has applied for Mozambican citizenship.

The journalist, 21-year-old Nelis Greyling, said that he had worked for two years on the Afrikaans daily paper *Beeld*, and that for 18 months he had been a crime reporter on this paper. He said he had a Bachelors Degree in

Philosophy and Administration of Development from the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg

Mr Greyling said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27, and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle, and then crossed into Mozambique on foot through the bush

He said he had left South Africa just before he was due to be called up

to the apartheid army for his two-year compulsory military service

Greyling said he was opposed to both apartheid and to capitalism. He described the South African aggression against Angola as "both a war to protect apartheid, and a war against socialism in Angola"

Questioned about the restrictions he had faced as a *Beeld*-reporter, Greyling replied "You ask if there was anything I couldn't write about It

would be better to ask if there was anything I could write about. Any unrest, anything happening in the townships linked to implementing apartheid — you can't write about it until the police give an official statement, and then it's only the bare bones and often not true".

He said he had been well-treated since his arrival in Boane, and denied suggestions that he might have been tortured by the Mozambican authorities. AMO.

CAPE TIMES 7/2/87
**Rebels massacre
38 in Mozambique**

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels massacred at least 38 people, wounded a further 16 and kidnapped 40 others in two weekend attacks, officials said yesterday.

Eleven people died in an attack on a passenger train by rebels on Sunday, the Mozambique news agency AIM reported.

At least 16 people were wounded in the attack at Movene, 15km east of Ressano Garcia near the SA border. The train had been running from Ressano Garcia to Maputo.

The news agency AIM quoted one survivor as saying that rebels opened fire with bazookas and light arms. The passengers were mostly women, children and some Mozambican miners from South Africa.

Rebels killed at least 27 people in an earlier attack on Friday on a sugar-producing centre at Maragra, 80km north of Maputo, and abducted 40 people in the raid, AIM said.

Radio Mozambique said government forces killed four rebels in follow-up skirmishes.

A report commissioned by the US State Department last year accused Renamo of murdering some 100 000 Mozambicans since 1984. SA has denied supporting the rebel movement — UPI

State of Emergency Centre

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218

I left SA to avoid call-up, says journalist

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — South African journalist Mr Nelis Greyling, who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of last year, says he left South Africa to avoid military service and for ideological reasons

Speaking at a Press conference here, Mr Greyling said he was opposed to both apartheid and capitalism.

He described the South African military intervention in Angola as "both a war to protect apartheid and a war against socialism in Angola".

AKGWS 7/2/89
He said he left South Africa just before he was due to be called up to the army for his two-year compulsory military service.

He said he had applied for Mozambican citizenship. Should this be refused he would ask not to be deported to South Africa but to be allowed to move to a third country

Mr Greyling said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27 and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle

and then crossed into Mozambique on foot through the bush

He had spent four nights in the bush, avoiding open spaces and moving slowly towards Maputo with the aid of maps and a compass

He had left the bush somewhere near the town of Boane, 30km west of Maputo, where officials had taken him to a police station

He said he had made no attempt to contact his family in Johannesburg

Journalist fled from military service

MAPUTO — A journalist with Beeld newspaper fled to Mozambique to avoid compulsory military service.

Mr Nelis Greyling, 21, told a news conference he had applied for Mozambican citizenship.

He said he did not want to perform military service for personal reasons.

Mr Greyling said that if his application was rejected, he would

ask to be sent to a third country rather than return to South Africa.

South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department confirmed on January 26 that Mr Greyling, crime reporter for the Afrikaans daily newspaper Beeld, who had been reported missing in early January, was in custody of Mozambican authorities in Maputo. No further details were released as

the time Beeld said last month that Mr Greyling had been called up for military service starting on February 2 and had hoped to defer the service to study for a graduate degree.

He left Johannesburg in late December, and his car later was found in Swaziland about 30 kilometres from the Mozambican border — Sapa-AP

MIKE ROBERTSON

Pik peace plan for Mozambique

CAPE TOWN — SA had suggested a peace-process for Mozambique similar to that in Angola and Namibia, Foreign Minister, Pik Botha said yesterday

Botha told foreign correspondents that in December he had written to the then US Secretary of State George Schultz offering SA's help in launching a peace initiative, similar to that which succeeded in Angola/Nambia, to end the Mozambican war

Foreign Affairs officials are convinced that by working together with the US and USSR they can bring an end to the civil war,

Reuter reports that Botha said yesterday he had not had any feedback from the Bush administration about his idea

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports from Harare that Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark last night brusquely rebuffed Botha's personal appeal to him for new peace initiatives, saying it had not influenced the Commonwealth Special Committee on Southern Africa currently meeting in the Zimbabwean capital

● See Page 5

28
Star 10/2/89

Mozambican peace initiative a tough task



President Joachim Chissano
'We will not talk to murderers'

What was accomplished last year in the negotiations brokered by the United States was agreement on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and on the implementation of the independence process in Namibia

There has been no reconciliation between the MPLA government and the Unita rebels in Angola which could be used as an example for a reconciliation in Mozambique between the Frelimo government and the MNR rebels

Unlike the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Unita has longstanding and respectable credentials as a liberation movement as well as clear policies and a strong leadership

The Mozambican rebel group, on the other hand, has shady origins, a little-known leader and vague policies and objectives. It has in addition been accused of widespread and ferocious atrocities

Pressure

It is therefore unclear what role Mr Botha envisages for the United States in Mozambique

The Frelimo government will, however, come under increasing pressure this year to reach a settlement with the MNR, but indications are that for the moment no negotiations are in sight

There has been no comment from the Mozambican authorities on Mr Botha's statement, but it is unlikely that the Frelimo authorities will at this stage agree to any direct negotiations with the MNR

"We will not talk to murderers," President Joaquim Chissano of Mo-

BY JOAO SANTA RITA,
The Star's Africa News Service

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's proposal for the US to mediate in the conflict in Mozambique as it did in the Angola Namibia dispute is puzzling in at least one major respect — there is no clear parallel between the situation in Mozambique and that in Angola

zambique said late last year

Last month, he told foreign diplomats in Maputo that his government expected South Africa to accept its historic responsibility by helping dismantle the MNR rebel operation, but reiterated his stance that there could be no negotiations with the MNR

There are, however, signs that the Mozambican government is having to adopt a more flexible attitude towards a negotiated settlement of the war

The authorities have confirmed that they supported the formation of a contact group made up of representatives from the Mozambican churches who are talking to the MNR about ways to end the war

However, the Minister of Justice, Mr Ali Dauto, said the church group's objective was only to explain to the MNR the terms of the amnesty which President Chissano extended for another year in December

It was nevertheless the first time that the Mozambican government had admitted the possibility of indirect contacts with the MNR

Pressure for the Mozambican government to come to some sort of accommodation is also coming from Mozambique's allies

In November, Tanzania withdrew its army contingent from Mozambique, saying the soldiers had accomplished their mission

However, some diplomats said Tanzania could no longer afford the costs of keeping thousands of men in Mozambique and other reports said the Tanzanian government had been infuriated by President Chissano's decision to meet President Botha and to reactivate the Nkomati Accord

In November, the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Nikolay Dybenko, caused shock waves in the Maputo diplomatic community when he said that the Soviet government was not going to increase its military aid to Maputo

Troops

At the same time, Zimbabwe, which has thousands of troops in Mozambique, is coming under increasing pressure as the MNR extends its areas of operations to the Zimbabwean border regions

The Zimbabwe government says, however, it has no intention of leaving Mozambique. But sources in Harare said last month that pressures on the Mozambican government to seek a peace agreement were likely to increase this year. The situation in certain areas of Mozambique was, in fact, deteriorating

The Frelimo leadership appears to be united and President Chissano is firmly in control

There have been no changes in the Frelimo Party hierarchy since President Chissano succeeded President Samora Machel more than two years ago and although a party congress later this year is expected to introduce formal changes in the party's ideological and economic policies, no leadership changes are expected

the small society

by Brickman

THE ONLY THING YOU CAN SAY FOR THE RAISE I GOT...

IS IT'LL HELP KEEP DOWN INFLATION.



BRICKMAN-Yates

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MOZAMBIQUE SEEKS SA CO-OPERATION — CHISSANO

MAPUTO — Contacts between Mozambique and SA were aimed at the "complete implementation of the Nkomati accord", Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday at a banquet in honour of visiting Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

This referred to the non-aggression agreement between SA and Mozambique, signed in March 1984.

"We are trying to put into practice a policy of good neighbourliness, of peaceful resolution of conflicts and regional co-operation,"

said Chissano.

However, apartheid continued to prejudice the development of SA's neighbours and Mozambique supported efforts to eradicate it.

Chissano pointed out that Mozambique remained a target of "the war of regional destabilisation waged from outside through the bandit gangs who sow death, terror and suffering in our country".

He called on Italy and the international community to support the efforts of the Mozambican authorities to end the banditry affecting

the country.

He praised the attitude taken by Italy, in particular, towards Mozambique's foreign debt.

In early 1988 Mozambique's debt to Italy, amounting to about \$100m, was rescheduled for the second time. The entire debt was renegotiated as aid credits, and a 15-year repayment term was agreed.

Italy was the first Western creditor to agree to slash interest rates. Mozambique's debt to Italy now carried an interest rate of a mere 1,5%, he said. — ANO.

Botha talks peace with Chissano

Political Staff

FOREIGN MINISTER Mr P. Botha had talks with Mozambican leader President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo yesterday about his proposal for a new peace initiative in the strife-torn country.

A spokesman said Mr Botha had explained to President Chissano what South Africa had in

ONE TIMES 11/2/89
mind with the peace initiative. "The two governments agree that the situations in Angola and Mozambique are completely different, and that there is no role for a third party as a go-between,"

"South Africa and Mozambique agree that if the US or any other country wants to play a constructive role in ending the conflict,

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they will be welcome to discuss this with the two governments.

"The governments of Mozambique and South Africa will also inform the US about the talks."

It is also thought that Mr Botha discussed the possibility of President Chissano visiting SA. He accepted an invitation to do so from President Botha last year.

Pik, Chissano in talks on new peace initiative

Star

11/2/89

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

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AN Angolan-style peace initiative to end the Mozambique war could be under way after Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's visit to Maputo yesterday for talks with President Joaquim Chissano

Mr Chissano agreed to Mr Botha's proposal that America could play a role in ending the conflict between the Frelimo Government and MNR rebels

The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said in a statement last night that Mr Botha and Mr Chissano had agreed that the Angolan and Mozambican situations were completely different.

Because both the South African and Mozambique governments agreed on the need to end the conflict there was no need for a third country to play a go-between role

However if America "or other countries" wished to play a "constructive role" in ending the conflict they were welcome to discuss this with the two governments.

DFA sources said last night the Mozambique response should be interpreted as positive to Mr Botha's proposal

Though the Soviet Union was not explicitly mentioned in the statement, the reference to "other countries" had left the way open for its involvement

Mr Botha said at a news briefing in Cape Town this week he had written to the US government offering South Africa's help in ending the Mozambique war

Political Staff

AN Angolan-style peace initiative to end the Mozambique war appears to be under way after Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's surprise visit to Maputo for talks with President Joaquim Chissano

With the peace process now well under way in the Angolan-Namibian region, Mr Botha has turned his diplomatic attention to Mozambique and the devastating war between the Frelimo government and the rebel Renamo forces

Mr Botha, who mooted a new initiative in Mozambique at a press conference this week, spent yesterday in Mozambique discussing possible solutions with Mr Chissano

Mr Chissano agreed to Mr Botha's proposal that America could play a role in ending the conflict between the Frelimo government and MNR rebels

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement Mr Botha and Mr Chissano had agreed that the Angolan and Mozambican situations were completely different

Because both the South African and Mozambique governments agreed on the need to end the conflict, there was no need for a third country to play a go-between role.

"Constructive role"

But if the US "or other countries" wished to play a "constructive role" in ending the conflict they were welcome to discuss this with the two governments.

Foreign Affairs sources said the Mozambique response to Mr Botha's proposal should be interpreted as positive

Though the Soviet Union was not explicitly mentioned in the statement, the reference to "other countries" had left the way open for its involvement

It is understood South Africa is offering to use what limited influence she still has to bring pressure to bear on Renamo with a ceasefire being the first objective

South Africa feels if a ceasefire can be achieved at least in

the southern region of Mozambique, a start could be made in getting the country back on its feet — which in turn would encourage the peace process

Earlier this week Mr Botha said at a news briefing in Cape Town he had written to the US government offering South Africa's help in ending the war in Mozambique

American advantage

He said his proposal was based on two assumptions that it was acceptable to Mozambique, and that the Soviet Union would play the same constructive role it had played in Angola/Namibia

The US government immediately responded by saying it was prepared to play a mediating role — if Mozambique invited it to

Observers believe the advantage for the US of involvement in another peace initiative, is that it will help justify the policy of "constructive engagement" which the Bush administration is likely to follow, by demonstrating the positive effects of co-operation

Pik visits Maputo in new bid to end Renamo war

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11/2/89

Chissano

**reaffirms
peace quest**

The Star's Africa News
218 Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said his country supports all efforts aimed at bringing peace to the world, particularly in southern Africa.

Mr Chissano was speaking in Maputo at the weekend

He received the letters of accreditation of the East German ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Gunter Erisch

His statement came two days after he held a meeting with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha during which peace initiatives for Mozambique were discussed



MNR ruled out of peace talks

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said his country supports all efforts aimed at bringing peace to the world, particularly in Southern Africa

But he yesterday once again ruled out the possibility of negotiations between his Frelimo government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement

Mr Chissano was speaking here during the weekend at a ceremony in which he received the letters of accreditation of the new East German

ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Gunter Frisch

Meanwhile, at least 10 people died and nine were wounded when rebels attacked a truck in Maputo province on Friday

The truck was traveling from Catuane, near the border with Natal, and was ambushed about 160 kilometres south of the capital

Mr Alfredo Uachisso, who survived the attack, said the rebels had opened fire with a bazooka against the truck which was carrying 25 people

Renamo rejects peacemaking role for S Africa

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebels have rejected a mediating role for South Africa in ending their 12-year conflict with the Maputo government

In a statement distributed in Lisbon yesterday their leader said "Renamo welcomes and will always welcome any initiative which seeks to end the civil war in Mozambique, but it refuses South African mediation"

The statement was issued in the name of Alfonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader. It followed South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's approaches to Washington and Maputo to help to achieve a negotiated settlement for the war, which has cost at least 100 000 civilian lives

The decision to reject a South African role, the statement said, was taken by Dhlakama and Renamo's National Council after Mr Botha's meeting with President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on Friday

"Peace in Mozambique depends only and exclusively on mutual understanding and comprehension between Renamo and Frelimo," said the statement. It added that the conflict was "completely different" from that in Angola.

LOGISTICAL AID

South Africa was not the party "most indicated" to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria's military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo's insistence that peace depended "solely on South Africa" and "systematic accusations" from both governments that Renamo was "alone responsible for the violence and civil war"

● Renamo rebels used rubber dinghies to attack an island in the Incomati river 80km north of Maputo, the Argus Africa News Service reported

The Maputo daily newspaper Noticias said two people were killed when rebels attacked Josina Machel island in Manhica district, north of Maputo. Josina Machel island is surrounded by the Incomati, Incoluana and Nwatsecula rivers

Two shops on the island were looted and destroyed by the rebels, the newspaper said.

One of the people killed was identified as a militiaman who, according to Noticias, fought until he ran out of ammunition

MNR says 'no' to SA as a mediator

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) has rejected any mediating role for South Africa in ending the bloody 12-year-old conflict between it and the Maputo government

In a statement distributed in Lisbon yesterday, it said "(MNR) welcomes and will always welcome any initiative which seeks to end the civil war in Mozambique, but it refuses South African mediation"

The statement was issued in the name of Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader

It followed South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's recent approaches to Washington and Maputo to help achieve a negotiated set-

tlement for the war

The decision to reject any South African mediating role, the statement said, was taken after Mr Botha's meeting with President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on Friday

"Peace in Mozambique depends only and exclusively on mutual understanding and comprehension between Renamo and Frelimo," said the statement

South Africa was not the party "most indicated" to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria's military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo's insistence that peace depended "solely on South Africa", and "systematic accusations" from both governments that the MNR was "alone responsible for the violence and civil war"

Cahora Bassa^{2/8} power talks end

MAPUTO — Delegations from South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal yesterday ended two days of talks in Maputo on the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

A statement said the delegations had reviewed "certain tasks to which attention would have to be given" but gave no other details.

The South African delegation to the talks was led by Mr Ian McCrae, Eskom's managing director. — The Star's Africa News Service

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Help needed for 4,6-m

MAPUTO — The number of Mozambicans in need of foreign aid was now 4,6 million, Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso said here yesterday.

He told international donor community representatives that 1,7 million were displaced inside the country and a further 2,9 million, though not displaced, were affected by the emergency situation and unable to produce enough for their own subsistence.

Not included in the figures are about one million Mozambicans who have fled across the border to neighbouring countries. — The Star's Africa News Service.

ALTHOUGH "peace in the east" has become the latest catchline in Foreign Minister Pik Botha's diplomatic repertoire, most Mozambicans remain unconvinced that it will bring an end to the war that has ravaged their country.

This week Botha told foreign correspondents he had asked the United States late last year to broker a peace agreement similar to the one that ended the war in Angola and brought Namibia to the verge of independence.

"The idea," said the foreign minister "is that if we could have done it in respect of a very difficult area in the west, why can't we do it in the east?" The US State Department was quick to off the mark with an enthusiastic response. "If (Mozambique) were to ask us to play a role in this regard, we would be prepared to give thoughtful consideration to exactly how we could be of assistance," said representative Charles Redman.

The government of Mozambique, however, was more wary. A representative told the news agency, Aim, that before responding to Botha's offer they needed the exact content of his proposals and wanted them delivered through appropriate channels.

Botha's immediate aim in making the peace offer was clearly rebut to

claims at the Harare conference that Pretoria is still waging a covert war in Mozambique. At the same briefing he made public a letter to the chairman of the Commonwealth meeting, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, which offers South African support for creating peace in the region and points to economic assistance Pretoria is giving Mozambique. The point was repeated in a *Network* programme aired on SABC-TV News this week.

But South Africa's twitchy response to the Commonwealth conference is clearly linked to deep-seated problems in its economy that are pushing it along the path to peace in Mozambique.

Since September last year South

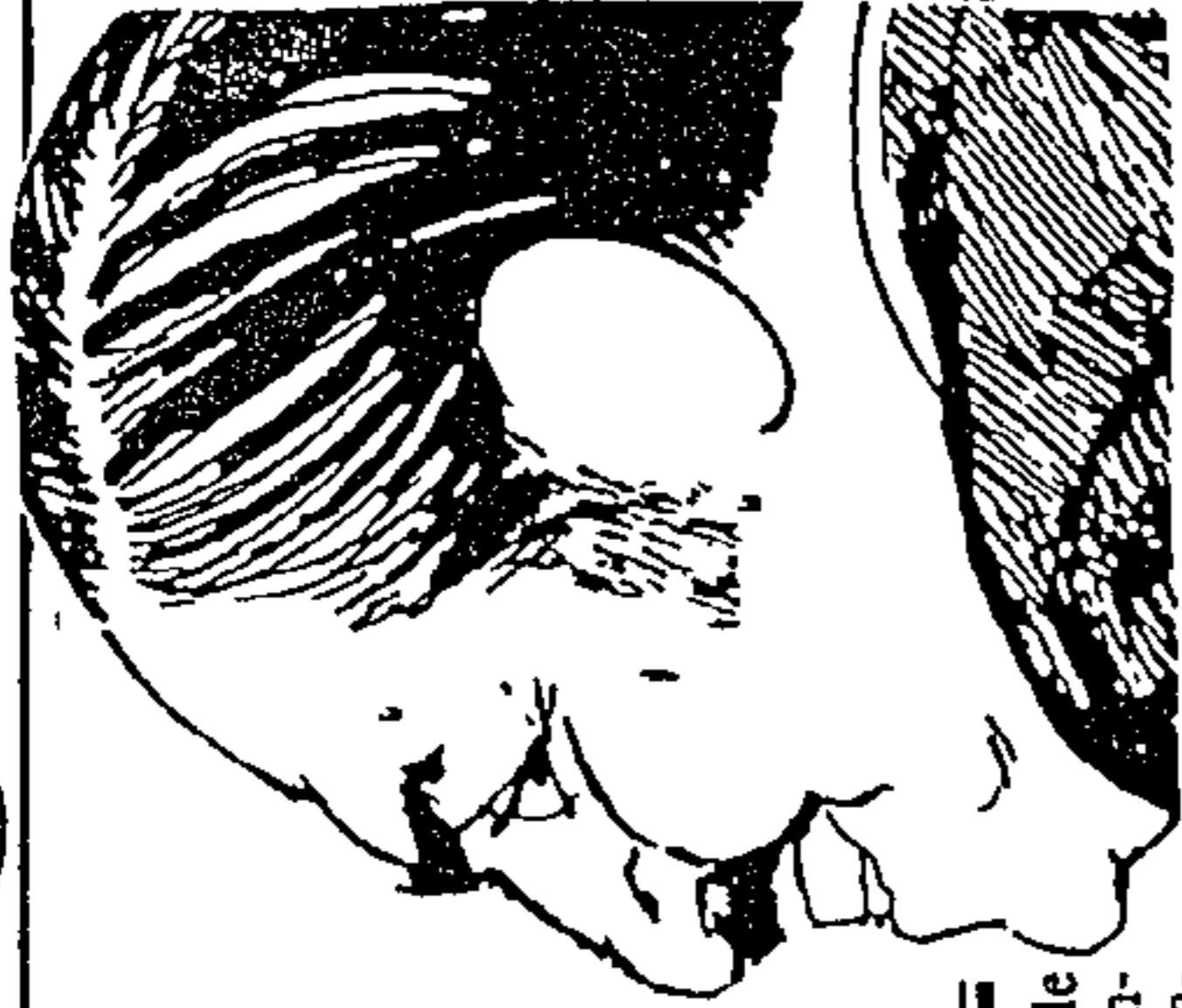
Africa has revived a series of trade and labour agreements with Mozambique. Many South African corporations have also recently shown an interest in investing in Mozambique. Mineowners, industrialists and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal district of South Africa are eyeing Maputo as a natural export outlet.

The renaissance in economic activity between Mozambique and South Africa was stressed in the *Network* programme — which acknowledged sanctions have ended any hopes of competing on the markets of the developed world and had forced South African industrialists to expand exports to the African hinterland.

Another crucial factor in Pretoria's

Triumphant Pik gazes east, but Maputo remains suspicious

The US responded enthusiastically to the Pik Botha suggestion for 'peace in the east' but the frontline states remain unimpressed. By EDDIE KOCH



increasing use of diplomacy in the east appears to be the crisis it faces in repaying its foreign loans.

In October last year P.W. Botha announced, after a visit to Swiss bankers aimed at rolling over some of South Africa's R22-billion foreign debt, he had told the bankers of the role South Africa could play in developing the sub-region.

Pik Botha's peace offer was obviously a continuation of these attempts to solve domestic economic problems by portraying South Africa as a force for development rather than destabilisation.

But Mozambique's suspicious

response — and that of other cynics — was clearly shaped by the fact that an escalation in the war by Renamo has accompanied Pretoria's recent diplomatic and economic overtures.

Just days before Botha's statement the rebels massacred 27 civilians on a sugar complex north of Maputo. Renamo followed with a weekend rocket attack on a passenger train travelling between Komatipoort and Maputo which left 11 people dead.

Attacks have been stepped up since September and have apparently been aimed at sabotaging the growing economic links between the two countries. These led Mozambique to claim last month that the Eastern Transvaal was being used as the springboard for a new form of covert aid to the rebels.

An SADF representative stridently refuted the allegations and insisted that South Africa has stopped all aid to Renamo since 1984. He added the Mozambican government had not made any complaints about violations of the Nkomati Accord through the joint security commission.

Whoever is to blame for Renamo's recent attacks it is clear these must be stopped before Mozambicans will believe "peace in the east" can be transformed from an epigram into reality.

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Varsities get more donations

Star 17/2/87
By Helen Grange

The private sector has reacted to the Government cutting subsidies to universities by increasing its donations.

The University of the Witwatersrand received R24 million in donations last year — a 25 percent increase on the previous year's figure.

This helps to compensate for last year's R50 million budget loss caused by the 30 percent cut in Government subsidies

Mr Richard Anderson, director of the University Foundation, said this week that most donations were restricted to bursaries, supplementing academic salaries and research projects.

Maputo's 218 R900-m plea

MAPUTO — Mozambique has issued a worldwide appeal for \$382 million (about R900 million) to feed the third of its population depending on foreign emergency relief.

The Minister of Co-operation, Mr Jacinto Veloso, told foreign aid agency officials on Wednesday that he estimated 4,6 million people needed aid. Star 17/2/87

Of these, 1,7 million had fled their homes and 2,9 million were unable to feed themselves.

Speaking to a Socialist International conference in Harare, President Joaquim Chissano said Mozambique was suffering a form of genocide at the hands of the rebel MNR movement. — Sapa-
Reuter.

'Maputo 28' prepared to study SA suggestion'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Mozambique was prepared to study the South African suggestion that the US should mediate in an attempt to end the conflict between the Frelimo government and MNR rebels, President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday

"I don't know yet how far the South Africans want to go when they say they want to end the conflict. We will have to study the issue and seek more information from SA and from the other countries," he said after a meeting in Harare of the Socialist International and Frontline states

DIALOGUE

Mr Chissano said the issue of dialogue had been raised by several countries

But before dialogue took place there should be clear signs of the intention to end the conflict, he said

● At least 18 people died and a further 23 were wounded when MNR rebels attacked the town of Manjacaze, in the southern province of Gaza, authorities in Maputo reported

Maputo's 218

R900-m plea

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Reuter

Renamo rejects SA's role to end bloody war

Sowetan 15/2/87

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LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, has rejected any mediating role for South Africa in ending the bloody 12-year-old conflict between itself and the Maputo government.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon this week, it said "Renamo welcomes and will always welcome any initiative which seeks to end the civil war in Mozambique, but it refuses South African mediation."

Cost

The statement was issued in the name of Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader. It followed South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's recent approaches to Washington and Maputo to help achieve a negotiated settlement for the war which has cost at least 100 000 civilian lives.

The decision to reject any South African mediating role, the

statement said, was taken by Mr Dhlakama and the MNR's "National Council" after Mr Botha's meeting with President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo at the weekend.

"Peace in Mozambique depends only and exclusively on mutual comprehension between Renamo and Frelimo," said the statement. It added that the conflict

was "completely different" from that in Angola.

South Africa was not the party "most indicated" to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria's military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo's insistence that peace depended "solely on South Africa," and "systematic accusations" from both governments that the MNR was "alone responsible for the violence and civil war."



man was critically in-
Killarney. Here he is
in the pits.

Lovingly remembered by
Clare, Michael, Lynette and
their families

Train ambushed

MAPUTO. ²⁷⁸ ~~20/2/89~~ ^{20/2/89} Eight
people died and 50 were
wounded when Renamo
rebels ambushed a pas-
senger train travelling
from the South African
border, the Mozambican
news agency reported at
the weekend.

The attack took place
on Friday at Movene,
about 55km north-west
of Maputo. — Sapa-AP

thelezi warns

Zimbabwe softening on talks with MNR

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — After President Chissano's visit to Zimbabwe last week for a meeting of frontline states and the Socialist International, there are signs of a softening on Zimbabwe's part to the prospect of negotiations with the MNR.

There has been no official reaction to President Chissano's remark that he was prepared to study the South African suggestion for international mediation in the conflict.

But the Herald newspaper — which often reflects government thinking, especially on foreign affairs — said moves to end the conflict appeared to be gaining momentum.

CAUTION

President Chissano was rightly viewing developments with caution, said the paper, and the question was whether Pretoria could be trusted.

But the editorial did not condemn suggestions for negotiation.

It said, however, that a vital link was the need for South Africa to give a clear sign that it was going to end apartheid.

This was necessary, for the MNR and destabilisation were all about apartheid.

"Any negotiated settlement, even with one brokered by the big powers, will have as much chance of working as Nkomati unless South Africa abandons apartheid," said the Herald.

- Zimbabwe has about 12 000 troops stationed in Mozambique guarding transport routes and fighting the MNR

Economy benefits from easing in tensions

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3/10/89 20/2/89

Things looking a little brighter in Mozambique

THERE are signs of an economic revival in Mozambique after the easing of political and economic tensions between Pretoria and Maputo.

Tonnage handled by the railway link between Komatipoort and Maputo has more than doubled in the past 10 months, and nearly 60 SA businesses have now opened offices in Maputo.

Safto Africa division manager David Muirhead said last week business relations with Mozambique had been "cordial" in the past year with that country's economy showing definite signs of a modest recovery.

Mozambique Harbours and Rail spokesman David Gomez said trade interest in Mozambique had been gaining in momentum since the start of 1988.

In spite of regular attacks by Renamo guerrillas on the railway line in January, freight handled rose to 170 000 tons compared with 106 000 tons in August last year, when there were no disruptions to the railway line.

Gomez said his department planned to transport 2,2-million tons of freight through Maputo from Komatipoort this year. Maputo had the capacity to accommodate the freight, but the security of the line remained the main problem. As a result, the Mozambican authorities were planning to step up the protection of the rail link this year.

Safto Africa division deputy manager Mynie Vos confirmed that, saying many SA companies were expressing interest in investing in Mozambique.

EDWARD WEST

An Anglo American spokesman said his company was evaluating a range of investment projects but the lack of infrastructure and skilled labour were problems.

Sappi and Premier International recently announced ventures in Mozambique. Sappi is evaluating a forestry enterprise south of Maputo and Premier International has pledged long-term investment.

In an effort to boost the economy, the Mozambican government has come up with sweeping tax concessions in a bid to lure foreign investors. The opening of an SA Trade Office in Maputo in October 1988 has brought talk of reviving tourism in Maputo.

Freight

Vos said there had been a considerable decline in trade through Maputo from 1986-88 because of fears about the safety of the line. But the recent increase in freight indicated increased confidence in Maputo as a viable and cheaper port through which to export goods from the eastern Transvaal.

Vos said typical freight exported through Maputo included citrus fruit, coal and ferrous metals.

Other reasons for the increase in confidence and trade was the improvement of friendly relations between the Mozambican and SA governments, and that there were no delays in shipping out freight once it reached Maputo.

Maputo: SA ties ^{ONE TIMES 21/2/89} boosting ²¹⁸ economy

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There are signs of an economic revival in Mozambique after the easing of political and economic tensions between Pretoria and Maputo.

Cargo handled by the railway link between Komatipoort and Maputo has more than doubled in the past 10 months and nearly 60 South African businesses have now opened offices in Maputo

The Africa division manager of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr David Muirhead, said business relations with Mozambique had been "cordial" in the past year with that country's economy showing definite signs of a modest recovery

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Interest from SA

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Journal 21/2/89

74 000 flee from MNR rebels

HARARE — The population of refugees in Zimbabwe at the beginning of this year was estimated at 74 484 of whom 74 173 are Mozambicans displaced as a result of the havoc wrought in their country by MNR bandits, the national news agency *Ziana* reports.

The figures are contained in the latest *Country Briefing Note* compiled by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees whose programmes are supported by non-governmental organisations.

The report estimated that there could be 100 000 spontaneous-settled Mozambicans in the south-east but the rest were located in four rural camps at Nyamatikiti, Mazowe River Bridge, Nyangombe and Thngogara

Asylum

"Whereas at first most of those who sought asylum were victims of drought and famine, those who have entered Zimbabwe in the last four years have been victims of the banditry of the MNR and most come from areas of Mozambique bordering with Zimbabwe," said the report.

Shortage of land for agriculture, added the report, limited the number of refugees who could engage in that activity and in turn, this had meant that the refugees would continue to receive food for an indefinite period

Work started on a new camp site at Chambuta in Chiredzi and an estimated 20 000 mostly new arrivals would be accommodated there while reducing pressure on the other camps.

Need

Initially the four main camps were estimated to have a total holding capacity of 25 000 but the present figure of more than 74 000 shows a dire need for more land

"Discussions continued with the Zimbabwe authorities on the possibilities of opening more camps to cater for increasing numbers," said the report

The UNHCR this year committed almost R8 million for assistance to rural Mozambican refugees.

The report said that an estimated 311 "urban" refugees were located in Harare and Bulawayo, the majority of them being South Africans but including Malawians, Namibians and Ugandans as well — Sapa

**Teacher dies
during 'MNR
school raid'**

LUSAKA — Mozambican rebels killed a teacher and wounded another in a raid on a primary school on Zambia's eastern border with Mozambique, it was reported yesterday

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail quoted the Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, as saying the rebels, members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), burned several houses in last week's attack on the Chikarawa school

The MNR has launched several cross-border raids into Zambia in the past 12 months. — Sapa-Reuter

SA aircraft supplied MNR rebels — claim

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star 21/2/89

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A captured MNR guerilla claims South African aircraft continued to supply the Mozambique rebel army until at least last November.

This would have been in contravention of the pledge made two months earlier by President Botha, at his meeting with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, that South Africa would no longer support the rebels.

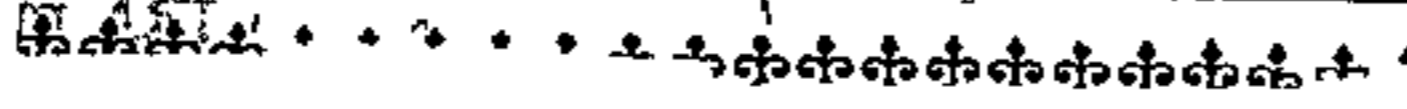
The guerilla, Mr Moises Macaxaze, said the last time he saw a South Afri-

can aircraft supplying the MNR was on November 12, in the Chibuto district in the southern province of Gaza.

He said the plane had unloaded anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, explosives, mortars and ammunition.

After his capture, Mr Macaxaze admitted being involved in an espionage mission for the MNR in Chimoio.

There has recently been an upsurge of MNR attacks in the eastern part of Gaza, which would be consistent with the claim that the rebels have received fresh supplies of weapons.



Star 21/2/89

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Star 21/2/89

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'Tribunal's composition unfair'

Mawu alleges improper finding

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Hundreds of people jammed the Natal Supreme Court yesterday as the Metal and Allied Workers' Union asked a judge to review and set aside a decision of the Industrial Court given here in September 1987

The Industrial Court in 1987 dismissed an application by Mawu to direct BTR Industries to recognise or negotiate with Mawu for the reinstatement of its members who had been dismissed. The dismissed workers had on average of 18 years' service.

Mawu's lawyers say that the findings and conclusion of the industrial court were such as to permit the inference that the court had not properly applied its mind to the matter.

Mawu's lawyers said in papers that factors justifying the conclusion that the participation of the chairman of the Industrial Court, Mr P E Roux, in a seminar was irregular were:

- His knowledge that the seminar he was to address was organised by Andrew Levy and Associates, who had been retained by BTR to advise the company on its dealings with Mawu
- His knowledge that the propriety and

content of the advice tendered by Andrew Levy and Associates, and the adherence to the advice by BTR, had been a matter of controversy in the cross-examination which had preceded the seminar

- His knowledge that BTR might call testimony from that firm on matters relevant to the issues in dispute
 - That to the knowledge of Mr Roux the seminar was of a partisan nature, aimed at identifying and debating the strategies and options of management in its relationship with labour
 - His knowledge that the seminar was to be addressed by members of the legal team engaged by BTR in the dispute with Mawu and it would not be addressed by members of Mawu's legal team or by its officials or members
 - That Mawu had clearly articulated its objections to Mr Roux's participation in the seminar before the seminar and had refused to withdraw the objections after being invited to do so by Mr Roux
 - His knowledge that Mawu and previously expressed unhappiness about the composition of the tribunal
- The matter is being opposed

Mozambicans high and dry

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Hundreds of would-be passengers have been left stranded by the crash of a Mozambican airline last week, according to the national news agency, AIM

The national airline's fleet has been reduced to two planes by this and an earlier crash and domestic services have as a result been severely curtailed

Attacks by Mozambique National Resistance rebels on road and rail traffic have made travel by these means hazardous and Mozambicans have come to rely heavily on air transport to move between the towns and cities

One of the four Boeing 737s operated by Mozambique Airlines, LAM, was badly damaged in a landing accident at Quelimane in March 1983 and another was damaged last week when it ran off the end of the runway at Lichinga

The aircraft is reported to have touched down half way along the runway and the pilot was unable to stop it on the runway. It ran for 120m into the veld beyond the runway before coming to a stop, badly damaged

The resultant reduction in LAM's domestic flights has left hundreds of passengers stranded. Many are secondary school students who normally fly at this time from their homes in outlying towns to schools in the major centres, according to AIM

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SA-Mozambique meeting

15/04/21/789 GERALD REILLY

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PRETORIA — A plenary meeting of the joint SA-Mozambique Economic Affairs Commission would take place in Cape Town today, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

The commission's establishment was agreed to by President P W Botha and President Joachim Chissano at their Songo meeting last September.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Meiring and Mozambique's Labour Minister Aguiar Mazula are joint chairmen of the commission.

The spokesman said closer economic co-operation was of the utmost importance to SA and Mozambique.

CAPE TOWN 22/2/87 218

Mozambique investment

INVESTMENT opportunities in Mozambique are currently favourable and cover a very wide spectrum of business activities, Americo Magaia, President of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce notes. He said opportunities existed in industry, agriculture, tourism, mining and service industries. Magaia said SA businesses in Mozambique were showing encouraging results, and these included Premier and Sappi. Referring to tourism, Magaia said while certain hotels required attention, South Africans would find Mozambique and adjoining islands such as Inhaca, Bazaruto and Shai-Shai similar to other Indian Ocean islands.

Practical steps in SA-Maputo deal

Political Correspondent 218

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique yesterday agreed to take practical steps to continue cementing relations in a wide variety of fields

The moves towards increased co-operation between the neighbouring states follow the second meeting of the SA-Mozambique Commission for Economic Affairs in Cape Town yesterday

The meeting also comes in the wake of a proposal by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that internationally sponsored efforts towards peace in Angola should be extended to Mozambique

A communique released by the Department of Foreign Affairs noted that the co-chairman of the commission, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, and Mozambique's Minister of Labour, Mr A Mazula, "confirmed their commitment to put into practice in 1989 the ideals enunciated by President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano at Songo in 1988" The Songo meeting reaffirmed the countries' desire to establish peace in the region and get the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project back on stream

It was agreed at yesterday's meeting that the committee should meet at least twice a year alternately in South Africa and Mozambique and establish a number of sub-committees

Mozambique lays out the capitalist red carpet for SA

By Derek Tommey

Marxist Mozambique, which has been virtually closed to South Africans since 1974, is now laying out the capitalist red carpet for SA investors.

It also intends extending the same carpet to tourists in about a year's time.

The news of Mozambique's change of heart was conveyed to a group of businessmen in Johannesburg yesterday by Mr Americo Magaia, president of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Magaia said he been deputed by the Mozambican government to channel all investment inquiries to the proper authorities so that anyone wanting to invest in Mozambique should first approach him.

He said these authorities would decide on whether a company could invest in Mozambique within 90 days of receiving an application.

He told the 60 businessmen at the meeting there was a more favourable climate for foreign investors in Mozambique.

Since the beginning of 1987 Mozambique has been running an economic rehabilitation programme based on IMF and

World Bank guidelines.

One result is that Mozambique's currency, the metical, has been devalued seven times in this two-year period from 42 to 678 to the US dollar.

Another is that foreign trade has been liberated. Importing and exporting is no longer a government monopoly.

Any private company operating in Mozambique can do its own importing and exporting.

Industry was provided with foreign exchange to enable it to import spare parts and raw materials so that it could operate at acceptable standards, he said.

Exporters could retain 60 per cent of their foreign currency earnings, said Mr Magaia.

This was to ensure they could maintain and expand their operations.

He said there were no more empty shops in Maputo.

Retailers were given a foreign currency allocation every two months and were importing goods from all parts of the world.

At the same time a new code had been introduced, providing incentives for foreign investment.

A foreign company could invest in Mozambique and retain 100 per cent of its capital and 100 percent control.

There was no stipulation that foreign firms had to have Mozambican shareholders, though some firms liked to have a Mozambican partner.

The incentives included exemption from tax and other levies.

Foreign firms are allowed to repatriate capital and profits provided they earn enough foreign capital to cover the costs of doing this.

Preference was given to foreign investments which increased export earnings or saved foreign currency by reducing imports.

He said there was much scope for investment in Mozambique in agriculture, commerce, transport, fishing, manufacturing and domestic air travel.

Negotiations were taking place with various groups which had the capital and expertise to rehabilitate and re-open hotels.

A businessman at the conference said that before Mozambique could develop a tourist industry it needed the tourists.

This would happen only when Mozambique made it easier to get a visa. He said that where

tourists went, you would find businessmen a year later.

Mr Magaia said that because of the security problem, there were places where tourists could not be allowed to go at present.

Great emphasis was being laid on improving the transport system.

Sats was helping Mozambique improve the line to Maputo and the British government was providing assistance for overhauling the line to Zimbabwe.

Much was being done to improve the roads. The intention behind this effort was to im-

prove Mozambique's foreign currency earnings.

He said the economic recovery programme was going well and producing good results, but that it had led to prices rising faster than incomes and had created a social problem.

● Mrs Trudi Schwartz of the Lowveld Liaison Committee said the Mozambican Trade Office in Johannesburg usually took about a week to process a visa.

The current cost of staying in a Maputo hotel was R87 a night for single room and a continental breakfast.

The need for co-operation

CAPE TOWN — South African and Mozambican spokesmen yesterday stressed the need for closer co-operation

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr K Meiring and Mozambican Minister of Labour, Mr A Mazula, were speaking at a meeting of the Commission of Economic Affairs in Cape Town

2/8
Star 22/2/89

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Mozambique 'is right for investment'

1/10/91 22/4/88 EDWARD WEST (218)

MOZAMBICAN Chamber of Commerce president Americo Magaia said yesterday the time was right for foreign investment in his country.

He told a Johannesburg meeting that since the start of the economic rehabilitation programme in 1987 Mozambique had liberalised its policies.

Government monopolies of a few years ago had, with the exception of LAM airline, disappeared and state-owned farms had been broken up.

During the past two years economic conditions had improved.

Stores and supermarkets were restocked with consumer goods — two years ago shelves were bare — but many people could not afford them.

Magaia said potential investors need have no concern about government control. Among the incentives offered was the provision that a foreign investor could retain 100% shareholding in his company.

□ The Maputo port annual report said imports through its wharves increased by 61% last year, compared with 1987, because of emergency food aid programmes from the US and Europe.

It added export traffic fell 19% because of disruptions to rail lines by sabotage and derailments.

SA trade through Maputo declined by 44% last year compared with 1987 because of international sanctions coupled with rail disruptions. Safto said last week trade through Maputo had been increasing steadily this year compared to the same period last year.

'Nkomati Corridor' must be secured — Meiring

CAPE TOWN — This year had to be one of action and achievement in the relations between Mozambique and SA, Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Meiring said yesterday

He was speaking at the second meeting of the Commission for Economic Affairs, which was established in September, following the meeting in Mozambique between President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano

Welcoming the Mozambican co-chairman of the Commission, Labour Minister A Mazula, Meiring said the time for talk was

3/10/87 22/2/87
over and that concrete evidence had to be given to both countries' people that their governments were serious about co-operation

Listing goals that had to be realised this year, he said the Nkomati Corridor, a vital link between the two countries, had to become, and be seen to be viable and operative

"By the end of this year the tonnage passing through the port of Maputo must be increased threefold

"The road from Ressano Garcia to Maputo must be upgraded and the corridor

must be secured

In spite of sabotage setbacks towards the end of last year, both sides were working hard on the restoration of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project, Meiring said

Mazula said Mozambique agreed much time had been wasted on rhetoric and that it was now time for concrete results SA and Mozambique were neighbours, whether they liked it or not, and they had common objectives which were to the benefit of both countries

"We must see to it there is true peace in this land," he said — Sapa.

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Monday February 23 1989

President has cancer — report

Chissano 'has been given a year to live'

Star 23/2/89 218

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambican President Mr Joaquim Chissano is terminally ill with cancer, according to an unconfirmed report.

If the report is true, it will have a major effect on political attitudes in the Frelimo government and on its relations with Pretoria.

Mr Chissano, who had a prostate gland operation in Cuba in November, has been given only about a year to live, according to the Johannesburg newsletter, *Southern Africa Special Report*. No confirmation of the report could be obtained from Maputo.

Severe setback

If Mr Chissano is indeed terminally ill, it would be a severe setback to SA's efforts to forge closer relations with Mozambique.

At the historic meeting of the two presidents at Songo in Mozambique last year, Mr Chissano accepted an invitation from President Botha to visit South Africa. The visit had unofficially been expected to take place this year

but whether it will now take place at all is uncertain.

Experts believe that in the event of Mr Chissano vacating the presidency, his likely successor would be the present Minister of Transport, Mr Armando Guebuza.

A veteran of the guerilla war against Portugal, Mr Guebuza is one of the 10 members of the ruling Frelimo Party's Politburo.

Under the country's constitution the leader of Frelimo is automatically president of Mozambique.

In theory two other Politburo members, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and General Alberto Chipande, rank above Mr Guebuza but their chances of being elected are considered minimal.

Mr dos Santos, considered a Marxist hardliner, is now no more than a father figure of the movement.

General Chipande, the Minister of Defence, has done badly in that portfolio, which observers believe he still holds because of the backing he has from veterans of the struggle against the Portuguese.

Mozambique Route to EEC

28
CM-7m 11 24/2/84

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Financial Editor

SA MANUFACTURERS starting an operation in Mozambique will be able to export goods to the European Economic Community, the US and Canada with no trouble, members of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce were told yesterday.

They will find a cheap labour force with no record of strikes or industrial unrest. And there will be tax concessions and other incentives to invest in Mozambique.

While supporters of sanctions, in other parts of the world, are calling for disinvestment from SA, a delegation from Mozambique made it clear in Cape Town yesterday that they were anxious to attract investment from this country.

The President of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, Americo Magaia, and the director of the Office for the Promotion of Foreign Investments, Augusto Sumburane, said SA money and skills were needed to rebuild Mozambique's tourist industry and provide jobs in factories.

And Magaia said it was hoped to attract SA tourists back to spend their money in Mozambique instead of in Mauritius, the Comores or Reunion.

Discussing the need to upgrade the hotels, he said there were some such as the Polana which would

meet all the basic needs of a visiting businessman. And tourists who came for the surfing, diving or fishing and required only a comfortable place to sleep would be satisfied.

But the hotels needed investment and management know-how before they could meet the needs of the wealthy tourist looking for five-star accommodation.

Appealing for investment in manufacturing industries, Magaia said he knew SA industrialists were now battling to send their goods to some of their former markets.

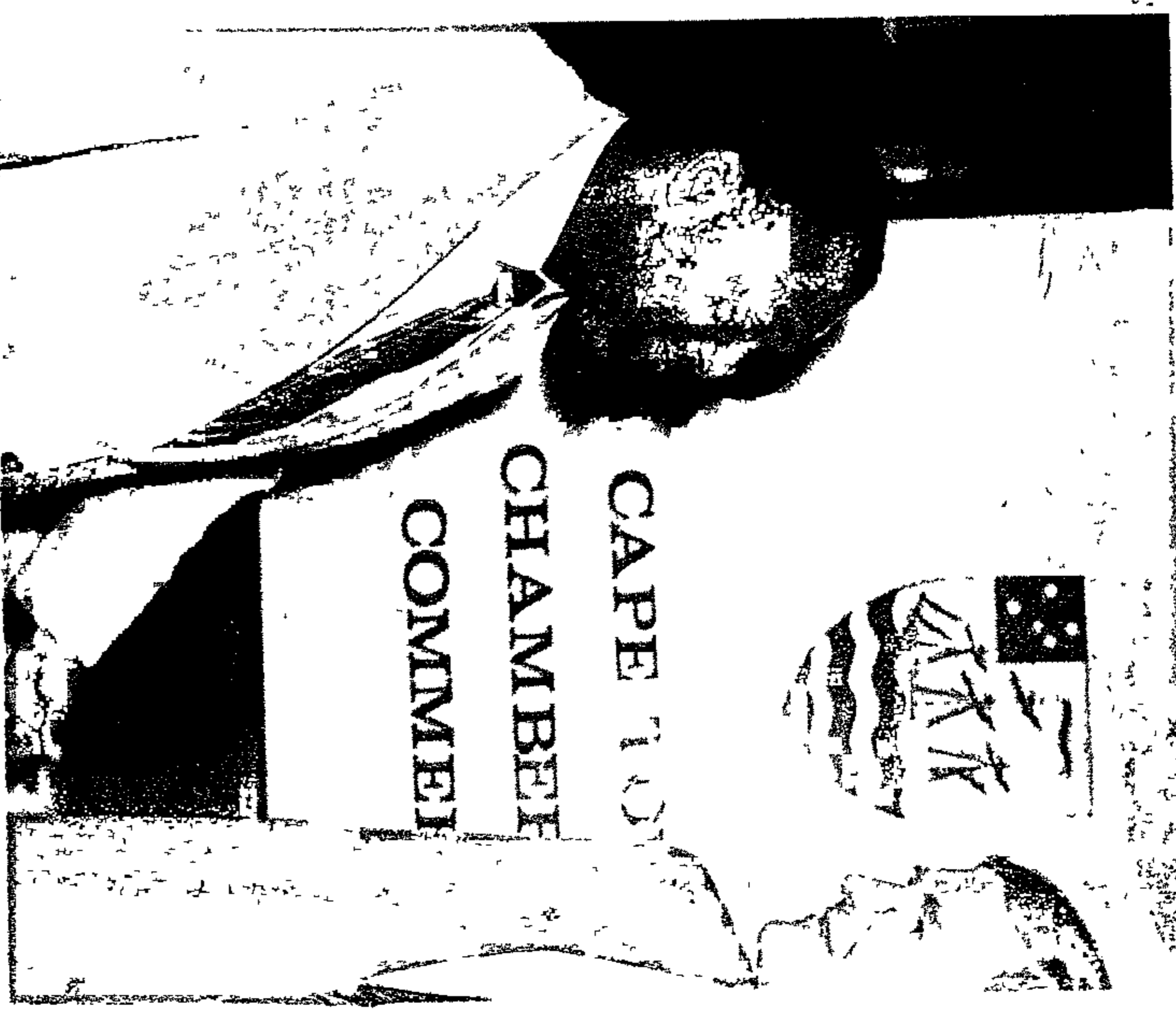
But if they were located in Mozambique, which was a signatory to the Lome convention, they would have "the advantage of being able to export their production to the EEC countries without restriction."

The same would apply to other African and Caribbean countries, to the US and Canada.

Magaia said companies from Hong Kong had already started making clothing in Mozambique and were exporting 90% of their production to the US and Canada. Another from the Far East was making shoes for export to the EEC.

Information about investing in Mozambique is available at the Chamber of Commerce offices.

Trudi Schwartz, public relations officer of the Lowveld Liaison Committee for Co-operation with Mozambique, based in Nelspruit, said it could help Cape Town industrialists with problems.



Anthony Coombe, President of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, is speaking at a podium during a press conference. The podium features the logo of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

C/pt. Times 25/2/89

6 die as MNR

storm town in the south

MAPUTO. — Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rampaged through a small town in southern Mozambique this week, killing six people, the official Mozambican news agency Aim said

The raiders swept into the town of Macia, 14km north of here, looting and setting shops, cars, trucks and buses ablaze, eyewitnesses told Aim

Mr Luis Almeida, son of one of the shops, estimated damage to his family's property at 300 million meticas (R1,1m)

— Sapa-Reuter

SI Times 26/2/89

SA business cool on Mozambique stability claims

218

IN spite of assurances from a Mozambican delegation that its investment climate is highly favourable, South African businessmen remain sceptical.

Mozambique, one of the world's poorest nations, has been disrupted for 13 years by the civil war between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

A lecturer at the University of Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, Robert Davies, believes that the war cost Mozambique an estimated \$6 000-million in 1986, 60 times the value of its exports in 1987, 100 000 lives and has displaced 1,8-million people

Destroyed

As a result of the war and South Africa's destabilisation policy in the early 1980s, more than 2 000 primary schools in rural areas have been destroyed and about a third of Mozambique's health network is inoperative

Mozambique has kept going primarily through huge injections of international finance, including a \$50-million package from Britain and R540-million from United Nations donors last year

Mozambican Chamber of Commerce president Americo Magaia told businessmen in Johannesburg this week that the economic rehabilitation programme initiated by his government in January 1987 was having positive effects

"The programme has liberalised trade so that there is no further a government monopoly of companies in terms of import and export. Industry has been given foreign exchange to enable it to import spare parts and

By Robyn Chalmers

raw materials

"The government has announced an investment code which gives a lot of incentives and guarantees for foreign investors. For example, they are exempt from taxes and exporters can retain 60% of their foreign-currency earnings"

Tourism

Businessmen at the meeting expressed reservations about investing in tourism in the war-torn area, and the difficulties South Africans had in obtaining visas to enter Mozambique

Mr Magaia said people in Maputo had a different image of the city now than they did five or six years ago. Previously empty shelves in shops now contained food

Visitors to Maputo confirm this, but say conditions in rural areas are as desperate as ever. Travel near Maputo is

dangerous. Travel by bus or train is difficult because the Renamo has all but paralysed the transport system

Until the meeting in September last year between President PW Botha and President Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique was still accusing SA of supporting and financing the MNR in breach of the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact

The SA Government is now talking about 1989 being a year of action and achievement in relations between Mozambique and SA

Tonnage

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Meiring said at the second meeting of the Commission for Economic Affairs this week that the Nkomati Corridor had to become operative. By the end of 1989 tonnage passing through the port of Maputo must increase threefold, tourism should be promoted and the Cahora Bassa hydro-

electric project restored

SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) Africa division head David Muirhead believes some possibilities for SA investment in Mozambique exist

Resources

"Investment in Mozambique for the ordinary businessman would be a terrifying project, taking into account the war, lack of infrastructure and skilled labour. However, special kinds of SA companies which can afford to make a long-term investment could do well

"Such companies would have to have large resources — both monetary and manpower — as well as expertise in fields related to food, footwear, textiles, wholesaling and retailing"

Mr Muirhead says interest from SA investors is mild, but has increased. Things are beginning to function again, but Mozambique has a long way to go

810am 27/2/89

Major success for Premier International

CO-OPERATION between Mozambique and SA's private sector has achieved a major breakthrough following discussions in Maputo between President Chissano and Premier International chairman Albert Nelisa.

Decisions were also taken to expand the company's developmental activities not only in Maputo, but into the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane as well — Sapa.

100 people starve to death

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — More than 100 people have starved to death in recent weeks in the northern province of Nampula, Radio Mozambique has reported

The radio said the deaths had occurred in the district of Memba but did not give the exact period of time during which they occurred

It added that 48,000 people in the Nampula district of Lalau had been cut off from their normal source of supplies by flooding which has washed away a bridge over the Lalau river

FLOODING

The Maputo newspaper *Domingo* reported that renewed flooding in central Mozambique was threatening to make the main road from Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean port of Beira impassable for the second time in a month. This occurred early in February for several days after torrential rains.

Domingo also reported that most of the flood gates on the Cahora Bassa dam, on the Zambezi river, were open and the flood waters were threatening the sugar town of Marromeu.

1989

Mozambicans ²¹⁸ starved to death

More than 100 Mozambicans have starved to death in the northern province of Nampula, reports have claimed

It quoted Radio Maputo as saying the people died in recent weeks in the coastal district of Memba

The report said 48 000 people in the district of Lalaua had been cut off from their normal source of supplies by flooding which washed away a key bridge over the Lalaua River

The road across the river is the only overland link between Lalaua and the rest of the country

Reports say the bridge cannot be repaired until August — Sapa

Star 21.3.89

Star 2/3/89

USSR team in Maputo to discuss debt

The Star's Africa
News Service 218

MAPUTO — A top-level Mozambican delegation is in Moscow to discuss Mozambique's R5,9 billion debt to the Soviet Union, it is reported here

The Mozambique news agency, AIm, said the largest slice of the debt was for military equipment

The agency said the Soviet embassy in Maputo had not confirmed reports that the Soviet Union intended to write off the Mozambican debts

It quoted Mr Andrei Pokrovsky, third secretary at the Soviet embassy in Maputo, as saying that discussions were still in a preliminary stage

"The Soviet government is studying the question of the Mozambican debt to the USSR and is analysing Mozambique's financial situation and the perspectives for paying all or part of the debt"

Ivory smuggled from Mozambique ²¹⁸

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels were still smuggling large quantities of ivory to Malawi last year, a former anti-government rebel, Mr Diogo Domingos, has said.

In an interview with Radio Mozambique, Mr Domingos, who surren-

dered to take advantage of an amnesty, said that in February last year a group of rebels from a base in the central province of Sofala transported the ivory to Malawi, where it was exchanged for consumer goods. — The Star's Africa News Service

Star 6/3/89

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Demand for Portugal to take strong action

Maputo's men planned assassination — paper

The Star's Foreign News Service
LISBON — Mozambique's secret police and diplomats at its embassies in Lisbon and Paris allegedly ordered and prepared the assassination in Portugal last year of MNR rebel leader Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese newspaper claims

The alleged hitman was paid more than \$40 000 (R100 000), says the weekly *Expresso*.

The paper says investigators submitted their report last week to the suburban Cascais court where the trial will take place

Morocco arrest

Mr Fernandes, the MNR's chief political strategist, was shot dead outside Cascais last April 17. Mr Alexandre Chagas, a former businessman and Maputo resident who dined with Mr Fernandes that night, was arrested in Morocco 12 days later and extradited to Portugal. He has allegedly confessed

Expresso, citing unidentified judicial sources, said Mr Chagas, a Portuguese citizen, had been recruited by

Mozambique's Snaap secret police in Maputo. He arrived in Portugal several weeks before the killing with about \$35 000 (R87 500) as a down-payment

An unidentified "diplomat" at the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon, said *Expresso*, gave Mr Chagas an additional \$7 000 (R17 500) and provided him with "instructions about his mission and the manner to carry it out"

Only days before the murder, Mr Chagas met a Mozambican diplomat in Paris who gave him "final instructions and details of an escape plan"

Expresso added that the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon had declined to comment on the report, saying there was "no qualified official" available.

In an editorial, the newspaper called on the Portuguese government to take strong action against Maputo if the trial determined Mozambique's complicity in the assassination

"Whatever the cost, the Portuguese government — once the involvement of Mozambican authorities in the assassination of Evo Fernandes is unequivocally established in court — must take a position on the subject," it said

Moscow-Maputo
accord signed 218

MAPUTO — Mozambique and the Soviet Union have signed a new co-operation agreement following several days of talks in Moscow last week. *Star 6/3/89*

During those talks the question of Mozambique's R6 billion debt to the Soviet Union was also discussed, but no details on the results of these talks have been released — The Star's Africa News Service

3 500 starve to death as rebels hamper supplies

MAPUTO — More than 3 500 people have starved to death this year in the war-ravaged northern province of Nampula, according to the official news agency, Aim

“Local people have been reduced to eating banana roots and wild fruits,” the report said on Monday

Quoting Roman Catholic missionary sources, the report said the deaths occurred in the coastal district of Memba — an isolated district in Nampula province, just north of the port of Nacala — between January 5 and February 17 and efforts to provide emergency food aid have been hampered by right-wing guerilla attacks

Official reports late last month indicated that 48 000 people were in need of emergency supplies in Memba and that deaths due to starvation were continuing

Provincial authorities sent 330 tons of supplies to Memba but guerillas attacked the district capital's warehouse a week ago and removed all the food stored there, according to the report.

Aim said that one of its journalists saw five people die in part of the district, Namahaca

The year-long drought has driven peasants to the towns in search of food. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI

each other from
opposite ends of the
globe.

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

US queries SA border-fence death toll

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON. — The deadly electrified fence along the South African-Mozambique border may have caused many more casualties than the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has admitted to Parliament, a newly-released State Department report concludes.

"South African government officials have informed (United States) embassy personnel that the fence claimed 52 lives in 1987 and 16 in the first half of 1988," says the report, which was prepared at Congress's request by the department's bureau of refugee programmes.

It notes that General Malan told Parliament in March 1988 that only 46 deaths had been recorded between June 1, 1986, when the fence was first electrified, and February 15 last year.

There had also been large numbers of injuries. In January of 1988, a US government official was told that between 50 and 100 severe burns had been seen by local homeland officials dealing with refugees.

In addition, SA security forces were shooting Mozambicans who successfully navigated the barrier, which "consists of three rolls of barbed wire about ten feet high" through which run "electrified wires... connected to a central computer".

"Although SA government officials claim policy is to use minimum force in intercepting Mozambicans, local hospitals have reported numerous instances of gunshot wounds which Mozambicans have received while crossing the fenced border."

Two-thirds of the 90-km fence at present carries a charge of 3 300 volts, the report states.

The US co-ordinator for refugee affairs, Mr John

Moore, has unsuccessfully urged Pretoria at least to reduce the voltage to safe levels.

The report notes that "over 200 000" Mozambicans now in SA "are believed to have fled the civil strife caused by the Renamo insurgency".

"Some 35 000 who are in KaNgwane and Gazankulu are allowed to stay... however, the SA government forcibly repatriates Mozambicans whom it catches outside the 'homelands' without work permits" and has "no judicial process by which these individuals can seek refugee status or appeal a decision to return them to Mozambique".

The report was released by Senator Pat Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, who said of the fence "it is hard to imagine a more barbaric way to control migration" especially since it was caused by "SA-backed insurgency".

9/17/89

ATTACK ON MOZAMBIQUE

2 500 STARVA

3 500 starve to death in Mozambique after raids

MAPUTO — More than 3 500 people died of starvation in six weeks in the coastal district of Memba in northern Mozambique, according to the official AIM news agency.

"Local people have been reduced to eating banana roots and wild fruits," the report said.

Although food had been sent to the area, it was raided from warehouses by MNR rebels — Sapa-Reuter.

Mozambique suffers huge war death toll

8/3/87 The Star's Africa
News Service (218)

MAPUTO — An estimated 600,000 Mozambicans, most of them children, have died as a direct or indirect result of the war being waged by the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

A report prepared by the Mozambican government and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) describes the devastation caused by the war in Mozambique

In addition to the 600 000 deaths caused by the war, another 100 000 people died as a result of the 1982-84 drought in the south and centre of the country

"War is much more responsible than drought for the shortage of foodstuffs, because of its destructive impact on Mozambique's economic and social fabric," the document says

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CHL765 9/3/81

Charges on deadly fence unanswered

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE SADF yesterday declined to respond to US State Department charges that the deadly electrified fence along the SA-Mozambique border had been responsible for many more casualties than Pretoria admitted

General Magnus Malan told Parliament last March that 46 deaths had been recorded between June 1, 1986 — when the fence was first electrified — and February 15 last year

However, a recently-released State Department report prepared for Congress noted that the 3 300-volt fence had also been responsible for a large number of severe burn injuries

The report also charged that despite claims by Pretoria that it was policy to use minimum force in intercepting Mozambicans, South African security forces were shooting refugees who successfully negotiated the barrier

Asked to respond to these charges and supply more recent figures on victims of the fence, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said "The minister has already answered a question in Parliament on the subject"

It is understood that the voltage is kept at such high levels to discourage armed insurgents

US studying moves for peace in Mozambique

MA64
9/3/89

From DAVID BRAUN
The Argus Foreign Service

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WASHINGTON — The Bush Administration is studying an African-led solution to Mozambique's civil war

This was revealed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Ms Alison Rosenberg, during congressional hearings yesterday.

She was being questioned by a panel of congressmen under the chairmanship of Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Africa

The panel is considering the 1989 budget for American foreign aid to Africa.

The State Department is asking for \$907-million for sub-Saharan Africa, up from last year's \$819-million. Mozambique is earmarked to be the largest single recipient

Ms Rosenberg was asked by Republican Mr Dan Burton, who has recently returned from a tour of African countries, why the State Department refused to have contact with Renamo and why it did not make itself available to help end the civil war in Mozambique.

OTHER OPTIONS

Mr Burton said there were 800 000 refugees in Malawi from the war, and Malawi was obliged to use transport links with South Africa at an additional cost of \$100-million a year because it could not use facilities in war-torn Mozambique

Ms Rosenberg said the US Government was interested in the possibility for peace in Mozambique

She said President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique recognised there were other options besides the military to resolve the conflict

"This Administration stands ready to be helpful to the Mozambique Government as it seeks options," she said.

She said Renamo was a force to contend with and it would not go away overnight

On recent reports that the US was ready to play a mediation role in the war, she said the Administration was ready to play a "constructive facilitative role".

"I am not sure we would play the same mediation role as we did in south-western Africa. Maybe an African-led solution is what we are looking at," she said.

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'Corruption widespread'

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Minister of Health, Mr Leonardo Simao, has lashed out at corruption in government departments.

Addressing government officials, Mr Simao said there was "looting of public goods and money" in some departments and "unscrupulous officials who use positions of authority and management to steal from the people, from the workers".

He said often thefts took place "under the complacent gaze of their superiors". — The Star's Africa News Service

US seeks role in Mozambique

WASHINGTON — A top US State Department official, Mr Charles Freeman, has just returned to Washington after sounding out governments in southern Africa about ways in which the Bush administration can help to solve the conflict in Mozambique

The American activity shows that they were much more interested in the suggestion by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that they follow the successful conclusion of the Angola/Namibia negotiations by getting involved as peacemakers in the Mozambique war along with the Soviet Union than their initial public response indicated

Significant differences

US analysts pointed out that there were significant differences between the situations in Angola and Mozambique, among the most important being America's influence with the Unita rebels and its total lack of influence with the Mozambican MNR

Mr Freeman, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was sent to the region last week to explore the possibilities. His chief role was to speak to governments there in the hope of defining a US role that would be acceptable to all the parties involved. The key talks took place in South Africa and in Maputo

He is reporting his findings to his chief, Dr Chester Crocker, and the official who will replace Dr Crocker in April, Mr Herman Cohen. What is significant is that Mr Freeman spent time in Harare, discussing the issue with the Mugabe government

It is important for the Americans that Zimbabwe be supportive, because of its close ties with Mozambique. Another consideration is that Zimbabwe and the other Frontline states played hardly any role in settling the Angola/Namibia conflict — a fact which appears to have ruffled some feathers

One asset the Americans have is the reputation that their ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, has made

BY NEIL LURSEN of The Star Bureau

American diplomats are actively pursuing a wider role for themselves in breaking the deadlock in Mozambique.

218

for herself in Maputo. According to analysts here, she has been a vigorous and highly visible envoy who has established a great deal of influence with the Chissano regime

It is unlikely that the US will take on a mediating role in settling the conflict between the Frelimo government and the MNR rebels. This would imply that the US believes the MNR is a valid national movement in the style of Unita. It does not, believing the MNR rather to be an artificial creation with no real political agenda or ethnic base

The Americans are more likely to emerge as facilitators who may be able to end the fighting by persuading outside parties to stop arming the MNR and by devising a system that would allow the rebel forces to fade out of existence without fear of major retribution

Influential MNR supporters

If this is the path that is chosen, it could be a little tricky for the Bush administration in domestic political terms. There are many influential American right-wingers who believe that the MNR should be supported as an anti-communist force of national liberation. They could make things uncomfortable for President Bush

But Mr Bush is anxious to win bipartisan consensus for his African policies. It is highly unlikely that he will risk the ire of the Democrats by providing aid or comfort to a rebel movement that, according to a State Department report last year, was responsible for at least 100 000 deaths of innocent civilians in Mozambique

Search for peace in Mozambique

From **NEIL LURRSSEN**, Argus Foreign Service in Washington

AMERICAN diplomats are actively pursuing a wider role for themselves in solving the Mozambique conflict.

A top US State Department official, Mr Charles Freeman, has just returned to Washington

after sounding out governments in the region about ways in which the Bush Administration can help

The American activity shows that they were much more interested in the suggestion by South African Foreign Minister Pk Botha that they follow the successful

PEACE PROCESS

conclusion of the Angola/Namibia negotiations by getting involved as peacemakers in the Mozambique war along with the Soviet Union than their initial public response indicated at the time

Washington's response to Mr Botha's suggestion was that the US would welcome an end to the conflict but that American assistance would have to be requested by the Mozambican government

US analysts pointed out that there were significant differences between the situations in Angola and Mozambique — among the most important being America's influence with the Unita rebels and its total lack of influence with the Mozambican MNR

Thus there could be no ba-

sis for an American mediating role in the style of the negotiations that led to the signing of the Angola/Namibia accords last December

Nevertheless, US officials were intrigued by the possibilities offered by the Mozambican situation. If a solution could be hammered out of the complexities on the south-western side of Africa, why not on the south-eastern side — in spite of the many differences?

Mr Freeman, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was sent to the region last week to explore the possibilities. His chief role was to speak to governments there in the hope of defining a US role that would be acceptable to all the parties involved

The key talks took place in South Africa and in Maputo. He is reporting his findings to his chief, Dr Chester Crocker, and the official who will replace Dr Crocker in April, Mr Herman Cohen. What is significant is that Mr Freeman spent time in Harare, discussing the issue with the Mugabe Government

Clearly it is important for the Americans that Zimbabwe be supportive of any effort that is started because of its close ties with Mozambique. There are other considerations

Zimbabwe and the other frontline states played hardly any role in settling the Angola/Namibia conflict — a fact which appears to have ruffled feathers in the frontline governments

Most of the influence from African states came from French-speaking countries which joined the Americans and the Soviets in putting pressure on Angola to come to terms

It is thought probable here that frontline irritation about being left out of the party was the real reason why the African bloc raised objections to the reduction in the size of the Unita force to be sent to Namibia — a mini squabble at the United Nations that the Africans lost

However, for an American-led peace initiative to succeed in Mozambique, the Zimbabweans would have to be involved, or at least give their blessings. At this stage, Washington is still exploring its options. One asset the

Americans have is the reputation that their ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, has made for herself in Maputo

According to analysts here, she has been a vigorous and highly visible envoy who has established a great deal of influence with the Chissano regime

Another asset is the fact that Dr Crocker was scrupulously impartial during the Angola/Namibia talks — to the point that even the Soviets praised his work. The Americans have become respectable referees in African conflicts

It is unlikely that the US will take on a mediating role in settling the conflict between the Frelimo Govern-

ment and the MNR rebels. This would imply that the US believes the MNR is a valid national movement in the style of Unita

It does not, believing the MNR rather to be an artificial creation with no real political agenda or ethnic base

The Americans are more likely to emerge as facilitators who may be able to end the fighting by persuading outside parties to stop arming the MNR and by devising a system that would allow the rebel forces to fade out of existence without fear of major retribution

If this is the path that is chosen, it could be a little tricky for the Bush Administration in domestic political terms

From stagnant to vibrant city: that's Maputo

8/Day 14/3/87

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MAPUTO — Since the Marxist government began re-organising its centrally-controlled economy into one based on market forces, Maputo has turned from a stagnant capital into a vibrant commercial city

At the same time, the city's poor suffered as government, trying to meet international aid and lending agencies' demands, dismantled its socialist apparatus

Fuel is now easily obtainable in Maputo, and private cars abound. The black market in beer and cigarettes has almost disappeared. Foreign investors and executives fill the seats of virtually every incoming plane. International aid workers, management consultants and technicians spend their wages in new discos and restaurants.

After years of frosty relations, Mozambique has opened its doors to SA, and businessmen are pouring in to assess investment opportunities

The upshot is that for the first time, malnutrition is seen on a large scale in the city. A recent study showed one-third of urban children are underfed, and it linked an increase in low birth-weight to the ending of most subsidies on basic foods

Foreign diplomats and aid agency workers say the consumer boom in Maputo is not reflected in the rest of the country, where a 12-year guerrilla war of economic sabotage continues

As part of its economic recovery programme launched in 1987, government devalued currency several times, increased prices and wages, laid off 14%

of public employees, and evicted non-paying families from old Portuguese colonial homes that are now being sold or rented at a profit to foreign aid workers, diplomats and business executives

Wage increases of 125% for the average factory worker have not kept pace with price hikes or inflation, at 250% since 1987. The average factory worker makes about \$30 a month

Most urban dwellers had depended on food subsidies and other government aid, and they are suffering under the new economic programme intended to eventually benefit the entire country

Currency

The price of rice last year went from 9c to 60c/kg. Cornflour costs 32c/kg, compared with 9c last year, and sugar went from 11c to 59c/kg

Value of the national currency, the metical, has dropped from 40 to the dollar to more than 600 to the dollar

Foreign diplomats and officials of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund say the Frelimo government moved much faster than expected on the economic programme. But 1988 industrial growth was 5.1%, compared with the 20% hoped for

Mozambique has vast natural resources, but lacks functional national transport, trained manpower, private capital and skilled management

Prawns and cashews accounted for more than two-thirds of its exports in 1987. It has vast stockpiles of tea, coal and other minerals in the north, which cannot get to market. Tea exports fell more than 50% in two years — AP-DJ

Wuana

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TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 1989

found guilty on the charge of crimen injuria. However, he appealed against the conviction and on 18 September 1987 his appeal was upheld. Disciplinary action was therefore not taken against the member because he was acquitted by a competent court on the merit of the evidence.

Temporary area with reference to Question No 1083

*5 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Education and Development Aid to Question No 1083 on 28 June 1988, the area concerned is still regarded as temporary, if so, (a) why and (b) on whose instructions.
- (2) whether it is the intention of his Department to move the persons currently residing in this area, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) for what purpose is it intended to use the land after these persons have been moved?

B311E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following information

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Because the squatter areas of Fehnter, Fienter, Witlokasie and Joodsekamp are situated on private land where only basic services can be rendered, while Khayateu (105 Ha) is already declared as a development area and also fully serviced. The proclamation of Damsbos and portions of Concordia and Nekkes as extensions to the existing development area (±220 Ha) is at present being investigated
 - (b) According to a decision by the Community Development Branch of the Cape Provincial Government with regard to the above-mentioned circumstances
- (2) Yes
 - (a) As soon as suitable serviced sites are available for the development area
 - (b) To the development area presently under investigation as well as Khayateu

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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(c) The land belongs to private landowners who must decide for themselves about the utilisation thereof

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*6 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether his Department (a) made any arrangements and/or (b) provided any facilities for the visit to Mozambique by the members of Parliament and of the President's Council referred to in the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 6 on 21 February 1989, if so, what arrangement or facilities?

B312E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (a) No, but the Department was informed beforehand of the visit and received a report on the discussions
- (b) No

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask whether Defence Force transport was used during this visit and whether all parties in Parliament were invited to take part in this visit

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I refer to the hon member to the reply I gave on that subject two weeks ago in this house

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, he has not indicated whether an invitation was extended to the other two parties. I want specifically to ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether the other parties were also invited to this function

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not have that information at my disposal at the moment [Interjections]

Police station for Sandringham/Sydenham

*7 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he has received a request to establish a police station to serve the Sandringham/Sydenham area in Johannesburg, if so, when,
- (2) whether he will accede to this request, if not, why not, if so when is it anticipated that the police station in question will be in operation?

B317E

Howard

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TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 1989

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, on 30 January 1989
- (2) A feasibility study is at present being conducted to ascertain whether or not a police station should be opened in the area concerned. It is anticipated that it will still take a considerable time to complete this study, therefore I cannot make any decision at this stage

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply would he like to give me an estimate as to what he regards as a "germine tyd"? Secondly, would the hon the Minister like to indicate whether there is a mobile police station that can be made available in the interim?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is really not possible to say how long it will take to complete the study, but I shall look into the hon member's request for a temporary police station and see whether we can assist him in this regard in the meantime

*8 Mrs H SUZMAN — Law and Order [Withdrawn]

*9 [Discharged]

†Wed marriages: permits for White residential areas

*10 Mr M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether applications for the issue of permits to couples who have entered into mixed marriages, to live in White areas notwithstanding the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, are considered according to certain criteria, if so, what criteria are applied for this purpose?

B328E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they furnished the following information

The criteria applied when considering all applications are those set out in section 21 of the aforementioned Act

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Industrial Council for the Building Industry: house loans

*11 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any cases have occurred in which the Industrial Council for the Building Industry in the Transvaal granted more than one house loan to a single employee, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) in how many cases and (d) in terms of what statutory provisions, regulations and/or other enabling provisions?

B331E

†THE ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Council is empowered by its constitution to grant housing loans to its employees on conditions and at such interest rates as may from time to time be determined by the Council and against such security as it deems necessary

The Department of Manpower does not have the requested particulars as the Council is an autonomous body corporate which conducts its domestic affairs in terms of its constitution and the Labour Relations Act, 1956, without intervention from the Department

Sea Point: removal of shellfish

*12 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department exercises any control over the removal of shellfish from the rocks at Sea Point, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
- (2) whether his Department has received reports of shellfish being removed indiscriminately from the rocks at Sea Point, if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

B334E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (For the Minister of Environment Affairs).

- (1) No, the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration is responsible for control over the removal of shellfish from the rocks in the Cape Province
- (2) No

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Blackout blamed on saboteurs

61 Day 14/3/89

(218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique is blaming saboteurs for Maputo power cuts since Sunday night.

State electricity company EDM said yesterday lines from SA to the capital were brought down 30km from the border town of Ressano Garcia, where the network enters Mozambican territory

The company said Renamo rebels were believed to be behind the sabotage

Maputo is being supplied

with electricity from oil- and coal-fired power stations.

EDM has appealed for economic use of power

This is the sixth time Renamo has knocked out the power supply to Maputo since the meeting in September between Presidents Joaquim Chissano and P W Botha

Botha promised Chissano then SA would end all aid to the rebels — ANO.

CARE-TAN 15/3/89 (210)

War cause of Mozambican malnutrition

MAPUTO — An estimated 600 000 people, most of them children, have died as a result of Mozambique's 12-year-old war, the national news agency AIM reported on Monday.

AIM, citing a report produced jointly by UNICEF and the Mozambican government, said the overall casualty figure includes the deaths of 494 000 children "from causes directly attributable to malnutrition associated with the war".

Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries and an estimated six million of its 15 million people are in need of food aid.

According to UNICEF, as many as 375 children out of 1 000 die before the age of five. These rates are among the highest in the world, the report said.

The hit-and-run attacks of the Mozambique National Resistance on both civilian and military targets has seriously disrupted the economy.

Rebel attacks shut down 822 health clinics between 1982-7, and only 567 of those have subsequently been rebuilt, the report said.

Millions of Mozambicans will have to continue to go without enough food because of damage caused to food crops by pests and bad weather, a report from Harare said yesterday.

The latest issue of the Southern African Economist magazine, published by the SADCC Press Trust, said drought and floods in different provinces of Mozambique exacerbated the situation.

The food deficit was estimated at about 300 000 tons, said the magazine, and Mozambique would have to rely on foreign food aid because of lack of foreign currency — Sapa-AP

tioning ... man away for ques-

All the results of the Argus/M-Net Cycle Tour held at the weekend will be published in Weekend Argus this weekend

New report probes SA links with MNR

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A new report to be released here today casts doubt on the South African government's insistence that it has ended all support for the MNR rebel movement in Mozambique.

It is likely to be seized on by the pro-sanctions movement in the United States whose leaders are determined to demonstrate that, in spite of signing the Ango-

la/Namibia accords and sending supplies to the Frelimo Government, South Africa is still set on a course of destabilising its black neighbours

The pro-sanctions movement tried to use last year's Gersony report, prepared for the US State Department, on alleged MNR atrocities in Mozambique — but interest in the Angola negotiations and the SA Government's

swift denials of involvement in the conflict took the sting out of the study

While the earlier study did not probe the source of the MNR's weapons and supplies, the new report — based on 32 interviews with former MNR soldiers who had been captured or granted amnesty — concludes that a pattern of SA support in communications and other areas has continued

Argus 5/3/89 2/8

CAH - Times 16/3/89 (218)

Pik Botha sees Thatcher

From IAN HOBBS and ROBERT GENTLE

LONDON — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday told Mrs Margaret Thatcher that Southern Africa was "on the brink" of an exciting new era of stability and prosperity, including a major new peace venture in Mozambique.

A surprise 90-minute meeting with the British Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street was dominated by discussion on a joint initiative with Mozambique and the United States to end the war in Mozambique

He told a press conference at the South African embassy that in their "warm" and "rewarding" talk

To page 2

CAH - Times 16/3/89 (218)

From page 1

Mrs Thatcher showed astonishing perception of Southern Africa's problems

They discussed the leadership crisis and the government's wish to release Mr Nelson Mandela in the right circumstances, but she particularly welcomed the "monumental event" of settlement in Namibia

Mr Botha said his meeting with Mrs Thatcher reflected new positive attitudes and changes he had been working for all his life.

Warmly welcoming a statement in Moscow yesterday that the Soviet government was distancing itself from the ANC's military campaign and committed to a peaceful resolution in South Africa he said "I think it is of great significance. The season of employing violence is over

"The tide has turned. Moscow is not interested in using these tools any longer to further its interests"

Discussing his hopes for peace in Mozambique he said he had met President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique some four weeks ago to discuss a plan for establishing peace, security and economic ventures Both had then approached a representative of the US government and he was now hopeful of progress He might soon visit the USA in pursuit of the plan, which envisaged major South African investment in Mozambique and the possible support of neighbouring states, Mr Botha said

Asked if South African armed forces might be used against Renamo guerillas, he said he could not comment at this stage — but did not rule it out. He said an entirely new force could be created to safeguard lives, communications, ports, roads and railways in Mozambique.

Mr Botha conceded that the current leadership battle between President P W Botha and NP party leader Mr F W de Klerk was a major dilemma. However, he said it could be resolved "in such a way that no one gets hurt" He would not be drawn on the issue of which of the two men he would prefer to work under.

Mr Botha admitted candidly that the real problem was not whether to release Mr Mandela but how He repeated his government's concern that Mr Mandela's release could create a situation the government may not be able to handle

● An anti-apartheid demonstrator who burst through police ranks and hurled himself screaming at Mr Botha outside the South African embassy in London was in custody last night

New report doubts SA's denial of aid for MNR

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A new report being released here today casts doubt on the South African Government's insistence that it has ended all support for the MNR rebel movement in Mozambique

It is likely to be seized on by the pro-sanctions movement in the United States, whose leaders are determined to demonstrate that, in spite of signing the Angola/Namibia accords and sending supplies to the Frelimo government, South Africa is still set on a course of destabilising its black neighbours.

The pro-sanctions movement tried to use last year's Gersony report, prepared for the US State Department, on alleged MNR atrocities in Mozambique, but interest in the Angola negotiations and the South African Government's swift denials of involvement in the conflict took the sting out of the Gersony study

Unlike the earlier study, the new report, written by Dr William Minter of Washington's Georgetown University, probes the source of the rebel movement's weapons and supplies.

INTERVIEWS

The report is based on 32 interviews with former MNR soldiers who had been captured or granted amnesty and concludes that a pattern of South African support in communications and other areas has continued

Dr Minter writes in the report "Some observers now argue that South African assertions of non-support for Renamo (MNR) should be believed because no recent 'smoking gun' evidence has been uncovered

"The author's interviews and Mozambican eyewitness reports, together with South Africa's well-documented past record of deception, make it hard to accept such an argument as credible"

Dr Minter said the interviews provided no substantiation for reports alleging that South African support for the MNR had been replaced by private right-wing networks in South Africa or elsewhere.

Asked yesterday if he believed that the US and the Soviet Union might have sufficient influence with the MNR to broker an end to the Mozambican civil war, Dr Minter said the real question was whether or not the superpowers had enough influence with South African military intelligence to bring about an end to the conflict.

Starvation deaths near 5 000

The Star's Africa
News Service

2/8

MAPUTO — Nearly 5 000 people have starved to death in a district in the northern province of Nampula, the Mozambique news agency, AIm reports.

Last month, missionaries working in the district of Memba said that 3 591 had died there between January 5 and February 17. The missionaries

have now said that the death toll has risen to 4 810

The Mozambican authorities have sent seven trucks to the area and since Saturday about 40 tons of maize and beans are being transported to Memba every day.

Two weeks ago, anti-government MNR rebels attacked the provincial capital, looting shops and warehouses

5/2/89

3 die in bakery raid ²¹⁸

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels killed three people and stole 2 000 loaves of bread when they attacked a bakery in the village of Matola-Rio, 25 km west of here on Tuesday, reports the local paper Noticias

After stealing the loaves of bread they had blown up the bakery — Saturday Star Africa News Service.

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News in Brief

Cape Times 20/3/89
Diplomat ordered out (218)

MAPUTO — The government ordered a Portuguese diplomat to leave the country within four days, apparently in retaliation for Portugal's expulsion of a Mozambican diplomat suspected of involvement in an assassination. Mozambique's Foreign Ministry said Jose da Silva Pereira, commercial consul at the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo, has been declared persona non grata and must leave by midnight on Tuesday.

6 Arab protestors killed

JERUSALEM. — Israeli forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip shot dead three Arab protestors on Sunday, bringing to six the number of dead in a weekend of bloody clashes.

Cape Times
New political party 20/3/89

A NEW political party called Aksie Christelik Nasionaal (National Christian Action) was formed in Namibia at the weekend. The SWA National Party announced at its national congress in Windhoek that the party had been formed to take part in the election under UN supervision in November this year and that the SWANP will be the nucleus of the ACN.

Cape Times 20/3/89
R5m for Aids campaign (22)

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of National Health and Population Development plans to spend R5-million on an Aids awareness campaign which will include the establishment of advisory centres in larger cities. The department said in a memorandum on its budget Aids was spreading rapidly among all races and sexes. The economic implications of this for the country were enormous.

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Maputo rejects request

The Star's Africa
News Service (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique has rejected a request from the Portuguese authorities to lift the diplomatic immunity enjoyed by a Mozambican diplomat in Lisbon.

The diplomat was allegedly involved in the assassination of a top rebel leader last year.

A spokesman for the Mozambican foreign ministry said the Portuguese authorities had requested Mozambique to lift the diplomatic immunity of Mr Rafael Marques, an official at the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon.

Mr Marques has been mentioned in Portuguese press reports as one of the Mozambican officials involved in the killing of

Mr Evo Fernandes, a MNR rebel leader found murdered outside Lisbon in April last year.

Two men were subsequently arrested in Morocco and Paris and deported to Portugal where they are awaiting trial on charges of murdering Mr Fernandes.

Portuguese newspapers have said the men were paid by Mozambican officials to kill Mr Fernandes.

A spokesman for the Mozambican foreign ministry said his government had sent "a verbal note to the Portuguese foreign ministry reiterating that neither the Mozambican state nor any of its functionaries were involved in the death of Evo Fernandes".

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Diplomatic expulsions 218 hit Maputo-Lisbon links

The Star's Africa News Service

SPV 20/3/89

MAPUTO — Relations between Portugal and Mozambique dropped to their lowest level during the weekend when the Mozambican government ordered the expulsion of a Portuguese diplomat from Maputo

The expulsion of commercial consul Mr Jose Pereira for "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status" follows the Portuguese government's decision to expel a Mozambican diplomat stationed in Lisbon, Mr Rafael Marques

The Portuguese government had asked Mozambique to lift the diplomatic immunity of Mr Marques so that he could be questioned by Portuguese police on his alleged involvement in the killing of Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) leader, Mr Evo Fernandes, last year

IMPLICATED IN CRIME

It has been alleged that the two men arrested in connection with the murder, Mr Alexandre Chagas and Mr Joaquim Messias, implicated Mr Marques in the crime but this was denied by the Mozambican government

Mr Marques said on his arrival at Maputo from Lisbon on Saturday that his expulsion had been "a mistake"

Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva has said that Mozambique's decision to retaliate by expelling a Portuguese diplomat had no justification

Mr Cavaco Silva said he did not want the issue to take on serious proportions

Tribunal's work to end

The Star's Africa
News Service

218

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have decided to abolish the revolutionary military tribunal which tried all political and security cases behind closed doors

At the same time it was announced that 990 people held under Mozambique's security laws, and who had been held "for much longer than allowed by law", had been released

The tribunal was established in 1979 and was empowered exclusively to hear security cases. It was presided over by military judges and prisoners brought before the court had no right to a lawyer

Mozambique Justice Minister Mr Osumane Dauto said the tribunal had been formed as a transitional court and would cease to exist once the Justice Ministry had ensured that the country's normal courts could deal with security cases

Mr Dauto said the country's judicial system had now been completed *Star 20/3/89*

He pointed out that provincial courts were now working and at the end of last year the Supreme People's Court had come into operation

From now on, all security offences would come before the provincial courts and appeals against any judgments would be heard by the Supreme Court

Thatcher likely to support new accord

NY Times 2/13/89
Own Correspondent *218*

LONDON. — Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to offer British support, including military backing, for South Africa's bid to establish a new Komati-poort-style accord with Mozambique when she visits Harare next week.

It was announced in London yesterday that Mozambique President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, will fly to Harare to meet Mrs Thatcher and Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe on March 29 to 30.

Following her meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in London last week, Mrs Thatcher will fly in armed with details of SA's determination to act positively to end the costly civil war in Mozambique.

Mr Botha said the accord plan was to possibly create a new armed force to guard Mozambique's railways, roads, ports and the Cahora Bassa dam and then to boost the economy, including tourism.

Alan Fine 22/3/89
**Renamo holds
four Red Cross
employees**

218
GENEVA — Guerrillas fighting the Mozambican government are holding four International Red Cross workers, a Red Cross spokesman said yesterday.

Juerg Bischoff, of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross, said the four were captured when Renamo guerrillas took the town of Memba in Nampula province on Thursday. The ICRC was talking to Renamo about their release.

They were identified as Claude Felix, a Swiss national; Friedrun Medert-Le Borgne, a West German; Liselotte Bosma, a Dutch national; and Januario Mpatua, of Mozambique. — Sapa-AP.

**Govt approachable on
political, civic affairs**

Alan Fine 22/3/89
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CONSTITUTIONAL Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday that while government — and regional and local authorities — were open to approaches on civic and political affairs, a negotiator with a clear mandate would always have a better chance of success.

He was responding to a question from Business Day as to whether government would advise the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the NP-led Johannesburg City Council to negotiate with the Soweto Delegation on its proposals for unifying Johannesburg and Soweto into a single city.

The delegation, led by SACC general secretary Frank Chikane, has also made proposals on the transfer of ownership of Soweto's housing stock to inhabitants, the improvement of infrastructure, and service charge structures.

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Directors: Ed. ...

Renamo causing instability — Minister

NEWS 22/3/89 218

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A top Mozambican government Minister has said that his country could not understand why the Renamo organisation had been allowed to affect the vital Nkomati Accord signed by South Africa and Mozambique.

Dr Prakash Ratilal, former governor of the Mozambique Reserve Bank and now co-ordinator of the national emergency commission set up by

President Chissano's government to oversee the rebuilding of Mozambique, told an Africa Institute conference: "The options open to us are few — perpetuate instability and tension, or act in order to establish a stable climate of understanding, peace, security and co-operation"

Dr Ratilal said that whatever path was followed, it affected the day-to-day lives of millions of people in Mozambique, South Africa and other

Southern African countries.

"What crushed that great enthusiasm (Nkomati Accord), this will to have peace and co-operation, publicly declared with the aim of promoting stable relations of respect and mutual security — the continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo has created a climate of instability in which life and property are at risk"

FILE 71-513 22/3/89 (201)

Red Cross workers held

GENEVA (2/8) — Guerillas fighting the Mozambique government are holding four International Red Cross workers, a Red Cross spokesman said yesterday

Mr Juerg Bischoff, of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), said that the four were taken prisoner when Renamo guerillas captured the town of Memba in the province of Nampula last Thursday

Mr Bischoff said the ICRC was in touch with Renamo in an effort to get the four released. He said all four were reported to be in good health. — Sapa-AP

Mozambican Minister in peace appeal

By Norman Chandler

A top Mozambican government Minister said in Johannesburg yesterday that his country could not understand why the MNR had been allowed to affect the vital Nkomati Accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique.

Dr Prakash Ratilal, coordinator of the National Emergency Commission set up by President Chissano's government to oversee the rebuilding of Mozambique, was speaking at an Africa Institute conference.

He said: "The options

open to us are few — perpetuate instability and tension, or act in order to establish a stable climate of understanding, peace, security and co-operation"

Dr Ratilal said that whatever path was followed, it would affect the day to day lives of millions of people in Mozambique, South Africa and other southern African countries

"The continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo has created a

Star 24/3/89
climate of instability in which life and property are at risk

"This violence is blocking the normal development of multifaceted relations between Mozambique and South Africa," Dr Ratilal said

While not directly accusing South Africa of supporting Renamo or causing destabilisation, Dr Ratilal said that there were "pro-apartheid elements" which continued to interfere in the internal affairs of Mozambique

He appealed for the effective "dismantling of

the apparatus which supports the MNR" and guarantees of inter-state security.

He gave dramatic statistics of damage done to Mozambique's economy and people, saying that the continuation of "external aggression and destabilisation has already cost, directly and indirectly, the lives of 600 000 Mozambicans and material damage of about R25 billion"

He said 5,6 million of his country's population of 14 million had been forced to abandon their homes and property

CAN. TIMES 23/3/89

Government forces take 5 MNR bases

Own Correspondent

HARARE — The Mozambican rebels' ability to mount attacks has been crippled by recent joint operations by Zimbabwean and Mozambican government forces, says a report published in yesterday's Herald newspaper

The semi-official daily quotes a senior Zimbabwean field commander, Colonel Misheck Tanyanyiwa, as saying. "The MNR's command and control set-up has been paralysed"

Colonel Tanyanyiwa, acting commander of the Zimbabwe National Army's new sixth brigade, said five MNR bases had been attacked, captured or destroyed, seven towns liberated and thousands of people removed from rebel control

The briefing given by the colonel at Chimoio appears to indicate the early start of a dry-season offensive by the government forces, who are traditionally put at a disadvantage by the rains with the resulting availability of surface water and cover to the insurgents

Colonel Tanyanyiwa said the main

MNR base at Gorongoza had been captured together with one at Chicamba, also in central Mozambique

He said the offensive had resulted in reduced MNR sabotage attacks on Zimbabwe's trade lifelines to the Indian Ocean via the Beira corridor and the Chicualaccuala route to Maputo's deep-water harbour, which is currently being reopened after four years' continuous closure by sabotage. The Zobeue route to Malawi had also benefitted

Colonel Tanyanyiwa said the offensive had had a major impact on the morale of the Mozambican civilian population, enabling them to receive relief from international aid agencies and to be resettled with proper security force protection, medical care and administration

The briefing for the pro-government Herald partly lifts the news blackout the government has imposed on the war over the past nine years but there is no indication that foreign or independent pressmen will be given similar facilities

~~Copy to file 2/3/87 2/8~~

Pik in Maputo

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano in Maputo yesterday, in a continuation of discussions that took place on February 10.

Mr Botha said they had exchanged ideas on latest developments towards achieving peace in Mozambique — Sapa

Maputo talks further SA-Soviet relations

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE gradual thaw in SA-Soviet relations has been taken a step further by the reported meeting in Maputo between Mr Pik Botha and the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamishin — their third in less than a year

Previous meetings between the two men took place in Brazzaville and New York.

Though there has been no official confirmation of the latest get-together, diplomats are convinced that Mr Botha managed to pull off a "piggy-back" meeting with Mr Adamishin while he was in Maputo to see Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano last Thursday.

Contacts with Soviet officials — and a desire for more of the same from Pretoria — have developed over the past year during discussions aimed at reaching a settlement in Namibia and Angola.

During these meetings South African delegates observed what ap-

peared to be a shift in Soviet attitudes towards conflicts in the subcontinent and South Africans often privately gave credit to the Soviets for the way in which they were using their influence to bring about negotiated solutions.

More recently, Moscow has pleased Pretoria by indicating that it is reviewing its hitherto unqualified support for the ANC and expressing a preference for political solutions to armed struggle as a way of resolving the South African impasse.

Last week's talks between Mr Botha and Mr Adamishin are almost certain to have included discussions on the ANC — as well as the possible release of its leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

There was renewed speculation at the weekend that Mr Mandela's release may be imminent — despite continuing official concern about the political implications of such a move.

The speculation linked Mr Mandela's release to events as diverse as Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Africa visit and President P W Botha's expected retirement later this year.

CML Times 27/3/89 (218)

ay, March 28, 1989

5 000 die of starvation in Mozambique

28/3/89

Sowetan

218

MAPUTO — While about 5 000 people starved to death in Nampula Province in Northern Mozambique, 5 000 tonnes of food were stored just 70 kilometres to the south, it was disclosed here during the weekend.

The shocking disclosure by Deputy Agriculture Minister Alfredo Gamito, follows the death of at least 4 810 people in the coastal district of Memba since the beginning of the year.

Mr Gamito, who heads the country's Executive

Commission for the Emergency, led a delegation to Nampula Province earlier this month to investigate the situation in Memba.

At a Press conference in Maputo during the weekend he strongly criticised the provincial authorities for failing to take any action to save the people living in Memba.

Information on the famine in Memba had come, not from the provincial authorities but from the Catholic Church.

The resources available locally to assist the

But an hour's drive away was enough food for all of them

Sowetan Correspondent

starving people had not been used. Thus sailboats that exist in large numbers on the Nampula Coast had not been used to take food by sea to Memba.

While people starved in Memba just 70 kilometres to the south there had been 5 000 tonnes of food in the

Port of Nacala, he said.

Previous reports said road links between Nacala and Memba are practically cut but Memba district has a port of the same name.

"We are waiting for the provincial authorities to provide an analytical account of what happened and why it was not foreseen," Mr Gamito said.

**'MNR not
to blame
for state
of economy'**

ARGES
28/3/84
218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The state of the Mozambican economy could not be blamed entirely on the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, Finance Minister Mr Abdul Osman has said

Speaking at a seminar on administration and development, Mr Osman said resources in Mozambique had been used inefficiently

The main purpose of the government economic recovery programme was to change attitudes towards work and economic factors, he said

He warned, however, that there was a danger that following the liberalisation of economic policies there would be an over-concentration of people in the trade sector rather than in the productive sector of the economy

MARKET FORCES

In much of Africa, he warned, the concentration on circulation rather than production had resulted in the creation of "a comprador bourgeoisie that acts as middleman for multinational capital"

Mr Osman rejected both the practice of running the economy through administrative orders and reliance on market mechanisms

"We told the IMF and the World Bank that market forces in Mozambique were very weak and could not be used to effect changes," he said.

Over 4 000 die in starvation tragedy

87-26/3/59 (218)

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — While more than 4 000 people were starving to death in Nampula province in northern Mozambique, 5 000 t of food were stored just 70 km to the south of the area, it was disclosed here at the weekend

The revelation by Deputy

Agriculture Minister, Mr Alfredo Gamito, follows the death of at least 4 810 people in the coastal district of Memba since the beginning of the year.

Mr Gamito, who heads the country's Executive Commission for the Emergency, led a delegation to Nampula province earlier this month to investigate the situation in Memba

At a press conference in Ma-

puto during the weekend, he criticised the provincial authorities for failing to take action to save the people living in Memba

Information on the famine in Memba had come from the Catholic Church.

Local resources had not been used to assist the starving people, he said

Mr Gamito said that while people were starving in Memba, there had been 5 000 t of food in the port of Nacala

"We are waiting for the provincial authorities to provide an analytical account of what happened and why it was not foreseen," Mr Gamito said

He said supplies were now being sent to Memba despite increasing rebel activity in the area

Rebels have apparently attacked Memba town twice this month

Two boats will be sent to the area to transport food supplies to Memba and two helicopters supplied by the Soviet Union will be used to airlift food supplies to areas inaccessible by land

Misuse of relief aid is now under State investigation

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government has set up two commissions of inquiry to investigate theft or misuse of goods given to the country for its emergency relief programme, it was announced in Maputo

The Deputy Agriculture Minister, and head of the country's Commission for the Emergency, Mr Alfredo Gamito, said the authorities were now convinced that some emergency relief supplies "had not been used correctly"

But he said he did not believe that the misuse of relief goods was taking place on a significant scale.

Anyone found involved in such activities would be brought to trial, he said.

One of the two commissions will investigate the ports and railways, and is headed by Interior Minister Mr Manuel Antonio

The second commission will investigate the distribution of donated goods. It is headed by Deputy Minister of the Interior Mr Hipolito Patricio.

218

4 800 starved to death in sight of big food supply

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — While more than 4 000 people starved to death in Nampula province in northern Mozambique, 5 000 tons of food were stored just 70km to the south, it was disclosed here.

The shocking disclosure by deputy agriculture minister Alfredo Gamito follows the death of at least 4 810 people in the coastal district of Memba since the beginning of the year.

Mr Gamito, who heads the country's Executive Commission for the Emergency, led a delegation to Nampula province earlier this month to investigate the situation in Memba.

At a press conference in Maputo, he strongly criticised the provincial authorities for failing to take any action to save the people living in Memba

Information on the famine in Memba had come, not from the provincial authorities, but from the Catholic Church

Sailboats

The resources available locally to assist the starving people had not been used. Thus, sailboats that exist in large numbers on the Nampula coast had not been used to take food by sea to Memba.

While people starved in Memba, just 70km to the south there had been 5 000 tons of food in the port of Nacala, he said.

Previous reports said road links between Nacala and Memba are practically cut, but Memba district has a port of the same name.

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Mr Gamito said supplies were now being sent to Memba despite increasing rebel activity in the area.

Rebels had attacked Memba town twice this month.

Two boats will be sent to the area to transport food supplies to Memba, and two helicopters supplied by the Soviet Union will be used to airlift food supplies to areas inaccessible by and



Maputo sets up watchdog bodies on emergency aid

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican government has set up two commissions of inquiry to investigate any theft or misuse of goods given to the country for its emergency relief programme.

Deputy Agriculture Minister and head of the country's Commission for the Emergency, Alfredo Gamito, said the authorities were now convinced that some emergency relief supplies "had not been used correctly".

He said, however, that he

did not believe the misuse of relief goods was taking place on a significant scale.

Anyone found involved in such activities would be brought to trial, he said.

One of the two commissions will investigate the ports and railways and is headed by Interior Minister Manuel Antomo. The Minister of Security, Mr Mariano Matsinha is a member of this commission.

The second commission will investigate the distribution of donated goods and is headed by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Hipolito Patricio.

FROM THE EMERGENCY SERVICES
injured to King Edward VIII Hospital

Can. Times 29/3/87 (218)

Famine supplies cut off

MAPUTO — A vital bridge over the Limpopo River in southern Mozambique has collapsed, bringing traffic to a halt on the main coast highway linking the capital, Maputo, to the rest of the country. SABC Africa desk reports that the road was used to carry most of the emergency relief supplies to famine-stricken regions in the north.

In brief . . .

9076 (1613) 30/3/87 218
Rebels kill missionaries

MAPUTO. — Two Roman Catholic missionaries from Italy were killed this week in an attack by Renamo rebels in central Mozambique, the national news agency reported yesterday.

AIM quoted an unidentified church official as saying the missionaries were found dead in their homes after a raid by Renamo insurgents south of the port of Quelimane in the central province of Zambezia

The slain men were identified as Francesco Bortolotti and Camillo Campanella, members of the Capuchin order who had lived in Mozambique for more than 15 years. Two other Italian missionaries, Gocundo Bagliara and Antonio Saltori, have not been seen since the attack, AIM said — Sapa-AP

Mozambican peace prospects 'good'

HARARE — Prospects for a peace initiative in Mozambique, probably involving Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, yesterday dominated summit talks between the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique



● THATCHER

Sources close to the talks said sanctions against SA were only briefly touched upon, with Thatcher warning Mugabe not to "undo" the good achieved by the

MICHAEL HARTNACK

recent agreement over Angola and Namibia

In the face of Mugabe's strongly-voiced doubts yesterday about SA's good faith, Thatcher reportedly said "Let's hope you are wrong and you and I will be the first to cheer"

Speculation that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would deviate from the planned itinerary of her African trip and visit Namibia this weekend was firmly denied yesterday by spokesmen for Downing Street, the British Embassy in SA and the Namibian Administrator-General

At a banquet in her honour here last night, Thatcher again warned against confrontation, saying there was "now greater hope for peace and stability" in Southern Africa through a "growing readiness among countries to resolve conflicts by negotiation".

Thatcher said Britain was ready to take part in any political initiative supported by Mozambique and other countries of the region to end conflict there

While much remained for condemnation in SA — apartheid, detention without trial and the suspension of basic human rights — "we should be no less

● To Page 2

Mozambican peace prospects 'good'

ready to acknowledge changes for the better when they are made, whether it be within SA or in relations with neighbouring countries", said Thatcher

After three hours of talks with Mugabe at Harare's State House yesterday morning, Thatcher flew with him and Chissano to Nyanga Battalion Battle School, near the Mozambique border, where 27 British instructors are instilling much-needed professionalism into Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops going out to confront Renamo rebels

Chissano reportedly briefed Thatcher on recent clandestine contacts between top Mozambican churchmen and Renamo "in attempts to establish what Renamo wants".

Chissano urged a two-pronged international peace offensive, simultaneously exposing the savagery of the rebels to the world and bringing pressure on them to accept his current amnesty offer

Thatcher pledged an extra R84m in

aid to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, including an extra R1,8m to the British military advisory and training team (BMAT), R36m in programme aid to Mozambique, R11m for Mozambique refugee relief and 15 000 tons of food aid

Chissano reportedly pleaded with Thatcher for substantial enlargement of British logistical and training support for his war effort

Thatcher went to the bush wearing an impractical black and puce costume and patent leather shoes, but was not deterred from descending into troops' slit trenches to inspect living conditions

Discord was struck over the continued detention of Britons Patricia Brown and Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, accused of spying for SA. Mugabe reportedly said their cases "would continue to be reviewed"

● From Page 1

Aid eases, not halts, Mozambican emergency

MAPUTO — A three-year relief operation involving more than 50 countries and organisations and millions of dollars of aid has eased, but not halted, the effects of Mozambique's war, drought and famine

Relief workers and government officials say peace is the only real antidote to the decade-old crisis

"We need peace and then a solid package of aid to get the whole thing

back on its feet again," said UN Development Programme representative Charles Larsimont, who helps to co-ordinate the aid operation

Aid organisations and government officials say a guerrilla war waged by Renamo rebels for more than a decade is the main cause of the continuing crisis

A report released by government and Unicef in March estimated that

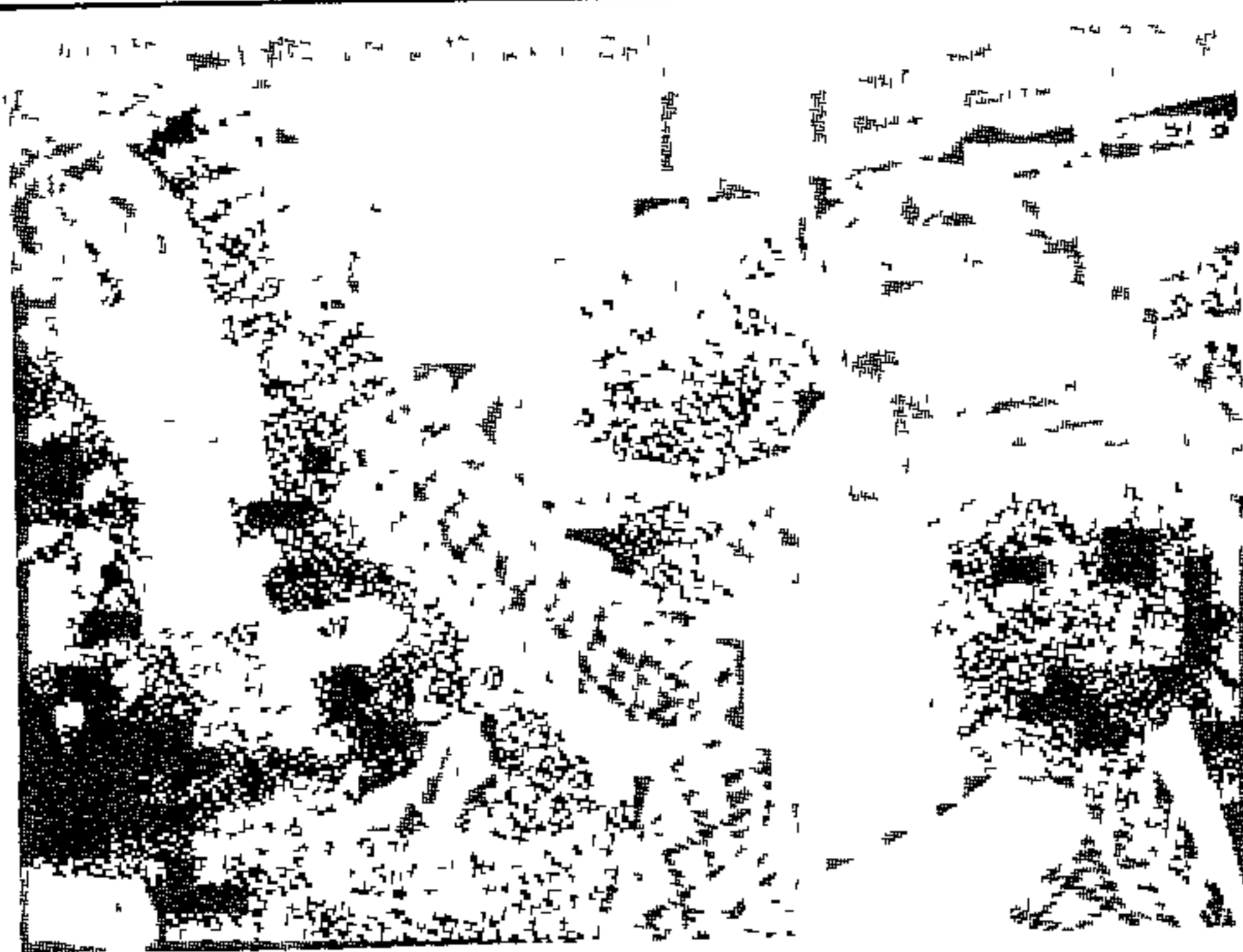
600 000 Mozambicans, more than two-thirds of them children, have died as a result of the war

Victims of war and famine are still flocking to towns and settlements, many of which have become fortified feeding stations to be reached only by plane or armed convoy

Renamo rebels, themselves often facing starvation, frequently attack convoys and warehouses — Reuter

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HOORAY FOR MAGGIE: A crowd of about 500 enthusiastic supporters greeted the British Prime Minister after her visit to the British Council offices in Harare yesterday

Criticise SA and give credit: Maggie

ARGUS 30/3/87
2/8

From **ROBIN DREW**
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher has urged South Africa's neighbours to condemn what is wrong in the country but be ready to acknowledge changes for the better when they are made

Speaking at a banquet held in her honour in the Zimbabwean capital last night, Mrs Thatcher said constant encouragement and persuasion — not isolation or sanctions — were the ways to achieve Mr Nelson Mandela's release, the suspension of violence and the beginning of negotiations

The banquet concluded a crowded day during which Mrs Thatcher had talks with President Mugabe at State House and a meeting with him and Mozambique's President Chissano in on the banks of the Nyangombe trout stream on the Zimbabwean eastern border in a British-run camp

In her private talks with Mr Mugabe, Mrs Thatcher said she

believed hope was in sight in South Africa and that nothing should be done to upset the delicate progress of Namibian independence. Mr Mugabe, according to sources, disagreed but said he could be wrong

She said Britain was ready to take part in any political initiative to help resolve the conflict in Mozambique

Earlier in the day at Nyanga, she told Mozambican troops in training by British and Zimbabwean instructors, that terrorism in Mozambique had to be defeated. She announced too a R44-million increase in aid to Mozambique

According to sources, President Chissano said President Moi of Kenya was willing to help bring MNR rebels back into the Mozambique fold

But in the same breath the Mozambican president called on the international community to condemn the movement for its atrocities, a move which had Mrs Thatcher respond with her reference to defeating the rebel terrorism

54 soldiers
killed,
says MNR

LISBON Right-wing Mozambican rebels said yesterday they had killed 32 government and 22 foreign soldiers in four attacks on military installations last week

A statement issued in Lisbon by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said guerillas killed 10 Tanzanians and seven Mozambican soldiers at the Napacala barracks in the north-western province of Niasa last Saturday

It said the MNR shot dead 13 soldiers in an attack on a barracks at Pessene, near Maputo, on March 20. Nine Tanzanians and five Mozambicans died in an attack on an army post at Nzero in the northern Zambezi province on March 21.

Rebels killed seven Mozambican and three Zimbabwean soldiers in an attack on a military school last Wednesday in Dondo near Beira and destroyed or captured many weapons, the statement said.

Several southern African countries, including Zimbabwe and Tanzania, have sent troops to Mozambique to help it fight the rebels — Reuter

Star 31/3/89

Red Cross resumes flights (2/8)

MAPUTO — The International Red Cross has resumed relief operation flights into areas in Mozambique controlled by MNR rebels.

The flights were resumed in January to rebel controlled areas in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.

The International Red Cross operated flights to rebel-controlled areas between April and July last year but suspended them following an outcry in Mozambique.

At a Maputo seminar on international humanitarian law, a spokesman for the Red Cross said the flights to rebel-controlled areas were necessary for humanitarian reasons.

Three Red Cross workers were kidnapped earlier this month in the northern province of Nampula. — The Star's Africa News Service

Steaming in, armoured, to save Malawi's economy

Capt Time 31/3/89

218

Own Correspondent

NAMPULA, northern Mozambique — The first train in almost two years to run all the way from the Indian Ocean to Malawi should arrive, with luck, in that landlocked African state in the next few days

The re-opening of the line linking Malawi with the Mozambican deep-water port of Nacala will be more than just a triumph of engineering and endurance. It may, in fact, save Malawi's economy

Attacks

Since deliberate sabotage by Renamo began to hamper the line's operations in the mid-1980s, and eventually shut it down altogether 18 months ago, Malawi has had to spend 40% of its foreign exchange earnings conducting its trade through distant South African ports. The effect of this disruption on Malawi's small-scale but once-healthy finances has been disastrous — in 1987 its economy suffered a net decline for the first time since independence

Many see the concentration of rebel attacks on the railways as strong evidence of South Africa's continuing support for Renamo, despite official denials

The timing of Mrs Thatcher's visit to Malawi is not insignificant. Much of the work that has gone into re-opening the 400-km Nacala line has been paid for by Britain and there are British experts directing operations on the ground

Bill Halpin is the man who runs the railway in the northern Mozambican town of Nampula, headquarters of the Nacala line. A former head of operations for British Rail, his problems now as deputy director-general of the Caminhos de Ferro do Mozambique-Norte are tropical weather and well-armed guerillas

For the past two years he and engineer John Wreford have struggled to keep the track open and the trains running. In spite of the obvious frustrations and discomforts of life in Nampula, they have come to see the re-opening of the line as a worthwhile challenge and they are currently trying to persuade the British Overseas Development Administration to fund them for a further two years

As the first through-train trundles towards Malawi, in the workshops at Nampula the two Britons are putting together a project they

hope will make such trips easier in future

Bill Halpin explained the project by outlining the two ways that Renamo operates to disrupt the line

For preference, the guerillas find one of the remote bush areas through which the line runs for most of its length. They tear up the short pieces of track, toss them into the bush and burn the wooden sleepers

A French project to replace the wooden sleepers with concrete ones and long-weld the track to make it impossible to pull up has progressed about a quarter of the way along the line. But as the general security situation in northern Mozambique has deteriorated in recent months, the French team have refused to continue without permanent protection from the Mozambican military. The government cannot spare a force at the moment, so the project has ground to a halt.

Last week Halpin learned to his disgust that more than 1 000 metres of track had just been destroyed near Mulema, halfway to Malawi. His teams could repair that in a couple of days, he said, but it all added up to a further delay in resuming full oper-

ations. Where Renamo cannot destroy the track, Halpin says, their practice is to ambush the trains, firing automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades at the driver's cab

The drivers tend to flee and the guerillas then usually light a big fire under the abandoned locomotive which effectively warps the engine frame, putting it completely out of action until John Wreford's maintenance department can bend it back into shape

The sidings at Nampula are full of similarly disabled locomotives

The important thing, Halpin says, is to prevent the guerillas from being able to stop them and light their fires

"Two weeks ago there was an attack on a train between here and Nacala — they fired a rocket which went straight through the cab and out the other side — it didn't explode but it killed both the crew on its way through

"The officer commanding the soldiers on the train had the presence of mind to keep the engine going"

At the workshops at Nampula they are building the prototype of a secret weapon — an armoured locomotive.

On advice from the

Ministry of Defence in London, the workshops in Nampula have borrowed technology developed in Northern Ireland and use materials from a West Midlands firm which supplies the ministry

The driver's cab on the three metre Brazilian locomotives is to be encased in 6cm manganese-steel, and that armour is itself to be shielded at a distance of about 3 of a metre by Kremlin Mesh — a grid of hardened steel bars that has proved effective on army landrovers in Ulster

Obvious idea

The theory is that the grill will catch a rocket-propelled grenade before it hits the armour plating and the distance between the grill and the armour will deaden its explosive effect.

It may seem an obvious idea, but for rocket-propelled grenades that can penetrate 12 inches of mild-steel, a rather special form of protection is required

The rest of the locomotive will have lower quality armour and mesh — top priority is being given to the driver's safety

The Mozambican Tea Company, a Lonrho subsidiary, which depends



Mrs Thatcher...
Timely visit

on the Nacala line for its shipments is already paying more than £50 000 (about R170 000) for eight locomotives to be armoured in this way. The British government is likely to put up the money for the armouring of a further seven locomotives

The Mozambican drivers are certainly pleased about the idea, even if its effectiveness has yet to be tested in combat

If the armoured train proves successful, Bill Halpin and John Wreford believe it could be one of the key factors in winning the railway war

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AP 7/11/77
**Red Cross
workers freed
by Renamo**

GENEVA. — Mozambican rebels yesterday freed four Red Cross workers they had held for two weeks, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said

"We are happy to have our people back in good health," an ICRC spokesman said

He said the workers were not kidnapped but "woke up" in guerilla hands during a Renamo raid against government forces in northern Mozambique. The guerillas immediately liaised with the ICRC to hand them back. — Sapa.

(218) CP/M 2/4/89 "

MOST of the MNR rebels fighting the Frelimo government of Mozambique were recruited by force and kept within rebel ranks through threats of execution for attempting to desert, according to a recently released report.

Quoting a statement from the United States Information Service in Harare, the Zimbabwean National News Agency, Ziara, said the report was prepared by William Minter, a visiting researcher in African studies at Georgetown University, who interviewed 32 former rebels during a research trip to Mozambique in November and December last year.

"This report, based on recent interviews with 32 ex-participants in the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) describes the operations of this guerrilla group and its linkages with the South African Defence Force," the statement said, adding that former rebels had given information which led to two major conclusions.

"A high proportion of

Report says MNR rebels recruited by force

the MNR rank-and-file combatants, probably in excess of 90 percent, is recruited by force, and kept in the MNR ranks by control mechanisms including threats of execution for attempted desertion.

"The professionally competent MNR military operations are sustained by regular supplies from South Africa as well as by a centralised system of command, control and communications (C3) and a co-ordinated programme of basic and advanced military training," Minter wrote in his report

He said out of the 32 rebels interviewed, 27 had been directly involved in combat inside Mozambique, and all had been originally abducted.

"Moreover, they said that all or almost all of those who trained with them had been forcibly abducted. Most said the standard penalty for trying to escape was execution," Minter wrote.

"Almost all make reference to captured arms, but none said these were their major source. Outlying bases received supplies from central bases in each province by head

portage. Bases in southern Mozambique received some supplies overland from South Africa but elsewhere the pattern was of periodic landings of DC-3s, parachute drops or sea landings," the report said.

It said that a given area received supplies only once or twice a year in quantities sufficient to last that long, and the last specific delivery cited to Minter by the rebels was a plane landing in Zambezia Province in April 1988.

"Another ex-MNR member, speaking to journalists in Manica Province in late November, said he had carried supplies from South African planes which landed in the Gorongosa area in October 1988.

"South African involvement was also cited in an interview by a recent defector from the MNR's Lisbon office. He said that in October, when he left, they were still receiving MNR military communiques from the same South African officers who had always handled the communications," Minter wrote. - Sapa

Growing MNR terror blocks normal SA links with Mozambique

Violence in Mozambique between Frelimo government troops and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) is blocking "the normal development of multifaceted relations between that country and South Africa."

This was said by a top Mozambican official Dr Prakash Rattlal, who has been in South Africa spelling out just what is needed in the field of good neighbourliness and speaking, too about what is taking place in his country. He spoke at a conference arranged by the Africa Institute emphasising that he did not come to South Africa to accuse, but to inform a public said by foreign governments to be brought up on a diet of information and disinformation. And he placed the spotlight firmly on happenings in his country which appear to beg investigation.

Dr Rattlal is by all accounts, not a Mozambican given to histrionics or of pointing fingers at a country which a huge majority of southern African people say is actively destabilising not only his land but also all the others.

He is a former deputy Minister and a for-

It is not often that a high ranking Mozambican official addresses a conference in South Africa. Dr Prakash Rattlal, confidante of President Joaquim Chissano, was in the Republic recently to talk to the Africa Institute, and also gave an interview to The Star. **NORMAN CHANDLER reports**

mer, Governor of the Mozambique Reserve Bank. As co ordinator for his country's executive National Emergency Commission Dr Rattlal knows that what he said to the Africa Institute recently may well have given a few people a severe dose of apoplexy, and earn him the full wrath of Pretoria.

That has already happened. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has rejected statements made by Dr Rattlal that "certain pro-apartheid sectors" in South Africa supported the MNR terror group. Dr Rattlal's job is to seek foreign aid, over see its distribution and generally ensure that whatever money is forthcoming is used correctly in the rebuilding of a shattered economy.

He made it clear Mozambique still wanted economic and political association with South Africa. Dr Rattlal said that Mozambique supplied 130 000 workers for the gold mines of South Africa. Maputo was a natural outlet for Transvaal goods, tens of thousands of his countrymen worked on South African farms and in (at least in the white South African context) the good old days of "LM", tens of thousands of South Africans crossed the Komatipoort border to spend their holidays in his country — and Mozambique wants them back to bolster tourism and foreign reserves.

The fifth anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati Accord passed just a few days ago. Good neighbourliness, peace and progress, declared by dignitaries from both countries to be the will of the two governments and peoples, have still not been achieved," said Dr

Rattlal. "The continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo which has created a climate of instability in which life and property are at risk.

This violence is blocking the normal development of multifaceted relations between Mozambique and South Africa. It is the violence which is so appalling. A total of 5.5 million people have abandoned their homes and property — 40 percent of the total population of 14 million — and 200 000 children have no knowledge of their parents whereabouts or else saw their mothers and fathers killed, says Mozambique.

Dr Rattlal said the MNR had so far destroyed 2 599 primary schools, 822 rural health

units 44 agro industrial enterprises 1 300 trucks, tractors and buses and 900 shops. The figures go on and on and graphically illustrate the devastation wrought upon Mozambique by civil strife.

I asked him in the opulent surroundings of the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg, what were his saddest experiences.

He took a while to think about it, but then said: "The massacre. What massacre?"

The answer was swift. "When 424 people were killed at Homone I was there the next day. Just people who had survived was bad enough but listening to people howl in anguish was anguish in itself."

Another lasting memory for me is the lack of reaction from the children — blank faced little ones in a state of shock — they were completely traumatised."

Dr Rattlal has invited a group of South African businessmen academics and politicians to visit Mozambique to see for themselves what has been happening.



Dr Prakash Rattlal, five years since the Nkomati Accord and still no good neighbourliness, peace, or progress

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Malawi-Mozambique talks on refugees

LILONGWE — An eight-man delegation from Mozambique is in Malawi on a six-day visit to work out ways of repatriating Mozambicans now living in refugee camps here.

Malawi is host to more than 600 000 Mozambican refugees.

The delegation, led by Interior Minister Manuel Jose Antonio, has six other members of the Mozambican government and two members

from the resident office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Mozambique. (218)

□ German ambassador to Malawi Wilfried Rupprecht promised at the weekend his government would help flood victims in the Chikwawa district of Malawi by sending in food supplies and clothes. An estimated 500 000 people have been made homeless by the floods. — Ano. (218)

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Namibia also on the cards

Protea Hotels bound for Mozambique?

CAPE Town's
5/4/89

218

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Financial Editor

CAPE Town-based Protea Hotels is likely to play a leading part in reviving Mozambique's dormant tourist trade. Chairman Otto Stehlik disclosed yesterday that he has been involved in discussions with senior officials of the Mozambican government.

Matters discussed have included the need to train Mozambican hotel staff, which could be done by Protea in SA and at Pigg's Peak in Swaziland.

"There is no tourist infrastructure in Mozambique at the moment — it will have to be rebuilt," said Stehlik. "But tremendous efforts are being made with the help of the Mozambican government, various European governments and the SA government and I believe that Mozambique could be ready for tourists again within a year."

"I hope our group will be involved because we have so much to contribute. It is such an attractive place — even now I can see its potential — and it needs a hotel management group."

"We have various projects we are investigating with senior officials of the Mozambican government."

The group is also preparing to expand in Namibia once a political settlement has been reached. Stehlik believes the country has tremendous potential for tourism.

At present, because of all the activ-

ity to do with independence, accommodation in Windhoek is at a premium. The Kalahari Sands Hotel, managed by Protea, has doubled its turnover in the past six months.

"We are interested in doing more in Namibia," said Stehlik. "But the difficulty is to get things to fall into place. We do not know, at this stage, who will be in authority."

Meanwhile the group has strengthened its links with Europe — where it has offices in London and Germany and representation in Bucharest and Zagreb — through a connection with the Austrotel group.

Based in Austria, the Austrotel chain has hotels in Germany, Italy, Greece and Hungary and has started a new resort chain, Marco Polo.

This already has resorts in Kitzbuhel, Turkey and in Russia, near Leningrad. Stehlik hopes one will be started in SA. "We already have the franchise."

About 14% of the Protea chain's business comes from overseas tourism, compared with an average of 10% for the SA tourist industry as a whole, and Stehlik hopes to increase this to more than 20%.

To help achieve this he hopes to persuade racing driver Nicky Lauda, who heads one of the largest air charter services in Europe, to organize flights to SA. "This country is now open to charter flights and Lauda is a senior associate of Austrotel."

 **Business Report**

stock will enable our industry to achieve even better investment returns for our policy-owners." — Sapa

150 000 CHILDREN DIE EACH YEAR BECAUSE OF CONFLICT

NEW YORK — About 150 000 children in southern Africa die each year because of the effects of conflict, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, says a report published on Tuesday under the auspices of the UN Children's Fund (Unicef). ~~218~~ ~~218~~

"By 1988, the number of Angolan and Mozambican children under the age of five whose lives were lost as a consequence of war and destabilisation totalled more people than were killed by atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki." ~~218~~ ~~218~~

The report, titled "Children on the Front Line: the impact of apartheid, destabilisation and warfare on children in southern and SA," was drafted for Unicef by eight experts on the region.

The centre-piece of this conflict is SA and apartheid, it says, quoting statistics to show "both 'coloured' and black children are between 14 and 15 times more likely than their white compatriots to die before their fifth birthdays" — Sapa-Reuter. ~~218~~ ~~218~~

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Renamo 'bandits' wreak havoc

Access 7/14/89
218

THE Africa Institute is not known for controversy, but it may well have unwittingly walked into a hornet's nest when it invited a man ranked in the highest echelon of Mozambique politics to address a seminar in Johannesburg.

The man — Dr Prakah Ratilal — had a lot to say, emphasising however that he did not come to South Africa to accuse, but to inform a public brought up on a diet of information and misinformation that things were happening in his country which appear to beg investigation

Dr Ratilal is, by all accounts, not a Mozambican given to histrionics or of pointing fingers at a country which many say is actively destabilising not only his land but also all the others

Dr Ratilal is also different from the average government official. A former deputy minister in the government of Mozambique and also former Governor of the Mozambique Reserve Bank, he is the highest ranking Frelimo official to have visited, let alone speak in, this country in years. And, more importantly, he is a confidante of President Joaquim Chissano

As co-ordinator for his country's executive's National Emergency Commission, Dr

Ratilal knows that what he said to the Africa Institute recently may well have given a few people a severe dose of apoplexy, and earn him the full wrath of Pretoria

That has already happened. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has already rejected statements made by Dr Ratilal that "certain pro-apartheid sectors" in South Africa supported the Renamo terror group

Dr Ratilal's job is to seek foreign aid, oversee its distribution and generally ensure that whatever money is forthcoming is used correctly in the re-building of a shattered economy

Right now, he is en route to New York to chair a meeting of donor nations who are being urged to pledge many millions of American dollars to help re-structure a land in which, he says, 40 percent of its population has been affected by the on-going violence launched by Renamo. Mozambique officially refers to the armed opposition as "bandits"

Dr Ratilal made it clear Mozambique still wanted economic and political association with South Africa.

He said the options open to both countries were few. perpetuate instability and tension, or act in order to establish a stable climate of understanding, peace, security and co-operation.

It is not often that a high-ranking Mozambican official addresses a conference in South Africa. Dr Prakah Ratilal, confidante of President Joaquim Chissano, was here recently to talk to the Africa Institute, and gave an interview to **NORMAN CHANDLER**

Sketching the ties between the two nations, Dr Ratilal said that Mozambique supplied 130 000 miners for the gold mines of South Africa. Maputo was a natural outlet for Transvaal goods, tens of thousands of his countrymen worked on South African farms . . . and in (at least in the white South African context) the good old days of "LM" tens of thousands of South Africans crossed the Komatipoort border to spend their holidays in his country — and Mozambique wants them back to bolster tourism and foreign reserves

"The fifth anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati Accord passed just a few days ago. Good neighbourliness, peace and progress, declared by dignitaries from both countries to be the will of the two governments and peoples, have still not been achieved," said Dr Ratilal

"The continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo, widely described as armed bandits by Mozambicans, has created a climate of instability in which life and property are at risk

"This violence is blocking

the normal development of multifaceted relations between Mozambique and South Africa"

It is the violence which is so appalling

A total of 5.6-million people have abandoned their homes and property — 40 percent of the total population of 14 million — and 200 000 children "have no knowledge of their parents whereabouts or else saw their mothers and fathers killed," says Mozambique

Dr Ratilal said Renamo had so far destroyed 2 599 primary schools, 822 rural health units, 44 agro-industrial enterprises, 1 300 trucks, tractors and buses and 900 shops. The figures go on and on, and graphically illustrate the devastation wrought upon Mozambique by civil strife

Even American diplomat Dr Chester Crocker's deputy for African Affairs, Mr Roy Stacey, says that a million people have fled their homes. "We now know that untold thousands have been trapped in unspeakable conditions. Renamo has been waging a systematic and brutal war of terror against innocent Mozambican civilians through forced labour, starvation,

physical abuse and wanton killing"

Mr Stacey calls it "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War 2"

Dr Ratilal has first-hand experience of the horror of war

I asked him, sitting in the opulent surroundings of the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg, what were his saddest experiences

He took a while to think about it, but then said

"The massacre."

"What massacre?"

The answer was swift "When 424 people were killed at Homoine I was there the next day. Just people who had survived was bad enough, but listening to people howl in anguish was anguish in itself

"Another lasting memory for me is the lack of reaction from the children — blank-faced little ones in a state of shock — they were completely traumatised"

Dr Ratilal has been back to Homoine since the awful night in July 1987 when "the bandits" descended on the village on the central Mozambique coastal plain. He made the journey with President Chissano.

"I was amazed at what I found. The same people whose friends and families were massacred were cheering him and singing and dancing in his honour."

MNR rebels kill 13 in quarry raid

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — MNR rebels have murdered 13 people and destroyed 55 houses at a large quarry works at Salamanga, 60 km south of here, the news agency Aim reports

The rebels also destroyed workshops and equipment, putting the quarry out of action

The attack happened in the afternoon late last month while a crowd was gathered at the quarry's rail siding, where a train had just left for Maputo

The rebels opened fire on the crowd and then began destroying the machinery. Five people were seriously wounded

Residents said the rebels looted the settlement for food and medicines

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News in Brief

12 Renamo rebels killed

LISBON. — Mozambican troops killed 12 Renamo rebels who attacked Marracuene, a town just north of Maputo, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said on Saturday.

Man-eating lions shot

NAIROBI — Wildlife officials shot dead two man-eating lions which had killed three people near Bagamoyo on Tanzania's Indian Ocean coast, Radio Tanzania said yesterday.

'Guerillas' in dinghy sunk

JERUSALEM — An Israeli navy patrol sank a dinghy carrying suspected guerillas off the coast of southern Lebanon yesterday, an army spokesman said.

Hudson's lover to get less

LOS ANGELES — A judge yesterday said he

might award of \$21.7 million to the nurses told

was assaulting him when the policeman touched his

Town 'occupied and wrecked' by Renamo

The Star's Africa News Service 218

MAPUTO — A large group of rebels attacked and occupied for several days the town of Iapala on the strategic Nacala-Malawi railway line.

The local administrator, Mr Antonio Costa, said yesterday that about 800 rebels had late last month attacked the town which had been "systematically wrecked".

The news agency Aim said large quantities of food were stored in the town waiting to be sold to the Mozambican authorities for relief work.

Aim reported that the virtual destruction of Iapala means that it will now be very difficult to market goods produced by peasants in the region

GENT SALE

FRUITION FROM THE BUREAU OF THE

ATLANTIC



MNR declares a 30-day ceasefire

ARGUS 11/4/89 216

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — Rightwing Mozambican guerrillas have announced a unilateral month-long ceasefire to allow relief officials to supply emergency aid to more than four million people facing starvation

Diplomats in Lisbon said yesterday's initiative by the Mozambican National Resistance rebels might signal a "new readiness" toward recent South African — and US — moves aimed at mediating an end to the 12-year war

In a statement distributed in Lisbon MNR chief Alfonso Dhlakama said he had ordered a "unilateral ceasefire" across the country of 13 million peo-

ple from March 31 to midnight April 30 for "humanitarian reasons"

This was to allow "transport of emergency aid to the hardest-hit zones and to ease the action of national and international aid organisations"

Disrupted

The statement was dated April 7 but distributed by the MNR to news media in Lisbon only yesterday. There was no explanation for the delay

The rebels, who have severely disrupted the country's road and railway systems in their fight against Maputo's Marxist government, are generally blamed for the famine threatening more than four million people, about one-third of Mozambique's population

Recent estimates from Ma-

puto said about 130 people were dying daily from starvation in central and northern provinces

There was no independent word from Maputo on a ceasefire or about a downturn in the fighting since April 1

A western diplomat in Lisbon said the MNR had never before announced such a long ceasefire nor one safeguarding aid workers

"If confirmed, this decision could indicate a new readiness in Mozambique for a negotiated, peaceful solution to the war," the diplomat said

Since January Pretoria and Washington have indicated their willingness to try brokering a peace solution and South African and US officials have held talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano

Renamo breaks pledge

2/8

13/4/89
Sowetan

MAPUTO — Rebels have raided a town, killing two people, in breach of a ceasefire they declared in Mozambique this month to allow food to reach famine victims, *State Radio* reported

The radio said the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) attacked Nacaroa in Northern Nampula Province, four days after the April 1 ceasefire

It said the attackers had destroyed an unspecified quantity of food in warehouses of the Government's agricultural marketing board and the local disaster relief fund

The right-wing MNR, said earlier this month it would observe a ceasefire in April to allow food to reach famine victims

UN aid urged for Mozambique (218)

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Governments, inter-governmental organisations and international agencies will be represented at a special United Nations meeting here tomorrow in response to an appeal by Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar for the equivalent of R500 million in emergency re-

St 12/4/89
lief for Mozambique

Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo will attend. He is reported to have rejected the offer by rebel forces of a one-month ceasefire.

In his appeal, Dr Perez de Cuellar spoke of relentless pressures by rebels on Mozambique's fragile social and economic infrastructure.

MNR ceasefire called 'a fraud' ^{2/18}

MAPUTO — Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, yesterday dismissed a ceasefire declared by the Mozambique National Resistance movement as "an attempt to present an acceptable face"

"These are just noises made by criminals who don't know how to justify their crimes to the rest of the world," he said

The Mozambican government learnt of the ceasefire through the international media

The ceasefire was "a propaganda campaign", Mr Machungo said ^{Star 13/4/89}

He ruled out political negotiations with the MNR — The Star's Africa News Service

No info on SA men in Renamo

CAH
TMS 13/4/89
By BARRY STREEK 218
Political Staff

THE Department of Foreign Affairs did not have any details about the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at Renamo bases in the Gaza province of Mozambique in 1988, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

He also said he had not instructed his department to investigate the alleged involvement of the five South Africans at the Renamo base

Mr Botha was asked by Mr Jac Rabie (UDP, Reiger Park) whether he had instructed his department to in-

vestigate the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at Renamo bases in the Gaza Province in 1988

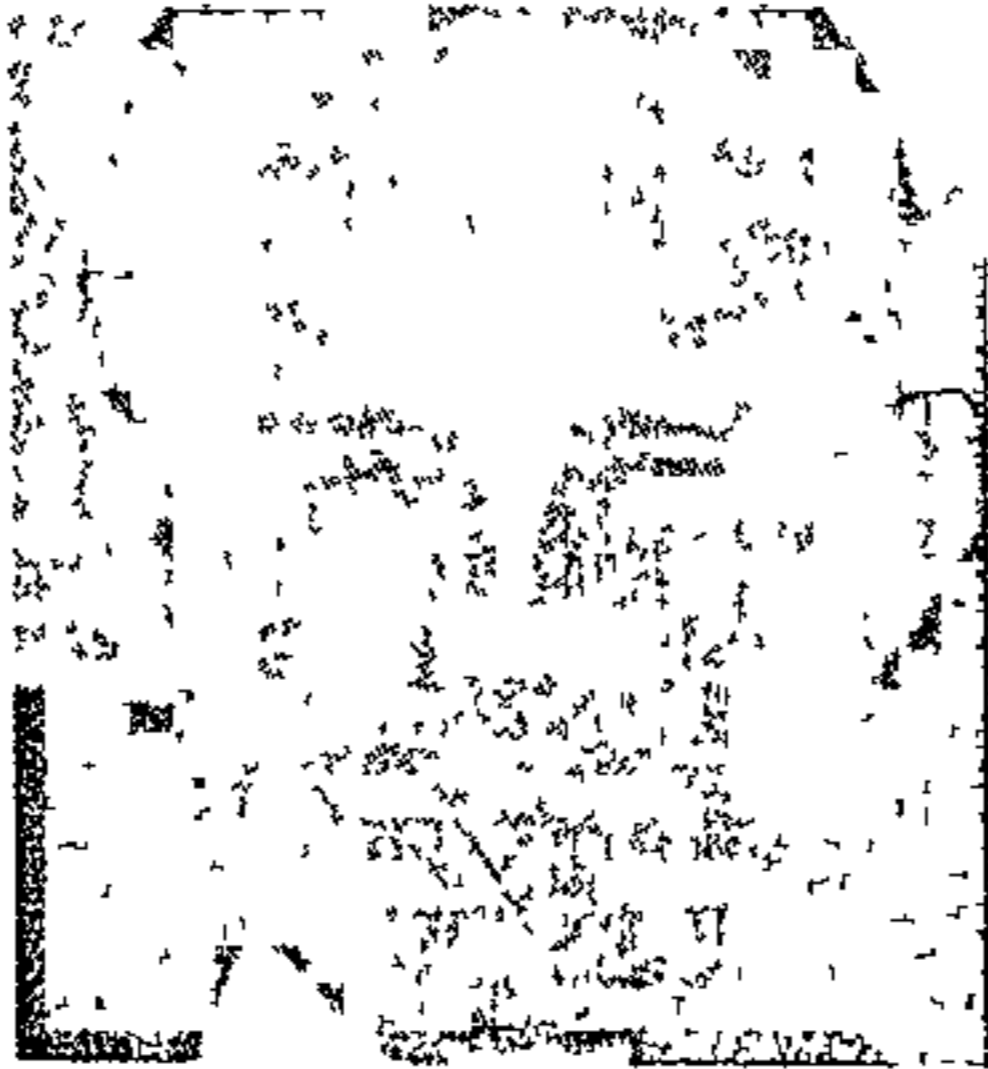
He replied "No I and my department do not have at our disposal particulars which correspond to the incident as described by the Honourable Member"

Mr Rabie wanted to know whether any South Africans were involved at these bases, what the nature of their involvement was and on whose behalf were they involved

He also wanted to know if any of these South Africans were killed and whether he would make a statement on the matter

Stw 13/4/89 (21)

'No details' on SA's role at MNR bases



General Magnus Malan: 'Particulars unavailable'.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday he and his department did not "have at our disposal" particulars corresponding to alleged incidents involving South Africans at MNR bases described by Mr Jac Rabie (NDP, Reiger Park)

Mr Rabie had asked whether General Malan had instructed the department to investigate the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at MNR bases in the Gaza province in 1988.

He asked whether any South Africans were involved at these bases, what the nature of their involvement was and whether any had been killed. — Sapa

CRIME TIMES 14/4/87

Mozambique 'rejects' MNR 30-day ceasefire

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, on Wednesday rejected a 30-day ceasefire announced by right-wing Mozambican rebels, calling it a publicity stunt

In the first official response to the announcement in Lisbon on Monday by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), Mr Machungo called the offer of a month's ceasefire to allow relief supplies to move "a deception by criminals"

He was speaking to reporters before leaving for talks on Mozambique's appeal for emergency aid in New York, where the UN has issued an appeal for \$382 711 million (about R957m) in emergency aid for the war-torn land

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, will convene a meeting of government representatives today to discuss the emergency and efforts to rehabilitate Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter

A day after the peace, Renamo makes war again

RENAMO guerrillas staged some of the most destructive raids in Mozambique's 12-year war last week — just days after the rebel movement had announced a one-month ceasefire so that emergency supplies could reach the country's drought-stricken areas.

Bands of insurgents brought the war closer than ever to the country's capital when they last week attacked the commercial centre of Marracuene, a town just 30km north of Maputo. And a resurgence of rebel activity in the central province of Zambezia has cut off supplies to 52 000 people in the famine-hit district of Gile.

Mozambique's prime minister, Mario Machungo, said Renamo's unilateral declaration of a ceasefire was an attempt to "justify their crimes to the rest of the world" before the international conference on emergency aid to Mozambique which starts in New York today.

Rob Davies, political analyst at Eduardo Mondlane University's Centre for African Studies, told the *Weekly Mail* that the ceasefire declaration was clearly an attempt by Renamo to break out of the diplomatic isolation it has experienced in the last year.

But Davies believes the move may

One day after its surprise ceasefire declaration this week, Renamo attacked a town near Maputo, reports EDDIE KOCH

also be an attempt by the rebels to insert themselves as a factor in peace plans for Mozambique that were announced by Foreign Minister Pik Botha in February and given some impetus when British Premier Margaret Thatcher met leaders of the frontline states during her tour of the region last month.

"An overall climate is developing

which suggests that the war should end and I would imagine that Renamo is trying to link itself to this initiative," he said.

Although there is no evidence that the rebel group was pushed into making the declaration by diplomatic pressure, Davies said it was significant that the announcement came from Renamo's wing in Lisbon, which has in the past maintained close links with South African military intelligence.

The South African Defence Force took over Renamo from Rhodesian intelligence after Zimbabwe became

independent and developed its military capacity. South Africa denies claims that it has continued to support Renamo since the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique was signed in 1984.

The Lisbon faction of Renamo also has close links with support groups in West Germany, where a meeting with rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama was held late last year aimed at improving the movement's international image and pressure for the ceasefire may have come from this source.

There are also indications that Renamo's declaration was designed to nudge the Mozambican government into an agreement to negotiate a solution to the war with the rebels.

Asked to comment on the implications of the ceasefire for the South African peace initiative in the region, a representative for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said "Any move that promotes international dialogue is welcomed by the South African government."

The British government has no official policy on the issue of negotiations with the rebels and Thatcher has labelled Renamo a "terrorist organisation". But in a carefully phrased reply to questions at a press conference in Blantyre last month she did not rule out the possibility that negotiations could end the conflict in Mozambique.

"Whether it (the war) can be settled by negotiations between the government of Mozambique and representatives of Renamo, you would need to know precisely what are the objectives of Renamo and what are their demands and that is not a problem with which we can help," she said. "It would be one which President Chissano, if he wishes to ask for help from any other country, I am sure he would find a ready response."

But flagrant violations of the ceasefire in the last two weeks have seriously undermined any serious intent behind Renamo's initiative. "It's probably largely a public relations stunt," said Davies. "But if Renamo was serious they would have difficulties in getting their people inside the country to observe it. The crucial test of their motives will be seen in the next couple of weeks (when they will have had time to pass on the instruction)."

The Mozambican government has ruled out the idea of talks with Renamo but has indicated it is prepared to widen its amnesty so that members and leaders of the movement can be "reintegrated into society".

● The Mozambican government will ask at the donors conference in New York for US\$382.8 million in aid of which more than 60 per cent is for grain and other foodstuffs.

The guerrillas keep their heads down — but 435 looks back on track

By SHAUN JOHNSON, In Namibia

THE arrival of four exhausted Swapo guerrillas at the Oshikango assembly point on the "cutline" separating Namibia and Angola this week does not mean that the "Mount Etjo" ceasefire plan will work.

But there are strong signals that the complex independence package is getting back into working order after more than a week of postponements.

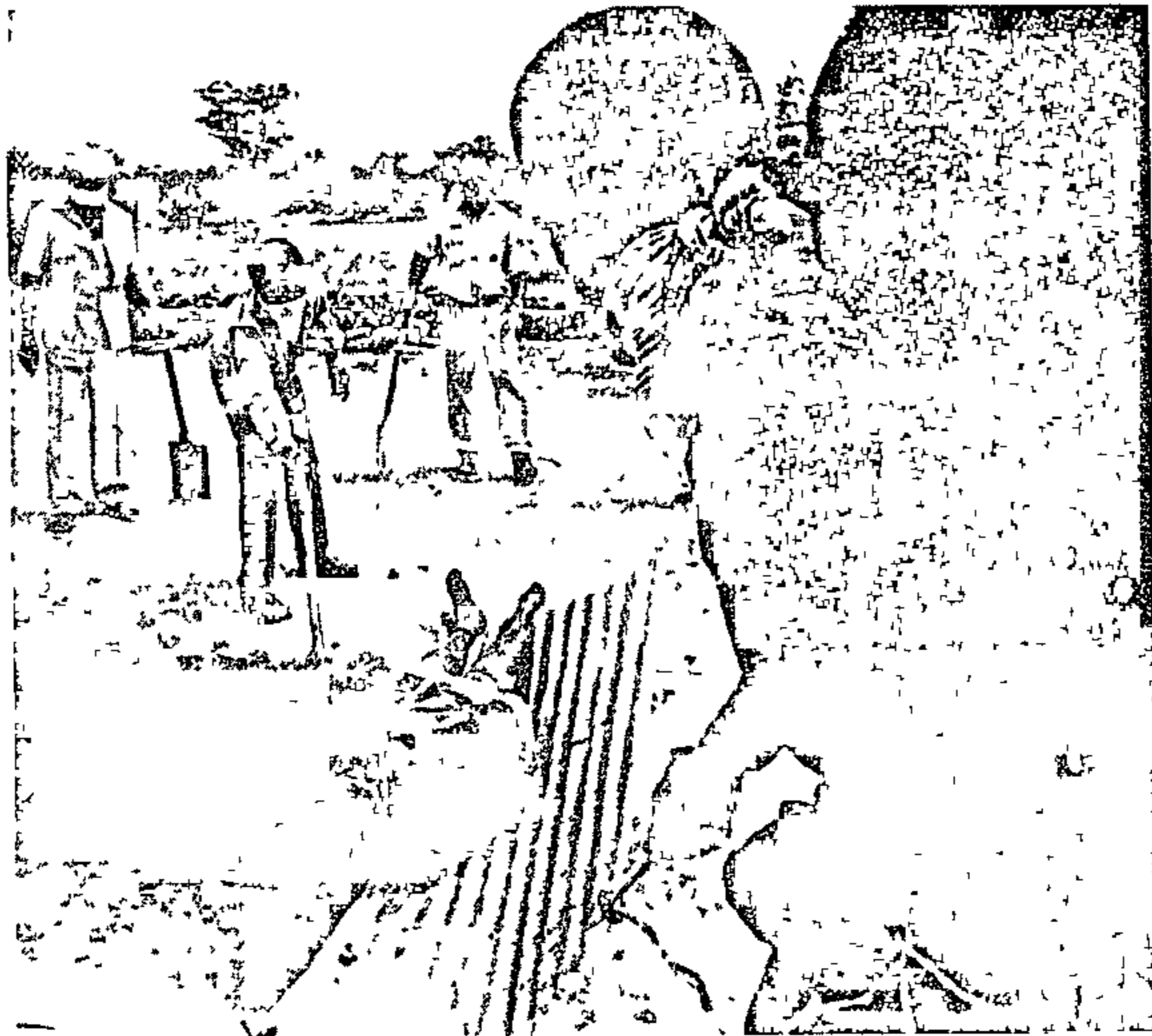
A UN representative in Windhoek Cedric Thornberry announced yesterday that procedural issues relating to the independence elections were once again being dealt with by the offices of the South African-appointed administrator-general and the UN special representative.

Coupled with a quick back-down by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar on his earlier proposal that assembling guerrillas be "interrogated" before being allowed to leave Namibia, the developments suggested that the Resolution 435 juggernaut, if not entirely mobile, was at least preparing to move.

Long-delayed elements of the Untag force are now arriving regularly, with the first members of a large group of the UN police contingent expected to arrive from Ireland, Denmark and Sweden today.

In remote bush camps all across northern Namibia, United Nations soldiers hourly ask each other the same question: They want to know — as does the whole of Namibia — when large numbers of Swapo guerrillas will emerge for transportation to bases above Angola's 16th Parallel.

Unless the guerrillas begin to come



Villagers with cloths swathed over their noses bury Pfan fighters killed by police in clashes in the Ondishifitwa area, Northern Namibia. The bodies had been lying in the bush for three days.

Picture GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

by South African troops.

It was reported that an SADF platoon had dug themselves in around a church and mission school at Empembe. Guerrillas are supposed to have free access to churches in order to hand themselves over.

Local church leaders sent a delegation to Untag and a captain arrived to investigate and report to his superiors.

Then there is the vexed problem of the handover of weapons, which Swapo opposes on the grounds that

about the ceasefire proposals from the local population, and did not hear the UN ceasefire message or the call to return to Angola from Swapo President Sam Nujoma. It seems likely that their decision does not herald a flood of guerrillas at the assembly points.

Thornberry insists that the independence plan does not stand or fall on the success of the ceasefire agreement.

Asked what would happen if all the

Swapo forces did not return to Angola, Thornberry said it was "too early to tell", but added there was "a lot of talking" going on, which was "a whole lot better than a lot of killing".

These statements can be taken to mean that short of a major disaster — for example, if unconfirmed reports of a fatal firefight on the border since the establishment of the assembly points turn out to have substance — Resolution 435 has been substantially repaired.

68/14-20/4/89
w m c

Star 18/4/89
**10 MNR rebels
killed last week**

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army said troops killed 10 rebels in four separate clashes in Gaza province last week.

Three civilians were also killed and four wounded when rebels attacked four villages, looting shops. Five rebels surrendered last week in Gaza.
The Star's Africa News Service

MNR bases recaptured

3 Feb 1979 (215)
MAPUTO — Mozambican government troops have recaptured two areas in the southern Maputo province which had been under rebel control since 1987, an army communique said.

In the first two weeks of April five rebel camps in Maputo province had been overrun by government troops and more than 60 rebels killed.

In Gaza province 22 rebels were killed in three operations while two other rebels bases had been seized in the northern province of Zambezia — The Star's Africa News Service

'Hell Run' road made safer ^{Star 24/4/89} 218

MBABANE — Residents in the border area of Swaziland and Mozambique say the road between Swaziland and Maputo, known often as the "Hell Run", has become safer over the past few weeks

The roughly 150 km of road has for years been plagued by MNR bandits who attacked vehicles of all kinds, causing many deaths

Lomahasha area residents said at the weekend that security on the road seems much improved since a clean-up by Mozambican security forces

The clean-up preceded a visit to the Mozambican border town of Namaacha by President Joaquim Chissano, residents said. Since then there have been no reports of MNR activity — The Star's Africa News Service



Food prices set to rise in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Prices of basic foodstuffs are going up this week following wage increases, Finance Minister Mr Abdul Osman announced here

Mr Osman said government did not fear that the increases would cause riots as had happened in other countries. In those countries riots occurred because no compensatory wage rises had been introduced.

Subsidies on maize and rice would be reintroduced to cushion the impact on the poor.

Mr Osman added that the state only controls prices of 27 goods or services. All the rest were set by laws of supply and demand. The Star's Africa News Service

Talks with MNR 'possible'

The Star's Africa
News Service
MAPUTO — In a major policy shift, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said he is ready to talk to representatives of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

But, he stressed, the talks would be aimed at discussing how the MNR members could be integrated back into society and not at discussing any power sharing between the ruling Frelimo party and the rebels.

President Chissano said the

war would continue.

He added that he did not deny that the rebels could have some useful ideas for the development of the country "but what we can't accept is the recourse to violence as a way of presenting their ideas".

Aim, the local news agency, reported that at the rally addressed in Manhica, many citizens said they did not agree with the MNR being allowed positions in the government.

President Chissano accused the rebels of murder and indiscriminate destruction.

Mr Chissano ... willing to meet MNR





Former 'enemy' training the elite

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican citizens who served in Portugal's special forces during the colonial war are now being used to train Mozambican army units.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said a training centre for special forces of the Mozambican army had been established at the Incomati sugar company in Xinavane, north of the capital.

The training was being carried out by Mozambicans who served in the commando units of the Portuguese army before Mozambique's independence in 1975, it said.

The Commandos were then regarded as one of the most effective anti-guerrilla units of the Portuguese army.

Aim said President Joaquim Chissano had visited the training centre and had praised "the efforts under way to guarantee the self-defence of the local people".

Not punished

After independence Mozambicans - who served in Portugal's special forces were publicly denounced for collaborating with the colonial army and of being responsible for atrocities during the war.

Their photographs and names were displayed in public buildings for several months but they were not punished by the post-independence Frelimo government.

Aim said Mr Chissano had also visited another military centre at Magune and had met officers.

It did not say whether the military training at this centre was also being provided by Mozambicans who served in the Portuguese army.



AFRICA

Food price rise follows pay increases in Mozambique

NEWS 25/4/89

Argus Africa News Service

2/8

MAPUTO. — Prices of basic foodstuffs are to rise this week following wage increases announced last week, Finance Minister Abdul Osman announced.

Mr Osman said the government was not worried that the price increases would cause riots as had happened in other countries. He said those riots had occurred because no compensatory wage increases had been introduced.

His government intended to reintroduce subsidies on certain foodstuffs, notably maize and rice, to cushion the impact of price rises on the poor.

Level of credit

He denied that the Mozambican price policy was dictated by the International Monetary Fund.

What the government discussed with the IMF were micro-economic issues such as the level of credit that the Bank of Mozambique could provide to the State, he said.

Decisions on price levels were purely internal.

Mr Osman pointed out that the State controlled prices of only 27 goods or services. All other prices were set by supply and demand.

He said that in 1987, the first year of Mozambique's economic recovery programme, inflation ran at 166 percent, but in 1988 the rate had been 50 percent.

Bringing inflation down was one of the government's objectives, he said.

Cap Times 28/4/89



4 Reef miners killed

CARLETONVILLE — Four miners were killed and two are missing after a pressure burst at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine here shortly after midday yesterday. According to a mine statement, 22 miners were injured in the accident which occurred 2 273m underground.

Cap Times 28/4/89, 218

Renamo butcher mine

HARARE — Renamo rebels axed to death nine people including a 70-year-old man and a two-year-old child in a raid on the village of Chidyamunda near the Mozambique frontier on Thursday last week. Meanwhile, more than 6 700 people living in Zimbabwe's north-eastern border areas have been moved into protected villages because of increasing Renamo attacks.

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ter a fishing day fined months)

By Udo Rypstra

SOUTH AFRICANS who lost their properties after Mozambique independence are likely to get them back

Moves to this effect are being made by the SA Department of Foreign Affairs which is drawing up a list of such owners. Mozambique authorities who recently visited South Africa, have asked owners to list their claims with the department.

Deprived owners include the Anglo-American group, which had substantial shipping interests, and Tongaat, which had cashew nut plantations

Cottages

Hundreds of South African citizens lost their holiday homes and cottages in Mozambique in the mid-70s when authorities confiscated assets, allegedly without legal procedure and compensation

Several SA businessmen see the return of property rights as a prerequisite for new South African investments in Mozambique as it would restore confidence in the future of that country

One of them, Mr Stan Hoffman, whose family and associates owned the prestigious 250-room Polana Hotel in Maputo, says he hopes to see

Mozambique may hand back property confiscated from SA owners in '70s

the Mozambiquan Prime Minister, Mr Mario Fernandes da Graça Machungo in Maputo soon

He confirmed that he had a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Koos Meiring, who heads the Mozambiquan delegation, in Parliament two weeks ago to re-submit a 1984 claim on behalf of Polana Hotel Ltd, the holding company, and further discuss the matter

Banner

"We would like to get the Polana Hotel back and are prepared to invest R20-million in refurbishing it and place it under the banner of the Karos Hotel Group," says Mr Hoffman, who is joint

managing director of Karos. "If the Mozambiquan authorities are going to restore property rights on small properties, they can't exclude the big properties"

Mr Hoffman said the Polana Hotel was confiscated in 1976 and has been run by the Mozambican authorities since

"The last time I saw it, it was in a poor state. I don't know whether they have refurbishment plans of their own," he added

Both the Southern Sun Hotel group and Protea Hotels are interested in running the hotel under management contract

"The big question is one of ownership. If the Hoffmans

don't get it back then we will certainly be in the bidding for managing the hotel," says Protea Hotels chief executive Otto Stehlik

Tout

The subject of SA property claims was raised recently when a Mozambiquan trade delegation, headed by Mr Americo Magaia, president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, visited South Africa to tout for investment

Acting on the authority of the Mozambique Government, the delegation advised South Africans who owned property in that country prior to its independence to contact the SA Department of Foreign Affairs

(215)
E.S.
4/4/89

SA soldiers helped in rebel attack claim

CMT-7m 2/5/89 218

MAPUTO — Residents of the border town of Ressano Garcia said that South African soldiers helped guerillas in an attack in which 10 died, 22 were wounded, stores were looted and locomotives were blown up, the national news agency reported on Saturday

In a dispatch from the town, AIM reporter Mr Cassimo Ginyabay said "Townpeople unanimously agree that there was South African involvement in the attack" which began on Thursday night and ended early on Friday morning

Four locomotives worth \$6 million (about R15,6m) were also destroyed and shops were looted in the attack.

The South African Defence

Force said the fact — also reported by AIM — that townspeople had fled from the fighting into South Africa, "makes nonsense of AIM's claims".

An SADF spokesman said "147 refugees, a Mozambique policeman and two (Mozambican army) soldiers fled into South Africa late on Thursday night and early Friday morning after heavy gunfire was heard coming from the direction of Mozambique"

South African government officials say that no official support now goes to the guerillas. But AIM continues to carry reports that South African military equipment and soldiers are used to supply the MNR rebels or aid them in operations. — Sapa-Reuter

West Germany writes off Mozambican debt

MAPUTO — West Germany has written off 149,7m marks (R340m) owed it by Mozambique and promised the Southern African nation a grant of 38m marks (R80,6) this year under a new agreement signed here on Tuesday

West German ambassador Reinhart Kraus said Bonn had placed Mozambique, whose economy has been battered by civil war and natural disasters, in the category of least developed countries

All future West German aid to Mozambique would be in grant form, he added — Reuter

said yesterday

Cape Times 4/5/89
kill 8 218

Frelimo forces 'kill 8'
MAPUTO — Mozambican army forces killed eight Renamo rebels and captured one after an attack by the rebels on the town of Chibuto, 180km north-east of Maputo, on Sunday, the Maputo daily Noticias reported. Nine people were killed and 26 wounded in the rebel raid.

Barlow Rand may invest in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The South African Barlow Rand group may soon invest in Mozambique, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, has reported *(K 5/15/69)*

Mr Con Schabort, Barlow Rand's executive director made

a brief visit to Mozambique last week during which he held talks with Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso

A statement issued here said Mr Schabort had shown interest in the development of relations between his company and Mozambique, in particular in the

rehabilitation and running of the Ressaño Garcia railway line which links Maputo to South Africa

AIM said Mr Schabort and Mr Veloso had flown over the Bazaruto archipelago, off the coast of Inhambane. Barlow Rand was interested in this area

from companies by imposing a

Star 8/18/89
**Mozambican
forces kill 303**

(218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces killed 303 rebels during operations in the last week of April in the centre and south of the country.

A statement issued here said 287 rebels were killed in operations in the central province of Sofala. It said the rebels' infrastructure in the region had been "practically eliminated".

The statement said 16 other rebels had been killed in action in the southern province of Inhambane during the same period. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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Mozambicans kill 303 rebels

Argus Africa News Service *ARGUS 8/5/89 Z18*
MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces killed 303 rebels during operations in the last week of April in the centre and south of the country.

A statement issued here said 287 rebels had been killed in operations in the central province of Sofala in which the rebels infrastructure in the region had been "practically eliminated".

The statement said 16 other rebels had been killed in the southern province of Inhambane during the same period.

Hussond

983

TUESDAY, 9 MAY 1989

984

218

(1) Whether the State President's Office has been informed of or is investigating the possibility of the involvement of foreign intelligence agencies with certain persons, whose names have been furnished to his Office for the purpose of his reply, if so, whether he will make a statement on the matter? B712E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the State President)

(1) Heed has been taken of allegations that have been made in this regard

(2) It is an established principle that no public comments are made concerning any foreign espionage activities or counter-measures undertaken in this regard by the National Intelligence Service, owing to the fact that this could seriously impede the RSA's counter-espionage activities. If, in the case that has been mentioned, or any other similar case, concrete evidence should be discovered, the appropriate steps shall be taken.

Ministers

Unemployment Insurance Fund, contributions

*1 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation + Whether (a) temporary and (b) permanent officials in the Public Service contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, No 30 of 1966, if not, why not? B794E

+The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(a) Yes
(b) No According to section 2(2)(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966) officers appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984) are not regarded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund

Mozambique names of visitors

*2 Dr W J S NYMAN asked the Minister of Defence +

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

985

218

TUESDAY, 9 MAY 1989

986

Hussond

Mr D J N MALCOMES Mr Speaker, further arising from the answer of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask if it is the intention of the Department of Defence that they should hand out lollpops, in other words free trips, to members of the governing party at the taxpayers expense and then not advise this Parliament, which votes the money as to who has benefited from the payment of the taxpayers money? [Interjections]

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I can only repeat what I have already said We can confidentially give the hon member more information What he said is not true There are other interests at stake which I am not prepared to divulge at this moment

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, further arising from the answer of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him whether Mr Peet de Pontes was one of the members who went on the tour? [Interjections]

+Dr W J S NYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, must we accept that he is not prepared to say what hon members of the Government were invited, as this is a secret? Do the other hon members who were not invited know that some hon members went to Mozambique? [Interjections]

+The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of what other hon Members do or do not know [Interjections]

+Transfer of provisions of Group Areas Act

218

*3. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether any consideration has been given to transferring the handling of applications for exemption from the provisions of the Group Areas Act to any other Government Department, if so, (a) what consideration and (b) for what reason.

(2) whether any other Government Department has been requested to handle such applications if so, (a) what other Department, (b) what was its response and (c) what were its reasons for making this response? B875E

+The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
(1) and (2) The hon the Minister will make a statement on this matter today

Military service reduced

*4 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether he announced on or about 20 April 1989 that military service in terms of section 22(3)(b) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, was to be reduced, if so,

(2) whether this applies to (a) persons (i) currently rendering community service in terms of section 72E(3) of the said Act and (ii) liable to render such community service in the future and (b) persons who (i) are currently and (ii) may in future be serving prison sentences for refusing to render military service, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B876E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No, military service in terms of section 22(3)(b) of the Defence Act, Act No 44 of 1957, will not be reduced The hon the Minister said that Citizen Force and Commando members will not be called up for periods longer than 30 days at a time and also that it is envisaged that Citizen Force members in the sixth cycle, will not be called up These concessions can only be granted as long as permitted by the security situation

(2) Falls away

Senior Citizen Bonds: interest rate

*5 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance

Whether it is his intention to review the interest rate payable on Senior Citizen Bonds which have paid a fixed interest rate of 15 per cent per annum for the past two years, if so, what are the relevant details, if not, why not? B877E

+The MINISTER OF FINANCE

No, there are no plans to increase the interest rate on the Senior Citizen Savings Bonds at this stage

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ARGUS 9/5/89 (718)

Soviets pledge on Mozambique

**Argus Africa News
Service
reports from Maputo**

SOUTH Africa has assured the Soviet Union that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement is not receiving any South African government support, the Soviet ambassador at large, Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov, has said

PEACE

Mr Ustinov was in Cape Town recently to attend a meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission of Angola, South Africa and Cuba in which the Soviet Union and the United States have observer status

In an interview with a Soviet journalist distributed by the Africa News Organisation, ANO, Mr Ustinov said the war in Mozambique had also been discussed during his stay in Cape Town

He said the Soviet Union supported a political solution for the war in Mozambique and was ready to play a part as a mediator in such a solution if requested to do so by the Mozambican government.

Mr Ustinov said that in his opinion, however, the conflict in Mozambique was totally different from that in Angola.

"The MNR and Angola's Unita have absolutely different roots. Closely connected and backed by the United States, Unita has tribal origins, whereas the MNR was formed in Rhodesia by the former racist regime and then infiltrated into Mozambique where it is used by the internal anti-government forces. So the main question is how to stop the external aid to them (the MNR)," said Mr Ustinov

It was the first time that a top level Soviet official ac-

knowledged that the Unita rebel movement has internal roots in Angola

Mr Ustinov said the United States and South Africa agreed that there was a distinction between Unita and the MNR.

"At any rate, during the meetings of the Joint Commission to observe the settlement in South-West Africa, the South African delegation assured us that the MNR did not receive any aid at government level," the Soviet ambassador said

Mr Ustinov also referred to a recent proposal by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that the United States and the Soviet Union act as mediators in the conflict in Mozambique.

"The Soviet Union believes that the priority in decision-making in this question belongs to the Mozambican leadership. I don't see what we can do technically, as it were, to tackle this issue," he said.

The Soviet Union was prepared to provide assistance to Mozambique in resolving the war if the Mozambican leadership asked Moscow for help

"In other words the Soviet Union and, say the United States, can act as mediators, but not between the MNR and the Mozambican government. Apparently Washington is not against this but this is so far a hypothetical question," he said.

His country supported political solutions to all disputes but this should not be interpreted as an act of interference or imposition of solutions.

"The same can be applied to Angola. The government's policy of clemency and national harmony is an internal affair of Angola. Each country has the right to settle its internal issues as it sees fit," Mr Ustinov added

9am TEMPERATURES

Cape Town	17
Johannesburg	15
Kimberley	15
Durban	22
East London	22
Port Elizabeth	17
Windhoek	14
Pretoria	14
Cape Town (yesterday 2pm)	21.5

For the latest weather information ☎ 4 0631 and for advice on
windspeed/direction ☎ 56 1723 and ☎ 88 8228.

11/6/85 10/5/84
Rebels kill 4 in Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service (2/8)

MAPUTO. — At least four civilians were killed and 11 wounded when a large group of rebels attacked the town of Moamba, 75km northwest of Maputo.

Reports reaching Maputo yesterday said the rebels started the attack on Sunday and battles continued until Monday. The Mozambican army said it killed seven rebels during the attack but did not mention any casualties on its side.

The rebels are alleged to have looted shops, houses and the hotel and to have destroyed telephone lines.

SA moves to reclaim land in Mozambique

CAPE TIMES 11/5/89
Own Correspondent

218

DURBAN — New moves by the Department of Foreign Affairs to help South Africans reclaim properties lost when Mozambique was taken over by the Frelimo government have given many Durban people a glimmer of hope

Mr Russell Cleaver, whose family owns a 20 000-ha cotton farm on the border of the Gorongosa Game Reserve at Dondo, said yesterday that they were forced to abandon their farm in 1974 after their properties were nationalised.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday that negotiations were still in progress with the Mozambique authorities to secure the return of the properties. A statement this week said: "South African citizens who have not furnished written information of these properties can do so by sending copies of the title deed and other relevant documents to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Route AA35, Private Bag X152, Pretoria 0001"

ethnic unrest in Transcaucasia

Cont Times 11/5/89
Missionary released

218

MAPUTO — Right-wing guerillas released an Italian missionary, Mr Giocundo Bagliari, who was kidnapped during an Easter Sunday attack in which three other Italians were killed. Mr Bagliari was handed to a Catholic priest from neighbouring Malawi.

"YOUR words are more effective than bullets as they reach into the fortresses and rooms of the enemy."

This was the message Mozambique's president Joaquim Chissano gave Southern African journalists who met in Maputo recently to debate their role in media in a region being consumed by conflict and war.

After four days of papers and debates, introduced by some of Mozambique's most eminent academics and politicians, including the widow of Samora Machel, Mrs Graxa Machel, the seminar came to a single conclusion — apartheid is the heart of the problem.

The seminar, organised by the Federation of Southern African Journalists, was attended by affiliated member countries as diverse as Tanzania and Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Sao Tome and Principe, Malawi and Mozambique.

Participants were also given an insight into the state of media and the trials and tribulations of journalists in various countries in the region.

When words strike deadlier than bullets

212
11-17/5/89
South

Apartheid's irony has always been the unity it engenders among its opponents.

This was again the case when a diverse group of journalists from 12 Southern African countries met in Maputo recently for a seminar on the role of mass media in the region. SOUTH editor MOEGSIEN WILLIAMS examines aspects of the discussions and decisions taken:

The seminar debated the process of liberation over the last 30 years which led to the independence of several countries in the region and South Africa's response to safeguard its position of political and economic dominance.

In a concluding position paper on the seminar, it stated South Africa's policy of dominance "translated into acts of military aggression in the form of invasions, cross-border raids and the creation and support of surrogate bandit groups".

"To this day South Africa has been able to pursue these policies because

of the support it enjoys from Western and other countries who largely view apartheid capitalism as being preferable to democratic alternatives."

It said South Africa's strategic response in the form of total strategy was a failure. This forced it to withdraw from Angola and formally accept the implementation of Resolution 435 in Namibia.

In a paper to the seminar, exiled South African academic Dr Rob Davis said South Africa's vulnerable economic situation would lead to it seeking greater domination of the

region

He said a significant percentage of South Africa's export earnings came from trade with countries in the sub-continent and it would attempt to maintain this economic hegemony.

South Africa had failed to guarantee a secure and prosperous future for Western capital and faced a serious debt-repayment crisis.

Recommendations for journalists contained in the position paper included a need to highlight and expose the vulnerabilities of the apartheid system.

The seminar also felt it was neces-

sary for journalists to strenuously promote the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) and its attempt to wear Southern African countries from its economic dependency on South Africa.

Southern African journalists needed to counter the "misinformation and propaganda from South Africa that is largely perpetuated by the tendencies of Western news agencies to give prominence to the views of the apartheid government, and which has the effect of giving it a semblance of credibility", the position paper stated.

It called on journalists to forge links with progressive journalists in South Africa and Namibia for a more reliable assessment of the internal situation.

The seminar expressed concern at coverage of the Namibian independence process and requested that the Pan African News Agency place a team in the territory which would link up with an Organisation of African Unity observer mission.

Further recommendations adopted were the need for journalists to identify with progressive organisations worldwide for a more regular and co-ordinated exchange of information and to expose the full extent of destabilisation.

218

Cape Times, Monday, May 15, 1989 5

BLANTYRE — An elderly Italian missionary held prisoner for 40 days by Mozambican rebels has described how he survived a grueling trek through the bush, part of it on the rebel leader's Honda motorcycle

Father Giocondo Pagliara, 67, who was released on May 8, was due back in Rome yesterday. He spoke only on condition that the location of the interview and the circumstances of his release were kept secret

Father Pagliara's ordeal began when the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR) attacked his mission near the coastal town of Quelimane in Mozambique on March 27, killing three other Italian monks

The rebels ransacked the mission and forced Father Pagliara and a wounded colleague to leave with them

Captured priest tells of MNR ordeal

after the commander received orders by radio

"Some of them tried to rip my watch off," he said "But I was afraid they would try to rip my arm off too, so I said 'one moment, the arm is mine' and gave them the watch"

The MNR, also known as Renamo, told Father Pagliara that two of the dead priests were thought to be mercenaries fighting for the Mozambican government

Father Pagliara was taken hundreds of kilometres by foot, stretcher, canoe and motorcycle to rebel headquarters in Gorongosa, where he met MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama and Mr Dhlakama told him he wanted

talks with the Mozambican government which he wanted to abandon Marxism and adopt a multi-party system, elections and guaranteed freedoms

Mozambique, which describes the MNR as "armed bandits", has offered the rebels an amnesty but has ruled out political talks

The MNR was originally set up by white-ruled Rhodesia in the 1970s and has been fighting the Mozambican government since independence from Portugal in 1975

Mozambique says the MNR is backed by South Africa, a charge Pretoria denies

Although relations between Malawi and Mozambique have improved sharply since 1986, MNR activities in the border area are still a touchy issue for the two governments

A US State Department report last year accused the MNR of murdering at least 10 000 civilians and operating a system of forced labour and extortion in the areas where it has its bases

But Father Pagliara said he saw a well-organised medical station near Gorongosa and passed through many villages where the population appeared sympathetic to the rebels

"We passed in front of a school at one point, and as the soldiers went by

the students clapped their hands shouting 'viva' (long live)," he said

Father Pagliara said his statements were not aimed against the government of Mozambique or in favour of the MNR "but rather in favour of the truth as I have known it"

He described his meeting with Mr Dhlakama as a historic occasion and said he would also like to meet Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano

"I have nothing against either of them And I would like eventually to return to Mozambique to continue my work So I wish that both sides understand and accept their duty to sit at a

table and deliberate and bring peace to Mozambique"

● Government forces killed 80 MNR rebels in a battle in the northern province of Nampula last Tuesday, the official newspaper Noticias said on Saturday

It quoted army headquarters as saying the battle took place near the railway line that links Malawi with the Mozambican port of Nacala

MNR attacks in the area have paralysed international efforts to reopen the rail link, which is vital to Malawi's trade A private British security company employing former officers of the crack British Special Air Service (SAS) has been training a special unit to defend it and France has sent troops to the region to improve security — Sapa-Reuter

Priest tells of attack on mission and capture by rebels

AKGUS 15/5/89
218

BLANTYRE (Malawi). — An elderly Italian missionary held prisoner for 40 days by Mozambican rebels has described how he survived a gruelling trek through the African bush, part of it on the rebel leader's motorcycle

Father Giocondo Pagliara, 67, was speaking to reporters after his release on May 8. He was due back in Rome yesterday on a flight from Addis Ababa

He spoke only on condition that the circumstances of his release were kept secret.

KILLED THREE MONKS

His ordeal began when the rightwing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement attacked his mission near the coastal town of Quelimane in Mozambique on March 27, killing three Italian monks

"Some of them tried to rip my watch off," he said, "but I was afraid they would try to rip my arm off too, so I said 'One moment, the arm is mine'



Father Pagliara

and gave them the watch"

He was taken hundreds of kilometres by foot, stretcher, canoe and motorcycle to rebel headquarters in Gorongosa, where he met MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama

Dhlakama told him he wanted talks with the Mozambican government which he wanted to abandon Marxism and adopt a multi-party system, elections and guaranteed freedoms

A US State Department report last year accused the MNR of murdering at least 100 000 civilians and operating a system of forced labour and extortion in the areas where it had its bases

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— Sapa-Reuter.

Portuguese official meets Chissano

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Portugal's Secretary of State for Co-operation, Mr Durao Barroso, yesterday held a meeting here with President Chissano of Mozambique, aimed at patching up relations between the two countries

Earlier this year Portugal expelled a Mozambican diplomat

(218) 5120 2014189
allegedly involved in the killing of a top Mozambican rebel leader, Mr Evo Fernandes, in Lisbon

Mozambique retaliated by expelling a Portuguese diplomat

On his arrival yesterday, Mr Barroso refused to comment on the affair

He said he would "evaluate"

whether a planned visit to Mozambique by the Portuguese Premier, Mr Cavaco Silva would still go ahead

Mr Barroso said that during his meetings in Mozambique he would discuss the situation in southern Africa

He is expected to visit South Africa next week

News in Brief

996 TMS 3/5/89 (218)
32 die in raid — Renamo

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday said they killed 32 government and Tanzanian soldiers in a raid on barracks in the northern province of Nampula

71 Renamo
rebels killed
this year (218)

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army killed 71 rebels in operations in the southern province of Gaza in the first four months of this year, it was reported here during the weekend

Noticias newspaper said that during the same period eight rebel bases were destroyed and several weapons captured

Radio Mozambique also reported that Renamo rebels massacred at least 50 people and castrated nine men during an attack earlier this month on the town of Massinga in the southern province of Inhambane

The radio said the attack against the town of Massinga failed because of local military resistance



AFRICA

AK645 8/3/88

600 000 war dead ²¹⁸

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 600 000 Mozambicans, mostly children, have died as a result of the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), according to a report released here

Prepared by the Mozambican government and the United Nations Children's Fund, Unicef, the report describes the devastation caused by the war

In addition to the deaths, another 100 000 people died as a result of the 1982-84 drought in the south and centre of the country

Malnutrition

The report says "War is much more responsible than drought for the shortage of foodstuffs, because of its destructive impact on Mozambique's economic and social fabric"

The effects of the war on the social services, plus the government's own inability to provide a minimum of basic services in

large parts of the country, had resulted in the deaths of about 494 000 children "from malnutrition associated with war"

There were more than 200 000 orphaned, abandoned or traumatised children in the country

In addition many children had

been mutilated, either through stepping on rebel mines and losing limbs or through mutilations the rebels were alleged to practice

By the end of 1987 45 percent of the country's primary education network had been destroyed

Starvation claims 3 500 lives in northern Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than 3 500 people starved to death in the northern Mozambican province Nampula from January 5 to February 17, missionary sources said

A few days ago, the authorities said several hundred people had starved to death in the Memba district of Nampula.

Missionaries said they knew that more than 3 500 people had died in just three areas of Memba district, namely Cava, Mazoa and Namahaca.

The area where the deaths have occurred are north of the Port of Nacala

The authorities say the situation in the area is "very difficult" because of rebel activity in the area

Rebels had attacked the district capital of Memba on the coast and had stolen all the food that was in a warehouse there.

Memba district has been droughtstricken for the past year and because of the poor state of the roads the district is almost totally isolated.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the population in the area were reduced to eating banana roots and wild fruits.

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1989

JUNE - ~~July/Aug.~~ OCT.

Frelimo almost ready to negotiate with Renamo

Staw 11/7/84 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE'S Frelimo government is now ready to accept the participation of members of the Renamo rebel group in the country's political system

This is outlined in a 12-point "position paper" presented to foreign governments

The paper was presented in March but details have only now been leaked by different sources

Although it maintains the government's refusal to negotiate with Renamo as an organisation, the paper offers dialogue on condition that the rebels renounce violence and agree to take part as individuals in constitutional and legal discussions

Guarantee

The government, the document says, is committed to opening up the political system and to guarantee the right of all Mozambicans including rebels to participate in the country's political life

Indications that the ruling Frelimo party was ready to change its position of "no-negotiations with the armed bandits" were given for the first time by Mr Chissano himself in a speech in April when he said that

WITH only one month to go before Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party holds its fifth congress, internal and external pressures are growing for the Mozambican government to reach an agreement with the Renamo rebel movement. But, as JOAO SANTA RITA reports, it could be more difficult to find peace in Mozambique than in Angola.

Renamo had sent a message stating that it had agreed to recognise him as president but was still demanding posts in the government

Mr Chissano then said he could not deny that the rebels could have some useful ideas for the development of the country "but what we can't accept is the recourse to violence as a way of presenting their ideas"

Indications are that at the forthcoming party congress Frelimo will abandon Marxism-Leninism and return to its pre-independence status of being a front where people of different political views will be accepted.

In Niassa province delegates to a provincial party conference convened to prepare for the national congress caused a sensation when they openly called for peace negotiations.

It is possible that at the congress there could be agreement on a new

constitution under which government would be totally separated from Frelimo, thus enabling the country's president to negotiate at government level with the rebels without compromising Frelimo.

In this scenario, President Chissano would continue as head of state but would abandon the post of Frelimo president

The London newsletter *Africa Confidential* said in its latest issue that representatives of Mozambique's churches had already met rebel leaders in Nairobi to discuss a possible peace deal.

It said several rebels had attended the meetings including a representative of Renamo's leader Afonso Dhlakama, Mr Vincent Ululu

The newsletter said another Renamo leader who attended those meetings was Mr Artur da Fonseca "who is known to be close to Brigadier Charles van Niekerk, for-

merly South African military attache in Mozambique's Nampula province during colonial days and the overall commander of the Renamo operation in military intelligence since 1980".

South Africa has persistently denied it continues to have links with the Renamo rebels and

Analysts agree that one of the biggest difficulties in finding a solution to the Mozambican conflict is that, unlike the situation in Angola, there seems to be no overall rebel central command

Rhodesian

Mozambican officials say that another difficulty encountered is that, because Renamo was for a long time "an extension of the Rhodesian and South African armies, it was never allowed to develop its own leadership and political line"

And doubts still exist that the Renamo leadership could order a cessation of hostilities throughout the country

Paradoxically, therefore, Mozambique finds itself in the position that the prospects for peace would be greater if the opposition to Frelimo was as united, efficient and disciplined as Unita in Angola

Chissano appoints ⁽²¹⁸⁾
new deputy Minister

MAPUTO - ^{8/2-3/3/87} President Chissano of Mozambique appointed a Deputy Planning Minister during the week-end

He is Mr Tomas Salomao, who had previously been general director of planning in the defence ministry.

6/Day 2/7/89

218

AFRICA

Mozambique's start may stall

WHILE peace has broken out in Angola, the continued war threatens to stall Mozambique's attempt to bump-start its economy with a helping charge from the World Bank. What is now becoming clear is that, should this happen, it may well backfire against South Africa.

MIKE MANO looks at Mozambique's chances of following Angola on the road to peace.

The programme of economic reforms (PRE) which President Christano's government introduced in 1987 anticipated, in a gesture to demonstrate that Mozambique was still sovereign, the IMF/World Bank's requirements. The package included massive devaluation, drastic reductions in subsidies for consumers' food bills and lame-duck industries, the introduction of user-charges in health and education and a series of denationalisations.

On the basis of these reforms, the World Bank and IMF made substantial funds available for a programme designed to rehabilitate the economy. The Bank/IMF stamp of approval further helped to mobilise other development aid — of which Mozambique is now receiving over \$500m a year, in addition to nearly \$400m in emergency programmes aimed at

urban market, they could get their share of the consumer goods. Early indications suggest the programme could work. In scattered areas where Renamo is not active, significant gains have been made. More maize has come out of Cabo Delgado, more cashews from Nam-pula and Gaza. But the basic assumption was that Renamo's destabilisation could be ended or at least contained. And that has not happened. So overall, the economy remains devastated and Renamo's disruption continues.

A few optimists look to Frelimo's Fifth Congress this month to provide some answers. But the realists are sceptical. The diplomatic card has already been played, they note, with no immediate results. Confidence in the army's ability to do much about the situation is low.

There is general agreement that there are many instances of "economic banditry" committed at times with at least the complicity of the armed forces. The basic nature of the war remains clear, however. Mozambique's official stance is currently conciliatory regarding al-

legations of continued SA support to Renamo. Details of border violations submitted to the Joint Mozambique South Africa Security Commission are treated as confidential. But among the senior Mozambican officials and diplomats to whom I spoke, no-one asked whether or not Renamo was still supported by SA. The only question I heard was whether this support was given with full Cabinet approval or by an independent military faction within it.

Whatever the course of the war, its continuation is of grave concern to Mozambique's Western and donors. They have committed themselves to continuing their support — a positive alternative to sanctions against SA. But it is a policy which could soon be costing \$1 000m a year.

Attacked

Britain's retiring ambassador, James Allen, made some pointed remarks during his farewell address about "our line", the Zimbabwe-Malawi railway, which runs right along the "front line" with SA and whose rehabilitation Britain is funding. If the line is attacked, Thatcher will not be amused.



● CHISSANO

The World Bank has also begun to express concern about the threat to its world economic recovery strategy for Mozambique.

Here the immediate impact is less obvious. However, no-one should doubt the weight that the IMF/World Bank carries in the international financial community. To antagonise these institutions when there are still debts to be rolled over would be less than sensible.

It is still widely accepted in diplomatic circles that SA is behind Renamo's continued depredations. As the costs of the war bite deeper into the pockets of Mozambique's new-found Western allies, any continued support to Renamo could backfire dramatically against SA in areas far removed from the refugee camps.

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SPIC & SPAN	
SPAGHETTI	
SPAG EN FRIK	
S/BEANS REDSPK	
SUGARBEANS WIT	
SUIKER	
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TEA BAGS PLAIN	
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VINEGAR	
VIGOLIE	
WASGOEDVERBAG	
WASPOLIEP	
TOTALE	

Renamo calls for peace talks

The Star's Africa News Service (218)

The Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo, has called for direct negotiations with the Frelimo government to end the war.

The call was made in a resolution adopted at a congress held by Renamo last month. Details of the meeting, said to have been held inside Mozambique, have only now emerged.

Delegates to the congress adopted a resolution calling on all countries of the region which have become involved in the war in Mozambique to stop supporting the Frelimo government.

"Aid to Frelimo will not stop the war. On the contrary it will only prolong it," the resolution said, adding that the conflict could only end in dialogue. Star 4/7/89

"We want to reiterate our willingness to end the war through dialogue once the reasons that divided us in the past have been removed. We are brothers. Let differences be put aside. With African wisdom and guided by the example of our ancestors, let us settle our differences through dialogue, the only resource to peace and reconciliation," the resolution said.

In a speech to the congress, Renamo's leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama called on the Frelimo government to accept a proposal for "genuine negotiation leading to national reconciliation and constitutional reform".

Mr Dhlakama told delegates that it was now acknowledged by the Frelimo government and its allies that the war against Renamo could not be won.

"As president and commander-in-chief of Renamo and by the unanimous declaration of this congress, I today call on Frelimo to lay down their arms and to pick up our offer of constitutional reform and national unity," he added.

Renamo's call for peace negotiations follows statements by the Frelimo government that it is ready to accept the integration of all Renamo members in Mozambican society and to "democratise" and change government structures to accommodate them.

The Renamo congress also discussed regional issues and called on the leaders of South Africa to create conditions "conducive to dialogue with all members of its population and to renounce its policy of apartheid".

Massive food crisis (218) looms in Mozambique

The Star's
Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique could face a food crisis of "alarming proportions" if international aid does not arrive soon, Mozambique's Co-operation Minister, Mr Jacinto Ve-

Star 5/17/89
loso, has said.

Speaking at a diplomatic corps meeting, Mr Veloso said only 62 per cent of the country's emergency needs for 1989/90 had been met.

According to authorities 7,7 million Mozambicans are wholly or partly dependent on food aid. At a UN-sponsored conference in April, emergency aid of about R1 090 million was requested, but only R717 million had been pledged.

Mr Veloso said that investigations into theft and misuse of emergency supplies were continuing and several cases were close to legal action.

America, already the largest donor of food aid, was prepared to examine further needs, US ambassador Ms Melissa Wells said.

Renamo 'ready' for peace talks

GMT 7/21/85 5/7/85 218

LISBON — Renamo rebels fighting the Mozambique government yesterday said they were "ready and willing" for peace talks without prior conditions as long as the government accepted the same arrangement

Mr Manuel Frank, Renamo spokesman in Europe, said the rebels accepted the possibility that the President Mobutu Sese Sekou of Zaire, could mediate such talks

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has said the rebels must lay down arms and "accept the existing order" before his government would agree to talks. Mr Chissano recently attended the Zaire summit where a ceasefire was arranged in Angola — Sapa-AP



Food ^{relief} crisis ^{5/17/89} threatens Maputo ²¹⁸

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique could face a food crisis of "alarming proportions" if international aid does not arrive soon, according to Minister of Co-operation Mr Jacinto Veloso

At a meeting with members of the diplomatic corps, Mr Veloso said only 62 percent of the country's emergency needs for 1989/90 had been covered by the donor community

The Mozambican authorities say a total of 7.7 million Mozambicans are wholly or partly dependent on food aid

Misuse of aid

At a United Nations sponsored conference in April Mozambique presented a request for emergency aid totalling R1 034-million but only R691-million has been pledged

According to the government much of this money has not been allocated and donors still have to decide which components of the appeal it will go towards

Mr Veloso told the ambassadors that the government was continuing its investigations into theft and misuse of emergency supplies and that several cases were being prepared for legal action

At the end of the meeting, the US ambassador to Mozambique, Ms Melissa Wells, said 165 000 tonnes of US food aid was either already in Mozambique or on its way

The documents for a further 30 000 tonnes was signed yesterday

The US is already the largest single donor of food aid to Mozambique and Ms Wells said her government was prepared to examine further needs

Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG — The Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo, has called for direct negotiations with the Frelimo Government to end the war

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Delegates to the congress adopted a resolution calling on all countries of the region which have become involved in the war in Mozambique to stop supporting the Frelimo government.

"Aid to Frelimo will not stop the war. On the contrary, it will only prolong it," the resolution said, adding that the conflict could only end in dialogue.

"We want to reiterate our willingness to end the war through dialogue once the reasons that divided us in the past have been removed. We are brothers. Let differences be put aside. With African wisdom, and guided by the example of our ancestors, let us settle our differences through dialogue, the only resource to peace and reconciliation," the resolution said.

Primary objective

A statement said the primary objective of the congress had been the preparation for peace which Renamo believed "will soon be a reality in Mozambique".

In a speech to the congress, Renamo's leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, called on the Frelimo Government to accept a proposal for "genuine negotiation leading to national reconciliation and constitutional reform".

Mr Dhlakama told delegates it was now acknowledged by the Frelimo government and its allies that the war against Renamo could not be won.

"It is our hope that this will be the last congress of Renamo in time of war, and from it may come a new Mozambique where all true nationalists can be accommodated in an atmosphere of tolerance and cooperation," he said.

"I call on Frelimo to lay down their arms and to pick up our offer of constitutional reform and national unity," he added.

Renamo seeks dialogue to end Mozambique war

918
5/17/89
Africa's

WORLD



Mozambique promised ⁽²¹⁸⁾

US food aid

Star 6/17/89
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The United States is to supply Mozambique with 30 000 tons of grain following a Mozambique request for emergency food aid

Under an agreement signed yesterday, the United States will supply 15 000 tons of wheat, 10 000 tons of maize and 5 000 tons of rice which will be sold through the commercial network and should relieve food shortages in the urban areas

A statement released by the US embassy here said the food is valued at around R24 million. It says that the total US aid to Mozambique in 1989 will amount to approximately R300 million, R240 million of which will be for food aid

The American ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, said yesterday that there are already 165 000 tons of maize from the United States either in Mozambique or on its way.

Renamo rebels (218)

sabotage rail line

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels have sabotaged the railway line linking the port of Beira to Zimbabwe and rail traffic has been interrupted since Saturday, Radio Mozambique reported on Tuesday.

The broadcast said the rebels had used home-made explosives to blow up a stretch of the track about 17 km west of Beira.

Poor communications had resulted in a goods train later derailling in the spot where the sabotage occurred. There were no casualties, but the radio added that the damage was "enormous". — The Star's Africa News Service

Renamo looks ready to accept govt's peace offer

HARARE — Mozambique's rebel movement appears poised to accept President Joaquim Chissano's peace offer, saying it is prepared to halt its 14-year war, adhere to constitutional rule and negotiate its differences with the Frelimo government

The announcement of the new rebel position came in a speech by the leader of Renamo, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, at the movement's first congress in the central region of Gorongosa last month

"We call on those brothers and nationalists within Frelimo to register their good faith towards reform in a constitutional process," said Mr Dhlakama, according to the text of a speech he gave "Let us settle what differences remain with words, with dialogue and with noble intent."

Mr Dhlakama called on Frelimo to agree to a two-year transitional government that would prepare for elections, and genuine negotiations leading to reconciliation and constitutional reform.

The congress came in the wake of a new offer by the government to open peace talks with the rebels provided they renounced violence and adhered to constitutional rule. The offer, contained in a Frelimo position paper, said the peace initiative

was an attempt to end Mozambique's "inhuman situation" resulting from an "operation of destabilisation which should not be confused with a struggle between two parties".

Senior Mozambican church officials have met Renamo leaders in Nairobi over the past six months. President Chissano approved the contacts last August in the hope that the churchmen could convince the rebels to stop fighting

The meeting saw several changes in the Renamo hierarchy, including the replacement of Mr Artur Janeiro de Fonseca, who is reported to have close links with South African military intelligence, as head of external relations. His successor is Mr Raul Domingos, former chief of staff of the 20 000-strong rebel army

In his speech, Mr Dhlakama applauded the government's rapprochement with Mozambique's churches, and new free market economic policies, but said they did not go far enough.

Mr Dhlakama continued to blame the government for the war and hunger ravaging Mozambique, an opinion hotly disputed by most Mozambican and international observers. — The Independent News Service

Cahora Bassa power still on agenda

South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique are continuing their talks on the possibility of restoring power supplies from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in north-western Mozambique. *Sta 6/1/89*

An Eskom spokesman said one of the issues being discussed

was the ability of the Mozambican government to prevent Renamo rebels from damaging power lines. *(218) (58)*

The spokesman said investigations had shown that damage to the power network in Mozambique was more extensive than originally estimated — Sapa.

Stars
Begin

Mozambique promised

218

US food aid

Star 6/17/87
The Star's Africa
News Service

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The American ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, said yesterday that there are already 165 000 tons of maize from the United States either in Mozambique or on its way.

Legal powers (1/1A)

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Star 6/7/89 (2010)

are talking about their full integration into the Angolan family," said Mr Mingas.

He said this did not mean that everyone would have to join the ruling MPLA party.

"Not all Angolans are or can be members of the MPLA party and there are members of the government who are not members of the party," he said.

However, integration did not mean political pluralism and there was no question of Unita becoming an opposition political party. — The Star's Africa News service-Reuter.

New global accord could pressure SA — Schirnding

GRAHAMSTOWN — Decreasing tensions between the superpowers would subject South Africa to "pressures of a kind not previously experienced", the director-general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said in Grahamstown.

He was delivering the Cecily Niven Lecture during the 1820 Foundation's National Schools' Festival.

He said if rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union over southern Africa was replaced by accord, pressures would be brought to bear on South Africa, possibly through a revitalised United Nations.

"We are witnessing the fruits of super-power accord in the shape of the Untag presence.

"We should not underestimate the precedent which has thus been set. Is it not thinkable that the Soviet Union and the US might attempt to set a similar process in train concerning the internal situation in South Africa itself?"

Mr von Schirnding warned that a politically united Europe after 1992 would also have enormous implications for this country, "if the new Europe is led by Socialist France, a Social Democratic Germany and a Labour Britain".

He said, however, there was "a vast international reservoir of potential goodwill" which would respond positively to constructive signals emanating from South Africa. — Sapa.

Iran may aid Mozambican gas search

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — An Iranian delegation led by Mines Minister Mr Seyyed Ayotallahi has arrived in Mozambique to study the possibility of Iran helping Mozambique develop its gas deposits and mines.

Mozambique's Minister of Mineral Resources, Mr John Kachamila, said yesterday Mozambique was open to Iranian participation in the prospecting for natural gas in the Pande region in southern Mozambique as well as in other geological and mining projects.

DISCOVERIES

"Mozambique has a vast sedimentary basin with the potential for discoveries of oil and natural gas. We would like to see Iran involved and participating in prospecting," he said.

Mr Kachamila suggested the possibility of the two countries establishing a joint mining company.

Cahora Bassa talks continue despite ongoing civil unrest

TALKS between the Portuguese, Mozambique and SA governments are continuing on the possibility of restoring power from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in north-western Mozambique

The basic problem, however, remains the civil unrest in Mozambique which places the security and stability of the lines in jeopardy, said Eskom corporate counsel Dries Loots

The safety of those who will be working on the lines was of major concern, he said

He said the SA government, together with the Mozambican and European governments, was working towards a political solution for Mozambique

The contract has already been awarded to a consortium of South African and Italian companies. The South Africans will supply the

(218)
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ZILLA EFRAT

materials while the Italians will do the construction work

Eskom is acting in an advisory role to the SA government

Sabotage by Renamo has kept the Cahora Bassa scheme out of operation since 1983

Renegotiations between the three governments to restore the power link began in November 1987

At the beginning of 1988 it was believed 525 pylons had been damaged. By the end of that year it was estimated that 1 500 were down.

In that time the cost of restoring the scheme was between R70m and R80m. The present restoration costs, boosted by foreign exchange fluctuations and inflation, had escalated to about R200m, said Loots

Tariff preferences gazetted

GERALD REILLY 8/04/77/89

PRETORIA — Tariff preferences in favour of Mozambique on a limited range of products will be gazetted today, Trade and Industry Director General Stef Naude said last night

Products affected are fish, shrimps, prawns, cashew nuts, citrus fruit, wooden furniture, coconut oil, cigarettes, asbestos cement roofing tiles, tyres, tubes and handcrafts.

Preferences take the form of rebates (218)

Renamo forces capture town 218

HARARE — Renamo insurgents have taken the town of Zumbo on Mozambique's north-western border with Zimbabwe and Zambia. *SW 21-7-89*

A report in Harare yesterday said the insurgents first attacked the town on the Zambezi at the weekend but were repulsed.

They returned in strength and overpowered the Frelimo detachment

Some Mozambican troops, including the detachment commander, sought refuge in the Zimbabwean settlement at Kanyemba, the report said — The Star's Africa News Service

Chissano, Mugabe meet in Beira (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Top-level talks, believed to have been centred on latest moves to end the conflict in Mozambique, took place in Beira yesterday between President Chissano and President Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean leader was accompanied by his army and air force chiefs.

The meeting lasted two-and-a-half hours. *Star 10/7/89*

The Beira meeting took place before a visit to Mozambique this week by President Bush's top official for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, who has offered America's assistance in reaching some settlement with Renamo

President Mugabe, who in the past has

been a staunch opponent of negotiations, has recently urged the Mozambican government to follow the example of the Angolan government, and seek to accommodate the rebels

With Mr Mugabe yesterday were his Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and his Security Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi

The Zimbabwean president returned to Harare in the afternoon and later flew to France to attend the 200th anniversary celebrations of the French Revolution and a Third World economic conference

Accompanying him to France was the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze

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Mozambique still not in customs union

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — A preferential trade agreement between Mozambique and South Africa, which came into effect on Friday, does not imply that Mozambique has become a member of the southern Africa Customs Union, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, said.

Under the agreement, import surcharges on certain Mozambican goods entering South Africa are eliminated, and customs duties are reduced to 3 percent.

The goods must be destined for consumption in South Africa or Botswana, a union member.

The agreement covers fish, cashew nuts, citrus fruit, wooden furniture, coconut oil, cigarettes, fibre-cement roofing sheets, tyres and works of art.

In a second phase the agreement will be extended to cotton cloth, carpetware and blankets.

The agreement is not reciprocal and Mozambique is not obliged to offer South African goods the same exemptions.

AIM, quoting unnamed official sources, said the agreement could bring in about R51 million a year in hard currency a year to Mozambique.

114 Mozambican rebels killed

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops killed 114 rebels in the war-torn central province of Manica in the first six months of the year, Radio Mozambique reported

The radio said that in the same period 13 rebel bases had been destroyed in the province, which borders Zimbabwe, and nearly 2 000 people "freed" from rebel control. It added that rebels burnt down 56 houses in a village in the Gondola district of Manica last month — The Star's Africa News Service

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Measles outbreak: 68 dead (218)

MAPUTO — An outbreak of measles has killed 68 people in two refugee camps in the northern Mozambique province of Zambezia, it has been reported here.

The newspaper *Diario de Moçambique* said that in the last two weeks 34 people had died at the Licuari centre for refugees in the Nicoadala district. In the same area 34 other people had died in another

refugee camp, but the situation was now under control. The authorities say the resurgence of measles in many parts of central and northern Mozambique is a result of the war waged by rebels, which has caused the collapse of health infrastructures in the country and prevents vaccination campaigns from being carried out. — The Star's Africa News Service

68/11/78
Star

Callers complain about troops ²¹⁸

MAPUTO — Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique have been accused of being involved in black-market operations in the Mozambican province of Manica.

During a telephone-in programme on the Manica station of Radio Mozambique, several listeners said Zimbabwean troops were bringing in goods from Zimbabwe and selling them at exorbitant prices — The Star's Africa News Service. sbw 11/7/89.

Aids is on
the increase ²¹⁸
in Mozambique
Star 11/7/89

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The number of confirmed cases of Aids in Mozambique, has risen to 40, but the authorities have warned that the real figure is probably much higher

A statement issued by the health ministry said that of the 40 confirmed cases, 26 were male and 14 female. The ministry added that of the 40 cases 11 had died.

The statement said the real figure was probably much higher because of the lack of health facilities and medical personnel in large areas ravaged by the war.

The statement warned that the existing data served to confirm that the disease is following a similar increase as in other African countries.

Given Mozambique's borders with countries seriously affected by Aids and frequent cross border movements a continual worsening of the situation is expected

EC mission for southern Africa

PARIS — European Community foreign ministers agreed yesterday to send a mission to Angola and Mozambique to demonstrate support for peace moves in southern Africa.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, after chairing a meeting of the 12 ministers, told a news conference some had also wanted an EC delegation to visit SA

But he said most felt it would be better to wait until after the elections and the expected transfer of power from President P W Botha to NP leader F W de Klerk

The delegation would involve officials of the so-called troika of the EC's present, past and next chairmen — France, Spain and Ireland

Said Dumas "The mission will allow us

to appreciate how the Community can support the efforts of certain governments to achieve national reconciliation and re-launch their economies" (218)

Ministers expressed concern about events in Israel, where Prime Minister Yitzhak Sharnir's Likud party has toughened conditions for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

EC leaders recently argued against such conditions fearing they would choke off the Middle East peace process

Dumas said ministers agreed to study providing more aid for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories

Diplomats said they agreed to ask China to allow international observers at trials following the recent protests — Sapa Reuter

Rebels sabotage lines

Star 12/7/84
MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance movement (Renamo) rebels have sabotaged the transmission lines carrying electricity to the Mozambique cities of Beira and Chimoio. 218

Beira, Mozambique's second biggest city, was not badly affected since it possesses alternative generating capacity, but in Chimoio the electricity company is rationing power — The Star's Africa News Service

News in Brief

Renamo rebels captured

Cape Times 12/7/89 *(circled)*
LUSAKA. — Government troops captured four Renamo rebels in eastern Zambia. A Zambian source said guerillas had been raiding villages and had killed a headman some days ago.

Meeting with Chissano confirmed

3022A

De Klerk is on course for major summit

218

B/Dam
13/7/89

MIKE ROBERTSON

NP LEADER F W de Klerk will hold talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on July 19, which could be a prelude to a regional summit of southern African leaders.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed the Maputo meeting last night and said Foreign Minister Pik Botha would accompany De Klerk.

The visit would be a precursor to a summit of southern African leaders, former deputy director general of Foreign Affairs Glenn Babb said yesterday.

Babb, who is standing for the NP in Randburg in the general election, has been involved in all recent preparatory work to bring about regional rapprochement.

Babb said the meeting with Chissano was important as Chissano would have a crucial role to play in persuading Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe to agree to a regional conference.

"Chissano is an important player. I was in Zaire when the Angolan peace discussions took place and he played a big role in getting the MPLA and Unita to come together."

Babb predicted that after November 1 either Chissano or Kaunda would convene a regional conference — with SA present.

Countries represented at the conference would include SA, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Mugabe, he said, was the only southern African leader at this stage opposed to the convening of a conference, which would aim to develop a united southern African



● DE KLERK

● CHISSANO

bloc to deal, in particular, with Europe after 1992.

The conference would also have as an aim developing regional co-operation to a point where southern African states could play a positive role in influencing the internal situation in SA.

They could do this by trying to persuade opposition groups like the ANC to adopt a "reasonable" attitude to negotiations.

With the exception of Mugabe, Babb said, there was strong support from African leaders for regional economic co-operation.

There was vast scope for co-operation in electricity supply and the re-routing of railways, and African leaders had already expressed interest in this regard.

But regional co-operation did not just cover economic terrain. There were enor-

□ To Page 2

Maputo talks

B/Dam
13/7/89

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From Page 1

mous advantages in the political arena and the southern African leaders were looking to De Klerk to take the lead in this respect.

SA, he said, would have great difficulty in dealing with a united Europe after 1992. Referring to the more closed market Europe would then present, Babb said SA needed to take the rest of the sub-continent with it. The southern African states would be treated as poor relations in terms of the Lome Convention.

Together, however, southern Africa with SA's economic muscle, would constitute a powerful enough force to negotiate a fair deal with the EEC.

SA, he said, did not have the finances to give large scale assistance to Mozambique, but it had given the private sector "a lot of facility" to get involved.

Our Political Staff reports from Harare that SA and Mozambique are expected to

establish full diplomatic relations before the end of the year. This is the view of the former Beira Corridor Project MD Eddie Cross.

In a wide ranging talk on the situation in the southern African region, Cross stated that:

- Unita's Jonas Savimbi would dominate a government of national unity in Angola;
- SA's arms exports to Mozambique were bigger than the Soviet Union's, and,
- Seven of the nine SADC countries had either economic, diplomatic or military links with SA.

Citing sources in Mozambique, he said the delay in the establishment of relations between SA and Mozambique was caused by the desire of the Mozambican government to resolve its conflict with Renamo before entering into a formal diplomatic situation.

De Klerk plans Mozambique trip

(218) Political Staff

National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk heads north next week, meeting first President Joaquim Chissano on Wednesday when he will seek to add impetus to the Mozambique peace effort

South African officials have held discussions about possible meetings between Mr de Klerk and African leaders such as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, but nothing definite has emerged

During Mr de Klerk's recent visit to Britain and Europe, leaders backed peace efforts in Mozambique

The Government's involvement in a new peace bid became apparent in February when Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met Mr Chissano

MFUWE LODGE (Zambia) — Mozambique has drawn up a peace plan to end its civil war, but Renamo has rejected a condition that it lay down arms before peace talks begin

Mr Herman Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique had received government approval "to engage in a fully-fledged peace plan through negotiations over the conflict in his country"

Renamo won't suspend violence before talks

The US envoy was briefing Dr Kaunda at his holiday lodge in Luangwa Game Reserve in eastern Zambia after holding talks with Mr Chissano in Maputo on Wednesday

Mr Cohen said he was pleased Dr Kaunda was ready to meet NP leader Mr F W de Klerk

He also told Dr Kaunda the United States was ready to play a role in the peace process

Mr Cohen's comments

appeared to confirm reports from diplomats in Maputo that the government had prepared a peace plan which included negotiating with right-wing rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo)

Until now, the government had refused to talk to Renamo

In Lisbon, Renamo rebels yesterday rejected a call by Mr Cohen to re-

nounce violence and begin peace talks with the government

Mr Manuel Frank, Lisbon representative of Renamo, said the group was open to dialogue but could not accept Maputo's condition that it lay down arms first

● As Mr Cohen was briefing Dr Kaunda, police in Mafalala, a suburb of Maputo, were investigating an explosion which killed one person and injured six others on Wednesday night, apparently caused by a car bomb — Sapa-Reuter

Property partners took own lives... court find

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Ten rebels die in attack on Niassa town

The Star's Africa
News Service 218

MAPUTO — At least 10 rebels were killed when a large group of guerillas attacked the small town of Mavago in the northern province of Niassa, it was reported yesterday.

Storehouses, 751 huts and a clinic were looted and destroyed by the rebels *Star 14/7/69*

Noticias newspaper said several tons of grain, beans and peanuts had been destroyed, and the rebels had burnt three tractors, a truck and the local flour mill

The report said 13 people were kidnapped

Uphill road to peace

How does the prospect of peace look from the viewpoint of the Mozambican countryside? Were it not for the garrison of soldiers billeted nearby, the rural scene in the village of Ndenguene would be little different from that in a dozen other African countries. The women were busy pounding maize. Many of the home granaries were full.

The harvest at Ndenguene near the "Beira Corridor" town of Chimoio proves that Mozambican peasants, given the opportunity, can feed themselves — with food to spare. Reports from around the country indicate that, where the Renamo rebels are not active, agricultural production is responding to the incentives offered by high prices — and there are now goods in the shops. This confirms the trend reported by Agricom, the State agricultural marketing board, over the

14/7/89

past two years.

Unfortunately, that is not the situation in most of the country. The population of Chimoio, capital of Manica province, has, according to local officials, trebled to 200 000 in eight years — mainly people fleeing from Renamo. "We are now the biggest refugee camp in the province," said one town official. Every day streams of men, women and children leave town to walk up to 15 km to their *machambas* (fields) — and walk back again before dark. Their daily long march is the direct result of the war, which continues unabated.

The main Beira-Zimbabwe road had been attacked and burnt one night despite the presence nearby of Zimbabwean soldiers guarding the road, railway and pipeline. Elsewhere in the country, new incidents have been reported on a wide scale, aimed, many believe, at achieving maximum publicity before Frelimo's Fifth Congress later this month.

The prospects of peace are not just rumours of talks about talks. Ndenguene is an example of the process which is under way. GTZ, an official West German aid organisation, is spending US\$8m to rebuild the ravaged rural infrastructure in Manica. Just a few months ago, a West German parliamentary group was taken to the village. The parliamentarians told the somewhat bemused inhabitants that they opposed the Bonn government's decision to allow Ren-

amo to maintain an office in Frankfurt and they would lobby for its closure.

War-weary Mozambicans hope that the Frelimo Congress may take some decisions which could resolve the war. But Frelimo has few options left. There is general agreement that Renamo (which most Mozambicans and diplomats alike believe is still backed by SA) cannot be treated like Unita.

Renamo's brutality is increasingly well documented. The US State Department's Gersony Report estimated that at least 100 000 civilians had been massacred by the group. US academic William Minter concluded, on the basis of extensive interviews with Renamo members captured or given amnesty by Frelimo, that over 80% of Renamo's soldiers were forcibly press-ganged. So the movement has probably lost any chance it had of gaining popular support — too many families have suffered from their depredations.

Frelimo has, however, shown willing. President Joaquim Chissano has indicated that he will talk and make concessions — always assuming that anyone can find a credible group to put on the other side of the conference table. Western journalists describe Renamo's external operations as "shambolic" with little clarity as to exactly who calls the shots.



Feeding themselves

So Renamo's recent announcement that it, too, is now willing to negotiate should be seen in the context of Ndenguene. If peace comes to Mozambique, it will be because Western countries, who are paying heavily to keep Mozambique alive, have had enough. The combined cost of the emergency programme and development support could soon reach \$1bn.

Just as the peasants are reluctant to plant seed corn which they may never harvest, so the aid donors are growing restive about a war which wastes their aid. They are increasingly willing to bring pressure to bear on Renamo and its backers. When the West Germans and the World Bank join ranks with the Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Russian military, the writing is surely on the wall for Renamo's war. ■

MAPUTO

SA enclave

218 Ruedel
14/7/89
A self-contained, R16m, beachfront village for SA trade mission staff in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, is being built by a Murray & Roberts (M & R) company, Ribco

The rationale for the development is two-fold. Firstly, it will improve security for SA personnel now scattered in dwellings around Maputo. Secondly, it will cut exorbitant accommodation costs for SA's mission members.

While up-to-date SA-Mozambican trade figures aren't available, the country is believed to be of growing importance to SA as a trading partner. In 1987, Mozambique's imports were worth US\$625m, of which SA's slice was probably worth around 20%.

According to architect Gilbert Colyn of Colyn & Meiring, the project is being carried out for the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs. It involves 19 dwellings of varying sizes for different categories of staff, a small school for very young children, recreational facilities, a cafeteria and club room, a squash court, swimming pool and a security system.

Although the complex will be linked to municipal services, a feature of the contract is the provision of standby power and an emergency storage reservoir for water. Colyn says the intention is to maintain supplies during the frequent supply disruptions.

He says mission staff are staying in various parts of the city at "tremendous cost. The monthly rental for an ordinary, small, three-bedroomed house is anything up to R8 000 a month, and hotel accommodation costs about R800 a night."

While Colyn was not prepared to comment on the value of the negotiated contract, he points out there is "virtually nothing" in Maputo. All goods and materials have to be brought in from SA.

"It is very difficult. One cannot buy a pocket of cement or a bag of nails, although the situation is a lot better than when the trade mission building itself, which was completed a year ago, was built."

He says the structures, like the mission offices completed last year, are prefabricated in Durban and shipped up the coast for assembly in Maputo. This keeps down the most expensive single cost element, housing artisans in Maputo.

Work on the 13-month project began in February, following a delay while the Department of Foreign Affairs negotiated with the local authority for a suitable site. ■

APR 15 14/7/85

Bomb kills 1, injures 6 218

MAPUTO — A bomb in a mini-bus exploded in a suburban yard, killing one man and injuring six people, the national news agency said yesterday.

The bomb exploded about 9.30pm on Wednesday in the suburb of Mafalala, destroying several outhouses in a yard near a major thoroughfare, A1m said.

The mini-bus had been parked in the yard since Monday and had been brought from a foreign country by a friend of the family that owned the main house.

The dead man and five of the injured lived in outhouses in the yard — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo kills 8 people *DATE TIME*
15/7/88 218

JOHANNESBURG. — A Brazilian aid worker and seven Mozambicans were killed and 15 others injured this week in two attacks by right-wing Renamo guerillas, the Mozambican news agency Afp said yesterday

SA returns to Mozambique

218

S/Times 16/7/89

MILLIONS of rands could be invested in Mozambique after July 24. The Frelimo congress is expected to relax its marxist attitudes and ratify several joint projects with SA Government and business

A key project is the reconstruction and retarring of the 120km road between Komati-poort and Maputo SA will

By Udo Rypstra

probably provide R25-million for the work

The German-South African Chamber of Industry says the road is in poor condition Trucks from SA use the route through Swaziland to the Namaacha border post

The SA-Mozambique Commission for Economic Affairs was established in February under the chairmanship of former Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kobus Meiring and Argila Mazula, Mozam-

bique's Minister of Labour

Six sub-committees were formed, one dealing with transport and road infrastructure It is estimated that rebuilding of the road will take about two years

SA is said to have approved R25-million in export credits for restoration and additions to the Polana Hotel in Maputo It is said that Mozambique will return 50% of the ownership of the nationalised hotel to the Hoffman family of Johannesburg The Hoffmans have a large stake in Karos Hotels, which was recently listed on the JSE Karos is expected to take over management of the Polana

Stan Hoffman, joint managing director of Karos, has made several visits to Maputo to discuss ownership of the hotel with Jacinto Velose, Minister of Co-operation, and Augusto Sumbarane, director for foreign investments

Beachfront

Restoration of the hotel is expected to take 18 months and conference facilities will be added The hotel will remain open during construction

The SA Government is spending R16-million on a beachfront village for its trade mission staff in Maputo Murray & Roberts subsidiary Ribco has been building the enclave since February

The village will house families who would otherwise have to pay up to R8 000 a month for a three bedroomed house, or R800 a night in a hotel

The 19 dwellings, a small

school, cafeteria and club room are being prefabricated in Durban

The SA Black Taxi Association (Sabta) is poised to set up a R6-million operation to help the country's ailing transport system

Premier International, Anglo American, Sappi and Metro Cash & Carry plan to expand into Mozambique Anglo American is interested in the Pande gas fields off the coast halfway between Maputo and Beira If the gas deal comes off, Anglo would become the biggest single investor in Mozambique The project could cost more than R200-million

Sappi is looking at a forestry venture south of Maputo

Star 17/7/87

(218)

'1 040 Renamo killed'

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army killed 1 040 Renamo rebels and captured 117 in a series of operations throughout the country in the last three months, it was announced here.

Almost a third of the slain rebels — 334 — were killed in the central province of Sofala, where Zimbabwean troops are operating.

During the same period the Mozambican army said it "liberated" 3 800 people from rebel control.

The Star's Africa News Service.

DP delegates go to Angola and Maputo

A DP delegation will meet Angolan government members in Luanda today and is expected to meet Mozambique government representatives in Maputo before returning to SA tomorrow

Delegation leader and DP co-leader Wynand Malan confirmed from Lusaka yesterday that the delegation would meet the Angolan government today. He could not confirm if Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos would be present, but sources said he was expected to be.

Malan would not confirm if the party would proceed to Maputo for talks with

EDYTH BULBRING

President Joaquim Chissano and members of his government, but DP sources said the delegation was expected there.

The delegation met the ANC and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at the weekend. Malan described the talks with Kaunda as "excellent".

Kaunda indicated a willingness to meet NP leader F W de Klerk. He told Malan he would "size up" De Klerk and if he got a positive response he would even be prepared to meet De Klerk again in Pretoria.

Malan said it was agreed stability in the southern African region could be achieved only by understanding and communication.

The delegation discussed the DP's vision and explained its aim to promote interaction among all political organisations.

"Whatever happens in the general election and whatever government emerges, contact with that government will have to be continued and promoted," Malan said.

The two parties agreed that unless the southern African states "got their houses in

□ To Page 2

DP delegates

order", Western investment could go to Eastern bloc countries in the light of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives and glasnost policy.

This could jeopardise economic development and much-needed capital investment in the southern African region, Malan said.

It was agreed heads of the Frontline states could play a major role in stabilising the southern African region and needed to promote the concept of talking, with a view to negotiation, he said.

It was also agreed talks should be held without preconditions being met so that preconditions, regarded as obstacles to negotiations, could be resolved by talking.

□ From Page 1

Kaunda felt very strongly there was potential for a volcanic eruption in SA because of the NP government's apartheid policy, Malan said.

The DP conveyed the message there was fluidity in SA politics and a window of opportunity was opening for real political progress provided all political parties could communicate.

It is believed the DP delegation hoped to convey the same message to the Angolan and Mozambique governments.

Malan said the ANC, with whom they spoke for seven hours, was becoming more flexible and aware of the need for new initiatives, but he would not elaborate on this.

Cohen says SA aid is still getting to Renamo

LISBON — Mr Herman Cohen, the Bush administration's top Africa man, is optimistic about peace prospects in Southern Africa, but believes South African aid is still reaching Renamo rebels in Mozambique

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, who arrived on Friday in the Portuguese capital after a seven-nation Southern African tour, said there was "a great momentum towards peace in Angola and Mozambique"

Mr Cohen denied speculation that the US would play a mediating role in ending the 12-year war in Mozambique staged by Renamo guerillas and said that the government and the rebels could find their own solutions to the conflict

"We don't think there is a requirement for mediation by outside governments"

There have been reports that Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had asked Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko to mediate in the conflict, as Mr Mobutu is doing in peace talks between the Angolan government and Unita rebels, expected to resume in Kinshasa yesterday

'Support continuing'

Mr Cohen repeated statements made in Mozambique's capital, Maputo, on Thursday that the United States had evidence that aid continued to reach Renamo from South Africa

"Washington believes a certain amount of support is continuing. We feel it is possible that South Africa could easily stop this," he said

South Africa has in the past denied these allegations

Mr Cohen said at the weekend that the US had no official contact with Renamo, which is not openly supported by any government and has been accused of widespread civilian atrocities

Following a meeting with Mr Chissano on Thursday, Mr Cohen called on Renamo to abandon violence and said Washington would consider very seri-

ously any request by Mr Chissano for a US meeting with the rebels

Mr Cohen said the Mozambican government had approved a peace plan involving negotiations with the rebels, and added on Saturday that he noted a new willingness for peace among "friends of Renamo" in the US, some of whom are members of Congress

Mr Cohen said he was optimistic about the prospects for peace in Angola, although he insisted the US government would continue to withhold diplomatic recognition from the Angolan government "until such time as national reconciliation takes place" The US furnishes some \$15 million (R40,5m) a year in military aid to Unita — Sapa-AP

New peace drive: Chissano accepts SA not aiding rebels

De Klerk at 'summit' in Maputo tomorrow

Rev
15/7/89

218

Maputo

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and the leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, arrive here tomorrow in what is seen as a major development in the drive for peace in Mozambique.

At the same time a delegation of Mozambican church leaders and government officials are in Nairobi for talks with members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo.

Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano said that the time is right to negotiate an end to one of Africa's bloodiest conflicts. He was awaiting a response to his peace talks offer from Afonso Dhlakama, the leader of the rebels.

The announcement that President Moi will be in Maputo while Mr de Klerk is there was made yesterday by President Chissano at a press conference.

He said his government was now convinced that the South African Government and the SADF were no longer aiding the rebels. "We are prepared to believe that the South African armed forces, as such, are not in support (of the rebels)," he said.

Some elements

However, there were indications that "some elements inside South Africa" were still involved with Renamo. He did not give any more details but his statement is Mozambique's first acknowledgement that it now accepts that the SADF is no longer supporting the rebels.

It was not immediately clear, however, if Mr de Klerk would meet President Moi of Kenya. Mr Chissano told the press conference that there was no "cause-effect" relationship between Mr de Klerk's visit and the peace initiative. The meeting with Mr de Klerk had been requested by the South African authorities, he said.

Mr Chissano told the press conference that leaders of the Catholic and Protestant churches had gone to Nairobi to find out from the rebels "what they want" and "who they are". A low level government delegation made up of provincial directors was also in the Kenyan capital.

Mr Chissano said, however, that as far as he knew Mr Dhlakama had not arrived in Nairobi. A Renamo spokesman said Mr Dhlakama would not be involved at this early stage, and would finally talk only to Mr Chissano.

Principles for dialogue

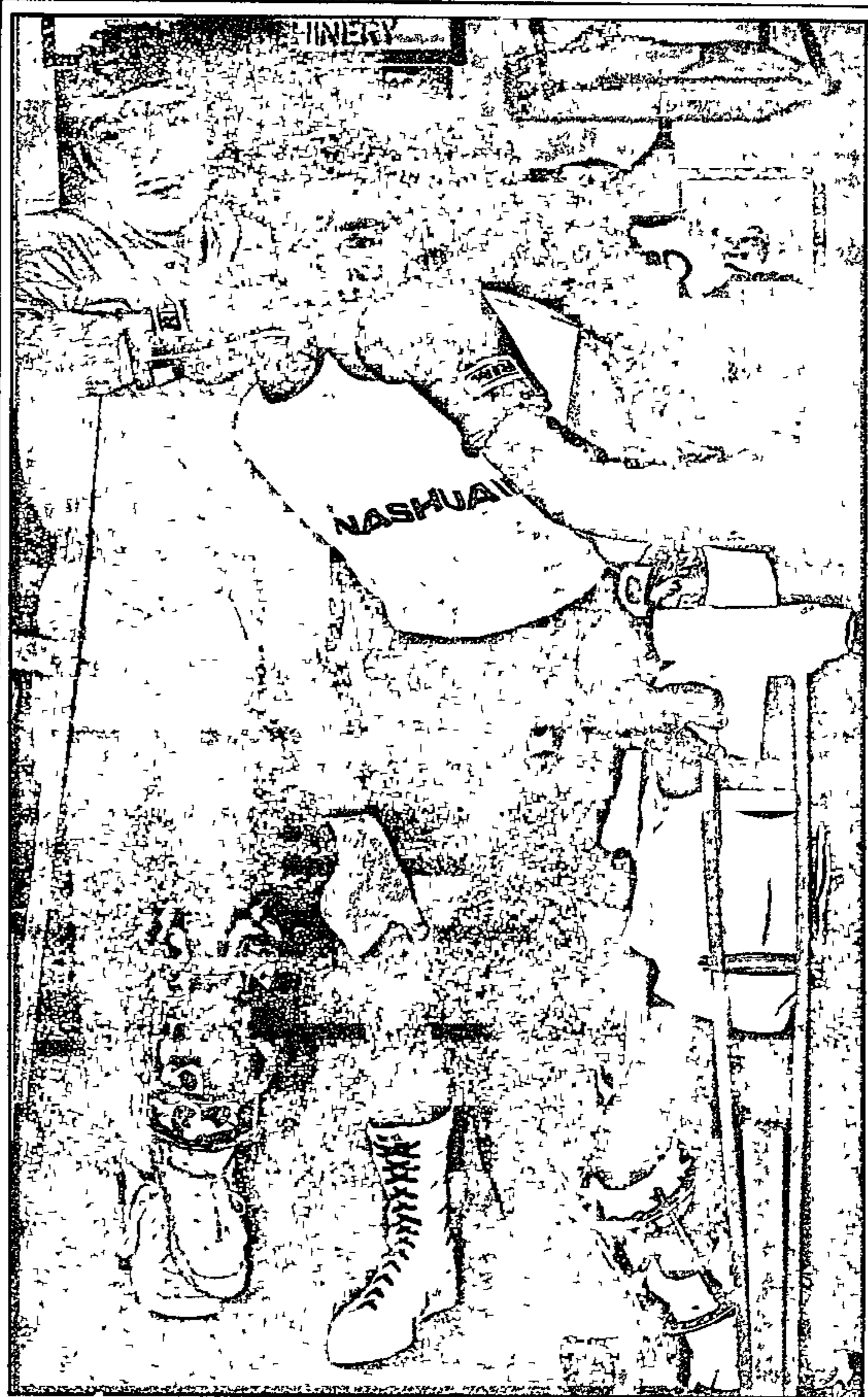
At his press conference Mr Chissano said his government had to make "a contact of some sort" with Renamo to end the war. A statement outlining "the principles to be observed to have a dialogue" had been prepared.

He acknowledged that there was no military solution to the war, which has left much of Mozambique's vast countryside ungovernable, created at least one million refugees and cost billions of rands. The conflict is believed to have claimed more than 100 000 civilian lives.

Presenting a previously confidential 12-point statement of principles, Mr Chissano said the key to opening peace talks would be the rebels' agreement to renounce violence and to adhere to constitutional rule.

Renamo did not have to stop fighting for the talks to start, he said, but they must agree to the principles.

These were not proposals or a peace plan "but a basis for reflection" and once the principles are accepted, then "dialogue would be assured and a peace platform can be elaborated," he added. — The Star's Africa News Service and The Independent News Service



Not quite a knock-out . . . but Timothy Viljoen (18) and Mashack Soko (8), from a Johannesburg Hospice, had a chance to land a few blows on WBA junior lightweight champion Brian Mitchell at a city gymnasium yesterday. The champion presented gifts to eight of the children before flying to the United States last night. ● See Page 26
● Picture by Herbert Mabuza

Chissano in peace offer to Renamo

From KARL MAIER

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano says South Africa no longer supports the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels and the time is right to negotiate an end to one of Africa's bloodiest conflicts

Mr Chissano's statement follows an accusation at the weekend by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, who said support continues to reach Renamo from South Africa. Mr Cohen said he believed "it is possible South Africa could easily stop this"

Yesterday Mr Chissano said that he was awaiting a response to his peace talks offer from Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Renamo

De KLERK VISIT

The announcement of the peace initiative came just two days before the visit to Maputo tomorrow by Mr F W de Klerk, the National Party leader

Presenting a previously confidential 12-point statement of principles, Mr Chissano said the key to opening peace talks would be the rebels' agreement to renounce violence and to adhere to constitutional rule

Renamo did not have to stop fighting for the talks to start, he said, but they must agree to the principles

CONFIDENT

He appeared confident that Mr Dhlakama would accept Frelimo's offer

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya is expected in Maputo within two days to discuss how to begin the next stage, direct talks between government and rebel representatives.

● Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday welcomed this week's meeting between Mr F W de Klerk and President Chissano and said he hoped it would help to end the war in Mozambique

"We want to know if South Africa is prepared to act honestly," he said — Independent News Service

Frelimo peace talks

Sowetan 15/7/89
MAPUTO — President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique has announced that talks between Renamo and a group of Mozambican church leaders are to take place in Kenya on Wednesday at the Mozambique government's request (218)

Mozambique radio, quoted by the SABC's Africa desk, said President Chissano had told journalists in Maputo the Kenyan government would also be involved in the talks which he described as part of the political, military and diplomatic struggle to end the war in his country

New peace offer to Moz rebels

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218

MAPUTO. — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday said he had authorised church leaders to present government peace proposals to Renamo rebels this week, as his country was weary of war

An estimated 100 000 people have been killed, 1.6 million are refugees and half of the country's 14.7 million people are wholly or partly dependent on food aid as a result of the 12-year war that broke out after the country gained independence from Portugal

Mr Chissano, whose government in the past rejected suggestions of negotiations with Renamo, said the decision was made because of "the population's sentiments about the war"

He said that although the Mozambican people repudiated the rebels' "acts of violence", they also had "a great desire for an end to the war"

"We had to make a contact of some sort," said Mr Chissano, in what the Portuguese news agency Lusa described as his first news conference in Mozambique since becoming president in 1986

Mr Chissano said the government had asked Roman Catholic and Protestant members of the 19-church Mozambican Christian Council to meet a rebel delegation in Nairobi, Kenya, to

find out "what they want", the national news agency Aim said

He said the church leaders had been given a set of guidelines for their talks with the rebels. Aim quoted Mr Chissano as saying the government did not insist that the rebels lay down their arms, but that they "end all acts of terrorism and banditry"

Mr Chissano said the church leaders were to meet a delegation led by rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, which had not yet arrived in Nairobi.

But Renamo's Lisbon representative, Mr Manuel Frank, denied that Mr Dhlakama would attend the talks and said he would only negotiate with Mr Chissano in person. Mr Frank said the delegation was in Nairobi and was headed by Renamo external relations secretary Mr Raul Domingos

He said the rebels were keen to see the plan "We are very interested in coming to a solution"

Mr Chissano said the meeting was the idea of the Kenyan government and the church leaders. Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi would be in Maputo tomorrow to help define the next steps in the peace process, Aim said

Mr Chissano is to host NP leader Mr F W de Klerk on the same day — Sapa-Reuter-AP

● Mozambique peace talks — Page 3

Coff Times 18/7/88 (218) (23)

What is going on?

IT SEEMS beyond belief. Yet we are told by a responsible American official, Mr Herman Cohen, that aid from South Africa is still reaching Renamo, the marauding mercenaries who have devastated Mozambique in the last decade, acting as surrogates for Pretoria. This campaign of destabilisation, designed to dissuade Maputo from supporting the ANC, was officially terminated by Pretoria in the Nkomati Accord. But Renamo has since carried on like Frankenstein's monster, butchering civilians and laying waste the countryside.

The American government, which operates space-age surveillance systems, confidently insists that aid continues to flow. Either Mr Cohen is talking nonsense or Pretoria, while professing peace, is acting with extraordinary duplicity. What is going on?

Moz-SA talks to include peace

New start to Angolan talks

JOHANNESBURG — President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique says that although an agenda has not yet been drawn up for his meeting tomorrow with the leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, he is sure the peace initiatives in Southern Africa, including the independence of Namibia, will be one of the matters discussed

Meanwhile, reports from Harare say that Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe yesterday welcomed the latest meetings between President P W Botha, Mr De Klerk and black leaders, but warned that there would have to be one man one vote before apartheid was abolished in his eyes

Commenting on the meeting between President Botha and jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Mugabe said he had agreed with fellow non-aligned movement leaders "that the mere release of Mandela would not be a solution if apartheid continues"

He also said yesterday that his government would "take action" if it was satisfied that South Africa was funding the Zimbabwe Unity Movement led by Mr Edgar Tekere, the news agency Ziana reports — Sapa

Copy Times 18/7/89
KINSHASA — Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko met delegations from both sides in Angola's civil war on Sunday, clearing the way for direct talks to resume tomorrow, an Angolan spokesman said

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, in announcing the resumption of talks, suspended when his government accused Dr Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas of violating a ceasefire, said it was hoped the meetings would be fruitful

The talks are aimed at ending the 14-year civil war. The most pressing task will be to stabilise a ceasefire that was to have begun June 24 — Sapa-AP

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha flew to Maputo today for meetings which could be vital for regional peace and co-operation

It seemed highly likely they would meet Kenyan president, Mr Daniel arap Moi, though the South African Government had no prior indication that a meeting was scheduled

Today's meeting could bring the 10 countries of southern Africa closer to a joint summit on regional co-operation

Mr Botha said before leaving that his "dream" of a Marshall Plan-style venture to upgrade southern Africa — involving European capital and South African know-how — could be advanced by the meeting with President Chissano

The "Marshall Plan" proposal was discussed with European leaders earlier this year by Mr

FW flies to Maputo for vital peace talks

Star 19/7/89

Botha and Mr de Klerk
"Eventually all the Frontline states and ourselves will have to join. There is no way we can combine our infrastructure unless we get together," Mr Botha said

Mr Botha also laid heavy emphasis on the need to end the devastating war in Mozambique

BOOST IMAGE

"If we achieve success there it will be a boost for South Africa's image as a regional power and peacemaker," he said

It seems likely the presence of President Moi is linked to reconciliation moves between Frelimo and Renamo in which South Africa has played a part

(218) It is also understood that other regional leaders may play an important role in ending the war. It is known, for instance, that President Chissano contributed significantly to bringing the warring Angolan parties together in Zaire recently and there is some speculation that Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi might return the compliment in Mozambique

Mr de Klerk said before leaving today there was no doubt South Africa and its regional neighbours could only gain from co-operation

He said the European leaders he had met on his recent tour had stressed the important role South Africa could play

General Mr

Winds, freezing

Beachfront village for SA diplomats in Mozambique

By Kaizer Nyatumba

South African diplomats in the Mozambican capital of Maputo will soon be living in a self-contained R16 million beachfront village being built for them, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

The project, which is being carried out for the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, involves 19 dwellings of varying sizes for different categories of staff, a small school, recreational facilities, a cafeteria and club room, a squash court, a swimming pool and a security system.

A feature of the contract is the provision of standby power

and an emergency storage reservoir for water to maintain supplies during the frequent supply disruptions in the area.

The development will improve security for South African personnel scattered around Maputo, and cut exorbitant accommodation costs for South African diplomats, the spokesman said.

All goods and building material were being brought in from South Africa.

Work on the 13-month project began in February.

There was initially a delay while the Department of Foreign Affairs negotiated with the local authority for a suitable site, the spokesman added.

SA 19/7/69

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Maputo shoots down 'peace plane'

LISBON — Mozambican armed forces have shot down a plane believed due to ferry Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama to talks with church representatives carrying peace proposals from Maputo's Frelimo government, reports monitored in Lisbon said yesterday.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told a media conference in Maputo on Monday that a plane had been hit over central Sofala province, where the rebels have their main base.

Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted

diplomatic sources in Maputo as saying the plane was to have picked up Dhlakama and taken him to Nairobi, for today's planned meeting with church leaders aimed at ending Mozambique's 12-year civil war

Chissano said the plane had not been attacked in an attempt to shoot down the tentative peace process, but had been fired upon by troops unaware of the proposed talks when it violated Mozambican airspace. — Sapa-AP

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LISBON 19/7/88

WHILE KENYA TRIES TO BROKER A RENAMO SETTLEMENT, FINGERS AGAIN POINT AT SA ..

While Renamo talks go on, more talk of SA connection

EVIDENCE of clandestine contact between Renamo guerrillas and white insurgents from South Africa has been detailed in a dossier prepared by researchers at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo

The document, released just before last week's peace talks between the rebel movement and Mozambican church leaders in Kenya, is bound to increase pressure from Western governments on Pretoria to halt support for Renamo

Senior sources in South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs acknowledge such pressure has compelled the government to draft legislation that will make it illegal for anyone to support the rebel movement

Atrocities committed by Renamo have earned it the reputation of being among the most brutal terror groups in the world

The Maputo dossier was released last month in the wake of claims by Herman Cohen, United States Assistant

Secretary of State for African Affairs, that aid to the rebel movement was still coming from sources in this country and South African security forces were doing little to stop it.

It describes underground operations to smuggle arms into Mozambique through Swaziland, incidents this year in which rebel bases were supplied by South African airplanes and clandestine visits by boats and submarines to Mozambique's shores

Some of the events described in the document are similar to an account given by a former Renamo recruit to the *Weekly Mail* last week

The list of events in the document,

Detailed eyewitness accounts of South African contacts with Renamo rebels have become commonplace in Maputo in recent months. Diplomatic sources believe that while official support has ceased, an informal network of Renamo sympathisers in South Africa may be responsible. By EDDIE KOCH and PAUL MUSKER

based mainly on Mozambican press articles and the testimony of defectors

from Renamo, includes reports that

● On May 2 this year Namibian citizen Paulus Marcos appeared in court in Manzini, Swaziland, charged with smuggling arms of war through the country into Mozambique Marcos said he had planned to hand the arms, supplied by Joao Antonio, of Orlando East in Soweto, to a man named Antonio Fernandes at the George Hotel in Manzini

● Residents and mineworkers travelling through the border town of Ressano Garcia during a Renamo strike on April 27 say they saw vehicles similar to those used by the South African Police transporting re-

bel fighters across the frontier from the direction of Komatipoort Residents claim the shopping centre was lit up with searchlights from trucks to assist the rebels in looting it

● On May 24 Renamo deserter Alexandre Semo said he had witnessed war material being transported by submarine to a coastal site in the Magunje district of Sofala province

● On May 25 a former Renamo recruit, 16-year-old Domingos Estevo, said two South African boats had unloaded boxes of arms and ammunition on Magunje island north of Beira in March this year

A separate report by Mozambique's news agency, AIm, quotes a Renamo deserter, Deolinda Chauque, 21, as saying she was held in a base near the border with the Kruger National Park until February this year and had seen trucks from South Africa supplying the guerrillas

A road linked the Renamo base and the frontier, she said "Vehicles enter along this road, normally after midnight When the bandits know that vehicles or planes are coming they order everyone in the base to sleep as early as possible, perhaps to prevent them from seeing the number plates or anything else that could make it easier to identify those who are supplying the weaponry"

The South African Defence Force and the Department of Foreign Affairs have repeatedly denied Pretoria is still backing Renamo but do not rule out the possibility of private support networks in South Africa

Most diplomatic sources believe official support for the rebels from the SADF has ceased and that Foreign Affairs officials are sincere in their desire to stop private backing for Renamo

The Eduardo Mondlane University dossier claims that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamashin provided proof of continued support from South Africa for Renamo when he met Foreign Minister Pik Botha in March and demanded that it stop

After his visit to Southern Africa in May this year, US Secretary of State Herman Cohen echoed the dossier when he said

"Unfortunately we continue to see evidence that a certain amount of assistance is coming into Mozambique from South Africa Now whether this is being done by elements of the SA military or by the private sector such as former Portuguese residents who now reside in South Africa is very difficult for us to tell But we continue to pressure the SA government to shut off this aid"

Senior officials in the Department of Foreign Affairs have stated privately that they are responding by preparing legislation to outlaw any form of assistance to Renamo This has been confirmed by embassy sources

Police probe the case of a refugee shot on the wire

Daniel Ndjalane was just a split-second from freedom when he was shot crossing the last of three fences which separate South Africa and Mozambique. PAUL MUSKER reports

A MEMBER of the South African Defence Force faces a murder charge for shooting a refugee who was crossing the electrified border between Mozambique and South Africa last week

Nelspruit lawyer Phineas Mojapelo told the *Weekly Mail* he is investigating the possibility that the SADF violated international and local law by firing on the refugee without giving any warning

Daniel Ndjalane died last Tuesday after an SADF patrol intercepted a group of refugees along the frontier between Mozambique and the kaNgwane "homeland" and fired on them

According to Ndjalane's son and stepson, who witnessed the shooting, no warning was given Their father died after being hit by two bullets

The witnesses, Silvestre Ndjalane and Julio Senguane, told the *Weekly Mail* their father was killed as he was crossing the last of three fences — including a 3 000-volt electric barrier constructed by South Africa in 1986 — which separate the two countries

"My father was hit already with the first shot I was behind him when he was crossing the last fence There was no warning before the shots came," said the 23-year-old stepson, Senguane

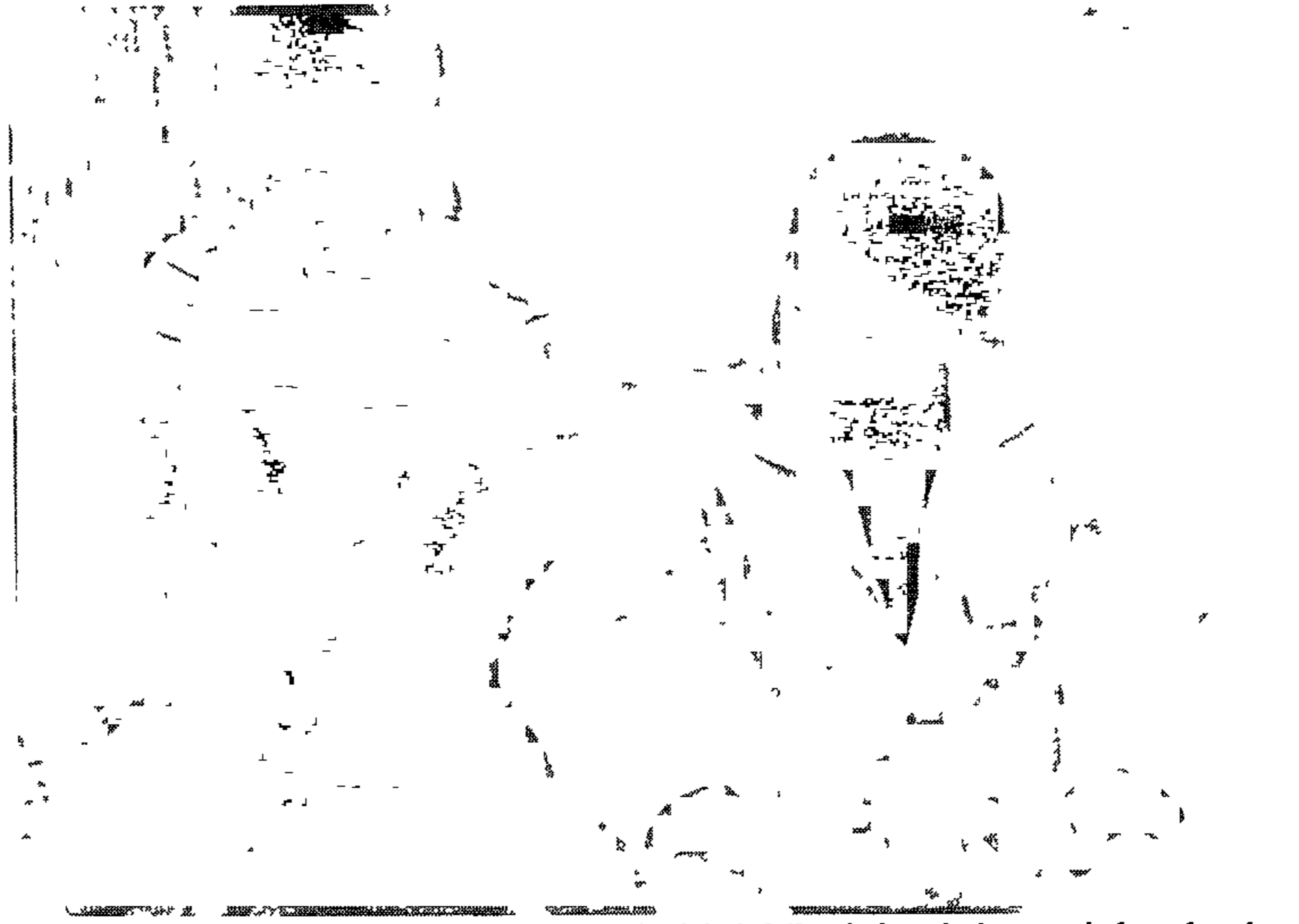
"I threw myself to the ground and waited Almost immediately the soldiers arrived, many whites and four blacks At first they thought I was dead too Then they asked me who the dead man was"

Senguane's account was confirmed by the dead man's 21-year-old son, Silvestre Ndjalane

"We crossed the border at midday I had already crossed the last fence when I heard the shots I did not see or hear any soldiers before the shots Three other refugees who were with us ran away I dropped my bag and climbed a tree Then some soldiers came I saw them talking to Julio I ran away and slept in the bush"

After the shooting the SADF contacted the kaNgwane police, who came to the scene and made a note of the number of the gun which had been fired The body was taken to the Mangweni transit camp, where an autopsy was conducted by a district surgeon from Komatipoort

Senguane was registered as a refugee the same day Silvestre Ndjalane



Silvestre Ndjalane and Julio Senguane ... watched their father being shot seconds from freedom

Picture: GILLIAN EVILL

arrived at the refugee camp two days later, after hiding in the bush

Mojapelo has taken sworn affidavits from members of the family involved in the incident and is preparing a possible murder charge against the soldier concerned

Asked to comment, SADF headquarters in Pretoria issued a brief statement confirming a shooting incident on the kaNgwane/Mozambique border on Tuesday August 8

"The matter is now a subject of police investigation," the statement said The tragedy of Daniel Ndjalane's

death is that he was already a registered refugee at the Mangweni transit camp in kaNgwane

He had arrived two weeks before the shooting with his wife and daughter and had found a place for them to stay

After setting up the tent, Ndjalane crossed the border back into Mozambique to fetch other members of his family When he arrived, he found that one son had been killed in a Renamo attack on a train at Reguoca

"We were happy when our father returned," said Senguane "Our

brother had died Moamba was often attacked We were happy to be crossing the border"

Ndjalane set off on the long walk back to South Africa with his son and stepson He was seconds away from the relative safety of kaNgwane when he was shot

Ndjalane's funeral will take place on Saturday August 19 Local people and refugees will mourn another death on a border which provides the only avenue of escape for thousands of Mozambicans

The teenage Renamo soldier who fled in terror

A TEENAGE Renamo recruit who deserted to a refugee camp in Gazankulu this year witnessed white men from South Africa making visits to his rebel base in Mozambique as late as April

Joao Mudungwazi, 13, forcibly commandeered into Renamo's army three years ago, says his camp was commanded by a Portuguese-speaking man who made weekly cross-border trips to the base near the frontier

The commander, who stayed in the base for a few days at a time, was often accompanied by Afrikaans-speaking whites and other Portuguese men, says Joao They were always dressed in civilian clothes

One of the Portuguese men acted as the commander's assistant and remained at the base for extensive periods to co-ordinate raids and attacks undertaken by the unit The Afrikaans speakers appeared to have been acting in a support capacity

The strangers, who crossed the border at night in trucks and Land Rovers, supplied the rebel soldiers with food, arms and ammunition On at least one occasion they used a heli-

A teenage refugee tells how he was forced to join Renamo at the age of ten and how he became both a victim and perpetrator of atrocities EDDIE KOCH reports

copter to deliver material

Joao, who now lives at a village near the Kruger National Park, told his story to the *Weekly Mail* after he had escaped during the chaos that followed a Renamo attack on a town near the border He asked that his real name not be used

Similar reports from Renamo defectors, published frequently by the media in Mozambique, have been dismissed in South Africa as propaganda Joao's is the first testimony from inside South Africa that corresponds with the Mozambican reports

The boy was kidnapped by the rebel army three years ago after the guerrillas had ransacked his village in southern Gaza Province Before being taken as a porter for goods looted by the rebels, the child saw his mother and father being stabbed to death

Joao, together with a group of

young recruits, was then trained as a soldier and taught to use an AK-47 assault rifle

"At first they made us cook food for the soldiers in the camp. Then they started training us They made us carry bags of cement They wanted us to be strong so that we could walk long distances with a gun and carry rice, mielie meal and mbila (sorghum) Then they taught us to shoot with guns"

One year later — when Joao took part in a Renamo strike on a village and killed a man for the first time — the boy-soldier became both a victim of Renamo and a perpetrator of the movement's atrocities

During the interview with the *Weekly Mail*, the child was reluctant to admit that he had been directly involved in Renamo's military operations But volunteer workers at the refugee centre, who work with the boy every day, say he has spoken of killing "many" people The child said he had participated in the rape of villagers during Renamo attacks

Joao said men from his unit were trained to use limpet mines "The boys were never allowed to use these

but I once went with a patrol and saw them blow up a train"

The railway line between Ressano Garcia and Maputo, which carries miners and freight from South Africa to the Mozambican capital, has this year been the target of frequent limpet mine attacks by rebel bands

Joao says he had always wanted to escape from the Renamo base but was afraid to do so because the guerrillas told the boys they would kill all deserters

He took part in a large raid on a village in April and took the opportunity to flee Helped by an older man in the Renamo unit, the fugitives crossed the border and found sanctuary at the refugee camp

Workers at this centre describe an incident which starkly portrays the psychic pain and damage he has suffered

About two weeks after his arrival, Joao was scolded by a staff member at the centre for misbehaving The boy then tried to hang himself from a tree and had to be cut down by the staff They believe his attempted suicide was driven by a fear that he would be sent back to Renamo

FW and Chissano button up Maputo talks



TALKS OVER ...
President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and NP leader Mr F W de Klerk prepare to leave a press conference in Maputo yesterday after their talks in the Mozambican capital

From MIKE ROBERTSON
MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that South Africa could take its place among the community of Southern African nations if there was a sound process of change in the country

Mr Chissano was speaking at a press conference here after a 3½-hour meeting with NP leader Mr F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha

More than an hour was spent discussing Mr

Chissano: SA could end its isolation

Botha's "Marshall Plan" to promote economic development and regional co-operation in Southern Africa. The plan seeks to end South Africa's isolation from its

neighbours and instead get the countries of the region to work together to promote development

According to Mr Chissano, South Africa's iso-

lation from its neighbours would end if the government embarked on a sound process of change. In this event the countries of the region would work with South Africa to help solve its problems

Sources at the meeting said a great deal of time was spent discussing the role Mr Chissano could play in getting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe — the only front-line leader opposed to

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FW in Maputo

improved co-operation with South Africa — to come on board

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said that at the end of the meeting it was generally accepted that regional co-operation could play a role in solving South Africa's problems

Mr Chissano said Mr De Klerk had assured him that Pretoria was committed to working for unity and equal opportunities for all in South Africa

He had been pleased to hear the NP did not intend dragging out these reforms over a long period quickly

Mr Chissano said he had once again been assured, and accepted the assurances, that the South African government was not aiding the rebels. However, he did not rule out the possibility that certain elements in South Africa could be aiding them

Mr De Klerk said the countries of Southern Africa needed to grasp the opportunity created by recent developments to work for peace and fulfil the potential of the region

South Africa, he said, was prepared to play a constructive role in assisting the peace initiative in Mozambique.



Maputo meeting . Mr F W de Klerk with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique during yesterday's talks.

Reforms will be rewarded, De Klerk is told

Chissano offers SA a message of hope

Star 20/7/89

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Staff Reporter

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has dangled a promise of South Africa being accepted by its African neighbours if there is change in the country.

He was addressing a news conference yesterday after a meeting lasting more than three hours with National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The leaders broke their schedule, cancelling lunch to pursue talks on Mozambique's internal war and how South Africa could help end it; relations between the two countries, a "Marshall Plan" for southern Africa; and the National Party's plan of action

Process of change

Mr Chissano's hint of a prize for progress in South Africa came after he had said he was pleased to hear of the NP's intentions to have a united South Africa and equality for all.

He said Mozambique was prepared to help this become reality.

Asked how, he replied "If there is a sound process of change in South Africa, I think it will be part of the (southern African) group of countries in search of a solution" It would help create confidence among all Africans in the region

Referring to remarks at a news conference on Monday that "some elements in South Africa" — but not the SADF — were aiding the rebel Renamo group, Mr Chissano said he could offer no proof

If an aircraft came from South Africa, it was hard to say who the pilot was and who was behind him, he said

"I accept assurances that the Government of South Africa doesn't do it."

Cycle of violence

Referring to the possibility of supplies to Renamo, Mr de Klerk said his Government had been looking and would look into any particulars given it

Nobody could totally prevent such activities in a country with a free economy such as South Africa's. It did not have an espionage system able to tell what was going on behind the scenes

Mr de Klerk said all countries in the region needed to break out of their cycle of violence

"What we need to do is grasp opportunities offered by recent developments inside certain countries in southern Africa"

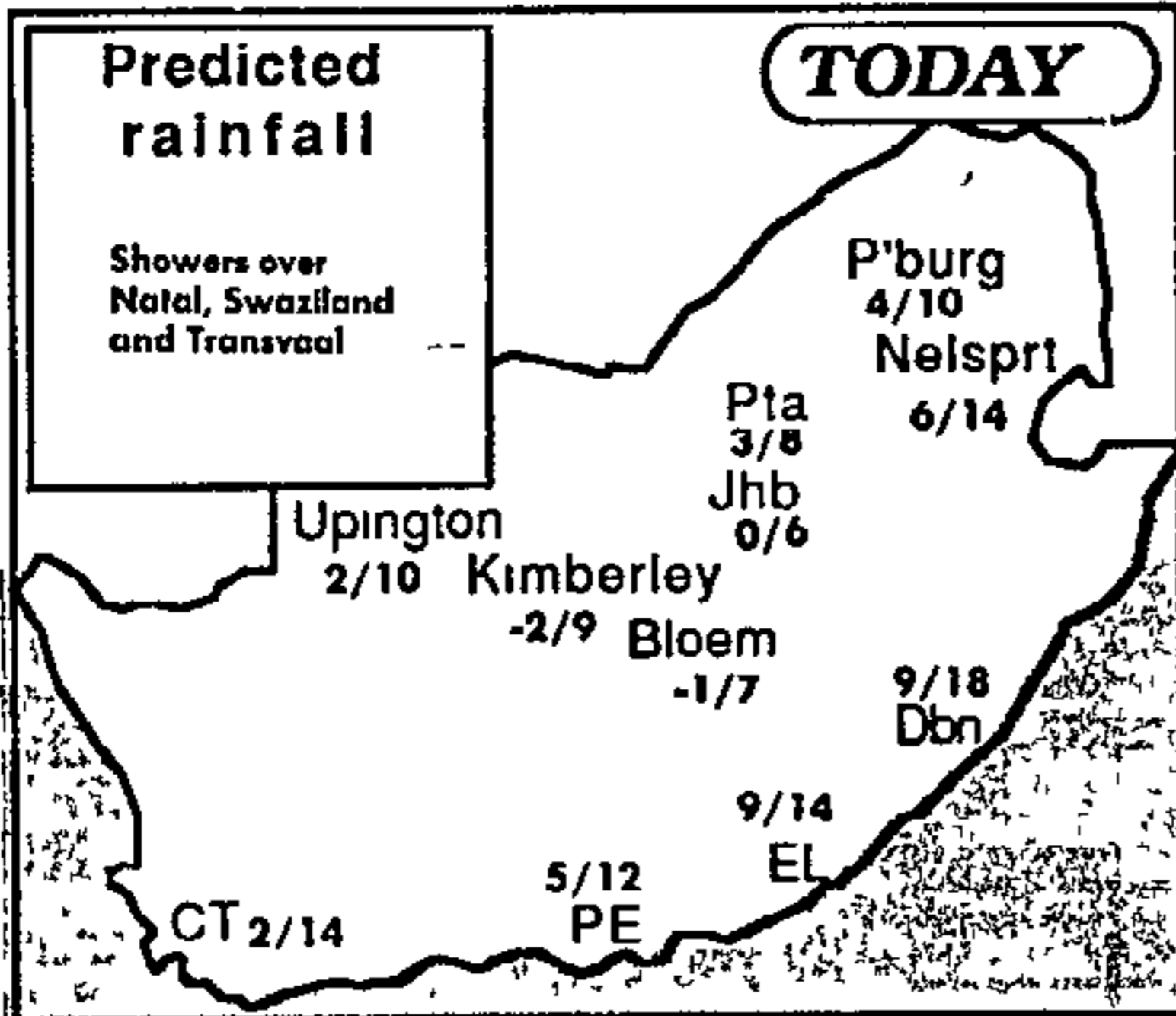
He added that South Africa was prepared to play a constructive role in the economic field, resumption of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme and related matters

"Development must go hand in hand with making of the political peace"

Sources said a considerable part of the talks was taken up discussing the idea of a "Marshall Plan", first raised by Mr Botha several months ago

He envisaged a partnership between Europe, South Africa and southern African states. Mr Botha wanted a project where European money and South African know-how and management could steer the region away from what had happened in much of Africa

WEDNESDAY



TRANSVAAL — Partly cloudy and cold but fine over the western parts. It will become cloudy over the eastern parts.

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today: 8 am, 1 deg C; yesterday: max 6 deg C; min 0 deg C; rainfall — mm; so far this month — mm; so far this year: 519,4 mm; average rainfall for July over 92 years: 9 mm; average annual rainfall 769 mm.

(012) 21 9621 for Tvl update

Round the World

	Max	Min		Max	Min
Amsterdam	22	15	Nassau	33	26
Athens	32	21	New Delhi	37	28
Auckland	13	11	New York	28	18
Bermuda	30	24	Oslo	18	10
Brussels	25	14	Paris	26	13
Budapest	20	11	Perth	19	10
Copenhagen	18	10	Rio de Janeiro	26	13
Dublin	27	13	Rome	31	15
Frankfurt	22	8	Seoul	32	26
Geneva	26	12	Singapore	32	24
Helsinki	18	11	Sydney	15	7
Hong Kong	30	28	Taipei	34	27
Lisbon	36	22	Tel Aviv	31	25
London	26	16	Tokyo	28	22
Los Angeles	27	19	Toronto	31	17
Miami	31	25	Vancouver	23	14
Moscow	20	10	Vienna	19	12
Nairobi	24	10	Warsaw	18	10

Diplomat criticises 'Gestapo bureaux'

The Government's decision to appoint inspectors to police the Group Areas Act is undermining efforts by sportsmen to break out of international isolation

The Australian ambassador in South Africa, Mr Colin McDonald, said the "Gestapo bureaux" proposals made bids to break the boycott "look ridiculous"

The Government plans to set up "notification points" where citizens can report alleged Group Areas Act transgressors — Political Correspondent

Maputo

Windscreens

By Helen

Scores of motorist windscreens shattered the N17 expressway and Brakpan, where are being made for Gosforth toll plaza

Callers to The Stars rands worth of damage caused by pieces of

One motorist been hit on the head smashed through Monday The wind band's car had also

A regular user of Maynard, said about the windows of severe forcing motorists to

'There's a place for SA' *B/day 20/7/89*

Change will open the door — Chissano

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~~218~~

MIKE ROBERTSON

MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday SA could take its place in the community of southern African nations if there was a sound process of change in the country.

Chissano was speaking at a Press conference in Maputo after a three-and-a-half hour marathon meeting with NP leader F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha

More than an hour was spent discussing Botha's "Marshall plan" to promote economic development and regional co-operation in southern Africa

The plan seeks to end SA's isolation from its neighbours and instead get the countries of the region to work together to promote development

According to Chissano, SA's isolation from its neighbours would end if government embarked on a sound process of change. In that event, the countries of the region would work with SA to help solve its problems

Sources at the meeting said a great deal of time was spent discussing the role Chissano could play in getting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe — the only Frontline leader opposed to improved co-operation with SA — to come on board. Important developments in this respect could be expected in the next few weeks, the sources said.

While Chissano is said to have insisted that SA take certain steps before the "Marshall plan" could be implemented, the SA delegation argued that the fact that certain countries in the region had internal problems should not stand in the way of regional co-operation

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said that at the end of the meeting, it was generally accepted regional co-operation could play a role in solving SA's problems

□ To Page 2

PRETORIA — NP leader F W de Klerk has turned down an invitation from the US Secretary of State James Baker to visit the US

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said last night. "It appears that elements within the American Congress are intent on making the visit as controversial as possible." He said De Klerk's programme was full, due to the elections, and it would be difficult to fit in a visit, other than on the dates originally set aside for a US visit

Because of these two factors, he had informed Baker a visit by De Klerk before the elections would not advance good relations between the two countries.

F W de Klerk and President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo
Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Change the key ~~207A~~ (218) □ From Page 1

Chissano said De Klerk had assured him the SA government was committed to working for unity and equal opportunities for all in SA

He had been pleased to hear the NP did not intend dragging out these reforms over a long period, but realised change had to come quickly

"During the mandate of the future President this problem of discrimination should be solved so that there will be a real democracy in SA

"We are prepared to help this process become a reality," he added

Asked how, Chissano said the group of countries in southern Africa was searching for ways to end discrimination in SA

"If there is a process, a sound process, of change in SA, I think that SA will become part of this group"

While avoiding describing Renamo as a terrorist organisation, he said "Renamo should stop violence and become involved and participate in the peaceful development of Mozambique"

Chissano said he had once again been assured, and accepted the assurances, that the SA government was not aiding the rebels *B/day 20/7/89*

However, he did not rule out the possibility that certain elements in SA could be aiding them.

De Klerk said the countries of southern Africa needed to grasp the opportunity created by recent developments to work for peace and fulfil the potential of the region

SA, he said, was prepared to play a constructive role in assisting the peace initiative in Mozambique, which is being spearheaded by Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi who arrives in Maputo today

In assisting Mozambique, De Klerk said, economic development would be given a high priority as "development must go hand in hand with the seeking of political peace"

Botha declined to expand on what economic initiatives SA was taking in Mozambique.

Jowelan 20/7/89

FW and Chissano pledge peace

MAPUTO - If there was a definite move away from discrimination in South Africa, the country could become part of a regional group of Southern African countries, Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, said yesterday

Addressing a joint Press conference with South African National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, he said he believed the "problem of discrimination" would be solved during the term of office of the next SA State President

The talks between Chissano and De Klerk in Maputo were originally scheduled to last two hours, but the two leaders conferred for more than three hours

Both pledged themselves to work for peace in Southern Africa

Chissano said supplies were still being flown in for the rebel Renamo movement, but he, once again, accepted assurances given by the SA Government that it was not involved in giving such aid.

De Klerk, who was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha, said all countries needed to play a "positive role" to ensure that the cycle of violence was broken in Southern Africa.

On allegations that Renamo was still receiving aid from within South Africa, he said. "We basically have the attitude that until information is given, we can't work out a strategy to counteract it."

- Sapa.

Hundreds leap aboard after 83 shot dead

Train dash to safety under Renamo guns

218 Star 2/17/89

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

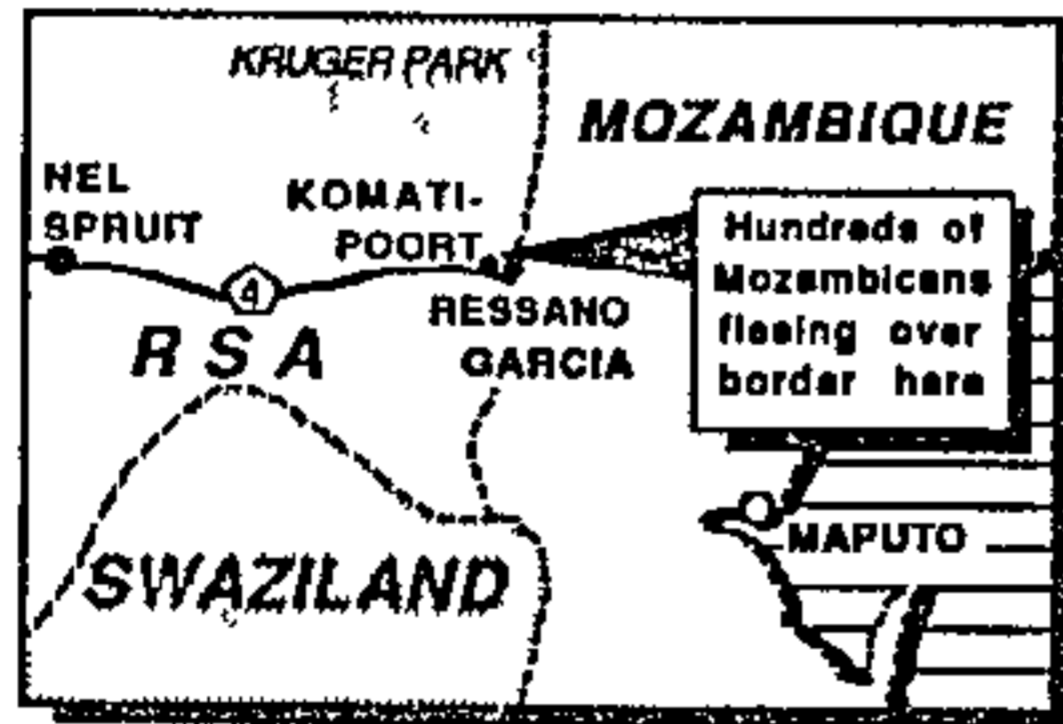
A South African train reversed across the Mozambique border this week with hundreds of people clinging to it as they made a dramatic escape from a Renamo attack on a small town two kilometres from the border.

Dozens of others risked death as they fled to the electrified South African border fence, but police at Komatipoort border post opened a gate, to allow them to pass through, as a humanitarian gesture

Renamo killed at least 83 men, women and children and injured hundreds more in the attack on undefended Sanguane, close to Ressano Garcia, on Wednesday night.

Desperate, the fleeing Mozambicans flagged down the 8 22 pm Komatipoort-Maputo train and hauled themselves aboard. The train then reversed up the track back to Komatipoort border post.

The train's engineer, who has not been identified, was said by Komatipoort colleagues



today to have heard the sound of firing as he left the border for Maputo. Then he saw people on the track "waving madly".

A total of 567 people crossed the South African border. They were accommodated in Komatipoort for the night, and yesterday were returned to Mozambique after being given refreshments by South African security forces.

According to Mozambique sources, Renamo forces attacked a crowd of about 1 000 as they were attending an early evening ceremony at Sanguane. Some people managed to escape and run through the bush to Ressano Garcia, where the military were alerted.

A number of Renamo fighters were killed and weapons seized by the Mozambique Army units, the sources added.

It was one of the most daring attacks Renamo has launched since the start of the Mozambique civil war, and came only hours after Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano and Mr F W de Klerk, the leader of the National Party, had met in Maputo.



Eric Clapton accepts a Swazi cowhide shield, on which

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Hundreds flee border slaughter — hang on for ride to safety

MERCY train

AG 4-21/7/89 (212)

From NORMAN CHANDLER, The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A South African train reversed hastily across the border at Komatipoort with hundreds of Mozambicans clinging to it as they made a dramatic escape from a Renamo attack on a small town.

Dozens of others risked death as they fled to the electrified South African border fence, but police at Komatipoort border post opened a gate for them.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said today it was a "humanitarian gesture" Renamo killed at least 83 men, women and children and injured hundreds more in the attack on undefended Sangwane, close to Ressano Garcia, on Wednesday night.

Desperate, the fleeing Mozambicans haggard down the 8:22pm Komatipoort-Maputo train and scrambled aboard. The train then reversed to the Komatipoort border post about two kilometres away.

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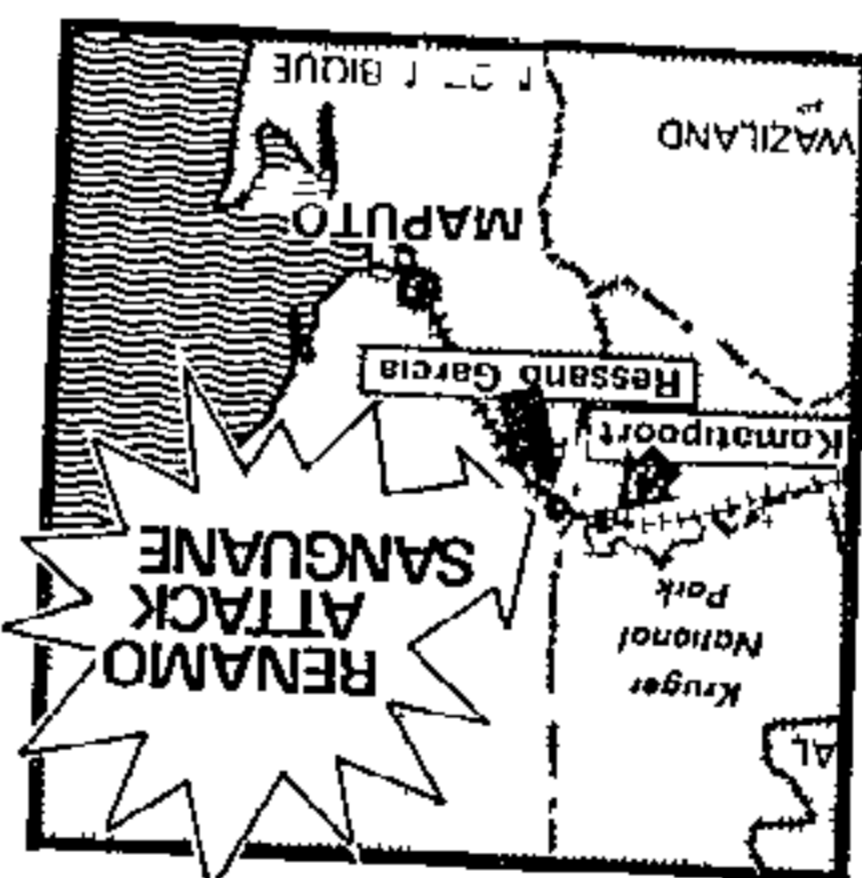
A number of Renamo fighters were killed and weapons were seized by the Mozambican army.

It was one of the most daring attacks Renamo had launched in the civil war and came only hours after President Joaquim Chissano and Mr F W de Klerk, the leader of the National Party, met in Maputo.

The massacre took place the day before peace talks between representatives of the Renamo rebel group and Mozambican churchmen were due to start in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. The churchmen were expected to discuss with the rebels a set of proposals prepared by the ruling Frelimo party.

However, the talks did not take place. The government newspaper Noticias said President Chissano had the wrong date when he announced the talks.

But Renamo said representatives of the movement had been prevented from going to Nairobi by an offensive launched against the rebel headquarters in the Gorongosa area.



MOZAMBIQUE

Eastern front opens

218 *Final* 21/7/89

Anglo American (AA) chairman Gavin Rely's statement this week that the company is "keen to help develop Mozambique" highlights a positive trend in SA's business relations with the sprawling country on the eastern seaboard

"Opportunities exist in forestry, mineral and agricultural development and the exploitation of natural gas," notes Rely. Clearly only the security situation in the huge, underdeveloped country prevents SA investment from taking off

Sappi is investigating the feasibility of putting 50 000 ha under timber (*Business* July 14). For some time, harbour refurbishment, agro-industrial development and road upgrading have formed part of advanced forward planning for increased investment in Mozambique

But, while many new business links — like Karos Hotel's plan to manage the Polana Hotel in Maputo — are still in the provisional stage, substantial developments have already taken place. Among the leading actors is Premier International (PI), foreign investment arm of SA's huge Premier group

"The day after the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984, we moved into Mozambique. Today we operate a bonded warehouse in Maputo, are involved in feeding about 1m

Ed Wilson, who runs PI's Mozambican operations from Maputo, says new technologies, like a feedmill introduced at Sunridge Avicola, help to make operations profitable. "We are now in the process of registering Premier Mozambique Limited, holding company for our Mozambican operations"

Wilson sees great scope for agricultural ventures, although security remains the major problem. But peace prospects are improving

"We are also very active in Zaire, Malawi and Zambia and intend broadening our investment and trade operations into Africa," says Yiannakis.

An AA spokesman says the chairman of SA's largest corporation has a personal interest in developing the region. Rely visited Mozambican president Joachim Chissano in April 1988 and, as a result, various projects are being investigated.

□ Mondi is looking at a timber project of "substantial size, similar in scope to that being investigated by Sappi."

□ A whole range of mineral deposits could be mined in the north,

□ AA is looking at refurbishing two cashew nut factories — it used to run Mocita, the "world's premier cashew nut brand," prior to independence,

□ With AECI, AA is looking at the possible development of the Pende gas fields. Potentially a "very big project," Pende could provide feedstock for ammonia manufacture, and

□ Amfarms is looking at various food growing and processing projects, which could become feasible as soon as peace becomes a reality.

Meanwhile, trade

ties are also strengthening.

A preferential tariff arrangement between SA and Mozambique, announced by Trade and Industry (TI) director general Stef Naude on July 7, allows the rebated import of Mozambican fish, shrimps, prawns, cashew nuts, citrus, wooden furniture, coconut oil and other items into SA, free of import surcharge.

"While the Maputo rail and road links are sometimes subject to security action, a lot of trade is flowing through Swaziland," says TI spokesman Theo van der Merwe.

Meanwhile, SA's Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) recently visited

Maputo to assist in establishing training centres and trading facilities for formal and informal businessmen

"The official attitude to business development has improved considerably," says SBDC GM James Scott

This week's visit by National Party leader F W de Klerk to Maputo, followed by the week-long Frelimo congress, could provide further pointers to the growing business links between SA and Mozambique

PETROL PRICE

Another notch

Predictably, outraged responses to the latest 6c/l petrol price increase were deepened by an awareness that more pain may be on the

YANKEE, COME HOME

It isn't a flood yet but, despite official warnings that SA is a powder keg, more North American accents are being heard in SA resort hotels this year

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show a near 1 400, or 11,5% increase in the number of US visitors to SA in the first four months of the year. A total of 13 317 arrived, compared with 11 936 in 1988.

Sun International marketing manager Barry Hurter says the entire southern African region, including the Comores and Mauritius, "is beginning to really appeal to Americans. Many regard it as one of the most exciting regions in the world, and we agree with them," says Hurter.

"They like the Chobe Game Lodge in Botswana and our hotel complex in Swaziland. Closer to home, they go for Sun City and the Wild Coast Sun."

Advanced bookings from the US for the next six months are better than they have been in years. An enterprising travel agent is selling packaged golfing tours to any American eager to swing a club on the courses of the Swazi Sun, Sun City and the Wild Coast Sun

Fedhasa director Fred Thermann is "extremely encouraged" by this trend. "The US," he says, "is the most fickle tourist market in the world. The fact that Americans are beginning to return to southern Africa shows they regard it as politically more stable."



Maputo street scene ... new opportunities for SA business

Mozambican dependants of nationals working in SA, run a joint-venture chicken project with the Mozambican government (Sunridge Avicola, producing about 100 t a month), and have the sole agency for importing cashew nuts into SA," says PI marketing director Katerina Yiannakis

PI also runs the Lojas Wholesale Department, official import wholesaler for the State-owned retailer, Interfranca Stores. "We try to promote SA imports into Mozambique," she says

"It is most encouraging to see the tangible improvements that are now taking place," adds Yiannakis.

82 died in Renamo rampage — report

PRETORIA — The South African police yesterday released more than 500 Mozambican citizens arrested when they fled into South Africa to escape a gunfight on the Mozambican side of the border.

The 567 refugees fled across the Komati River on Wednesday night when heavy gunbattles erupted at Ressano Garcia. One person drowned.

A police spokesman said all the refugees were released from the Komatipoort prison yesterday morning. They were not charged.

On Tuesday, Renamo terrorists killed 82 villagers in southern Mozambique, state-run media reported yesterday.

The massacre occurred a day after President Joaquim Chissano announced that a church delegation acting on his behalf had flown to Nairobi to meet Renamo leaders in a bid to lay the groundwork for formal peace talks.

The Mozambican news agency Aina said the Renamo terrorists raided the village of Sanguane, killing 82 peasants, including women and children, and wounding 111 others.

Twenty rebels were killed by security forces in pursuit operations, the agency reported.

Wednesday night's gunbattle at Ressano Garcia took place only hours after Mr Chissano held talks with Mr F W de Klerk in Maputo.

Renamo forces attacked troops of the ruling Frelimo party with small-arms and mortar fire.

"Dozens of people were killed," the SABC reported, quoting witnesses at the nearby town of Komatipoort.

The meeting between a Renamo delegation and Mozambican church leaders did not take place in Nairobi on Wednesday.

There was no indication whether any negotiations would soon be held, diplomatic sources said — Sapa and UPI.

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DANIEL SIMON

Villagers flee Mozambique after gunfight

HUNDREDS of Mozambican villagers were detained by the SAP in Komatipoort on Wednesday night when they fled their homes and crossed the Komati River because of a "gunfight" in the Mozambican border town of Ressano Garcia.

Police Directorate spokesman Capt Ruben Bloomberg said yesterday police detained 567 Mozambicans who crossed the river when fighting broke out between 8pm and 9pm.

Bloomberg said it was not known what caused the gunfight or whether there were any casualties.

All the refugees were released from the Komatipoort police station yesterday morning. They were not charged and most had found their own way back into Mozambique, Bloomberg said.

He said police had "not established" if any of the refugees had been wounded, but said the body of a man who drowned while fleeing was found by SAP members and that there would be a post mortem.

Further casualty figures were not available.

In an apparently unrelated attack, reports Sapa-Reuter, Renamo rebels killed 82 villagers and wounded at least 100 others in a night attack on Sanguane village in southern Mozambique on Tuesday night.

It said Frelimo troops sent to the village had killed 20 rebels. Sanguane village is in Gaza province, 180km north of the capital Maputo. The number of army wounded was not reported.

"The rebels struck less than 48 hours after Mozambican President Joaquim

Chissano announced his government's readiness to negotiate an end to the 14-year-old civil war."

Chissano said the MNR must first stop "all acts of terrorism and banditry."

In neighbouring Zimbabwe, a senior government official said Renamo rebels had killed nine villagers near the eastern border with Mozambique last week.

Renamo has often attacked Zimbabwean border areas in retaliation for Zimbabwean military support for the Maputo government.

SA railman tells of border war drama

CLYDE JOHNSON

KOMATIPOORT — A South African railway official last night described how, while Renamo and Frelimo troops exchanged fire in the Resano Garcia border town in Mozambique, scores of fleeing refugees risked death in their bid to get clear of the town, jumping on to a moving locomotive.

Mr Amos Shabangu said he was on duty at 8 pm on Wednesday when he heard heavy gunfire from across the border.

Mozambican engine driver Mr Phillip Francis had just returned to Resano Garcia from Komatipoort with a trainload of empty trucks.

"Then suddenly I heard the distress signal requesting immediate return to Komatipoort," Mr Shabangu said. "I realised there was big trouble in Resano Garcia and immediately granted the driver permission to return."

Shortly afterwards scores of Mozambican refugees clambered on to the locomotive as it began to reverse, escaping the vicious fighting

As the locomotive approached Komatipoort the refugees, many of them were women with babies, jumped off and fled to the nearby Doeana Motel

Mr Shabangu said the shocked train driver told him the panic-stricken refugees clung to the locomotive "like leeches".

"The driver told me the people were desperate. All they wanted was to get away from the fighting," he said.

Along the railway line scattered clothing, shoes and personal belongings told the story

Mr Francis and his assistant continued to Komatipoort, where they were granted permission to spend the night in the shunting yards

This interview came late yesterday after the border town's residents had made their dramatic escape from Renamo, with many others preferring to risk death on the electrified border fence rather than stay in their homes.

Renamo killed at least 185 men, women and children and injured hundreds more in a series of attacks on Resano Garcia on Wednesday night, and the day before at Sanguane, in Gaza province

● TO PAGE 2.

Refugees clump to train 'like leeches'

19/11/89
21/11/89

218

Desperate escape from fighting (218)

● FROM PAGE 1.

Komatipoort's assistant yardmaster, Mr Piet van der Merwe, said he was on duty when he heard the "terrific thunder of war" break loose

"I'd never heard anything like it I realised this must be a massive attack at Resano Garcia, but we had no idea of what had actually happened

"Next thing the train arrived and permission was granted for the driver and his assistant to spend the night in our yard

"They never switched off the (diesel) locomotive, it idled all night while they slept in it," Mr van der Merwe said.

Komatipoort residents described Wednesday night's shooting as the worst they had ever known.

"The shelling sounded so close that at one stage I thought it would hit my house," one resident said "It's never been like that before, although we are used to incidents on the Mozambique border."

A total of 567 refugees was allowed to cross the border into South African territory "on humanitarian grounds" All were repatriated on Thursday and yesterday all was back to normal in Komatipoort

Rumours in Komatipoort late last night suggested the Renamo forces had overrun and gained control of Resano Garcia

As the war clouds apparently diminished yesterday I was able to come within 100 m of the devastated town

In heavy drizzle I watched as a few of the locals walked up a path past burnt-out vehicles towards bullet-riddled buildings

Everywhere one looked there seemed to be devastation, but whether or not the rebels had taken control the town seemed peaceful.

Rail traffic yesterday between Komatipoort and Resano Garcia continued as usual

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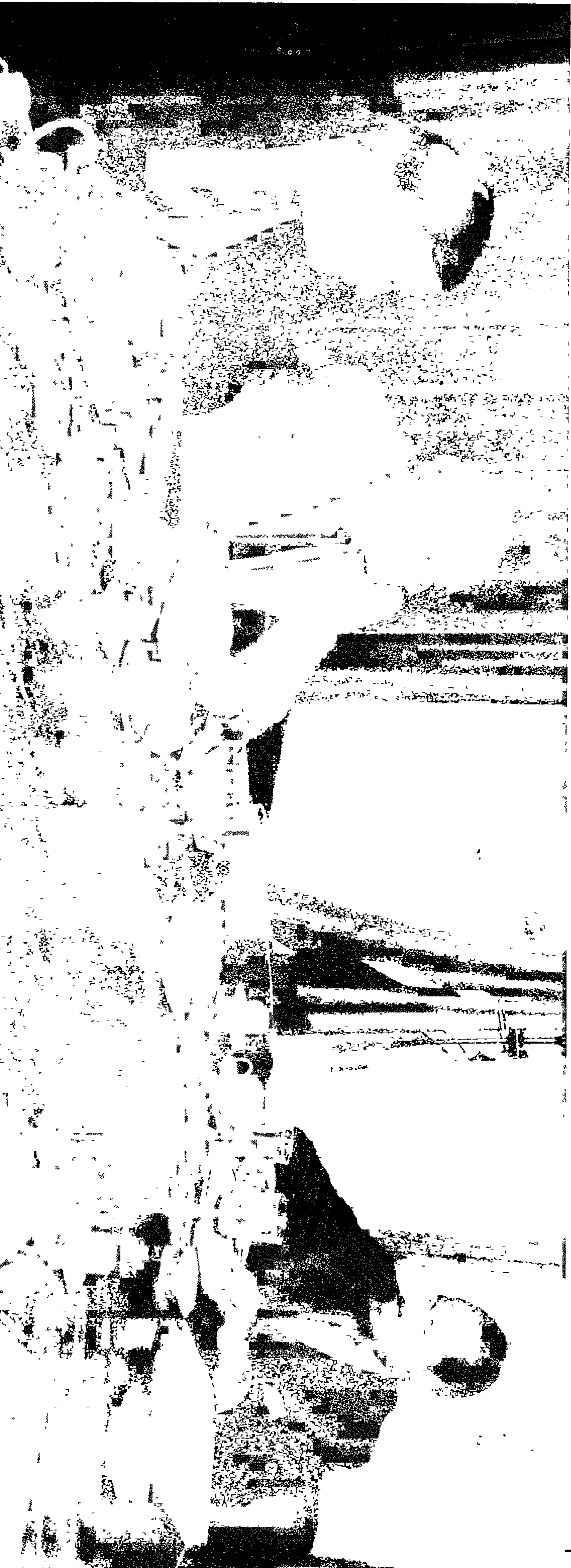
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Down in Maputo, a lick of paint and a new realism stir peace hopes to life once again



DRIES van HEERDEN reports on the implications of this week's Chissano talks

AT THIS WEEK'S MAPUTO TALKS: Pik Botha, F W de Klerk and Mozambique president Joaquim Chissano who discussed a "Marshall Plan" aimed at economic co-operation between the countries in exchange for acceptance of a South African foothold in Africa

TT'S still a far cry from prawns and Laurentina on sun-soaked beaches. Or late-night revelry at the Club Navale Yet

But in Mozambique something is stirring which may have a profound impact on the whole region and, in a strange way, provide SA with a backdoor to the rest of the continent

This week will be a decisive one in the recent history of that war-ravaged country where the ploughshares that have not yet been beaten into AK-47 rifles are going to rust in deserted warehouses

The fifth congress of the ruling Frelimo meets in Maputo — for the first time under the leadership of the new, pragmatic President Joaquim Chissano. And everything points to the fact that 13 years of Marxist rhetoric and policy will be turned on its head

ket-orientated economy. In town on Thursday to spread the gospel according to Foreign Affairs — economic co-operation in exchange for public acceptance — was president-in-waiting F W de Klerk

And it seems as if his message fell on fertile soil. A "Marshall Plan" — akin to that which lifted Europe from its knees after the Second World War — aimed at getting the countries of the region co-operating in economic development projects

European capital and investment and South African knowledge and expertise add up to growth and stability throughout the region. QED

Mozambique is a kingdom in this drive towards sweat and toil and away from blood and gunpowder. Historically the most vehement of SA's critics — the epitome of Marxist intransigence — the foremost exporter of vitriol against the "rac-

ist Pretoria regime" — it is now the showcase of the new realism that has dawned over the region

Maputo today is still but a shadow of its former colonial glory. But there has been a marked improvement since the signing of the Nkomati Accord between presidents P W Botha and Samora Machel five years ago

Some of the most important landmarks, including the Polana Hotel and the imposing Catholic cathedral have been freshly painted. Traffic has returned to the streets in the form of recent model cars, and taxis and sidewalk cafes are again sprouting on the once-teeming boulevards

Kingpin

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Lifeline

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'Party of all the people' may see heated debate at congress

Star 24/7/87 . (218)

The ruling Frelimo Party will drop Marxism-Leninism from its statutes at a five-day congress which starts in Maputo today and which analysts say will be the most heated since Mozambique gained independence in 1975

Frelimo, which as a liberation front successfully fought Portuguese domination, became a Marxist-Leninist vanguard workers party at a congress in 1976, one year after the country's independence in June 1975

The principles submitted by the party leadership for discussion throughout the country in the last few months make no reference to Marxism-Leninism and state that Frelimo will become a "party of all the people"

"In defining its strategy and tactics the party takes into consideration the interests of all the people and not only of a certain class," the document states

Base for development

While previously Frelimo stated its ideology was Marxism-Leninism, the new document states that "the theoretical and ideological base for the development of the party is the synthesis of the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people with the universal socialist principles (and) this synthesis will be creatively adapted to the national reality"

It says Frelimo rejects "the mechanical application" in Mozambique of socialism as applied in other countries

By dropping Marxist-Leninism from its statutes, Frelimo will confirm its swing towards the West, which has become its main economic backer

While the ideological shift is not expected to create controversy, Frelimo's leadership is expected to come under fire on matters regarding the war against the Renamo rebels and the Western-backed economic recovery programme which has resulted in steep price increases

The ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique starts its fifth congress today. As Joao Santa Rita of The Star's Africa News Service reports, this is expected to be a congress of change and heated debate

During meetings held in preparation for the congress there were, for the first time, open calls for negotiations with the rebels. In almost every meeting accusations of corruption and inefficiency were made against the country's armed forces and, in a few cases, against Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique

The government has admitted the economic recovery programme and the war situation have made the poor even poorer. This is backed by a recent study by the World Bank which estimated more than 60 percent of Mozambique's population was living at a level of "absolute poverty", with a monthly salary of less than R13

The country is practically bankrupt. Figures release here disclosed that it needs about \$900 million (R2 430 million) to cover imports. 80 percent of this comes from aid, almost totally from Western countries. The estimate export revenues for 1989 are about \$120 million (R324 million) and this is less than the amount needed for the payment of interest on Mozambique's debts

There can be no doubt that because of this situation Frelimo is vulnerable to pressure from its Western backers to end the war and continue a policy of economic liberalisation

In the cities the recovery programme, supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has resulted in a new abundance of imported and local goods in the shops. But the high prices make it impossible for the majority of the people to buy goods

At the same time the programme resulted in a steep rise in the prices of housing, health services and basic foodstuffs

In a recent article the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said there was an increasing "debate" within the state and Frelimo over the country's economic policies

One of the factions was made up of "the groups most affected by the impact of readjustment and another characterised by pressure from individuals who want a formal recognition of the 'marriage' between the politician and the businessman", the agency said

It pointed out, however, that the recovery programme was aimed at increasing agricultural production, developing industry and encouraging the investment of capital

Cannot wait

"Considering that Mozambique's economy is essentially based on agriculture and services (ports and railways), the war raises doubts about the possibility of implementing the programme," the agency said

The government has argued it cannot wait for the end of the war to rehabilitate the economy. It argues that last year the economy saw a 4,6 percent increase, though this was below the 6 percent initially expected. In sectoral terms, agricultural production and commercialisation grew by 2,6 percent, industry by 5,1 percent and transport by 4 percent

Analysts believe the congress is unlikely to reverse the government's economic recovery programme, although this will certainly be the subject of heated debates

The congress is also expected to elect new members for the Central Committee and the Political Bureau

Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, a close ally of Mr Chissano, is expected to be elected to the Political Bureau the 10-member body that in practical terms rules Frelimo

Guerilla war

218

tops Frelimo

TEAS 228 Star 24/7/89

congress agenda

MAPUTO — Moves to end Mozambique's civil war, rebuild its battered economy and tone down official Marxist ideology will dominate the fifth congress of the ruling Frelimo party starting today

The Mozambican press dubs it the "congress of peace", reflecting widespread hope that delegates will back efforts by President and party leader Joaquim Chissano to negotiate peace with Mozambican National Resistance rebels

A devastating and brutal guerilla war waged by the MNR since soon after independence from Portugal in 1975 has killed an estimated 600,000 Mozambicans and crippled the country's farming-based economy, now heavily dependent on foreign aid

Mr Chissano said on Saturday his government was ready to talk to the rebels provided they accepted certain principles, notably a renunciation of violence. The government had previously ruled out negotiations

BOLD INITIATIVE

The Mozambican leader has asked President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to set up a group of African heads of state to help negotiate an end to the war

Maputo-based diplomats see this initiative as a bold but typically pragmatic move by Mr Chissano

The diplomats said the bid for a negotiated peace appeared to have widespread support from Mozambique's war-weary population of 15 million, despite the misgivings of some senior Frelimo members

"Everyone is tired of war. We've got to find a political solution, to sit down and talk," said Mrs Emelina Filmone from Niassa province, one of the more than 500 delegates from Mozambique's 10 provinces who will attend the congress. — Sapa-Reuter.

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ctrum

Frelimo to drop Marxism and swing to the West

THE ruling Frelimo Party will drop Marxism-Leninism from its statutes at a five day congress which starts in Maputo today and which analysts say will be the most heated one since Mozambique gained independence in 1975

SHIFT

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There can be no doubt that because of this situation Frelimo is vulnerable to pressures from its western backers to put an end to the war and continue a policy of economic liberalisation

In the cities, the recovery programme, supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has however resulted in a new abundance of imported and local goods in the shops But the high prices make it impossible for the majority of the people to buy goods

At the same time the programme resulted in a steep rise in the prices of housing, health services and basic food stuffs

In a recent article, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said that there was an increasing "debate" within the state and Frelimo over the country's economic policies

One of the factions was made up of "the groups most affected by the impact of readjustment and another characterised by pressure by individuals who want a formal recognition of the 'marriage' between the politician and the businessman," the agency said

It pointed out, however, that the recovery programme was aimed at increasing agricultural production, developing industry and encouraging the investment of capital

"Considering that Mozambique's economy is essentially based on agriculture and services (ports and railways), the war raises doubts about the possibility of implementing the programme," the agency said

Analysts believe the congress is unlikely to reverse the government economic recovery programme although it will certainly be the subject of heated debates

The congress is also expected to elect new members for the central committee and the political bureau

Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, a close ally of President Chissano, is expected to be elected to the political bureau — the 10 member body that in practical terms rules Frelimo

SA slams Renamo attack on town

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government has strongly condemned last week's Renamo attack on the small Mozambican town of Ressano Garcia and said it acknowledged President Joaquim Chissano's government

The South African condemnation of the attack was issued in a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs at the weekend

Renamo killed at least 83 men, women and children during the attack on the town about 2km from the border with South Africa.

A South African train reversed across the Mozambique border with hundreds of people clinging to it as they escaped from the Renamo fire

During the attack dozens of other refugees risked death as they fled towards the electrified South African border fence. And a total of 576 fleeing refugees were accommodated in South Africa but were later sent back home by South African authorities, according to a statement by the Department of Home Affairs.

Frelimo ideology shift seems in wind

MAPUTO — Frelimo seems about to drop its commitment to communist ideology in an attempt to win friends at home and abroad.

President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday the ruling party had to transform itself into one that represented all of the country's people.

Chissano, opening Frelimo's fifth party congress, added that efforts to end the long-running civil war, and revitalise the economy, would also be major themes for debate at the week-long meeting.

The congress is being held at a time of increasing efforts to negotiate an end to a brutal conflict that has

crippled the economy and killed thousands of people

Chissano, in spite of misgivings by some senior party officials, has advocated a negotiated solution by saying his government was ready to talk to rebels if they renounced violence

He has asked Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi and Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe to set up a group of African heads of state to help to negotiate an end to the war

The key topic at the congress could, however, be the proposals to change Frelimo's doctrine.

Changes in party ideology to be debated at the congress drop all mention of Marxism-Leninism, although they maintain an overall commitment to socialism

Maputo-based diplomats said the softening of the party's ideological line appeared aimed at extending and broadening its position in Mozambican society.

Only 200 000 of Mozambique's 15-million people are party members

The diplomats said the changes also reflected improving ties with the West, particularly Britain and the US, after a decade of close alliance with the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc — Reuter

\$500m aid for Mozambique

B/Dom 25/7/89

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ADELE BALETA

THE EC and the US are pouring more than \$500m into Mozambique with Italy topping the list of contributors of financial aid to the Maputo government

EC embassy representatives are still awaiting an EC decision on SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha's "Marshall plan" which calls for European financial aid and SA technical and scientific expertise to be combined to develop southern Africa's resources

Most ambassadors said they had not had reaction to the plan from their governments but it was felt a common position would have to be developed and communicated by the EC

SA has to date not been allowed to tender for EC-funded projects, but recently SA companies were allowed to tender for the building of a road from Ressano Garcia to Maputo which is being funded by the Italians and West Germans

Italian ambassador Mario Piersigilli said his government was contributing \$150m annually to Mozambique

It went towards constructing dams and rehabilitation programmes

He said Italy had also pledged a grant of about \$30m to Mozambique for the restoration of the Cahora Bassa pipeline, but the project had been suspended

The Scandinavian countries, with a contribution of more than \$140m, were, together, listed as the second largest donor to Mozambique

In third place was Britain which had budgeted \$141m this year for Mozambique. The Netherlands contributed about R50m this year, said ambassador Peter van Buuren

In 1988 the Netherlands contributed \$13m for balance of payment aid, about \$15m was used to upgrade Beira harbour, universities received \$2m and about \$8m was spent on emergency aid

Van Buuren said he did not have details of his government's reaction to Botha's plan "It would be a long-term plan and would depend on what projects the money was used for," he said

The US contributes \$94,4m — the most it gives to a frontline state

skw 25/11/89
Frelimo Party is
shifting to right

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party yesterday started its fifth congress with clear indications that it intends to do away with Marxist-Leninism from its statutes (218)

In a report to delegates, President Joaquim Chissano said a "national consensus" was needed to put an end to the war and as such "all Mozambican classes" should be involved. The Star's Africa News Service.

skw 25/11/89

Chissano: We must represent all our people

Frelimo looks set to ditch leftist stance

Sapa-Reuter and
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party looks set to drop its commitment to communist ideology in an attempt to win friends at home and abroad.

President Joaquim Chissano yesterday said Frelimo had to transform itself into a party which not only led the nation but also represented all of its people.

Opening Frelimo's fifth party congress in Maputo, Mr Chissano said efforts to end the country's decade-old internal conflict and revitalise the war-hit economy would also be major themes for debate at the week-long meeting.

Ready to negotiate

The congress is being held at a time of increasing efforts to negotiate an end to the guerilla war with Renamo rebels which has crippled the economy and killed tens of thousands of people.

Despite misgivings by some senior party officials, Mr Chissano has advocated a negotiated solution, saying his government is ready to talk to the rebels if they renounce violence.

He has asked President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to set up a group of African heads of state to help negotiate an end to the war.

But the key topic of debate at the congress could be the proposals to change Frelimo's leftist

doctrine. In a significant shift, changes in party ideology to be debated at the congress drop all mention of Marxism-Leninism although they maintain an overall commitment to socialism.

Maputo-based diplomats said the softening of ideological line appeared aimed at extending and broadening the party's position in Mozambique's society (Only 200 000 of Mozambique's 15 million people are party members).

The diplomats said the changes also reflected improving ties with the West, particularly Britain and the US, after a decade of close alliance with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc.

● The Soviet Union is prepared to play a constructive role in securing peace and stability in Mozambique and would welcome the involvement of other foreign powers in such a campaign.

This was announced in Lusaka at the weekend by the chief of the African Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, Mr Yuri Yukalov.

CONF TOP 25/7/87 (2/8)

Frelimo softens communist line

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party looks set to drop its commitment to communist ideology in a bid to win friends at home and abroad.

President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that his country's ruling Frelimo party had to transform itself into a party which not only led the nation but also represented all of its people.

Opening Frelimo's fifth party congress in Maputo, Mr Chissano said efforts to end the country's decade-old internal conflict and revitalise the war-hit economy would also be major themes for debate at the week-long meeting.

The congress is being held at a time of increasing efforts to negotiate an end to a brutal guerilla war with right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels which has crippled the economy and killed tens of thousands of people.

Despite misgivings by some senior party officials, Mr Chissano has advocated a negotiated solution, saying his government is ready to talk to the rebels if they renounce violence.

He has asked President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to set up a group of African heads of state to help negotiate an end to the war. — Sapa-Reuter

Man's fatal crash

Staff Reporter

A MAN died last night after he apparently had a heart attack while driving, and smashed into another car at Llandudno.

According to a rescue services spokesman the accident took place at 10.30pm on Victoria Drive.

A woman, who was driving the second vehicle, was seriously injured and taken to Somerset Hospital. The man died before reaching hospital. Late last the victims had not yet been identified.

Frelimo to restore private education

By Day 26/7/89.

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday called on the SA government to renounce regional destabilisation and make fundamental changes in its society.

Reading a report by Frelimo's central committee to its national congress, Chissano also announced the government would legalise private education for the first time since 1975.

Chissano said last week he believed the SA government and military were no longer supporting Renamo, but said elements inside SA were still giving it aid.

Chissano said the central committee "urges the SA government to make fundamental changes in SA society, giving concrete evidence of its willingness to abolish apartheid by lifting the state of emergency, freeing political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, unbanning political and social organisations and definitively renouncing regional destabilisation."

"The Frelimo party encourages dialogue with the ANC and all SA patriotic forces so that SA may become a just and democratic society," Chissano said.

The central committee said Mozambique had been a major target of SA's

destabilisation strategy, because the country's ports and railways offered routes to the sea for landlocked, black-ruled nations in southern Africa.

It said a meeting last September between Chissano and President P W Botha marked the relaunch of the spirit of the 1984 Nkomati Accord.

Frelimo has dropped all references to Marxism from the official party documents to be adopted at the week-long congress and has called for more exercise of individual rights along and the addressing of the needs of the country's poorest.

The national news agency Aim said the changes had been necessitated by the government's inability to meet the people's needs, largely due to the devastation of the war. The restoration of private education "is justified by the fact that the national education system only covers about 40% of children aged between seven and 11, and there is no prospect of attaining a higher percentage over the next decade." It said the Renamo had destroyed or forced the closure of 45% of the country's primary schools. In urban areas, there was one teacher for every 62 pupils, Aim said, partly because of migration from the wartorn countryside — Sapa-AP.

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nominated for the Nobel
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**'Show us you
are changing'**

MAPUTO — President
Joaquim Chissano has
called on the South Afri-
can Government to re-
nounce regional destabili-
sation and make funda-
mental internal changes
as evidence of its stated
willingness to abolish
apartheid and introduce
far-reaching reforms.

"The Frelimo party en-
courages dialogue with
the ANC and all South
African patriotic forces
so that South Africa may
become a just and demo-
cratic society," Mr Chis-
sano said. — Sapa-AP.

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Zimbabwe paratroops attacking us, says Renamo

By KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Renamo claims that hundreds of Zimbabwean paratroops, backed by Mozambican ground troops and supported by MiG jet fighters and helicopter gunships, are pounding the rebel group's Gorongosa stronghold.

Renamo has accused President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe of deliberately sabotaging peace negotiations by launching a major offensive.

However, informed sources in Zimbabwe were sceptical about a large-scale offensive, saying that no extra air activity or ground movements of troops had been noticed, either in Zimbabwe or among Zimbabwean troops in the Beira corridor.

In addition, the sources said, Zimbabwean paratroop commander Colonel Lionel Dyck, who would almost certainly be in charge of any major offensive involving his troops, had been seen in Harare at routine functions.

DERAILED PEACE

In a statement issued exclusively to the Argus Africa News Service, Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama said that the offensive against Gorongosa in northern Mozambique began on July 12 and was continuing.

The attack derailed moves toward peace negotiations in the 12-year civil war, preventing Mr Dhlakama from attending peace talks in Kenya just over a week ago, the statement said.

Mr Dhlakama said the attack was in "direct violation of the public and private undertakings of President Chissano to hold negotiations with Renamo", and alleged that the attack had been planned at a Beira meeting between Presidents Chissano and Mugabe recently.

PREVENT

The aim of the attack was to prevent Mr Dhlakama from holding talks "abroad", the statement said, allowing President Chissano to offer to hold talks but at the same time accuse Renamo of not accepting his offer.

Aircraft were continually over-flying air strips in the Gorongosa area to prevent him from leaving to attend the talks, Mr Dhlakama said.

In spite of these moves, it is believed from sources close to Renamo that the organisation is still committed to peace negotiations.

● Meanwhile South Africa was accused of making preparations to invade Zimbabwe when the Zimbabwe parliament agreed yesterday to extend the state of emergency for a further six months.

It has been in force for 24 years and was imposed shortly before UDI was declared by Mr Ian Smith's government in November 1965.

Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi said in parliament yesterday that South Africa was establishing air bases and "massive arms installations" along the Limpopo River.

"We can contain the situation in Mozambique militarily but not the one on our southern border."

"The threat from there is more serious and will remain as long as apartheid remains," said Mr Mahachi.

As refugees return Mozambique tries to heal its wounds

NR645 26/7/89 (218)

WISPS of smoke rise towards a majestic mountain as peasants burn overgrown fields to prepare for the coming planting season outside this northern Mozambican border town

Soldiers stroll past crumbling buildings looking at men, women and children arriving from overcrowded refugee camps in neighbouring Malawi

Three years after they were chased out of this town in Zambezia province by marauding Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels, people are coming back to Milange. Some arrive from Tete province in buses hired by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, while others simply walk out of camps in Malawi

They are among tens of thousands of Mozambicans who are leaving their sanctuaries in neighbouring countries in the hope that, at least in their home areas, the 14-year-old war in the former Portuguese colony is dying down

Quiet life

Amid widespread popular yearning for an end to the conflict, President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party opened its week-long fifth congress this week, 1 800 km away in Maputo, the capital. Mr Chissano announced at the weekend that he had asked Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to mediate with Renamo leaders until direct contacts could begin.

Most of Mozambique's one million-strong refugee population just want the chance to get on quietly with their farming. "I see people who returned just a few months ago, and already they are producing food," said Magalhaes Joao Calima, 47, who together with his wife and five children fled in September 1986 after Renamo occupied Milange.

"The security seems good enough now, and it is time to come back so that we can prepare our fields"

KARL MAIER, of The Independent, visits a village in Zambezia, Mozambique to which people are returning in the hope that a 14-year war may be dying

PEACE

Social services

Renamo's assault on Milange in 1986 was part of a big rebel offensive in the central provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Sofala, which nearly cut Mozambique in half and pushed 650 000 civilians into Malawi, already one of Africa's poorest and most densely-populated countries

During their occupation of the rich tea-producing area, the rebels stripped the town of everything they could carry and sold the goods in Malawi. For nearly two years, Milange, like hundreds of other Mozambican cities in the war zone, was a virtual ghost town. The only two buildings left untouched were the small white Roman

Catholic church and the priest's quarters

Soviet-trained Red Beret soldiers recaptured Milange in June 1988, and since then Frelimo officials have given priority to getting the town's social services running again

The primary school, health centre and food warehouse all have new doors and windows, while the home of the administrator, Rafael Jose Manso, the highest civilian authority, remains in need of repair.

Huge problems are outstanding. Several peasants said they had been waiting for months for the authorities to assign them a piece of land to farm. Until they can harvest next year's crop, each person receives 10.5 kilogrammes of maize per month. That usually lasts about 20 days.

Civilians worry that the government's overworked emergency office, known as Calamities, and its Repatriation Office will not deliver seeds and farm implements in time to begin planting in September.

Many refugees stay in Malawi out of fear that the fighting will break out again. "My wife just cannot bring herself to return," said Joao Calima. "Since those two nights we slept in the bush waiting for the shooting to stop so we could reach Malawi, she has remained traumatised"

Symbol of hope

Milange has become a symbol of both the hope and the danger surrounding Mozambique's effort to bring its people home from the border nations of Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania. Should Mr Chissano's peace effort succeed in halting the war, the problems involved in repatriation here will be compounded a hundred times over.

But as more people do return, confidence appears to be rising, and hunger for land among refugees sitting aimlessly in camps is growing. Jose Sareibo Galimoto, 55, spends much of his day around a tent in Benga, a small village in Tete province.

Like Mr Calima, he fled Milange three years ago with his wife, Anna Francisco and six children, who have remained in Malawi near the border with Milange.

"She wrote me a few months ago and said people are going back to Milange, and they seem to be getting on fine," he said. "They are working their land again", she said, "and we should return too"

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano called on the South African government yesterday to renounce regional destabilisation and make fundamental changes in its society

He was reading a report of the ruling Frelimo Party's central committee to a national congress

Mr Chissano said last week that he believed the South African government and military were no longer support-

Halt rebel aid call

ing the Mozambique National Resistance

Meanwhile, according to reports from Lisbon, the rebels yesterday welcomed Mr Chissano's proposal that a group of African leaders, headed by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, should mediate for peace in Mozambique's civil war

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21/7/89 (218)



Private schooling on way in Maputo

**Argus Africa
News Service**

MAPUTO — Frelimo is to propose legislation to legitimise private education but has rejected calls for the privatisation of health care

The announcements were made at the party's congress

Private schools were nationalised and private education banned shortly after Mozambique's independence in 1975

A report submitted to the congress said the move to allow private schools to operate was justified as the national education system could not cater for the entire student population

A ratio of one teacher to 62 pupils had resulted in the urban areas after the demographic explosion caused by migration from the rural areas

"Special services"

Frelimo also abolished private medicine after independence, but a report presented to the congress said the party had no intention of allowing private doctors and clinics to operate

Privatisation would not resolve the problems of most health workers nor would it raise the general quality of care, the report said

However, the government should study the possibility of "special services with special fees" in some urban clinics "that would assure rapidity in treatment and provide better services for logistic support"

CPT 7475 (218)
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Three die in MNR attack on Maputo

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels attacked a suburb of the capital Maputo with mortar fire, killing at least three civilians, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported yesterday

In a dispatch from Maputo, Lusa quoted a military source as saying inhabitants of the suburb of Benfica fled their houses into neighbouring districts when the rebels began the attack just after midnight on Tuesday

The three killed were local residents, Lusa said

On Tuesday the rebels accepted a government peace proposal that would establish a mediating group of African leaders — Sapa-AP

SALDRU LIBRARY JOURNAL CATALOGUE

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RENAMO has accused President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe of deliberately sabotaging the Mozambique peace

Chissano accused of sabotage

negotiations by launching a major offensive against Gorongosa stronghold. The attack derailed for the moment moves towards peace negotiations in the on-going 12 year civil war in Mozambique, preventing Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama from attending peace talks in Kenya just over a week ago. In a statement issued exclusively to the *Argus Africa News Service*, Dhlakama said that the offensive against Gorongosa had begun on July 12 and was still continuing. He said "hundreds" of Zimbabwean paratroopers, backed up by

Mozambican ground troops and supported by MiG jet fighters and Hind helicopter gunships were pounding Renamo positions on a daily basis

Dhlakama said he had taken direct control of the defence of the Gorongosa headquarters of the rebel group

Attack

He added that the attack was in "direct violation of the public and private undertakings of Chissano to hold negotiations with Renamo," and alleged that the attack had been planned at a Beira meeting between Chissano and Mugabe recently.

The aim of the attack was to prevent Dhlakama from holding talks "abroad," the statement said, allowing Chissano to offer to hold talks but at the same time accuse Renamo of not accepting his offer.

Renamo talks of peace - then loots Maputo's suburbs

AS the fifth congress of Mozambique's Frelimo Party got under way in Maputo, Renamo rebels gave two rather different responses to President Joaquim Chissano's recent peace initiatives.

A statement issued from Renamo's Lisbon office supported the establishment of a group of African heads of state to mediate the conflict, as suggested in the previous week's meeting between Chissano and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

And on Monday at 11pm, the first night of the congress, a large group of Renamo rebels attacked the suburb of Khongolote, on the city's northern outskirts.

They raided homes, looting food and money. A mortar shell set a house alight and three of its occupants, including an eight-month baby, were burned to death.

The raiders meted out hideous punishment to those who refused to cooperate.

Francisco Mathe was woken up by armed men bursting into his house and demanding money. "Since we did not satisfy their demands, they began to beat up my 62-year-old mother. Then they cut off one of her ears," he later told journalists.

The rebels also mutilated Mathe's daughter, Celest, eight. She lost an ear while six-year-old Alberto was stabbed in the neck and chest.

Gruesome mutilations have become a Renamo trademark, both in Mozambique and in the rebels' forays into Zimbabwe.

This raid, like so many that have devastated Mozambique, seemd to justify Chissano's claim, a few hours previously, that "this assault against Mozambican society is one of the harshest and cruellest moments in the history of our people".

He listed the grim statistics — between 600 000 and 700 000 dead from the direct or indirect results of Renamo's war, 822 rural clinics and 2 599 primary schools destroyed or forced to close, 44 factories, more than 1 000 shops and 3 500 trucks and tractors wrecked or damaged.

The aim of the war, said Chissano, "is not to replace one government or regime by another. The sole aim is to make Mozambique and its society unviable".

As a watershed Frelimo congress opened this week, Renamo's leaders sent a message of conciliation from Lisbon .. while a band of its rebels attacked a Maputo suburb, killing, mutilating and looting. PAUL FAUVET reports from Maputo

That analysis has led to a substantial shift in Frelimo's language. The terms "class struggle" and "Marxism-Leninism", which were key in Frelimo's 1977 transition from a liberation front to a political party, are not mentioned in the 315 page central committee report.

Instead, the stress is on "unity" and "consensus" — indeed, the title of the report is "for a national consensus to normalise society". Frelimo insists it remains a vanguard party. However, it is no longer the vanguard of "the worker-peasant alliance" but of "all the Mozambican people".

The cross-class alliance that Frelimo is now trying to construct embraces all sectors of Mozambican society — including businessmen and religious believers who were viewed with hostility in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Chissano cited the threat from Renamo to justify this changed concept of the party.

"Since our essential task is to combat the destabilisation of which the country is the victim," he said in introducing the report, "all Mozambican classes and social strata are involved".

"Our enemies," he added, "are only those who take up arms against the people in the service of foreign designs, and deliberately persist in rejecting the will of the Mozambican family to reintegrate them".

The congress has not yet moved to discuss amending the party statutes. But it is considered a foregone conclusion that references to Marxism-Leninism will be removed, and instead the ideology of Frelimo will be defined as "the synthesis of the experiences of the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people with the universal principles of socialism" — a formula used in the theses that were the bases for pre-congress discussions.

The central committee report frequently attacks the South African government for its violations of the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression accord and its support for Renamo. Chissano is, however, prepared to believe that today its southern neighbour has finally stopped supporting the rebels.

His main guest, Julius Nyerere, Tanzania's former president, did not agree. "All the evidence indicates that South African support for the bandits continues up to today."

Chissano reiterated Mozambique's support for the African National Congress, and said that at every meeting with South African officials — the latest was with FW de Klerk just a week ago — he had raised the question of releasing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

There could be no "significant change" in South Africa, the Mozambican leader said, while the ANC and other democratic organisations remained banned and leaders such as Mandela remained imprisoned.

Minister at odds with Chissano over SA 'aid'

MAPUTO — In direct contradiction to statements made last week by President Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, said here yesterday that "special institutions like intelligence or security forces inside South Africa" continue to aid the rebel movement Renamo. *Star 28/7/89*

Mr Mocumbi said it was hard to believe that material support to Renamo was possible "without the complicity of South African forces inside South Africa"

● President Chissano said yesterday he would negotiate with Renamo only if it accepted his government's peace conditions, which include renouncing violence.

He repeated that Renamo must accept 12 principles as the price for ending the decade-long civil war

Mr Chissano said Renamo wanted a joint government, changes to the constitution, elections and the restoration of powers to local native chiefs, known as "regulos" —
The Star's Africa News Service-Sapa-Reuter

Promoting foreign investment

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Finance

Ray Eskinazi is with Ernst & Young

Economic policy in Mozambique is becoming increasingly capitalist and this shift in policy can be seen in the country's campaign to attract foreign investment, spearheaded by the Office for Foreign Investment Promotion ("GPIE")

GPIE's investment guidelines give priority to new foreign investment projects designed to increase and diversify exports, save foreign exchange through import substitution, improve the balance of payments and increase the supply of goods to the domestic market. The main areas of investment opportunity identified are in agriculture and agro-industry, but minerals, light industry and tourism are also singled out as having strong development potential.

Foreign investment in existing facilities, rather than in new ventures, is encouraged and there is also a preference for local partners from either the private or the public sectors.

Legal protection of foreign-owned prop-

erty acquired in terms of the 1984 Direct Foreign Investment Act is guaranteed, as is the right to remit profits and re-export capital. Here are some of the incentives available to foreign investors:

- Exemption from customs and import duties on imported equipment and materials necessary for implementing projects,
- Waivers of duties on raw and intermediate materials used in the manufacture of goods for export,
- Income tax exemptions for foreign technical staff employed in project feasibility studies or project implementation,
- No tax on profits transferred to reserves in terms of the agreed investment authorisation document,
- Tax deductions equalling 300% of a firm's "reasonable expenses" incurred in training Mozambican personnel,
- No tax on profits earned by a new venture from two to 10 years, while, for a similar period, there is no withholding tax on profits distributed to foreign shareholders, depending on the actual project authorisation agree-

ment,

- Tax-exempt interest on loans made by third parties or by participants in the venture,
- Projects generating and retaining foreign exchange may remit a share of profits abroad using these funds,
- For projects generating import savings, profits can be transferred abroad on the basis agreed in the original foreign investment authorisation document and permission to remit profits is normally granted within 30 days, and
- Certain additional incentives authorised by the Council of Ministers for "investment projects of outstanding importance" to the economy.

By establishing the investment promotion office, providing a broad range of incentives and implementing a reform package that elevates economic efficiency at the expense of political ideology, the Maputo government appears to have gone a long way towards creating a positive environment for foreign investment.

28/7/89

'I will forgive: There is nothing else to do'

By KARL MAIER of the Independent in Maputo

Lying in a hospital bed after rebels hacked off his left ear, Paulino Chiziane talked of forgiveness

When the war ends, there is nothing I will be able to do," he said I would forgive them"

WAR

Forgiveness is something Mozambique is going to need plenty of as the pace accelerates to end the 14-year-old civil war. A conflict that has killed over 100,000 civilians and maimed countless others like Mr Chiziane

The rebel movement, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), announced in Lisbon on Tuesday that it had accepted the government's appointment of Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to mediate peace negotiations

The mediation efforts, say Mozambique officials, are needed to pave the way for direct talks between the rebels and President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government

A face-to-face meeting is expected in the next several months. Action has already begun," Pascoal Mocumbi, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday

We will listen to what President Moi tells us."

Mr Chiziane, 50, a former mine worker in South Africa, was one of four people who lost ears when rebels entered their neighbourhood on the outskirts of Maputo

A couple and their child were burned to death and two more seriously injured when a rebel rocket slammed into their home.

The neighbourhood raids and reports of another attack across Maputo harbour showed how vulnerable civilians are to rebel assaults, even with the high security alert near the capital

The people do not know anything about this war," said Mr Chiziane. It is up to the government to know how to end the fighting"

In the run-up to peace talks, the government and the rebels have reached no informal agreement on a ceasefire, or even a significant reduction in violence

Major implications for South Africa, Zimbabwe

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21/7/89

Frelimo moves to jettison Marxism

The Star's Africa News Service

Maputo

In a move with major implications for both Mozambique and for southern Africa as a whole, the ruling Frelimo Party has abandoned Marxism and opened the way to a free enterprise system.

After a week-long congress, more than 600 delegates have approved a new programme under which references to Marxism-Leninism are dropped and Frelimo ceases to be "a vanguard of the worker and peasant alliance" becoming a party of "all the Mozambican people".

Although Frelimo remains nominally committed to a bland form of socialism, the delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise will play an important role.

The move underlines the growing influence of the West in Mozambique and in southern Africa in general and the declining influence of the Soviet bloc. Analysts believe it will encourage the spread of free enterprise principles more widely in Africa.

In Zimbabwe, in particular, it is considered likely to undermine those within the dominant Zanu (PF) party who still favour hardline socialist policies.

And major opportunities will almost certainly be created for private investment from South Africa in commerce, tourism and other economic activity.

New constitution

The tough economic recovery programme implemented two years ago, which has the support of the Western International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was supported by the delegates.

The new economic and social programme gives particular emphasis to peasant family agriculture rather than to state farms, and allows for the return of private education.

It is understood that Mozambique's constitution will soon be amended to reflect the new changes.

Although details of the constitutional amendments are not yet known, President Joaquim Chissano has spoken about the need to "democratise" government institutions to facilitate peace talks with Renamo rebels.

The Frelimo Party also introduced changes in its foreign policy, dropping the concept of "a world anti-imperialist front" from its statutes. The move reflects a growing alignment with the West and the Soviet Union's announced decision to pull out its military advisers from Mozambique by next year.

Frelimo will now apply "an independent foreign policy based on the defence of the national interests, founded in real goals". The premier goal will be "the elimination of destabilisation, the eradication of terrorism and the reconstruction of the nation".

Death seemed seconds away



Frelimo dumps Marxism and backs mixed economy

CML Times 31/7/89 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party on Sunday ditched hard-line Marxism, declared support for a mixed economy and backed moves to end a 10-year rebel insurgency through negotiation

The new programme and statutes approved by Frelimo's party congress after a marathon all-night session marked a turning point in the ideological direction of the party which has ruled Mozambique since independence from Portugal in 1975.

The congress, ending a week of debate, also endorsed moves by President Joaquim Chissano to talk peace with right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels

Western diplomats said the ideological shift reflected the growing pragmatism of President Chissano's one-party government, which with Western support is struggling to extricate the country from war and economic collapse

The congress declared support for a tough economic recovery plan launched in 1987 and backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The plan steers away from the Marxist notion of centralised state control

Minister Mr Mario Machungo said the party backed a mixed economy based on farming, to which the state, co-operatives, families and private individuals should all contribute

Mr Machungo said the major change from the social and economic directives of 1983 "is that today Frelimo does not attempt to establish target figures for every sector of the economy. Instead, the directives set out basic policy goals"

President Chissano has asked the presidents of Kenya and Zimbabwe to mediate with the rebels and end the war which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and displaced millions of people — Sapa-Reuter, Sapa-AP

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Star 31/1/89

Frelimo moves to jettison Marxism

218

The Star's Africa News Service

Maputo

In a move with major implications for both Mozambique and for southern Africa as a whole, the ruling Frelimo Party has abandoned Marxism and opened the way to a free enterprise system.

After a week-long congress, more than 600 delegates have approved a new programme under which references to Marxism-Leninism are dropped and Frelimo ceases to be "a vanguard of the worker and peasant alliance" becoming a party of "all the Mozambican people".

Although Frelimo remains nominally committed to a bland form of socialism, the delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise will play an important role.

The move underlines the growing influence of the West in Mozambique and in southern Africa in general and the declining influence of the Soviet bloc. Analysts believe it will encourage the spread of free enterprise principles more widely in Africa.

In Zimbabwe, in particular, it is considered likely to undermine those within the dominant Zanu (PF) party who still favour hardline socialist policies.

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The new economic and social programme gives particular emphasis to peasant family agriculture rather than to state farms, and allows for the return of private education.

It is understood that Mozambique's constitution will soon be amended to reflect the new changes.

Although details of the constitutional amendments are not yet known, President Joaquim Chissano has spoken about the need to "democratise" government institutions to facilitate peace talks with Renamo rebels.

The Frelimo Party also introduced changes in its foreign policy, dropping the concept of "a world anti-imperialist front" from its statutes. The move reflects a growing alignment with the West and the Soviet Union's announced decision to pull out its military advisers from Mozambique by next year.

Frelimo will now apply "an independent foreign policy based on the defence of the national interests, founded in real goals". The premier goal will be "the elimination of destabilisation, the eradication of terrorism and the reconstruction of the nation".

Frelimo Party abandons Marxism

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The ruling Frelimo Party has abandoned Marxism and opened the way to a free enterprise system — a move which has major implications for Mozambique and Southern Africa

After a week-long congress, more than 600 delegates have approved a new programme and statutes under which all references to Marxism-Leninism are dropped and Frelimo ceases to be "a vanguard of the worker and peasant alliance", becoming instead a party of "all the Mozambican people"

Although Frelimo remains nominally committed to a bland form of socialism, the delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise would play an important role

The move underlines the growing influence of the West and a move from Soviet bloc thinking

Analysts believe it will encourage the spread of free enterprise principles in Africa. In Zimbabwe, in particular, it is considered likely to undermine the position of those within the dominant Zanu (PF) party who still favour hardline socialist policies

New opportunities will al-

most certainly be created for private investment from South Africa in commerce, tourism and other economic activity

The new economic and social programme gives particular emphasis to peasant family agriculture rather than to State farms and allows for the return of private education

Frelimo Party membership will be open to all Mozambicans irrespective of their social position and religious beliefs

It is understood Mozambique's constitution will be amended soon to reflect the new changes and open the way for more private initiative and foreign investment in the country

Although details of the constitutional amendments are not yet known, President Joaquim Chissano has spoken about the need to "democratise" government institutions

The Frelimo Party also introduced changes in its foreign policy

From now on it will apply "an independent foreign policy based on the defence of the national interests, founded on the elimination of destabilisation, the eradication of terrorism and the reconstruction of the Mozambican nation"

161 killed

GOVERNMENT troops killed 161 rebel fighters in several separate offensives during the first half of June, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The guerillas of the Mozambique national resistance (MNR) killed 53 civilians in raids on villages during the same period, AIM said citing unidentified military sources.

Southam 2/16/87

Portugal moves to end war in Mozambique (218)

(178) By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Portugal has launched a diplomatic initiative to try to end the war in Mozambique, according to a report in Harare

The Portuguese deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Jose Manuel Barroso, met President Mugabe yesterday and said afterwards the Lisbon government was seeking ways of persuading those involved in the destabilisation of Mozambique to stop the war

Mr Barroso has already had talks with President Chissano in Mozambique and is to visit South Africa where he will meet members of the Portuguese community who fled Mozambique when Frelimo came to power Star 11/6/89

4 000 face (218)
starvation

Star 1/16/89
MAPUTO — More than 4 000 people are starving in the Fingoe area of Tete province in north-western Mozambique

Roads in the area have been cut by Renamo rebels and authorities are trying to send relief aid via Malawi and Zambia — The Star's Africa News Service.

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CAPL Tim's 2/6/89 (218)

20 000 flee fighting

Hundreds die as Mozambican war escalates

LUSAKA — A wave of fresh fighting in Mozambique is said to have left 250 people dead, many of them villagers, and has triggered an exodus of about 20 000 refugees into Malawi

And Zambia last night responded to recent MNR raids over its eastern border with a threat that its army would not hesitate to pursue MNR rebels who raided Zambian villages

Malawi-based Mozambican diplomats say the guerillas' new offensive is timed to coincide with the run-up to the

ruling Frelimo party's annual congress in July

Local authorities in Chagambika, Malawi, say the latest flood of men, women and children across the border raises to 652 000 the number of fugitives from the war

The refugees said rebels late last month stormed the government-occupied settlements of Kapirizanja and Ntsakama, about 5km inside Mozambique's Tete province

Relief officials said that after fresh fighting a week ago at Villa Nova and Mutarara farther south in Mozambique's Zambezia province, about 500

refugees fled to camps inside Malawi, near Nsanje

Another 260 fugitives, 200 of them children, escaped to Likoma Island near the eastern shores of Lake Malawi after recent battles over the past two weeks in Nyasa north-eastern Mozambique, they said

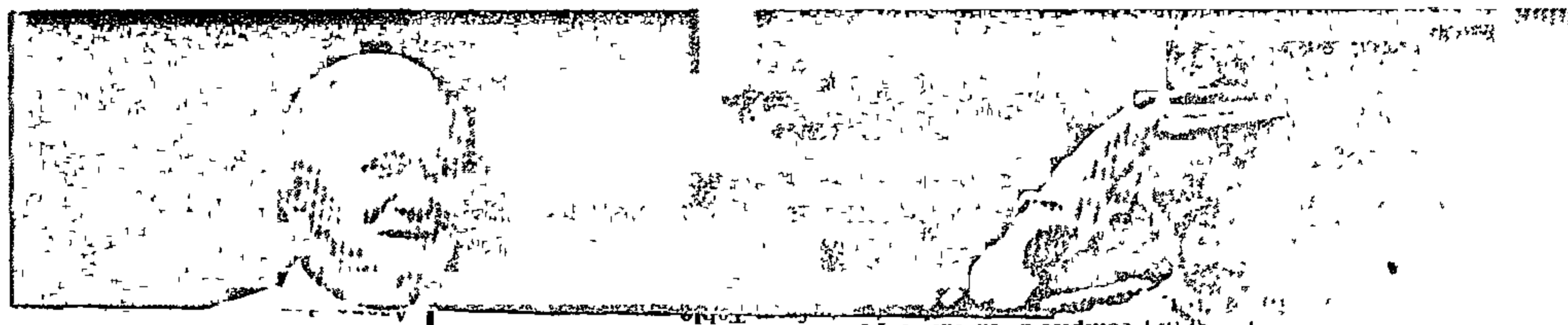
Zambia's Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi accused South Africa of continuing to back and train the rebels an accusation South Africa has denied repeatedly

He said an MNR raiding

party attacked the eastern Zambian border village of Vubwe last Friday, killing one adult and four children

Zambian authorities said their soldiers had shot dead around 100 rebels in retaliatory operations, some of them carried over the border into Mozambique. At least 20 Zambian civilians had died in the MNR raids they said

In Lisbon the rebels said recent Zimbabwean air raids had killed about 130 villagers in guerilla held territory in the past 10 days. Sapa Reuter-AP



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Inside the MNR

THIRTEEN years of civil war in Mozambique have destroyed the country's infrastructure, caused the death of over 10 000 people and created the worst refugee problem in Africa.

Mozambique's now desperate situation has received much world attention through the media. But who are the people fighting this war? What is the nature of the Mozambique National Resistance, which has disrupted the government's authority to such an extent while remaining one of the most secretive and mysterious guerrilla movements in Africa?

It was to discover the answers to these questions that I determined in 1987 to produce a report on the war, especially a first-hand account of experience of the MNR on the ground.

In July of that year, carrying my TV camera equipment, I made contact with a guerrilla patrol on the ground.

The patrol I ran across, engaged on "border security duties", were surprised and alarmed to see me. Having calmed their fears that I might be a Russian spy, they agreed to take me to their commander.

A four-day walk brought us to a guerrilla battalion base from where I was able to make radio contact with the central headquarters.

For a frustrating three weeks, the only replies to my messages were instructions to feed me well.

ORDERS RECEIVED

Finally, I was told that orders had been received allowing me to proceed to the central headquarters area in Sofala province, 250km to the south.

After a week's arduous march, we eventually reached the Gorongosa mountain range which the MNR use as their base. On arrival, at my first meeting with the guerrilla forces' chief of staff, I was politely informed that I was now a prisoner, accused of being a British spy working for the Zimbabwean forces, which are aiding the government in their fight against the MNR.

Thus began my bizarre period of captivity which, after various failed negotiations for my release, was to end 18 months later through the personal intervention of an African head of state and several American politicians.

I knew that the MNR, formed in 1976 in opposition to Samora Machel's newly formed Marxist government, was aided in its infancy by the Rhodesian confrontation with Mozambique.

From a tiny force of 800 armed men in 1980, when the Rhodesian involvement ended with the birth of Zimbabwe, the MNR has grown to a force which has managed to paralyse the economy and render the country ungovernable.

I knew that electricity to the larger cities of Beira and Maputo was regularly interrupted due to sabotage.

Road transport throughout the country had been halted by guerrilla action on all but the main roads linking the major cities, and several of the regionally important railway lines to the country's ports have been cut.

While the war continued, Frelimo's plans to drag the country from the chaos and backwardness inherent in the colonial legacy to become a competitive force in the modern

■ British television journalist NICK DELTA CASA decided to make a film about the mysterious Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas in Mozambique.

He was curious about how a tiny group of 800 men in 1980, had grown into a force which had paralysed the economy and rendered the country ungovernable.

He walked into Mozambique and met the MNR but things went wrong. He was accused of being a spy and taken prisoner. He tells his story of one-and-half-years in captivity in the current issue of *New African* magazine...

world, were thwarted.

Yet despite the escalation from 1984 of what some regard as the bloodiest conflict in Africa, the MNR continued to be a little-known force, whose aims in this largely unreported war remain shrouded and unclear.

Bearing in mind their fearsome reputation as the Khmer Rouge of southern Africa, I was somewhat relieved to be shown to a hut of my own. In it was a wooden bed, foam mattress, blanket (very welcome in the near-frost of winter at 2 000m), sheets and a pillow.

I was free to move around in the immediate area, though an armed guard was never far away to prevent my escape.

I had planned a stay of only six weeks, and apart from a toothbrush, my heavy luggage contained no personal equipment, only cameras. My "hosts" however, soon provided a spare set of clothes - knee-length trousers and a rather tight-fitting shirt - and thereafter I regularly received large quantities of soap, toothpaste, and even tea and sugar when they had discovered my typically English dependence on the brew.

This excess of luxuries I put to good use, bartering them with civilians or guerrillas for honey, fresh fruit and even woodcarvings.

The first evening, following a welcome hot bath, I was taken to a central mess room area where I joined several senior military commanders for dinner.

BRITISH POLICY

At this and all my subsequent meetings with the leadership I found them very eager to argue with me over various aspects of regional and international affairs, with which they seemed fairly conversant - in particular I appeared to be held personally accountable for the British government's policy of extending military support to the Frelimo government and their Zimbabwean allies.

Obviously a great deal of trouble had been taken in preparing a meal to impress the Englishman, even including a bottle of beer.

This was to be the pattern throughout my 18 months as their "honoured guest", as they rather irritatingly insisted on referring

A British TV journalist tells of his harrowing 18-month ordeal as a prisoner of the MNR guerrillas and how he finally got his freedom

to me

We had a lot of meat that year since there is still plenty of game in the Gorongosa National Park, though I got the impression that this is a most unusual treat for the guerrillas.

Later, after decent rains at the start of 1988, the diet returned to the more usual diet of "sadza" (stiff maize porridge) with beans and vegetables. The larger part of this, I was told, was the produce of the civilian population living in MNR-held areas, though often large numbers of sacks of rice would arrive, captured from ambushed trains or Frelimo-held towns.

NOMADIC LIFE

Groups carrying these supplies would travel astonishing distances, often hundreds of kilometres.

More normally, though, the food appeared to be collected locally through an intricate organisation which ensured the delivery of the required quotas from the population.

These "state-supplied" rations however, consisted only of the grain staple - any meat or greens with which to accompany it had to be bartered for on an individual basis.

We lived a nomadic life most of the time. Guerrillas do not build permanent bases, and moves are often made in search of water or vegetation cover, the headquarters are sometimes needed in another area to organise a public rally or meeting, and even news conferences.

At such times, the entire complement of the base would set off in single file a couple of kilometres long, loaded with weapons, personal equipment, radios, chickens, pots, goats and even a sewing machine.

A march could last for two or three days until the next camp, sometimes meeting other such itinerant columns on the way. They seemed quite unconcerned about the threat from Frelimo air activity on these moves, often - alarmingly - crossing huge open spaces in broad daylight.

On arrival at the chosen site, it would only take one or two days to build new huts of pole and thatch - first for me, then the

women guerrillas of the "feminine detachment", which accompanied all senior commanders and carried out clerical duties, then the commanders themselves, and lastly the ordinary soldiers.

I eventually abandoned a total of 10 such huts, scattered around the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Tete, as we moved.

I considered the possibility of escape several times. However, although I might have slipped away from my immediate guards, that would still leave me facing a 360km walk to the nearest border.

Having considered the extensive radio communications network they could use to alert units ahead to intercept me, not to mention mobilising the entire civilian population to join in the search, I decided to content myself with keeping my eyes and ears open, and learn as best I could the ways of the guerrillas in the bush.

In early June 1988, the base where I was being held was directly attacked by Zimbabwean forces using helicopters and paratroopers. Suddenly all thoughts about my status as prisoner vanished as I fled amid the bursts of machine-gun fire, with my "minder" at my heels.

After this, obviously concerned about the safety of their valuable hostage, I was moved away from the headquarters area.

HUMANITARIAN GESTURE

With a group of twenty guards who took turns watching over me, we set up our own camp well away from other guerrilla units.

At a meeting in July with several American journalists flown in to interview me, I learnt that it was fairly certain that the MNR would take advantage of the next Christmas to release me in what would be seen as a humanitarian gesture.

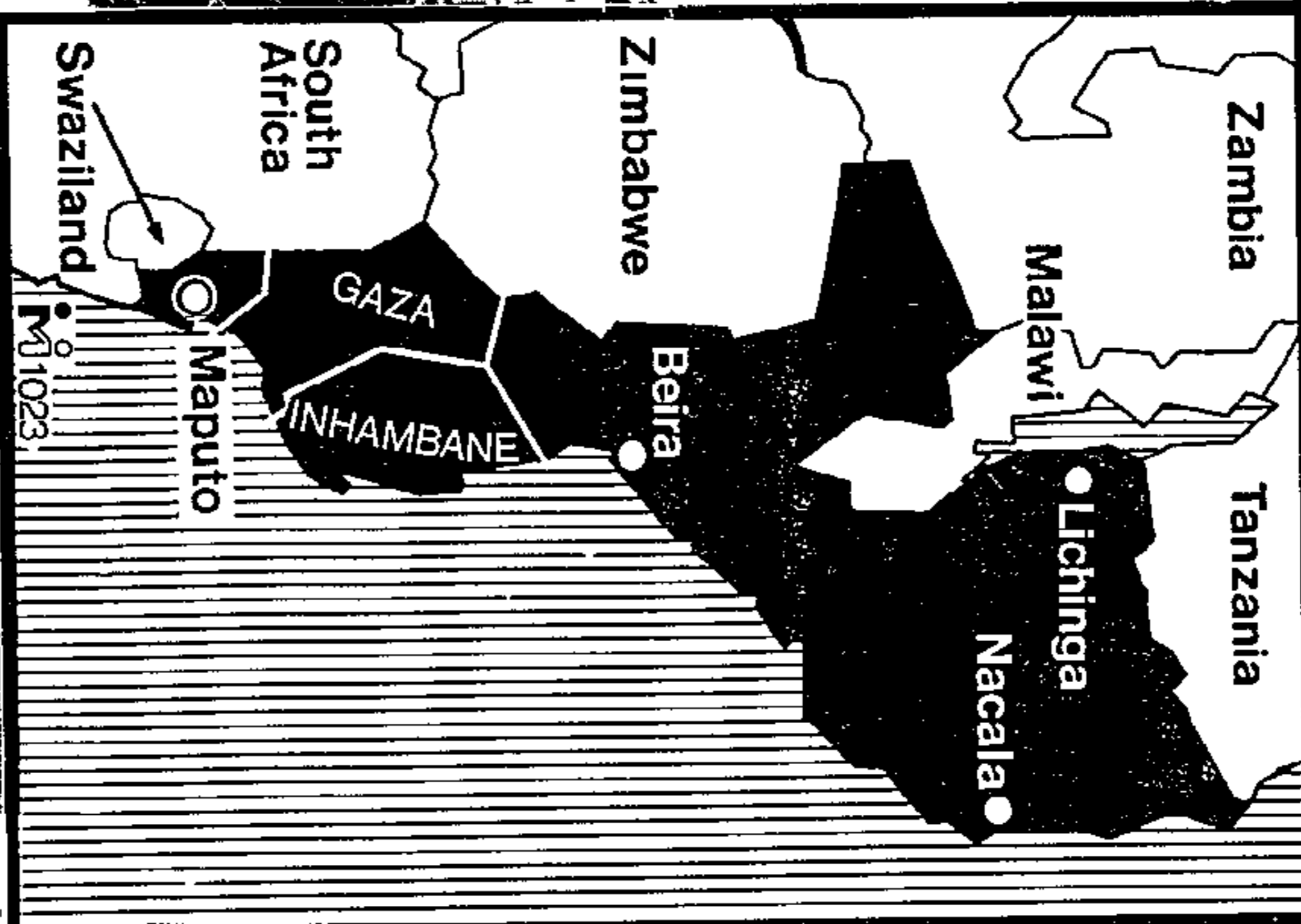
Five months later I began the last march towards the border, which we reached in a week.

There I was met by journalists from Britain and West Germany. After a final supper with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the MNR, we crossed the border at night.

Journalist considered the possibility of escape several times...

218
Cannon
4/6/89

MOZAMBIQUE



Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas at the scene of an ambush on a bus. The guerrillas have been waging a 13-year bush war against the Mozambican government.

shooting Lance-Corporal ~~George~~ ~~John~~ ~~III~~
August last year

CPL TIPS 8/6/89

Renamo kills 9 Zambians *2nd*

LUSAKA — Renamo rebels killed nine Zambian villagers in attacks on two eastern border villages on Sunday and Monday



World Bank affirms support for Mozambique

AK645 9/6/89

218

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Continuing security and economic problems made it necessary for Mozambique to receive high levels of concessional support from the international community, the World Bank says in its latest newsletter.

The lead story in the newsletter, published by the World Bank in Washington, says that Mozambique was continuing efforts to rehabilitate its war-torn economy under the third phase of a programme supported by a credit of SDR 68.2-million (R243-million) from the International Development Association, the World Bank's concessional lending affiliate

Exchange rate

The IDA credit supports the deepening of the broad-based economic rehabilitation programme begun in 1987

In addition to continued support for fiscal and exchange-rate adjustment, the programme involves three areas: initiation of trade-policy reform through phased reduction in the government's allocation of foreign exchange, improvements in the use of public finances and completion of the first phase of pricing and distribution reform

The World Bank expects pro-

ducers in rural areas, particularly farm families, will benefit as a result of increased production incentives, as well as local and international demand for their products. Efficiency gains are also expected in the industrial and transportation sectors

According to the World Bank, Mozambique's per capita income level (estimated at R405) is among the lowest in the world, and infant mortality and life expectancy are among the worst in Africa. A total of 85 percent of marketed food-grains is imported, and exports are equivalent to less than a fifth of imports

The bank says the difficult and continuing civil war affects about 40 percent of the population.

GDP growth

By 1986 the gross domestic product (GDP) had declined about 40 percent from its level in 1980, and the drop in individual consumption was even higher

The initial phase of the rehabilitation programme has seen growth of the GDP resume at about four percent a year

The bank projects a five percent growth in GDP in 1989, followed by 4.7 percent in 1990 and 4.3 percent in 1991

Frelimo leader calls for co-operation with church

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A top Frelimo party leader has called for closer co-operation between Frelimo and the Catholic church.

The appeal was made by Frelimo's secretary for ideology, Mr Jorge Rebelo, considered to be an orthodox and rigid Marxist within the top echelons of Frelimo.

He was speaking at a meeting with priests, nuns and other Catholics to discuss the so-called seven theses prepared for the fifth congress of Frelimo, to be held in July, during which Frelimo is expected to formally abandon Marxism-Leninism.

In the past there have been sharp polemics between Frelimo and the Catholic church but relations have generally improved following the Mozambique government's decision to strengthen its ties with the West

"Let us forget the past," said Mr Rebelo, adding that not only should Frelimo and the Catholic church live together and tolerate each other, but that they should also co-operate where they had common interests

The meeting discussed conditions for membership of Frelimo and particularly whether religious believers could join the party

R20-m for Mozambique

10/6/89
218
Weekend Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Canada is to channel nearly R20-million through the United Nations Childrens Fund (Unicef) for rural water supply projects in Mozambique.

A statement issued here said the money would be used to finance projects in the south, central and northern Mozambique over 3½ years

This week, Mozambique and France

signed an agreement under which France will provide R5,5-million for three development projects in Mozambique

Under one project, a remote sensing centre will be set up in Maputo to process satellite images

The other projects are a study of water resources in the Maputo region and a development project in the northern province of Cabo Delgado

Frelimo still Marxist ⁽²¹⁸⁾

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique remained committed to socialism, Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo said at the weekend.

Speaking at a conference of Maputo party cadres, Mr Machungo said the country's workers and peasants remained the party's fundamental social base, and that Frelimo considered Marxism-Leninism as "a source of inspiration for understanding the world".

"The problem is not whether or not we want socialism, but how to get there," he said.

Mr Machungo's statement contradicted recent reports that Frelimo would abandon Marxism-Leninism at its next congress in July.

The Prime Minister, however, defended the economic recovery programme that the government has been implementing since 1987 with the support of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

6/9/91
Star 12/6/89

Star 12/16/89. (218)

Corruption claims made at Frelimo conference

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Accusations of corruption, inefficiency and economic chaos were heard here during a conference of the ruling Frelimo Party, convened to elect delegates to the forthcoming party congress in July.

"Frelimo should give replies to current concerns and not bask in past glories. We should learn lessons from the lamentable situation in Poland," one delegate said.

Several delegates accused the armed forces of disorganisation and queried whether there was any control over the army.

A truck driver said military checkpoints in the outskirts of Maputo closed down at 5 pm and soldiers abandoned their positions at night to take lifts into the city centre.

Another delegate said soldiers and officers were seen getting drunk at local bars while food was stolen from military warehouses to be sold on the black market.

Mr Jorge Kalaw said some military operations were jeopardised because of lack of air support. Aircraft that should have been involved did not turn up because they were being used on private and illegal transport business, he claimed.

Mr Gabriel Simbine demanded, amid loud applause, that the ruling Frelimo Party "learn from Zimbabwe" in how to deal with allegations of corruption.

He said the authorities should not stop following the trail of corruption even if it led to the government or to Frelimo's highest body, the political bureau.

Some delegates also expressed anger at deteriorating living conditions for workers on low incomes.

Frelimo 'committed to socialism'

Argus Africa ^{Argus 12/6/87}
News Service ²¹⁸
MAPUTO. — The ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique remains committed to socialism, says Prime Minister Mario Machungo.

Speaking at a conference of Maputo party cadres, Mr Machungo said the country's workers and peasants remained the party's fundamental social base

and Frelimo considered Marxism-Leninism as "a source of inspiration for understanding the world".

CONTRADICTS

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The Prime Minister, however, defended the

economic recovery programme that the government has been implementing since 1987 with the support of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

● Mozambican troops killed 35 rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo, in Zambezia province last week, Radio Mozambique reported.

SA is still accused of assisting Renamo

Political Reporter (218)

Western and Mozambican sources still believed South African elements were destabilising Mozambique by assisting Renamo in its protracted battle against the Frelimo government, Portugal's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Jose Manuel Barroso said yesterday.

However, South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha had assured him that the South African Government was no longer assisting Renamo.

"We don't think that support has stopped," said Mr Barroso, "but we want to believe in the good faith of South Africa. Mr Botha has asked me to provide him with proof, but that is not my job as a foreign officer." *Star 13/6/84.*

At a meeting with Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano last week, Mr Chissano had revealed his willingness to discuss the situation with the South African Government.

Mr Barroso said it was in the interests of all southern African states that regional interdependence and constructive dialogue be promoted.

He had met Mr F W de Klerk yesterday and hoped the National Party leader, whom he described as a man of goodwill, would succeed "in his plans for a democratic South Africa".

The Star has learnt that Mr de Klerk is scheduled to meet the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, on June 24.

Mr Barroso said the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela were two initiatives through which South Africa could create the necessary climate for dialogue.

"We want the whites of this country to know that we are not against them. We just want the country to progress in peace," said Mr Barroso.

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BUSINESS

Business booms but civil war limits it to Beira and Maputo

THE South African office equipment salesman had a look of sweaty mercantile delight about him. Despite the tropical heat, the 14-year-old civil war and Mozambican bureaucratic ineptness, business is booming in Maputo. "The last six months have been the most lucrative since 1975," he said over Laurentina beer and cashew nuts at the company's showroom at Facim, Mozambique's annual trade show.

"The business climate is changing fast here, officialdom has grudgingly accepted that capitalism is the only way the country's going to pull itself out of this mess." He chuckled. "In fact, a sign of Western civilisation coming to town is the parking problem that's recently developed outside the Polana Hotel. Can you imagine, a parking problem in Maputo?"

Indeed, the next year is going to see the most radical transformation of Mozambique's economy since liberation.

This follows far reaching resolutions taken during the Fifth Frelimo Congress held in July, the most significant of which was the acceptance in principle of private land ownership.

Although details still have to be worked out, this must be seen in the context of the government's intense marketing drive to attract foreign investment, a drive underlined by the desperation of a country up against the wall.

The drive is beginning to pay off — in straight cash terms. South African corporate adventurers are clamouring across the Komati curtain, lured by the promise of Mozambique's investment code, which now guarantees profit repatriation of 100 percent for mining companies and 50 percent for manufacturing and service concerns.

Indicative of the new order is the spanking new South African Trade Mission building in Avenue de Julius Nyerere, which at a cost of R10-million, is the biggest construction project Maputo has seen in the last 15 years.

Mozambique's annual trade show, Facim, has wound up on a high note with more promise of foreign investment than ever before. But the biggest obstacle to developing Mozambique remains, as ever, the civil war. BRETT HILTON-BARBER reports

Those who've got a foot in the door are the blue chip concerns who can afford the risk of their investment blowing up in their faces.

They include Premier, who've structured a barter agreement, importing prawns and cashews in return for essential commodities, Sappi, which is looking at huge afforestation schemes, the South African Sugar Association, which has set up an experimental project at Buzi, near Beira, Escorn, which will start importing power from Cahora Bassa next year. AECI, which is planning a chemical plant outside Maputo, and the Citrus Exchange, which has spent R9-million on rehabilitating Maputo harbour.

Deeply involved in the harbour rehabilitation scheme is South African Foreign Trade Organisation chief executive Wim Holles, who is on the steering committee to market the harbour to South African business. His goal is to push six million tons of Transvaal export traffic through the port, which is significantly closer than Richards Bay or Durban to the highveld steel and coal producers.

Meanwhile, Anglo American, along with Lonrho and an Italian multinational, is completing the feasibility studies on a R500-million development of the Pande gas fields. And Mozambican sources reveal that the



At Facim Mozambique's state-owned textile corporation, Texlon, invites people in off the streets to design images for its textiles

Development Bank of South Africa has shown more than a passing interest in rehabilitating agriculture in the southern provinces.

Pretoria has provided a helping hand by agreeing to reschedule Mozambique's R26-million debt to South Africa over the next 20 years with a 10-year moratorium. It has also eased up on its migrant labour policy, allowing Mozambican mine and farm workers to remain in the country.

Tourism, which looked a forerunner for the South African thrust to Mozambique while the ink was still wet on the Nkomati Accord, has tak-

en a back seat. Southern Suns made a futile attempt to muscle in but appear to have shelved development plans because of the lack of infrastructure and the poor security situation. What was to have been the Lourenco Marques Sun stands as a tragic monument to the collapse of the tourism industry — the 20 storey concrete skeleton was abandoned halfway through construction in 1974, and the costs of demolishing it outweigh the benefits of clearing the city's northern skyline.

Karos Hotels, which has just taken over the Kalahari Sands in Windhoek, is battling to sew up its management contract of the famous Polana Hotel. The most successful tourism ventures are the smaller scale island syndicates such as the one at Bazarutru, where dollar-paying tourists are flown straight in and straight out again once they've had their fill of Portuguese wine, prawns, deep sea fishing, sex and scuba diving.

But back to Facim, which albeit a very poor cousin to the Rand Show, remains the prime marketing vehicle for Mozambican business. This year's exhibition has seen a far more sophisticated range of products, ranging from Brazilian intermediate technology and French cars to Eastern Bloc mining equipment. South Africa's profile, ironically, is far lower than it has been in the past, when Malelane Toyota proudly displayed its wares alongside the Soviet Pavillion.

According to one of the Facim organisers, this is because South Africans are operating mainly through Mozambican-registered enterprises. At the end of the day, however, the potential for rehabilitation remains severely curtailed, limited to the environs of Maputo and Beira, because of the raging civil war.

Mozambican officials admit the conflict is as bad as ever and that recent tentative peace pronouncements offer little hope. President Joaquim Chissano says until Renamo rebels halt all acts of banditry there can be no negotiation with them. Despite Pretoria's assurances to the contrary, Mozambican officialdom remains sceptical that the rebels are not supported by interests in South Africa.

"How can the rot be stopped?" a local businessman asked. "The bandit business is booming — the story going round town is that anyone can hire an AK47 for fifty dollars from certain outlying Frelimo posts, so long as they return it by the morning. A great deal of robbery has to do with economic survival rather than political motivation."

'SA's military intelligence still supports MNR'

Star 14/6/89

 The Star's Africa News Service 218

MAPUTO — A Frelimo Party publication has accused the South African Military Intelligence Directorate of continuing to support the Mozambique National Resis-

tance movement.

But at the same time it called for continued dialogue with the South African Government.

The accusation was included in an article in the latest issue of *Boletim da Celula*.

South Africa has persistently denied supporting the rebels

The magazine said those who supported the aggression against Mozambique were in the Conservative Party and were members of military intelligence.

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8/1

218

14/6/89

Although the war in Mozambique has come almost to the doorstep of Maputo, the South African presence is still surprisingly high in the capital city. JOHN RYAN's superb series on the huge but strife-torn country begins today on Page 9.



War victim . . . a child with a wooden leg.

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Star 14/6/89

Mozambique is getting back on its feet

By JOHN RYAN, Argus Africa News Service in Maputo

AK645
14/6/89

218

BETWEEN the airport and the sea, the human growth generated by war is immediately apparent. Xipamanine, the reed suburb, has burgeoned clear to the horizon.

AFRICA

It is mainly refugee growth, from a huge influx of desperate people seeking survival.

Further along past the bullring where once, in another age, fights were promoted by a sharp entrepreneur called Speedy Goncalves, pavement garbage awaits a collection service that happens inconsistently. The avenues leading down to the CBD are furrowed in many parts, cratered in others.

The city looks like what it has become, the capital of Africa's poorest country

But at least it has breath and life and sound again

Last time Maputo seemed to be sinking through despair, a vast catacomb of sealed buildings and streets bereft of vehicles. Most of the people around then were lined up in food queues, subdued and forlorn. The destiny they wished for themselves had become very different in its delivery.

That was 10 years ago. Today, there is much more animation about the place. Most of the bars and restaurants, some street cafes, are open and even a few discos have surfaced on the waning tide of Marxism. A variety of goods is on offer in the shops, at a price.

The market, downtown, is flush with fresh vegetables of impressive quality, fish and meat. The vegetables come mainly from the "green zone" to the west of Maputo, where protected co-operatives on the periphery of the city were introduced by the Frelimo government a few years ago when the shortage of such produce became critical.

Protection given to those co-ops is physical. It involves private soldiers with guns, because the war has come almost to Maputo's doorstep. And in Mozambique the war is uppermost in everyone's mind.

The city centre, however,

seems secure enough with troops much in evidence. Even the red light district near the harbour is showing signs of revival. About half the tatty pubs, once frequented so enthusiastically by South Africans and Rhodesians, have taken down their shutters and are offering beer and piped music again.

After independence, Frelimo banned prostitution and sent culprits to re-education camps. Now, others are emerging, tentatively. The oldest profession, often, is the most resilient.

There is a sad side to that development. I am propositioned by two of them one night, outside the Polana Hotel. One admits to being 14 years old, the other 12.

These youngsters are in the business of bartering sex for food. For, despite the merchandice in the shops, people are starving here.

You would not think so to visit the foreign exchange shop down the Avenida July 24. Anyone with rands or dollars may buy all manner of imported goods — TV sets, whisky, Portuguese wine, watches, pens, cameras, clothing, exotic canned foods. South Africa is a main source of supply.

On the Sunday, at the Zambi restaurant along the estuary, a lunch party of Eastern Bloc aid agency workers run out of local draught beer with which to wash down their prawns and peri-peri chicken. The management produces cans of South African lager, laundered through Swaziland, and the East Germans and Bulgarians exclaim at its quality.

In fact, the South African presence is surprisingly high in Maputo. You hear the accent in the lounges and around the swimming pools at the Polana and Cardoso hotels. You see the grey-and-tan evidence of Natalian executives, particularly, on the beaches.

The South African trade mission, which opened last October on Avenida Julius Nyerere, is a subject of constant comment from passers-by. It looks like a miniature Pretoria Central, with barred gates and windows and spotlights that illuminate the whole intersection by night.

More than 60 South African companies have already opened offices in Maputo and businessmen arrive on almost every flight to investigate the possibility of investing in Mozambique, to take advantage

of the government's sweeping tax concessions. Many more would come in the wake of a tourist resurgence and an improvement in the security situation.

But there is no doubt the Frelimo administration's move back to market forces has already had a beneficial effect on the economy. Despite destabilisation caused by the war, the country's Gross Domestic Product has increased by an average of 4.25 per cent a year since some central controls on the economy were removed two years ago.

Last year's rate of industrial growth, however, was 5.1 per cent rather than the 20 per cent the government had hoped for.

Nonetheless, with petrol now freely available, private enterprise of various kinds is being fuelled. The taxi and heavy transport businesses are both in a state of recovery. Maputo has a moderate fleet of cabs. For years there were none.

Elements of a growing informal sector are everywhere. Young children hawk homemade cakes, cigarettes, fruit and sweets on street corners. Curios are on offer.

The government launched its economic recovery programme in 1987. It devalued the currency (the metical) several times, increased prices and wages, and laid off one-seventh of its civil service.

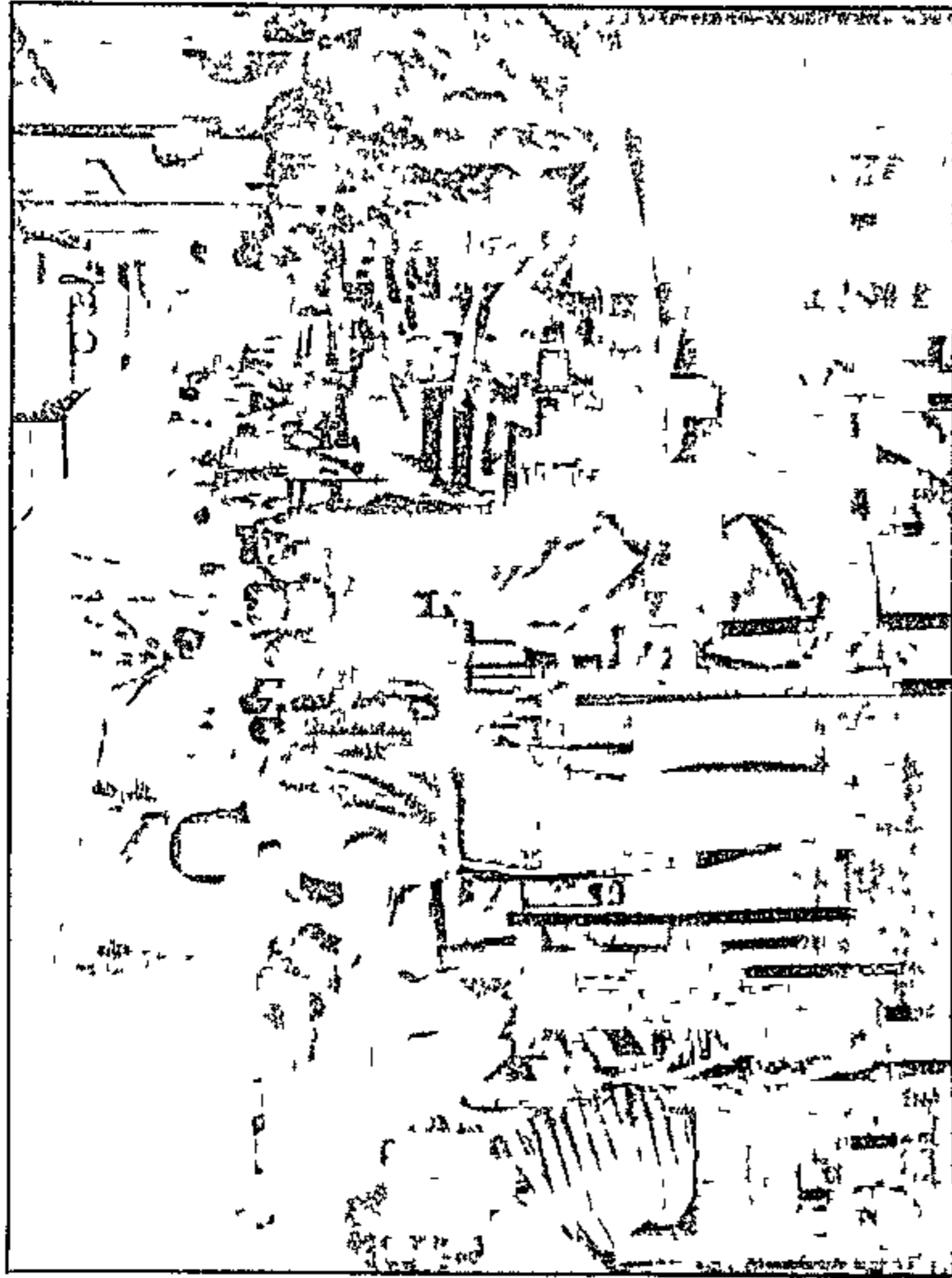
It also evicted squatters from the old Portuguese colonial homes. These have now been sold or rented at a profit to diplomats, foreign aid workers and business executives. As a result, the building industry has received a shot in the arm with renovations taking place in many areas of Maputo and parts of Beira.

Money is being spent on road and sewerage repairs.

The government has also done away with most food subsidies, on the basis that these funds would be better used to boost production. The five exceptions are rice, maize flour, cooking oil, sugar and soap, which are available on ration cards.



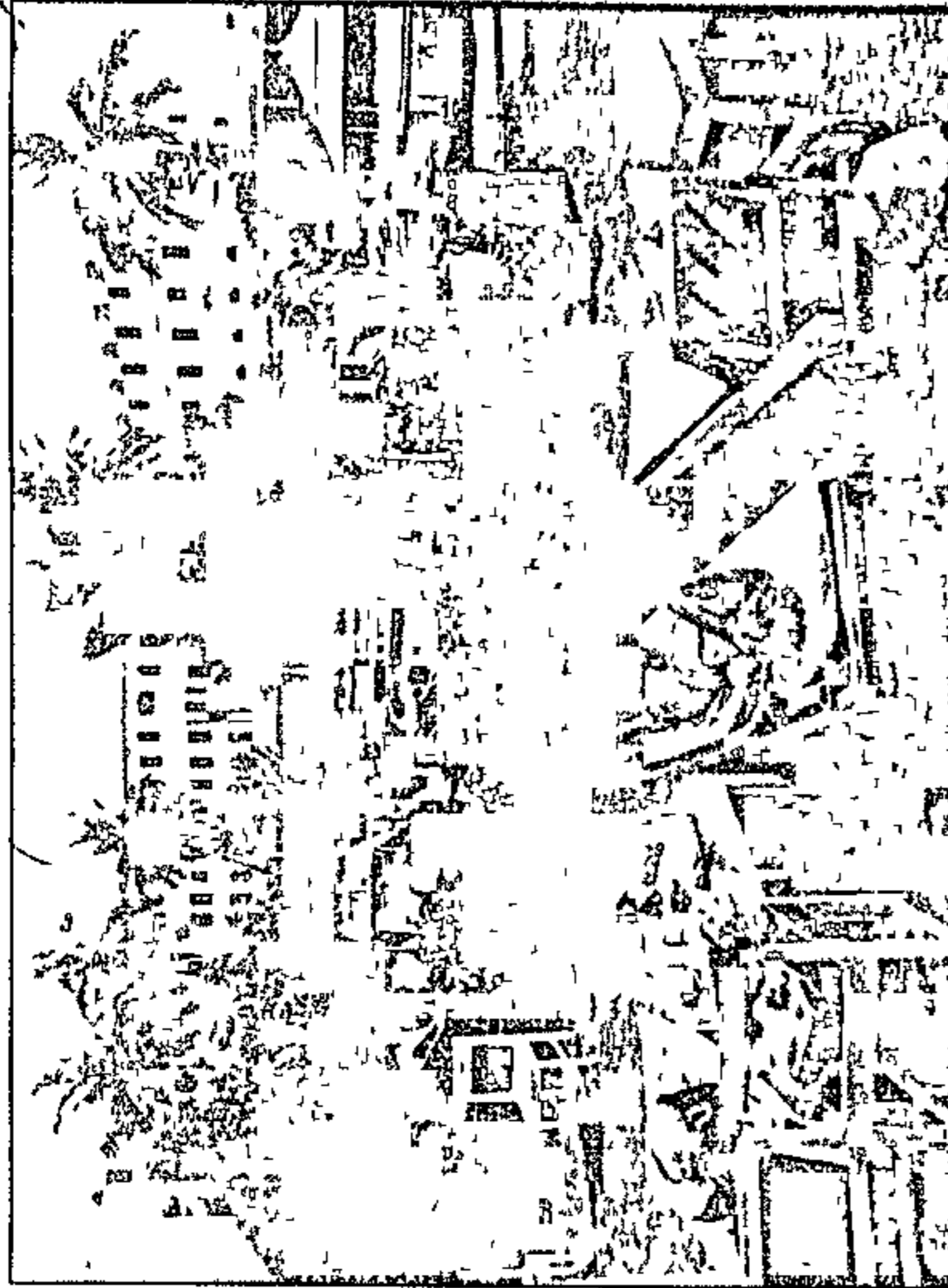
Souvenir salesmen are back in business



Back in business — unlike a decade ago, most of Maputo's restaurants and cafes are once more serving these mouth-watering prawns and peri-peri chickens



If you have rands and dollars to spare, Mozambique's curo salesmen offer intricate carvings galore



Soaking up the African sun foreign aid workers and diplomats, with their families, have brought a resurgence of business to hotels such as the Polana

MAPUTO — Between Maputo airport and the sea the human growth generated by war is immediately apparent.

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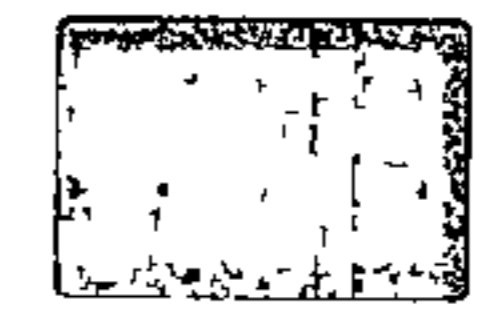
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Protection given to these co-ops involves private soldiers with guns, because the war has come almost to Maputo's doorstep. And

As the war against Renamo rages on Maputo's doorstep, the people of the city battle to keep hunger at bay. reports JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service



in Mozambique the war is uppermost in everyone's mind. The city centre, however seems secure enough with troops much in evidence. Even the red light district near the harbour is showing signs of revival. About half the tatty pubs, once frequented so enthusiastically by South Africans and Rhodesians, have taken down their shutters and are offering beer and piped music again.

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Maputo — breath of life amid war and starvation

218

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Money is being spent on road and sewerage repairs.

The government has also done away with most food subsidies on the basis that these funds would be better used to boost food production. The five exceptions are rice, maize flour, cooking oil, sugar and soap, which are available on ration cards.

The recovery programme, however, has produced some unfortunate side-effects. Wage increases have not kept up with price hikes or inflation, which at one time ran as high as 250 percent.

Salaries in general remain abysmally low. An office cleaner earns R50 a month, a typist R90, a qualified engineer no more than R400.

They come from the shadows, to rummage in the garbage bins for fish heads or peelings. Or almost anything to keep the hunger pangs away.

Most urban dwellers — many of them fugitives from the war — now depend on food subsidies and other government aid. They have suffered Malnutrition is rife in Maputo and a recent survey showed that one in three urban children around the country is underfed.

That there are now goods to be bought makes the situation all the more agonising for these people.

At night, around the downtown market with its preened vegetables, you see the reality of life in Maputo. They come from the shadows, to rummage in the garbage bins for fish heads or peelings. Or almost anything to keep the hunger at bay.



P J POWERS

BRENDA FASSIE

Soweto, 14/6/87

ANC thumbs up for SA musicians

THE African National Congress has supported the forthcoming trip to Mozambique by a group of South African artists.

An ANC spokesman in Maputo said the movement's position on the cultural boycott had been

By KENOSI MODISANE

relaxed to avoid hurting the victims of apartheid.

"The boycott of a South African artist depends on whether he or she is an advocate of apartheid," the spokesman said.

The group of South African musicians is to travel to Maputo to take part in a concert in July with British rock star Eric Clapton.

The South Africans are Steve Kekana, Spho Mabuse, Brenda Fassie and P J Powers.

P J Powers will go with Eric Clapton for performances in Swaziland,

Gaborone and Harare where she will sing at the International Conference Centre and the Independence Stadium.

P J Powers' manager, Miss Jenny Ward said she was delighted now that Powers has been given her long overdue recognition for her contributions.

"She is so excited and can not wait for the shows. We are looking forward to meeting her large number of fans in Maputo," said Jenny.

The South African Musicians Alliance could not comment on the Maputo show as it was a purely business matter between the artists and the organisers.

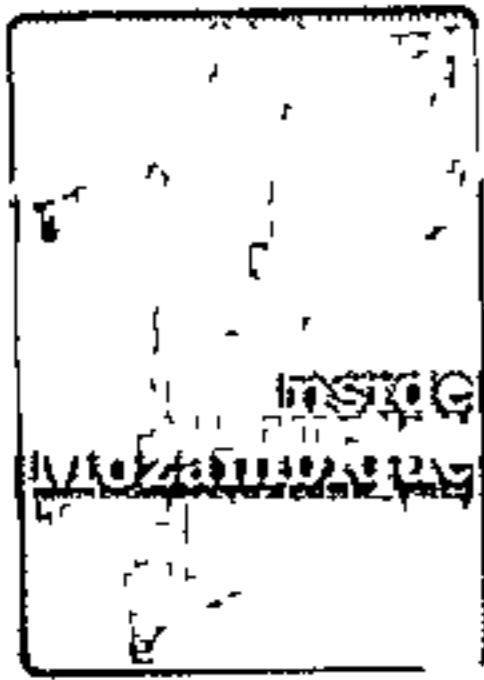
SES IN

- SHOE REPAIRS
 - ELECTRONICS
 - UPHOLSTERY
 - WELDING
 - SECURITY
 - DRESSMAKING
 - TAILORING
 - TYPING
- RAIDING DE TEST (Most courses)



ISTON TION

Can SA be their ally?



JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service concludes his six part series on Mozambique with a look at the ruthless guerrilla movement that, despite vigorous denials, is still linked to South Africa

Mozambique is embroiled in a horrendous war in which more than 600 000 people, most of them children, have died in directly related circumstances

The war has heightened over the past nine years. Large areas of the country are impassable in security terms

But the questions remain: Who is supporting Renamo, the rebels who once vowed to displace Frelimo as the government?

Is that still Renamo's aim? Does Renamo have any sort of political manifesto? Or is its role now simply destabilisation and running interference?

The official view from Maputo is that Renamo's goal is to make Mozambique ungovernable, to drive people from the lands so that they no longer can feed themselves, to create a massive situation of starvation and death

If so, that is a monstrous ambition. Worse, the Mozambican authorities still appear to believe some force in South Africa is behind it

Renamo's background until the time of the 1984 Nkomati Accord was well documented. The organisation was developed by Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation from a nucleus of Frelimo dissidents like Andre Matsangaisse

Ken Flower, head of CIO, foresaw that with Mozambique's 1975 independence the country would become a springboard for insurgency

The initial brief of black Renamo recruits — mainly former troops of the crack Flesha (Arrow) commando unit who had fought alongside the Portuguese — was to report on the movements of Robert Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas fighting out of Mozambique

Later, Renamo members operated in liaison with the Selous Scouts in sabotage inside Mozambique, aimed at dissuading the Frelimo government from supporting Zanla and from applying economic sanctions against the Rhodesians

With Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, control of Renamo passed to the South African Defence Force. Mozambican intelligence says the rebels were resettled near Phalaborwa in the eastern Transvaal, in Zoabostad in Bophuthatswana and at a farm near Pretoria called Cullinan

And Renamo proceeded to grow. When the Rhodesians handed over control, the rebel force was possibly 500 strong. Immediately, the new command began an expansion programme — primarily, Mozambique claims, by compulsory integration of selected Mozambicans from among the clandestine immigrants working in rural areas along the border who were then taken to military camps for training

Mozambican intelligence maintains the most promising of these, and the best of the existing force, were taught special skills at 1 Commando Centre in Durban before being sent back to Mozambique to press gang others into joining Renamo

Certainly, the movement became amorphous and estimates of the total strength of bandit groups are from 20 000 to 72 000

Are they all instruments of Renamo? Opinions differ. Many people in Mozambic



Soldiers of a kind . . . Renamo's rag-tag guerrillas who have been blamed for acts of

The monster ca

que believe what is happening now is banditry run riot, with gangs led by individual warlords living by the gun and panga

That seems to be the Soviet view. An adviser to the Soviet Foreign Ministry said recently in Washington his office thought Mozambique's economic collapse was largely responsible for the situation — that people, even Frelimo troops, were being forced to use weapons to rob others of food

A senior Western diplomat in Maputo shares this opinion. He told me "I believe even if Frelimo and Renamo reach an accord, the trouble would not end"

However, a recent survey conducted by a Ford Foundation researcher among captured bandits challenges the theory of random violence

Dr William Minter concluded from his interviews that 90 percent of Mozambique's terrorists were press-ganged by Renamo leaders, and coerced by threats of death into fighting for Renamo

Mr Robert Gersony of the US State Department reached a similar conclusion after talking to refugees at 26 settlements inside and outside Mozambique. He reported that most bandit attacks seemed to be co-ordinated and most bandits followed a similar pattern of behaviour

He also found the people he spoke to had few complaints about the Frelimo forces and knew of no troops turned bandits

Mr Gersony's findings support the contention of Mozambican officials that Renamo has no political aim or manifesto although its leader, Afonso Dhlakama, speaks vaguely about a democratic programme in interviews with foreign journalists.

"The relationship between Renamo and the civilian population," Mr Gersony wrote afterwards, "revolves almost exclusively around a harsh extraction of labour and food"

"There is almost no reported effort to explain the purpose of the (organisation's) efforts, the nature of its goals or to enlist the loyalty of the population. The only reciprocity captives appear to receive or expect is the opportunity to remain alive"

Renamo is not only destabilising Mozambique. The war has spilled over into large parts of eastern Zimbabwe, too, causing much anxiety and discontent among locals. And Zimbabwe's military involvement inside Mozambique is said to be costing that country over R2.5 million a week

Who is helping fund Renamo? Mozambican intelligence cites, among others, US businessmen like Thomas Schaaf and Robert Mackenzie, both former Rhodesian residents

Mackenzie, it says, heads the foremost foreign right-wing lobby supporting Renamo, a group called Freedom Inc. A Vietnam veteran and volunteer in the Rhodesian Special Forces, he helped run Renamo shortly after its creation and helped re-locate it in South Africa

Mozambican intelligence claims Mackenzie recently had new radio equipment and computers installed at Renamo's bush headquarters to allow communication with US supporters through Malawi.

Schaaf, the Mozambique had long links with Renamo to leave Zimbabwe because of his activities along the border

They claim he has good British company. Lonrho's fundamentalist in preach support for Renamo in regions of Mozambique

Another preacher is intelligence files Peter Frelimo's ghost with Frontline Frelimo

He is also mentioned in published abroad as well as widely in Mozambique in the "liberated zones" where we have heard of cases where people burnt alive by Frelimo for or Muslims

The Mozambican government emphatically

Another American intelligence files is James Blaine, a businessman alleged to have funded Renamo with \$3 000 a month since 1986

But that is small beer league as what white and South Africa expect to collect through their clubs and pubs, when they arrange

That sort of money has

The magazine Africa, which usually is well known, threw another stone into the order to seize control





Tag guerrillas who have been blamed for acts of random savagery equal to the worst in Africa's various wars of liberation

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Schaaf, the Mozambicans say, has also had long links with Renamo and was asked to leave Zimbabwe because of "pro-Renamo activities" along the border

They claim he has good contacts with the British company Lonrho and among Christian fundamentalist missionaries who preach support for Renamo in the border regions of Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Another preacher is mentioned in the intelligence files Peter Hammond, an evangelist with "Frontline Fellowship"

He is also mentioned in Renamo bulletins published abroad as someone who travelled widely in Mozambique in 1986, preaching in the "liberated zones", where he claims to have heard of cases where people were burnt alive by Frelimo for being Christians or Muslims

The Mozambican government denies that emphatically

Another American name on Mozambique's files is James Blanchard, a Louisiana businessman alleged to have been supplying Renamo with \$3 000-worth of provisions a month since 1986

But that is small beer It is in the same league as what white expatriates in Portugal and South Africa reasonably could expect to collect through whip-arounds at their clubs and pubs, which Frelimo claims they arrange

That sort of money hardly fuels a war

The magazine *Africa Confidential*, which usually is well-informed, recently threw another stone into the bush It suggested the CIA might have become involved in supporting Renamo, perhaps by proxy, in order to seize control of the organisation

from South Africa and launder it into a political alternative to Frelimo

The thought sounds preposterous But again we come back to the South African connection Is it still in place?

The army insists it is not involved, and the Government repeatedly has denied supporting Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984 But in August 1985, when Frelimo overran the Renamo base in the Gorongosa mountains, evidence described as "conclusive" was found to back claims of South African involvement, post-Nkomati

The US and Portugal say aloud they believe Renamo continues to be supported from South Africa, somehow Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano thinks the same

He asked a foreign emissary in a confidential briefing last month "Why are the South Africans still doing it? We

are in a process of negotiating with them, we want South Africans to invest here But they are helping to destroy our country"

Mozambican intelligence says Afonso Dhlakama has been undergoing intensive coaching at a base in the Transvaal, learning how to speak, dress and behave when dealing with journalists and foreign dignitaries It says he is planning a world tour

Mozambique intelligence says Renamo still has an office in Proes Street, Pretoria and recruits continue to be trained at a base at the confluence of the Olifants and



Selati rivers Mozambique intelligence says major rebel actions are controlled by a colonel in South African military intelligence, based in Malawi

Claims, but nothing like evidence

The co ordinator of refugee settlements near Beira told me several of his employees had seen a South African vessel off-loading supplies for Renamo at a bay off the coast of Sofala in March

How did they know the ship was South African? He could not say

It may be that Renamo no longer needs to be provided with munitions that its war effort has become self-generative, that it has guns and bullets supplied by South Africa pre Nkomati, and captured from Frelimo sufficient for its wants

There is another possible dimension to support for Renamo

When Frelimo troops retook the town of Gurue in Zambezia province last November, witnesses say at least one white fighting alongside the insurgents was killed They say he was in his early 20s with sandy brown hair and a new camouflage uniform

The rebels are known to have slaughtered for ivory, particularly around the Gorongosa national park

There must be many soldiers of fortune in the world who would not be averse to being paid in such currency

Could the dead man at Gurue have been a mercenary?

That is the story of Renamo One that begins and ends with questions

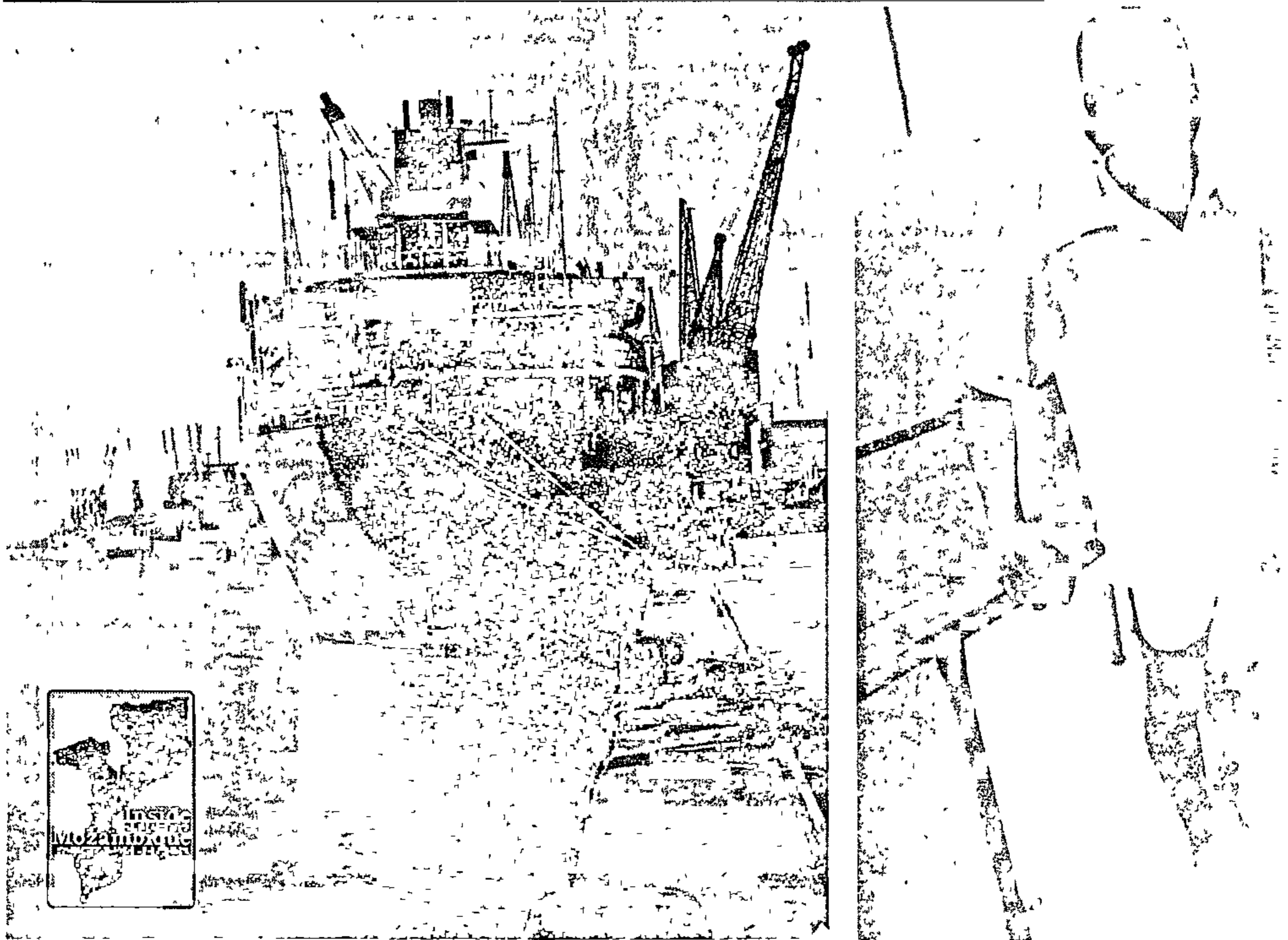
**428 000 in Maputo *News 15/6/89*
depend on emergency aid**

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Rebel attacks in the southern Mozambique province Maputo have left 428 000 people dependent on emergency aid, according to a report released here.

The report, submitted to a provincial meeting of the ruling Frelimo party, added that in the province 203 000 people had been displaced from their homes because of the war.

Between 1984 and 1988 rebels had destroyed, or closed 151 schools and 32 health units in the province.



Beira harbour, currently handling 200 000 tons of cargo a month, although its potential is five times that. Millions of dollars are being spent on reopening the Beira Corridor and refurbishing the harbour

Amputees, victims of a civil war that has...

Easier to take a slow boat

By JOHN RYAN,
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Maputo Airport's domestic departures section looks like an evacuation scene from a war movie. The impression is not wholly wrong.

Would-be passengers for the Beira flight brawl with one another to get their luggage on the scales, shouting and thrusting tickets at the ground hostesses. The meek are mugged aside.

It is an almost daily occurrence. The problem on this particular morning is that two flights to Beira the previous day were cancelled for reasons unspecified, so three planeloads of people are vying for seats on one aircraft.

Aggravating the situation are the number of international aid workers, consultants and technicians who must be given priority because of their importance to the general scheme of the country's future. They simply flash a red diplomatic card and walk past.

Dislocation is a new but awful word in Mozambique's vocabulary. More than a third of the population — an estimated six million people — have been upset in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels.

Almost two million inside the country are officially classified as "displaced" persons, three million more as "affected" by the war. A further million people have fled across the borders to escape it.

In the past year, 90 000 have been able

Memories of war zones are stirred continually in Mozambique's cities, although the civil war is conducted chiefly in the country areas.

to return, as the situation in particular areas has improved, or as the focus of rebel attacks has moved to other parts.

There are some amongst the crowd at the airport, repatriates from Malawi or elsewhere, now on their way home. Once aboard the aircraft, they sit under their pathetic bundles in a muse of apprehension.

You recall this Boeing 737, or a look-alike, from a different war and the memory invokes a smell of plasma, of soiled bandages and the sight of stretchers along a similar fuselage.

You flew many hours in such planes around the war zones of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete, taking in the fodder for Frelimo and bringing back the remains. Men without limbs, men dying; young Portuguese men with little grasp of where Africa was, let alone what they were fighting for here.

Often, after a heavy contact on one of those fronts, you had to wait for a week for a flight back to Lourenco Marques. And then, often, be the one passenger aboard who was whole.

Now, you feel almost a personal affront that the war did not end there, that the trauma continues in a country that — by whatever measure — should be free

to determine its own future.

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Perhaps it is in the bedroom at the five-star hotel in Beira, one bulb out of seven works. But that is much better than no bulbs working.

More than a third of the population — an estimated six million people — have been upset in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels

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Ezequiel Ambrosio, director of newspaper *Diario de Moçambique* confident things are picking up in the province. While he admits the situation remains bad, he says it is better than a year ago.

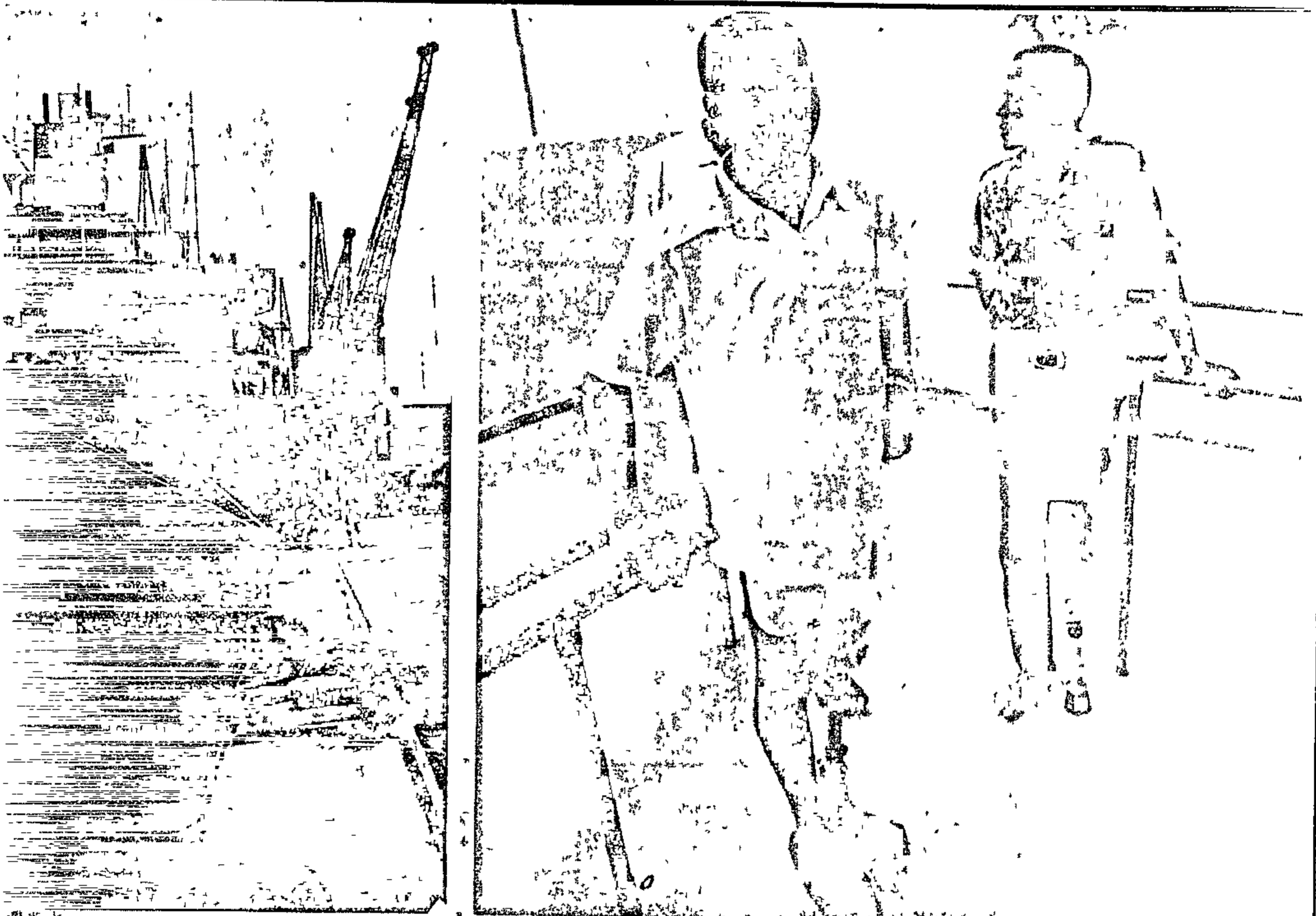
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The project, to which the Community is the largest contributor, 40 percent completed. Of that amount, R270 million will be spent on rehabilitating the port of Beira.

Tenders are already in for terminal in the harbour. One step will be to deepen the channel to allow tankers and container ships to call.

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Amputees, victims of a civil war that has lasted 10 years, crowd the wards of every major Mozambican hospital

of cargo a month, although its potential is five times the Beira Corridor, and refurbishing the harbour.

to take a slow boat to Beira

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of war zones are stirred in Mozambique's cities, the civil war is conducted chiefly in the country areas.

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of improved security around Beira. Roadblocks are frequent on all the arterial routes. The central prison is instantly recognisable, close to the main square, opposite a church and a shopping centre. Enemies of the state are better displayed than the goods in the shopping centre. They hang out of the barred windows, calling and waving to pedestrians. Ezequiel Ambrosio, director of the newspaper *Diario de Mozambique*, is confident things are picking up in the province. While he admits the security situation remains bad, he maintains it is better than a year ago. Beira's chances of withstanding the siege against it have risen with the interest of member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to create alternative corridors from the sea to land-locked African states and thus reduce South Africa's transport hold. Nearly R800 million in international aid is to be spent on developing and maintaining the Beira Corridor, which runs between Beira and Mutare (formerly Umtali) in Zimbabwe. The project, to which the European Community is the largest single donor, is 40 percent completed. Of the total amount, R270 million will be spent rehabilitating the port of Beira itself. Tenders are already in for a new oil terminal in the harbour. One of the next steps will be to deepen the access channel to allow tankers and container ships

of up to 60 000 tons to use the port. Beira is handling about 200 000 tons of cargo a month, though port capacity is potentially five times that — 12 million tons a year. Zambia in particular has been criticised for failing to make proper use of the facilities. **You flew many hours in such planes around the war zones of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete, taking in the fodder for Frelimo and bringing back the remains** Yet that criticism takes little account of the risks of the war. On average, there are two acts of sabotage a week in the corridor, despite the presence of Frelimo and Zimbabwean troops. The Lonrho-owned oil pipeline, which runs parallel with road and rail and carries more than 90 percent of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies, has been a regular target for Renamo rebels. The realisation of how close the war is to Beira comes with a visit to the central hospital. Ward after ward is crowded with amputees, victims of mines and bullets, and the doctors in the surgery section tell you gunshot wounds are the main cause of death. Many of the limbless are women and children. Renamo does not discriminate

Beira Corridor: Slower than a GP

CHIMOIO — The traffic flow towards us lends heart to the trip. There are private vehicles and trucks, coming east back to Beira.

You like to believe they will have put the route to the landmine test.

But 30 km out, the rate of passing vehicles falls dramatically. The driver of the Land Rover, a veteran of the Beira Corridor run, stops suddenly at a makeshift kiosk in the bush.

Behind the counter, an emaciated woman appears to be dispensing urine in dusty bottles "Coconut wine," says the driver. "Very good, very strong. Very necessary for this journey."

It is seven o'clock in the morning, much too early for thoughts of Dutch courage. Better, anyway, to tackle the day with a clear head.

The offer is declined.

The driver, regardless, has half a bottle, downed with much smacking of lips and macho gestures at the road ahead.

There is a suggestion in all this of tilting at windmills. You begin to wonder what you have let yourself in for.

Just after the next refreshment post, however, which the driver to his credit eschews, he brakes to take on three passengers. And immediately, the risk factor seems to be reduced. Irrationally, for what safety can there be in numbers where landmines are concerned?

One of the passengers, an elderly man, must have all his movable possessions with him, including a live chicken. It ends up, trussed, on the seat next to you, staring wall-eyed and banefully.

Considering the circumstances, the conversation in the Land Rover becomes surprisingly lively. The newcomers chatter in loud Portuguese, joke and laugh. Perhaps it is false levity to take their minds of the journey. Perhaps they have also been at the coconut wine.

The driver is more subdued, trying to steer a path between the potholes. He does so with only partial success for the road has deteriorated even further. Some of the potholes look deep enough to conceal a small cannon, let alone an explosive like a mine.

Around, the high grass is studded with papaw and citrus trees and, occasionally, under-nourished maize fields. Here and there are settlements of huts, some of them new, for there is a move among the Mozambican people to home for security reasons along lines of road and rail.

Whatever the dangers on this route, they are much higher off in the bush.

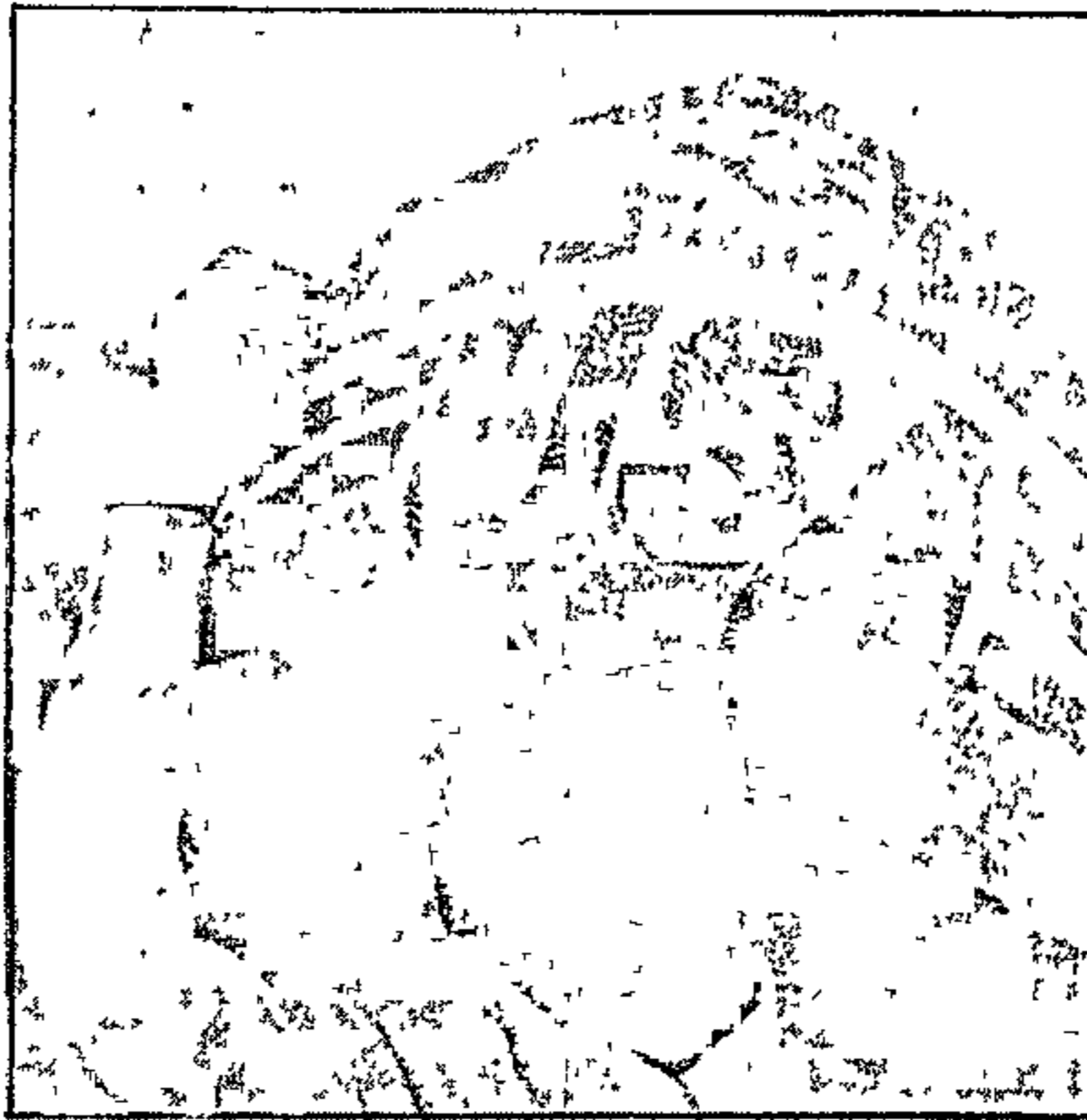
Line of rail is represented here, too. So is the power link with Chimoio and Manica and, just out of view, the pipeline which provides Zimbabwe with most of its fuel.

Even as you ponder the relativity of safety in such outlandish country, the Land Rover veers off the road and on to a track. It seems we are to deliver



Down the track of death with a prayer

218
20/6/89



Food aid thanks to US

Mozambique may be a Marxist state, but good capitalist food from the United States — the biggest supplier to the war-torn land — will fill a hungry belly equally well. This child carries off a precious sackful handed out at a collection point along the Beira Corridor.

JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service takes an anxious drive down a road lined with the ghosts of hundreds of war casualties — and wonders if he will be lucky enough not to join them.



the old man clear to his front door.

The going now is soft sand and, incredibly, the vehicle actually accelerates. The driver obviously believes he can escape mines planted in such terrain by the simple expedient of going as fast as he is able, detonating them at such speed that the Land Rover would end up ahead of the blast.

Fortunately, the old man's village is not far off.

When we get there, he is met by several young women who embrace him, take care of his luggage and unleash the chicken. You never discover where the old man has been, or what drove him to leave home. Or what made him return.

Back on target for the border, we run almost immediately into a roadblock. Renamo's or Frelimo's? Theirs or ours?

It is Frelimo and the Sofala provincial police, in tandem, intent on searching for arms and spraying wheels of vehicles, shoes of passengers against tsetse fly and malaria.

One of the Frelimo soldiers, a callow youngster cradling an aged AK47, commandeers a seat.

His foot patrol has gone off without him because he overslept.

You have heard speculation that some of the bandits rampaging through Mozambique could be Frelimo by day, Renamo by night. This youth looks incapable of terrorising anyone. Or equally, as he

loses himself in picking his nose, pi...

He meets up with kilometres distant with AK47s and R... file on the verge the potholes for 1...

No one repr... being late.

Soon we will be hazardous section of and beyond.

The piece of ear... which encompasses the north and often all around, has 2... parts of Mozambic...

It was the scene... between Frelimo and amo had its head... until August 1985, Zimbabwean force... ran the camp.

But Renamo has established itself... again.

Inside the Land silence falls as we... way through the... between the pot... metre after kilom... suddenly, we come guns and there is breath from the pa...

The rifles look lik wear no uniform upright as we draw ly, appear to lose... are someone else's. Renamo keeps off...

Climbing into the Manica, the road... the environment... soil and stunted tr...

It is as Cromwell... Not enough wood... enough water to... enough soil to bury a...

But many a rock... no sign of Frelimo... in silence.

Life springs up near the provincial of Chimoio, where... passengers leave us.

Chimoio has g... much in populat... that is security rath... development. Nor... escaped the war. S... the outskirts show... attacked and looted.

The trip is alon... Zimbabwe is only... does not mean the... safe. Since January... ans and 51 soldiers... rebels or crossfir... town, on the last... Zimbabwean patrol Mutare for a wee... major in charge, in... webbing is quizzed...

They thought the... but I believe we are the major. "The... enemy to fight. They...

With much less... had that feeling your...

an a GP race, but twice as dangerous

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He meets up with his patrol just a few kilometres distant, a platoon of men with AK47s and RPGs, walking Indian file on the verge. No one is sweeping the potholes for landmines.

No one reprimands our soldier for being late

Soon we will be reaching the most hazardous section of the trip Gorongosa, and beyond

The piece of earth called Gorongosa, which encompasses a national park to the north and often impenetrable bush all around, has bled more than most parts of Mozambique

It was the scene of heavy fighting between Frelimo and the Portuguese. Renamo had its headquarters in the area until August 1985, when Frelimo and Zimbabwean forces overran the camp

But Renamo has re-established itself about here again

Inside the Land Rover, silence falls as we pick our way through the bush and between the potholes, kilometre after kilometre. Around a bend, suddenly, we come upon two men with guns and there is a sharp intake of breath from the passengers in the rear

The rifles look like old FN's. The men wear no uniform. They come quickly upright as we draw level then, as quickly, appear to lose interest. Either these are someone else's mercenaries or else Renamo keeps off-duty hours too

Climbing into the western province of Manica, the road becomes even worse, the environment more harsh with little soil and stunted trees

It is as Cromwell said of Connemara "Not enough wood to hang a man, not enough water to drown a man, not enough soil to bury a man"

But many a rock to hide a man. And no sign of Frelimo patrols. We crawl on in silence

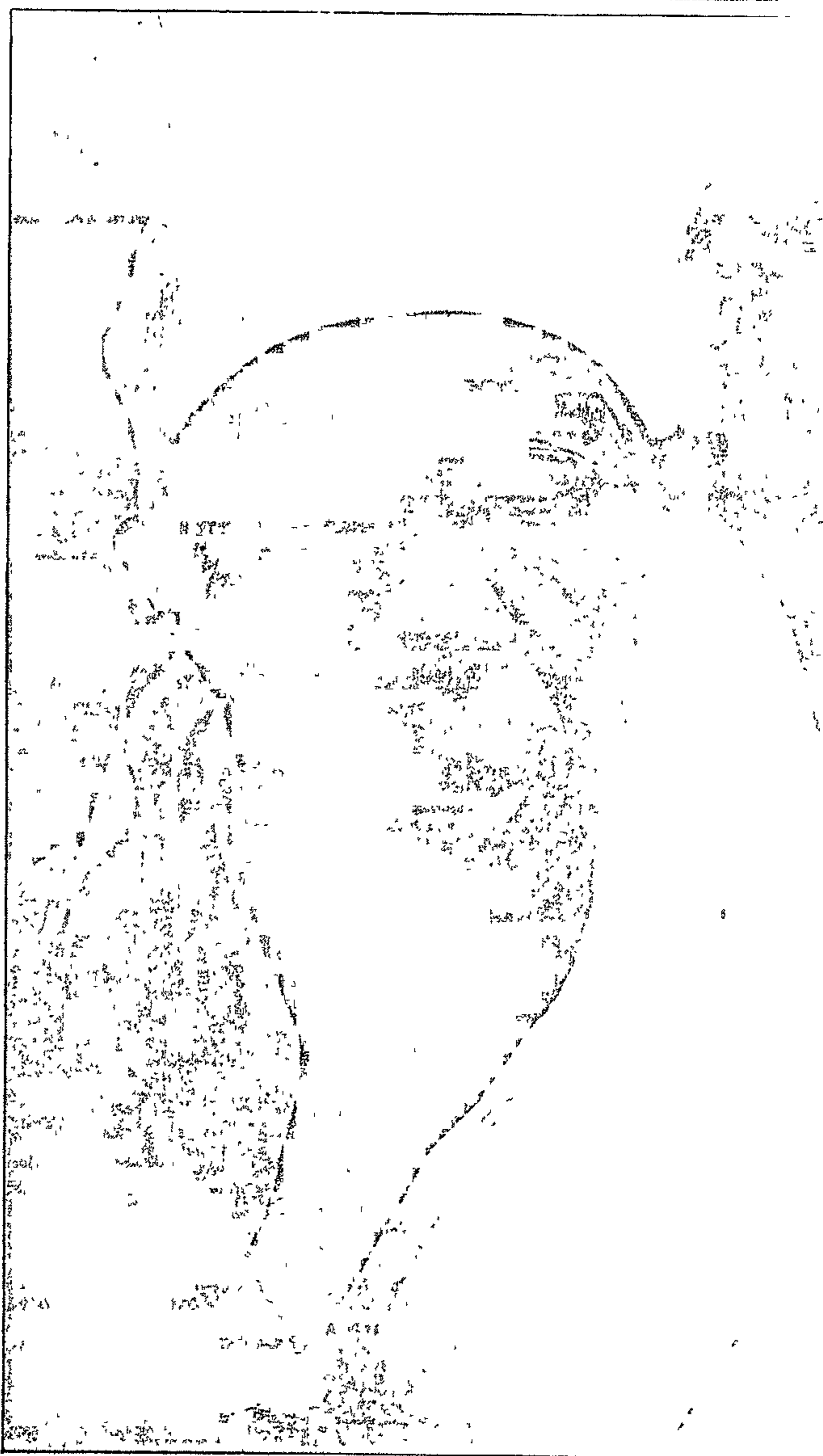
Life springs up again near the provincial capital of Chimoio, where the rear passengers leave us

Chimoio has grown much in population, but that is security rather than development. Nor has it escaped the war. Shattered buildings on the outskirts show where the rebels have attacked and looted.

The trip is almost over. From here, Zimbabwe is only 70 km away. That does not mean the area in between is safe. Since January, more than 350 civilians and 51 soldiers have been killed by rebels or crossfire. Beyond Manica town, on the last leg, we encounter a Zimbabwean patrol walking towards Mutare for a weekend's leave. The major in charge, in beret and British webbing is quizzed about the war.

"They thought they could overrun us but I believe we are winning now," says the major. "The trouble is finding the enemy to fight. They are invisible."

With much less experience, you have had that feeling yourself



Her face tells it all... this old woman beside the road could, or would not smile for a camera. Years of war have driven laughter away and only the look of despair remains.

WASHINGTON — A rise in West Germany

Maputo to halve foreign advisers

The Star's Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — The number of foreign military advisers in Mozambique will be reduced by more than half this year, Mozambique's Defence Minister, General Alberto Chipande, has announced.

He was speaking at the closing session of an armed forces conference during which severe discontent among officers was reflected in several speeches

PROLONGED

The conference was prolonged for a day because of the large number of speakers who wanted to voice their discontent with the situation in the country's armed forces

In his speech General Chipande did not say how many foreign military advisers are in Mozambique but said those leaving the country this year would be replaced by Mozambican officers

The Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany are known to have military advisers in Mozambique.

The Soviets run Mozambique's army officer school in the northern city of Nampula.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said that during the conference "soldiers, sergeants and officers denounced the serious problems in the armed forces"

A 12-man commission was appointed to draw up a list of the main problems. The commission includes members of the country's security and interior ministries

The conference had initially been convened to elect armed forces representatives to the fifth party congress of the ruling Frelimo Party

However, during the three-day conference speaker after speaker denounced corruption and the shortcomings paralysing the Mozambican army.

One officer said that in the Cahora Bassa lake marines patrol the area in canoes while poachers use motorboats

The conference elected 40 delegates to the Frelimo Party congress to be held later this year

M'bique talks put Renamo rebels in awkward dilemma

The talks in Nairobi between church leaders and Renamo centre around a Frelimo document which offers 'dialogue' with anyone willing to participate. Renamo will find it difficult to refuse, reports

PAUL FAUVET

ON Monday night, as peace talks got underway in Nairobi, a unit of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) captured and killed 54 people, including several children

According to survivors, the MNR unit marched several dozen captives, abducted from various parts of the southern province of Gaza, into the "Fidel Castro" communal village, 10 kilometres outside the Gaza provincial capital, Xai-Xai. Once there they proceeded to axe, club or stab them to death.

Apart from the 54 people killed — including 13 women and eight children — a further 17 were wounded, 15 of them seriously. The attack has called into question the good faith of the MNR delegation that had already gathered in Nairobi for a meeting with Mozambican church leaders scheduled to start the following morning.

By Wednesday it was reported that the meeting had indeed taken place, but no details were available from either side, nor from the Kenyan authorities. The senior church figure in Nairobi is the Roman Catholic cardinal of Maputo, Alexandre Dos Santos. Reliable sources say that MNR commander Afonso Dhlakama was heading the MNR's delegation.

The meeting was preceded by talks on Monday between the two leaders who have agreed to mediate the conflict — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. A Mozambican delegation headed by Frelimo political bureau member and transport minister, Armando Guebuza, accompanied Mugabe to Nairobi, and was on hand — not to take part in negotiations, but to give the Kenyan authorities any clarification they might need as to the Mozambican government's position.

A brief communique at the end of the Moi/Mugabe meeting shed little light on the peace process, but it did make it clear that the meeting between the churchmen and the rebels was taking place on the basis of a 12-point set of principles drawn up some months ago by the Mozambican government. These principles were sent to selected embassies in April, and were inevitably leaked to foreign journalists.

President Joaquim Chissano made the principles public at a press conference on July 17.

The principles make virtually no concessions to the MNR, and clearly rule out any form of power sharing. Indeed the first of the 12 points states unambiguously: "We are facing an operation of destabilisation which should not be confused with a struggle between two political parties."

"This operation has been carried out through brutal acts of terrorism which cause enormous suffering."

To bring this "inhuman situation" to an end, the Mozambican document

continues, "the first act must be the stopping of all acts of terrorism and banditry."

Once that is achieved, conditions could be created "to normalise the life of all Mozambican citizens". The government stresses that it is normal practice to carry out wide-ranging national debate on major items of legislation, and that precisely such a debate has been underway on draft amendments to the Mozambican constitution. The "dialogue" the government has in mind would "give guarantees of participation to all individuals, including those who up to now have been involved in violent acts of destabilisation".

Political or constitutional changes should be a matter for national consensus. "It is unacceptable for a group to use intimidation or violence to impose its will on society as a whole," declares what is perhaps the most important of the government's 12 points.

The document at no point mentions the MNR by name, merely referring to "individuals" involved in "destabilisation".

This document puts the rebels in something of a dilemma. It is so reasonably worded, that Dhlakama will have difficulty finding reasons to reject it. On the other hand, if the principles are accepted, it will mean the end of the MNR as an organisation.

At the end of the Frelimo congress, addressing a mass rally in Maputo, President Chissano made it clear that there would be no move from a one-party to a multi-party system. He described Frelimo as "the party of all the Mozambican people", and rejected the creation of "parties of division". If had proved possible, he argued, for all citizens, regardless of whether they were party members or not, to discuss their problems and propose solutions within the framework established by Frelimo.

The outcome of the peace initiative does not depend solely on what happens in Nairobi. Of greater weight will be the military position inside Mozambique, and the attitude taken by South Africa.

The Mozambicans are determined to negotiate from a position of strength, and thus, over the past two months, joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces have launched one of the major offensives of the war.

Renamo still a threat

By JOHN RYAN, Argus Africa News Service, in Maputo 218

Argus
16/1/89

MAPUTO airport's domestic departures section looks like an evacuation scene from a war movie. The impression is not wholly wrong.

Would-be passengers for the Beira flight brawl with one another to get their luggage on the scales, shouting and thrusting tickets at the ground hostesses. The meek are mugged aside.

It is an almost daily occurrence. The problem on this particular morning is that two flights to Beira the previous day were cancelled for reasons unspecified, with the result that three planeloads of people are vying for seats on one aircraft.

Aggravating the situation are the number of international aid workers, consultants and technicians who must be given priority because of their importance to the general scheme of the country's future. They simply flash a red diplomatic card and walk past.

Dislocation is a new but awful word in Mozambique's vocabulary. More than a third of the population - an estimated six million people - have been upset in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels.

Almost two million inside the country are officially classified as "displaced" persons, three million more as "affected" by the war. A further million people have fled across the borders to escape it.

In the past year, 90,000 have been able to return, as the situation in particular areas has improved, or as the focus of rebel attacks has moved to other parts.

There are some amongst the crowd at the airport, repatriates from Malawi or elsewhere, now on their way home. Once aboard the aircraft, they sit under their pathetic bundles in a muse of apprehension.

You recall this Boeing 737, or a look-alike, from a different war and the memory invokes a smell of plasma, of soiled bandages and the sight of stretchers along a similar fuselage.

You flew many hours in such planes around the war zones of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete, taking in the fodder for Frelimo and bringing back the remains. Men without limbs - men dying - young Portuguese men with little grasp of where Africa was, let alone what they were fighting for here.

Often, after a heavy contact on one of those fronts, you had to wait for a week for a flight back to Lourenco Marques. And then, often, be the one whole passenger aboard.

Now, you feel almost a personal affront that the war did not end there, that the trauma continues in a country that - by whatever measure - should be free to determine its own future.



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Perhaps it is. In the bedroom at the five-star hotel in Beira, one bulb out of seven works. But that is much better than no bulbs working.

Certainly, the menu offers more. Last time, ten years ago, it was beans to the point of explosion. Now, chicken is sometimes available - though, most usually, goat.

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played than the goods in the shopping centre. They hang out of the barred windows, calling and waving at pedestrians.

Significantly, perhaps, there are fewer of them than they were on your last visit.

Ezequiel Ambrosio, director of the newspaper *Diario de Mozambique*, is confident things are picking up in the province. While he admits the security situation remains bad, he maintains it is better than a year ago.

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Yet that criticism takes little account of the risks of the war. On average, there are two acts of sabotage a week in the corridor, despite the presence of Frelimo and Zimbabwean troops. The Lonrho-owned oil pipeline, which runs parallel with road and rail and carries more than 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies, has been a regular target for Renamo rebels.

The realisation of how close the war is to Beira comes with a visit to the central hospital. There the old, remembered smell of plasma becomes acute again.

Ward after ward is crowded with amputees, victims of mines and bullets, and the doctors tell you gunshot wounds are the main cause of death in the surgery section.

Many of the limbless are women and children. Renamo does not discriminate.

218

Frelimo's Herculean task of restoring tourism industry to its pre-war glory

The sun rises on liquid coral, several pools of it along the shore below the hotel, a scene enough to make grown hedonists weep

An old man, his wife and daughter have just finished a spell of seine fishing, bringing the net full circle against a small pier

As the prawns and small langousta spill out, the three dig holes with their hands in the wet sand to keep them captive

There must be two hundred, all half a good dinner plate long. The man says he will dispose of them at three contos, three thousand meticais, a kilo

In black market currency terms, that translates to two dollars or R5. Or just under R10 a kilo at the official rate

Despite the war, the good life is to be had again in Mozambique. For some

The old man will probably sell those fresh prawns to the hotels, or to the aid agency for- eigners now occupying the old colonial homes along the esplanade. Few locals can afford the price. They would rather try to catch their own, and could readily, for such is the harvest out there

The sight of the seafood evokes thoughts again of tourism, of the prospect of South Africans back in Maputo and Xai Xai or on Paradise Island, Zimbabweans back in Berra. Will it happen?

To an extent it is happening already. Zimbabweans are beginning to come here, to Berra, at Christmas time. Not many of them, but then there are not the facilities for too many, and foreign exchange is a problem from their side

The three main hotels are open. However, the accommodation they could offer is limited, ironically, by the number of foreign aid and agency representatives whose brief is to re-inject economic life into this country

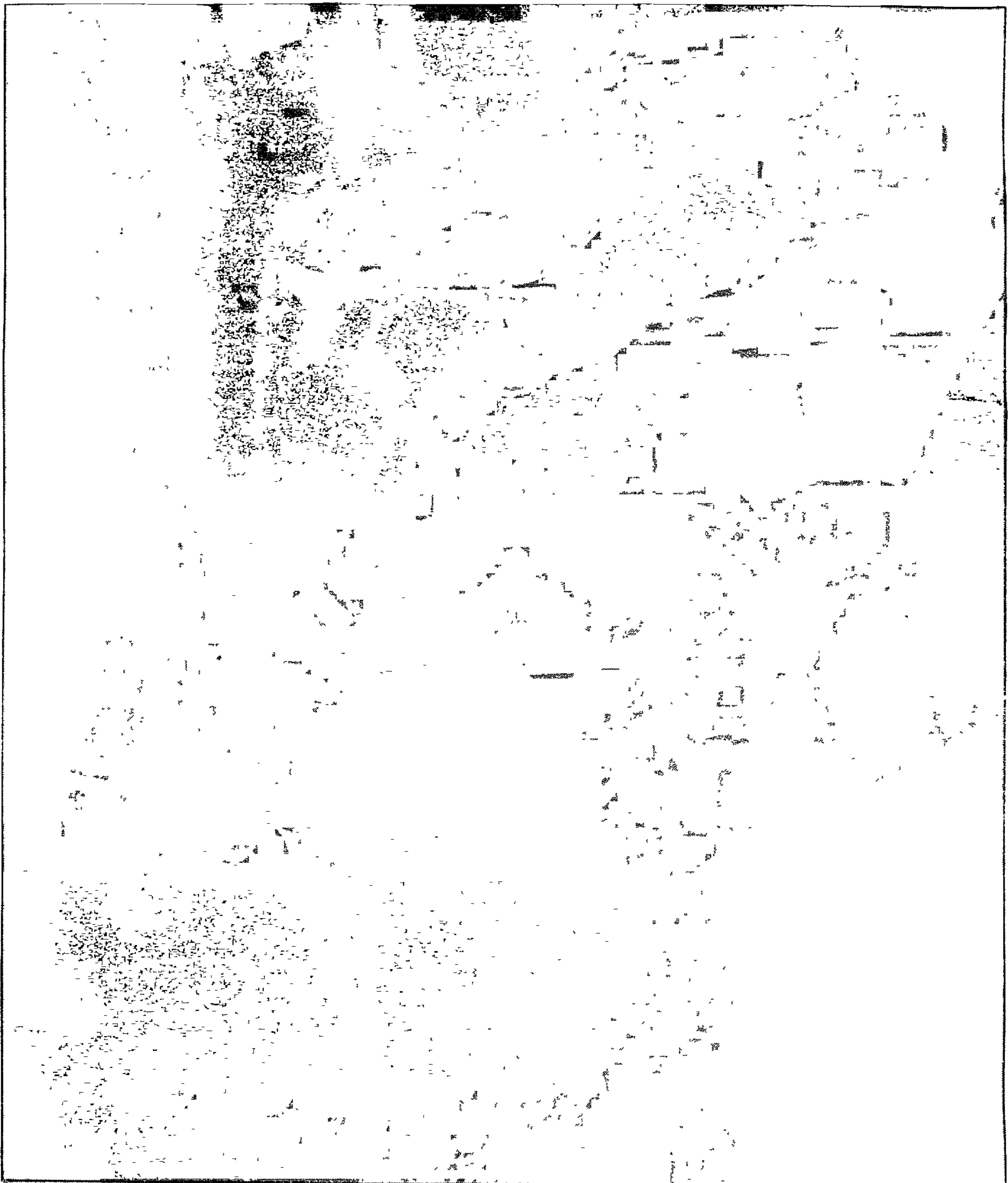
The Estoril complex also has been re-opened but the camping grounds, which attracted so many Rhodesians in the old days, remain in a bad state of disrepair

In 1972, Mozambique had 300 hotels, motels and boarding houses which registered a third of a million guests in that year. By 1978, all organised tourist

Tourism potential of this beautiful land is enough to make a grown hedonist weep



Our neighbour was once the magnet of Rhodesian and South African holiday-makers who thronged the beaches, islands and glittering 'LM' in their thousands. Will those days come again? JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service reports.



Market . . . these . . . the atmosphere at the food market in Maputo, a popular venue for visitors to the capital.

ra.

But in 1984, the time of the Nkomati Accord, the Frelimo government received a South African delegation for talks on ways to resume tourism, and a joint venture company was established to develop tourism on Inhaca Island, for a start. A Secretariat of State for Tourism was also established.

Since then, the focus has been on the islands off Mozambique, like Bazaruto or Inhaca. With good reason, for they are remote from the war and therefore secure.

Access generally is by aircraft. Bazaruto, a prime case in point, is more easily reached from Durban or Johannesburg than from Maputo, although supply vessels carry passengers when they visit the island.

Zimbabwean businessmen have refurbished the two hotels on Bazaruto, which are attracting fishermen in particular.

According to Mozambique's Director of Tourism, Planning and Development, Mr. Zacarias Sum-



19/8/87 (218)
bana, Inhaca Island will be ready to receive tourists by the end of the year. Nearly \$1 million in foreign aid is being spent on upgrading the accommodation there.

Would Mozambique be prepared to accept South African capital to develop its tourist industry? "Certainly," says Mr. Sumbana.

At the moment, he says, most of the aid is coming from the European Community and Portuguese banks.

The director confirms that his department receives many inquiries from South African travel agents about the prospect of package tours. "We are trying to organise ourselves," Mr. Sumbana says. "Tourism is an obvious industry to develop, because hotels generate their own foreign currency."

"But there are two problems. One is the need to upgrade existing hotels and resorts properly before we embark on a full campaign to attract tourists. The other is the security situation."

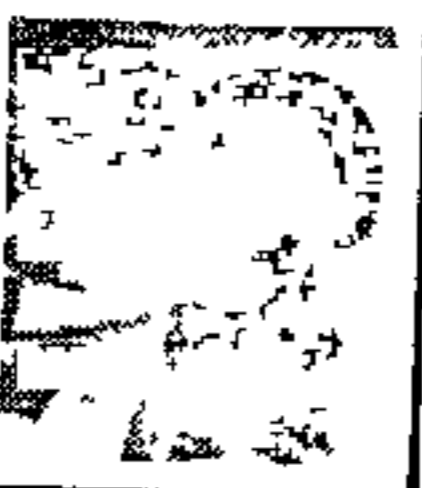
Security certainly is a dilemma. Driving in Mozambique has become

a dicey business. Travel outside a radius of 30 km of Maputo is hazardous. Last year, more than 400 bus passengers were killed in rebel attacks on the main highway north. Some were decapitated by pangas as they struggled to escape from the burning buses.

Late this April, three groups of rebels attacked the town of Ressano Garcia — right on the border with

'Tourism is an obvious industry to develop.'

— Zacarias Sumbana



South Africa, close to where the Nkomati Accord was signed. They killed 10 civilians and wounded 22.

The rebels abducted several dozen people who were forced to carry food, clothing and other goods they looted from the foreign exchange store, and destroyed four locomotives at the railway station.

A Mozambican news agency claimed afterwards some of the rebels had been transported from

across the border in South African military vehicles. It also claimed searchlights were lit from the South African side of the border post to illuminate the forex store, and that South African soldiers shot at Mozambicans trying to flee across the border.

However, locals I spoke to said the searchlights were turned on only after the attack started — as though in an attempt to see what was happening in the town — and, far from shooting people, the South African immigration officials opened the gates to allow them to flee into South Africa.

So often, the truth lies in between. The Polana Hotel in Maputo used to be one of the classic hotels of Africa. Now it looks rather like a dowager fallen on hard times.

The management is eager to please, the food better in its availability than 10 years ago, but it is not by any international standard the five-star establishment it purports to be.

It has become State-run, although the South African company which

owned it before independence is making noises about buying the hotel back or getting compensation for its loss.

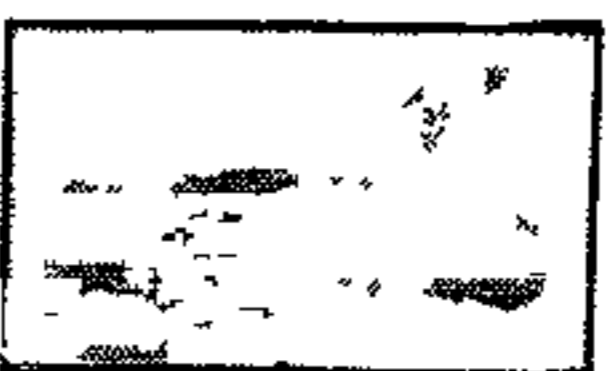
Perhaps the government should release the Polana to private enterprise. The gracious shell of the building should be retained, but to recycle the innards would involve a great deal of money.

The potential for expanding tourism in Mozambique beyond what it was in the heyday of Portuguese rule certainly exists. Islands like Ibo (the

largest of 15 in the Quirimbas archipelago, north of Pemba), Mozambique Benguera and Magarique are certainly ripe for exploitation right now.

Then there are the Mozambican shores of Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) which have never been fully developed.

But those promising eventualities, like so much in this country, will depend on the outcome of the bitter, ongoing civil war.



...ing in the ...
a haul of dagga valued at R2 million

Call Jim at 20/6/89
Officials arrested for theft

MAPUTO. — Four officials of the Mozambican agency which handles distribution of international relief aid have been detained in connection with theft and misuse of funds

Star 21/6/89

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Chissano meets Angola at top level

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique held a 70-minute discussion on Monday with a top-level Angolan official as 12 heads of state prepare to meet in Zaire to discuss peace plans for Angola.

No details of the talks between Mr Chissano and the secretary for foreign relations of Angola's ruling MPLA party, Mr Afonso van Dunem, were released, but the Mozambique news agency, AIm, said Mr van Dunem had delivered a special message from the Angolan President

Following the meeting Mr Van Dunem once again rejected the possibility of negotiations between the MPLA and the rebel group Unita

He said that regardless of whether or not Unita's leader Dr Jonas Savimbi took part in negotiations, the Angolan government would not negotiate with Unita and was only prepared to grant an amnesty to any rebel who surrendered.

Mr van Dunem's remarks came as a surprise as indications were that the ruling MPLA party seemed ready to accept a compromise under

which Dr Savimbi would go into exile for a two year period to open the way for a government of national unity and elections.

It is understood that one proposal under discussion is for the unification of the MPLA party and Unita followed by elections under a one party state system

During the weekend President Chissano sent a message to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire but no details were released. A few days earlier Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguza Karl I Bond, had been in Mozambique for discussions on the Angolan situation.

ENVOYS

President dos Santos of Angola has meanwhile received envoys from from the President of Gabon, Mr Omar Bongo, and President Ali Saibou of Niger

On Thursday the heads of state of Zaire, Angola, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome e Principe, Zambia, Tanzania, Cape Verde, Guine-Bissau, Mali and Ivory Coast are expected to meet in Gbadolite, northern Zaire, to discuss the new peace plans

The summit could pave the way for an end to Angola's 14-year civil war through negotiations between the Marxist government in Luanda and rebels of the Unita movement

Last month the leaders of eight African countries met in Luanda to discuss a peace plan which was subsequently approved by the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA party

Impossible for SA to get arms across to Renamo, says officer

Squarely contradicting the widely-held belief that the Renamo rebels in Mozambique are being supplied from South Africa, the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, has not only repeated the SADF's denial that it is aiding the rebels but he has also suggested they are getting no help from anyone else in the Republic.

The general said in an interview that he could not see that any individual or civilian organisation in South Africa would be able to smuggle arms, ammunition and food in the quantities required by Renamo across the border into Mozambique.

Asked whether it was possible that somebody within the SADF might be supplying the rebels without the knowledge of the SADF chiefs, General Liebenberg said "Certainly not I want to stress that we have got very definite orders from the highest level."

Direct instructions

He said the Chief of the Defence Force (General Jannie Geldenhuys) had issued "very strict and direct instructions", and in the army and elsewhere in the SADF "we adhere to that".

"I categorically want to deny any military support by any military organisation. Not only by the army, (but) any other military organisation, because I am involved in and am responsible for the protection of that border."

"So if you want to move stores and equipment across there I would like to say it's impossible."

General Liebenberg was answering questions on the allegations of South African aid for Renamo in connection with a series of articles in The Star on the situation in Mozambique.

Civilian aircraft

At one point in the interview the general said it was possible for a civil aircraft to be flown undetected into Mozambique from South Africa provided it was first flown into another neighbouring territory and the flight plan changed.

This possibility was discussed in the interview in connection with a complaint by the general that because journalists had apparently travelled from South Africa to Mozambique to report on the activities of Renamo, Mozambican government officials assumed this was done with the collusion of the SADF.

General Liebenberg said he did not know how the journalists had got to Mozambique to link up with the rebels.

Secret movements into and out of Mozambique was also discussed in connection with the case of the German vessel, the Edda, which was seized last September in the Mozambique port of Quelimane on suspicion of collaborating with Renamo.

The captain and several crew members of the vessel had earlier gone ashore and they later reappeared in Germany saying they had been captured by Renamo and then flown out to South Africa.

Not only does a high-ranking officer deny that quantities of arms and ammunition are getting across the border into Mozambique from South Africa — he says it is impossible, writes **GERALD L'ANGE** of The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambican news media said this was proof of South African support for Renamo.

But General Geldenhuys denied that the SADF was in any way involved in the Edda incident.

"My reply to them is 'Please, contact the German government. It's their ship, their people,'" he said.

General Liebenberg heads South Africa's representatives on the Joint Security Commission set up with Mozambique to monitor alleged violations of the Nkomati Accord. He was asked about frequent allegations in the Mozambican news media of continued South African aid to Renamo after the signing of the accord, which outlawed such aid.

No formal complaints

"My personal view is that the senior officers (in the Mozambican armed forces) do not believe that we are involved in supporting Renamo," General Geldenhuys said. "However, they cannot openly acknowledge this."

Mr Les Labuschagne of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who was present during the interview, said that as far as he could remember the South African Government had never received a formal complaint from the Mozambique government of alleged South African aid to the rebels.

While such allegations had been made in the Mozambican news media, the authorities there had used the mechanism of the JSC to bring complaints to South Africa's attention.

General Liebenberg said the cases brought to the JSC had not been in the nature of proof but of "information" the South Africans might investigate.

"In all cases this so-called information was submitted to the JSC after it had been widely publicised in the news media."

The general mentioned three such cases in recent months, all of which had been proved groundless upon joint investigation with the Mozambicans.

General Geldenhuys suggested Mozambique believed at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that if it could get the South African Government to stop supporting Renamo it would be able to deal with the rebels.

"Unfortunately, the contrary happened because after we ceased to support Renamo (after Nkomati), Renamo in fact became far more dependent on Frelimo for arms, ammunition and I think even food. And instead of experiencing a decline in the incidence (of rebel activity) there was in fact a buildup."

161 Renamo men killed, says Mozambique

2/1/67
The Star's Africa
News Service

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MAPUTO — The Mozambican army killed 161 Renamo rebels in clashes throughout the country in the first two weeks of June, the government-owned *Noticias* newspaper claimed here

yesterday.

Quoting sources in the armed forces general staff, the newspaper said 53 civilians had been murdered by the rebels during the same period.

The army had captured 23 rebels and 12 others had surrendered, the newspaper said

In the central province of Sofala, Mozambican army units, supported by the airforce had destroyed several rebel bases and more than 600 civilians had been freed from rebel control

The army had also destroyed rebel bases in the southern provinces of Gaza and Maputo

Army squashes aid to Renamo claim

SQUARELY contradicting the widely-held belief that Renamo rebels in Mozambique are being supplied from South Africa, the chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant General A J Liebenberg, has not only repeated the SADF's denial but has also suggested they are getting no help from anyone else in the Republic.

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SOWETAN Africa News Service

Jannie Geldenhuys) had issued "very strict and direct instructions and in the army and elsewhere in the SADF We adhere to that".

"I categorically want to deny any military support by any military organisation. Not only the army, any other military organisation, because I am involved in and am responsible for the protection of that border.

"Also if you want to move stores and equipment across there I would like to say it's impossible".



Many of the refugees are school children.

At least five million people in Africa — out of a world total of more than 12 million — are refugees, and the number is rising by the day

All the Southern African countries with the exception of Namibia and Mozambique — themselves among the biggest exporters of refugees — are host to almost two million of the continent's refugee population

An estimated 150 000 refugees are living in South Africa, having fled the protracted civil war in Mozambique between forces of the Frelimo government and those of the rebel Renamo movement

Many of them are in the Eastern Transvaal and, like refugees in other parts of Africa, must make the best of their lot in new and unfamiliar surroundings. Other Mozambican

5 MILLION REFUGEES AND RISING

fugitives are among the refugees living in Swaziland, whose 29 400 refugee population includes many exiles of South African origin

A number of factors give rise to the exodus of people from their countries

Those leaving South Africa have done so mainly because of the political situation in the country, which they found intolerable. But many other refugees, as in the case of Sudan and Mozambique, have been forced by armed conflict and the accompanying food shortages to abandon home

The refugee problem has its own ironies. Some 345 000 have sought shelter in Western Ethiopia, fleeing their homes in Sudan

They left behind a raging civil war and scarcity of food — and are making the best of what they can in Ethiopia which itself is in the grip of guerilla warfare and food shortages brought about by the fighting and

Yesterday was the 15th commemoration of Africa Refugees' Day which is observed worldwide. The Sowetan Africa News Service focuses on the continent's homeless and displaced.

Another irony has been the Sudanese making their way to Northern Uganda. They began arriving in large numbers — about 3 000 in one day in March — three months ago

They were received by Ugandans who had themselves just arrived back home from exile, having fled the dictatorships of Milton Obote and Idi Amin and Obote once more

In at least two countries the refugees are retracing their footsteps homeward

Last week Namibian exiles, many of them

victims of a 23-year war between South African forces and guerrillas commanded by Swapo began arriving home and in the first seven days of the repatriation exercise some 5 015 had returned

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees aims to have at least 41 000 Namibian exiles back home by the end of next month in what could be the biggest airlift in African history as most of the refugees are airlifted from various countries which had granted them asylum

In Uganda some 300 000 refugees, according to the UNHCR are already back home and the repatriation of all Ugandan exiles is almost complete

TWO of the world's poorest nations Ethiopia and Malawi, are between them host to almost one and a half million refugees

Malawi is sheltering 627 000 exiles and Ethiopia 685 000

On the other hand Mozambique, Somalia and Sudan have created a refugee problem translating into more than a million and a half people

Many of the exiles are women and children

But while most countries have extended warmth and courtesy to refugees sharing with them what they have, there has been resentment and even discrimination in others

A few weeks at a meeting of more than 50 countries taking part in the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in Nairobi Ugandan minister of justice also attorney-general, Professor G W Kanyeihamba, said refugees were not always welcome in some countries of asylum

He did not name the countries but said "For a refugee it is one of the most devastating discoveries to find himself or herself an outcast

"The land where he has sought refuge may not want him but he does not have the option of returning home. In practice he or she is stateless"

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FOCUS

Govt kills 161 rebels *ONE 21/6/87*
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MAPUTO — Government troops killed 161 rebel fighters in several separate offensives during the first half of June, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday. The MNR killed 53 civilians in raids on villages during the same period, AIM said, citing unidentified military sources

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Maputo harbour ... plan to restore Zimbabwe link.

Maputo rail project gets EC backing

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Several foreign countries approved projects worth \$67 million (R187 million) for the rehabilitation of the Limpopo Corridor linking the port of Maputo to Zimbabwe when they attended a special meeting.

The meeting was attended by financing bodies from Britain, Canada, the European Community, Sweden, West Germany, Austria and Botswana.

The European Community is financing a project for the rehabilitation of bridges.

EXTENSION

Britain is funding the extension of a rail welding plant in Machava in the outskirts of Maputo.

The Limpopo Corridor project has so far attracted \$104 million (R291 million) of the \$150 million (R420 million) needed for its core projects.

A total of 300 km of railway line has already been upgraded, most of it by National Zimbabwe Railways. The Mozambican authorities expect rehabilitation to be completed by 1991.

No complaints on aid - envoy

LISBON — Mozambique's new ambassador to Portugal says his government had "no complaints" about South Africa's compliance with the 1984 non-aggression pact that forbids aid to the right-wing MNR guerrillas.

"Our relations with South Africa are bettering significantly," said Ambassador Daniel Tome Magaia at his first news conference at the Mozambican embassy

"At this moment, as far as I know, we have no complaints against South Africa. When we have reason to, we will complain," he said when questioned on alleged continued support by Pretoria for the guerrillas.

However, Magaia, formerly ambassador to Swaziland and Lesotho, limited his comment to the South African Government, adding there were "individuals, elements" in South

Africa who continued to aid the rebels.

The 1984 Nkomati Accord bound Pretoria and Maputo to stop supporting insurgents fighting the other's government. Until recently Mozambique accused South Africa of violating the agreement.

Magaia also said diplomatic tensions between Maputo and Portugal, Mozambique's colonial ruler until 1975, over the murder last year in Lisbon of a senior

MNR official had been resolved.

"For us and for the Portuguese Government all this has been left behind," he said, adding that it was "time to turn a new page not only in relations between our two governments but between our peoples."

The trial of Three Portuguese men accused of murdering the MNR's chief political strategist, Mr Evo Fernandes, on

orders from Maputo 19 months ago is set to begin next month.

The Portuguese Government expelled a Mozambican diplomat charged with complicity in the assassination, after Maputo declined to lift his diplomatic immunity. Magaia, who last month assumed the ambassadorial post vacant for more than two years, reiterated Maputo's denial of any involvement in the killing.

Chissano says he is ready to 'accommodate' rebels

AK 645 26/6/88 218

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — Peace hopes for Southern Africa have been boosted by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, who says he is ready to change the political order to accommodate the Renamo rebels.

President Chissano, who last week attended the Angolan peace talks that led to a ceasefire between the MPLA party and the Unita rebels, said the same kind of solution could be implemented in Mozambique if the rebels abandoned violence

On Saturday, speaking on his arrival from Zaire, Mr Chissano said that just as the Angolan rebel movement Unita had agreed to collaborate with the Angolan government, so should Renamo in Mozambique

"We are prepared to follow this road," he said, adding that the rebels should, however, "renounce violence and recognise the existing order"

Modified

"This does not mean that the existing order cannot be modified but those who modify it must be the Mozambican people through their unity and not through pressures exerted with the support of interests alien to the Mozambican people"

Yesterday, in a speech to celebrate Mozambique's 14th anniversary of independence, Mr Chissano said the key to ending the war in Mozambique lay in the hands of the rebels.

"There is no reason for the war to continue in Mozambique," he said, and called on the MNR to follow the example of Unita.

He said that just as in Angola where it was not the ruling MPLA or Unita who emerged victorious but the Angolan people, so in Mozambique "we are sure victory will belong to the Mozambican people".

He described the continuation of the war as "useless and unnecessary".

He hoped that peace in Mozambique could be achieved through the "good sense" of all Mozambicans and called on the international community to support efforts to achieve peace

Ugly mystery of Renamo's war

BR643
26/6/87 218

By JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service in Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE is embroiled in a horrendous war in which more than 600 000 people, most of them children, have died in directly related circumstances. The war has heightened over the past nine years and large areas of the country are impassable in security terms

WARFARE

But the questions remain: Who is supporting Renamo, the rebels who once vowed to displace Frelimo as the popular government?

The official view from Maputo is that Renamo's goal is to make Mozambique ungovernable, to drive people from the lands so that they no longer can feed themselves, to create massive starvation and death.

Worse, the Mozambican authorities still appear to believe some force in South Africa is behind it.

Renamo's background until the time of the Nkomati Accord signed in 1984 was well documented.

The organisation was developed by Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation from a nucleus of Frelimo dissidents.

Later, Renamo members operated in liaison with the Selous Scouts in sabotage inside Mozambique.

With Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, control of Renamo passed to the South African Defence Force. Mozambican intelligence says the rebels were resettled near Phalaborwa in the Eastern Transvaal, in Zoabostad in Bophuthatswana and at a farm near Pretoria.

And Renamo proceeded to grow. When the Rhodesians handed over control, the rebel force was possibly

500 strong. Immediately, the new command began an expansion programme and present estimates of the total strength of the bandit groups range from 20 000 to 72 000.

Are they all instruments of Renamo? Opinions differ. Many people in Mozambique believe what is happening now is banditry run riot, with gangs led by individual warlords living by the gun and panga.

That seems to be the Soviet view. An adviser to their Foreign Ministry said recently in Washington his office thought Mozambique's economic collapse was largely responsible for the situation — that people, even Frelimo troops, were being forced to use weapons to rob others of food.

A senior Western diplomat in Maputo shares this opinion. He told me, "I believe that even if Frelimo and Renamo were to reach an accord, the trouble would not end."

However, a recent survey conducted by a Ford Foundation researcher among captured bandits challenges the theory of random violence. Dr William Minter concluded from his interviews that 90 percent of Mozambique's terrorists are pressganged by Renamo leaders, and coerced by threats of death into fighting for Renamo.

Robert Gersony of the US State Department reached a similar conclusion after talking to refugees at 26 settlements inside and outside Mozambique. Gersony reported that most bandit attacks seemed to be co-ordinated and most bandits followed a similar pattern of behaviour.

Gersony's findings support the contention of Mozambican officials that Renamo has no political aim or manifesto although its leader, Afonso Dhlakama, speaks vaguely

about a democratic programme in interviews with foreign journalists.

Who is helping fund Renamo? Mozambican intelligence cites, among others, US businessmen like Thomas Schaaf and Robert C Mackenzie — both former residents of Rhodesia.

Mackenzie, it says, heads the foremost foreign right-wing lobby supporting Renamo, a group called Freedom Inc. A Vietnam veteran and volunteer in the Rhodesian Special Forces, he helped run Renamo shortly after its creation and helped relocate it in South Africa.

Schaaf, the Mozambicans say, has also had long links with Renamo and was asked to leave Zimbabwe because of "pro-Renamo activities" along the border.

Again and again we come back to the South African connection. Is it still in place?

The army insists it is not involved, and the government repeatedly has denied supporting Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984. But in August, 1985, when Frelimo overran the Renamo base in the Gorongosa mountains, evidence described as "conclusive" was found to back claims of South African involvement, post-Nkomati.

The United States and Portugal say aloud they believe Renamo continues to be supported from South Africa, somehow. Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano thinks the same.

He asked a foreign emissary in a confidential briefing last month, "Why are the South Africans still doing it? We are in a process of negotiating with them, we want South Africans to invest here. But they are helping to destroy our country."

Claims, but nothing on offer in the way of evidence.

Sunday 27/6/89

Peace hopes get a boost

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MAPUTO — Peace hopes for Southern Africa received a boost at the weekend when President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said he was ready to change the existing political order to accommodate the Renamo rebels.

Chissano, who last week attended the Angolan peace talks that led to a ceasefire between the MPLA Party and the Unita rebel group, said the same kind of solution could be implemented in Mozambique if the rebels abandoned violence.

On Saturday, speaking on his arrival from Zaire, Chissano said that just as the Angolan rebel movement Unita had agreed to collaborate with the Angolan government so should Renamo in Mozambique do the same



JOAQUIM CHISSANO

"We are prepared to follow this road," he said, adding that the rebels should however, "renounce violence and recognise the existing order".

"This does not mean that the existing order cannot be modified but those who modify it must be the Mozambican people through their unity and not through pressures exerted with the support of interests alien to the Mozambican people"

On Sunday in a speech to celebrate Mozambique 14th anniversary of independence Chissano said the key to ending the war in Mozambique laid in the hands of the rebels

"There is no reason for the war to continue in Mozambique," he said and called on the MNR to follow the example of the Unita rebel group in Angola

Four officials face charges

Argus Africa

News Service

MAPUTO. — Four officials of the Mozambican government agency responsible for distribution of foreign relief and disaster aid funds have been detained in connection with theft and misuse of emergency funds.

The official Mozambican news agency, Aim, citing an official source, said the unnamed four had been detained following two commissions of inquiry.

The minister in charge of the agency, Mr Jacinto Veloso, has said that the results of the commissions would eventually be made public and anyone found guilty of stealing emergency supplies would be brought to justice.

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CAPC
Times
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Mozambique to get SA taxis

218
222

JOHANNESBURG —
The South African Black
Taxi Association is to
send a consignment of
200 mini-buses to
Mozambique to revive
the paralysed transport
system of that country,
SABC radio news re-
ports

Sabta president Mr
James Ngcoya says nego-
tiations are afoot to sup-
ply the Mozambicans
with the type of mini-
buses that would suit the
geographical conditions
of the country — Sapa



President Chissano

Frelimo, Renamo may accept ceasefire plan

Cape Times 29/6/89 (218)

From KEN POTTINGER

LISBON — Mozambican Renamo rebels and the ruling Frelimo government appear set to accept a church-sponsored ceasefire and an end to a bloody 12-year civil war in the former Portuguese colony, only a week after a similar ceasefire was negotiated with Unita rebels in Marxist-ruled Angola

According to reports here yesterday, the pro-West Renamo movement has accepted a 12-point peace plan put forward by the Mozambican Christian Council at a meeting between rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama and church officials in Nairobi last weekend

The ecumenical church group mediating between the two warring factions had previously obtained Mapu-

to's agreement to the deal

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has publicly endorsed an end to hostilities and a "dialogue" with Renamo and has sought UN Security Council support for his efforts

Well-informed Portuguese diplomatic sources here said that the deal was virtually a resuscitation of the ill-fated Nkomati Accord signed between Mozambique and South Africa in October, 1984

Nkomati was designed to end Pretoria's backing for the Renamo rebels and bring peace to the country

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuter reports that Renamo yesterday said that they killed 34 government soldiers, wiped out a military convoy and blew up three tanks in raids last Monday

Rivals in ⁽²¹⁸⁾ ^{star} Mozambican war sit down to negotiate

3/8/89 By Ken Vernon,

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Delegations from the Mozambican government and the Renamo rebel movement have arrived here to begin negotiations, brokered by the Kenyan government, aimed at ending the civil war that has ravaged Mozambique for more than 10 years.

This is the first time that representatives of the Mozambican government and rebels have had face-to-face discussions and the meeting represents the most promising step yet taken to end the fighting.

Renamo's delegation is headed by the leader of the rebel movement, Mr Afonso Dhlakama. The Frelimo government has sent a relatively low-level delegation. The talks are seen by knowledgeable analysts as having enormous potential significance in that they represent the first concrete steps that have yet been taken to end the conflict.

The Frelimo delegation is accompanied by senior church leaders, from Mozambique, where the churches have played an important role in promoting the concept of negotiation to end the war and in bringing the parties together.

The Nairobi meeting is being closely watched not only by the South African Government but by the major Western powers and the Soviet Union, which have increasingly been cooperating in efforts to find negotiated solutions to conflicts in the region.

bandits Hell'

South Africa did not Renamo attacks continued and in August 1985, diaries were discovered at an overrun Renamo headquarters on Gorongosa Mountain, in central Mozambique, that contained clear evidence of continuing South African support

Top South African officials, including the commander-in-chief of the Army and the Deputy Foreign Minister, had actually visited the Renamo camp only weeks before it was overrun.

Evidence that South Africa, or at least, elements of the South African military, still supports Renamo continues to surface, though none of it is as clear-cut as the Gorongosa diaries

Credentials

No government can be publicly associated with Renamo. Even the South African-backed rebels in Angola refuse to let Renamo representatives visit their camps, saying "They have no nationalist credentials"

Today, governments from almost every point on the political spectrum all but trip over one another in their rush to assist the government of Mozambique

In the last five years, Mozambique has turned to Western financial institutions for help, joining the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, encouraging investments by foreign multinational corporations, and making a serious effort to revive a domestic private sector, all somehow without alienating its socialist allies.

So Renamo has lost the propaganda war. And yet the war goes on. In 1986, a major Renamo offensive in Zambezia, driving from Malawi down to the coast, nearly succeeded in cutting Mozambique in two

Imminent

Samora Machel's death in October 1986 in an airplane crash inside South Africa stunned Frelimo, and the international press reported in December that the fall of Quelimane was imminent

That offensive fell short, finally, and a joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean counter-offensive in 1987 drove Renamo from the main towns

But hundreds of thousands of refugees continued to pour out of Mozambique in 1988, and Renamo still moves freely in the countryside, attacking and pillaging at an undiminished pace.

Externally, Renamo seems to be in shambles. The movement's main international spokesperson, a Portuguese lawyer of Goanese descent named Evo Fernandes, was murdered by unknown gunmen in April 1988, near Lisbon

When I went to Lisbon to talk to Renamo, I was told that its new spokesperson was a law student whose office was the law-school cafeteria at lunchtime. I never managed to catch him there

Instead I found the spokesperson for a breakaway group, Unamo. Renamo's office in London turned out to be a mailing address where one recognised the name of the Renamo literature that supposedly originated there

Renamo's office in Washington, DC, turned out to be space borrowed from the rightwing foundation called Free the Eagle. Its representatives there denounced their brethren in Lisbon.

The war in Mozambique is at a stalemate. Frelimo launches seasonal offensives against Renamo, but, as a

Western military attache in Maputo put it, "Renamo just moves away, like mercury when you try to catch it on the end of your pencil"

The Mozambican armed forces are small (fewer than 30,000 men) and unimposing

Most of the Mozambican army is undertrained, under-equipped, underpaid, and underfed. The collapse of the national transport system, together with the general lack of administrative skills, disrupts military logistics just as thoroughly as it does civilian life

Troops in the field often do not receive pay, uniforms, ammunition or rations

Morale suffers, and when soldiers are forced to find food any way they can, the army's reputation suffers

Existence

Because Renamo's main targets are civilians and infrastructure, its military prowess is difficult to assess. Its record of destruction is, of course, prodigious

Renamo has little, if any, heavy artillery and virtually no mechanised transport. Its communications system, however, is superior to Frelimo's

Captured radiomen describe a comprehensive system linking all areas of the country with a shifting headquarters in central Mozambique

The headquarters is linked, in turn, with a base in South Africa by an advanced British Rascal system, which shifts frequency 16 times a minute to avoid monitoring

Renamo has been consistently able to mass large numbers of small units for attacks and disperse them rapidly for strategic retreats. Some Renamo commanders, according to reports, now communicate on solar-powered radios through laptop computers

Renamo's leaders claim to control more than 80 percent of Mozambique. The claim is absurd, if only because Mozambique is far too large and undeveloped for any small group to "control" much of it

Allegiance

That includes the government of course, which itself "controls" little outside the towns and cities.

What fraction of the armed men roaming the countryside owe allegiance to any organisation? And what fraction of those who call themselves Renamo actually take commands from Afonso Dhlakama?

A wild guess on both questions might be half. In many areas, Renamo does not practise anything resembling standard guerrilla warfare; it does not take and hold territory and try to provide some form of alternative administration

Instead, it engages in hit-and-run attacks, usually on non-military targets, pursuing a strategy of maximum destruction and mass terror

In other areas, however, and particularly in central Mozambique, Renamo has held territory, sometimes for years at a stretch, and possibly millions of Mozambicans today live under some form of Renamo administration

Estimates of the number of full-time Renamo soldiers range from 8,000 to 25,000. A handful have been fighting for 20 years or more,

The destruction caused by the war in Mozambique is difficult to measure. The reasons behind it are also not easy to determine. **BILL FINEGAN** continues with the second in a three-part series on his visit to the country that has probably suffered the most in Africa:

William Finnegan, an American journalist working for the New Yorker, taught at a Cape Fiats school in 1985. He later wrote a book, *Crossing The Line*, about his experiences at the school and how South Africa affected his life. Reprinted by permission (c) William Finnegan. Originally printed in the New Yorker

since the early days of the war for independence

These include veterans of the Portuguese colonial army as well as Frelimo deserters. Many fighters were recruited in South Africa, most of them Mozambicans who were arrested and given the unhappy choice of prison or military training

Initiation

Renamo does a great deal of press-ganging itself, taking men and boys from among its military captives for training. Former Renamo soldiers report being forced to kill civilians as part of their "initiation"

Once they have committed murder, they become convinced that they can never be readmitted to civil society, which naturally binds them to their new peer group. Renamo. The fear that Frelimo will kill them if they are captured is apparently widespread among Renamo fighters

A Mozambican researcher who is himself close to the Frelimo Central Committee told me that he believed the majority of Renamo soldiers were volunteers

And it does defy common sense that an army of captives would fight as fiercely as Renamo is often reported to do. Mozambique has a large and growing population of the absolutely marginalised, people with no skills, education, jobs, homes or future

They are a fertile field for Renamo



A Mozambican soldier monitors youth marching to the funeral of Samora Machel

recruitment, constantly watered by the government's inability to help them. Since the war is the main cause of the collapse of the economy, the war ends up reproducing itself.

An economy of pillage has developed alongside the economy of production, and the opportunities in the former are, for some people, simply greater than the latter

But perhaps the most common reason for joining Renamo, and certainly the most common for joining the many independent groups of real bandits, is hunger. With a gun in hand, one's chances of eating in rural Mozambique are clearly better than they are without it

But the nature of the war is so different from region to region that it may be misleading to write about "Renamo"

Massacres all seem to happen in the south of the country. People in the centre and the north consistently denied that Renamo commits massacres there. Many who had lived with Renamo claimed never to have seen any violence against civilians

Renamo is first and foremost a military organisation. Its political structure, where it exists at all, is minimal. In a few areas, Renamo has gained local support by killing unpopular administrators or managers, but once it gains control of an area it apparently delivers few, if any, services

The movement is authoritarian to an extreme degree. Its founders and leaders all have military and police backgrounds, and the political understanding of both fighters and collaborators, the great majority of whom are illiterate, apparently hovers near zero

"Freedom of religion" is a Renamo slogan, and the rebels' treatment of priests and missionaries has usually been respectful. In many destroyed towns, the only building left unscathed has been the church.

Missionaries

In some cases, Catholic priests have remained under Renamo, conducting business as usual, and severing some start missionaries, apparently working in Renamo territory today

But the Catholic Church and some of the evangelical Protestant sect have often been, at least until recently, unhappy with Frelimo, which after independence closed religious schools and hospitals and even confiscated church property

And Renamo's warm relations with certain priests and missionaries may be, like the alliances with regulos and curandeiros, more convenient than immutable. Renamo, through its European and American spokesmen, claims to run schools and clinics in the areas it controls

I visited an area in northern Sofala where the rebels claimed to be operating dozens of schools, but when I asked people there who had lived with Renamo about the schools, they stared at me in disbelief

I did find one place, further north, where Renamo soldiers had urged the teachers among their captives to start classes again. They had no materials, no classrooms — they were living deep in the bush — but the teachers I interviewed said the Renamo soldiers used to come and sit at respectful distance from the classes they convened under the trees

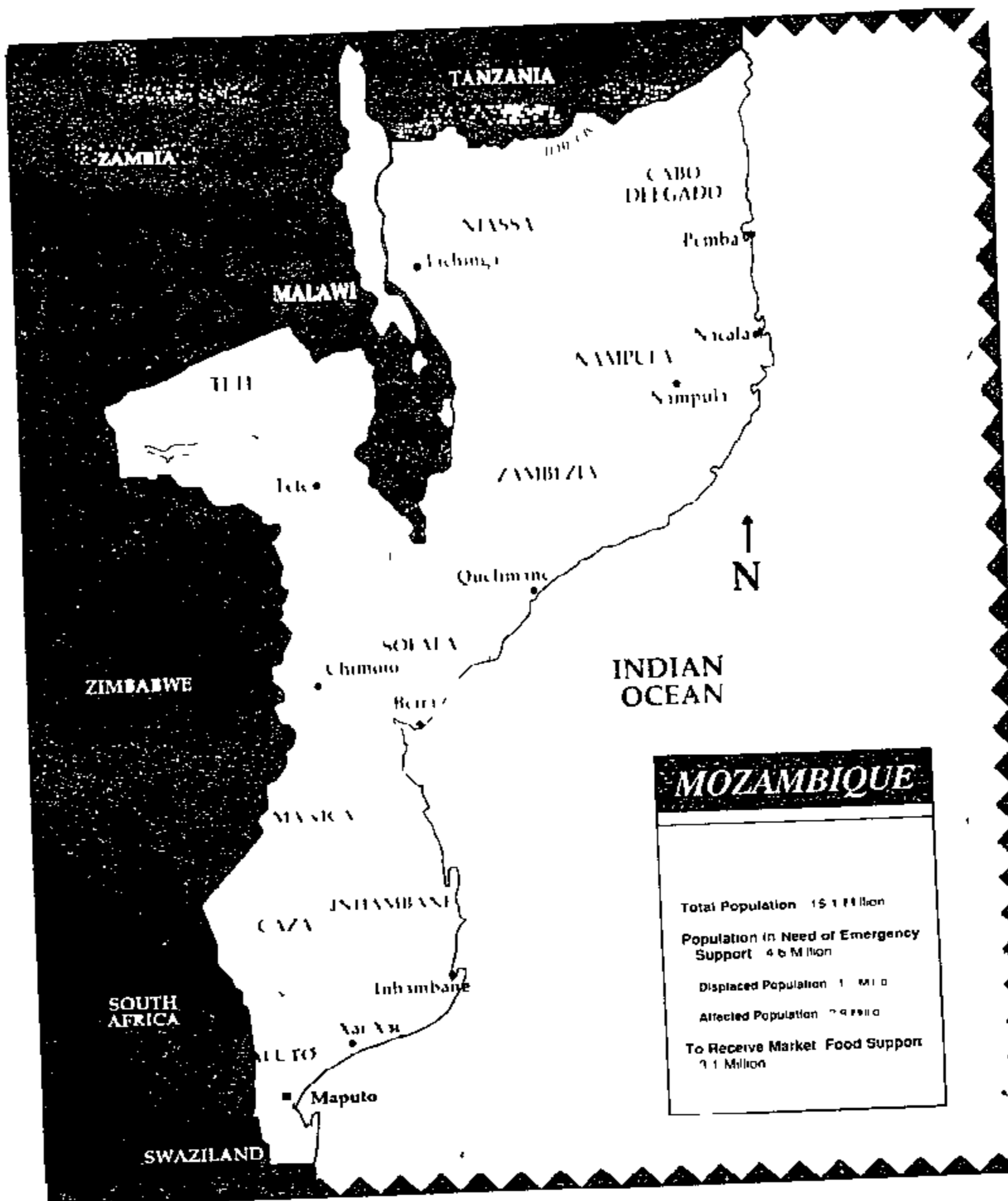
The soldiers were illiterate, in awe of education, and did not speak Portuguese, so they apparently never grasped that the teachers resumed their work using the hated Frelimo curriculum.

Anti-urban

The violent hostility of Renamo towards such symbols of modernity as schools, hospitals, and machinery feeds the idea that the movement is traditionalist, or simply anti-urban

What is so hateful about schools and clinics for Renamo's point of view is that they are identified with Frelimo. They are, in fact, among the main sources of the government's popularity. That is why they must be destroyed

The destruction of machinery is less symbolic, but the intent is the same: to make the Frelimo-run society less desirable. It's a maximalist strategy, and a pure equation: whatever weakens Frelimo strengthens Renamo. (To be continued next week)



States Department of State issued a major report, based on interviews with nearly 200 Mozambican refugees.

It included, in its catalogue of Renamo's violence against civilians, "shooting executions, knife/axe/bayonet killings, burning alive, beating to death, forced asphyxiation, forced starvation, forced drownings and random shooting at civilians in villages during attacks"

The State Department's report, which estimated that 100 000 civilians may have been murdered by Renamo, had a powerful impact on the debates in America over the country's policy toward Mozambique

Several months after the release of the State Department's report, I met, in Maputo, an American psychologist who was working with war-damaged children

He told me some of the worst Renamo stories I'd heard. He said that a six-year-old boy had been forced to light the match with which Renamo burned down his family's hut, and had then been forced to watch while his family ran outside and were hacked to death and burned

He said that a 10-year-old boy had seen his best friend decapitated by Renamo and he had then been forced to carry his friend's head on top of his own head to the Renamo camp

Insidious

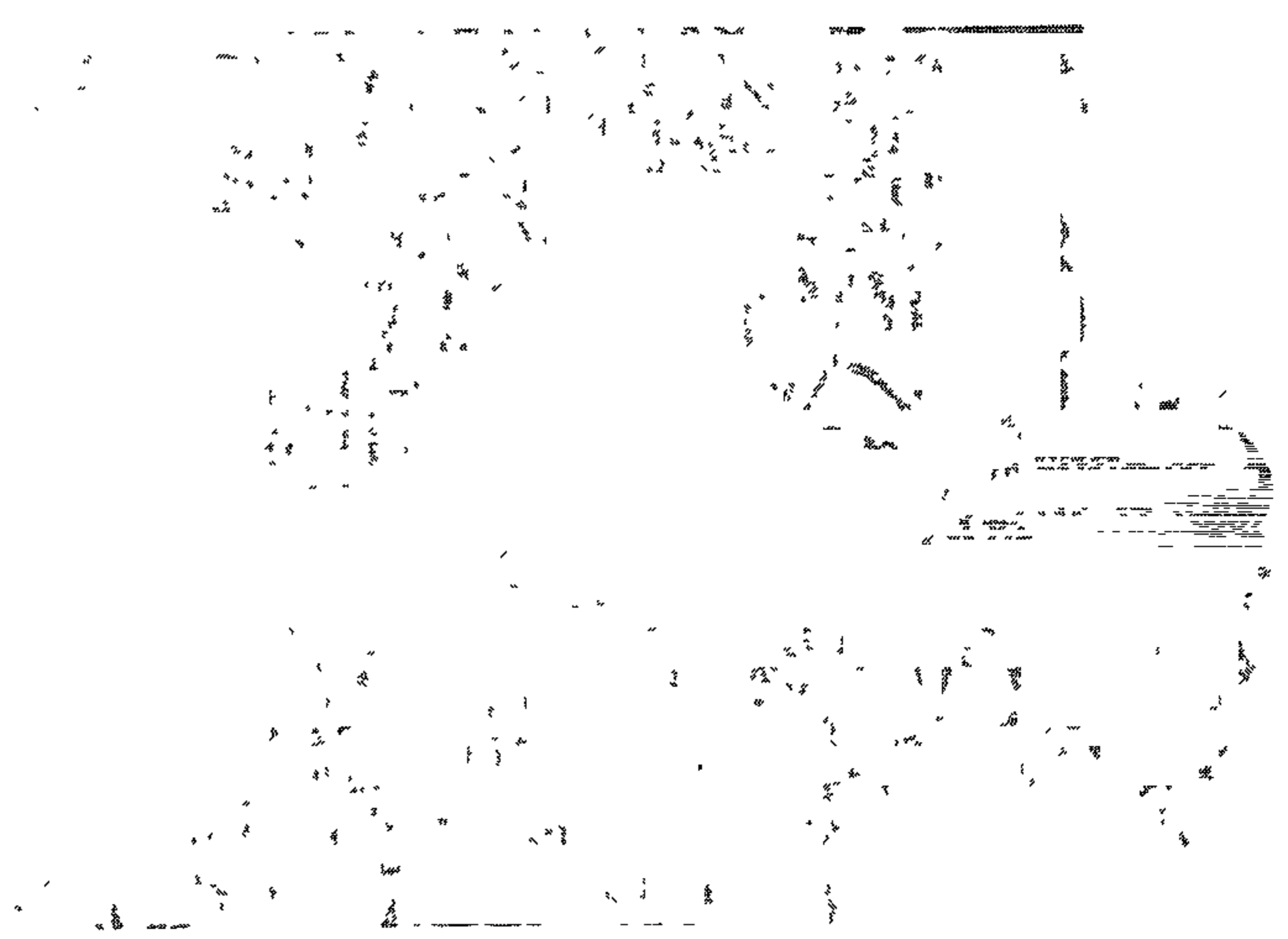
The psychologist had worked with child soldiers from the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, and he said he thought that Renamo's behaviour towards the children it abducted was "more insidious than what the Khmer did, from a psychological point of view".

Renamo was originally meant to be a Fifth Column, its task to spy on Zanu guerrillas in Mozambique

Later, the assignment was expanded to include the destruction of infrastructure, to increase the cost to Frelimo of supporting Zanu

Mercedes-Benz

Many Renamo fighters, including the group's first leader, Andre Matsangassa, and his deputy, Afonso Dhlakama, had escaped from "re-education" camps, rural prisons established by Frelimo after indepen-



A young victim of the Mozambican war

Matsangassa was a former Frelimo soldier who had been convicted of stealing a Mercedes-Benz, Dhlakama, who fought with the Portuguese colonial army and later joined Frelimo, had also been cashiered for theft

After Matsangassa was killed in battle in 1979, Dhlakama replaced him. By 1980, Renamo, primarily through raids on re-education camps, had succeeded in raising a force of between a 1 000 and 2 000 men

Operations, however, were still confined to the centre of the country, near the then Rhodesian border. And then the Rhodesian war ended. In March 1980, with independence coming to Zimbabwe, Renamo looked like a spent force

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FROM

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has a long association with Pretoria) By mid-1981, nine of Mozambique's 10 provinces were under attack. The ferocity and the scale of the onslaught clearly caught Frelimo unprepared

South Africa had several objectives in unleashing its monster on Mozambique. One was to stop Frelimo's support for the African National Congress, which was using Mozambican territory to infiltrate guerrillas into the country

A second, broader objective was to increase the economic dependence on South Africa of all the neighbouring countries

In 1980, coinciding with the declaration of Zimbabwe's independence, nine of South Africa's neighbours had formed the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), whose main purpose was to reduce the region's dependence on South Africa

Attacked

That meant developing the regional transportation system, which in turn, meant using the short, convenient routes to the sea through Mozambique

Renamo therefore concentrated on disrupting those transport routes, and by 1984 three of the four rail lines running from SADCC countries through Mozambique to the coast had been cut and the fourth was being attacked regularly

Landlocked countries like Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, and Malawi were left with no alternative but to

import and export goods through South Africa

A third objective in South Africa's campaign against Mozambique (and its neighbours) was, finally, symbolic because the fundamental justification for apartheid is that majority rule in Africa is a disaster, it was essential to ensure that it always turned out that way

Shopping lists

While Renamo remained the blunt main instrument of South African policy towards Mozambique, Pretoria was not Renamo's only source of external support

Portuguese ex-colonials living in South Africa, Portugal, Malawi and Brazil, including wealthy businessmen who lost property when independence came to Mozambique, contributed heavily.

Renamo delegates started turning up at meetings of the World Anti-Communist League with shopping lists of weapons

Ambitious plans

By 1983, Mozambique was in desperate shape. The national economy had essentially collapsed, all ambitious socialist-development plans were off, and Frelimo was suing for peace

In March 1984, a "non-aggression pact" known as the Nkomati Accord was signed. South Africa agreed to end its support for Renamo, Mozambique agreed to evict the ANC. By all accounts, Mozambique kept its end of the bargain

CM 7/11 1 4/87

Maputo without electricity after Renamo sabotage

MAPUTO.— The Mozambican capital yesterday suffered widespread power cuts after right-wing rebels sabotaged a transmission line for the second time in a week, Mozambique radio reported.

The radio said the sabotage by Renamo rebels took place on Tuesday on the line carrying power from South Africa to Maputo.

The capital's oil- and coal-fired power station, which is used as a back-up source, was unable to cope with demand, resulting in electricity cuts in many parts of the city yesterday.

Last week Renamo rebels caused power cuts by sabotaging the line while a congress of the ruling Frelimo party was being held in the capital.

The government is trying to negotiate a peace with the rebels who have fought for a share of power almost since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique move 'will stimulate trade'

AKG 4/8/89 2/8

The Argus Correspondent reports from Johannesburg

THE Mozambican ruling party's bold move to abandon Marxism and hard-core socialism in favour of a mixed economy will inject new life into that country's economy and stimulate its tourism industry, South African businessmen and industrialists believe.

AFRICA

After a week-long congress, more than 600 delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise will play an important role.

The move, said South African businessmen, industrialists and observers, is likely to turn Mozambique's ailing economy around, restore trading relations with South Africa and boost the Southern African tourism industry.

Assocom foreign trade secretary Mrs Bess Robertson welcomed the Mozambican government's move, and said it was good for business and would encourage investment in that country by South African businessmen.

The deputy director of the South African Tourism Board, Mr Campbell Smith, said the policy shift would benefit not only Mozambique, but the entire Southern African region "because tourism prospects in the region are very interdependent".

Said Mr Smith "The infrastructure in South Africa is coming under heavy pressure during high season, and there is a need for its extension both in South Africa and Southern Africa. Mozambique has a basic infrastructure which could be developed further. It will be a welcome addition to the Southern African tourism industry."

Tourism would be one of the first industries to take off in Mozambique, given the right political climate which would guarantee tourists' safety. South Africans, who used to frequent Mozambique which "was a very popular destination," would now find it possible to flock to that country again.

Professor Ben van Rensburg of the

University of South Africa's Economics Department, who recently finished an Assocom-commissioned study of the implications for South Africa of an independent Swaziland, said he believed Mozambique and American businessmen and business advisors were beginning to influence policy-makers in Mozambique.

"Mozambique has by now realised that the kind of policies they followed in the past led to economic disaster," he said.

The rest of the world would watch very closely the reaction of the South African business community towards Maputo's policy shift before proceeding to invest there, Professor van Rensburg said.

The chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr J Jacobs, welcomed the shift from socialism to a mixed economy, and said he would like to see trade relations between South Africa and Mozambique improved.

The move would attract local tourists to Mozambique and encourage

Local businessmen to invest there, Mr Jacobs said.

Free Market Foundation administrative director Mr Eustace Dave said it would now "make a lot of sense" to open up trade between the two countries.

"If there is a vibrant economy (in Mozambique), I would expect South African businessmen to be very interested in investing there. The tourism industry might also boom if people should feel safe enough while there."

"I regard it (the policy shift) as a very positive development and I hope they follow through with it," Mr Davie said.

Welcoming the announcement, Federated Chamber of Industries executive director Mr Ron Haywood said the move tied in well with Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha's desire for a Southern African kind of "Market Plan".

"Anything which focusses more on economics rather than on politics must have a positive spin-off," he said.

A turn in the tide

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Fine
4/8/89

Frelimo has formally turned its back on doctrinaire Marxism-Leninism — in favour of a mixed economy, a catch-all phrase meaning, in this case, encouragement of capitalism with a socialist net for the masses

Mozambique is not the only African country to dally with millenarian socialism — only to find its economy bankrupted, its national wealth frittered away and its people debilitated to the point of despair. A terrible civil war rages still and probably made this renunciation of a waning ideology inevitable.

But the announcement needs to be welcomed wholeheartedly — not least because it is symptomatic of the new mood of pragmatism which appears to be sweeping through southern Africa. This mood is in sympathy with the worldwide retreat from socialism led by Mikhail Gorbachev and which has suffered a serious, but possibly temporary, setback in China.

By embracing only limited principles of free enterprise, the severe problems of Mozambique cannot be wished away. But at least the policy announcement places the emphasis where it belongs — on the failure of collectivism — rather than on essentially external factors like Renamo.

What must not be lost sight of, in addition to Frelimo's

failed economic policies, are its grand attempts at social engineering — its coercion of its people through resettlement and re-education and its sheer political unrepresentativeness. Its restated commitment to becoming a party for all Mozambicans is encouraging.

This will mean undoing some of the damage of the past 13 years of independence — and that in turn will require glasnost on an unprecedented scale, which in turn will bring the well-documented dangers of reaction. Nor, if success is perceived as becoming a realistic prospect, can Renamo's ambitions be forgotten, any more than those of Unita.

Renamo's exceptionally disruptive activities must be brought to a halt. Aid, from whatever quarter, must cease to flow to it — if the new free-market venture is to have any hope of success. Meanwhile, Frelimo must spell out its intentions on the degree, if any, of State participation in enterprises, monetary and taxation policy, and so on.

Again, foreign investors — including those in SA — will remain elusive unless there is a clear commitment to freehold tenure and secure leasing arrangements.

Only once these problems have been addressed will there be a reasonable prospect of Mozambique moving along the path to genuine recovery. ■

CPM 11/15-1/18/89

Churchmen to meet Renamo

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NAIROBI — Mozambican church leaders will present a government peace plan to right-wing rebels today when talks to end 14 years of civil war open here, Kenyan officials said yesterday. The 12-point plan calls for an end to "all acts of terrorism and banditry", but does not specifically demand an immediate ceasefire.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe is due to arrive today, to meet Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. They are to mediate in the talks — Sapa-Reuter

Presidents mediate to end Mozambican war

NAIROBI — Talks about talks to end Mozambique's 14-year-old civil war started yesterday with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi saying he wanted "to move quickly to save lives"

"Today was a question of procedural things, we are trying to get things started," Pres Moi told Reuters at Nairobi airport after seeing off Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who came for a one-day meeting

Mozambique has asked the two presidents to mediate an end to the war which has killed tens of thousands of civilians and left even more hungry and homeless

Mozambican clergymen and Renamo rebels begin talks on Tuesday based on a 12-point plan presented by the Maputo government, a joint statement issued by presidents Moi and Mugabe said. — Sapa-Reuter.

(218) Jan 2/8/89

Airline in bid to fly to US

Assistance needed from Mozambique

By Dan Side

The Mozambique government needs to become involved if a bid by tiny Metavia Airlines to operate flights directly from Jan Smuts Airport to destinations in the United States is to succeed, say aviation sources

Metavia director Mrs Deirdre Ward says she needs only a licence from the South African Directorate of Civil Aviation for the new international carrier to get off the ground

She said backers were ready to sign contracts the moment the DCA gave approval, and financing was guaranteed for the purchase of at least two jetliners in the class and capacity of Douglas DC8s or Boeing 707s

However, South African airlines have been prohibited from serving US destinations by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. The knife cuts both ways, with American interests prohibited from operating air services to and from South Africa. But aviation sources within South

Africa calculate there is a way around the ban

If an airline is registered in Mozambique and its flights originate in Maputo, it would be permissible to have US-bound passengers board at Jan Smuts

"But a mere licence wouldn't be enough to secure the route," said one observer, "a bilateral agreement between the governments concerned would also have to be negotiated. The question is, would the US government agree?"

Created rapport

"We feel there is justification for our application," said Mrs Ward, whose Lowveld-based airline has created a rapport with the Mozambique government over the years with a much-needed service from Nelspruit to Maputo

Said SAA public relations officer Mr Francois Louw "We believe that we and all other carriers travelling via Europe are rendering a satisfactory service. There is no need for another airline at this time"

Gulf widens in Mozambique

HOPES for an early end to the Mozambican civil war have been dashed by the Mozambican Renamo rebel movement which has rejected a Mozambican government plan that it integrate with Frelimo to end the 12 year old civil war.

PEACE

Instead the guerrilla group has demanded that free elections be held in the country and the withdrawal of foreign troops before serious negotiations can begin.

In an exclusive interview with the Argus Africa News Service on the eve of the first round of "talks about negotiations" here, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has revealed that there remains a wide gulf between the warring sides.

Talks between a high-powered Renamo delegation led by Dhlakama and a Mozambican delegation consisting of church leaders, possibly with Frelimo officials "in proximity", were expected to begin in Nairobi this week under the auspices of Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi.

In the wide-ranging interview with Dhlakama it became apparent that the two sides have completely differing conceptions about the nature of any post-war Mozambican government.

The Renamo leaders rejected out of hand any integration between Renamo and Frelimo and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Mozambique as a precondition for the formation of a multiparty democracy in which Renamo and Frelimo would compete for power rather than share power.

"I can't see any negotiations between Renamo and Frelimo as long as a Zimbabwean Army is in Mozambique operating against Renamo independently of any orders from President Chissano — that is impossible" said Mr Dhlakama.

EXCLUSIVE

The civil war in Mozambique is estimated to have claimed nearly one million lives since it began in 1977.

On the eve of seemingly serious peace talks between the two sides under the mediation of Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi, **KEN VERNON** of the Argus Africa News Service spoke exclusively to the reclusive leader of Renamo, Afonso Dhlakama in Nairobi.

The interview reveals that there is still a wide gap to be traversed between the conceptions of the warring sides before any peace settlement becomes a possibility.

He stressed that he was in Nairobi at the invitation of Kenya's President Moi "to hear the (Frelimo) peace proposals from him and from a group of four Mozambican Bishops, and at the same time to explain Renamo's point of view as far as peace negotiations are concerned".

Frelimo have said they have a 12 point peace plan to end the war which is believed to demand that Renamo lay down its arms and renounce violence in exchange for integration into the country's political and social life.

The plan is also believed to guarantee the right of all Mozambicans, including the rebels, to participate "as individuals" in a political system which would be liberalised extensively following any agreement.

However Frelimo has said it is willing to be flexible going into the negotiations.

In the interview Mr Dhlakama said after hearing Frelimo's proposals he would give a reply — the opening salvo in what promises to be a long and involved process before any real negotiations between Frelimo and Renamo begin in earnest.

"I think there is a lot of confusion in Mozambique at the moment which makes it difficult to interpret how the peace negotiations can start because the Zimbabweans operate independently. They do not take orders from Chissano. Who then is Renamo to negotiate with, Chissano or Mugabe?"

"So for talks to begin we must first agree with Frelimo

on the withdrawal of foreign troops — as long as there is an army attacking Renamo which does not receive orders from Frelimo I can't see negotiations beginning".

Dhlakama said that while President Chissano seemingly wanted the war to end, he did not want to compromise in order to achieve peace.

"But he is under pressure because Mozambique is totally destroyed and his army is rotten and does not want to fight."

"So he talks about amnesty, about integration, about Renamo laying down arms or about eliminating Renamo and so on, and this leads us to believe that Chissano is not interested in real negotiations."

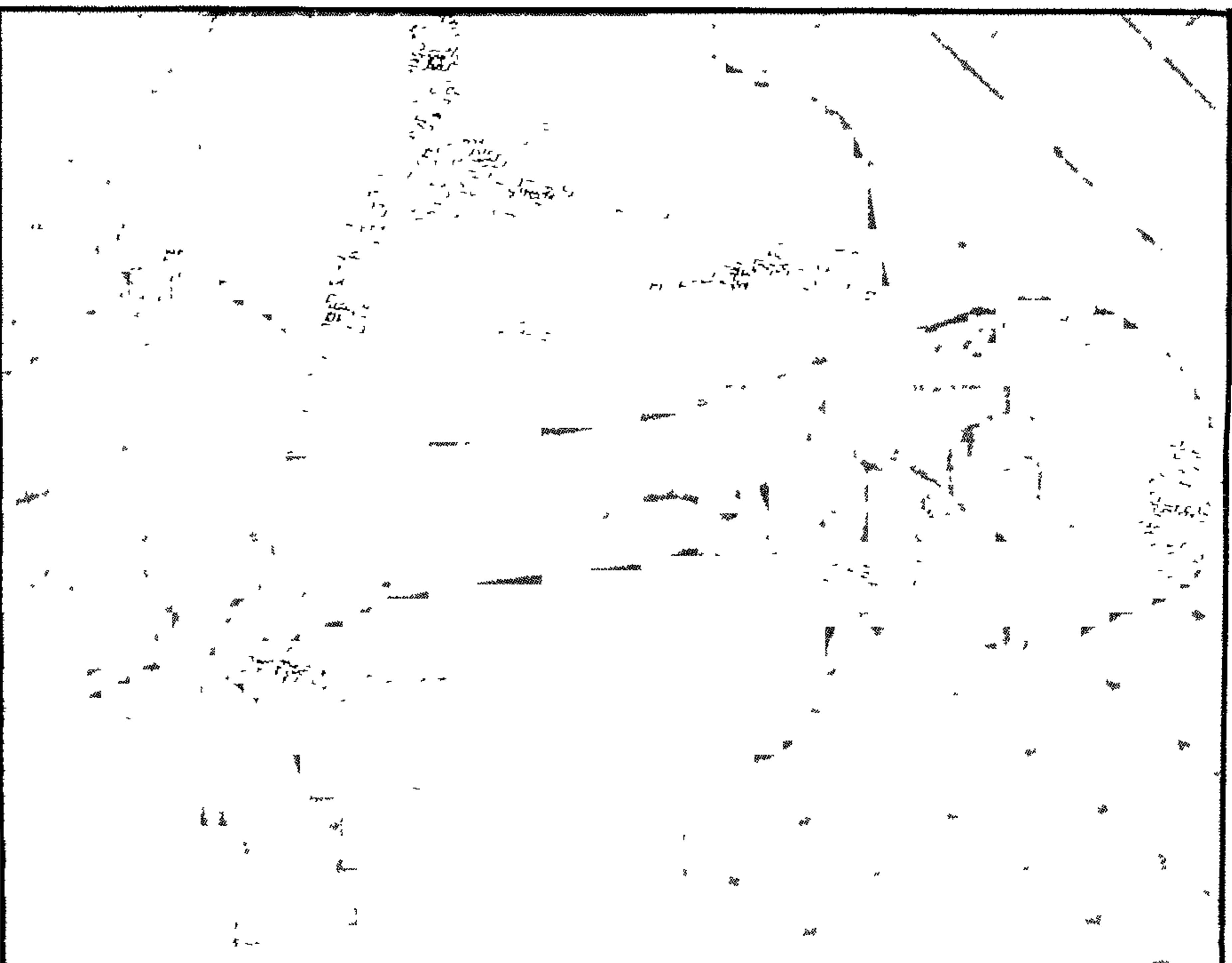
"Chissano just wants Renamo to disappear, but we are not about to disappear and I think he will change his position (during the talks) and opt for real peace."

Turning to the criticism that Renamo lacked any coherent party structure and had no policies to present in opposition to Frelimo, Dhlakama said Renamo had always been a party "from the first hour it started its fight against the Marxist regime (of Frelimo)".

"That is why we cannot accept integration, it will not work because the cat cannot sleep with the mouse."

"It does not make sense to talk about integration, only about reconciliation."

He said that if an agreement was eventually reached with Frelimo, Renamo for-



Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, in Nairobi for talks with Frelimo and church leaders in an attempt to end the Mozambique war.

saw that a government of national reconciliation would be formed between the two parties for a period of time during which general elections would be organised — contested by separate parties.

"During this time Renamo will be a party, and Frelimo will be a party."

"This eventual creation of a multiparty state is a negotiable condition of any agreement."

"Frelimo has governed Mozambique for 14 years as a one party state, and it doesn't work. It may work elsewhere in Africa, but not in Mozambique, and even Frelimo is

beginning to recognise this. We applaud the changes that Frelimo has made, mostly toward policies we have been advocating, but it is not enough."

Mr Dhlakama said he felt that Frelimo would never completely abandon Marxism, and that the changes it

had made were merely cosmetic and designed to answer criticism by western donors and elicit more aid.

Other major differences Dhlakama outlined between Renamo and Frelimo included the scrapping of Frelimo "revolutionary courts" where the Frelimo party tried individuals — demanding its replacement with an independent judiciary.

He said the muzzling of free expression and freedom of the Press under Frelimo would also be abolished by Renamo, and freedom of speech guaranteed.

The economy was another area where he said Renamo and Frelimo differed fundamentally.

"The Marxist system has failed to produce food in all of Africa, in Zambia, Tanzania as well as in Mozambique under Frelimo."

"Yet in the Renamo controlled areas of Mozambique there is no hunger — there is a lack of clothes and medicine — but not of food. Why? because we do not have Marxism."

Despite the major obstacles to be hurdled before any peace agreement seems achievable between Renamo and Frelimo, Dhlakama said he remained optimistic.

"There is a need for peace because the Mozambique people have not rested from war since 1964 when they began to fight the Portuguese."

"I feel it is up to Renamo and Frelimo as brothers to sit down and solve their differences, but I am concerned about the problem of the intervention of foreign troops who have their own objectives in Mozambique."

"What is at stake is not Renamo accepting what Frelimo wants or Chissano accepting what I want. What is needed in an agreement in which Frelimo accepts that there is place in Mozambique for two parties."

"Power must be given to the people so that they can choose, can vote for who they want."

Mozambique: peace bid in gear

By Ken Vernon, The Star's
Africa News Service **218**

NAIROBI — Talks between the Mozambican Renamo rebel group and a delegation of four Mozambican bishops exploring the possibility of peace negotiations to end the 12-year-old Mozambican civil war finally got under way yesterday.

The church delegation arrived in the Kenyan capital yesterday morning. According to a Renamo spokesman, the churchmen were introduced to the Renamo delegation by members of the Kenyan department of foreign affairs. The exploratory talks, being held under

the mediation of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, first scheduled three weeks ago, have been delayed continually because of a Zimbabwean military offensive against the Gorongosa headquarters of Renamo.

The Renamo delegation has been waiting in Nairobi since Thursday, and on Friday Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama was met by President Moi to discuss how the war could be ended.

On Monday President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe flew to Nairobi to confer with President Moi on the talks.

In a statement following the meeting the Kenyan government said the talks would be

based on a 12-point peace proposal drawn up by the Mozambican government.

The church leaders are expected to present the 12-point plan to the Renamo delegation, urging the rebel group to lay down its arms and be integrated into Mozambican life. Renamo has already rejected this.

The Kenyan government statement said the "level and nature of subsequent meetings" would be determined by the outcome of yesterday's initial discussions.

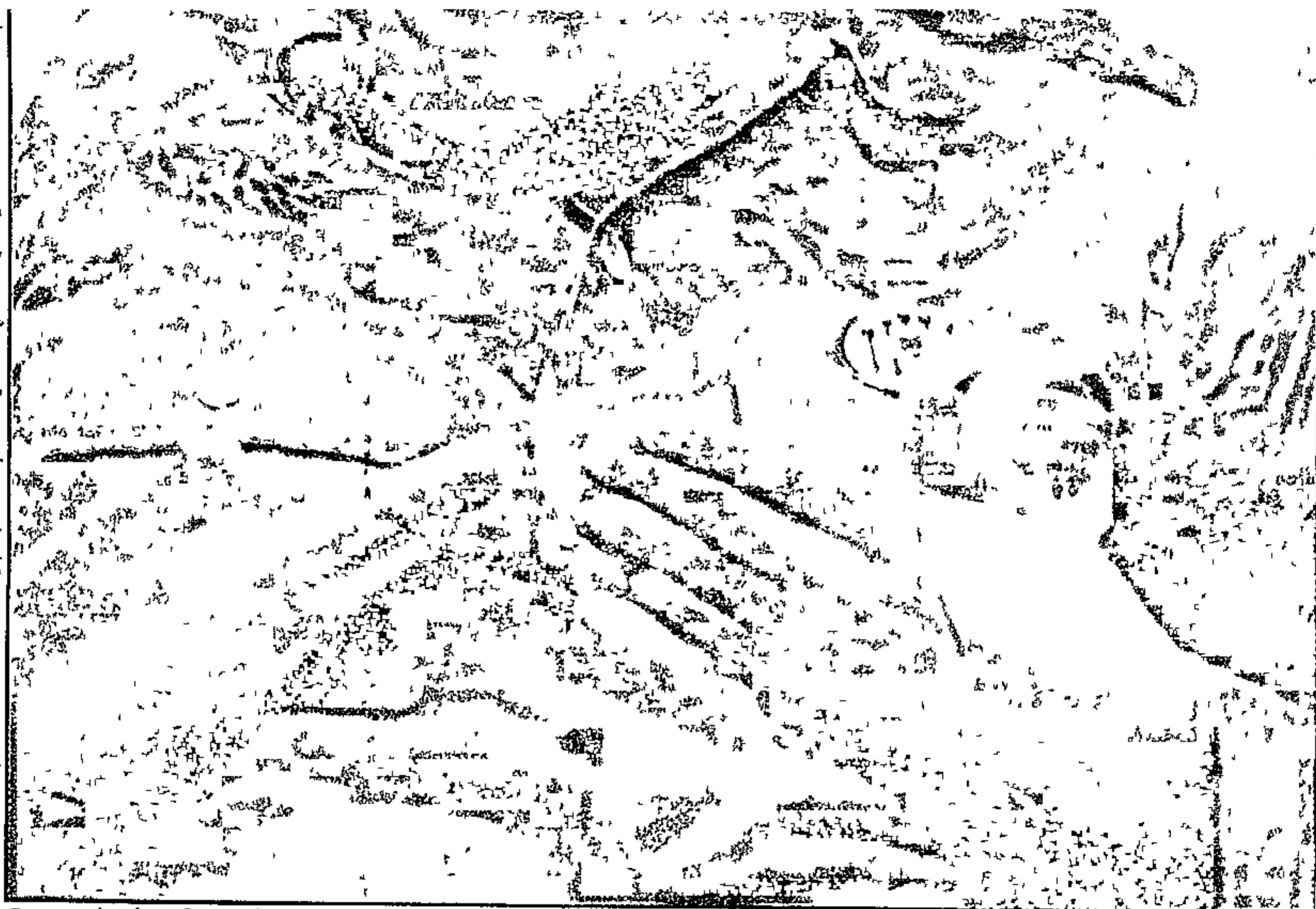
"My main concern is to move quickly to save lives," President Moi told reporters after his talks with President Mugabe.

● See Page 9.

R14-m for Maputo 218

Star 9/8/89
HARARE — Japan yesterday pledged to provide Mozambique with a \$ZIM 11,5 million (R14,3 million) grant to build and equip a coastal transport vessel to boost Mozambique's fishing industry.

It will cover the purchase of onshore equipment and vehicles, according to the agreement signed in Harare — Sapa



Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama "I can't see any negotiations between Renamo and Frelimo as long as the Zimbabwean army is in Mozambique operating against Renamo independently — that is impossible" ● Picture by Mark Peters

Rebels want troops out and free elections

NAIROBI — Hopes for an early end to the Mozambican civil war have been dashed by the Mozambican Renamo rebel movement, which has rejected a Mozambican government plan that it integrate with Frelimo to end the 12-year-old civil war

Instead the guerilla group has demanded that free elections be held in the country — and that foreign troops be withdrawn before serious negotiations can begin

In an interview on the eve of the first round of "talks about negotiations" here, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said there remained a wide gulf between the warring sides

"I can't see any negotiations between Renamo and Frelimo as long as the Zimbabwean army is in Mozambique operating against Renamo independently of any orders from President Chissano — that is impossible," said Mr Dhlakama

He said he was in Nairobi at the invitation of Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi "to hear the (Frelimo) peace proposals from him and from a group of four Mozambican Bishops, and at the same time to explain Renamo's point of view as far as peace negotiations are concerned"

Integration

Frelimo have said they have a 12-point peace plan This is believed to demand that Renamo lay down arms and renounce violence in exchange for integration into the country's political and social life

The plan is also believed to guarantee the right of all Mozambicans, including the rebels, to participate "as individuals" in a political system which would be liberalised extensively following any agreement

Frelimo has also said it is willing to be flexible in going into negotiations

Mr Dhlakama said that after hearing Frelimo's proposals he would reply — the start of what promises to be a long process before negotiations begin in earnest.

"I think there is a lot of confusion in Mozambique at the moment, which makes it difficult to interpret how peace negotiations can start because the Zimbabweans operate independently, they do not take orders from Chissano Who then is Renamo to negotiate with, Chissano or Mugabe?"

For talks to begin, there had to be agree-

No quick end to civil war in Mozambique

The civil war in Mozambique is estimated to have claimed almost one million lives since it began in 1977 On the eve of peace talks between the two sides KEN VERNON of The Star's Africa News Service interviewed the leader of Renamo, Afonso Dhlakama

ment on the withdrawal of foreign troops

Mr Dhlakama said that while President Chissano seemingly wanted the war to end, he did not want to compromise

"But he is under pressure because Mozambique is totally destroyed and his army is rotten and does not want to fight

"So he talks about amnesty, about integration, about Renamo laying down arms or about eliminating Renamo and so on, and this leads us to believe President Chissano is not interested in real negotiations

"President Chissano just wants Renamo to disappear, but we are not about to disappear and I think he will change his position (during the talks) and opt for real peace"

Regarding criticism that Renamo lacked a coherent party structure and had no policies to present in opposition to Frelimo, Mr Dhlakama said Renamo had been a party "from the first hour it started its fight against the Marxist regime" (of Frelimo)

"That is why we cannot accept integration It will not work because the cat cannot sleep with the mouse It does not make sense to talk about integration, only about reconciliation"

He said if agreement was eventually reached, Renamo foresaw that a government of national reconciliation would be formed between the two parties for a period during which general elections would be organised — contested by separate parties

"During this time Renamo will be a party and Frelimo will be a party This eventual creation of a multiparty state is a non-negotiable condition of any agreement

"Frelimo has governed Mozambique for 14 years as a one-party state — and it doesn't work We applaud the changes

that Frelimo has made, mostly toward policies we have been advocating, but they are not enough"

Mr Dhlakama said he felt Frelimo would never completely abandon Marxism, and that the changes it had made were cosmetic and designed to answer criticism from Western donors and elicit more aid

Another major difference between Renamo and Frelimo involved the scrapping of Frelimo 'revolutionary courts' where the Frelimo party tried individuals Renamo demanded its replacement by an independent judiciary, Mr Dhlakama said

He said the muzzling of free expression and freedom of the press under Frelimo would also be abolished by Renamo and freedom of speech guaranteed

The economy was another area where he said both sides differed fundamentally

No hunger

"The Marxist system has failed to produce food in all of Africa, in Zambia, Tanzania as well as in Mozambique under Frelimo Yet in the Renamo-controlled areas of Mozambique there is no hunger — there is a lack of clothes and medicine — but not of food Why? because we do not have Marxism"

Despite having major obstacles to overcome, Mr Dhlakama remained optimistic

"There is a need for peace because the Mozambique people have not rested from war since 1964 when they began to fight the Portuguese

"What is at stake is not Renamo accepting what Frelimo wants or Chissano accepting what I want What is needed is an agreement in which Frelimo accepts that there is a place in Mozambique for two parties"

Rebels kill 54 (218)

MAPUTO - Anti-government rebels systematically hacked to death 54 civilians, including women and children, near the southern coastal town of Xai-Xai, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

AIM said most of the victims were kidnapped by Renamo guerrillas in various parts of Gaza Province and forcibly marched to the Fidel Castro village, just outside Xai-Xai and about 150 kilometers (90 miles) northeast of Maputo, the capital.

The rebels used axes, machetes and clubs to fatally hack and beat the civilians, including 13 women and eight children, AIM said, citing a report in the *Noticias* newspaper.

6/8/89
50 we fear 10/2/89

Renamo rebels butchered

54 civilians —

AIM

CMT + TmtS 10/18/89

(218)

MAPUTO — Anti-government rebels systematically hacked to death 54 civilians, including 13 women and eight children, near the southern coastal town of Xai-Xai, the news agency AIM reported yesterday.

AIM said most of the victims were kidnapped by Renamo guerillas and forcibly marched to the Fidel Castro village just outside Xai-Xai.

The rebels used axes, machetes and clubs to hack and beat the civilians, AIM said. A further 17 people were injured, 15 seriously.

The Monday night attack occurred while rebel leaders and Mozambican government representatives were in Kenya in a bid to resolve Mozambique's 12-year-old civil war. Yesterday was the second day of talks.

IDENTIFYING Renamo's ideology is not a task for the faint-hearted. The movement is often tagged "rightwing rebels" in the international press.

The editors of the London Times call it "pro-Western".

But few of the illiterate peasants who fight with Renamo are likely to think of themselves as rightwing, and those good Londoners who believe that Renamo is pro-Western should glance through the literature coming out of Renamo's London office, which takes Western corporations (at least, those investing in Mozambique) to task in terms as blistering as any that Frelimo ever mustered.

The same literature pledges to 'support all progressive forces within Mozambique' and, for good measure, rails against 'apartheid oppression' in racist South Africa while condemning what it calls 'Frelimo's alliance with Pretoria'.

Renamo's spokesmen hawk their movement's commitment to 'free enterprise', but the matsangas attack privately owned factories and farms just as readily as they attack publicly owned property.

What does Renamo want? Afonso Dhlakama: 'Democratic government, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, and the freedom to eat.'

Defector

Dhlakama has often predicted imminent military victory but Renamo has never actually been close to winning the war — if only because its lack of air defences would make holding the cities impossible.

A high level Renamo defector told me in Maputo that he was told by a South African colonel in 1983 that Pretoria had no wish to change the government of Mozambique but simply to 'put Machel on his knees'.

According to the defector, Renamo leaders who understood that Pretoria's plans gave them no chance of winning the war, and who began trying to cultivate new backers in Washington and Paris by promising to break with Pretoria, developed a habit of dying violently — 'destabilisation' may be a game with limited objectives but Pretoria plays it seriously.

Renamo's handlers are in a position to know, in any case, that the rebels would be incapable of governing a country. As it is the war in Mozambique is inexpensive, at whatever level South Africa still funds it while a counter insurgency war — thousands of Frelimo guerrillas would undoubtedly go back to the bush if the government should be overthrown — could quickly become South Africa's Vietnam.

In a recent interview, Dhlakama shifted position.

'Our aim is not to win the war militarily,' he said, 'but to force Frelimo to accept negotiations for a democratically elected government.'

Powerless

Frelimo's position is 'Negotiate with whom?' The government derides Dhlakama as a powerless puppet and the rebel chief is, in truth, no one's idea of a charismatic politician.

He is poorly educated — he attended a rural Catholic mission school — and unworldly. Dhlakama's skills, such as they exist, are entirely military. What he really wants may be straightforward power.

His chances of getting it by election are small. And the chances of a multi party election in Mozambique any time soon are probably smaller.

What Renamo's various foreign backers want is a question with too many answers, most of them contradictory, and that helps explain the homicidal disarray of the movement's external wing.

Along with the Portuguese revanchists, American extremists, and elements of the South African military, there are several Western intelligence services that are persistently reported to retain strong contacts with Renamo, including the West Germans and elements of the CIA.

Agendas

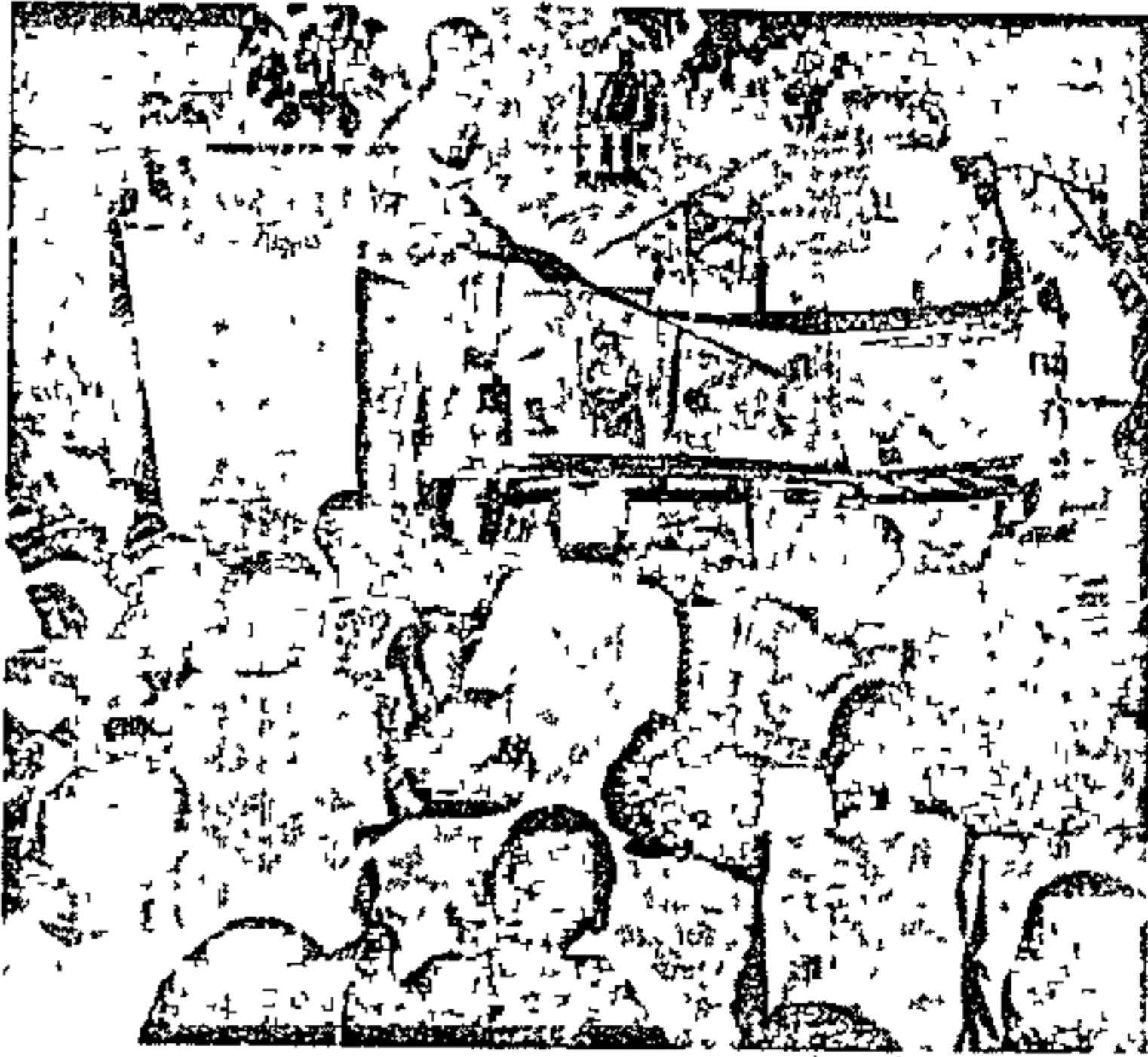
What do the rebels themselves want? Because Renamo has no real prospects of taking power nationally, the thousands of matsangas have thousands of different, more immediate agendas.

This deep political incoherence undermines Renamo's claim to be a nationalist movement just as seriously as the group's puppet beginnings and continuing shady international connections do. It also strengthens the government's argument that the conflict in Mozambique is not a civil war.

Other governments in Africa have alienated large parts of their populations, Mozambique's unique misfortune has been to live next door to a regime ready and able to organise its malcontents and finance its destruction.

What about the people, the hapless millions caught, as they say in Africa, between the snakes and the lion? They are, after all, the ostensible judges — or in another view the prizes — of the contest.

Everywhere I went in Mozambique I heard "All the peasants really want is to be left alone." I also heard that in the areas Renamo controls it gains popular support by running a 'minimalist administration'.



These children in Sofala province have no school — yet they are some of the lucky ones. Many children in Mozambique receive no education at all.

reached the area in more than a year. Food and clothes were scarce. There were 300 000 people in the Ile district. Errego alone had more than 23 000 deslocaados.

Our host that day was an unassuming, serious young assistant administrator named Jamar Romao.

When I asked Romao about the fate of the hundreds of people from Errego who had been kidnapped by Renamo (they included the town's postmaster) he said that he could be certain only about what befell them during the first weeks, because after that his own wife and children had escaped, and few others had returned in the two years since.

But he said quietly his wife and children had told some terrible stories.

Liberated

Romao had been overjoyed to see the food brought to Ile. He was going to send it immediately to a place called Mulevala, he said, which had been liberated by Frelimo less than two weeks before. The people there were starving.

Mulevala was more than 100 kilometres away, and local men were going to be carrying the food there on their heads, so first they would have to tear each of the big 50kg sacks in half, then sew each half closed.

There was a thatch roofed lean-to at the edge of the airstrip, which turned out to be a school.

Most of the 500 schools still functioning in Zambezia had, according to the provincial director of education in Quelimane, no materials whatsoever. They consisted of a teacher and students meeting under a tree, but the school at the airstrip in Ile had a roof and some rudimentary benches.

Class was out, but six or eight children were shyly watching us from across the road. There were Luisa Sabado and Victoria Vicgas and Zeca Vidro.

All but the smallest children spoke some Portuguese, which they had learnt at school.

Victoria's wrists were tiny. Several of the children had the potbellies that meant either malnutrition or parasites, and one boy was missing an eye.

But none of them were starving, as far as I could tell. All of them had probably lost friends or neighbours or family members to hunger or the war.

Cartridge

Luisa herself wore shapeless grey rags full of holes through which her breasts, despite her best efforts, kept falling. Some of the younger children wore nothing but scraps of burlap.

Dividas and I dug through our bags and came up with half a dozen ball-point pens. We started handing them out.

Each child who received one would pull off the cap and slide out the cartridge to check the ink level while the others cheered or hooted, depending on what was revealed.

Luisa got the last pen, and she let the tension build as she slowly withdrew the cartridge. It turned out to be full to the brim. The other children screamed with glee and envy and Luisa whispered, 'God is great.'

That evening I asked Dividas about the prospects of Luisa Sabado. Would she really be able to go to secondary school?

If this war ends, yes, he said. But she must be able to leave that area even just to go to Gurue.

'She says she does not want to marry until she is 19, but if some boy just a little bit clever, who perhaps works at the hospital, offers her a new dress she may go with him.'

Then if she gets pregnant, the parents will get involved, a marriage will be arranged, and her education will be finished.

'She is too isolated. Many people in this country are too isolated. Luisa's world is small now, because of the war.'

William Finnegan, an American journalist working for the New Yorker, taught at a Cape Flats school in 1985. He later wrote a book, *Crossing the Line*, about his experiences at the school and how South Africa affected his life.

Reprinted by permission. (c) William Finnegan. Originally printed in the New Yorker.

Endless pain and sorrow



Joachim Chissano

What does Renamo want? Years after they began causing widespread destruction in Mozambique, nobody is quite sure. BILL FINNEGAN continues with the final part of a three-part series on his visit to the country that has probably suffered the most in Africa:



Health workers are often the first targets of Renamo

— in contrast to Frelimo's revolutionary activism.

But the State Department's report, based on refugees' accounts, makes Renamo administration sound, at least in what its author describes as 'control areas,' extraordinarily repressive.

The only reciprocity the captives appear to receive or to expect is the opportunity to remain alive," the report laconically concludes.

My own interviews with people who had lived with Renamo also evoked a brutal arbitrary system, but the State Department's tone, which conjured up great slave camps, seemed wrong.

The tone of the stories I heard was more modest, more African. Some-

one's father was kidnapped. The family knew where he was being held, and they knew the ransom would be two shirts, but then he was moved further away. Now they don't know where he is.

All those who had lived with Renamo talked about hunger, but usually that was why they had left Renamo territory. The international Committee of the Red Cross started flying into Renamo areas in 1988, and its teams found that the greatest needs there were for seeds and medicine. Food was not an immediate problem.

The cruel truth is that Mozambique's peasants have never been left alone. Autocratic chiefs and kings, slave traders, tax collectors, plantation owners, 10-family Party cells

and now Renamo have all seen to that.

The history of Mozambique's peasantry is one of bottomless pain and sorrow, and its store of rage is today being used, cynically and savagely to destroy the country's future.

But it's difficult to reconcile such ferocity with the land that presents itself to a visitor. For, despite all the carnage and anarchy that fill the newspapers and hospital and refugee camps, there are many areas of Mozambique that appear to enjoy a high degree of social peace.

The level of distrust and paranoia among strangers is markedly lower than in many other parts of Africa.

Warm civilised exchange is the norm. This paradox haunted me everywhere I went, but nowhere more so than in the district of Ile.

Like many places in Mozambique, the Ile district in northern Zambezia is beautiful in the piercing way of imperilled things. Errego, the district capital, is built on a ridge, with tremendous rocks, hundreds of feet high, rising all around it.

A park and a playground fill the centre of the town, and a wide esplanade lined with trees, eucalyptus, palms, acacias, flamboyants runs from the pink tiled roofed hospital, which looks like a miniature Italian palace, to the administrator's house, a grand structure that was roofless and gutted by the time I got there.

Renamo had overrun and briefly occupied Errego three times in the previous years, destroying three tea factories, several schools and all the machinery at a local coal mine.

Ours was the first airplane Ile had seen in a month. No road traffic had

Cape Times 11/11/89
Troops must leave MNR

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday urged Zimbabwe and Tanzania to withdraw their troops from Mozambique as a step towards ending the civil war there

"These troops should be pulled out immediately to allow Mozambicans — Frelimo (the ruling party) and ourselves — to reach a solution," the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon

The Lisbon statement was signed by MNR spokesman Mr Manuel Frank

Night of long knives in the Mozambican real

Star 16/6/89

The brutality of Renamo rebels in Mozambique knows no bounds and they have systematically wiped out whole villages and closed 822 health units, writes JOHN RYAN of the Star's Africa News Service.

DONDO — "At one time," says Joana Mandundo matter-of-factly, "we even thought about killing our children. There was so much suffering."

Joana is talking about starvation, about disease, finally about survival in the deep shadow of death.

She is a refugee from Mozambique's war, one of nearly 20 000 displaced people in four rehabilitation centres around this central town in Sofala province.

Six million Mozambicans, more than a third of the population, are believed to have lost their homes or been otherwise "affected" by the struggle against Renamo rebels. "Affected" usually describes people who are no longer able to work their lands.

Joana, her husband and three children were driven from a village near the Gorongosa game reserve, 75 km north of here, when the rebels attacked it more than a year ago.

"They came at night," she says. "There was much killing with axes and pangas, but we ran. Many of us ran."

Their group of villagers tried to make for Inhaminga, to the north-east, but got hopelessly lost. For weeks (Joana does not know how many) they wandered around the bush, existing on berries and bark and whatever water they could find.

There was precious little water and it was dirty. Some of them contracted dysentery and diarrhoea. Some died.

"We tried to nurse the sick," says Joana, "but even those who got better might have died of thirst. We were all nearly dead."

Eventually, they could go no further. That was when Joana and her husband considered killing their children.

They were saved by a minor miracle. A Frelimo patrol chanced upon them in the bush, many kilometres from any settlement. By then the group was down to about half its original number.

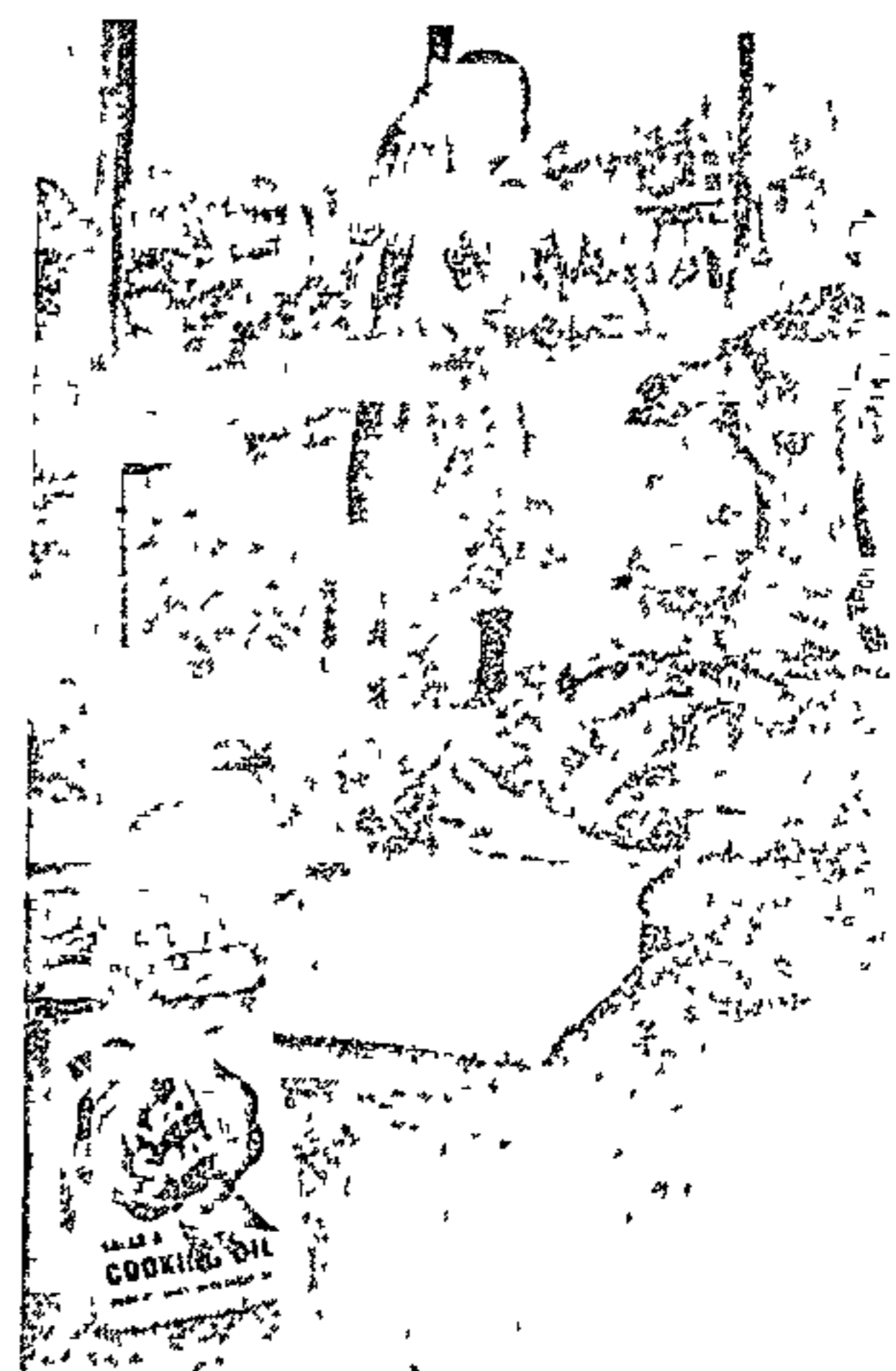
A survey of displaced people in Zambezia province has shown that a third of the children in rehabilitation centres have lost or have been separated from their parents.

It would be almost impossible to find a family in Mozambique which has not had a relative killed or injured in the war.

The huge majority of victims are civilians. Typically, they die in massacres, often hacked to death. The elderly are not spared. In many areas, old people have refused to leave their homes when their sons



Education goes on at the resettlement camps near Dondo in Mozambique's Sofala province. But rebels have wiped out 42 percent of the country's school network



Mrs Joana Mandundo and her six-year-old. back to health after their ordeal in the bush even considered killing the children,

and daughters have moved to safer areas. They have been indiscriminately murdered.

Among those injured, mutilations such as cutting off ears, nose or genitals have been frequent. The brutality of the rebels seems to know no bounds.

Since 1986, widespread reports have emerged of captured children being "blooded" into rebel groups by being forced to kill. Often, the reports say, their initial victims have been their own relatives.

Most of the children recruited by the rebels seem to be boys between the age of 12 and 16, perhaps because that age group is most impressionable.

In Maputo, the government has established a centre to help children overcome the psychological effects of violence.

One such child is Jose, now 12, who had part of an ear and three fingers of his left hand cut off for continuing to deny that his father was a village militia-man. Jose's father was killed anyway.

Almost as traumatic as death has been the effect of the war on the nation's health and education services. Indeed, diminished health standards have resulted in death in tens of thousands of cases.

Before this war, the Frelimo government's health care system was paraded internationally, as an example of what could

be achieved in the Third World.

President Samora Machel's scheme was to cut the cost of basic medical facilities in order to spread them further around the country — to areas where health services had never existed — through a network of clinics, and nurses trained on a crash-course basis.

Renamo has destroyed or forced the closure of 822 health units. About one in a hundred has been restored.

Two million Mozambicans have been cut off completely from health care. Vaccination programmes have stopped, and many thousands of people — children particularly — have died from easily preventable diseases like measles and diphtheria.

Rebels have killed patients in hospitals, including pregnant women. As a result, sick people are afraid to be admitted.

As far as education is concerned, Renamo has wiped out 42 percent of the country's entire school network. It shut down almost 3 000 schools in the five years leading up to November 1987, and killed more than 150 teachers.

Now, there are 800 000 children who are unable to continue their studies. Another 200 000 children of school-going age have not begun to study because the schools that remain are overcrowded.

In April, Mozambique sponsored donors' for \$383 million (emergency aid) has been pledged.

The government \$20 million (about health and education) (about R28 million) by far the largest. \$230 million (about marked for food for for the necessary to

More than half eight million Mozambique their survival on for or not they will matter. Hundreds of tlements in the inter- ble over-land for t' be the only hope and

Alberto Muchang Sofala Emergency C resettlement camps he says "Even if the better, we would r- to get to all the peo-

That is part of has too little of wh- much of what it do- vation, violence and

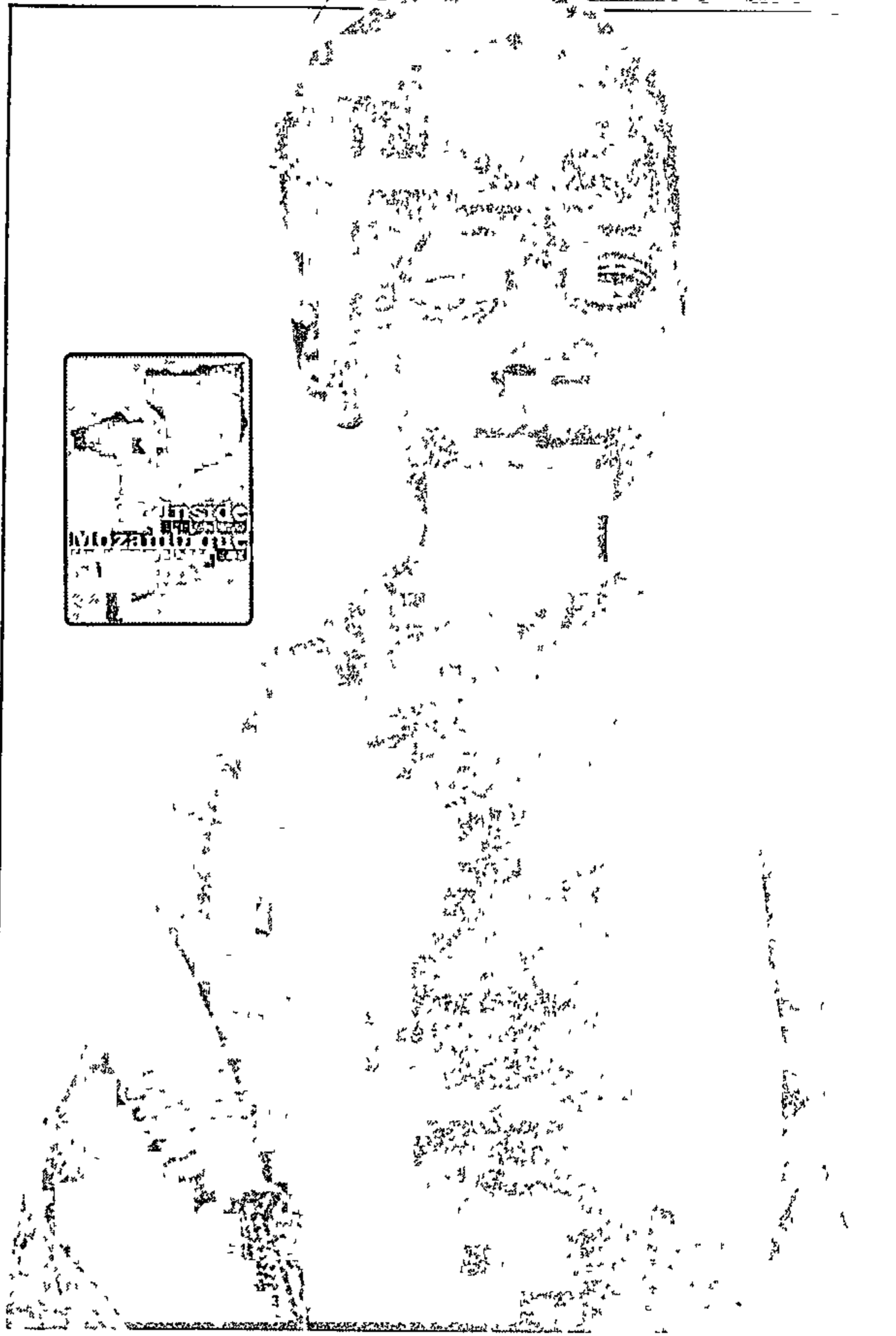
Survives is in reality

16/6/89

218



Mrs Joana Mandundo and her six-year-old daughter, Elisa back to health after their ordeal in the bush "At one time we even considered killing the children," she says



A "dislocated" child at one of the resettlement camps near Dondo in central Mozambique. Nearly 400 000 children have died in the war against Renamo and a quarter of a million more have been orphaned

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In April, Mozambique appealed to a UN-sponsored donors' conference in New York for \$383 million (about R1 070 million) in emergency aid. Most of that has already been pledged.

The government intends spending about \$20 million (about R56 million) restoring health and educational facilities, \$10 million (about R28 million) on each project. But by far the largest slice of the aid — \$230 million (about R644 million) — is earmarked for food for its starving people, and for the necessary transport to distribute it.

More than half the population, about eight million Mozambicans, will depend for their survival on food aid this year. Whether or not they will receive it is another matter. Hundreds of thousands live in settlements in the interior that are inaccessible over-land. For these people, airlifts will be the only hope and those are expensive.

Alberto Muchanga is coordinator of the Sofala Emergency Commission, which runs resettlement camps like those at Dondo. As he says, "Even if the security situation was better, we would require many more roads to get to all the people."

That is part of Mozambique's tragedy. It has too little of what it does need and too much of what it doesn't. Like disease, starvation, violence and death

The chilling statistics of death

The statistics of death in Mozambique, through war and related causes, are appalling. It is projected that:

● A third of the children will die before the age of five. The infant mortality rate is higher than Angola and Afghanistan, the other prime centres of world conflict. In Tete province, the forecast is higher still; there half the children will not live

until they are five.

● 600 000 Mozambicans are reported to have been killed by the war — 380 000 of them children — many more than died in the struggle between Frelimo and the Portuguese army. This is 15 times the toll of Americans in Vietnam

○ A quarter of a million children have been orphaned and thousands more traumatised or mutilated

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SBDC COULD HELP MOZAMBICANS

A RECENT trip to Mozambique showed that SA's Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) could introduce the country to a development model, SBDC MD Ben Vosloo said yesterday.

Vosloo and SBDC GM (Central Region) James Scott held talks with the Department of Trade and foreign investment units there three weeks ago.

"We found we could help the Mozambicans — who have always had state-based development — to see a model based on private enterprise practised at small business level," he said.

Vosloo added that the SBDC would visit Mozambique again soon. "This time

THEO RAWANA

we will be looking at specific possibilities of development.

"We have made useful contacts, but it will be some time before we embark on development programmes. Our priorities are still with our own people in SA."

Any project funding injected by the SBDC would come out of its own capital, he said.

During the past year the SBDC had looked at development projects and exchanged ideas with sub-Saharan countries on an *ad hoc* basis, Vosloo said.



Lucem Holdings Limited

(Registration number 68/14749/06)
("Lucem")

Cautionary announcement

Negotiations are in progress which, if successfully concluded, may affect the company's financial position.

Rebel base 'stormed, overrun by Frelimo'

SKV
12/8/89

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

218

MAPUTO — Joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces stormed and overran the headquarters of the Renamo rebel movement in central Mozambique last month, the Mozambique news agency, AIm, claimed yesterday, quoting a senior military source.

Renamo rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama confirmed yesterday from Nairobi that a Zimbabwean offensive in central Mozambique was still going on. "As we sit here talking peace, the Zimbabwean troops are attacking Gorongosa," he said. A Renamo source denied being overrun.

Now for the winners of peace!

BY IVOR CREWS

SOUTH AFRICANS can once again savour peri-peri prawns at the Polana and Laurentino beer at the poolside as Mozambique gears up for an influx of tourists

The former Portuguese colony — recovering from the effects of a bitter civil war — is striving to revive its rundown tourist industry and turn Maputo back into a continental holiday playground

South African interest in the holiday resort is quickly growing and SAA is laying on extra flights from next month

In its heyday in the early '70s, Mozambique boasted 300 hotels, motels and boarding houses, which welcomed a third-of-a-million guests a year

But, by 1974, organised tourist travel had virtually ceased because of Frelimo's hostile attitude to South Africa. And the civil war made matters worse.

Now, with Marxism on the scrapheap, the tourist industry is being jacked up and Maputo is slowly regaining some of its Lourenco Marques gaiety.

Risky

"It is safe for SA tourists in Maputo and the islands," Action Adventure Tours MD Mr David van der Spuy said this week. However, driving in the country is a risky business and travel outside Maputo could be hazardous. Passports must be carried even when moving around the city.

SAA is offering weekend excursion flights, at R274 return, to Maputo to entice tourists for holidays of sea-food and surf.

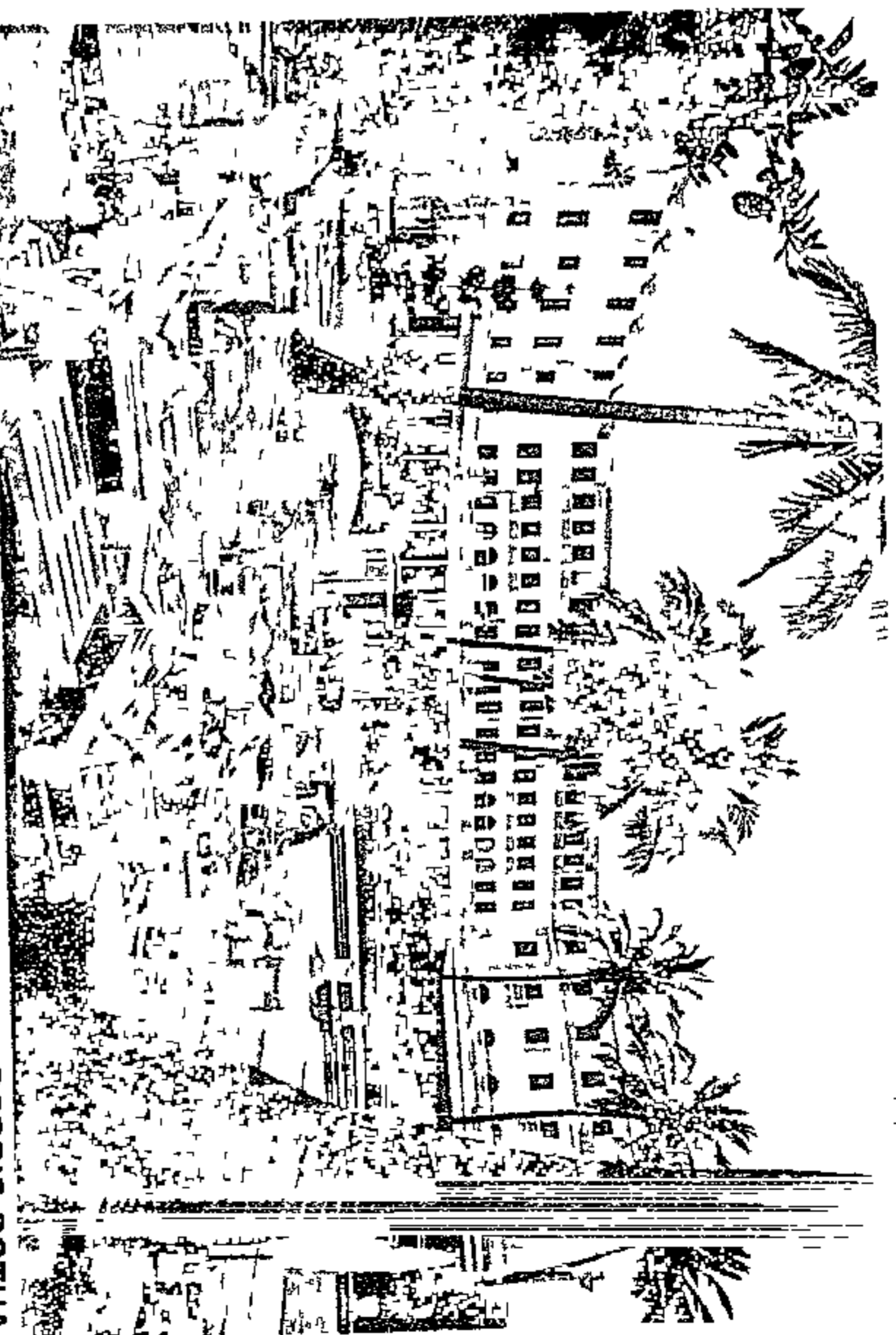
A spokesman for SAA said "There has been a tremendous interest in Mozambique since the war has been scaled down.

"The demand has been so great that we have decided to lay on an alternative weekly flight, with the Mozambique airline LAM, to Maputo from next month." He said SAA

Maputo gears 13/9/84 up to

win back

its reputation as top holiday hot-spot



The majestic Polana is open again

Picture ROBBIE BOTHA

had visited Mozambique with South African tour operators and had found the political climate favourable and the islands secure.

The spokesman said the major hotels were being upgraded and the Mozambican authorities were encouraging SA tourism.

Tour operators are offering weekly packages from R1 600 to R2 700 and weekends from R975. Chalets are also available for the budget-conscious.

Visas which take three weeks to process are essential.

The mystical islands of Magarugue, Paradise, Inyaca and Baserito are also accessible, with commercial charters leaving Lanseria or Jan Smuts for week-long excursions.

The islands offer virgin palm-fringed beaches, unrivaled privacy, friendly locals and safe water activities, including snorkelling, deep-sea fishing and boating.

Previous visitors to pre-independent Mozambique will fondly remember lazy weekends in LM.

Neglect

Balmey nights were spent at open air cafes and bistros and swinging nightclubs offered naughty strip shows.

But South Africans thinking they can turn back the clock could be disappointed.

"Although the Portuguese flavour is still there, the seafood as mouth-watering and the peri-peri chicken without peer, the city is somewhat run down after years of neglect and does not have all

the bustle of pre-'73s action," explains Mr Van der Spuy.

"However the country is rapidly gearing up for tourism and the more adventurous traveller is guaranteed a great time if he is not too concerned that everything will always work or be on time," he said.

"So many new things are happening in Maputo all the time that it is difficult to keep up with the latest developments in entertainment and leisure.

"It is safe and friendly and still retains the European feel.

The three main hotels in Maputo — including the colonial Polana Hotel — are now open for business.

In 1984 the time of the Nkomati Accord, the Frelimo government received a South African delegation for

talks on ways to resume tourism and a Secretariat of State for Tourism was established.

Since then the focus has been on Maputo and the islands because they are remote from the fighting and therefore secure.

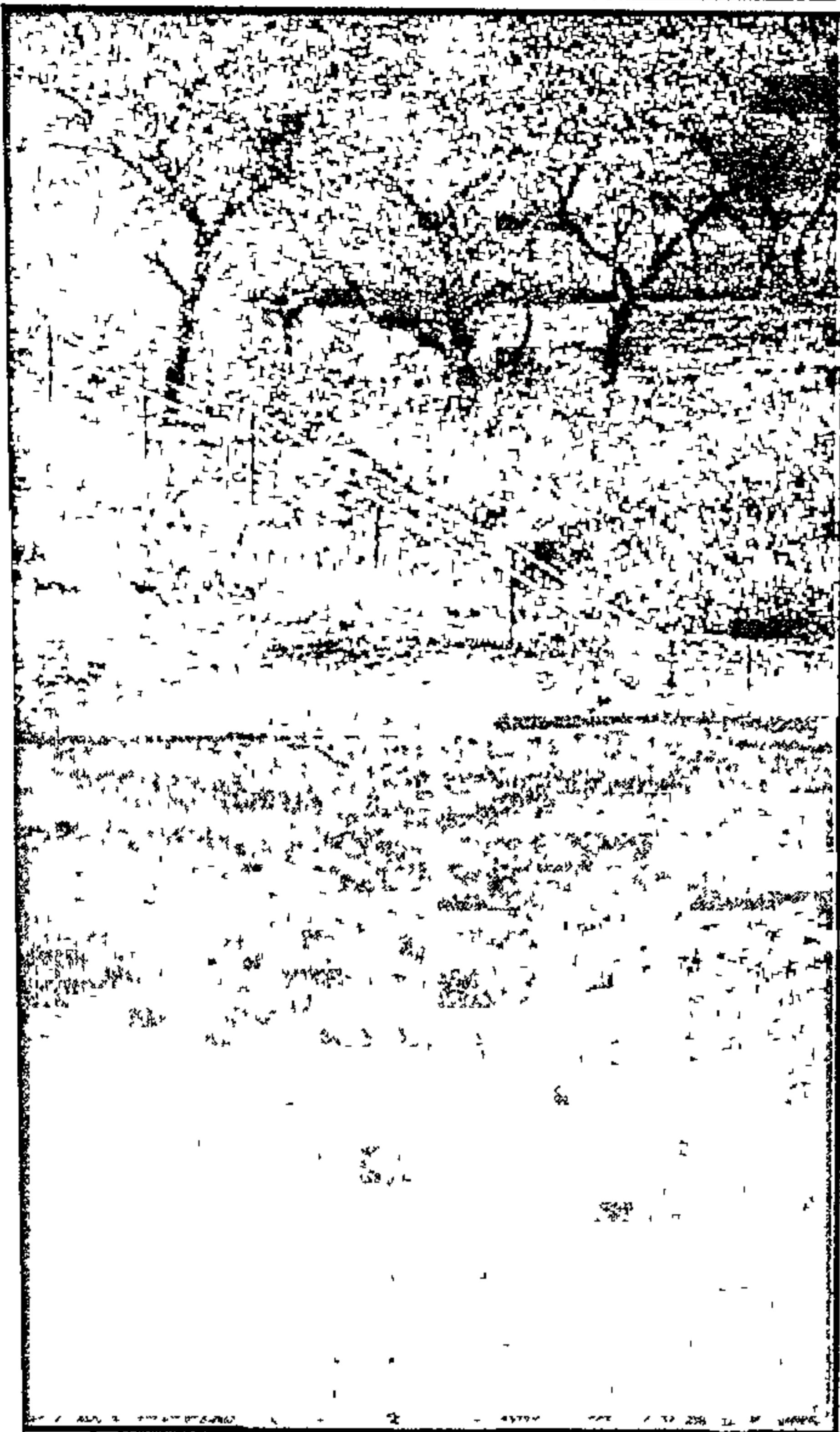
Magic

Mozambique is also welcoming South African capital and know-how to develop tourism although most aid is coming from the European Community and Portuguese banks.

A Mozambiquan tourist office in Johannesburg is being mooted and South African travel agents — realising the country's tourist potential — believe they can revive the magic of pre-independence days.

Star 14/8/89 (218)

ll around the block



oodwill trek.

● Picture by Sean Woods.

Mediation with rebels hits snags

MAPUTO — A churchman mediating between the Maputo government and Mozambican rebels indicated at the weekend that there were serious problems in reaching a formula to end the country's 14-year-old civil war

"Renamo says it wants peace and will work for peace. So does the Mozambican government," Cardinal Alexandre Dos Santos, Archbishop of Maputo, said on his return from talks with the rebels in Kenya.

CONSULTATIONS

"But there will be difficulty in reaching agreement on several points," he said

Political analysts said Cardinal Dos Santos had probably returned to consult the government.

The cardinal said that the churchmen had presented the government's 12-point peace plan to the rebel leaders but had not yet received a reply. — Sapa-Reuters.

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Cape Times, Tuesday, August 15, 1983 5

Optimism over Nairobi talks

NAIROBI. — Mozambican church leaders and rebels agreed yesterday to meet again after holding a week of highly secretive talks on how to end their country's 14-year civil war

"I think, under the circumstances, the talks went reasonably well and we can expect a further instalment soon," a senior Western diplomat monitoring the talks here said

"The fact that they met at all for a whole week augurs well for the future," another diplomat said

"There has been a lot of blood-letting and mistrust"

The churchmen, representing the Maputo government, discussed a 12-point government peace plan with a delegation from the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels

As a first step towards ending the war, the plan says the MNR must cease all acts of "terrorism and banditry" before direct talks can take place between the right-wing rebels and President Joaquim Chissano's left-wing government

The war has killed an estimated 100 000 people, forced one million refugees to flee to neighbouring states and crippled the economy of Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony — Sapa-Reuter

218 9717 Tur N 10/8/89

Renamo, Frelimo talks to continue to peace?

NAIROBI — Mozambican rebels, in their first formal comment on talks with Mozambican church leaders, yesterday expressed their willingness to continue negotiations toward ending the country's 14-year civil war

The Renamo rebels said in statements that last week's four-day talks — the first publicised contacts between the right-wing rebels and intermediaries representing the ruling leftist Frelimo party — addressed the withdrawal of an estimated 8 000 Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique

Calling the presence of foreign troops "an obstacle to peace", the statement said that in the talks, held here under the auspices of the Kenyan government, "agreement was reached on the importance of an immediate end to the civil war" — UPI

Renamo seeks peace and Zimbabwe pullout

ARGUS 16/8/89 218

NAIROBI — Mozambique's rebels have pledged their good faith in continued negotiations towards peace but have called for the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from the country and accused them of killing civilians.

It was Renamo's first public statement since last week's indirect talks here involving the Kenyan and Zimbabwean presidents and Mozambican church leaders.

The statement and a covering letter, hand-delivered to journalists' offices in Nairobi, appeared to be conciliatory and foreswore any intention to overthrow the Maputo government.

On elections, Renamo said "The people are sovereign and have the inalienable right to elect their leaders."

Observers say this reiterates previous demands for multiparty elections. In its peace offer the Frelimo government made no provision for polls, holding out instead a chance for "former bandits" to join the ruling movement.

Agreement on civil war

In the negotiations agreement was reached on the importance of an "immediate end to the civil war," Renamo said in its English-language covering letter, and said that the encounter had laid groundwork for further negotiations.

"Renamo publicly declares that it will do everything it can so the actual negotiation process continues and finally ends in peace," said the statement.

The negotiations that ended on Friday appeared to have left the two sides far apart on several issues, said sources briefed by officials of the Kenyan government, which acted as intermediary.

16-point statement

In its 16-point statement Renamo called for respect for secular traditions, an apparent reference to the rebels' long-standing complaint that the government in Maputo does not respect chiefs.

"It is not Renamo's intention to change the existing order in Mozambique through armed force," the statement said, adding "None of the parties involved in this conflict has anything to win with the continuation of the war."

The statement also accused the air force of neighbouring Zimbabwe of bombing civilian targets at a cost of 501 lives. Zimbabwe maintains about 10 000 troops in Mozambique to guard its road and rail links to the Indian Ocean from Renamo attack.

The statement appeared, at least partly, to be a demand that Renamo be treated as Frelimo's equal, with neither side laying blame on the other.

"An end must be put to insulting verbal attacks," it said. "Emphasise the future, not the past." Mozambique's official media persists in calling Renamo figures "armed bandit ringleaders." — The Independent

Picture by Karen ...

Maputo tyres to be imported

218

South Africa is to import R7 million worth of tyres from Mozambique to alleviate the shortage in this country.

The tyres are manufactured by the Marbor General Company in Maputo, and the first shipment of car and truck tyres and tyres for the agricultural sector — where there is a particular shortage — is due to arrive in about two weeks' time.

Mr Shane Nesbitt, a spokesman for the sole agent, says the tyres from the Portuguese-owned company, which is backed by American technology, are of excellent quality.

The South African Government recently relaxed import duties from Mozambique to 3 percent, in accordance with the Nkomati Accord, to improve bilateral relations between the two countries. — Sapa

AP/WIDE WORLD

Many flee to SA

Refugees last night streamed over the border after Renamo rebels reportedly attacked Resano Garcia in Mozambique.

Between 150 and 180 people, most of them children, crossed into Komatipoort — Staff Reporter (218)

Star 18/8/89 (218)

Maputo clemency for 5 foreigners

MAPUTO — The Mozambique government yesterday freed five foreigners, including an Australian missionary and a Briton convicted of sabotage, as part of a clemency programme for prisoners sentenced for breaking security laws

Also freed were men from Kenya, Zimbabwe and Sao Tome and eight Mozambicans

They had been jailed for their involvement with the Renamo rebels

The Australian, Ian Grey (28), confessed last year to collaborating with Renamo and was sentenced to 10½ years' jail

He had come to Mozambique as a Pentacostal missionary

Finlay Hamilton of Britain was sentenced to 20 years' jail in 1983 for his involvement in the sabotage of a fuel depot near Beira.

HANDED TO BRITISH EMBASSY

Peter Nguile of Kenya had been sentenced to 30 years in 1986 for espionage, Carlos Gamboa Valerio of Sao Tome to 30 years for distributing rebel propaganda, and Augusto Goncalves of Zimbabwe to 20 years for aiding the rebels

Grey, Hamilton and Nguile were handed over to the British Embassy and given 48 hours to leave Mozambique

Under the clemency programme, 321 common law criminals were also freed recently

A report from Lisbon said Renamo claimed yesterday to have killed 64 government and Tanzanian and Zimbabwean allied troops over the past week.

It added that 17 of its guerillas had been killed and 63 wounded

Renamo said that at an army base at Mueda in northern Cabo Delgado province, it killed 17 Tanzanian and five Mozambican soldiers, destroyed three armoured cars, and seized a large arms cache.

The rebels said they killed nine Zimbabwean soldiers in an attack on barracks at Sungo —
Sapa-Reuter-AP

West-backed plan has had disastrous effects

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO, — The implementation of the Western-backed economic recovery programme and the war in Mozambique have had disastrous social effects, in the city of Maputo, said a report published here

The report, distributed at a Maputo conference of members of the ruling Frelimo Party, said there had been a sharp growth in unemployment, crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution and a spirit of "every man for himself"

DEVALUATION

The economic recovery programme, backed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, was implemented in 1987, resulting in a sharp devaluation of the national currency, the abolition or reduction of subsidies and sharp increases in the prices of services and goods

The report said that the introduction of a social fund for medicines and supplementary child-feeding schemes was insufficient to tackle negative social problems created by the plan

"People on low incomes, who

constitute the majority in our city, face enormous difficulties in their struggle for survival," said the report

"Most of these people live in precarious conditions, far from their work places, from hospitals or health centres and from schools"

It was estimated that by December 1988 there were 280 000 people in Maputo who had been displaced by the war, and the report warned that since then the number had probably risen considerably, causing severe pressure on housing and social services in the city

Maputo schools were overcrowded and teachers' wages had not kept pace with the cost of living

The crisis in the city was leading to "corruption, bribery and other social ills", which could not be stopped "merely by the activity of party and state structures"

Although the health services were insufficient to cope with the city's population, vaccination campaigns had resulted in a sharp drop in deaths from measles and last year no deaths from polio, diphtheria or whooping cough had been detected.

Ground floor entry

Large SA corporations are already moving into Mozambique (*Business* July 21) But opportunities also abound for smaller entrepreneurs

Pieter Rootman, chairman of the Nelspruit-based Lowveld liaison committee for economic co-operation with Mozambique, says the business climate improved considerably over the past year

"It has become much easier for SA engineering, manufacturing, packaging and trade concerns to obtain business licences in Mozambique. Doors open faster and regulations are less restrictively applied."

A minimum of 35% local content is required to operate a licensed manufacturing concern in Maputo. Growing demand for secondary scrap and other low-technology products create opportunities for "creative trade."

But doing business in Maputo is not the same as in SA — "they have their own business culture and methods and one must accept that you are in an independent, foreign country," says Rootman.

Once these initial hurdles are crossed, opportunities exist for export-orientated manufacturing in Maputo. By utilising local labour and government tax concessions, manufactured exports can be very profitable.

Business opportunities include publishing tourist brochures and maps. "Over the next five years, tourism should grow strongly. There is also scope for planning, vehicle parts, sugar, forestry and agro-industries."

Irrigation farming below the Corumane Dam in the Save River Valley should become feasible once the dam is completed and security problems are overcome. About 15 000 ha of farmland should become available.

Riaan Eksteen, consultant for EVN Project Management, one of the region's largest agricultural consulting engineering groups, says exciting opportunities exist for entrepreneurs prepared to move in while the going is still "rough." SA companies which get in on the "ground floor" should be well placed to establish strong trade and investment links.

"Once the security situation is resolved, longer term opportunities will emerge. Creating an infrastructure for tourism after years of neglect, the upgrading of roads, further improvements to Maputo harbour and agro-projects are examples," says Eksteen.

Joint ventures in agriculture, tourism, small industries and fishing and upgrading the state's neglected services sector, create further scope for SA entrepreneurs, while the inflow of foreign aid creates an ongoing demand for consumer goods and durables. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 28 1989

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Aid for Africa Leaders set to back 'Marshall Plan'

Political Staff
THE leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique are set today to give formal approval to a "Marshall Plan" for Southern Africa.

Mr De Klerk's arrival in Maputo this morning coincides with that of Kenyan leader Daniel Arap Moi, who is intimately involved in the Mozambique peace talks which are a crucial part of the plan. There is a possibility that the two men may meet.

Sources have said that the high level contact may lead to Mr Chissano convening a summit of Southern African leaders including South Africa, after November 1.

South Africa is looking to Mr Chissano to persuade Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, whom they perceive as the only frontline leader opposing improved co-operation between SA and the region, to join them

The "Marshall Plan" calls for European financial aid to be combined with South African technical and scientific expertise to develop the resources of Southern Africa.

The idea of a development plan for the region was first mooted by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha when he met Mr Chissano in February this year. Mr Botha told the Mozambican leader then that the time had arrived for the countries to carry through the logical consequences of the Nkomati Accord.

Well received

He then raised the idea of a tripartite (EEC, SA and Southern Africa) development programme for the region with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl and Italian Foreign Minister Mr Giulio Andreotti when he met them in March.

According to foreign ministry sources the idea was well received "although the European leaders did not immediately start

holding out their chequebooks". On returning to South Africa, Mr Botha again travelled to Maputo where he pursued the idea further with Mr Chissano.

SA proponents of the plan argue that with EEC support and improved regional co-operation economic progress in Southern Africa, comparable in scope and impact to that of post-war Europe, can be achieved.

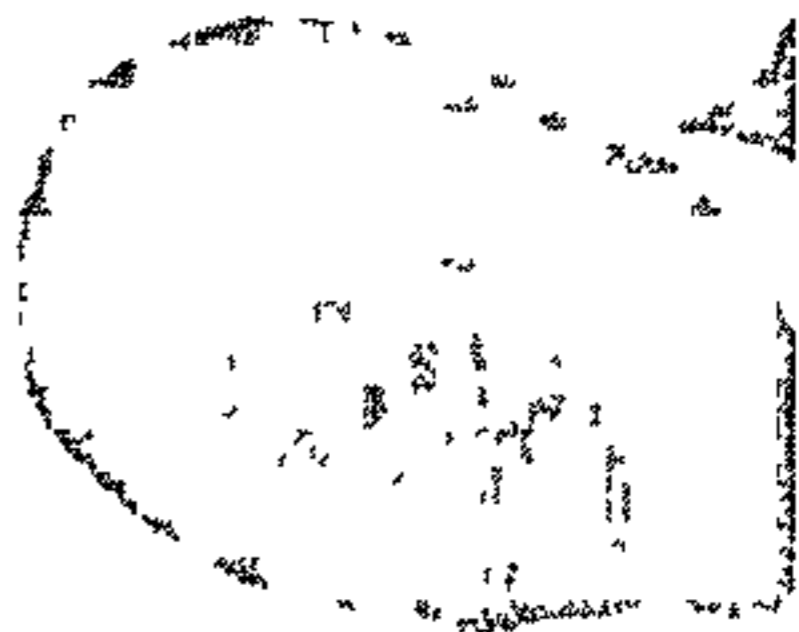
In the earlier discussions Mr Chissano had emphasised that achieving peace in Mozambique would have to be part of any development plan.

This week he cleared the way for a successful round of talks with Mr De Klerk and Mr Botha when he said his government was now convinced South Africa and the SADF were no longer aiding rebels in Mozambique.

This was in marked contrast to a statement by US Assistant Secretary of State Mr Herman Cohen who said on Sunday that his government was convinced South African aid was still reaching the rebels.



Mr F W de Klerk



President Chissano

FW to meet Kenyan president? 19/7/89

By BARRY STREEK

A MEETING between Kenya Mr Daniel Arap Moi and leader of the National Party Mr F W de Klerk was "possible" in Maputo today, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday. But he stressed that no such meeting had been planned.

The spokesman was reacting to inquiries after reports that Mr Moi would be having discussions about Renamo with President Joaquim Chissano on the same day Mr De Klerk and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha see the Mozambican leader.

If Mr De Klerk and Mr Moi do meet, it will be the first time there has been any direct contact between the South African and Kenyan governments.

Mozambique rebel leader's plane shot down

LISBON — Mozambican military forces have shot down an aircraft observers believe was due to take Renamo rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhhlakama to talks with church representatives carrying peace proposals from the Mozambican government, according to reports here yesterday.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said on Monday a plane had been hit over

FW to meet Kenyan president? 19/7/89

It would also be a sharp reversal of the Kenyan government's headline stance against contact with Pretoria.

President Moi is involved in the process of negotiating a peace settlement between Mozambique's government and the rebel Renamo movement, and is travelling to Maputo to sort out the next steps towards peace.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said if reports that President Moi would be in Maputo at the same time as Mr De Klerk and Mr Botha were correct, "it is possible that a meeting will take place".

"However, I have no knowledge of such a meeting. It is something about which we will only have clarity in Maputo."

"If it happens it will be a bonus."

(Report by B. Streek, 122 St George's St, Cape Town.)

central Sofala province, where the rebels have their main base.

Diplomats said the plane was to pick up Mr Dhhlakama and take him to Nairobi for tomorrow's meeting with church leaders.

Mr Chissano said troops unaware of the proposed talks had fired on it when it violated Mozambican air space — Sapa-AP

20000 refugees flood Komatiport border

Spw 19/8/89

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CLYDE JOHNSON, Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — For the second time in a month refugees have fled Mozambique to enter South Africa at the Komatiport border post

More than 2200 men, women and children — some of them babies only a few weeks old — fled across the border on Thursday night while Renamo and Frelimo troops were engaged in a heavy battle at nearby Rossana Garcia.

Risking their lives to escape the fighting, the fleeing Mozambicans poured through the border post, where mothers, clutching their crying infants, climbed over the jagged electrified fence

Although the electricity had been switched off, the razor-sharp fence caused deep cuts and ripped clothing from the refugees' bodies

Pieces of material, blankets and other garments hanging from the fence told the grim story of their rush to get away

Six people are believed to have been killed by Renamo soldiers at Rossano Garcia. At least one Renamo soldier was killed and a number injured during the two-hour-long battle

Townfolk in nearby Komatiport say the shooting started shortly after 9 pm on Thursday

In what has been described as the "fiercest battle yet", the exchanges, including mortars and machine-gun fire, continued uninterrupted until 11 pm

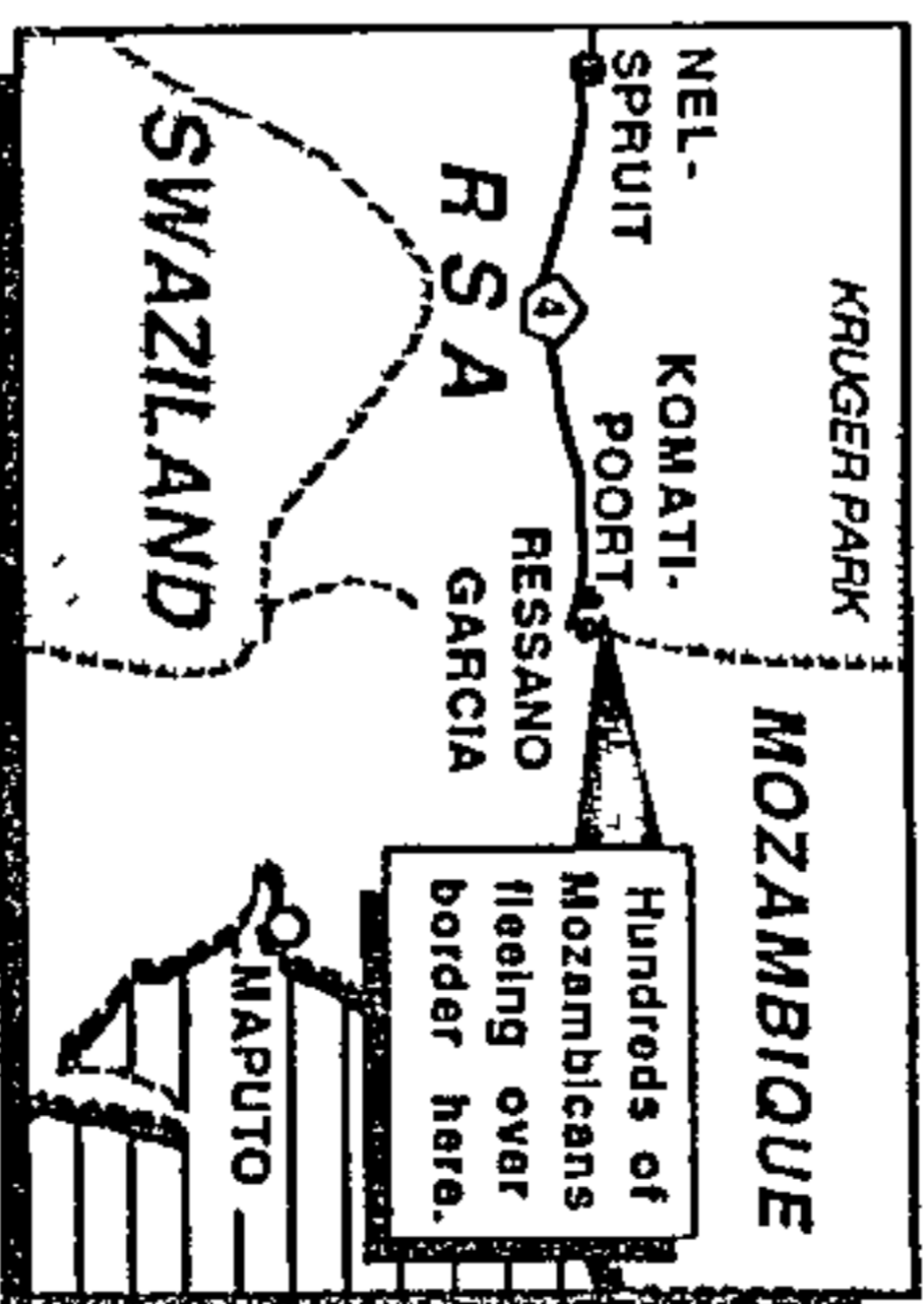
Given shelter

Most of the refugees, a group of about 1300, crossed the border along the railway line near the Lebombo siding

Another group of about 900 entered via the border post at Lebombo once the gates had been opened

A small group of about 20 — mainly children — crossed the fence on a hill some distance from the border post

The refugees were given shelter at the Komatiport Police Station and the Lebombo railway siding



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A small group of about 20 — mainly children — crossed the fence on a hill some distance from the border post.

The refugees were given shelter at the Komati-poort Police Station and the Lebombo railway siding.

As the refugees were turned back, one old woman summed up the utter hopelessness all the frightened, bewildered people seemed to share.

"Please, please don't send me back," she sobbed, hanging over the side of a huge truck, approaching the entrance boom.

Hardly able to walk, she was helped down from the truck by a policeman and helped to join the rest of the huge throng crossing back into Mozambique.

Burst into tears

Then she burst into tears and said "It's so quiet and peaceful here. When I get back they will kill me — just like they killed those innocent people last night."

Then she turned, shoulders slumped, shaking her head and whimpering as she followed the crowd.

One young mother, who had lost her milk as a result of shock, wept alongside her crying, hungry baby.

Sympathetic policemen eventually stopped the baby's crying after giving her cereal and milk.

The repatriation of the refugees began soon after 8 am yesterday.

Lined up on the South African side the tired and weary Mozambicans waited for the South African Police vehicles.

By 11 am yesterday all the refugees had returned and, as the last group slowly made their way to the Mozambican customs building, the old woman once more turned back briefly, shrugged and finally disappeared.

This is the second time in a month that Mozambicans have fled from Rossano Garcia.

On July 19 hundreds of men, women and children clambered on to a diesel train as it reversed from the Lebombo siding.

As it approached Komati-poort, the refugees, many with babies, jumped off and fled to the nearby Doeana Motel in South Africa.

Deserted

Standing on a hill overlooking Rossano Garcia at 11 am yesterday the wartorn village was visible through binoculars.

The place was deserted.

There were no people, no cars and no animals in sight.

The only movement was a Mozambican flag flapping from a building in the town.



GOING BACK - Refugees board trucks before being taken back to Mozambique yesterday.

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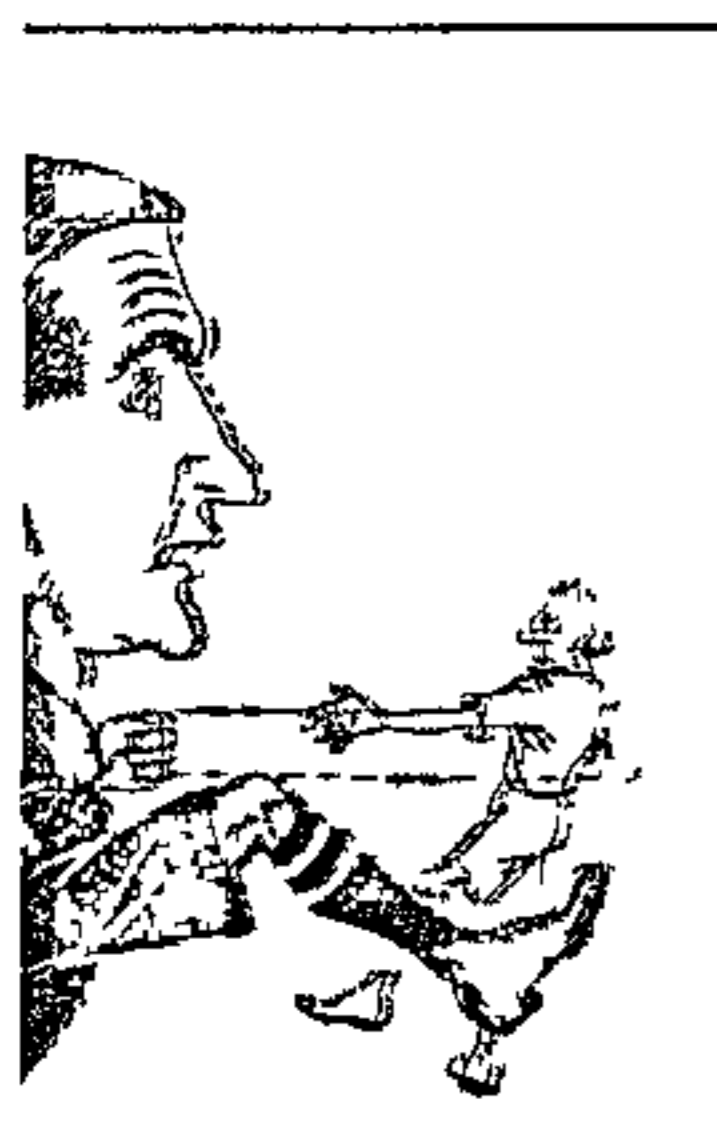
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W.J. MILLS

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Renamo to stop key link attacks

NAIROBI — Mozambican rebels yesterday promised to halt attacks on a key road and rail corridor linking Malawi, Zaire and Zambia with the Mozambican port of Nacala.

The move, disclosed in a statement here by the leader of Renamo, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, could be a big step towards ending the civil war in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks in Maputo yesterday with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano about South African involvement in Mozambique, and the tumultuous change in leadership in South Africa during the past week.

A statement from Mr Chissano's office said that Mozambique now accepts the South African government's assurances that it is no longer assisting Renamo. However, Mozambican officials have suggested that non-government elements or renegade military officers in South Africa may be aiding the rebels.

Mr Chissano's statement and one from Mr Botha said the two discussed efforts to increase regional co-operation and end the civil war in Mozambique.

The Renamo statement was issued four days after a delegation of Mozambican Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops held talks in Nairobi with Mr Dhlakama and five other Renamo leaders,

on ways of ending Mozambique's 14-year-old civil war.

"We believe this act will go a long way in reducing the suffering of the people and will be of direct benefit to the countries served by this corridor," Mr Dhlakama said.

"It is our sincere hope that this gesture of goodwill shall lead to the opening and normal functioning of other corridors, as well as other infrastructures which hitherto have been non-operational (because of the war)," Mr Dhlakama said.

He added "We want to emphasise that this action is not only a gesture of goodwill but, we believe and hope, will positively assist in the peace process."

The so-called Nacala corridor is a 500km stretch of road and railway line that has frequently been sabotaged by the right-wing Renamo, fighting since 1975 to topple Mozambique's left-wing government.

In the 1970s it carried the bulk of exports and imports for Zaire and landlocked Zambia and Malawi, but has been crippled by the war.

The other main outlet for the region's landlocked states is the so-called Beira corridor, a rail and road link running from eastern Zimbabwe to Mozambique's port of Beira.

It is now being guarded by thousands of troops from Zimbabwe and Malawi.

At the highly secretive Nairobi talks, the Renamo and church

leaders agreed they should meet again to prepare the ground for the first direct meeting between the government and the rebels.

No time-scale was given for either meeting.

Renamo, in a 16-point peace formula issued after the talks, called for the withdrawal of an estimated 12 000 Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique, saying they were an obstacle to peace.

Mozambique's own peace plan urges the rebels to halt all acts of "terrorism and banditry" before the two sides can meet to try to end a war that has crippled the country's economy, killed 100 000 people and made refugees of another million.

Mr Dhlakama's statement said the ending of military attacks on the Nacala route was in response to appeals from friendly countries as well as Mozambicans.

In the meeting between Mr Botha and Mr Chissano, the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Mr P W Botha as State President after pressure from the cabinet, and the installation of Mr F W de Klerk as the acting State President, was discussed.

Mr De Klerk visited Mr Chissano earlier this year, following up a summit meeting last year between Mr P W Botha and Mr Chissano. The meetings came amidst a steady improvement in relations between South Africa and Mozambique after years of hostility — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Mozambique has not abandoned socialism

CP Correspondent *CP News*

20/8/89

NOT long ago, a special ceremony was held in Maputo Gifts from Soviet public organisations for relief among Mozambicans who had suffered from natural calamities and the war against MNR rebels, were presented to Mozambique General secretary of the Association of International Solidarity, Abner Matamba, described the gifts as a "manifestation of the Soviet people's genuine internationalist solidarity with our people's bid for social and economic progress".

He said "Those water-tanks, textiles, sewing machines, school uniforms, writing things and soap were all bought with money donated by Soviet citizens to the funds of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Soviet Women's Committee and the Soviet Peace Fund"

Following Frelimo's fifth party congress recently, many Western media concluded that the Mozambican government had abandoned Marxism-Leninism

But for those who began to doubt the stability of Soviet-Mozambican relations, delegates to the congress stressed socialist principles and President Joaquim

Chissano said friendship and co-operation with the USSR remained a key factor in strengthening Mozambique's

sovereignty

After a week-long congress of the ruling party, more than 600 delegates on July 30 approved a new programme under which references to Marxism-Leninism were dropped

Frelimo ceased to be "a vanguard of the worker and peasant alliance", becoming a party of "all Mozambican people"

This was hailed in South Africa and Western countries as a clear indication that Mozambique was opening the way to a free enterprise system

The Frelimo programme was also described as underlining the growing influence of the West in Mozambique and the decline of Soviet influence

But what is the real situation regarding Soviet influence in Mozambique? To put the record straight, the Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pascoal Mocumbi, told a Press conference in Maputo on August 1 that Frelimo never called itself Marxist-Leninist. Rather, Frelimo had used Marxist-Leninist principles

Mocumbi said the terminology had changed but the party was still committed to socialism

The Soviet national daily newspaper *Izvestia* said Frelimo's programme provided no grounds for claiming Mozambique had

abandoned Marxist-Leninist ideology

Izvestia's Southern African correspondent, Boris Pilyatski, wrote from Maputo that the socialist aims of the reforms in the country had been repeatedly mentioned in President Joaquim Chissano's reports and in speeches by delegates.

The Frelimo central committee report praised perestroika and glasnost and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's role in these processes, added the Soviet paper

The Soviet Union today aids Mozambique in diverse ways

It is supplying long-term food and agricultural aid for the starving people of Mozambique

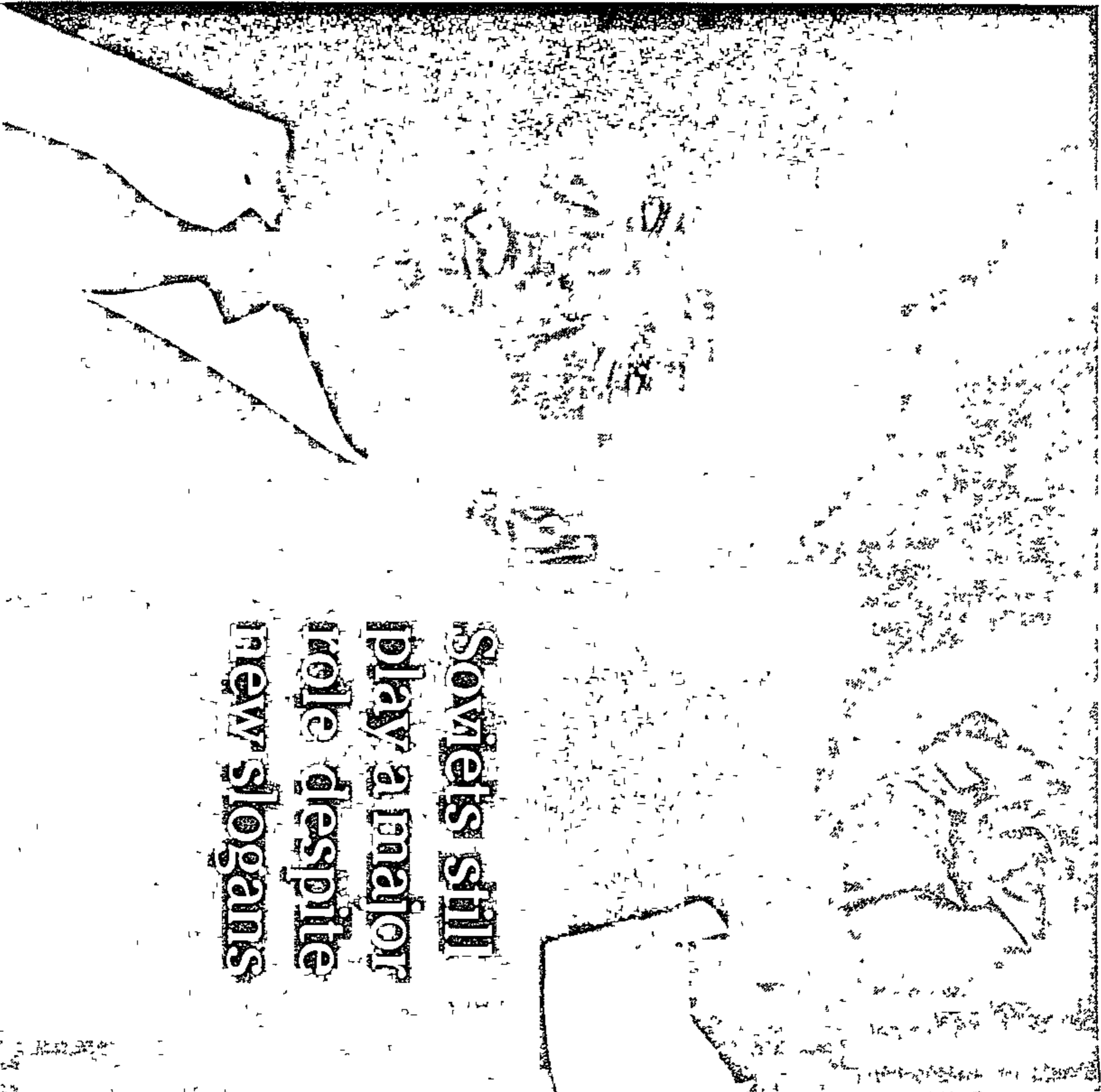
The largest project is the joint company Mosopesca, set up in 1979, which accounts for about 70 percent of the commercial fish caught in Mozambique today

Mosopesca vessels, supplied by the Soviet Union, are used for training Mozambican sailors

Soviet experts also help streamline the work of the Maputo port and ships are repaired at a complex supplied by the USSR

Soviet doctors help to streamline the medical services

At a hospital in Inhambane last year, they saved the lives of 39 Mozambicans.



Soviets still play a major role despite new slogans

President Joaquim Chissano . . . All praises for the Soviet Union at the Fifth Congress.



Memory of Ruth revived

~~227~~
218

21/8/89
20/8/89

MAPUTO - Friends and colleagues of the murdered South African academic and ANC militant, Ruth First, gathered at her graveside at Maputo's cemetery last week on the seventh anniversary of her assassination.

Ruth First, wife of South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo, was killed when she opened a letter bomb sent to her office at Maputo's university on October 18 1982.

At the time of her death she was director of research at the university's Centre of African Studies.

At the time her murder was blamed by the ANC on South Africa.

Chissano appeal

218

MAPUTO - President
Joaquim Chissano has
called on the South African
Government to make
use of the present interna-
tional situation to take ac-
tions to dismantle apart-
heid. *Southern*
21/8/84

But, he said, any cha-
nges must have the partic-
ipation of the African Na-
tional Congress.

Speaking here when
he received the creden-
tials of the new Ambass-
ador of Bangladesh, Chis-
sano said apartheid was
the principal source of
tension and conflict in
Southern Africa.

16 killed in Renamo attack

MAPUTO — At least 16 people were killed and 20 others injured when Mozambican rebels attacked the Nacune and Natipa villages in the northern province of Nampula, said Radio Mozambique. (218)

The rebels burned 150 huts and looted houses. On Friday rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles belonging to Mozambique's relief body, the Disasters Control Office, in Inhambane and destroyed four trucks. — The Star's Africa News Service

11 villagers killed in 248 MNR raid

MAPUTO. — Mozambican rebels have killed at least 11 people and cut electricity supply lines from South Africa to Maputo in the past two days, the official AIM news agency reported yesterday.

The killings took place on Monday about 30km west of Maputo, when the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels attacked a group of women walking to their fields.

Several people had been wounded or abducted but the full extent of the raid had not yet been determined, AIM said.

Rebels hit the South Africa-Maputo power lines on Tuesday, 20km from the Mozambican border town of Ressano Garcia and near the scene of two earlier attacks. — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique clash (218)

FIGHTING has broken out between Frelimo and Renamo forces on the western border of Mozambique near Pafuri. *Sowetan 28/8/89*

It said 845 Mozambican refugees yesterday crossed the South African border at Pafuri to escape the fighting.

SA Police at Nelspruit have come to their aid with tents, blankets and food.

Latest reports said the fighting was continuing but did not mention whether there had been any casualties. - Sapa.

1156

1157

19 die in Renamo Frelimo clashes

CMT
T. J. S.
28/8/89
218

MAPUTO — At least 19 people have been killed, including 12 guerillas, in a night battle between Renamo rebels and Frelimo government forces in the southern town of Macia, Mozambique's national news agency AIM reported at the weekend.

About Renamo rebels launched the attack on Macia, about 90km north of the capital, AIM said.

At least 12 rebels and seven civilians were killed before government troops forced the guerillas to retreat, AIM said. Another report said rebels had killed "many" people on August 19 when they overran the central town of Laubo on the Zambezi River.

The guerillas looted shops and blew up fuel tanks at the government-run sugar company, witnesses said.

According to an SABC news report, 845 Mozambican refugees had crossed into South Africa at Pafuri after fighting broke out between Frelimo and Renamo forces in western Mozambique at the weekend. Latest reports said the fighting was continuing, but did not mention whether there had been any casualties. — Sapa-AP

Church involved with Mozambique peace

Sowetan 11/9/89

218

MAPUTO - Peace talks between the Mozambique rebel movement Renamo and a group of churchmen are expected to resume in the Kenyan capital Nairobi, soon

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Beira, Jaime Goncalves, left Maputo yesterday to join two other churchmen already in Nairobi for the talks

The two sides met three weeks ago in the Kenyan capital when

churchmen presented a set of principles submitted by the ruling Frelimo party

The rebels described some of those points as "nothing more than an insult" but stopped short of totally rejecting them. In return they presented their own set of 16 principles which president Joaquim Chissano has since described as "meaningless"

Archbishop Goncalves newspaper

Diario De Mocambique that despite this the fact that written documents were being exchanged was an important move because "the ideas have now moved into the pub-

lic domain"

The archbishop said he was convinced both the government and the Renamo rebels wanted to end the war. - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

595 Cuban troops in Mozambique, say rebels

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claim that Cuban troops have arrived in Mozambique to support the Maputo government

They made the claim as Mozambican church leaders and a rebel delegation held a new

round of peace talks in Nairobi in an attempt to end to the 14-year-old civil war

In a statement here at the weekend the MNR said 595 Cuban troops arrived in Maputo on August 25 and 26

"As soon as they arrived in Maputo they were isolated to

prevent them from giving information about their true origin," said the statement

"People in Maputo are being informed that those Cubans are Mozambicans who have been receiving training in East Germany"

The statement, signed by the

MNR's delegate in Lisbon, Manuel Frank, also said that more Cuban troops were expected to arrive in Maputo.

The MNR also accused Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party of not being prepared to "bring peace to the Mozambican people."

Frelimo 'does not want peace'

Cubans help 218

Maputo govt, *Star 4/9/89* says Renamo

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Cuban troops have arrived in Mozambique to support the Maputo government, Mozambican rebels claim

They made the claim as Mozambican church leaders and a rebel delegation held a new round of peace talks in Nairobi, Kenya, in an attempt to end the 14-year-old civil war

More expected

In a weekend statement in Lisbon, Renamo said 595 Cuban troops arrived in Maputo on August 25 and 26

"As soon as they arrived in Maputo they were isolated to prevent them from giving information about their true origin," the statement said

"People in Maputo are being informed that those Cubans are Mozambicans who have been receiving training in East Ger-

many"

The statement, signed by Renamo's delegate in Lisbon, Mr Manuel Frank, said more Cuban troops were expected to arrive in Maputo, "probably on September 9 and 10"

Renamo also accused Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party of not being prepared to bring peace to the Mozambican people and reaffirmed its main three points for an agreement to end the war

The rebels, led by Mr Afonso Dhlakama, want "a national reconciliation agreement between the MNR and Frelimo to form a provisional government with the mission of preparing the Mozambican population for elections"

They also demand elections for a constitutional assembly which will draft a new constitution for the country and "general and free elections to vote democratically for the political system to govern Mozambique".

Diplomats sceptical about 'Cuban troops'

Reports of the arrival of Cuban combat troops in Mozambique are being viewed sceptically by diplomats

The arrival of the Cubans was alleged in a statement issued in Lisbon over the weekend by the Mozambique rebel group

However, the report was received with scepticism in diplomatic circles yesterday. Diplomats pointed out that throughout the conflict in Mozambique the Frelimo government had refrained from seeking direct military help from Cuba. — The Star's Africa News Service

(218)

Mozambique's ^{Star 5/18} (218) farmers get aid

MAPUTO — The United States is to help private farmers in Mozambique with about R118,8 million under an agreement signed here

The money will be used over a three year period to import vehicles, agricultural equipment, spare parts and inputs such as seeds and fertiliser

Between 1984 and 1988 the US government provided R145,8 million support for private farmers

Maputo rejects power-sharing with Renamo

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano appears to have ruled out any negotiated settlement with the rebel Renamo movement by rejecting any division of power or changes to the country's constitution

Speaking at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit meeting of heads of state in Belgrade on Monday, President Chissano reverted to the government's previous hard stance against the rebels, labelling them "terrorists and criminals who are in the service of foreign forces who want to impose their hegemony on the region"

Existing order

Mr Chissano said any alteration in Mozambique was acceptable "only on the basis of the existing order".

He rejected any idea of Renamo being a political party rival for power in Mozambique

Mr Chissano said "the bandits' " backers were attempting to give

them a "political profile, to dress them up as an opposition movement, as a political party", but that this plan had failed

The president said the Mozambican government was only prepared to accept "the collaboration of all those who offer to help us to find peace"

He appealed to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to help Mozambique develop its defence capacity

In an obvious reference to South Africa, he said "the backers of the armed bandits still have not given up their plans or their activities", seemingly contradicting recent statements that he had accepted that South Africa no longer materially supported Renamo

Last week, a group of Mozambican church leaders acting on behalf of the Mozambican government participated in the second round of talks with Renamo leaders in Nairobi in an attempt to reconcile the two groups' differences and put an end to Mozambique's 12-year civil war

Child welfare society marks its 79th year

By Sue Valentine

The largest, private, non-racial welfare organisation in South Africa, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, held its 79th annual general meeting in Johannesburg last night.

Guest speaker was the vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Robert Charlton, who said Wits was determined to uphold its standards of excellence in learning, research and scholarship as cost-effectively as possible while trying to help as many inadequately prepared students as it could accommodate.

In the face of challenges posed by a growth rate in the number of black pupils of about 750 000 a year, Professor Charlton said Wits faced a "stupendous increase" in the number of people seeking entry to university.

At the same time, universities were suffering a "brain drain", induced by better salary packages available to academic staff in the private sector and overseas

Nevertheless, Wits continued to publish the most research of all universities in South Africa and enjoyed the best ratio of publications per head of staff, Professor Charlton said.

Bandits sabotage power supply to port of Beira

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels sabotaged the power supply to Beira on Saturday, reported the Beira newspaper *Diario de Mocambique* *B10m 219/87*

The bandits sabotaged a pylon just outside Nhama-tanda, about 90km west of Beira. (218)

Matters were made worse on Sunday when, according to the local director of the state electricity company, Alberto Boca, the generators that provide Beira with its alternative source of power, developed a technical problem. This problem was resolved shortly after midnight.

The standby generators are a donation from Sweden to help Beira overcome the power cuts resulting from Renamo attacks on the transmission lines from the Chicamba Dam in neighbouring Manica Province.

Diario de Mocambique also reported a bandit raid against a shop in the outlying Beira suburb of Inhamizua on Friday.

In the raid, the bandits looted almost everything in the shop.

They left behind three sacks of salt and some school textbooks. The goods stolen were valued at three million meticaís (about \$4 000).

The bandits also set fire to the shop owner's car and kidnapped his eight-year-old son — ANO

'Marshall plan' is on the cards

Maputo talks set scene for regional pact

B/Dan/19/7/89.

218

NP LEADER F W de Klerk and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano are today set to give formal approval to a "Marshall Plan" for southern Africa

De Klerk's arrival in Maputo this morning coincides with that of Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi, who is intimately involved in the Mozambique peace talks which are a crucial part of the plan

The plan seeks to promote regional co-operation across the economic spectrum. It calls for European financial aid to be combined with SA technical and scientific expertise to develop the resources of the region

SA proponents of the plan say commercial exchanges between countries in the region can stimulate development far more effectively than handouts

They say Western nations, which believe the region need not follow the path of the rest of Africa, should support mutually profitable links between southern African countries rather than actively discourage

MIKE ROBERTSON

them as is often the case in respect of the SADCC

With EC support and improved regional co-operation, they say, economic progress comparable in scope and impact to that of post-war Europe can be achieved in southern Africa

The idea of a development plan for the region was first mooted by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha when he met Chissano in February this year. Botha told the Mozambican leader then that the time had arrived for the countries to carry through the logical consequences of the Nkomati Accord

He then raised the idea of a tripartite (EC, SA and southern Africa) development programme for the region with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti when he met them in March

Foreign Ministry sources said the idea

□ To Page 2

'Marshall plan' ^{B/Dan/19/7/89.} ²¹⁸ □ From Page 1

was received very well. "although the European leaders did not immediately start holding out their chequebooks"

On returning to SA, Botha again travelled to Maputo where he pursued the idea further with Chissano

Foreign Ministry sources said that what had been agreed constituted the framework for future co-operation

In the earlier discussions, Chissano had emphasised that achieving peace in Mozambique would have to be part and parcel of any development plan

Botha made certain suggestions on how the warring factions in Mozambique could be brought together. While in Maputo, he also met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin and told him what was being attempted

The SA Foreign Ministry sees improved contact with Mozambique as the first step towards normalising regional co-operation

SA is looking to Chissano to persuade Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, whom it perceives as the only Frontline leader opposing improved co-operation between SA and the region, to come on board. Details of what the southern African

"Marshall Plan" will entail have not been worked out yet, but Botha, in a recent speech to a Europe 1992 conference in Sandton, gave a clear indication of what he envisaged

The EC, he said, should

□ Acknowledge that SA had an essential contribution to make if Western efforts to uplift countries in the region were to have a chance of succeeding.

□ Support SA efforts to evolve a domestic social and political order acceptable to all South Africans, and

□ Grant or mobilise funds and expertise for extending and modernising the physical infrastructures of the region

SA's contribution to a development programme for the region, he said, would be mostly in respect of technology, including research and advisory services, and in the supply of goods and materials

Our Political Staff reports from Cape Town that a meeting in Maputo between De Klerk and Arap Moi is "possible" today

This had, however, not been planned and nothing could be confirmed, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said yesterday. If it came about, it would be "a bonus"

Mozambique rebels attack suburbs of main cities

Argus Africa News Service *ARGUS 11/9/89*

MAPUTO — The civil war in Mozambique has intensified in the past few days, with rebel attacks reported around some of the country's main cities

The Mozambique news agency Aim reported attacks against suburbs of the provincial capitals of Tete, Chimoio, Beira and the northern town of Lichinga

Aim said that on Saturday rebels attacked Benga, 10km from the centre of Tete, the capital of Tete province in north-western Mozambique. A tractor driver was killed

The second attack took place in the city limits in the suburb of Matundo. A vehicle belonging to the State coal-mining company Carbomoc was ambushed. No casualties were reported

Also on Saturday a rebel was killed in a clash in the central city of Chimoio, Radio Mozambique reported. Chimoio is the capital of Manica province, which borders Zimbabwe

The broadcast also reported an attack 12km outside Lichinga, capital of the northern province of Niassa

One person was killed and 20 huts destroyed, Radio Mozambique said

In the northern province of Nampula rebels killed two people and injured two in an attack on the small town of Netia, 20km north of Namialo, an important town on the railway from the port of Nacala to Malawi

Ninety people were reportedly kidnapped by the rebels

Aim said this attack was a violation of promises made by rebel leaders that their forces would not attack the Nacala Corridor

Radio Mozambique said government troops had killed 59 rebels in operations in parts of the central province of Zambezia in the last week of August

Rebels in two attacks at Tete

MAPUTO — ^{8 Feb 11 9/87} Rebels made two attacks on the outskirts of the north-western city of Tete, where refugees from previous raids are being resettled, the national news agency, AIm, reported yesterday

Quoting Radio Mozambique, the agency said both attacks took place on Saturday. A tractor driver was killed and his vehicle set alight less than 10 km from the centre of Tete, said the report. Mozambican troops arrived and prevented further damage

The second attack was in a suburb of Tete. The rebels attacked a vehicle of the state coalmining company, Carbomoc, the radio report said.

There were two attacks in the central and northern areas — Associated Press (218)

R30,8-m donation to Mozambique ²¹⁸

MAPUTO — West Germany has signed an agreement with Mozambique donating about R30,8 million for the second phase of upgrading the Limpopo railway which links Zimbabwe to Maputo. *Stew 11/9/89*

Total costs for the second phase of upgrading the line are estimated at R560 million. A major part of the work is the rebuilding of about 400 km of track.

In the first phase, the three stretches of track in the worst condition, totalling 142 km, were relaid. — The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique officials in car racket

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Senior customs officials are expected to appear before a commission of inquiry soon following the uncovering of an import/export racket involving cars stolen in South Africa and other neighbouring states.

The daily newspaper *Noticias* said cars stolen in South Africa were taken to Swaziland where smugglers provided them with false documents and number plates

The cars were then taken to Mozambique, from where they were exported to other east African countries.

The newspaper said the racket also involved the legal acquisition of cars by Mozambican workers in South Africa. The Mozambicans were allowed to bring these vehicles into Mozambique without paying customs duty, but once in Mozambique they resold the cars, depriving the state of substantial revenue.

Noticias said a special police unit had been formed to combat corruption in the customs service.

350 Renamo rebels die in 4 months (2/8) claim

MOZAMBIQUE — Mozambican armed forces killed at least 353 members of Renamo in the northern province Nampula in the last four months, according to a report yesterday on Radio Mozambique's "Voz de combate" (Voice of Combat).

810am 12/9/89.

The report also claimed that 21 rebel

collaborators had been killed. In the same period, the armed forces overran 19 MNR camps in Nampula and freed 500 people from MNR control, it said.

A further 200 people presented themselves to the Mozambican authorities in Nampula after fleeing from MNR captivity — ANO

student resistance

SA-Mozambique meeting

PRETORIA — The Joint Security Commission between South Africa and Mozambique met in Maputo on Monday, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced here yesterday "Matters relating to security concerns between the two countries were discussed"

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Mozambique, Angola fighting worries Pik

Political Staff and The Star's
Africa News Service

The various sides in both Angola and Mozambique had stepped up hostilities in an attempt to win advantage at the negotiating table, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

Mr Botha said he viewed the increased fighting in both countries "with concern", but felt peace talks could still go ahead.

The Lisbon weekly, *Expresso*, said at the weekend that 47 Cuban jet fighter and helicopter pilots who had been withdrawn from Angola were returned at the end of last month to help the Angolan military face the sudden increase in fighting around the country.

Cuba is free to send back to Angola any soldiers it wants as long as the number of Cuban soldiers presently in Angola does not go above the number in the withdrawal agreement signed with South Africa, analysts pointed out yesterday.

By the end of next month, Cuba will have to have withdrawn 50 percent of its 50 000 troops from Angola.

At the same time, the remaining troops must be stationed north of the 13th parallel.

Delegations from South Africa, Angola, Cuba, the United States and the Soviet Union are gathering in Havana for a scheduled meeting of the joint commission set up to monitor the Angolan peace agreements.

Maputo signs ⁽²¹⁸⁾
^{Star 14/9/89.}
debt agreement

MAPUTO — Mozambique has reached agreement with South Africa to reschedule debts totaling R40 million over the next 20 years, with a 10-year period of grace before repayment begins.

The rescheduling was signed in Maputo by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Eneas Comiche and the deputy governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Mr J A Lombard.

Mr Lombard said the rate was "very favourable".

The debts are the result of loans made by South Africa to the agricultural sector. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Debt rescheduled

MAPUTO — Mozambique and SA signed an agreement on Wednesday rescheduling debts of R40m owed by Mozambique to the SA Reserve Bank.

218
A statement issued by the Bank of Mozambique said the accord was signed by its Governor Eneas Comiche and Deputy Governor Jan Lombard of the Reserve Bank

The debt will be rescheduled over 20 years with a 10-year grace period Lombard told Radio Mozambique, before flying home, the interest rate was very favourable, but gave no figure. — Sapa-Reuter.

Refugee numbers in Swaziland 'drop'

MBABANE — Latest figures released here by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Swaziland show a drop in the total number of refugees still in Swaziland

A report released in Mbabane said more than 9 000 Mozambican refugees had returned to their home country between March and June this year, leaving the total registered number still in Swaziland at 16 581

But UNHCR officials said the number could well be higher, and possibly have increased, as more refugees were still entering the country from Mozambique. The Swaziland government earlier

6/Day 15/9/89
this year estimated the total number of refugees in Swaziland at about 100 000, including unregistered refugees Swaziland's own population is about 650 000

Swazi Interior Minister Sezenjani Tshabalala warned that unless a halt was called to further entry by refugees, Swaziland's indigenous population would soon be swamped by them

According to another report, some Swazi householders were cheating by using the food distribution cards issued to refugees to obtain free food long after the refugees concerned had left or died — Sapa

Andlovai Industries Limited

15/9/89

218 final

Portugal, under-capitalised and without any significant mining industry of its own, had neither the investment capacity nor technical expertise to develop Mozambican mining. After independence in 1975, and departure of 90% of the colonial population, Mozambique's nascent mining industry could boast only one geologist and one mining engineer. And the activities of rightwing, South African-backed Renamo rebels, led to a decade-long decline in mining production.

Although the security situation remains serious, Mozambique mining has received new development impetus in the past two years.

In an effort to attract foreign investment, the code provides for the establishment both of wholly foreign-owned mining companies and joint ventures with the government. Fiscal incentives include the right to 100% repatriation of profits after tax, no dividend withholding taxes, exemption from import duties on equipment and export duties on minerals produced — as well as accelerated depreciation on mining investments. Taxes on profits are fixed at 50%, and royalties on gross revenues vary from 3% to 10% according to the mineral produced.

Foreign interest

The legislation has contributed to a significant growth in foreign interest in the mining sector. From 1986 to 1989, foreign mining investment rose from \$5m to \$50m. In 1987, mineral production rose by 30%. Last year, the government was approached by 86 foreign mining companies, including those from Britain, the US, Japan, Italy and SA, and a number of agreements on exploration feasibility studies and development projects have been concluded.

Among them are

- A recently concluded feasibility study by the Irish company Kenmare Resources for the exploitation of heavy metals. Kenmare is now negotiating the financing of a \$87m joint venture with the Mozambican government and other foreign partners,
- Joint venture agreements between the

British multinational Lonrho (80%) and the government (20%) on the development of both underground and open pit gold mining. Lonrho is also reported to have shown interest in Mozambican platinum,

- A heavy metal exploration and development project wholly owned by the US company Edlow Resources; and
- Development projects by the Italian and Bulgarian governments for the exploitation of marble and graphite.

In addition, the Mozambican National Directorate of Mines reports that it is now in the final phase of contract negotiations on projects with 12 other foreign companies. These include a \$600m government exploration and development agreement with BP Coal, a joint venture with Cluff Minerals (UK) for the exploitation of diatomite, and a gold-mining project to be wholly owned by Anglo American of SA.

Plans for two big future projects are now taking shape. The first involves a \$200m project for the development of the Pande gas fields.

Lonrho, Anglo American and the Italian company Mount Edison have all expressed interest, and the World Bank's International Finance Corporation has said it can provide 25% of the field's capital development costs.

Possibilities include both shipments of natural gas to Italy and the construction of a pipeline to SA.

The second project, worth \$1.2bn, focuses on the Moatize coal fields. Development agreements might be reached in 18 months. Mine and transport feasibility studies by the Brazilian company CVRD are already under way and, while Japanese, British, Italian and other companies are involved in discussions with the government, CVRD and Soviet mining interests are most likely to secure a contract.

If agreements on either of two major projects are concluded, Mozambique's long-neglected mining sector will be well launched on the road to development. That would be a major boost for the economy. ■

MOZAMBIQUE'S ECONOMY

Down to earth

Mozambique has never developed a mining reputation but that could change. It has a wide variety of minerals, from gold and gemstones to energy-producing hydrocarbons, but lacks capital and expertise.

... but from now on she would concentrate on planning the marriage.

Aid for victims of Maputo war

218

Star 18/9/82

HARARE -- The World Council of Churches and a private American agency, Africare, have donated food, farming equipment seeds, clothing and building materials worth R500 000 to the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association, Zimofa, for victims of the civil war in Mozambique.

The goods were presented to Zimofa's patron and vice-president of Zimbabwe Mr Simon Muzenda -- Sapa.

7 die as Renamo attack is repulsed

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops repulsed a rebel raid on a town in the south of the country on Friday, killing five of the attackers, the official news agency AIM reported yesterday.

It quoted a police spokesman as saying two civilians died in fierce fighting during the attack on the town of Chokwe by rebels of the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance.

About 100 000 people have been killed, millions displaced and the economy crippled by the civil war which began shortly after independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Reuter.

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kwaZulu deports Mozambicans

Refugees exploited as cheap labour

By Helen Grange

Scores of Mozambican refugees being deported from kwaZulu are being picked up at the Komatipoort border by South African farmers who exploit them as cheap labour

This is according to Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman, who said yesterday that kwaZulu's refusal to grant sanctuary to Mozambican refugees is leading to the most "ghastly" exploitation by farmers.

As refugees were identified by kwaZulu officials and taken to the border to be deported, they were being approached by farmers looking for labour

Last week, 30 Mozambicans contracted to a Natal cotton

farmer claimed he sold them like "slaves" after assaulting and abusing them

The men said they started working on the farm at the end of June, after the farmer fetched them from the Komatipoort border and "contracted" them until next June.

They were promised R75 a month, but received only R55 a month, they claimed.

The men said that last week, the farmer took them to Potchefstroom and "sold" them to a farmer to do bricklaying, a job not included in their contracts

Said refugee Mr Antonio Simba "We were made to sleep next to horses in a stable. Our meals were a mixture of cabbage, fat and porridge. We were frequently assaulted"

"Two of us were beaten up and the other two who fell sick were left in the stable and not given medical attention."

Mr Simba said he and the three other workers had fled the farm, but that the other 26 were taken back to Natal.

Mrs Perlman said that legally, Mozambican refugees could not be employed in South Africa. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, who said Mozambican citizens had to be contracted in Mozambique before they could enter South Africa.

Deported

However, many South African farmers were known to be employing Mozambican refugees illegally and there had been several reports of exploitation, according to Mrs Perlman.

"There was recently a case of a farmer near Mala employing Mozambican refugees, but just before they were to be paid, he contacted the authorities to have them deported.

"In kaNgwane (where sanctuary to refugees is granted), there many refugees are working for farmers, but the government has clamped down and there is now less of it," she said.

A fieldworker from the Environment and Development Agency, Mr Dan Mogale, said that in the eastern Transvaal, farmers picked up refugees from camps for cheap labour on citrus and tomato farms.

Electrified border fence
inhumane, say bishops

star
19/1/87 By Winnie Graham 218

KOMATIPOORT — Top South African churchmen have called on the Government to switch off permanently the electrified border fence between South Africa and Mozambique.

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Bishop Wilfrid Napier, who led a delegation of bishops and representatives of the SA Council of Churches to Mguzini near Komatipoort to view the fence yesterday, described it as "an inhumane way of enforcing border control which has already cost hundreds of lives".

Moz, Zim
218
confer on

ending war

Conf. Times 20/9/81

HARARE — The presidents of Zimbabwe and Mozambique conferred yesterday on African efforts to end the 12-year civil war in Mozambique, diplomats said

Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Mr Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique met here a day after they joined six other African leaders in Zaire for a summit aimed at bringing peace to Angola

● The Department of Home Affairs says that between last May and July, South Africa repatriated more than 8 000 Mozambicans who entered the country illegally. — Sapa-AP

218

Switch off fence plea

THE South African Government should permanently switch off the 3 500 volt electric fence it has erected on the Mozambican border, leading churchmen have urged, writes **THEMBA MOLEFE**

This follows a report that seven refugees died there every week

The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) said after a visit to the fence between the

7 electrocuted every week report

Komatiapoort and Swaziland border on Monday that this border had been an ongoing violation of human rights

SACBC president Bishop Wilfried Napier said the erection of the fence was a culmination of the violation of human rights which ranged from the shooting of refugees to forced repatriation

The mission to the death trap electric fence followed a report issued by the SACBC's Commission for Mission Immigrants and Refugees, stated that is many as seven Mozambicans died every week. The report was tabled at the bishops August plenary session

The church delegation at the border included Catholic Archbishop Denis

Hurley and Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa

The church leaders said they urgently called on the South African and Mozambican governments the UN-HCR and the Organisation of African Unity to do their utmost to halt the war in Mozambique and alleviate the burden of the refugees, people who have been forced to leave everything behind in the hope of finding relative peace and security



Archbishop Hurley

1A1:1-1

Churchmen want electric border fence switched off

MLC 22/9/89
The Argus Correspondent

KOMATIESPOORT — South Africa's top churchmen have called on the government to switch off the electric border fence between South Africa and Mozambique

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, Bishop Wilfrid Natier, who led a delegation of bishops and representatives of the South African Council of Churches to Mguzini near Komatiespoort to view the fence, described as it "an inhumane way of enforcing border control which has already cost hundreds of lives"

Events on the border were seen as ongoing violations of human rights. These events ranged from shooting refugees to forced repatriation and culminated in the erection of a 3 500 volt electric fence between Komatiespoort and the Swaziland border.

Bishop Natier suggested that South Africa and Mozambique monitor the border jointly to ensure that all landmines on the Mozambican side were removed.

All forms of harrassment like rounding up refugees, shooting fugitives in the Kruger National Park and busing people forcibly around Swaziland to Komatiespoort, should stop.

"Army and police must restrain themselves at roadblocks while dealing with refugees or illegal immigrants."

The bishop suggested the South African government and the United Nations should embark on immediate negotiations with a view to securing refugee status for the Mozambicans moving to South Africa for shelter

He said forced repatriation which affected about 3 500 people a month should stop. He asked that South Africa and Mozambique do the utmost to halt the war in Mozambique

Forces of death

SOUTH AFRICA'S notorious death fence on the Mozambican border has been the target of a strong ecumenical protest action led by the Catholic Church.

The protest group travelled to the remote Eastern Transvaal village of Mbuzini, near the Swazi and Mozambique borders, on Monday afternoon.

The group walked the dusty path alongside the 3 500-volt fence "which killed 68 people so far", and then called for it to be switched off permanently.

The group also called for a joint South Africa/Mozambique commission to ensure the removal of all landmines laid by Fretilimo on the Mozambican side of the border.

Landmines have killed and maimed many refugees

The group comprised Bishop Wilfred Napier, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, Archbishop George Daniel of Pretoria, Bishop Paul Nkhumishe of Pretoria, Bishop Peter Stacey of the Methodist Church and Rev Sol Jacobs of the SACC refugee department

'Inhuman form of border control'

Napier said in a statement addressed to the international community that the fence was an inhuman form of border control

He said "This border has seen an on-going violation of human rights ranging from the shooting of refugees to forced repatriation, and culminating in the erection of this 3 500 volt electrified fence.

"We are conscious today of fulfilling our role of advocacy on behalf of the many voiceless refugees seeking peace, safety and shelter."

The delegation, representing millions of Christians in South Africa, called for:

- the fence to be switched off permanently
 - a joint South Africa/Mozambique commission to monitor the removal of all landmines on the Mozambican side of the border
 - an end to the harassment of refugees, the shooting of fugitives in the Kruger Park, and the enforced bussing of people from around Swaziland to Komatipoort
 - army and police to restrain themselves at roadblocks while dealing with refugees or illegal immigrants
- The delegation also urged the South African government and the United Nations, through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to negotiate immediately to secure refugee status for Mozambicans seeking shelter in South Africa
- An urgent message was also addressed to the South African and Mozambican governments, the UN High Commissioner of Refugees and the Organisation of African Unity to do their utmost to halt the on-going war in Mozambique

The war was the immediate cause of the plight of the estimated 135 000 Mozambican refugees living in camps



CHURCH DELEGATION: Catholic Bishop Wilfred Napier, Methodist Bishop Peter Stacey and Bishop Paul Nkhumishe inspect the fence which has claimed the lives of dozens of people

Maputo govt playing for time - Renamo

STPR 21/9/89 (218)
The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON - The Mozambican rebel movement Renamo yesterday accused the Maputo government of manoeuvring to delay the peace process and of trying to gain time

In a statement issued in Lisbon, Renamo said the Mozambican authorities "are set to forestall the peace process as they keep on receiving financial aid from Western countries"

The Renamo statement also accused Western countries of "not worrying to know how its aid is used"

"Frelimo is misleading international public opinion when it says it is willing to open peace negotiations, as what it really wants is to gain time, only seeking to maintain itself in power by the force of arms," the rebel statement said

The statement urged the international community to put pressure on Frelimo to negotiate with Renamo

STAR

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21/9/89

Mozambique debt to be re-scheduled

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Sweden yesterday signed an agreement to re-schedule Mozambique's debt of about \$4 million (R11,2 million)

Sweden also provided a donation to cover interest on the money. The re-scheduling of the debt is in line with Mozambique's understanding reached with the "Club of Paris", which calls for a repayment period of 20 years with a 10-year grace period.

Norway yesterday announced that it is to give Mozambique's relief body about R390 000 —
The Star's Africa News Service

World Bank helps to develop Beira

218 GRETA STEYN

WASHINGTON — The World Bank is helping Mozambique develop Beira into a port that can compete with Durban, according to the latest issue of the World Bank News.

The bank's International Development Agency, its soft loan arm for the poorest countries, has approved a credit of \$40m towards the upgrading of the Beira corridor.

"Reduced transport costs and increased efficiency as a result of the project will allow the port of Beira to compete with Durban and thus provide a cheaper transport alternative. *6/12/87 25/9/87*

"Expanded traffic along the corridor will increase Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings and generate more jobs," the bank says

29/9/87

Mozambique gets R48 million

MAPUTO — The Swedish government has decided to allocate a further \$17,3 million (about R48,4 million) in emergency aid to Mozambique and Mozambican refugees, it was announced in Maputo at the weekend (218)

Most of the money is to be used in the area of health and transport and a smaller amount will channelled through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Mozambican refugees — The Star's Africa News Service

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Star 25/9/89 (218)

Mozambican rebels kill 9, claims report

MAPUTO — Nine people were killed and 18 others injured when rebels attacked three suburbs of the city of Chimoio, capital of the central Mozambique province of Manica, on Tuesday, Radio Mozambique reported.

The Mozambique news agency, AIm, reported that after the radio local officials had met army commanders and militia and "criticised them severely for allowing the bandits to murder civilians and go unpunished".

Radio Mozambique said the rebels had raided 48 houses, looting their property. Knives and firearms had been used against the victims. —
The Star's Africa News Service

SA plane crashes in Mozambique - 9 hurt

Star 25/9/87
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Four people were seriously injured when a South African twin-engined light aircraft crashed in the central Mozambican city of Beira while trying to make an emergency landing on Saturday night, Radio Mozambique reported

The broadcast said four other passengers were slightly hurt and two escaped without injuries. A Mozambican child was slightly hurt by a piece of flying wreckage.

The identity of those injured in the crash has

not yet been disclosed.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the aircraft was flying from South Africa to the Mozambican island resort of Santa Carolina off the coast of the southern province of Inhambane.

AIM said the plane had made a scheduled stop in Maputo but had failed to land on Santa Carolina for reasons that were not clear — possibly bad weather. The pilot had attempted to fly to Beira but had run out of fuel before he could reach the city's airport and was forced to crash-land in a suburb.

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SA, Mozambican rulers urged to ease burden of refugees

Bishops in row at border post

By Winnie Graham

The young soldiers patrolling the electric border fence separating South Africa and Mozambique were adamant the bishops were not allowed to be at Mbuluzi, a control point between the two countries, south of Komatipoort.

"Have you authority to be here?" the lieutenant demanded.

"Yes," responded a bishop.

"Who gave it?" asked the soldier.

"The greatest authority," said Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist church "The Lord."

Then it was the bishops' turn to look nonplussed as the lieutenant delivered a lecture on his interpretation of the Bible. According to The Word, he said, the bishops had also to obey the earthly authorities.

Detained bishops

The young soldiers did their best to detain the bishops until their commandant arrived (He, they said, was at Macadamia, nearly an hour's drive away.) He wanted to know their business there.

The bishops, however, had a plane to take back to Johannesburg. After viewing the electric border fence, reading a statement and holding a brief prayer meeting, they wanted to get back.

But the soldiers resolutely blocked their way.

It took quite a bit of negotiating (with the lieutenant in constant radio communication with his senior officers) before the churchmen were allowed to go, leaving names and addresses.

A group of local people at the control point (which comprises a concrete tunnel through the electric fence) watched the goings-on with interest. Some sat under the trees selling clay pots and old clothes.

One soldier — a member of the Cape Corps — told

the bishops they always opened the tunnel when fighting started on the Mozambican side.

"They fight on Tuesday, Wednesday and Fridays — regular as clockwork. We hear the firing. People come and shelter with us and when the fighting stops they go back again," he said.

Mozambicans were also allowed through to buy food on the South African side — but they had to return.

Anyone who tried to cross the electric fence, he said, would be blown to pieces. Anyone carrying an AK-47 was automatically regarded as "the enemy" and would be shot on sight.

The Mbuluzi "tunnel" is one of three cutting through the electric fence, allowing Mozambicans to get in and out of the country for shopping purposes or to escape the fighting. No refugees are allowed to stay.

Delegates of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) together with representatives of other churches, representing millions of Christians in South Africa, had travelled there to draw attention to the "inhumane form of enforcing border control" which has already cost hundreds of lives.

Some said 52 people had died in the first six months of the year trying to escape the Mozambican war.

They called on the Government to permanently switch off the fence, allowing refugees easy access to safety.

Among the top churchmen at the fence were the president of the SACBC, Bishop Wilfrid Napier, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, Archbishop George Daniel of Pretoria, Bishop Mogale Nkhumshe of Witbank, Anglican Bishop Richard Kraft of Pretoria, Bishop Peter Storey of Johannesburg, Father Jean-Pierre Le Scour, secretary of the Catholic Bureau of Refugees, and the Rev Sol Jacob, the director of the South African Council of Churches' Refugee Ministries.



Confrontation at the border ... a soldier tells the bishops they need permission to view the electric fence between South Africa and Mozambique. From left are: the unnamed soldier; president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Bishop Wilfred Napier, Bishop Mogale Nkhumshe of Witbank (in black); the Rev Sol Jacob, director of the SA Council of Churches' Refugee Ministries; Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, and Methodist Bishop Peter Storey.

PM's Maputo visit heralds closer military ties

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26/9/87
218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Military co-operation between Portugal and Mozambique is expected to be strengthened by Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Cavaco Silva's visit this week.

Mr Silva arrived in Maputo yesterday with the chief of staff of the Portuguese armed forces, General Soares Carneiro, who is a veteran of the colonial wars in Africa.

It is understood that the Portuguese government has given the green light for greater co-operation in military training and logistics.

A Portuguese military mission visited the former colony last year to assess the needs of the Mozambican army.

Mozambique's media has published an interview quoting Mr Silva as saying his four-day visit would give "fresh impetus" to co-operation between the two countries.

"I am prepared to support the development of military co-operation with Mozambique," he said.

Economic co-operation is also to be discussed.

Chissano repeats offer to rebels

218

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday repeated his offer to integrate into society repentant Renamo rebels.

He was speaking at the start of a military parade that marked the high point of celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the start of Mozambique's war for independence from Portuguese rule.

Chissano stressed that the Mozambican authorities would know how "to transform all Mozambicans, including those now fighting against us, into children of our motherland."

He said Mozambique's victory over the colonial army was due to unity around Frelimo.

"It is due to Frelimo that we won the battles and created a strong, united Mozambican family, so that the Mozambican people could exercise power."

"It is through the Frelimo Party that we will achieve a strong and genuine democracy," he said.

"We, the armed forces, are here to say no to division, no to foreign domination," he added.

After the speech, he reviewed a military parade of about 1 000 troops of veterans and two companies of young recruits from the liberation war.

A selection of military equipment was driven past, including Soviet-manufactured ground-to-air missiles.

Wreath

Also on display were the first armoured vehicles assembled in Mozambique.

Earlier, Chissano laid a wreath at the Monument to Mozambican Heroes while Fernando Ganhao, of the Mozambican commission of the People's Assembly, read a decree from the committee attributing honours and awards to Mozambican and foreign citizens.

The committee awarded the late President Samora Machel the Order of Friendship and Peace, first class.

The posthumous award of the Order of Friendship and Peace, second class, was granted to all 34 people who died with Machel on October 19 1986.

The nine survivors also received this award, as did a number of foreign citizens, including the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Tanzanian Brig Hashim Mbita, and member of the British House of Lords Tony Gifford, who has been prominent in solidarity work for Mozambique in Britain for over 20 years.

ANO

Saboteurs hit Maputo lines

MAPUTO — Sabotage knocked out the electrical power supply to the Mozambican capital during the weekend and the city was being supplied by a back-up coal and oil-fueled station yesterday, the state electric company announced.

The sabotage occurred at about 7:15pm on Saturday on transmission lines carrying electricity from SA to Maputo, said a statement to the national news agency, AIM. It said the saboteurs attacked the lines about 25kms west of Maputo.

AIM said electricity transmission lines from SA were last sabotaged on the night of August 22 — Sapa-
AP 26/9/84.

A cheap bus ride to independence

ARGUS 26/9/89 218

ON Friday night I took a bus ride Barely 20 minutes into Saturday and I was one of the group of 40 people being driven 50 km

across the border into Namibia

NAMIBIA

Ours was only one of three full buses leaving that night, each with two white drivers This was to be a straight-through trip, with only fuelling stops along the 1 500 km journey

Our two drivers had that sanitised look that certain middle-aged whites grow, the look that wears a white tie on Sunday You feel safe with these hands on the wheel. Not gushingly friendly to me — was it the *Vrye Weekblad* I was reading?

Boeremusiek

Music at send-off was too predictable to be even funny — boeremusiek, everything short of Die Stem, robust, stirring, and so we pull away from Cape Town waving goodbye to friends, families and the little children, all with those red, staring eyes, glued open to keep sleep away

The moment the bus is filled we drive off. No wasted spaces here. Every seat a potential white voter You pay your money, you get driven to register

This was what I thought on the afternoon I deposited my R55 into the Friends of South West Africa account number at Saambou.

Seated on the bus, we are all told that R50 of this amount is to be refunded, courtesy of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Cheers for Dirk Mudge! Being Sudwes

ters, there's a round of applause We all sing the South West anthem

We've barely hit the N7, near the oil tanks, and I strike the first contention

What I rigidly refer to as Namibia, my fellow trippers emphasise to be South West Nowhere for them the Namibia bit I'm thankful not to be thrown off the bus, we speed north

Filled

These buses, I am told, were specially built to transport the young Army Boys to their sports meetings and rugby matches.

Tonight they are filled with us of German extraction, we, the women, could do well in any Wagnerian chorus

We sit tight. There's some conflict with our elbows, but at least we sit warm The sounds of chatter carry the strange mixture of South-west German, Afrikaans, a little English

My neighbour tells a joke — "Do you speak German? Ja, of course, Volkswagen, Mercedes"

Smiles

Twelve hours later we cross the Orange River, come to the border post and our driver greets warmly the two white guards in South African Police blue

Everyone smiles and waves We are waved through

A few hundred metres further, at Noordoewer, the same again This time the two guards, black, are met in stony silence We speed away.

At the turn-off to Ais Ais a small sign points us to the Registration Point, a farmhouse

Documents

The DTA Local Connection boards our bus, tells us what documents we need, warns us to check "check every letter, every figure, tot die laaste dingetjies!" be-

cause you know this Untag is just "any old Persian thing"

I seek the Untag supervising officer on duty, Mr Ramadan

He's charm personified that speaks of long diplomatic custom Refreshing to hear untainted English again

It's a long wait for your turn at one of the four registration tables but the deep stoep is cool

Process

By now all three buses have arrived, the registration clerks write non-stop, inspect ageing birth certificates folded too many times, brittle, the ink faded, mine as fragile as pot pourrie petals

After this ages-long process we are each given a slip of paper signed by Mr Ramadan

We now have the right to vote in November And, yes, there will be more free bus rides north Does Swapo know about this?

The drivers make a fire, "goeie 'n paar vleisies op" and we all help ourselves to wors, free beers Once again it's all thanks to the DTA

Pure

Our DTA Local Connection assures me that the ACN "also has a hand in this" What's that? I've only heard of the ANC Or did you reverse the letters?" I asked

"Well, you see lady, the DTA is all mixed up, with coloureds and whites, but the ACN is pure white..."

I leave it at that. Travel has made me weary

After I've eaten and pressed my bus-bent spine along the warm ground, I soak up a precious half-hour of Namibian sun

Queues

Then it's time to leave So many people need so much time for all the food processing that is of necessity

The toilet queues are long Men move away to find space There are no trees

I find our DTA Local Connection again

"Why can't we just register at Noordoewer? Why do we have to drive so far into Namibia?"

"Well, you see, lady, you mean South West actually, but anyway, it's like this. If we have a registration post on this border, they'll want one on the Angolan border Then just any old black can come and register. All they need is for their chief to say they were born here and they get to vote"

Breeze

Southern Namibia is flat, flies buzz and settle Skinny dogs sniff around sweaty legs, the still heat of midday gradually being whipped up by the afternoon breeze A hot, but gentle, breeze My Namibia!

It's time to go We leave behind us the Local Connection

All on board again, we squeeze into seats designed for anorexics This time the beer and break have made us genial Those elbows are softer, rounder We all sing the South West national anthem

Caps and DTA badges are distributed, we wear them

The Untag badge that Mr Ramadan presented to me, "Untag Namibia Free and Fair Elections", is rigidly ignored by my night-riding mates

And so the bus of Sudwesters hurtles south. We all gaze at the flowers, pass Namaqualand towns that have not survived the stamp of apartheid

Eventually we sleep while the Southern Cross stares down through the window.

At 11 30 the next night, Saturday, we reach Cape Town station Registration accomplished.

Scene set *ARCS*
for peace in *26/1/89*
Mozambique' *28*

MAPUTO — Recent military victories in Mozambique against the Renamo rebel movement had created irreversible conditions for peace, President Joaquim Chissano said here.

Speaking after a meeting with top level defence force officers Mr Chissano said the government had begun serious and decisive contacts with the rebels in order to bring peace to the country.

Negotiations, however, did not mean that the government would allow the Renamo rebels "to commit genocide".

The Mozambique news agency, AIm, said Defence Minister General Alberto Chipande headed a group of generals and other officers to pledge their loyalty to President Chissano as commander in chief of the armed forces.

Electrified border fence inhuman, say churchmen

PRETORIA — The "inhuman" border control between Mozambique and SA has cost hundreds of lives, the Southern African Catholic Bishop Conference (SACBC) claims (218)

After an ecumenical mission of members of the SACBC and the SACC visited the "death trap" 3 500 volt electric fence between Komatipoort

GERALD REILLY

and Swaziland, an SACBC spokesman said human rights violations, ranging from the shooting of refugees to forced repatriation, took place

The bishops have called for the electric fence to be switched off permanently and landmined on the Mozambique side

They have also demanded the forced repatriation of about 3 500 Mozambicans a month be stopped, as well as any form of harassment like the rounding up of refugees and the "shooting of fugitives" in the Kruger Park

SADF comment was unavailable at the time of going to press

● Comment. Page 16

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

Renamo murders 13, wounds 10

MAPUTO *CPIE Tink 27/9/89* (2/8)
Renamo guerillas stabbed 13 people to death and wounded 10 others after abducting them from three villages in the southern Gaza Province, state-run radio reported yesterday

The guerillas abducted their victims, including infants, and then stabbed and hacked them to death, survivors told the radio

In another incident Renamo guerillas killed an official of the state company handling the import of electrical goods after ambushing his car west of Beira last week

Renamo's 14-year war against the Frelimo government has left 700 000 people dead and a million displaced in a population of 15 million — UPI

Chissano reiterates offer to Renamo rebels

APC 2
27/9/89

Argus Africa News Service 218
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has reiterated his government's offer to integrate into society all "repentant" rebels

Speaking at a military parade to mark the 25th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, Mr Chissano said the government would know how to transform all Mozambicans "including those now fighting against us, into children of our motherland"

MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY

Mr Chissano once again ruled out the possibility of a multi-party democracy in Mozambique

"It is through the Frelimo Party that we will achieve a strong and genuine democracy," he said

A spokesman for the Renamo rebel group, Mr Raul Domingos, said peace

talks with Mozambican churchmen acting as mediators had so far not produced any result

Mr Domingos, who is Renamo's secretary for foreign affairs, said there was confusion within Frelimo's ranks on whether or not to talk directly to the rebels

Direct talks would mean that Frelimo would recognise Renamo as a political organisation

"Frelimo fears that if they accept Renamo as a political party they will have to have elections and will lose," he said

A Renamo delegation has been in Nairobi for about two months where it has held talks with Churchmen to discuss peace proposals

Last week President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe was also in Nairobi for talks on the Mozambican war with President Moi of Kenya

Four die in attack on rural clinic

LUSAKA — Axe-wielding Mozambican rebels stormed a rural state clinic in Zambia, killing four patients and wounding six others, Zambian officials said yesterday.

The killers, allegedly Renamo guerrillas, fled back to their country after the Sunday night attack, the authorities said.

The gang first looted pharmaceuticals from the clinic near Nyimba village in the Petauke district of south-east Zambia, 16kms from Mozambique.

The rebels then allegedly stole food from nearby Lombwe and Chibeza government primary schools after assaulting teachers there. *By Day 2 7/9/87*

A full report on the attack was being awaited from police in the area and Zambian troops have reinforced bases along the border in the wake of the incursion.

Zambian soldiers have often mounted cross-border raids after attacks by Mozambican rebels against villages, farms and stores.

Scores of guerrillas have been reported slain in these operations — Sapa-AP.

US tries for new Angolan peace talks

WASHINGTON — The US has invited Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko for talks on the faltering negotiations between the Soviet-backed Angolan government and the US-backed rebels, officials are saying.

Mobutu, who will be attending the UN General Assembly in New York, has been asked to come to Washington at the same time as Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is expected in the city, officials said this week. *By Day 2 7/9/87*

If arrangements cannot be worked out for Mobutu to come here, the consultations with him will be held in New York, said one official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The US State Department is anxious to get Savimbi and Mobutu together in an attempt to prevent the peace talks from derailing completely.

Savimbi failed to turn up at the negotiations table in Kinshasa a week ago. — Sapa-Reuter

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MNR: 'We killed 128 soldiers'

Capl. Tm 28/9/87 (218)
LISBON. — Mozambican rebels said yesterday that they killed 128 members of government and allied forces in attacks across the country from September 16 to 25.

The right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon that its forces also interrupted railway traffic in the Combomune district, Moamba, Pessene and Manica.

None of the claims could be immediately confirmed. — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo attack: death toll now 5

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The death toll in last weekend's attack on an eastern border clinic by Mozambican Renamo rebels has risen to five following the death of a woman who was attacked with pangas while lying sick in bed, **STAR** announced.

22/9/89 (218) **STAR**
Dr Francis Phiri — medical officer at the Nyimba hospital,

to where the wounded were transferred after the attack — yesterday said another victim of the raid, a 10-year-old girl, was in critical condition.

During the attack, Renamo rebels allegedly hacked patients lying in their beds with pangas and axes, killing four and seriously wounding six.

The rebels took medicines and food, then fled back across the nearby border to Mozambique.

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Rebels won't reconcile themselves to integration

SPPK 29/9/89 (218)

A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, but reconciliation by another name — integration — stinks as far as southern African rebel movements are concerned

International attempts to end the fratricidal wars in the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique have ground to a halt on the difference between two words — reconciliation and integration

Just weeks ago light seemed to have emerged at the end of what has been a 15-year tunnel of war, death and destruction for both of these two countries

At a June African heads of state meeting at Gbadolite, Zaire, the leader of the Angolan rebel Unita movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in a dramatic gesture of peace, shook hands with the leader of the rival MPLA government, President Eduardo dos Santos

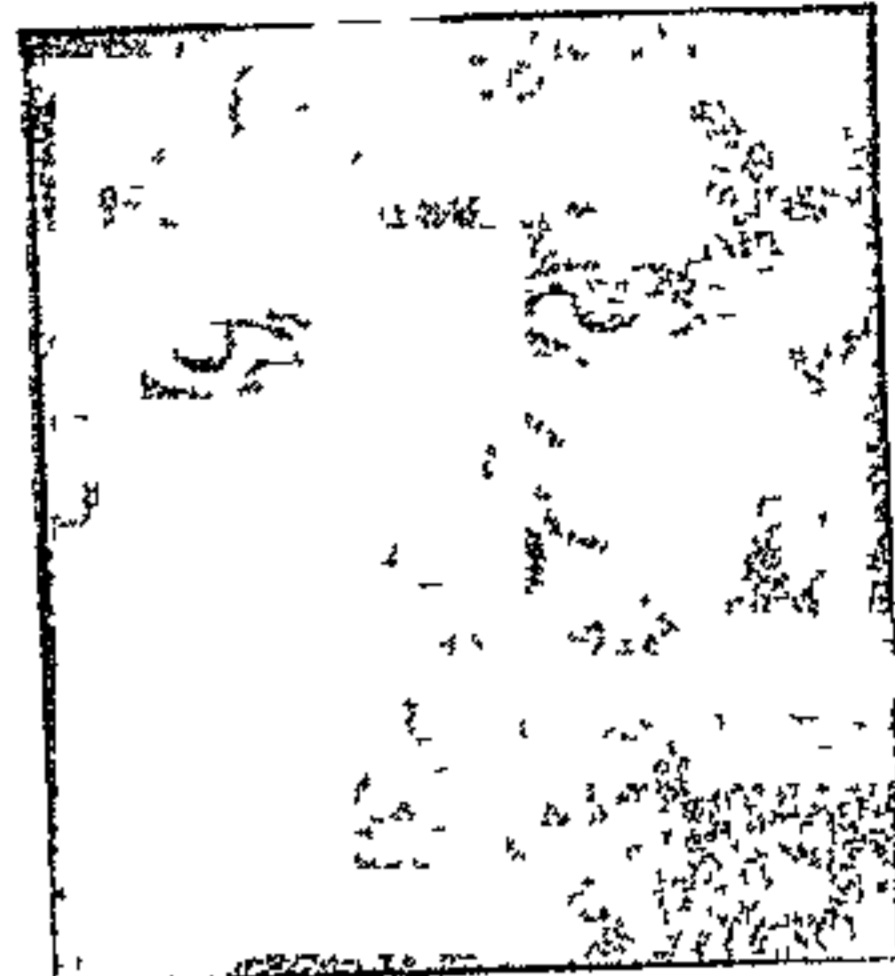
Shortly afterwards, in Kenya, the leader of Mozambique's Renamo rebel movement, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, met with church leaders acting as de facto representatives of the Frelimo government of President Chissano to discuss peace

These developments — together

The euphoria of imminent peace which just weeks ago was pervading southern Africa seems to have dissipated. Behind the scenes politicians from South Africa and other interested states are scurrying to and fro trying desperately to re-start Angolan and Mozambican peace talks that have spluttered to a standstill. **KEN VERNON** of The Star's Africa News Service looks at the reason for the sudden stalling of the peace caravan



Dr Jonas Savimbi won't respect the constitution.



Mr Eduardo dos Santos wants to integrate Unita

with the 1988 agreement between South Africa, Cuba and Angola that ended the international conflict in southern Angola and the implementation of the Namibian independence plan that ended the South Africa/Swapo feud — made it seem peace for the whole war-torn region was a real possibility

Run aground

But both initiatives have run aground on the same rock. While Unita and Renamo want reconciliation with their countrymen the respective governments of Angola and Mozambique instead insist upon integration

According to the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, reconciliation is defined as "action of bringing to an agreement, concord, or harmony", whereas integration is defined as "the making up of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements, a making whole or entire"

Therein lies the rub. While both Unita and Renamo claim to seek harmony and peace with their respective governments, neither see themselves as joining together to form a whole

In other words living together is OK, but marriage is out

The question is not just one of semantics, but of survival

As some (unlucky) marriage partners have found out, it is possible to

lose one's separate identity and viewpoint in marriage, and the rebels fear that that is exactly what will happen if they integrate/marry with the opponents they have fought since the departure of the Portuguese colonialists in the wake of the 1974 Portuguese revolution

Both Unita and Renamo see themselves primarily as political parties who have been forced to take up arms to fight for views contrary to those of Marxist-leaning governments — virtually installed by similarly inclined departing Portuguese, without the benefit of "free and fair elections"

The MPLA government in Luanda and the Frelimo government in Maputo are both rigid one-party states where dissent and disagreement are not tolerated

While both are slowly moving away from the strict Marxist economic policies they imposed after coming to power, neither have shown any inclination to allow opposition political views to be advocated

In Angola the MPLA government has seemingly accepted the idea of reconciliation, but at the same time has insisted this means the integration of Unita into "existing institutions on a negotiated basis, demanding in addition "respect" for

the existing constitution

"How can we agree to respect the existing constitution?" said Dr Savimbi at a recent press conference. "It is a Marxist constitution. To abide by that constitution means there can be no change — then what have we been fighting for?"

Offering amnesty

Similarly, in Mozambique the Frelimo government's version of reconciliation had meant offering an amnesty to Renamo rebels that would allow them to be "re-integrated" into national life — leaving out any explicit participation in government except possibly on an individual basis

For both Unita and Renamo, reconciliation means the end of opposition on the battlefield but its continuation in the political field, leading to "free and fair" elections, which both expect to win

conciliation means the end of opposition on the battlefield but its continuation in the political field, leading to "free and fair" elections, which both expect to win

Thus "reconciliation" and "integration" have been interpreted as meaning either "winning" or "losing" — depending on what side one supports

History in The Star

100 Years Ago
Press criticism will not convince the Volksraad of the folly, as well as the injustice to the country, in so lavishly increasing allowances and salaries to themselves

50 Years Ago
Professor Sigmund Freud, aged 83, has died at his London home. Being a Jew, the famous psycho-analyst fled from Austria to England last year.

25 Years Ago
Britain's Hovercraft conquered a 70 mph gale as 200 customers from all over the world cheered. Experts at first refused to risk the craft under those conditions

Pirate 'Zola Budds' of Maputo legalised

Stav
30/9/89

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

218

MAPUTO — The "Zola Budds" of Maputo, called "Chapa Hundreds" because they charge a flat rate of 100 metacais per trip no matter how short, have been legalised in Mozambique

As in South Africa, the shortage of reliable public transport has led to a proliferation of pirate taxi's in recent years. But until this week's decision by the General Council of Transport, they were technically illegal though police rarely took any action

This week's decision also established safety norms for the vehicles, many of which are notoriously unsafe. The "Chapas" will have to be registered, carry a licence and pass a road-worthy test as well as meet minimum space requirements per passenger, ensure that vehicles are covered and have interior seating and lighting

Observers are doubtful that the Chapa operators, who cram passengers in like sardines, will be willing or able to invest the necessary money to make their vehicles meet the requirements

A third of these children are doomed

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN in Maputo

Argus 2/10/89
2/8

IN the shops in Mozambique there are posters with the names and little photographs of hundreds of children

They hang like signs for wanted men, but there is no reward for

TERROR

identifying these. They are the unwanted, bloated, battle-scarred orphans of war and famine, up for identification as part of the state programme to place them with relatives

There are thousands, maybe millions of orphans in Mozambique

Little souls who, with the rest of the population, are this year suffering more than any nation on earth according to the International Index of Human Suffering

Mortality

Children born into a country with an infant mortality rate higher than that of Angola and Afghanistan

Children who stand a 33 percent chance of dying before they reach the age of five. In the province of Tete more than one-third of children under five will not survive — a terrifying prospect for a country in which 44 percent of the population are under 15

And even if they make it, the life expectancy for men in Mozambique is 44 years and 46 for women

The plight of the children of Mozambique is a tragedy which involves almost every family in the country. A horrific saga in which children die every day, some from

starvation, others are butchered or forced to march through the bush for days by Renamo rebels

Malnutrition

Others die like little animals roaming lost and naked in the veld. Some are found and taken to mission stations riddled with malaria, TB, worms or comatose from malnutrition

Toddlers see their mothers slaughtered before their eyes and worse, pre-teenagers are caught and trained as rebel fighters who are described by locals as the most barbaric and vicious fighters in the bush

There are parents who have suffered the anguish of burying every one of their children, mothers and fathers who have lost children fleeing from the "banditos" and uncles who have come face to face with nephews during rebel raids

It is a country in which children bear children, where it is common for an 18-year-old to be carrying her third child. The birth rate is 45.1 per 1 000

Mannerisms

It is a country where children are denied childhood, where stories like that of Francisco Titiene (12), his cousin Mateus (11) and tiny sister Lorda (5) now resident on the Jesus is Alive mission project in Inhambane province are common

Francisco who has the body of a boy and the mannerisms of a man told The Argus: "The banditos came around our village in Decem-

ber. They burnt the houses. They made us march for a week through the bush to their base. I carried my sister. They sacrificed our mother and father in front of us.

Mateus and I were tied to a tree for two weeks. Lorda was not tied, but she hung on to me all the time. They made us climb up the trees and get coconuts for them. That was all we had to eat.

Several children were being held captive at the base, he said.

Walked

It was while foraging for food that they dashed for freedom, children scattering in different directions, Francisco sticking with his sister and cousin.

We walked for days looking for a big army base. I thought we would be killed in the bush. Yes, I was scared but I kept myself from falling because I had to be a man and look after my sister and cousin.

A worker on the mission, Mr Ngezimane Pandi (58), stares into the distance without expression when he tells how the rebels came repeatedly to his house demanding food, and how, finally, when he had not a scrap left to give and feared being followed into the fields and killed, he took his four children and fled for Vilanculos 60 km away.

His children were so weak that they dropped, one after the other and he buried every one of them on that journey.

Such are the stories of Mozambique, a country where you will struggle to find someone without their own

tale of personal tragedy or horror

It is a country with conditions that five years ago shocked a Nelspruit-based pastor, Pastor Peter Pretorius into starting an orphanage for children who he found sitting next to their parents' bodies in the parched veld near Vilanculos in Pambara district.

While living in Nelspruit Pastor Pretorius became aware of the problems in Mozambique and asked the Frelimo government to show him places worst hit.

It was 1984 — the height of the famine and prior to the injection of foreign aid.

They flew me into Vilanculos. For 10 days we dug ditches and buried bodies. But it wasn't just the 300 dead that got to me, it was all the others who were so close to dying. They weren't hungry any more, their eyes were fixed into their heads. They had no hope of tomorrow," he said.

Project

"When black people bury their dead they really weep and wail. The atmosphere was terrible. I promised God that if he would help me, I would come back and build a home for those kids."

It was an area so remote that it could only be reached by air or irregular convoy. The 74 ha allocated to Pastor Pretorius by the government had to be cleared and the houses for the orphans erected piece by piece.

Workers on the project sometimes had to flee when fighting broke out.

Aids cases rise ()

S.M.R. 3/10/89

MAPUTO — The official number of Aids cases reported in Mozambique has risen to 45, according to the country's Minister of Health, Dr Leonardo Simao. (218)

He said that there were certain to be many more unreported cases and cases that had gone undiagnosed. Education campaigns had to be undertaken throughout the country, he added.

Metro to open up in Maputo

Finance Staff (218)

Wholesale and distribution giant Metro is to open a new store in Maputo in addition to the one already announced for Kinshasa in Zaire, early in 1990.

MD Tony McDiarmid says the group has established a winning formula in Southern Africa and believes it applies equally to countries in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa.

"In South Africa our distribution is so comprehensive that it is becoming difficult to penetrate new markets."

NEW DECISION 3/10/87

"After in-depth studies conducted in conjunction with Saffo and other official bodies, and visiting numerous countries, we took the decision to open pilot stores in Maputo and Kinshasa," he said.

"The climate is definitely right for South Africans to expand into the rest of Africa."

"Our products are cost-effective and we understand the operating environment."

He says the group has identified four other countries in Africa where there are further possibilities for expansion.

Maputo hit by power cut ²¹⁸

^{6/10/89} ^{STAR}
MAPUTO — Transmission lines carrying power from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged on Monday night, plunging the city into darkness, according to a report from AIM, the official Mozambique news agency

The lines were cut about 20 km east of the border town of Ressano Garcia just after 6 pm. This is the second time the lines have been sabotaged in the past month

Maputo is reportedly using its coal-fired power station again — The Star's Africa News Service.

Maputo plunged into darkness by sabotage

MAPUTO — ^{61 Day 4/10/87} The power cut that plunged Maputo into darkness on Monday night was the result of sabotage, state electricity company EDM confirmed yesterday

Saboteurs struck at the transmission lines carrying electricity from SA to Maputo at 6pm, it said. The sabotage took place 20km east of the border town of Ressano Garcia

Maputo has switched to its back-up coal and oil fired power station. But this cannot supply the city's full power demands

⁽²¹⁸⁾ EDM has called for maximum austerity in the use of electricity. It is urging Maputo consumers to reduce to the minimum use of high consumption equipment.

In all factories, workshops and offices, only essential electrical equipment is to be switched on. Outdoor lighting must not be used during the day

The last time Maputo's power supply was sabotaged, was on September 23 — ANO

Free travel for Mozambique's aged

MAPUTO — The elderly and the very young in Mozambique were yesterday given the run of the country's buses following a regulation quoted in the official newspaper, *Noticias*. Those over 70 and under five will no longer have to pay bus fares, while the physically disabled will travel free on city buses and pay a reduced fare on long-distance buses.

(218)

ST/01/89
C 218

THE flight of Mozambicans from the fighting between Frelimo and the rebel bandit movement, Renamo, has become a giant exodus, says French sociologist Claude Mahoudeau in a report.

Mahoudeau is a programme officer for the French relief organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres (Medicine Without Borders) and has been working among refugee communities in the Eastern Transvaal

Mahoudeau says Renamo's aim is to paralyse all commercial and industrial activities in Mozambique and this, together with the effect of "mopping up" operations by the Tanzanian and Zimbabwean armies, pushes the refugees onto the road to exile

Their giant exodus to neighbouring countries occurs without planning and under ceaseless attacks

Fugitives make their way to the nearest border of whichever country is nearest

'Illegal aliens'

Others, some say almost a million so far, regroup near urban centres within Mozambique where they can get better protection

Thousands of these refugees enter South Africa where they find a hostile reception

The electrified fence on the border, erected three years ago by South Africa, is said to have injured and killed hundreds of people

The South African Catholic Bishops Conference has constituted a commission of inquiry into shooting incidents at the border and has launched an information programme about the fence, repatriation and the conditions of refugees.

South Africa regards the refugees as illegal aliens and once inside the country they are hunted by the security forces

If caught, most are repatriated Last year, 3 000 refugees were sent back to Mozambique every month

Nevertheless, thousands manage to escape the dragnet The South African Institute of Race Relations Survey for

Caught between terror and the fence of death

The recent protest by prominent church leaders at the electrified fence along the South African border with Mozambique has highlighted the plight of thousands of Mozambican refugees.

The protest coincides with a report by a French sociologist which details the serious social problems, exploitation and vulnerability of the refugees who live in primitive camps in the Eastern Transvaal. CHIARA CARTER reports:



South 5-11/10/89

1986 estimated that 260 000 Mozambicans entered South Africa between 1983 and 1985 Many more have entered since then

Some become workers in South Africa, and refugees are used by white farmers as a labour supply

Mahoudeau says there are many cases where refugees have been recruited to work on farms and then handed over to the security forces before they are paid their wages

There is also forced recruitment for Renamo by South African agencies in the refugee communities

Mozambique has provided a labour supply for South African mines and farms for a long time and presently there are 30 000 farmhands and 67 000 miners from that country

who are legally in South Africa

"The majority of refugees go to the homelands where they join South Africa's own dispossessed — the victims of Grand Apartheid," says Mahoudeau

The refugees are concentrated in three homelands — Gazankulu, KaNgwane and Kwazulu

A conservative estimate places the number of registered refugees in these homelands at 60 000 and more than double this figure are unregistered Of these more than half are children

These refugees have been assisted by people living in the homelands, church workers, relief organisations and local black hospital staff

Fieldworkers say their presence provides refugees with a certain degree of protection from the security forces and exploitation by local inhabitants and white farmers

Many refugees try to move from the homelands to urban centres because of the severe poverty, overcrowding lack of employment and shortage of food in the homelands

In Gazankulu while the refugees who are usually Changaan are welcome on ethnic grounds, the administration is reluctant to facilitate settlement.

Local chiefs often try to exploit the refugees, says Mahoudeau

An indication of the extent of the refugee population is that in the slums of Giyani there are about 5 000 refugees

About 35km away at Malamulele another 6 000 refugees live

The largest refugee settlement is in the Mala district where more than 25 000 refugees are receiving aid from "Operation Hunger"

Constant harassment

The Phalant Relief Committee, which co-ordinates these operations, is the oldest refugee committee in South Africa

Elsewhere in Gazankulu there is a move afoot to house all the refugees in one camp which is being carved from the bush, says Mahoudeau

In Kangwane, Chief Enoch Mabuza faces an influx of about 1 000 refugees a month

He has rejected the government definition of refugees as "illegal aliens" but is powerless to stop their almost constant harassment by South African security forces

The refugees are not welcome in Kwazulu where there is an atmosphere of fear and suspicion

Mahoudeau says the authorities use an extensive intelligence network and a barrier game reserve in a bid to block the inflow of refugees

The attempts by the refugees to go undetected make it impossible to accurately estimate their numbers

Mahoudeau says the plight of the refugees had until recently attracted little international attention

"Their presence is being used to show that the black population of Mozambique had made the wrong political choice" says Mahoudeau

218 5/10/89
 The long walk of fear for
 Mozambique's refugees

The war in Mozambique has brought untold hardship and, for many, the problems just begin when they flee their homes. WINNIE GRAHAM visited Gazankulu into which thousands of refugees have fled after crossing the Kruger Park. She heard stories of women and children who braved wild animals, starvation and soldiers in their quest for survival.

Sellinah Ndlovu fled from her village in Mozambique when the hospital and school were set alight in the fighting between Renamo rebels and Frelimo forces.

With her 18-month-old son strapped to her back and two small children in tow, the barefooted Mrs Ndlovu left home in such a hurry she did not stop to say goodbye even to her parents.

What will happen to them? She said they were too old to survive the six-day walk with little food, less water and the possibility of being picked up by South African patrols or attacked by wild animals. They will die. There is no food in our village.

Determined to bring her small family to safety, she walked from her village — somewhere in the Limpopo Valley — across the hills towards the Kruger Park.

Her meagre rations lasted three days. She could not cook in the Mozambican bush because she was afraid

the soldiers would see the smoke and seize her food.

She eventually found other women waiting with their children for a guide who would lead them across the Kruger Park to Gazankulu (adjacent to the Sabi Sand private reserve).

Each woman paid the guide R100 for his services. The fee was worth it. Mrs Ndlovu said. The man knew how to avoid the dangerous animals — and the patrols. She said the group, walking only at night, hid during the day to avoid detection.

Built fires

Some of the women with Mrs Ndlovu had nothing to eat. Water in the game reserve was difficult to find. When they stopped to rest they built fires to keep wild animals at bay.

Unlike many groups, this party had no unpleasant encounter with animals or soldiers.

Mrs Ndlovu, however, was more afraid of the fighting than of the wild animals. Some groups tell frightening stories of being chased by the army and having to scatter after being surprised by patrols.

Mrs Ndlovu, a slim, pretty young woman, was near tears as she told her story to Mr Paulus Mathebula, the man employed by the Catholic Church in Gazankulu to register refugees before they are given rations.

She spoke softly in Shangaan, the

language the people in her district have in common with the people of Gazankulu. Their surnames are another common bond.

Among those registered this week were the Ngwenya, Nyoti, Ubisi, Chauke and Khosa families, but while the people of Gazankulu generally have English first names, the Christian names of the refugees are Portuguese — such as Orlando, Rosito, Batista, Florida, Leonora and Roberto.

Mr Mathebula questioned Mrs Ndlovu closely — but gently. Aware that the local people often try to get included on the "free rations" bandwagon, it is his job to ensure that only genuine cases are helped.

"Why did you leave Mozambique?" "The war. The soldiers burnt the school and hospital," she said.

"Where is your husband?"

He stayed behind to look after our three cows."

Most of the women in Mrs Ndlovu's group had babies on their backs when they arrived, totally exhausted and with bleeding feet at a clinic in Gazankulu. Here the sister tended their wounds, gave each a blanket (supplied by the International Red Cross), a cake of soap and a meal.

The sister keeps emergency rations to help out newly arrived refugees.

Mrs Ndlovu was issued with a ration card at the Hluvukani distribution centre. It entitles her to mealie meal and soup powder — an inadequate supply

but it will help her family survive.

Another young mother had also found work for two of her sons, were herding cattle.

Mr Mathebula commented "This often happens. A man will hire Mozambican children to look after his stock so his own children are free to go to school. The refugees accept it, they appreciate the food they receive in exchange."

Many refugee children, however, are accepted into the overcrowded township schools. The hospitality of the people of Gazankulu is well known.

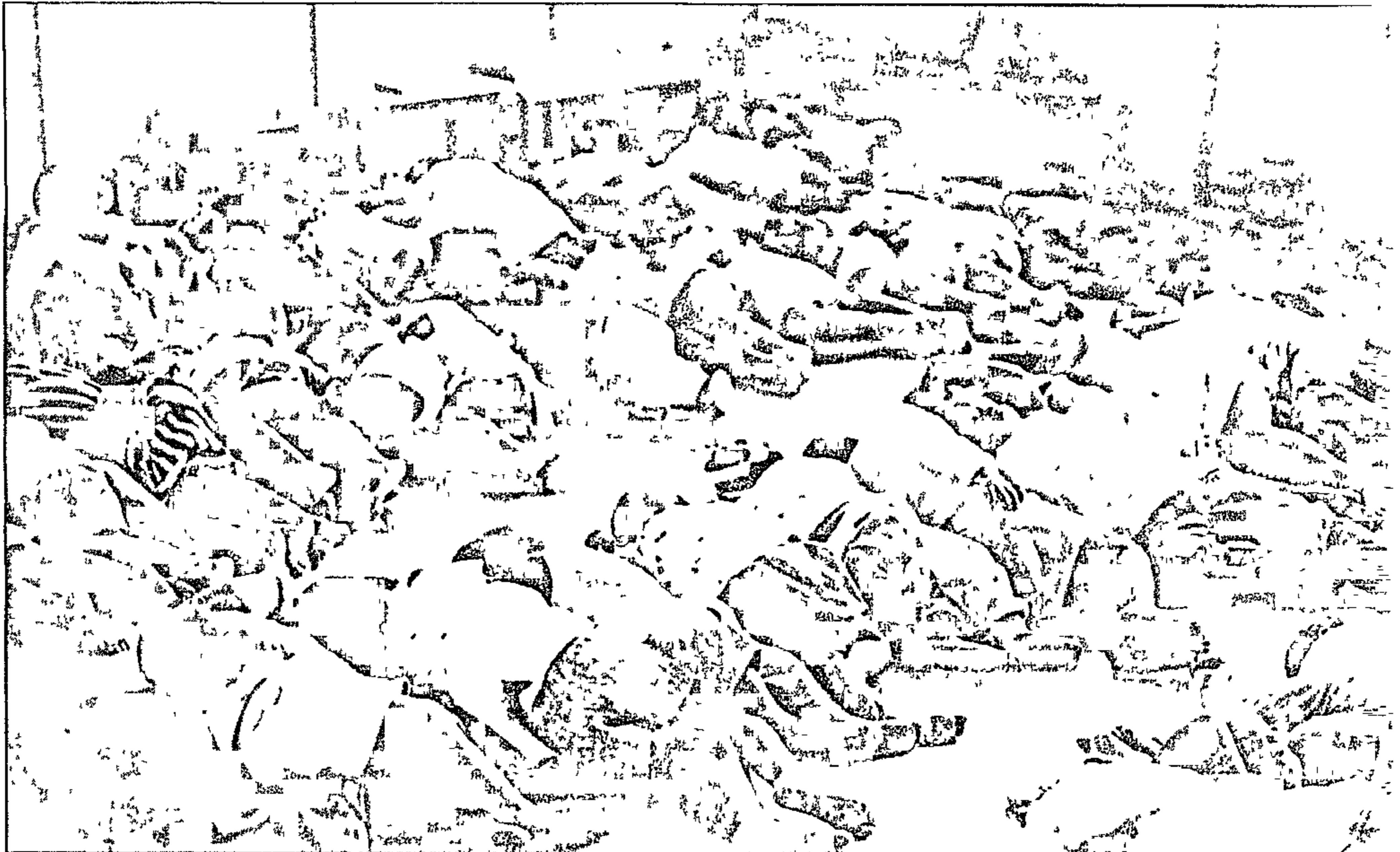
The Catholic Church estimates there are roughly 150,000 refugees in South Africa. 10 percent are men, 30 percent women and 60 percent children.

Water shortage

Most find their way to families or friends or build a shelter for themselves on land made available by homeland governments of Gazankulu and kaNgwane. The shortage of water is a problem in the homelands. Sometimes supplies are cut for days when the summer rains come. Patches are given seeds. Then vegetable patches spring up around thousands of mud huts.

Mrs Ndlovu knows she cannot either in Gazankulu or South Africa, while the war continues in Mozambique she does not want to go back.

"We will stay here," she said resolutely.



Home from home — refugee children asleep at a new creche built by the Catholic Church in Gazankulu.

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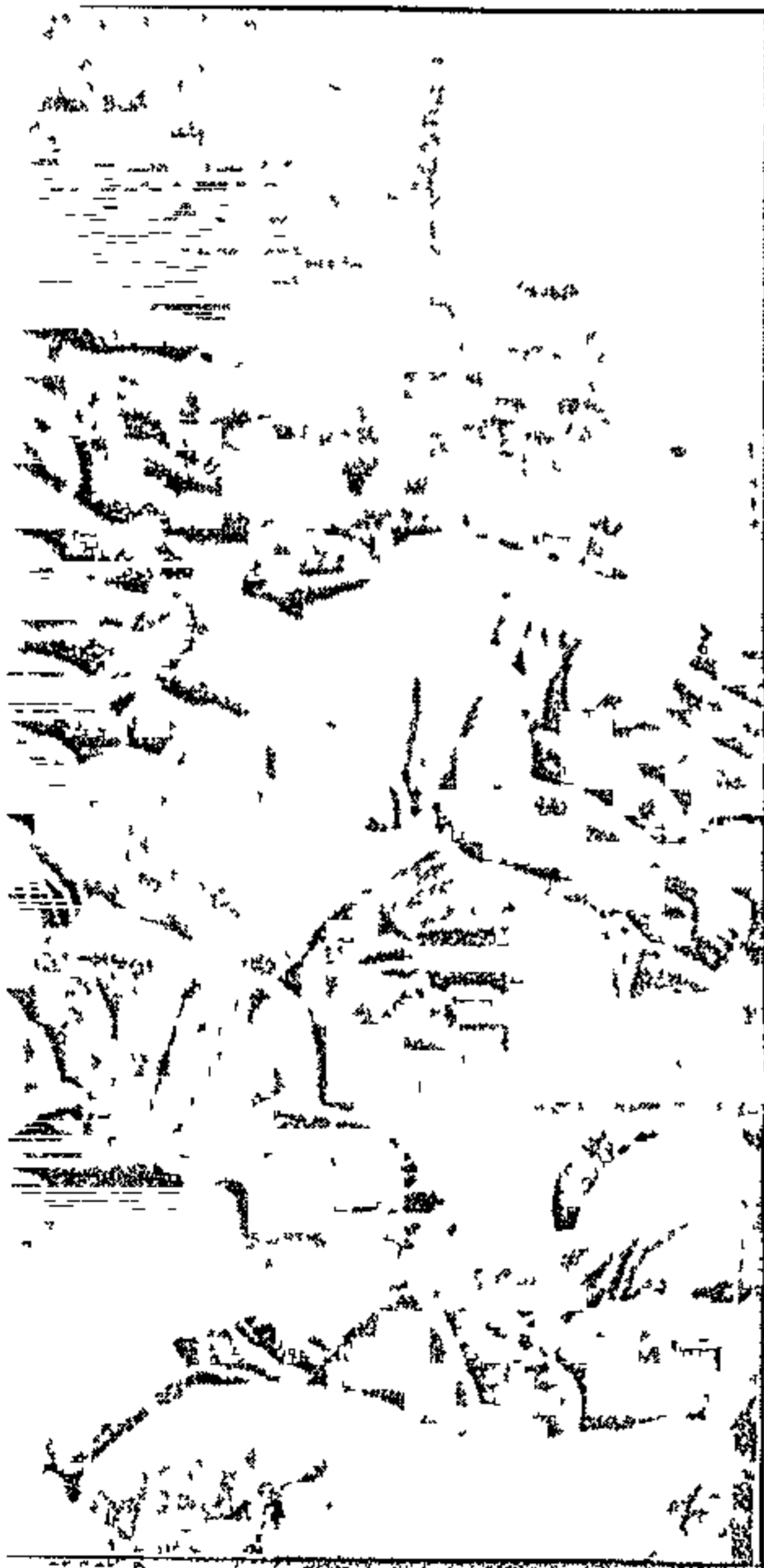
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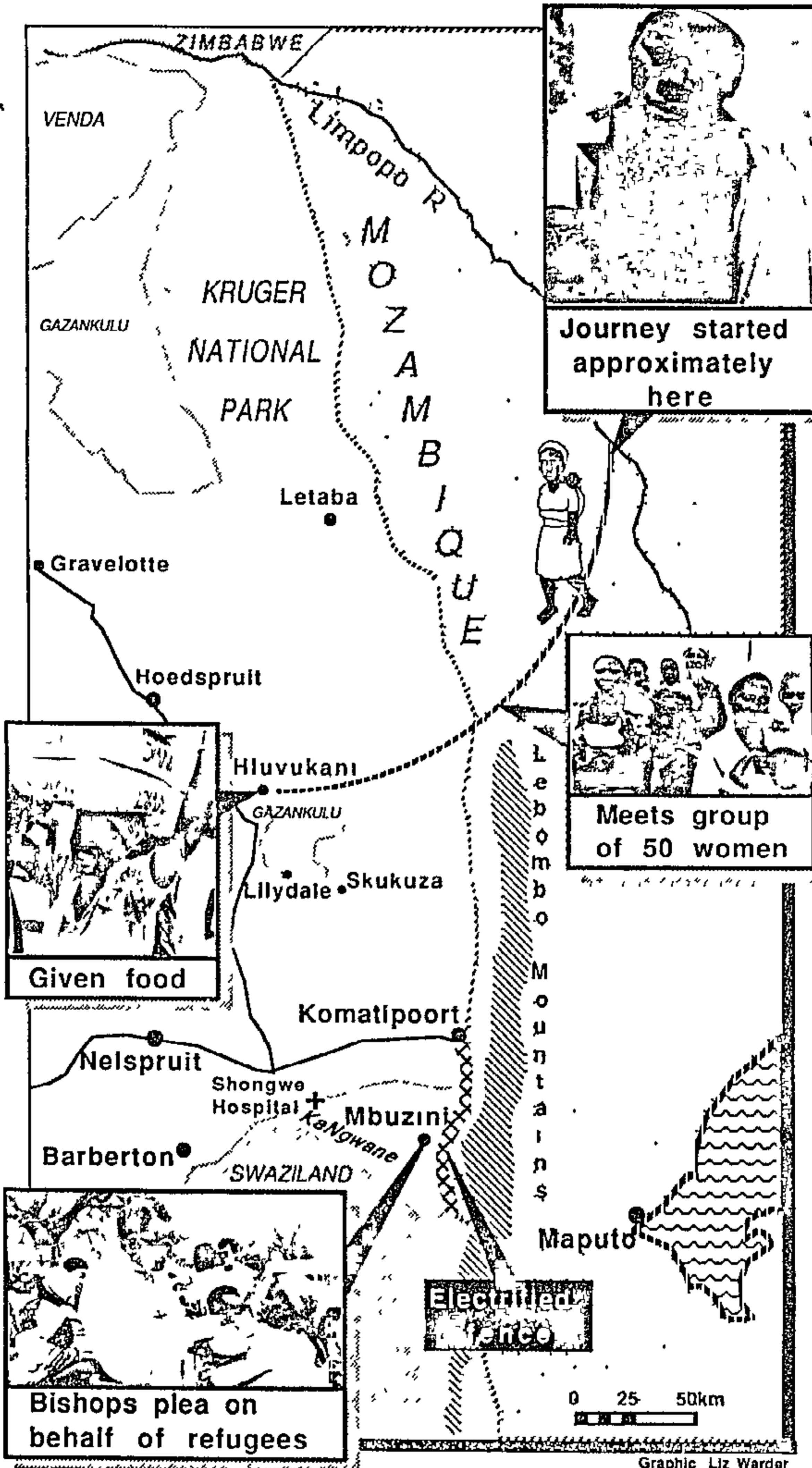
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Mrs Ndlovu knows she cannot work either in Gazankulu or South Africa, but while the war continues in Mozambique she does not want to go back.

"We will stay here," she says resolutely.



... in Gazankulu



The long walk Sellinah Khoza fled with her children from their village in the Limpopo Valley to escape the conflict in Mozambique. This graphic, by Liz Warder, shows roughly the route she took when she crossed the Kruger Park to safety in Gazankulu.

A question of survival

Keeping each Mozambican refugee alive in the impoverished South African homelands costs about R4,50 a month.

Father Angelo Matordes, a Catholic priest who works among the so-called illegal migrants in southern Gazankulu, says this rough estimate supplies each with "absolutely basics".

Operation Hunger, Red Cross International and the Witbank/Lydenburg diocese of the Catholic Church, funded by the Caritas International relief agency, supply basic essentials.

A system of ration cards showing the names of the refugees and the numbers in the family has been introduced to ensure the fair distribution of food.

Refugees who have been in South Africa for more than two years receive only half the usual

supply — a rather harsh decision as Mozambicans have no way of earning a wage either in the homelands or South Africa, but there simply was not enough to keep feeding everyone indefinitely.

Less than 10 percent of the refugees are men and those with special skills lack the tools and means to start their own small industries.

Few refugees return to Mozambique. Those who do go only to fetch other members of their family. Some disappear to South Africa to look for work, often to be exploited by people knowing they have no legal standing.

If you wish to assist the refugees in any way, contact the Diocese of Lydenburg/Witbank Refugee Relief Service, Box 96, Bushbuckridge 1280.



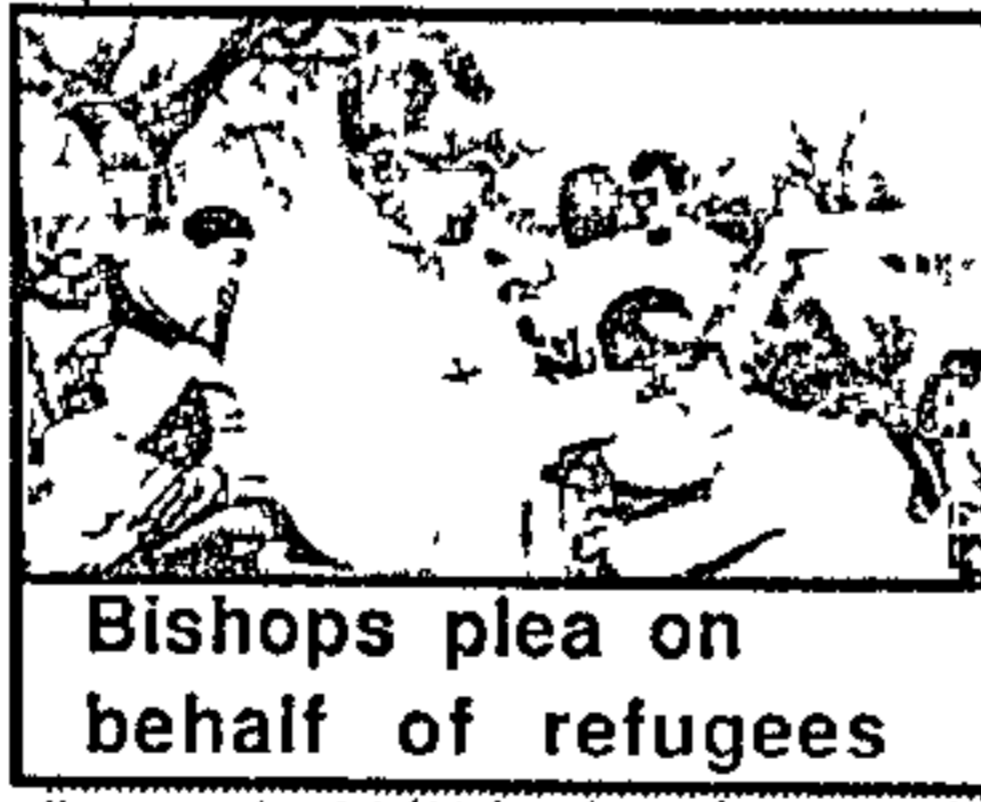
Journey started approximately here



Meets group of 50 women



Given food



Bishops plea on behalf of refugees

218 B. Day 9/11/89

Justice ministers to meet

MAPUTO — The justice ministers of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries are to hold their fifth meeting, from November 20 to 25, in Maputo.

A senior official in the Mozambican Justice Ministry Aires Amaral said today that all five ministers — from Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe — had confirmed their participation.

At the meeting each country will give a summary of the main legislative transformations that have occurred since their independence in 1975.

Other themes to be covered include the role of the justice ministries, the defence of human rights, and mechanisms to guarantee access of all citizens to courts to safeguard their rights.

A seminar on traditional law, running parallel to the meeting and attended by legal experts from the five countries, will discuss the place and role of traditional law in modern legal systems and other legal concepts and problems affecting the countries.

— ANO.

Mr Tutu's companion, who was also arrested at Ben Schoeman Airport,

the hindrow pol... Her hearing w... vember 24. — Sa

Renamo plans to black out main centres

CATE 7-15 10/10/87 218

29 for

LISBON. — Renamo rebels yesterday said they planned to black out Mozambique's cities in a sustained offensive against power facilities to force the socialist government to the negotiating table.

"This general offensive will continue until the Marxist-Leninist government agrees to negotiate with us on an equal footing," the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels said in a statement distributed in Lisbon.

They said facilities in Maputo, the capital, and in four central and northern provincial capitals had been severely damaged in attacks in recent weeks.

"These actions aim to deprive the cities of electric power and paralyse industrial and other activities," said the rebel statement.

Renamo, which has fought the Maputo government for 13 years, has paralysed Mozambique's huge Zambesi River Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex since 1983 by sabotaging nearly half of its 4 000 high-tension pylons. — Sapa-Reuter, UPI

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Wife shot: Constable in court

218
27/10/89

10 SA-built buses for Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A South African bus assembly company, Durabuilt, has entered the Mozambican market after a publicity and promotional exercise, the Mozambique news agency Aim reported.

The agency said a Mozambican businessman who wants to set up a public transport service, Mr Albano de Castro, has ordered 10 buses from the South African company.

During its promotional campaign Durabuilt is said to have sent three buses to Maputo which were used for excursion trips.

THE COST

Aim said Durabuilt was forging its links with Mozambique through a Mozambican trading company, Racil.

Mr José Candido, one of Racil's managers, said there was considerable interest in Mozambique in acquiring South African buses.

The cost of Durabuilt buses, said Aim, ranged between R300 000 and R800 000.

Maputo drive for SA-made buses

218

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A South African bus assembly company, Durabuilt, seems set to enter the Mozambican market after a 10-day publicity and promotional exercise, the official Aim news agency reports.

It says a Mozambican private businessman who wants to set up a public transport service, Mr Albano de Castro, has already ordered 10 buses.

During its promotional campaign, Durabuilt is said to have sent three buses to Maputo. They were used in excursion

trips.

Aim said Durabuilt was forging its links with Mozambique through a private trading company, Racil

Mr Jose Candido, one of Racil's managers, said there was considerable interest in Mozambique in acquiring South African buses

It was preferable to buy buses in South Africa than the United States or Japan because of lower import costs and easier availability of spares.

Aim said the cost of Durabuilt buses ranged from R300 000 to R800 000.

5/11/10/89

SA hands over medical supplies to Mozambique

TANIA LEVY

218

SA FOREIGN Affairs Deputy Minister Leon Wessels handed over medical supplies to the value of R72 000 to Mozambique Labour Minister and Economic Commission president Aguiar Mazula in Maputo yesterday

This was the second part of a R10,5m consignment of non-lethal equipment which SA will contribute to rehabilitation of the Cahora Bassa project

The bulk of the consignment, logistical equipment, was delivered by the SA Navy at Beira last November and deliveries of rations will be made later this year

Wessels said the delivery showed SA's serious intention to stick to its commitment to protect Cahora Bassa

SA and Mozambique needed co-operation and development, but as young countries they could expect older European countries to play a part as well

"Mozambique has the people and the needs, SA has the African experience and technology and Europe has the finance," he said



SA Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Leon Wessels hands over medical supplies to Mozambique's Labour Minister Aguiar Mazula in Maputo yesterday.

'MNR rebels kill 2 000'

The Star's Africa News Service

218
13/10/89

MAPUTO — At least 2 000 people have died in rebel attacks in the northern Mozambican province of Zambezia in the last two months, Zambezia's provincial governor Mr Carlos do Rosario said yesterday. Radio Mozambique also reported that 48 people were massacred in two different rebel attacks in southern Mozambique on Monday and Tuesday. Radio Mozambique said at least 35 people were massacred when rebels ambushed a bus about 200 km north of Maputo. The radio said the bus was travelling between the towns of Chibuto and Manjacaze when rebels opened fire on the bus which caught fire. The victims were burnt alive in the bus and an undisclosed number of passengers were seriously injured, the broadcast said. The radio said that on Monday rebels massacred another 13 civilians in an attack on the village of Nwachikolwane, in the southern province of Gaza. The rebels also kidnapped 12 people and burnt four trucks and six huts. In the northern town of Quelimane, Zambezia, there were more than 700 000 people in the province "at risk from serious food shortages", Mr de Rosario said.

Star

MAPUTO

War-ravaged, but future looks bright

By Sipho Jacobs, Editor of *Five Magazine*

A STRONG air of optimism hovers over the Mozambican capital Maputo after 14 years of civil war.

Proposed peace talks between Renamo rebels and the ruling Frelimo government were hailed by most of the Mozambicans I spoke to last week as a

"step in the right direction" in helping to get the country back on its feet

Once the playground of the rich and famous, the Mozambican coastline is being given a new lease of life. Buildings in Maputo, in tatters after intense fighting against the Portuguese and later against Renamo, are being refurbished with the help of foreign investors

The war against Renamo has left half of the country's 14-million people dependent on Western aid of an estimated 300million US dollars (nearly R900 million)

Many buildings in the city centre still bear testimony to an era of war Mozambicans would rather forget

In central and downtown Maputo, construction cranes hoist building materials as workmen labour to rebuild the capital

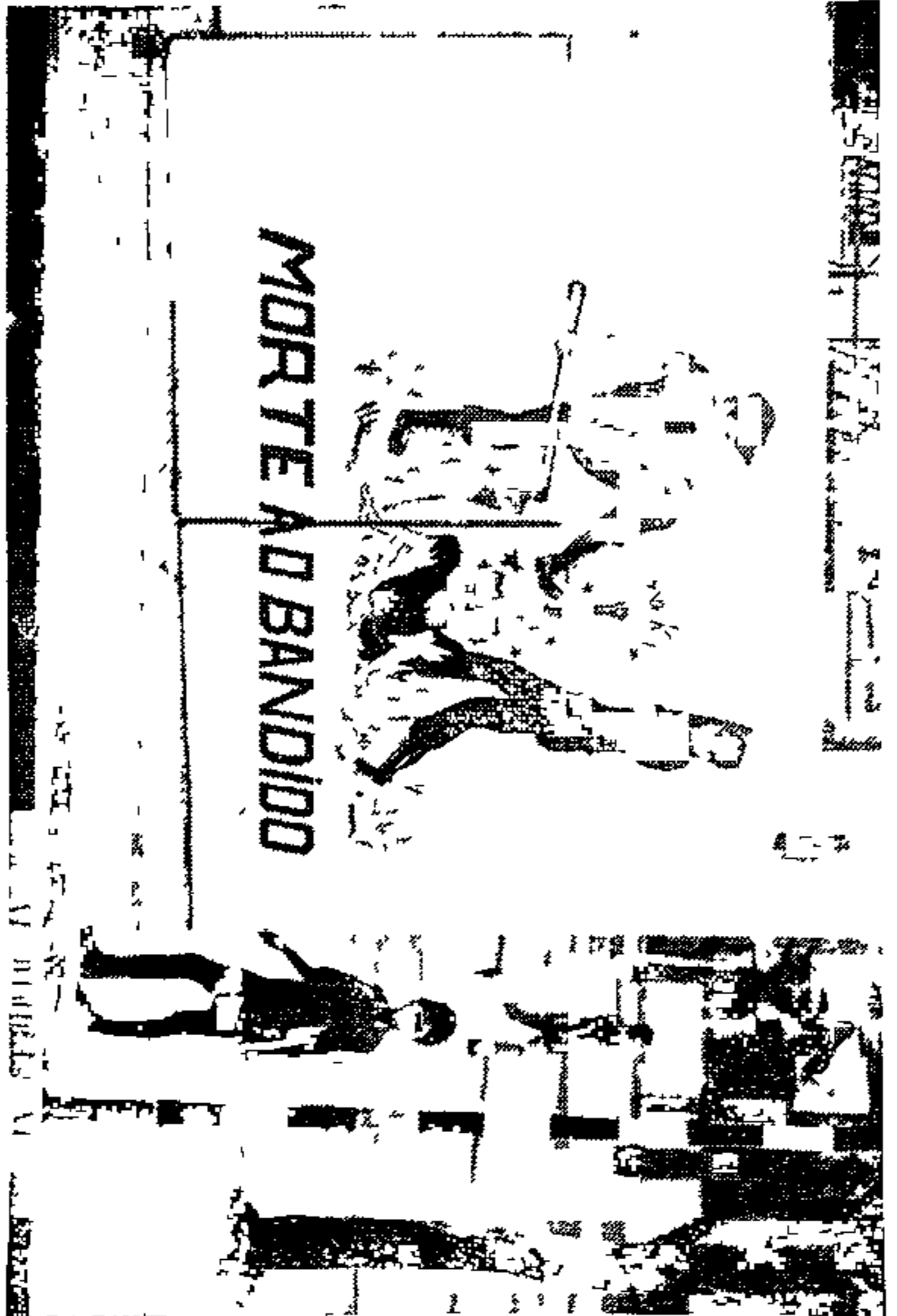
"This is just the first stage of a reconstruction programme to get Mozambique back on its feet," said our 21-year-old tour guide Luigi

Pointing to the skeleton of an incomplete 15-storey building, Luigi said "We could not finish that one after the Portuguese left because the plans for the building could not be found" At the palm tree-

City Press
15/10/89



Development is killing the bandits. This is the message on a wall poster in central Maputo. Recent peace talks with Renamo rebels have helped put a city re-development programme on track, and residents are applauding moves to repair the Mozambican economy which has been torn to shreds by years of strife. Other signs of growth can be found at downtown markets. Basic essentials are freely available, and some goods which have not been seen for the past 10 years are starting to fill the shelves.



than 10 appearances in and around Maputo "It's a sign of a future Mozambique," said Elias Machuchua, a reporter for the local news agency "We've had a decade of war and now the people are finding new avenues for expression in music" A new hope, a new country looms on the horizon

lined Costa de Sol beach, a South African-based company, Ribco, is building a row of white buildings for the South African Trade Mission

Further along the coast a group of foreign and local construction workers could be seen surveying the landscape for future developments

A nearby disco facing the beach-front - with its roof ripped apart - is among the many entertainment centres earmarked for rebuilding

Essentials such as bread, milk and meat are still in short supply in other parts of the country but in Maputo they are freely available

At the main local market south of the town, there are signs that the economy is gearing up

Shops which line Eduardo Mondlane Avenue, stripped bare after Frelimo took over in 1975, are once more showing signs of steady growth

Shops which line Eduardo Mondlane Avenue, stripped bare after Frelimo took over in 1975, are once more showing signs of steady growth

Maputo has cash it has not spent

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Finance Ministry expects that the state will spend only 93% of the money planned under the 1989 budget, according to budget director Luisa Diogo

Speaking at a meeting of the ministry's co-ordinating council, she explained that this was due almost entirely to failure to implement the investment budget. Only 81% of the investment budget would be implemented by the end of the year.

Planned expenditure on current costs, on the other hand, would be slightly exceeded. The forecast is that by the end of the year, the state will have spent 106% of the money earmarked for current expenditure.

The budget initially fixed current costs at 200 000-million meticaïs and investment at 205 000-million meticaïs. These figures were later corrected to 225 000-million and 240 000-million meticaïs, to take account of changes in wages and prices provoked by the continual devaluation of the metical (at current exchange rates, there are 800 meticaïs to the US dollar).

The likely deficit for 1989 is around 28 000-million meticaïs, said Diogo, which is lower than the deficit of 35 000-million projected by Prime Minister Mario Machungo when he presented the 1989 budget to the Mozambican parliament in December 1988.

Diogo called for further measures to tackle the deficit, including austerity in defence and security expenditure, which accounted for 40% of the budget presented for 1989.

She urged that rigorous spending limits be fixed in each sector — ANO

IN A land ravaged by war the 300km strip of land from Mutare, near the eastern border of Zimbabwe, to the port of Beira in Mozambique has been turned into a relatively safe living zone. It is a sort of extended village.

Along this narrow strip run the road, the railway line and the oil pipeline. Overhead are the power lines which take vital electricity supplies from the border dam to Beira.

Zimbabwean and Mozambican soldiers are on guard for the whole length. And many people have come to live along this strip, attracted by the relative safety now provided.

The Beira Corridor, as it is called, is one of the most vital stretches of territory in Africa, a lifeline that, it is hoped, will take on increasing importance as it becomes clear that the South African-backed Renamo bandits can be held at bay.

In 1987 the World Bank assessed Mozambique as the poorest country in the world. That the economy has picked up, if only a little, over the past two years is in part the result of an earlier decision by the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-

ordination Conference (SADCC) to launch a major campaign to rehabilitate Beira, long seen as the shortest and cheapest route to the sea for landlocked Zimbabwe.

Rehabilitate

A major international aid effort, costing about \$600 million (R2,4-billion), is now underway to rehabilitate the port of Beira and make it one of the world's most up-to-date container terminals by the end of 1991.

This huge effort only makes sense if the Corridor is also rejuvenated and made safe from attack.

A major operation was mounted in 1985-6 to consolidate the Corridor, to re-lay the entire railway line (this was done by National Railways of Zimbabwe), to upgrade the road and so to ensure that the Corridor once more became a thoroughfare for freight and people.

Originally 10 000 Zimbabwean troops were deployed to safeguard the Corridor against Renamo attack. Now it has been possible to reduce the number to 3 500. Even so, the

Vital link
South 19/10 - 25/10/89
Life returns to war-torn land

Corridor remains vulnerable

In 1987 Renamo made 60 attacks on the railway, achieving cuts that averaged 1,5m of track.

Now a truck travels ahead of all trains to stop cuts. The repair team, which travels by road, is called by radio and comes with an army unit which clears the area of mines. An average repair takes two hours.

The system is so well organised that the cuts are markedly less frequent now and have little effect on the flow of traffic.

Last year there were only 50 Renamo attacks. This year none occurred until May, when Renamo stepped up its activities, mainly as a propaganda exercise before the fifth Congress of Mozambique's Ruling Party in August.

Until mid-July there was only one Renamo attack on the road. Nonetheless, traffic is restricted to travel between 6am and 5pm. Repairs on the oil pipeline have been carried out on the day of the attack. Only an estimated two per cent of oil was lost due to Renamo attacks.

A road, a railway, an oil pipeline and a power line stretch side by side along a narrow strip of land 300km long between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. When saboteurs cut the railway it is repaired within two hours. When the pipeline is hit it is repaired the same day. Such is the efficiency of the teams guarding the Beira Corridor, the vital link from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira. GUY ARNOLD recently travelled the length of it:

Renamo has never damaged more than three-quarters of a metre of pipeline in any attack.

The journey along the Corridor is dramatic. From Mutare across the border the road descends spectacularly through the Vumba mountains and the first part is a constant switchback through hill country as the long descent, from 4 500 feet at

Mutare sea level at Beira, begins. For most of the journey everything is in sight. Most of the road is still badly potholed, although the last third before Beira is freshly tarred.

The single track railway is almost always in view of the road. And sometimes, snaking over a hill with undergrowth of trees cleared on either side, a straight gash of brown earth marks the path of the oil pipeline which has been burned.

The power cables carrying electricity from the border power station to Beira were recently moved within the parameters of the Corridor for protection, so these, too, show the concentration of activity now guarded along this vital highway.

Troops can be seen everywhere. At the border and periodically along the road are camps of Zimbabwean soldiers, dug in for their protective duties, looking casual-smart and tough, while along the road they are often on the move, sometimes on foot patrol, more often travelling in convoy in armoured personnel carriers or trucks.

In villages surrounded by shambas, people carry on the more or less normal existence not possible in other parts of Mozambique.

Chimoio, the largest town along the Corridor, is now a bustling centre again. Once the threat of war is removed, normality is quickly re-

18/10/89 20/11/89
SA devastated lives and
the economies of its
neighbours, says UN 218

NAIROBI — SA's "export of violence" and its "deliberate destruction of economies and lives with neighbouring states" has had a devastating impact on the economic development and human well-being of the Frontline states in southern Africa, says a report published by the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

Pretoria's military aggression and its economic de-stabilisation cost the region \$10bn in 1988, or 40% of the achieved regional gross domestic product. Since 1980, 1.5-million lives have been lost, more than half by children, from war-induced starvation, the destruction of health services and civilian/military casualties.

Over the period 1980-1988, the cumulative regional cost of SA's "total strategy" was \$60bn. According to the study, most of these costs have been incurred as a result of the destruction of transport routes, direct war damage, higher energy costs, destruction of export commodities, reduced productivity through rural terrorism, trade boycotts and embargoes by SA and extra costs on defence and transport.

Mozambique and Angola are singled out by the report as having borne the brunt of SA regional de-stabilisation. Mozambique has been a key target, says the report, because its transportation network is vital to the region's attempts to reduce dependence on SA.

Pretoria's policy of "commando attacks, sabotage of economic installations and mass terrorism", mostly carried out by the SA-trained and financed Renamo rebel group, have caused nearly 1-million war-related deaths, driven 4.6-million people from their homes and cost the country \$15bn between 1980 and 1988.

In Angola, Pretoria's support for the Unita rebels and their economic sabotage of key transport routes, such as the Benguela railway, contributed to an economic loss of \$27bn-\$30bn between 1980 and 1988.

The report calls for tougher economic sanctions and embargoes against SA and says the external funding needs of the region to ameliorate the burden of SA aggression are \$3.5bn a year. — Financial Times.

Economic rewards for new political direction

US aid for Maputo hinted

25/10/89
Star 2/8

By David Braun,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States was reviewing its declaration of Mozambique as a Marxist-Leninist state, although no decision has been made yet by President Bush, a State Department spokeswoman said.

She was reacting to a report in *The Washington Times*

which said Mr Bush wanted Mozambique off the official Marxist list, which would then qualify it for receiving certain key types of US economic backing.

If Mozambique were to be struck off the list it would allow the country to receive loans and guarantees from the Export-Import Bank and permit American firms to invest there.

The Washington Times said Bush administration officials

were saying the impending removal of Mozambique from the list of roughly 20 nations was an appropriate response to efforts by Frelimo to distance itself publicly from Marxist ideology and to allow some forms of free enterprise.

At a party congress in June, Frelimo dropped all references to Marxism-Leninism from its party platform and removed or toned down much of the docu-

ment's classic Marxist rhetoric.

The Mozambique government was also said to have weakened ties with the Soviet Union and 3 000 Soviet military advisers were scheduled to leave the country soon.

One official was quoted as saying Mozambique had made remarkable progress in restoring free enterprise. Another said Mozambique had been moving towards greater non-alignment.

Talks over eight Frelimo captives

The Department of Foreign Affairs is communicating with authorities in Maputo to gain consular access to the South African taken captive by Frelimo soldiers.

A spokesman said the latest information indicated that Mr George Bezuidenhout was with a British citizen, Mr Peter Hammond, and six Americans who entered Mozambique illegally through Malawi

Mr Hammond had met a team of six Americans and another field worker — Mr Bezuidenhout — at a mission station in Malawi, his brother, Mr Derek Hammond, said in a TV interview

"From there they were going to reach out to refugee camps inside Ma-

lawi and the southern tip," he said.

"From information I have they seemed to have strayed across the border into Mozambique among the villages," Mr Hammond said

He added that the American and British consulates in Maputo were involved in negotiations with the Maputo government at a high level

Mr Hammond denied that the Front Line Fellowship, an organisation of which his brother was the founder, was a right-wing front acting as a link between Renamo and the US

"They weren't there on a mission of war or involved in any spying capacity.

They were there on a genuine missionary trip to assist people" — Sapa

STOP 88/10/89
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Ivory protest . . . Hundreds of ivory traders and carvers in Hong Kong protested yesterday against destroying their livelihood. Protesters estimate about 4 000 people are involved in the industry. R360 million.

Missionaries linked to Renamo

Two years ago, Mr Peter Hammond spent two weeks in jail in Zambia after being detained at a roadblock while on his way to Malawi where his organisation, Frontline Fellowship, claims to carry out missionary work among the hundreds of thousands of Mozambican refugees.

"It is only when you visit a country like Zambia that you realise how good we have it here (in South Africa)," he said after his release.

Frontline Fellowship does not hide its sympathy for the Renamo rebel group. Mr Hammond himself has said he has proof that in Mozambique "Christians were killed, crippled and Bibles burnt".

He is understood to have admitted to being a Renamo supporter in a number of his organisation's newsletters.

Mr Hammond's name came up in the 1988 trial in Maputo of an Australian missionary, Mr Ian Grey, who confessed to working illegally for Renamo and entering the country illegally.

Mr Grey, who was released last August after serving 17 months of his 10-year prison sentence, told a press conference that rightwing American preachers were flown into guerilla controlled parts of Mozambique, via Malawi, after contacts with Mr Hammond.

The Mozambique news agency AIM said: "Mr Hammond ran a far right, quasi-religious outfit called 'Frontline Fellowship', which is openly supportive of South African-backed bandit organisations such as Unita in Angola, and the MNR (Renamo) in Mozambique.

"Frontline Fellowship was founded at a South African military base in Namibia, allegedly by soldiers who wanted to take Bibles into Angola on their repeated attacks against that frontline state," AIM said.

Mr Hammond, a former Rhodesian, is also re-

A South African-based British missionary, Mr Peter Hammond, has been arrested in Mozambique with six Americans and a South African. The Star's Africa News Service reports that Mr Hammond and his organisation, Frontline Fellowship, have been accused of having close links with the Renamo rebel group before.

ported to have had contacts with Mr Thomas Schaaf, an American fundamentalist who established contact with Renamo in Zimbabwe. Mr Schaaf has acted as a Renamo spokesman in Washington where he has close contacts with several conservative right wing organisations.

The Ecumenical Documentation and Information Centre of Southern Africa has released a document in Harare in which it says that Mr Hammond has worked as a propagandist for Renamo and in 1986 distributed a paper called Eye Witness Testimonies of Persecution and Atrocities which blamed atrocities in Mozambique on the Frelimo government.

Mr Hammond's brother, Mr Derek Hammond, has denied there are any direct links between Frontline Fellowship and Renamo.

"Peter and the group have been involved for many years in reaching out to needy African people that are in remote areas," he said in an SABC-TV interview on Sunday night. "They weren't there on a mission of war or involved in any spying capacity. They were there on a genuine missionary trip to assist people."

Frontline Fellowship is affiliated to United Christian Action (UCA) and according to some reports is also engaged in ministering to Unita rebels in Angola and SADF troops. Other affiliates of UCA have included well known conservative organisations such as Victims against Terrorism and the SA Catholic Defence League.

Link with rebels denied

Mozambique frees medics, missionaries

8/10/87
Star 8/10/87

By Joao Santa Rita
and Louise Burgers

MAPUTO — South African missionary Mr George Bezuidenhout, British missionary Mr Peter Hammond and six American citizens, detained last week in Mozambique, were released yesterday

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said the South African trade mission in Maputo had informed the department last night that Mr Bezuidenhout had been released late yesterday

The Americans have been described as members of a medical team

Mr Hammond, the South African-based missionary whose family has strongly denied reports linking him to the Mozam-

bique rebel movement, Renamo, was scheduled to fly to Johannesburg today

His brother, Mr Derek Hammond of Johannesburg, said yesterday that Mr Peter Hammond and the seven others had not strayed across the Malawi border, as alleged by Mozambique, but had been forced across the border at gunpoint by Frelimo and loaded into Soviet helicopters

Mr Hammond is a member of the Frontline Fellowship organisation which is said to have contacts with the Renamo rebel group

Mr Hammond was detained for two weeks in Zambia in October 1987 while on his way to Malawi to do missionary work among Mozambican refugees

● See Page 23.



Mrs Leonora Hammond, wife of missionary Mr Peter Hammond, with a photograph taken on their wedding day. She and her brother-in-law deny that Mr Hammond has links with the rebel group Renamo. He and seven others were yesterday freed by Mozambique after being arrested last week in the war-torn province of Tete

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

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Baptist minister denies he has any links with Renamo



Peter Hammond speaks out after his release yesterday. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

BAPTIST minister Peter Hammond, who with a group of other missionaries, was released on Monday by the Mozambican government after being held for illegal entry, said yesterday they had been abducted into Mozambique

Hammond told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport that reports, including one in Business Day alleging he was an important foreign sponsor of Renamo, were "untrue and extremely dangerous"

He said he, SA missionary George Bezuidenhout and six US Christian Emergency Relief Team (Cert) medical workers had been examining the refugee situation in the Domue area of Malawi last Tuesday when they were forced across the border.

Hammond said "dangerous" reporting by the SA Press could have caused a lengthy detention by Mozambique

"I have never had any political links with Renamo

"What I did was preach and distribute Bibles to both Frelimo and Renamo troops," he said

He said he only had dealings with Renamo spokesman Tom Schaff long ago when Schaff was with the Zim-

THEO RAWANA

babwe Agricultural Department in Mutare.

Nobody had suspected his political connections, he said

As he was showing the other group-members refugee camps in the Domue area, they found themselves facing a border post and a Frelimo flag

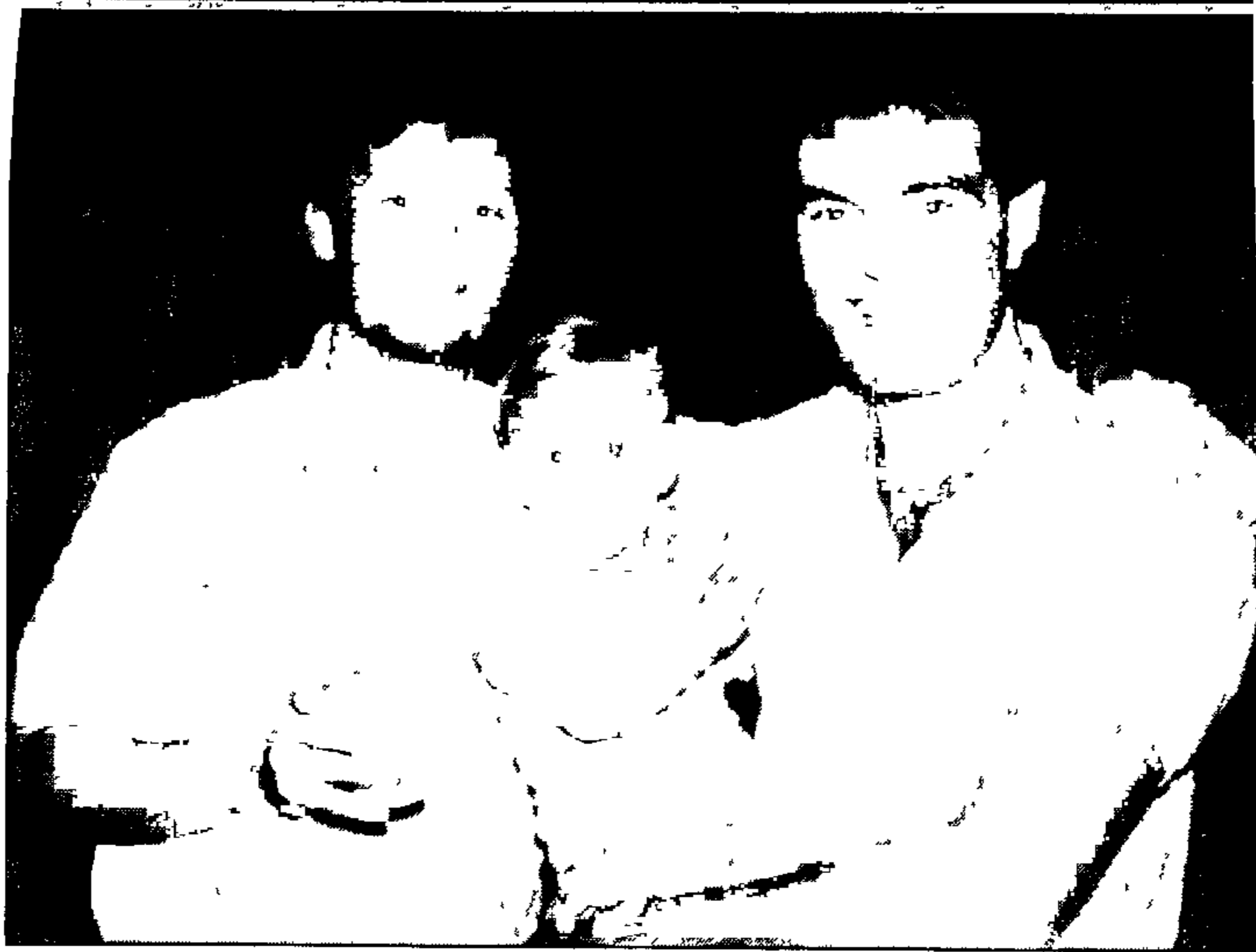
"We knew we had taken a wrong road and asked the guards, about 50 of them, for directions. There was a language problem They asked for our passports and on seeing the US and South African documents, they forced us to go to Mozambique."

They were taken to Ulongwe in Mozambique's Angonia province where they were interrogated by police

Four Soviet helicopter pilots transported them to Tete where they were again interrogated by the Mozambique secret police.

They were then taken to Maputo's Machava Prison, put in solitary confinement and badly treated The women were assaulted in their cells

They were unexpectedly released on Monday, he said



Free at last . . . British missionary Peter Hammond (left) with his nephew Timothy and brother Derek Hammond hours after his release from a Maputo prison. ● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

Missionary tells of abduction

By Jacqueline Myburgh

British missionary Mr Peter Hammond described yesterday how he, South African missionary Mr George Bezuidenhout and six American citizens were abducted in Malawian territory and forced across the Mozambican border at gunpoint.

The six men and eight women were released on Monday night after being held and interrogated by Frelimo police and soldiers for a week.

Mr Hammond said he and Mr Bezuidenhout were orientating the six members of a Christian Emergency Relief Team who were planning to work with Mozambican refugees in Malawi.

"We did not stray across the border into Mozambique. The Frelimo soldiers surrounded us with guns at Domwe in the Angonia district of Malawi and we were forced across the border into Mozambique and later taken to Maputo," he said.

"There were two women and a 69-year-old man in our group. Why would I have taken them into Mozambique if I knew there was a war being fought there? They were terrified."

The group was transported in a Soviet armoured personnel carrier to Ulongwe in Mozambique where they were interrogated by police. Two Soviet helicopters flew them to Tete for further questioning by the secret police.

Mr Hammond said his party was treated fairly but the Frelimo soldiers were rough and threatened them.

"The secret police were unnecessarily harsh."

In Maputo they were held in the Machava secret police prison where Mr Hammond was asked why British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was opposed to sanctions on South Africa, whether he thought Christ was the first communist and what he thought of Karl Marx.

He said Mr Bezuidenhout underwent more-gruelling interrogation than the rest of the group.

The South African returned to his home in Barberton yesterday after "taking the ordeal very well", Mr Hammond said.

"While in prison, he stood to attention at 8 am every morning and sang all four verses of 'Die Stem'," Mr Hammond said.

Mr Hammond lashed out at "irresponsible" reports in two daily newspapers in which he said he had been described as a member of a pro-Renamo military support group, saying that if the Frelimo soldiers had heard of the reports, he would not have been released.

He had previously denied reports linking him to the Mozambican rebel movement. Mr Hammond is director of the Frontline Fellowship organisation, which is said to have contacts with Renamo.

210 P. Boy 1/11/89

It's a matter of attitude in Mozambique

MUTARE — Management problems, the human factor, getting the software right.

Those were the phrases I heard over and over again as I travelled up and down the Beira Corridor, Zimbabwe's shortest link to the Indian Ocean.

The bizarre-looking Soviet Hind and Hip helicopter gunships, the wrecked trains, the squalid ribbon of slum housing built by refugees along much of the corridor's 290km, were all in the final analysis overshadowed by the conundrum of Mozambicans' mental state.

Log jammed

It is not just a matter of education and skills but of attitudes and values, emotions

A Zimbabwean expert with the finest credentials recently lost patience with what he considered the ineptitude of his neighbours. He demanded the right to

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports on his recent road trip to Beira, along the security corridor from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare

straighten out matters himself, and was refused

Zimbabwe, indeed, is in a poor position to patronise.

Danish civil engineer Erik Greby, on contract to Mozambique's Beira Corridor Authority, says he was told to omit from his last report a statement that management problems at the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NZR) had prevented greater use of the Beira Corridor by the Frontline states. Because the NRZ cannot move orders from Zimbabwe's own embarrassingly large 1.4-million ton stockpile, 216 000-tons of American maize are being shipped into Mozambique as famine relief

Beira's grain silos, which should have taken in the maize, were log jammed with 14 000-tons of imported wheat be-

cause the city's flour mill could only process 180 tons a day

We hit our own first management crisis as we set foot in the Machupanda border post, after crossing from Zimbabwe. An intimidating encounter with Mozambican officialdom aptly illustrated why Zimbabwean businessmen still prefer to route 70% of their imports and exports through SA

Bulldozers

A customs officer demanded a levy of 27 000 meticals (about R80). When we produced it after a whip round, he arbitrarily confiscated the money and sent us back to queue for another 27 000 meticals at the absurdly inefficient state banking office, where a clerk laborious-

ly typed out pages and pages of forms for every petty transaction

Two hours behind schedule, we set off down the savagely potholed road

"If we meet the enemy and are fired upon," the commander of our Zimbabwean Army escort told our driver, "we are not going to stop. We are going to drive on as fast as possible."

However, on the first section of the road (as far as Inhlope), we were repeatedly forced to slow down to 3km/h to negotiate the broken-up surface. At Chimoto, a huge park of pristine new graders, bulldozers and earth lifters stands idle. "They have enough road-making equipment to make a whole motorway in 18 months," Greby later told us. "But their management was so overstretched."

With the help of the aid donors and their experts, Beira's port handling ca-

capacity has already increased six or sevenfold. From handling 1.5-million tons of cargo in 1986, it should reach 2.7-million tons this year, while container traffic will increase from a mere 4 900 to 20 000 units. Italians are busy building six new wharfs, a container park and an oil terminal, while a Dutch dredger is making a channel which will make the shallow Pungue estuary accessible to ships up to 60 000 tons

In the dockyards and offices there were huge numbers of spruce Mozambican tranecs

"We can change the physical conditions," said Greby, "but I am very worried about getting the human components right. We have plenty of labour. The problem is skilled labour."

"If we are not succeeding with the human software then we are writing in the sand. It will all disappear."

Mission workers fell into trap — Maputo

By John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

The eight foreign mission workers detained in northern Mozambique last week and released on Monday fell into a trap laid for leaders of the rebel Renamo movement

They were caught while following a route from Dedza in south-western Malawi which was often used by rebels, according to informed sources in Maputo.

STRONGHOLD

Renamo officials, including president Afonso Dhlakama, have been holed up in Nairobi for more than three months. They went to the Kenyan capital for talks about reconciliation with delegations authorised by the Mozambican government, consisting mainly of churchmen

The talks were inconclusive, and as a result there has been speculation that Mr Dhlakama and his lieutenants are trying to get back to their former stronghold in the Gorongosa area

Mr Peter Hammond, controversial director of Frontline Fellowship, claimed on his return to South Africa on Tuesday that the group he was leading was abducted by Frelimo troops after straying close to the Mozambican border

He said they had asked the troops for directions to a rural village in Malawi and were promptly forced across the border and arrested

Mozambican authorities say this is not true, and the six Americans in the group have apparently acknowledged in interviews with the American media that they were in Mozambique when they were detained

A South African associate of 29-year-old Mr Hammond, Mr George Bezuidenhout, was in the group. It is understood Mr Bezuidenhout's South African passport was the main reason the Frelimo troops became suspicious of the missionaries

The Maputo sources said Mozambican forces had been on the alert for some days, waiting for the possible return of Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

DESTROYED

Frelimo and Zimbabwean forces are reported to have destroyed Renamo's headquarters in Gorongosa

Mr Peter Hammond is regarded in Mozambique as a Renamo sympathiser and propagandist. Newsletters published by his Frontline Fellowship certainly show support for the rebel cause

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THE WORLD

LESS than a week after Mozambican troops captured a leading figure in Renamo's international right-wing support network, Cape Town based priest Peter Hammond, they set him and his seven fellow "missionaries" free.

Hammond, his South African co-worker George Bezuidenhout, and six American "missionaries" had illegally crossed the Malawian border into north-western Tete province.

They were captured on October 24 in Angonia, a district which was Mozambique's most productive farming region until a series of Renamo raids forced most of the population to flee to Malawi.

The eight "missionaries" were suddenly released this Monday, after only five days in captivity.

Their swift release reflects the Mozambican government's desire to avoid conflict with Washington or Pretoria, and its determination to give conservative church groups no ex-

A quick return to freedom for the mercenary priests

cause for calling it "anti-religious". The Americans were members of a conservative Carlsbad, California-based mission group the Christian Emergency Relief Team (Cert), which says its work focuses on such war-torn areas as Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Lebanon and the Philippines. A Cert representative said the Americans were doctors, dentists and paramedics on a purely humanitarian mission of "assistance to the civilian victims of the 14 year-old civil war" in Mozambique.

They were led by Hammond — a South Africa born ex-Rhodesian who sometimes travels on a British passport — and Bezuidenhout who work

Who are the self proclaimed 'missionaries' who were captured in Mozambique last week and accused of acting for Renamo? And why were they released so speedily? STEVE ASKIN reports from Harare

together at the Cape Town based Frontline Fellowship.

Hammond said afterwards that his group was grabbed by Mozambican troops who illegally entered Malawi. The six Americans said after their arrest that they were working at a refu-

gee camp in Malawi and accidentally strayed across the border into Mozambique.

Before leaving for Africa, however, the Americans apparently offered a different story about their mission. Barbara Daughtery, whose husband Ken was among the captured missionaries, told a California newspaper she knew there were "communist forces in the area" her husband planned to visit.

Unless she thought conservative Malawian leader Hastings Banda is a closet communist, this would have to be a reference to Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party, which until a few months ago defined itself as Marxist-

Leninist.

If the Americans wanted a peaceful sojourn in Malawi, they certainly chose the wrong man to lead them, as Hammond's Frontline Fellowship stresses its aim of deploying combat-hardened military veterans' for aggressive evangelism of enemy "strongholds" in the "communist lands" bordering on South Africa.

Hammond's wife and co-worker, Lenora — an American citizen with a strong South African accent — said by phone the group has "nothing to do with politics". But she also emphasised that its missionary work aims to counter the Soviet onslaught operating through the front-line states against South Africa.

Hammond's team members were not the first "missionaries" arrested after entering Mozambique illegally. That distinction belonged to Ian Grey, a young Australian recruited in 1986 to carry Bibles to Mozambique for Shekinah Ministries, an organisation led by former Rhodesians who soon turned him into a Renamo military courier.

Interviewed last year while serving a jail sentence in Maputo, Grey said that, while working with a team of ex-Rhodesians known as Shekinah Ministries, he several times saw Hammond leading ex-South African Defence Force and Air Force veterans on missions to Renamo.

Whenever Hammond visited, "there were other guys that were with him that were involved in military activities", Grey said in an interview last year. Grey was skeptical about their claim to be church workers because "a lot of them even had liquor", which was taboo in the conservative churches they claimed to represent.

Hammond went on the BBC soon after Grey's arrest with a lurid and highly detailed account — provided, he said, by the Australian high commissioner — of brutal tortures inflicted upon the young missionary. The high commissioner and later Grey himself, called this a total fabrication.

Though a Mozambique court concluded that Grey was a naive youth duped by Renamo's friends, he served almost two years of a 10 and a half year sentence before being released in a general amnesty a few months ago.

By contrast, as was stressed in Mozambican press reports even on the day of his release, Hammond is a well-known organiser of a Renamo support network with intimate military connections.

His group's swift release must therefore be read as an indication of Frelimo's desire to avoid any extraneous disputes which might detract from its drive for a negotiated end to the war.

The curious missionaries with 'combat experience'

IF you believe Christ is waging a Holy War to preserve apartheid, then the Reverend Peter Hammond could be your general, his Frontline Fellowship your army.

The 29-year-old Hammond is the leader of an extreme fringe of the religious right which deploys former mercenaries and veterans of elite South African and Rhodesian military units as "missionaries" on the front line in South Africa's conflicts with black-led neighbours. He is also perhaps the most successful foreign propagandist for Mozambique's rebels, Renamo.

Renamo's atrocities — denounced by the United States' State Department as constituting "one of the most brutal holocausts against ordinary human beings since World War II" — made Mozambique the only country in the world where successive Republican administrations in Washington have sided with a socialist government against nominally anti-communist rebels.

Hammond's literature lays great stress on its extensive military connections, including, he claims, the South African Defence Force, which he considers a fellow "missionary force".

His missionaries — deployed "for aggressive evangelism of enemy 'strongholds'" — are veterans of such elite military units as South Africa's Parabats and Reconnaissance Commandos, the Rhodesian Light In-

Peter Hammond, leader of the eight 'missionaries', preaches what he calls aggressive evangelism in remote areas of Mozambique reports STEVE ASKIN

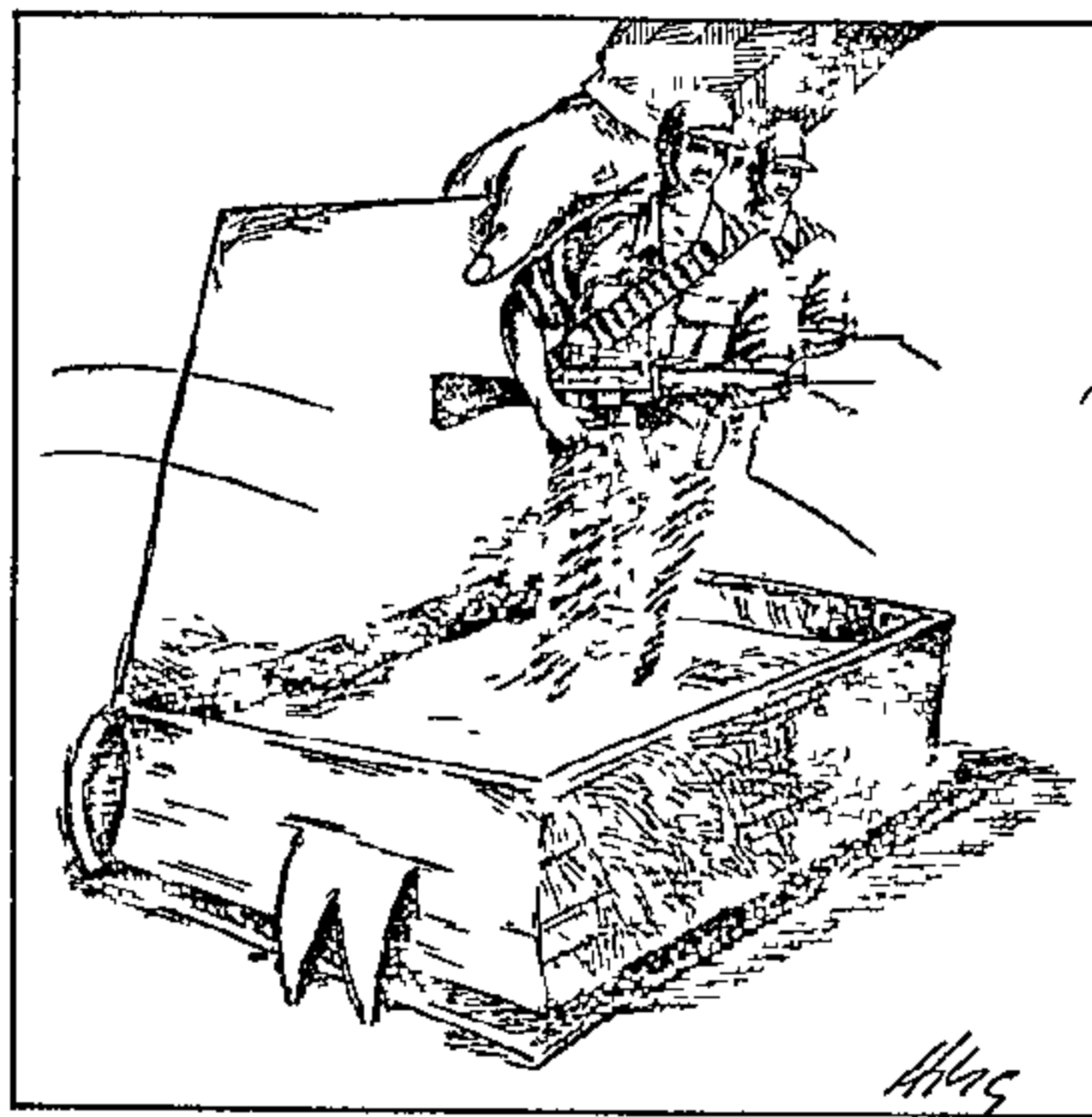
fantry, Special Air Service and Selous Scouts, the Australian Special Forces, or the British SAS.

They also include former mercenaries, among them a Sergeant Rob Brown with combat experience in Cambodia, Korea, Northern Ireland, Rhodesia and Namibia.

In an interview after he returned to South Africa, Hammond insisted he recruits such men because they know how to travel to isolated places and survive in the bush under arduous conditions, and not for their military prowess.

Hammond, who has been visiting Mozambique for at least five years, formed Frontline Fellowship in 1982 as a prayer group for South African soldiers who wanted to "take Bibles into Angola" during their crossborder raids from Namibia. He later studied at a Baptist Bible College in Cape Town.

In 1986, Hammond issued a report charging that Mozambican soldiers were guilty of atrocities against unarmed civilians. The report was widely distributed in Europe, North



Shadowy mercenaries lurk beneath the 'Bible' cover

America and South Africa by pro-Renamo groups.

It caused such a stir in conservative American church circles that US Ambassador to Mozambique Melissa Wells felt compelled to investigate. She says Hammond's charges were without foundation, and that he had apparently blamed Renamo atrocities on Frelimo.

Fringe though he may seem, Hammond's group has an important place in a far broader religious network which is central to Renamo's global support network. Its best known leader is Thomas Schaaf, a former missionary to Zimbabwe who now serves as Renamo representative in Washington.

And Michael Howard, a Zimbabwe born Assemblies of God priest, embarked in 1985 on a drive to "outfit the entire army" of Renamo with Bibles. Financial supporters of his work with Renamo from Malawi include Christ for the Nations of Dallas, Texas, the US affiliate of South Africa's Rhema church.

Howard's group, Shekinah Ministries, served as the Malawi-based communications link between Renamo and its backers in the US, according to Ian Grey, the Australian missionary who served almost two years in a Mozambican jail for illegally entering the country and working with Renamo.

A constant stream of Americans and South Africans were taken to Renamo by the missionaries. Some laid claim to a religious connection but others — including most of Renamo's key American backers — had no apparent religious link. These included:

● Jack Wheeler and Robert McKenzie, writer/activists from the far-right mercenary magazine, *Soldier of Fortune*.

● Mackenzie, an American Vietnam veteran and former officer in the Rhodesian and South African special forces, is head of America's most important pro-Renamo lobby.

Wheeler, who heads the Freedom Research Foundation, once went to US Marine Colonel Oliver North — the Iran Contra operative — to seek government support for Renamo.

● Louisiana businessman James Blanchard, who financed Wheeler's trip to Malawi, has provided communications equipment and reportedly gives Renamo supplies worth \$3 000 every month.

● Francisco Nota Moises, a Renamo representative in Kenya, since transferred to Canada.

COMMUNITY BASED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME (CBEP)

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The CBEP, trains community sponsored adults, youth and senior level students to facilitate learning of the appropriate educational materials developed by the programme at the pre-stud 6 and 8 levels. We require a concerned educationist with:

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- deep knowledge and understanding of the needs of students in economics and geography at the pre-stud 8 level
- an academic degree in these subjects and an educational background
- administrative capabilities

THE JOB INVOLVES

- research on community needs
- the development of lessons and teaching material in economics and geography
- the development of a method of training for community sponsored facilitators
- the training of facilitators
- the evaluation of courses

If interested, phone N Mashologu or G Brennan and Stannah Thobe at (011) 484 3720/1/2 or write to CBEP, P O Box 32023, Braamfontein, 2017, before 30 November 1989.

COMMUNITY RESEARCH UNIT

The Community Research Unit (CRU) is working with community organisations as a research and resource facility in the Greater Durban region. The organisation has vacancies for persons in the research department. Experienced researchers and persons with an interest in research are required to work as a team in maintaining relationships with community organisations and responding to their research needs.

1. RESEARCH COORDINATOR

Experienced researcher who will be required to take responsibility for the organisations research programme and the supervision of research staff. The incumbent should have a post graduate qualification and evidence of independent research. Management experience and ability will be essential for the post.

2. RESEARCHERS

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Salaries will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please submit an application by 15 November 1989 with a CV and two contactable references (including where possible an organisational reference) to CRU, P O Box 48303, QUALBERT Durban, Natal 4078. Tel (031) 3060750.

Moz rebels kill 22 in ²¹⁸ latest raid

CPM Times 3/11/89
MAPUTO — Guerillas killed 22 civilians, including 15 women and a child, in an attack at a southern coastal town, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday

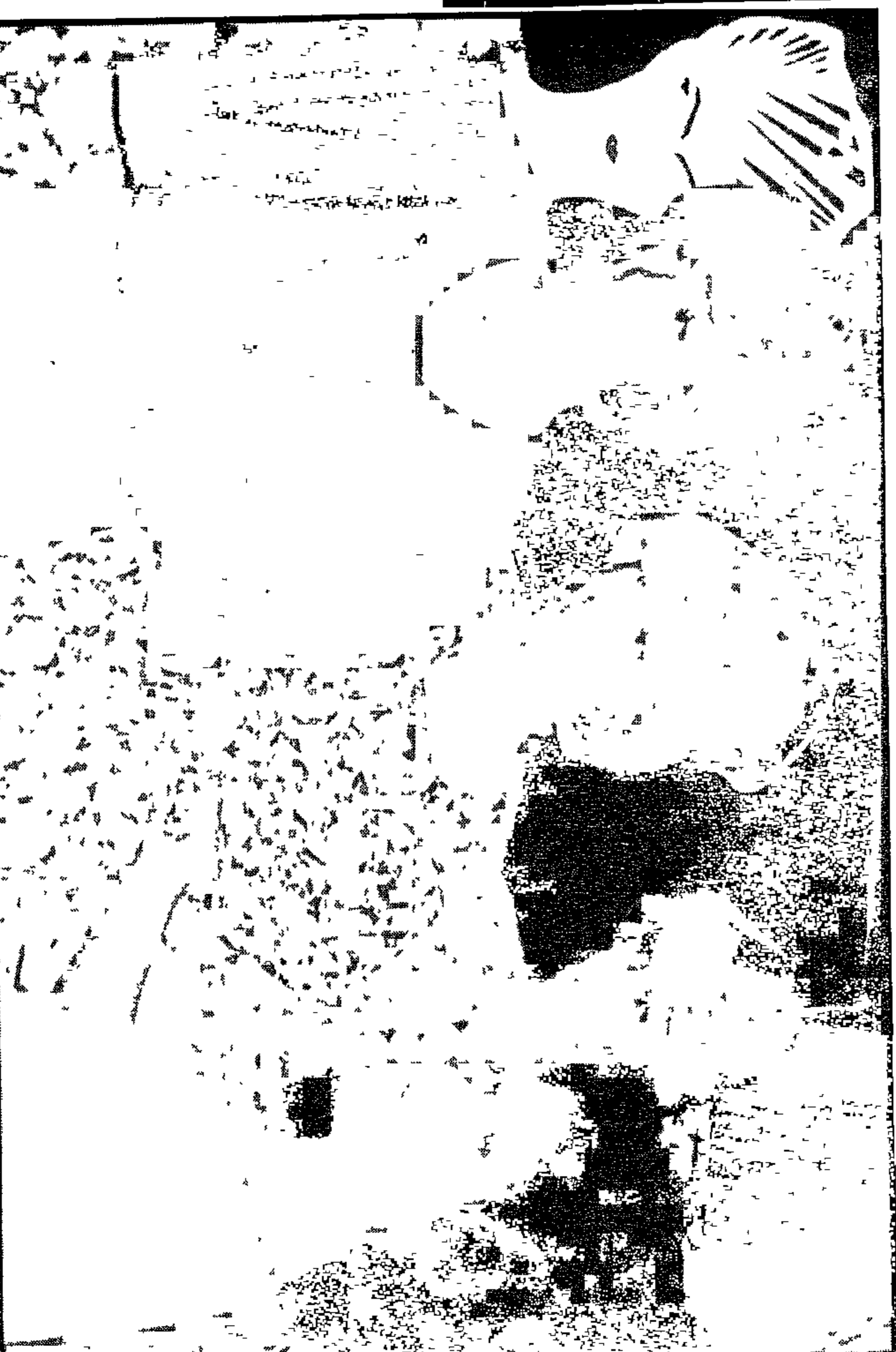
The Renamo rebels kidnapped the victims in the village of Incadine then marched them to the coastal town of Chonguene, 150km north of Maputo, AIM said, citing a report on Radio Mozambique

One survivor of the attack, Ms Lucia Malate, said the rebels vowed "to kill us all because we deny them power".

The rebels have been fighting since 1977 to undermine Mozambique's leftist government in a war that has devastated the country's economy
— Sapa-AP



OFF THE RAILS Its back broken by a Mozambique Resistance movement mine, a steam locomotive of the Caminhos de Ferre Mozambique (CFM) testifies to the waste of war along the Beira corridor. It was blown up in August, soon after it was painstakingly restored at the Zimbabwe National Railways Bulawayo workshops. Picture SARAH JANE POOLE



CUT-PRICE DEAL Enterprising shopkeepers in Jakarta are cashing in on the royal visit by offering cut-price Princess of Wales outfits. The dresses, displayed on cardboard "blow ups" of the smiling Princess, have been reduced in one store from 9 750 rupiahs to 5 500 rupiahs — just over R8 — for a snazzy number in Indonesia's national colours of red and white. Picture REUTER

Prague embassy besieged by those fleeing West

PRAGUE — More than 4 000 East Germans, many of them with small children, besieged Bonn's embassy here yesterday to wait for permission to emigrate to West Germany. But although their numbers continued to swell and night temperatures plunged towards freezing, government sources in Bonn said morning appeals to help take care of them. The sources said the Prague government was preventing the Czechoslovak Red Cross from helping the German Red Cross to find alternative accommodation for the East Germans, many of them



THOUSANDS WAIT A general view of the grounds of the West German embassy in Prague where nearly 4 000 East Germans wait for a free passage to West Germany after the East German government reopened its border with Czechoslovakia last Wednesday. In the background is the old castle of Prague. Picture REUTER

camped in the embassy gardens or around its compound. "We simply do not understand this," said one source. West German Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Juergen Chrobog said Bonn had asked Prague to help house the

would-be emigrants. "This is a dramatic situation and already 4 000 people have arrived. There is no place for more tents." A Western diplomat said "They have to reckon with many more coming. They are expecting to hit a saturation point

of about 5 500 some time tonight or tomorrow morning."

A spokesman for the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry confirmed that Bonn had asked for assistance.

"The request is being very seriously considered at a high level," he said. "I expect a statement on the matter today."

But late yesterday the West German sources said there had been no official response from Prague.

The latest rush was prompted by a decision by East Berlin on Wednesday to reopen the border with Czechoslovakia, closed after thousands of East Germans used the Prague mission as a bolt-hole to flee to the West last month.

"We want to get out while the going is good," a young man from Westmar said. "No one knows what might happen there (in East Germany)."

The bottleneck that is causing the build-up in the embassy garden is at the East German embassy in Prague, which is vetting all applications to leave, checking



NO SHELTER... A young Czech receives money from East German refugees through the fence of the West German embassy in Prague to buy something to eat. Nearly 4 000 refugees are waiting for a free passage to West Germany. Picture REUTER

back with East Berlin and handling only about 60 cases a day. "Even if they quadrupled their capacity it would not help," a Western envoy said. "We are talking thousands, not hundreds, here."

In West Berlin, a senior West German official said more than 167 000 East Germans had poured into West Germany this year, only about 100 000 of them legally. Most of the rest had come over Hungary's open border with the West or via Bonn's embassies in Prague and Warsaw.

The Minister for Inter-German Relations, Ms Dorothee Wilms, said West Germany expected up to 190 000 East Germans by the end of the year, the biggest exodus since East Germany built the Berlin Wall in 1961.

"These numbers, as well as the resurgence of the refugee wave into the West German embassy in Prague, show that many people in East Germany still do not trust the new leadership," Ms Wilms told reporters. — Sapa-Reuter

**'Unsocialist'
African envoy
worth \$75m**

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Mozambique's UN ambassador, Antonio Deinde Fernandez, is described in divorce papers filed by his estranged American wife, Barbara, as "one of Africa's richest men" with a net worth of more than \$75m

The Frelimo envoy's notably unsocialist wealth was disclosed this week as the US Supreme Court refused to hear his claim that diplomatic immunity should shield him from divorce proceedings in this country

Connecticut courts had earlier placed an \$8m lien on the Fernandez family home in that state pending the outcome of the divorce suit

The state's Supreme Court allowed the lien to stand, ruling that the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations did not protect the ambassador

In appealing to the Supreme Court in Washington, Fernandez's lawyers argued that permitting the suit to proceed would "require the deepest intrusion into the ambassadors's most personal affairs — factors that would directly challenge the prestige and dignity of the diplomat"

The couple married in Arlington, Virginia, in 1961

Emergency situation in Mozambique probed

MAPUTO — The shortage of appropriate vehicles to protect relief convoys was criticised at the seventh national meeting, which began on Monday, to discuss Mozambique's emergency

The shortage of vehicles for military escorts meant soldiers guarding convoys against bandit attack often travelled perched precariously on top of the cargo, said one delegate

There were also complaints of a lack of co-ordination between civilian and military bodies, leading to delays in trucking supplies that needed military escorts into the interior

Several speakers mentioned the collapse of the trading network in much of rural Mozambique. Shops and warehouses had been destroyed by Renamo, and the trade ministry was not supplying these areas with goods for sale

9/11/89

Displaced

(2/18) 2/18/89

Even those with purchasing power had to be supplied by relief bodies, although they were not, in theory, eligible for the free food being distributed

Tete Disaster Control Office (DPCCN) director Rocha Nuvunga warned of parallel distribution structures, with the DPCCN supplying people who were internally displaced, and the UN and Mozambique's refugee support bodies providing aid for Mozambicans returning from neighbouring countries

Since these two groups of Mozambicans were sometimes in the same camp, this led to confusion, and misunderstanding — especially as the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) supplied more than did the DPCCN

Another speaker said this was actually an incentive for people to cross into Malawi — Sapa

1. Vozambique's corridor of survival

Star 7/11/89
Shot-scoot (918)
raids fail to

halt progress

Despite sporadic attacks by Renamo rebels along the Zimbabwe Army-protected Beira Corridor, heavy vehicles are using the road and there is steady progress in improving it. In the port of Beira itself, major reconstruction and development is under way. **ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service reports**

BEIRA — You can tell where the Zimbabwe Army emplacements are along the 290 km Beira Corridor by the clusters of huts which have sprung up near them.

You might not have noticed the troops in sandbagged bunkers. But you cannot miss the thousands and thousands of "Deslocados," the displaced ones, who have sought refuge and the protection of the guns of the Zimbabwean soldiers who are there primarily to guard the fuel pipeline, the railway and the main road to the port running through the corridor between Beira and the border town of Mutare.

For the Zimbabweans it is a lifeline. Without fuel the country would come to a standstill. For the Mozambican refugees, it is a corridor of survival.

They have fled there from the more remote parts to get away from the control of the Renamo rebels.

Life in a poorly thatched hut in a ditch alongside the road looks grim and is hard. But at least the children are alive.

At Nhamatanda, 90 minutes away from Beira across the Pungwe Flats, there is a huge settlement of refugees. It is along a section of the road, recently resurfaced, where it is not advisable to stop unless you have an army escort as did we in a party of newsmen.

Despite an army camp nearby, Renamo gangs make their presence known two or three times a week with what are called "shoot and scoot" raids. Sometimes there is a casualty or two.

Decapitated
Not far from here, just a month ago, a motorist was shot and his head hacked off in a late afternoon ambush.

Further up the corridor near Chimoio, the capital of Manica province, rebels killed 22 people in a show of defiance on Mozambique's national day in September.

So is the road through the corridor safe for travel?
"We cannot guarantee 100 percent safety," said Brigadier Philip Sibanda, officer commanding the Zimbabwean Special Task Force. He is a graduate of the British army's staff college at Camberley.

Outside the briefing room at his tactical area headquarters stood a couple of mean-looking Soviet-made helicopter gunships.

"We are making progress. I am very happy. We have been in a few major battles. No casualties on our side except for some shrapnel wounds. As far as I am concerned



Mute casualty of the Mozambican war, a wrecked diesel-electric locomotive lies alongside the Beira Corridor railway after being derailed by Renamo rebels.

the locals are very co-operative. A lot of refugees have moved in since August when we came."

The brigadier said there were daily contacts with Renamo but he refused to say how many. He thought it was generally safe to use the main road.

And that seems to be the view of officials concerned with the Beira Corridor, who advise travellers to get up-to-date information first. Heavy transport is using the road and there is steady progress in improving it.

In Beira itself, the international effort to rehabilitate the port has reached the stage where one of the main concerns is to establish training schemes for Mozambicans who will eventually have to run the port.

Mr Erik Greby, project director on loan to the Beira Corridor Authority from Denmark, says "Two years ago it was a mess. It is not any more. We are developing very fast."

"We now have spare capacity of half a million tons, and the port will handle 2.3 million tons this year."

"Container traffic alone has gone up from 5 000 in 1986 to probably 20 000 this year. In 1991, the port will be able to handle 100 000 containers a year."

Mr Greby claimed a lot of misinformation was being put out, along with an aggressive campaign for shippers to use Durban.

Reconstruction

In the harbour, an Italian concern is busy reconstructing four wharves in a project which was slow to start but is now well under way. Thirty thousand tons of steel and 100 000 cubic metres of concrete will go into the new berths. This and other projects should treble the capacity of the port by the end of 1991 and enable it to handle six million tons of cargo.

The 50 million US dollar (R130 million) contract is a major component of the development of Beira and the corridor which altogether will cost some 450 million dollars (R1,170 million rands).
In the harbour, dredging of a 25 km long

channel leading in from the sea is nearly complete.

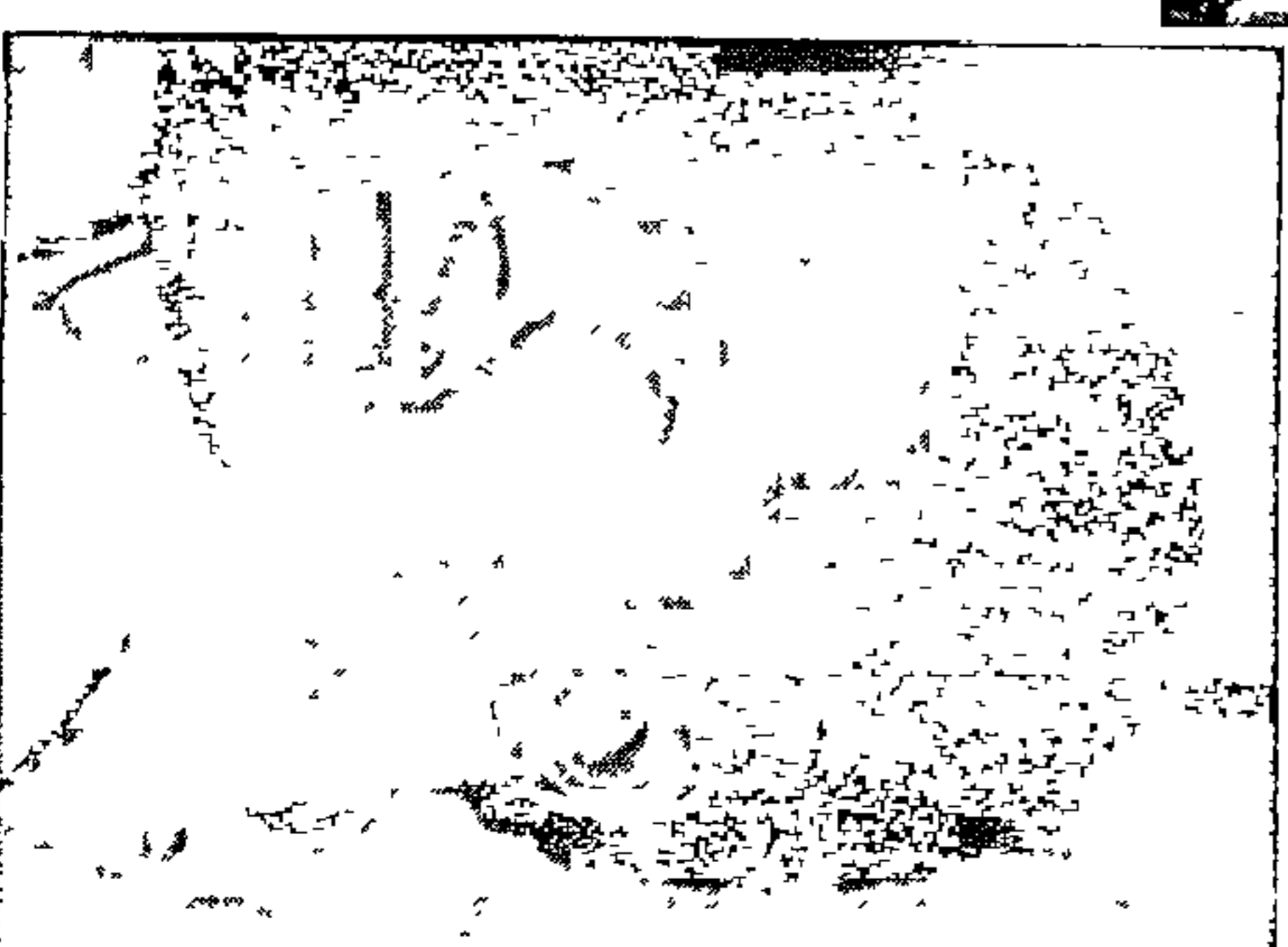
The work has been done by the 10 000 ton "Cornelis Zanen" from Holland, a modern computerised trailing-section hopper dredger, which came to Beira at the beginning of the year from a contract in Alaska.

Vessels of up to 60 000 tons will be able to get into the port from next year once the new navigational buoys have been installed. At present the sandbar limits vessels to those of 25 000 tons.

These and other developments should be enough to convince sceptics that the Beira Corridor as a concept has taken off.

A huge amount of work has still to be done, not the least of which is the rehabilitation of Beira, which is in a pitiful state. Doubts remain about the long-term effectiveness of the project. Will Mozambique be able to cope? Will the whole thing turn out to be writing in the sand?

Champions of the concept say "Not if we can help it."



Brigadier Philip Sibanda, head of the Special Task Force of Zimbabwean soldiers, at his tactical headquarters near Chimoio.

'Squads get R1 for each refugee caught'

By Winnie Graham

"Hunting squads", said to be working for the Security Branch, are rounding up Mozambican refugees between Ndumu and Kosi Bay in northern kwaZulu for a fee of between R1 and R5 each so that they can be forcibly repatriated, a Catholic priest alleged this week.

Father Jean-Pierre le Scour, director of the Catholic Bureau for Refugees, said reliable information about the squads showed they were all former Mozambicans. He named three of the

leaders as Kiduni Qwabe, Mtembu Auton and Mbouambi.

Father le Scour said he wanted the United Nations and the Red Cross to monitor the repatriation of refugees from South Africa because "there have been some rumours of people being ill-treated and shot".

Police yesterday denied the existence of "hunting squads". In a statement issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, a spokesman said the Security Police made use of guards to patrol the borders.

Border battles send 1 200 into Malawi

CAP Times 11/11/89 (218)
BLANTYRE — At least 1 000 Mozambican civilians and more than 200 government soldiers fled into Malawi on Thursday after fierce fighting with rebels near the border, Malawian relief officials said

The officials said yesterday that the fighting in Zambezia province also caused villagers to flee in panic on the Malawian side of the border

"There was real pandemonium. People thought the war was coming," one aid worker told Reuters

Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels chased 216 government soldiers about one kilometre inside Malawi, killing one as he crossed a river marking the border. Another was shot dead on Malawian soil

The soldiers, some of them seriously wounded, surrendered at police posts in Malawi. They were immediately repatriated to Milange — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambican aid groups slated

MAPUTO — Mozambican government officials have accused the 114 non-government aid organisations in Mozambique of not following government development plans and of failing to train Mozambicans

Mr Carlos Sofiante, a director in the Co-operation Ministry, told a meeting convened to discuss the emergency situation in the country that in 1988/89 aid organisations had contributed more than \$10 million (more than R27 million) to the country's emergency programme.

Mr Sofiante, however, warned that care should be taken to ensure that what these organisations did would always be subordinate to the development policy of the government. — The Star's Africa News Service

Star 14/11/89

Maputo's UN tycoon in divorce cash battle

2 Times 12/11/87
18

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

A FABULOUSLY wealthy "wheeler-dealer" diplomat who represents poverty-stricken Mozambique at the United Nations has become embroiled in a bizarre divorce battle with his American wife, who wants a share of his fortune.

Mr Antonio Deinde Fernandez — a Nigerian known throughout Africa as "The Chief" — has also represented the governments of Swaziland and Angola.

Mr Fernandez claimed this week his diplomatic immunity as an accredited member of the Mozambican mission protected him from any US court order requiring him to share his fortune, estimated at between \$195-million and \$390-million, with his estranged wife, Barbara

Alimony

Mr Fernandez has been trying for the past three years to get her kicked out of the couple's 30-room mansion in Connecticut on which courts placed a \$20-million lien when Mrs Fernandez sued for divorce in 1987.

According to her lawyer, Mr Warner Depuy, Mrs Fernandez simply wants the house and a modest alimony, but Mr Fernandez appears determined his wife of 28 years should get nothing.

Mrs Fernandez has been forced to sell off her possessions to support herself over the past three years and is reduced to living with her youngest son in just the kitchen and one bedroom of the 2,5th estate.

Her two older children live apart from her because their father told them they would get no support if they stayed with their mother. In papers filed at the

CLAIMS IMMUNITY AS WIFE BIDS FOR MODEST ALIMONY

Supreme Court, Mrs Fernandez described her husband as "an international businessman and diplomat who heads dozens of companies and who has admitted to being one of the richest men in Africa."

Mr Fernandez's ties with the Mozambican government are shadowy at best. According to Mr Depuy, Mr Fernandez was a close friend of the late President Samora Machel, for whom he performed unknown services and was given the rank of "ambassador" in return.

In 1985, just months after he left his wife, he became a fully accredited member of the Mozambican mission in New York, but was seldom present there.

Instead, Mr Fernandez, who once served as a kind of "roving ambassador" for Swaziland, continued his extensive "business" activities in Africa.

A US administration source remembered meeting Mr Fernandez on numerous occasions when the Nigerian

was acting as a messenger for various African governments.

The source described him as "a typical wheeler-dealer type" who operated in murky business deals. "He is an amazing egomaniac," the source added.

Mr David Burke, a lawyer for Mr Fernandez, denied his client was "fighting tooth and nail" and claimed he had pursued the matter all the way to the Supreme Court because Mr Fernandez wanted to defend the principle of diplomatic immunity.

Rejected

Mr Depuy laughed at this suggestion. "I think he comes from a culture where women have no rights," he said. "The man has a colossal ego and it drives him mad that Mrs Fernandez should no longer want to be his wife."

Although the Supreme Court rejected Mr Fernandez's claims to diplomatic immunity, Mr Burke said he would continue to fight.

Zim forces on alert after mine death

HARARE — Zimbabwean security forces are on the alert in the remote south-eastern Chimanimani Mountains National Park area following the death on Sunday of an 18-year old tourist from London, who stepped on an anti-personnel mine

David Pearson, who was visiting Zimbabwe with his parents, stepped on the explosive device while walking in the park on Saturday with a friend. His left leg was shattered.

His father Dr Andrew Pearson and step mother Dr Gillian Lee tried to keep David alive using the limited medical equipment in their packs, but he went into a coma shortly after midnight and died 10 hours later of a pulmonary embolism.

A Canadian diplomat, Mr Don McMasters, trekked down the mountainside in darkness to get assistance from Zimbabwe police at the village of Chimanimani (formerly Melstter) who radioed to the Zimbabwe Air Force to arrange a mercy flight.

However, thick cloud cover made it impossible for the helicopter to find the designated landing zone.

"Everybody did what they could," said Mr McMasters' wife Jill, who was in the five-member hiking party.

"We feel absolutely awful that we brought them out here on holiday."

Mr Pearson praised the Zimbabwean police and authorities in the area for their attempts to bring his badly wounded son down from the

mountain where the explosion occurred.

He said his son was walking ahead of him in the park on Saturday afternoon when there was "an explosion".

"David had obviously stepped on an explosive device and had lost his left leg. We had hoped for a helicopter, but the weather conditions were too bad for it to reach us," he said.

He added that he was waiting for an official report from the Zimbabwean authorities on the incident. He confirmed that his son's body would be flown back to Britain today for a funeral in the town of Reading, about 70km south-west of London.

Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi said yesterday the mine had been planted by Renamo "bandits" and was the first such incident to occur in a national park.

David Pearson is believed to be the first white casualty in the two years of bloody forays into Zimbabwe by Renamo, supposedly in revenge for President Robert Mugabe's deployment of his troops in support of President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government.

However, nearly a hundred African villagers in the border area have been murdered or abducted in the past two years and Zimbabwe has re-instituted the system of "protected villages" used by the former Rhodesian forces.

A British High Commission spokesman said a report on the tragedy had been requested — Own Correspondent, UPI

Rebel threat to Red Cross

MAPUTO — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is investigating reports that the Renamo rebel movement had stopped guaranteeing the safety of humanitarian organisations operating in areas under its control.

The reports said Renamo was scrapping its agreement not to attack the Red Cross because the organisation was not fulfilling its agreement to give aid to people living in rebel-controlled areas.

A spokesman for the Red Cross said its work in Mozambique would continue despite the threats. — The Star's Africa News Service

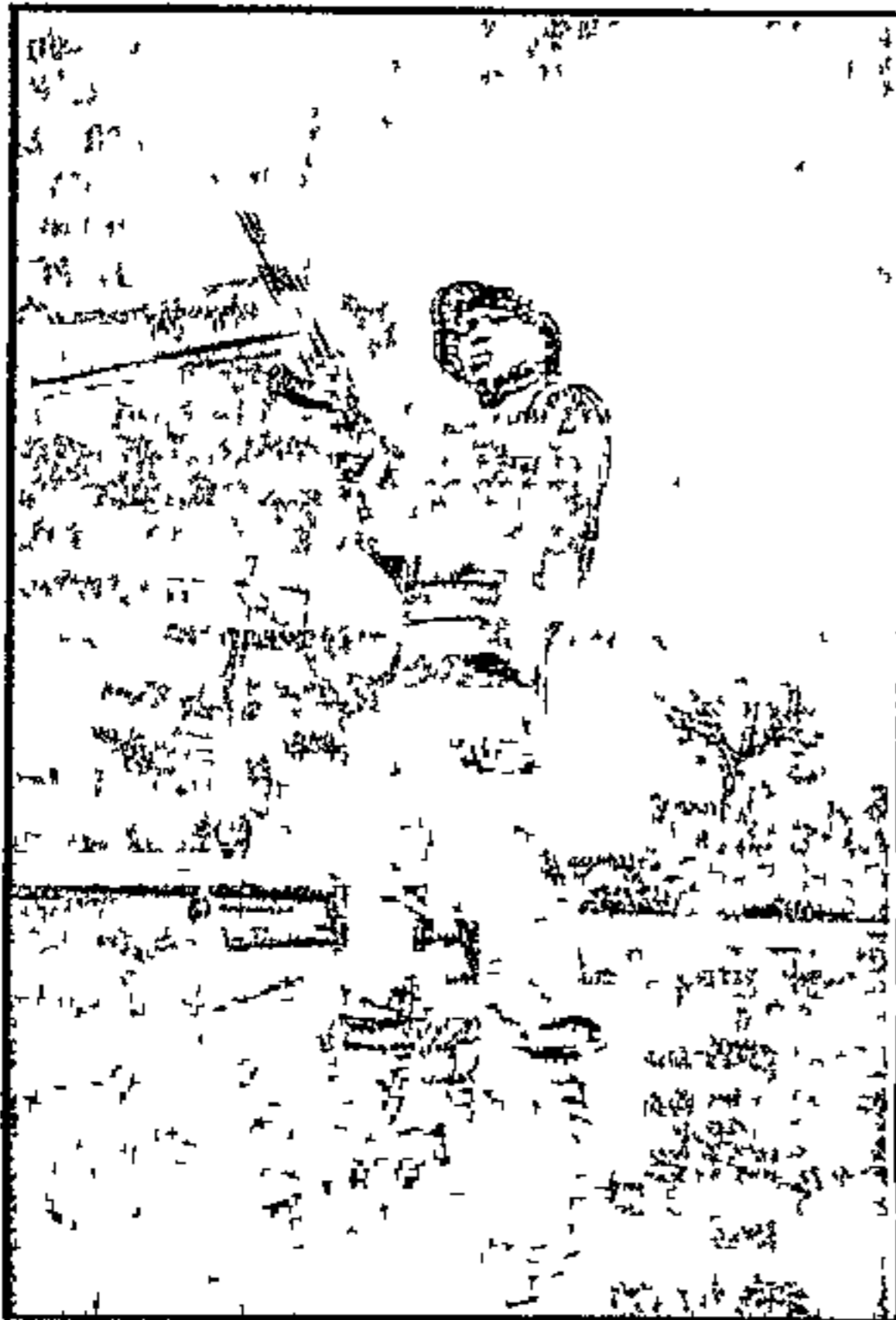
NEWS



LEADER: Rodolfo Cumbane at the head of a patrol Cumbane (28) holds a diploma from Tanzania's College of African Wildlife Management.

SA trains Mozambique game guards

218 Star 18/11/89
CHRIS van der MERWE



ON PATROL Cumbane near Pretoriuskop, one of Kruger's luxury tourist camps.

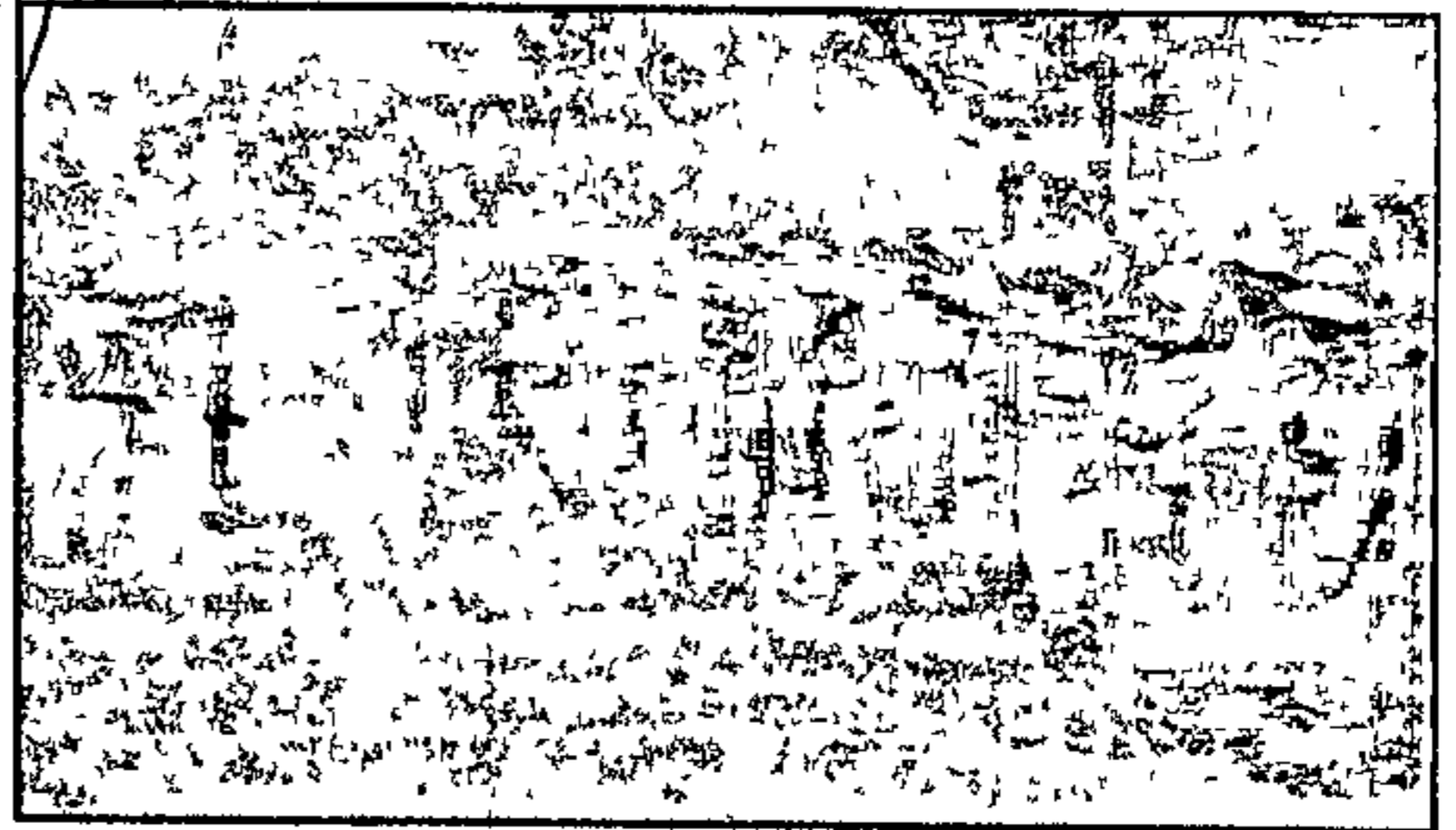
MOZAMBICAN game guards receiving anti-poaching training in South Africa?

Those who drew up the 1984 Nkomati Accord — celebrated as the "turning point" in relations between the two ideological adversaries — may not have specifically anticipated this turn of events

Ironically, years after Nkomati, South Africa is still being accused of aiding Mozambique's Renamo rebels who have been a major factor in the ravages wildlife in that country has had to endure

But now need has transformed an unlikely proposition into reality

The war-ravaged country, whose ill-used wilderness and wildlife



PT. Mozambican game guards exercise under the command of an instructor provided by Britain's Reid Foundation

still have the potential to become one of the greatest tourist attractions in Africa, needs over 1 000 game guards

Training of the first group of anti-poaching personnel from Mozambique, sponsored by, among others, the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and the Rhino

and Elephant Foundation (REF) — both headquartered in South Africa — has just been completed in the Songimvelo Game Reserve in kaNgwane

Wildlife management orientation also included a week-long visit to Kruger Park, where the trainees rehearsed

some of the most important aspects of their work including fence patrols and game monitoring. Veld management has been another key aspect

Yesterday 15 Mozambicans out of the 20 who started the course, lined up for a passing-out parade at Songimvelo

Malan: SADF not backing Renamo

CNY Times 18/7/89
(SADF) 2/8

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ALLEGATIONS that the Defence Force was continuing to support the rebels in Mozambique were "false and unfounded", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said last night.

His denial came after more than 60 Mozambican refugees, including 15 Frelimo soldiers and 45 Mozambican border militiamen, fled across the border into South Africa on Thursday night after renewed fighting between Frelimo and Renamo forces.

An army spokesman said the soldiers were being handed over to the Mozambican authorities.

Speaking at the annual veterans' dinner, General Malan said there was still "a stream of propaganda and innuendo against the security forces, in particular against the SADF".

Allegations that the SADF continued to back Renamo were made "without substance or offering any kind of proof. The technique is then to demand that we disprove it".

General Malan referred to reports by Mozambique's news agency, Aim, which quoted Prime Minister Mr

Mario Machungo as saying it was "the perception of the Mozambican authorities that the SADF has continued to maintain links with Renamo".

"Mr Machungo contradicts his own leader, since President Joaquim Chissano has earlier said that SA abides by the agreements between the two countries."

Earlier yesterday, President F W de Klerk denied he had promised President Chissano that he would reshuffle the SADF command to get rid of pro-Renamo elements.

Mr De Klerk's statement followed reports that Mr Machungo told the Swedish parliament foreign affairs committee that it was essential that Mr De Klerk carry out his promise to reshuffle "the commanding levels of those sectors of the SA armed forces involved in supporting Renamo".

The AIM report suggested the promise was made at a meeting between the two heads of state at a meeting in Maputo earlier this year.

In his statement yesterday, Mr De Klerk said he had "by no means discussed internal management affairs of the SADF with President Chissano".

CAF TRAPS 20/11/89

\$1,4bn pledged ^{2/8} for Mozambique

PARIS — Mozambique is close to winning pledges of aid totalling \$1,4bn from international donors for 1990, the World Bank said on Friday

"Over the 1990—93 period, Mozambique is expected to require gross external financing of about \$1,4bn a year . . ." the World Bank said in a statement issued after a meeting here of the Consultative Group for Mozambique.

"The statements of the delegations suggested that the financing requirements for 1990 are largely in view"

Delegates said the money was needed to maintain growth while still servicing debt

The World Bank said debt service payments would account for 50% of export and net service receipts in 1990—91, even after rescheduling

The World Bank said a significant proportion of the funding would come in the form of grants — Sapa-Reuter

(218)

B-Day 22/11/89

Frelimo is not the state, says Mozambican leader

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has warned, in the city of Tete, that members of Frelimo should clearly distinguish the role of the party from that of the state

Speaking at a meeting of the Tete provincial party committee, Chissano reminded his listeners that party membership was a voluntary expression of political militancy

After hearing the report presented by the Frelimo first secretary in Tete, Cadmiel Muthemba (who is also the provincial governor), Chissano remarked that on many of his tours of the provinces, the reports given by the party and by the provincial government tended to be largely the same. It was thus difficult to distinguish between the tasks of the party and those of the local authorities

This sometimes led to conflict, said Chissano, when party full-time workers compared themselves to civil servants in the same general area, and demanded the same salaries

He told the committee how a political party should function and how it should

be financed — basically by money provided by its members and supporters

In the case of Mozambique, Frelimo had uncontested legitimacy as the force that had won independence. This led to a situation where the state budget could subsidise the operations of the party

But he suggested that this would not last for ever, and called on all party bodies to look for ways of financing their own activities

Military

Party members should not expect the mere fact that they were members of Frelimo to lead to pay rises. Improvement in their living conditions would only come about through commitment to hard work, he said

The president also held a meeting behind closed doors with the Tete provincial military command

The security situation in the province has improved greatly since 1987, with all the small towns that had been occupied by Renamo now back under Mozambican control — ANO

Economic plan for Nigerian transition

LAGOS — Nigeria opened discussions on Monday on a draft plan to guide the economy from 1990 to 1992

State radio said the plan was particularly important because it coincided with the period of planned transition from military to civil rule in black Africa's most populous nation

Minister of State for Planning and Budget Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji began a two-day meeting with commissioners of finance from Nigeria's 21 states to prepare the plan for presentation to the military government

The radio quoted Alhaji as saying the country's economic crisis had largely been contained and the direction of the economy had been clearly defined by President Ibrahim Babangida's administration

The plan would give priority to feeding the country's 100-million people, rural development, and tackling the population boom

The plan would aim to ensure completion of projects already under way within the limited resources of a country crippled by debt and suffering from the collapse of its oil earnings — Sapa-Reuters

SA support for Renamo much reduced — Chissano

CAP Times 24/11/89 (218)

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said he believes South Africa has significantly reduced support for anti-government rebels in recent months

Mr Chissano was speaking on Wednesday on a tour of central Mozambique, where Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas have carried out attacks

He told a rally of some 10 000 people in the town of Guro in Manica province that the reduction in South African support was due to diplomatic efforts by Mozambique

But he added that the loss of South



Mr Chissano

African backing had driven the MNR to "even more murderous behaviour against the people, because they are in a state of despair"

Mr Chissano implied that the MNR was still getting some support from South Africa, but he

Mr De Klerk did not blame the Pretoria government directly

Mr Chissano's conciliatory remarks about South Africa came four months after a meeting in Maputo with President F W de Klerk, shortly before he became South African president

After that meeting, Mr Chissano said Mr De Klerk had assured him that Pretoria was not backing the rebels

SA 'backing off' from Renamo

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique says he believes SA has significantly reduced support for anti-government rebels in recent months

Chissano was speaking on Wednesday on a tour of central Mozambique, where Renamo guerrillas have carried out attacks

He told a rally of about 10 000 people in the town of Guro in Manica province that the reduction in SA support was due to diplomatic efforts by Mozambique

But he added that the loss of SA backing had driven Renamo to "even more murderous behaviour against the people, because they are in a state of despair"

Chissano implied that Renamo was still getting some support from SA, but he did

(218) B/Dam 24/11/89
not blame the government directly

He said he was convinced that eventually Pretoria would reach a consensus on the issue and the day would come when the forces aiding Renamo would realise it made more sense to be on the side of the Mozambican authorities

The rebels have paralysed large areas of the country and devastated Mozambique's economy, though they hold no towns or cities.

Chissano said he and the ruling Frelimo party wanted the indirect talks with Renamo (organised by the church and other outside mediators) to continue, but made it clear that power-sharing with the rebels was out of the question. — Sapa-Reuter

Six held for stealing maize



MAPUTO — Six people have been arrested in the northern Mozambican port of Nacala and charged with stealing about 20 tons of maize in food aid, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday.

The maize belonged to the government's relief body, the Disasters Control Office. — The Star's Africa News Service.

STW 29/1/89



Sister of mercy — Ms Kim Whitaker (29), orphan mother and pioneer in war-torn Mozambique, with Filberto, an orphan whom doctors thought would die

Kim Whitaker — a testimony to faith

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

VILANCULOS — Picture a woman missionary and you picture Mother Teresa in her nun's habit and sandals

You don't picture a beautiful young woman with long raven tresses, silver rings on her fingers, printed shirts and tankies

Ms Kim Whitaker (29) looks like the kind of woman who would shop at Fleamarkets — not the kind who would live alone in the Mozambican bush and wait for an aeroplane or truck to bring in supplies once a month

She certainly doesn't look old enough to have had malaria seven times, fled from Remamo soldiers and cried for weeks when an orphan in her care died of malaria

Not the sort who, alone, would hold together an entire orphanage with 300 children and a self-help scheme

Statistics place Mozambique ahead of all other countries when it comes to human suffering. It is a country where hardly a soul escapes the agony and where perhaps the highest price is being paid by the innocent — the children. **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** reports from Mozambique

Growing up in a land of suffering

SA 2/12/84

In the shops in Mozambique there are posters with the names and little photographs of hundreds of children

They hang like signs for wanted men but there is no reward for identifying these. They are the unwanted, bloated, battle-scarred orphans of war and famine up for identification as part of the State programme to place them with relatives

There are thousands maybe millions of orphans in Mozambique. These little ones, with the rest of the population, are this year suffering more than any nation on earth, according to the International Index of Human Suffering

They are born into a country with an infant mortality rate higher than that of Angola and Afghanistan. They stand a 33 percent chance of dying before they reach the age of five. In the province of Tete more than one third of children under five will not survive — a terrifying prospect for a country in which 44 percent of the population is under 15

And even if they survive childhood, the life expectancy in Mozambique is 44 years for men and 46 for women

The plight of the children of Mozambique is a tragedy which involves almost every family in the country. It's a horrific saga in which children die every day, some from starvation, others by being butchered or forced to march through the bush for days by Renamo rebels

Slaughtered

Others die like little animals, roaming lost and naked in the veld. Some are found and taken to mission stations riddled with malaria, TB or worms — or comatose from malnutrition

Toddlers see their mothers slaughtered before their eyes and, even worse, pre-teenagers are caught and trained as rebel fighters who are described by locals as the most barbaric and vicious fighters in the bush

There are parents who have suffered the anguish of burying all of their children, mothers and fathers who have lost children fleeing from the "hand-tos", and uncles who have come face to face with nephews during rebel raids



War children — Francisco Tieme (12), his sister Lordea (5) and cousin Mateus (11) were captured and forced to forage for food for Renamo rebels in the Pambara district of Mozambique

It is a country in which children bear children, where it common for an 18-year-old to be carrying her third child

The birth rate is 45.1 per 1 000. It is a country where children are denied childhood, where stories like that of Francisco Tieme (12), his cousin Mateus (11) and tiny sister Lordea (5) now resident on the "Jesus is Alive" mission project in Inhambane province, are common

Francisco, with the body of a boy and the mannerisms of a man, told The Star: "The bandits came around our village in December. They burnt the houses. They made us march for a week through the bush to their base. I carried my sister. They sacrificed our mother and father in front of us

"Mateus and I were tied to a tree for two weeks. Lordea was not tied, but she hung on to me all the time. They made us climb up the trees and get coconuts for them. That was all we had to eat."

Several children were being held captive at the base, he said. It was while foraging for food that they dashed for freedom. The children

scattered in different directions, Francisco stumbling with his sister and cousin

"We walked for days looking for a big army base. I thought we would be killed in the bush. Yes, I was scared but I kept myself from falling because I had to be a man and look after my sister and cousin"

Mr. Ricardo Ngumane Mutondo (38), now a worker on the Jesus is Alive mission project 700 km north of Maputo, knows of children from his own family who were snatched and trained as rebels. A nephew once showed up during an attack, never to be seen again

"The bandits train the children to do the killing. They are the most vicious. The bandits also use them as guides. They know where people live and hide. The children are the worst killers", he said

He is a man who has lost everything — again and again. He stayed in the Pambara district only because he had nowhere to run to, even though it meant years of sleeping sitting upright,

veld near Vilanculos in Pambara district. While living in Nelspanu, Pastor Pretorius became aware of the problems in Mozambique and asked the Pretorio government to show him the places worst hit

This was in 1984 at the height of the famine and prior to the injection of foreign aid

"They flew me into Vilanculos. For 10 days we dug ditches and buried bodies. But it wasn't just the 300 dead that got to me, it was all the others who were so close to dying. They weren't hungry any more, their eyes were fixed into their heads. They had no hope of tomorrow", he said

When black people bury their dead they really weep and wail. The atmosphere was terrible. I promised God that if he would help me, I would come back and build a home for these kids"

It was an area so remote that it could only be reached by air or irregular convoy. The 74 ha allocated to Pastor Pretorius by the government had to be cleared and the houses for the orphans erected piece by piece

Workers on the project sometimes had to flee when lightning broke out

Self-supporting

In the past few months rebel activity in the Pambara-Vilanculos area has been brought some stability

The Jesus is Alive project has expanded to include a vegetable garden, a carpentry shop and a basket-weaving section that employs 80 locals from the surrounding district and is working towards becoming self-supporting

Pastor Pretorius has established soup kitchens for about 40 000 children in the refugee camps of Maputo, Beira and Tete. Good things they say are starting to happen in Mozambique

But still there is horror. There are tales of human skeletons walking around in the veld 60 km inland from Vilanculos. In northern Mozambique, where there is intensive rebel activity, people have only the bare of trees to wear as clothes

"The situation in the rural areas is critical. People are flooding into the refugee camps. Areas in the north are cut off by rebel activity," Pastor Pretorius said

"It is not that these people do not want to help themselves. They are enormously resourceful but the situation is totally against them. If this war were over, this would be a wonderful country. But right now they need as much help as they can get, otherwise they will just carry on dying"

(218) 18/12/89

ALARMING questions are beginning to emerge from the assassination squad scandal about the use of chemical warfare and what might be described as the "Rhodesian connection" with the South African security services

The involvement in South African hit squad activities of security force personnel with experience in Rhodesia has become a recurring theme of investigations into political assassinations

Captain Dirk Coetzee, for example, is believed to have served in Rhodesia during the bush war. His alleged successor as head of the hit squad, Major Eugene de Kock, was apparently trained in Rhodesia. And Mervyn Malan — the former Recce who has made allegations in the Netherlands about SADF involvement in hit squad activities — has named a string of officers who served in Rhodesia, particularly in the notorious Selous Scouts

Evidence pointing a link between the Rhodesia conflict and the South African assassination story also emerges from similarities in the methods used, notably the use of poison

Captain Coetzee has disclosed a number of incidents in which poison was used in an attempt to murder political activists here. He has given a gruesome account of how he personally killed two African National Congress members at Komatipoort — giving them huge doses of poison and then finishing them off by shoot-

Death-squad claims raise spectre of cross-border poison

The hit-squad allegations have familiar ring — similar claims were made about the Rhodesian Selous Scouts. And these have since been confirmed

ing them

He has also alleged the police were responsible for poisoning Siphiso Mtimkulu, the Port Elizabeth activist. Mtimkulu disappeared in 1982 after medical tests confirmed that he had been poisoned with thallium and after he had instituted a damages claim for R150 000 against the minister of police

Poisoning was one of the most horrific aspects of the Rhodesian war. Its use, by the Selous Scouts, first emerged from the memoirs of the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency. In his book *Serving Secretly* (Galago Publishing), he described how the Selous Scouts impregnated clothes with poison which were then distributed among would-be recruits to the Zanu liberation army (the Se-

lous Scouts would actually do the "recruiting" for the guerrillas)

"The men would be sent on their way to the guerrilla training camps, but before reaching their destination would die a slow death in the African bush," recounted Flower. "Many hundreds of recruits became victims of this operation. It became so diabolically successful that exposure seemed inevitable and so the principle perpetrators had to be eliminated."

More light has now been thrown on the use of chemical warfare by the Selous Scouts, as well as the link between the unit and South Africa, by a former Rhodesian special branch officer, Henry Ellert.

In his recently published book, *The Rhodesian Front War* (Mambo Press), Ellert confirms Flower's story and says that the Scouts developed a fixation with chemical warfare, on different occasions poisoning a river and a water reservoir in Mozambique, causing hundreds of deaths.

Ellert suggests that, in the worst tradition of the Nazis and Japanese

war criminals, the Selous Scouts may have actually used human guinea pigs to try out their poisons. In 1975, he claims, a group of young Africans were arrested in Salisbury and handed over to the Selous Scouts. They were taken to a specially opened camp near Mount Darwin where army doctors moved in with a number of scouts. A few days later bodies were taken out of the camp for disposal.

By Ellert's account the poison used to impregnate the clothes bears a striking similarity to that used in the recent attempt on the life of the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Frank Chikane. Ellert says the symptoms were similar to those in an extreme case of malaria.

Chikane, who suffered four attacks, is believed to have been poisoned with organophosphate anticholinesterase, an insecticide which prevents the function of one of the body's vital enzyme systems. His account at the time of the symptoms sounds like a malaria attack. "In all cases I felt nauseous, I started sweating, salivating and vomited. My body started shaking and twitching. My eyes became watery and my vision was blurred. I could hardly walk, or turn my body when in a sleeping position."

Ellert claims, significantly, that the Selous Scouts were largely funded in secret by South African military intelligence who used them both for their own information-gathering and to gain experience in counter-insurgency,

FASTEN your seat belts, South African tourists, you could shortly be landing at Maputo Airport.

Yes, the city that up to 1974 brought you sun-drenched holidays on paradise beaches, prawns for Africa, amber nectar in the shape of Laurentina beer and open-air cafes a la southern Europe is opening up again to holidaymakers.

But what about the war? Surely Mozambique is dangerous/run down/dirty/short of food after 15 years of civil war and many years before that of liberation battles?

Last weekend I went on the first of what will be a weekly four-day tour to Maputo. And let me tell you, many of the sorry stories you hear about South Africa's former favourite holiday spot are not true.

Take the most often-asked question about Maputo 1989-style — can you still get those juicy, juicy prawns that made the old Lourenco Marques famous?

The seafood restaurants, including the popular Costa do Sol, practically throw them at you — if I'd been offered any more heaving plates of king prawns, not to mention crab, sardines, mussels and calamari, I'd have been heaving myself.

Let's get the other always-wanted-to-know-but-didn't-know-who-to-ask questions out of way.

● Is it safe? Maputo itself is as secure as any big city, and the locals are friendly — but hold onto your handbag, specially at the market!

The authorities don't like tourists to drive outside the city limits and gunfire can still be heard from time to time from Catembe, on the other side of Maputo Bay.

Hazard

Though downtown stores have security gates locked over shop windows at night, far fewer houses sport burglar bars than in Johannesburg, Cape Town or Durban.

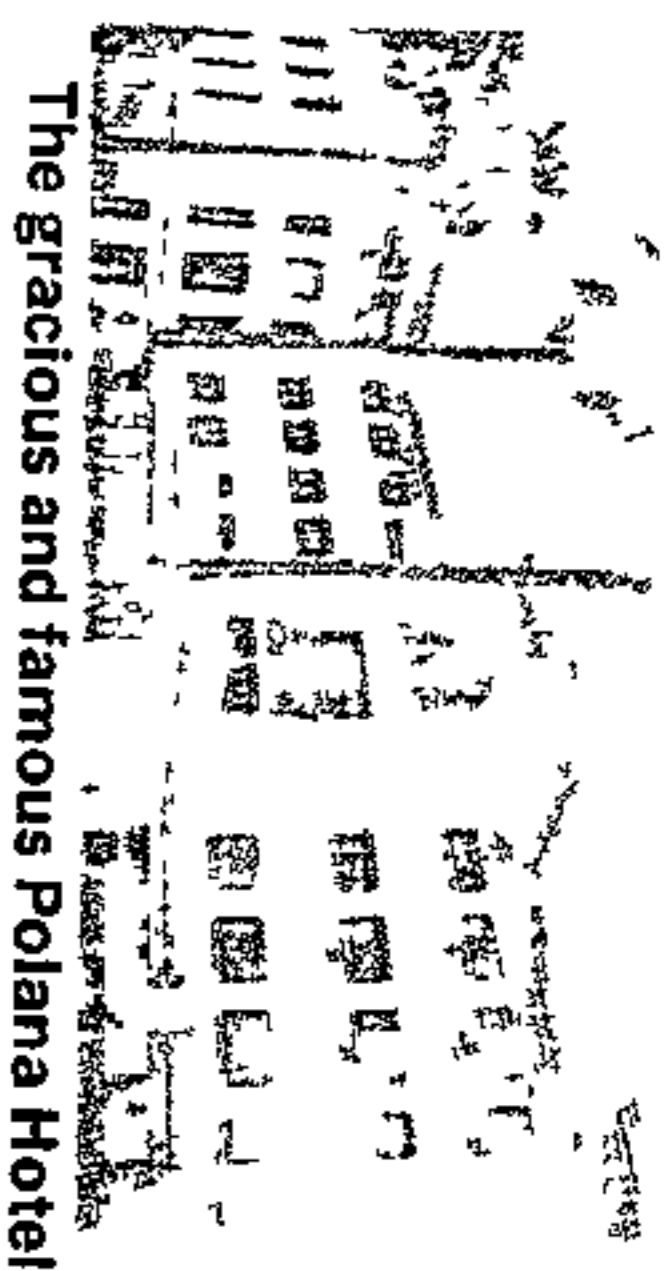
Locals say the crime rate is reasonably low — hunger motivates most thefts.

● Can you drive to Mozambique? Visitors can and do motor in via Swaziland, but with no official encouragement.

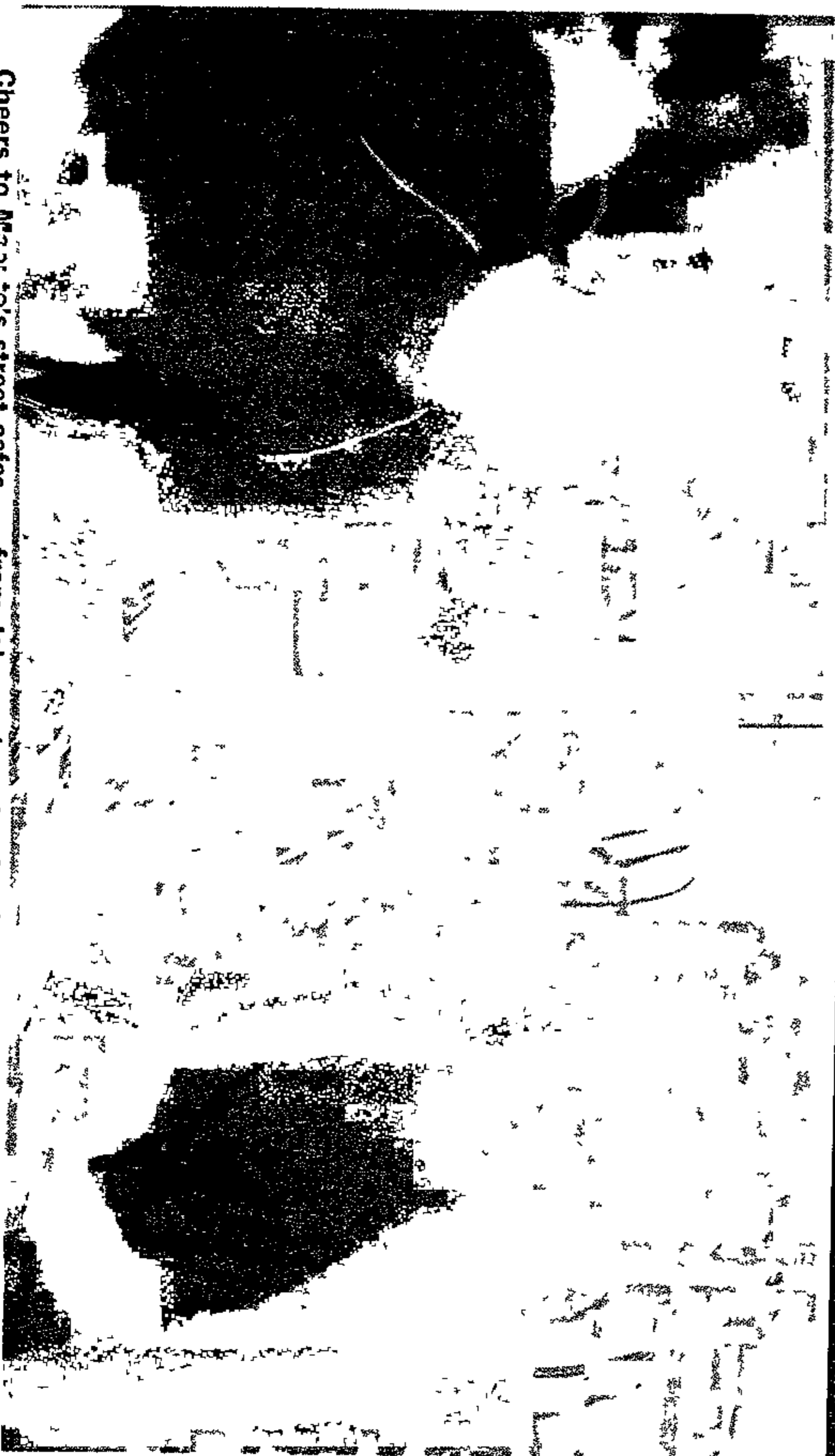
No one seems sure whether

GWEN GILL visits a once-favourite SA tourist haunt — and finds that despite 15 years of war Maputo is more like its old self again . . .

ALIVE AND KICKING— THOSE LIMP PRAWNS!



The gracious and famous Polana Hotel



Cheers to Maputo's street cafes . . . from Johannesburg tourists Peter Bell, Zaida Roux and Kate Burkin



Jo'burger Chris Brand meets Maputo lovely Beverley Welch

Beverley Welch

the danger comes from Hen-amo or local bandits — and some say the roads are enough of a hazard to put you off, anyway

● Is the beautiful old Polana Hotel still alive and kicking?

Not only that, but it was also full, friendly and reasonably efficient the weekend I was there

My party stayed in the Polana Mar (the newer section of the hotel) where bed and breakfast costs R195 a night in the sort of room

PICTURES: BERNI BECKER and GWEN GILL

you'd expect to find in a three star hotel here

● Do they still brew the wonderful Laurentina beer?

They do, and it's still wonderful, particularly in Maputo's dense humidity. Good value, too, at about R1,50 for 500ml

The crisp green wine also continues to be imported from Portugal

● What about the islands

where so many South Africans spent sun-filled weeks in the old days?

I crossed to the beautiful island of Inhaca, a 75-minute boat ride from Maputo

Untouched by the violence of the past decades, the hotel is still much like it was the last time South African holiday-makers stayed there — it probably still has the same coat of paint!

The chalet accommodation is dingy, but guests forgive all that when they get to the beaches

Beaches like these you don't even see in movies — kilometre after kilometre of smooth, cream sand and crystal clear water

Missing

So, if the food, the beer and the wine are good, the beaches great and the city reasonably safe, is Maputo back to

what Lourenco Marques used to be?

Not at all — the town itself is dingy, with most buildings desperately in need of a coat of paint, and the roads are pot-holed

As Mr Joao Rosa Pinto, head of the Portuguese section of SAA, who was visiting Maputo for the first time in 17 years, put it "What this place needs is tons of paint and tons of tar"

Goods are still in short supply in Mozambique and per-

haps the saddest sight in town is that of the John Orrs store, which still looks just like the John Orrs in downtown Johannesburg where your mum took you to tea in the '60s

The mid-century shop-fittings, the lift, the wood-panelled walls, put you in a time-warped

But what's missing? — stuff for sale

Dress materials made in Russia, a few jerseys and two tubes of Pepsodent that were

the sole stock of the perfume-ery counter — that's about it

But foreign residents and visitors don't have to go short of basics

The FNAC foreign currency stores sell virtually anything you'll find in a suburban Checkers supermarket if you pay in dollars or rands

Decay

Then there's the market in the centre of town

Stalls groan with fresh vegetables at prices much lower than South Africa's. The curios are back in abundance and so are well-made basketware and the colourful rugs from northern Mozambique

All kinds of fish and seafood are available in both the main and suburban fish mar-

kets — but the prices aren't that cheap

To compensate for that, the famous street cafes are at the best known of them, the Cafe Continentale in Avenida 25 de Setembro, five of us ordered coffees, lemonade and eclairs

The bill was just R15 at the official exchange rate of 310 meticais to the rand — a lot less than you'd pay in one of our cities

So, is Maputo ready, willing and able to give South Africans the great holiday they used to have before independence?

No, it is not, and maybe the caravans will never roll across the border post in droves the way they used to

Right now, the holiday-maker or former resident of the early '70s who gets nos-

talgic about the now-overgrown bull-fighting ring and race track will still be shocked at the decay in Maputo, despite the optimistic busible and beginnings of renovation

Grubby

Only the Polana, Cardoso and Aviz (now called the Andalucia) hotels are recommended to tourists

The once-busy caravan site on the Polana Beach has been turned into housing for Mozambicans

At the moment, Maputo is a great holiday destination for the adventurous yuppie with money in his pocket — the four-day all-in Action Adventure tour costs R980 plus R70 for a visa and an obligatory R60 changed into meticais at the airport

It's for the tourist who loves beaches, diving and swinging nightlife — the Mini-Golf nightclub is the best I've been to in southern Africa — and can handle grubby public toilets, the occasional cracked cup and cold showers

As attractive former Zimbabwean Beverley Welch, who lived in Johannesburg for six years and has been in Maputo for a year, said "I enjoy it more than Johannesburg I love the crab, the prawns and the cashew nuts"

"People who last came here 15 years ago are disappointed at the extent of the decay"

"But folks who were visiting Maputo two years ago are thrilled by the changes for the good"

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818

Sunday Times

OPERATION Hunger spends more than R220 000 a month feeding thousands of Mozambicans who fled their country to seek refuge in South Africa, according to Mr Mpho Mashini, the organisation's relief and development co-ordinator

More and more Mozambicans are continuing to cross the borders into South Africa as the war between Frelimo forces and the National Resistance Movement of Mozambique rages on

According to figures supplied by Operation Hunger more than 50 000 Mozambicans have been granted refugee status in Gzankulu KANgwane Lebowa and Winterville. There are also hundreds of refugees living in Kwa-Zulu, but the official figure for the area is not available



Blankets

Operation Hunger is one of several organisations which have rallied around the refugees ever since they started flooding into South about four years ago

The Red Cross distributes tents clothing canopies and blankets to all the areas affected by the influx of the refugees. Several churches have also thrown their weight behind the organisations, helping with the distribution of foodstuffs and the monitoring of other relief schemes

West Germany and Holland have also come to their aid. A Swiss organisation recently donated a vehicle to the

Giyani-Malamulele Relief Co-ordinating Committee to help with the distribution of food, clothing and blankets

Mashini said there were more than 90 000 feeding schemes in all the areas where the refugees had settled

One of the squatter camps where refugees are settled is Hluphekani (Place of Suffering) on the outskirts of Gzankulu. According to Mr George Manyange who is in charge of the area, more and more refugees are still pouring into the homeland. He said more than 290 refugees came to Hluphekani in one week this month

More refugees coming to SA



A refugee at one of the squatter camps in Hluphekani. See also pages 16 and 17

Pictures by Moffat Zungu

*Sowetan
14/12/89*

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6 Day 5/12/89
Raid on Renamo

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops attacked three Renamo camps in southern Inhambane province last week, killing 44 insurgents and capturing four, the official AIM news agency reported

It said in a weekend report that government forces had also seized a quantity of rifles, pistols and ammunition.

Renamo rebels have been waging a 14-year guerrilla campaign to topple the Maputo government
— Sapa-Reuter (218)

over the telephone

Chit Trib 5/12/89
44 Renamo troops killed *218*

MAPUTO. — Mozambican troops attacked three rebel camps in southern Inhambane province last week, killing 44 insurgents and capturing four, the official AIM news agency reported

Refugees fear Renamo more than animals

All age groups dread repatriation

By SOL MORATHI

RUNNING away from the bullets of the dreaded Renamo rebels in Mozambique to Bophuthatswana seems like jumping from the frying pan into the fire for more than 5 000 refugees.

Young and old, and of all sexes, they fear repatriation, suffer from hunger and serious diseases, but can do nothing about it.

Starting in 1984, they filtered into Winterveld, a vast area of Bophuthatswana north of Pretoria, searching for protection, food, shelter and clothing.

Alienated and frustrated, they want to be able to share the company of others in peace and security.

The steady stream into Winterveld recently became a flood.

They are still unable to get refugee status and as a result, continue to live as fugitives even after their nightmare journeys have ended. Considered illegal aliens by the Bop government, they live in fear of arrest

or being forced to return to the torture, murder and rape of Renamo.

It is known that the South African government deports about 2 500 Mozambicans every month, but will the refugees be allowed to stay in Bop?

Forced repatriation is a real possibility, as Bop Information Department spokesman Steven Mofahane has indicated that unless the refugees make formal representation to the government, they could be repatriated.

Although the Bop government is not aware of their presence, the monitoring group in the area estimates that there are over 5 000, but the figure could be double.

To reach Winterveld, the Mozambican refugees survived minefields within their own country, wild animals, SA's electrified barbed wire fence, as well as Mozambican and South African soldiers.

"It was frightening," recalled Julius Ngenya, one of the refugees. "We trampled

upon bleached bones of people, some of whom had been blown up by landmines, some killed by rebels and others eaten alive by wild animals."

Ngenya said those were some of the unlucky ones among hundreds of refugees who daily braved wild animals in the Kruger National Park and the electric fence to cross into SA and eventually Bophuthatswana.

"It was not easy crossing that fence," Ngenya said. "We had to dig underneath it with bare hands. Once we had done so, we crawled on our stomachs to cross the fence. We could have been caught in the act by either Renamo or South African soldiers because the ground we dug was often hard."

Although the electricity had been switched off, the razor sharp fence sometimes caused deep cuts and ripped refugees' clothes.

"Pieces of materials, blankets and other clothing materials which hang on the fence

bear testimony to the hardships we encountered while crossing that fence," added 75-year-old Katherina Sethole, who saw her daughter-in-law killed by Renamo.

Sethole, who arrived in January from the Gaza province, said she managed to escape with her six grand-children. The youngest was five months old.

Sethole told City Press they crawled for over 40 kilometres, hid themselves in pits, stayed for seven days without food and water during their daring escape from Renamo.

"We were naked when we arrived here. The clothes we had caught in the act by either Renamo or South African soldiers because the ground we dug was often hard."

Sarafina Sibuya, who came to Winterveld in 1986, said "Whoever can tell me to go back to Mozambique will be cruel."

"Mozambique is not a place for people," she said. "I would rather die here than go back there."

Said 73-year-old Delina Ndlovu, "We need

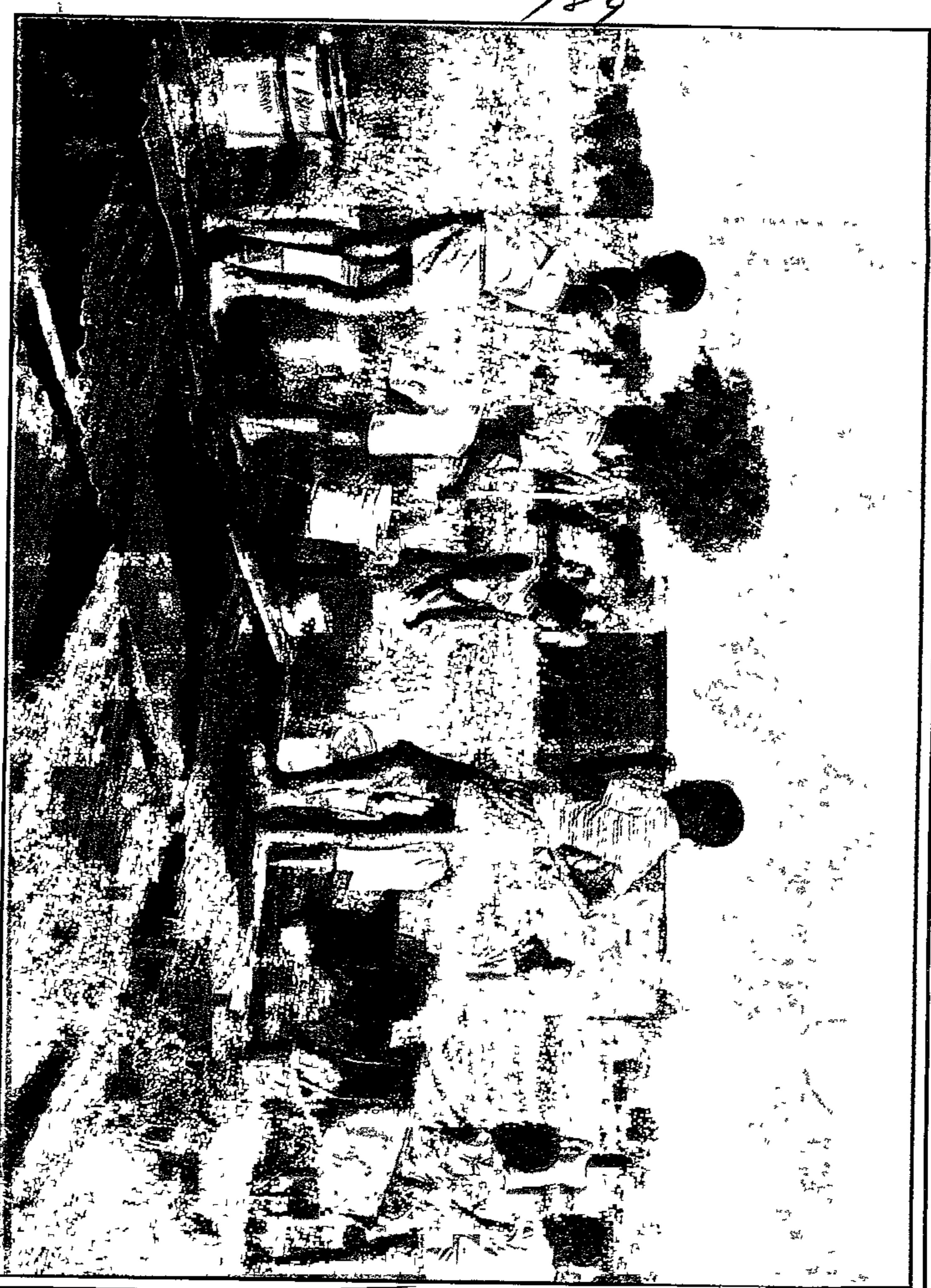
status, right protection, food, shelter, clothing, work, education, spiritual care and also want to be able to share the company of others in peace and security."

"We don't mind if the government on whose land we live discovers our presence," said Or-tens Chauke, 35.

"Maybe they can consider our plight on humanitarian grounds. How long are we going to continue living on borrowed time and hiding ourselves from the local police? We want to be free, we want peace and stability. We are tired of running around as though we are wild animals."

Children can relax after a fashion at the Winterveld refugee camp in

Bophuthatswana, near Pretoria, while they draw water for their families from a communal well. The children do not recall the horrors of their trip through the minefields and bush alive with wild animals and other dangers. While a family (right) hawks greens in the open air to get cash for some of the staple goods needed to maintain life. There are an estimated 5 000 people taking refuge in this one district. • Pic: TLADI KHULE



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C. Press

Pressure on Renamo rebels to be flexible

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Pretoria is pressing the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo to adopt a more flexible stance in exploratory peace talks with Maputo.

Exiled Mozambicans with links to the guerillas said in recent interviews that Pretoria has put its case directly to rebel chief Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

They also said that South Africa has added teeth to its arguments by cutting off some of Renamo's communications links to its representatives abroad.

The sources, who asked not to be named, said Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of Foreign Affairs, travelled twice to Nairobi last September for critical secret meetings with Mr Dhlakama.

Mr van Heerden, who was accompanied on one of his trips by a senior military officer, told the rebel leader his hardline demands were damaging South Africa's vital interests, the sources said.

South African agents last month removed telefax codification equipment they had provided to Renamo representatives in Portugal and West Germany, the sources said.

The Mozambican dissidents said there was no sign Renamo

was reconsidering its longstanding demands for the formation of a coalition government followed by free, multi-party elections as the price for laying down their weapons in the bloody 12-year conflict.

In exploratory peace contacts in Nairobi since August, Maputo has basically demanded the rebels accept a wide-ranging amnesty and integration into Mozambique's existing governmental, administrative and military structures.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo that the Mozambican government has refused to confirm or deny reports that the Kenyan and Zimbabwean presidents, Mr Daniel arap Moi and Mr Robert Mugabe, have signed a secret agreement on steps to be taken to speed the peace negotiations in Mozambique.

On Friday the two presidents met in Nairobi to discuss peace initiatives for Mozambique and a terse statement said the two heads of state had decided "on the steps to be taken to the maintain the momentum of the peace process".

No further details were given but during the weekend the Zimbabwean news agency, Ziara, said a secret agreement had been signed.

11/12/89

Star

(218)

218. (300) STAW 12/12/89

SA, Mozambican Ministers' meet in Maputo to discuss economic affairs

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — South African and Mozambican ministerial delegations met here yesterday for the third meeting of the Commission on Economic Affairs set up between the two countries in 1988

The South African delegation was led by Mr Leon Wessels, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Mozambican side

was led by Labour Minister Mr Aguar Mazula.

On the agenda were reports from the sub-committees dealing with labour, infrastructure, transport, natural resources, trade and health.

A short statement issued after the meeting expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the sub-committees but gave no details.

Frelimo rejects multiparty system 28

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The ruling Frelimo Party central committee has rejected the establishment of a multiparty state in Mozambique

A statement issued after a four-day meeting of the central committee said while a single party system should not be imposed upon the people, it was equally unacceptable for a multiparty system to be imposed on the people "by outside pressure or by violence"

The Renamo rebel movement has demanded the creation a multiparty system

The statement said the creation of a multiparty system was not a demand raised by the Mozambican people and that the creation of more parties could "nurture factors of division"

Instead, it called for the deepening of democracy inside Frelimo and in society at large "so as to broaden the space of pluralism of ideas"

Star 12/12/79

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Renamo
'kills 43 in
Zimbabwe'

HARARE. — From September to November this year there were 33 attacks across Zimbabwe's eastern border by Renamo, resulting in the death of 43 Zimbabweans, 40 of them villagers.

These are among statistics given in the latest report of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (Sardc)

Zimbabwe's communication and fuel lines to the port of Beira also came under attack.

"Seven attempts were made to sabotage the oil pipeline in October and November, bringing Zimbabwe's petrol, diesel and jet fuel losses to almost two million litres in 1989."

The war-related death toll in the frontline states is estimated at 15 000 every month, including direct war-related deaths, war-famine-related deaths — specially in Mozambique and Angola — and deaths of children under five deprived by war conditions of health care — Sapa

21 die in horror bus accident

TWENTY-ONE Mozambicans, most believed to be miners returning home, died in a horror bus crash on the R22 highway near Witbank early yesterday

A further 24 injured passengers were admitted to Witbank Hospital

Eleven who were in a critical condition were transferred to either the Tembisa or Kalafong Hospital

The accident happened soon after midnight at the Ogies turn-off when a

South African Transport Services (Sats) bus and trailer ploughed into the back of a slow-moving flat-bed truck carrying cement.

It seems the bus driver did not see the lorry although it was fine weather, according to police. Both vehicles were travelling in the left-hand lane

A police spokesman said the bus' tachograph showed a 110km per hour

● To page 2

Crash

● From page 1
speed at the time of impact.

Eye witnesses at the scene said the R22 highway between Johannesburg and Witbank was strewn with clothing, bags and money as rescue workers struggled for hours in the dark to free the injured and dying

Sawdon
13/12/89

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218

Refugees arrive 'in pitiful condition'

Mozambicans flee in record numbers

By Dawn Barkhuizen

13/12/89
218
The number of Mozambican refugees streaming into Gazankulu through the Kruger National Park surged to record levels last month, jumping from an average of 300 to 1 000 in the Phalaborwa/Lulekani area alone

The condition of the people, particularly the children, was more pitiful than those who had arrived during the height of the 1984 famine, Operation Hunger executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said yesterday

Payment in foreign money

"At the moment the biggest influx is in a direct line with Phalaborwa. Refugees are coming from deeper and deeper within Mozambique. We have four young boys who came from as far afield as Xai-Xai on the east seaboard"

Mrs Perlman said it was becoming increasingly clear that people within Mozambique were making a great deal of money out of transporting refugees to drop-off points near the border.

"People are dumped off and have to walk the

rest of the way. Our information is that the transport drivers will not accept Mozambican currency, but demand payment in foreign money."

The majority of refugees were fleeing from the war, but increasingly they were coming from protected villages within the country where there was no food. All they were bringing with them were tales of horror involving MNR rebels.

One woman and her children had been the only survivors of an entire village after rebels blocked off the fox-holes in which the people were hiding and set them alight, Mrs Perlman said

The total number of Mozambican refugees receiving emergency aid from Operation Hunger had increased from 43 400 in 1988 to almost 58 000 this year

The greatest increase had been in kaNgwane where 17 500 people were on rations as opposed to 12 000 in 1988. Numbers had jumped from 5 000 in Giyani, northern Gazankulu to 10 000 and from 2 600 in Lulekani to more than 5 000. At Mala in lower Gazankulu the figure was up by 2 000

Mrs Perlman stressed that money for feeding refugees was raised overseas

FW meets Chissano over peace initiative

Political Correspondent

President de Klerk flew to Maputo today to meet Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano for talks expected to centre on the faltering Mozambique peace initiative. *Stow 15/12/89*

It will be Mr de Klerk's second meeting with President Chissano in Maputo, but his first as State President. Today's meeting will also be attended by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and his deputy Mr Leon Wessels.

SA Government sources believe there was a sense of urgency in President Chissano's invitation to the meeting. This suggests the regional efforts to end the devastating civil war in Mozambique will be uppermost in President Chissano's mind.

Renamo may get private SA backing, admits F W

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MAPUTO — President de Klerk said here yesterday that he could not give an undertaking to Mozambique that private interests inside South Africa were not sending aid to the Renamo rebel movement

He was addressing a press conference at Maputo airport after four hours of talks with President Chissano

It was President de Klerk's first visit to Mozambique as State President. President Chissano said that the South African Government would have to make a greater effort to stop Renamo aid emanating from private sources inside South Africa

Howe et Mr de Klerk "categorically" denied that the South African Government was supporting Renamo in any way

He said he had been a member of the Government for many years and that it had never followed a policy of destabilisation

But Mr de Klerk added "We have an open

PETER FABRICIUS
Political
Correspondent

society and we do not monitor the private sector to that extent. They are free to move things and lodge flight plans

"I cannot, therefore, give a categorical undertaking that nothing happens from private sources inside South Africa

"I give the assurance that we are against that and we will take whatever reasonable steps we can to prevent it, because it is our policy that it must not take place"

He said that the countries of southern Africa should devote their energies to development instead of dissipating their energies by fighting each other

Mr de Klerk said the SA Defence Force was unquestionably loyal to the country and there was no rift between SADF and the Government

● TO PAGE 2.

Renamo

● FROM PAGE 1.

President Chissano said he could not be sure that support for Renamo was not coming from private sources inside South Africa, when President de Klerk himself was not sure.

President de Klerk said the talks had been "frank, constructive, open and positive"

They had dealt with practical matters affecting the relationship between the two countries

The talks had also focused on the need for a pragmatic approach to the needs of the southern Africa region.

Mr de Klerk said they had also discussed the impact on Africa of what was happening in eastern and central Europe.

Unless southern Africa found a way to cooperate, especially economically, it would be left behind by developments.

"We will continue expanding our co-operation on the basis of non-interference in each others internal affairs," he said.

The discussions had centred on economic co-operation over ways

of ensuring the electricity supply from the Cahora Bassa power scheme continued, and on ways of improving the flow of people and goods along the southern corridor from Maputo to Komatipoort

President Chissano said that there had been progress in the economic co-operation projects between the two countries, especially in the efforts to keep open the southern corridor

President Chissano said he supported and encouraged all efforts by the South African Government and President de Klerk to ensure that apartheid and discrimination were eliminated.

He also encouraged all the groups and forces that were fighting to bring an end to apartheid.

He felt that there had been positive changes in South Africa

President de Klerk arrived at Maputo Airport at 12 30 pm yesterday to be met on a red carpet by President Chissano.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, his deputy, Mr Leon Wessels, the secretary-general in the State President's Office, Dr Jannie Roux, and other officials accompanied Mr de Klerk.

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FW and Chissano come to terms in Maputo

MAPUTO — President FW de Klerk said he and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano would build on the "practical arrangement" they reached at their meeting here yesterday.

Summing up their talks — which lasted almost five hours — at a joint news conference afterwards, Mr De Klerk said "I think we have a practical arrangement which will continue"

The two countries would concentrate on improving bilateral cooperation, specially "the situation on the ground" for the improved flow of goods and people

Mr De Klerk said the talks had been conducted on the basis of non-interference in the two countries' internal affairs

Mr Chissano said he believed there had been positive political changes in South Africa during Mr De Klerk's term as president.

The South African government "should build on them for more change. This would be in the interest of all"

The government should build on the platform it had established for dismantling apartheid and should not allow itself to be guided by conservative forces, Mr Chissano said.

Mr De Klerk declined to be drawn on the subject of the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, saying he had not made the contents of his talks on Wednesday with Mr Mandela public

Replying to further questions, Mr De Klerk said his government did not assist Renamo "in any way whatsoever" — Sapa

918

C. Press

17/12/89

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is Africa's Cambodia ideological-ly reversed.

Right-wing Renamo guerrillas, rivaling the Khmer Rouge in savagery, have humiliated the Soviet-backed Frelimo government and reduced the countryside to ruin. Five million people – a third of the population – are homeless or unable to feed themselves.

Maputo, the once elegant seaside capital, and a handful of other cities, are the only areas under government control.

But the former Portuguese colony has now officially turned its back on Marxism, and Western governments are rushing to support it.

Georgia-born Harlan Hale, 30, wearing baseball cap and sneakers, sits in a dingy Maputo office surrounded by maps and delivery schedules.

He is Care International's Mozambique "commodity co-ordinator", doing what the government cannot – getting thousands of tons of food to "war-affected" Mozambicans, using ambushed roads, torn-up railway lines and besieged airstrips.

"If a district is 'liberated', the road going there is not," says Hale.

"We get a convoy ready to move, but the local commander won't budge."

"Renamo is like water on a plastic tablecloth – any place you hit them, they just move somewhere else."

"And until that changes, there's not much more we can do than just try to keep people from starving."

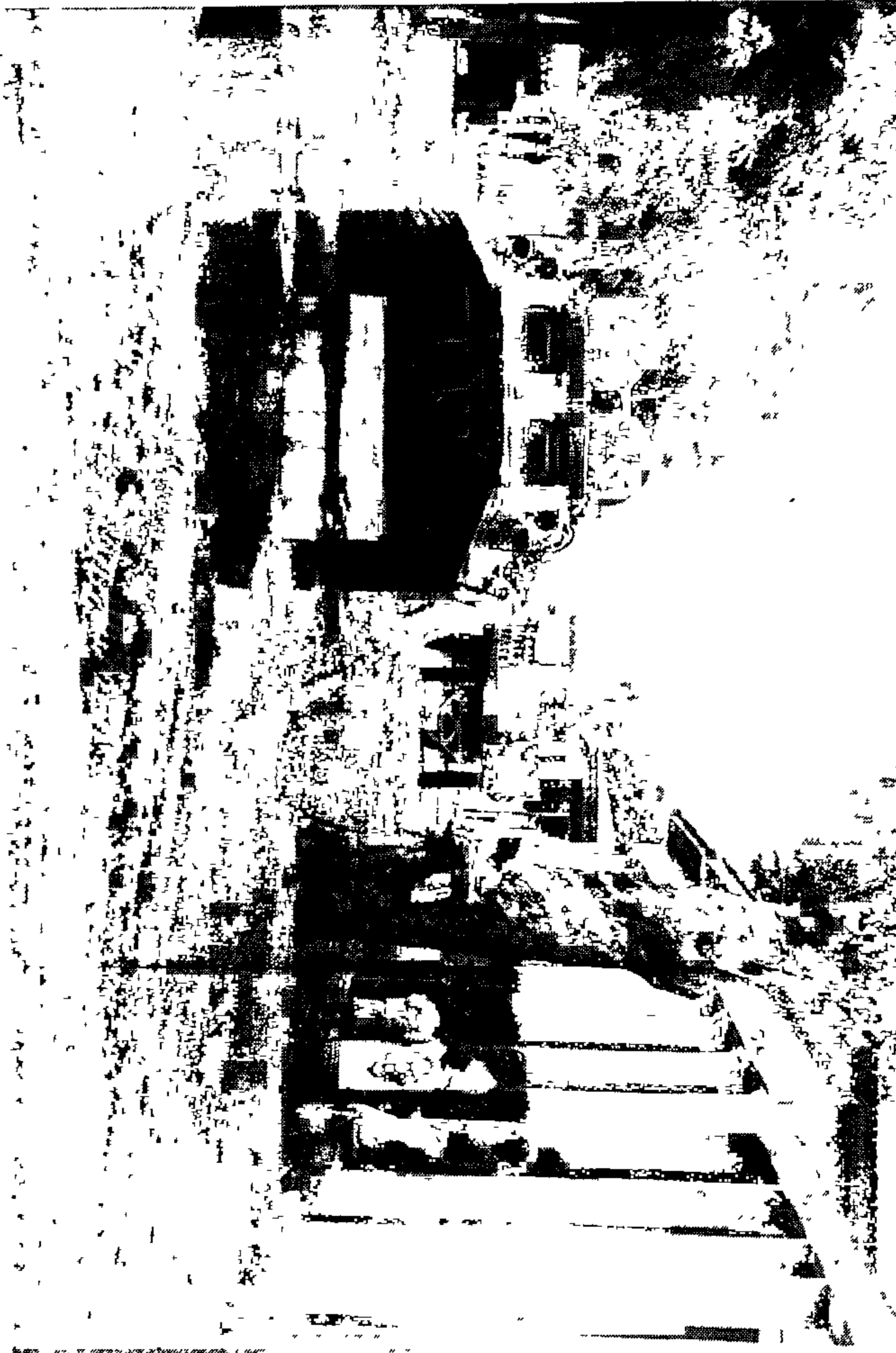
Mozambique is clinging to life in the international equivalent of an intensive-care ward.

Maputo's shabby streets are dotted with the freshly painted offices and shiny new four-wheel-drive vehicles of the "masters of disaster" – Care, UNICEF, the International Red Cross and a score of other relief organisations.

At ramshackle bases around the country, British and Soviet military advisers rub shoulders, trying to breathe life into the moribund, 30 000-man army.

A crash programme of economic liberalisation, guided by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, has brought Avis and Budget counters to Maputo airport and put stacks of South African-made clothes and other consumer goods in the city's once-empty shops.

But the US, despite heavy opposition



Mozambicans in many towns are clinging to life amid Renamo ransackings and military occupation by Frelimo troops.

'Just somebody please, stop this damned war!'

from congressional right-wingers, is running its biggest official aid programme in sub-Saharan Africa, worth almost R2 300 million annually.

But at night, Renamo is still no further away than the city's refugee-clogged outskirts.

"Mozambique isn't hopeless, far from it," says a veteran diplomat. "But when you hear shooting at night in the suburbs, or the lights go out

again because the 'bandits' have cut the powerlines, you realise how little we can do until they stop the war."

Foreign aid means life or death at a place like Cata, on the brown Zambezi River, 1 500 km north of the capital.

The old Portuguese town centre, in ruins after repeated ransackings by Renamo guerrillas, is ringed by the trenches of a Frelimo garrison.

Maputo's "Economic Recovery Programme"

tening", says 75-year-old Luis Tembu, who returned to the town in July after three years of hiding alone in the bush. "Then, if you hear them, you run." Renamo's shadow falls on almost everyone.

Half-a-million Mozambicans are believed to have died because of the war since Rhodesian intelligence officers helped launch the anti-communist insurgency a decade ago.

South African officials insist their own aid to the guerrillas has stopped. Nevertheless, there are many reports of covert contacts, possibly by renegade officers.

But Mozambique is already rattling with weapons – including 250 000 AK-47s, by the count of one Eastern bloc defence official.

Foreign diplomats believe much of Renamo's weaponry is bought from corrupt government commanders, using funds smuggled in from right-wing supporters abroad.

Since June, Frelimo officials and Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama have been holding arm's-length talks in Nairobi, with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi mediating and US diplomats acting as "facilitators".

But both sides continue to reject each other's peace proposals. "Should we negotiate?" President Joaquim Chissano repeatedly asked crowds of supporters during a recent tour of the country's hardest-hit provinces.

The crowds invariably thundered the reply "No!"

The best hope may be that mounting foreign pressure will help end a war made all the more pointless by Frelimo's headlong retreat from Marxist ideology.

"I don't speak for the United States alone when I say that we have a deepening, strengthening relations with the government of Mozambique," says American Ambassador Melissa Wells. "We are trying to support this country with its humanitarian needs and with its development needs. But we need peace."

Mozambique has far more potential than moonshine countries like Chad and Somalia.

"We need a winner in Africa. People back home are getting very cynical about the whole continent and this government is turning itself upside down to be accommodating," says a senior aid agency official in Maputo.

"Just somebody please, stop this damned war" – Nyusiwek

Mozambique poverty 'due to destabilisation'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 67 percent of Mozambique's rural population and 32 percent of town dwellers are living below the minimum necessary for human survival, Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, has told the country's parliament, the People's Assembly

He blamed the situation on "destabilisation".

Peasant farmers were unable to work under normal conditions and there had been an influx of people to the towns as a result of the war, he said.

Mr Machungo also told the assembly that international aid to Mozambique's 1989 emergency appeal had been significantly lower than in previous years. Mozambique had requested emergency aid amounting to \$362 million (R930 million) but by the end of September only \$176,4 million had been pledged.

Mr Machungo said a report on theft of emergency supplies had not yet been made public because the Cabinet had not yet had the opportunity to discuss the commission of inquiry's preliminary report.

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Mozambique pays big price for defence

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Defence and security continue to be the main item of expenditure in Mozambique's budget for next year.

Speaking in the country's parliament, the People's Assembly, Finance Minister Mr. Abdul Osman, disclosed that defence and security accounted for 36,9 percent of planned expenditure

Salaries of civilian state employees accounted for 17 percent of the budget, the purchase of goods and services 16 percent, debt servicing 14,7 percent and price subsidies and financing the deficits of state companies 8,2 percent

DEFICIT

The planned deficit is about R143 million

Mr Osman said an analysis of expenditure during 1989 showed that "a situation of disrespect for the budget law and for the expenditure limits established for each state department is appearing again"

Defence expenditure which had first been projected at 40 percent eventually reached 42 percent of expenditure during the year

Fewer rebels lay down arms

STAP The Star's Africa News Service 19/11/84 (218)

MAPUTO — About 1 000 rebels surrendered to the authorities this year, less than half the number who handed themselves over to the authorities last year, Mozambique's parliament, the People's Assembly, has been told

Mozambique's Deputy Interior Minister, Mr Hipolito Patricio, told the assembly yesterday that 1 063 rebels had surrendered so far this year in order to benefit from an amnesty offered by the government to those rebels who give themselves up

In 1983, the first year of the amnesty, 2 895 rebels laid down their arms

Mr Patricio said the drop in the number of those accepting the amnesty offer was due to "counter propaganda" and other measures taken by the rebel leaders to prevent defections

The amnesty is due to expire on December 31 and no decision has yet been taken on whether or not to extend it

A spark of hope for Mozambique

By KARL MAIER of The Independent in Nairobi

THE dark blue suit and thick glasses gave no hint that the short fleshy man walking into the hotel room was the leader of what many say is one of the world's most brutal guerrilla movements, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo)

INTERVIEW

These days, however, Afonso Dhlakama, 36, is more often in east African hotels and airports than in his bush headquarters, as he emerges into the light of a diplomatic effort to stop the war in Mozambique. He believes that after 12 years of fighting his dream of direct negotiations with President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government is within reach.

Process

The peace process, which raised hopes when it was launched by Mr Chissano in July, has bogged down over the past three months, with

both sides making demands the other would not accept, the main one being mutual recognition. In the meantime, the fighting between Frelimo's poorly-equipped army and Mr Dhlakama's 20 000-strong rebel force has continued, and the ranks of those threatened by famine swollen beyond five million.

However, Mr Dhlakama said in an interview this week that a breakthrough occurred on December 8 when the two mediators, Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, met in Nairobi, and urged both sides to drop preconditions and begin talks.

While Mr Dhlakama still rejected Mr Mugabe as a mediator in the conflict because of the 7 000 Zimbabwean troops fighting Renamo in central and southern Mozambique, he was clearly pleased with the agreement. "You can't forget Mugabe is one of the pillars holding up Frelimo," he said in rapid Portuguese. "If Mugabe says there is no need to have recognition that these negotiations should take place, I am very satisfied."

Direct talks would mark stage three of the sluggish peace effort.

Meetings between senior Mozambican clergymen and rebel leaders in Nairobi in 1988 and 1989 started a process to bring Frelimo and Renamo to the bargaining table which was handed to Kenya and Zimbabwe in October. Since then, there has been deadlock over Renamo's refusal to

agree to Mr Chissano's demand of recognising the constitution and the state.

"We would have to say 'Look, Frelimo must recognise Afonso Dhlakama as president of the Mozambique National Resistance, which opposes Marxism in Mozambique,'" he said, chuckling. "I do not think they are going to do something like that."

While much wrangling is expected over the agenda for the talks, both sides agree the crucial mechanisms to end the war are revision of the constitution and elections. But they differ on how to achieve this.

System

Frelimo insists on a one-party state, which has existed since independence in 1975, while Renamo demands election of a constituent assembly and a multi-party system, although Mr Dhlakama says this is negotiable.

For the rebels, such talks would represent recognition, something that has always eluded Mr Dhlakama. He fought with Frelimo in the independence war but later defected.

Rhodesian security agents, who said they created Renamo to spy on Zimbabwean guerrillas based in Mozambique in the mid-1970s, did not rate him highly.

Isolated

Mr Dhlakama thinks most of the world is against him. "We are no different to Unita and other movements fighting Marxism in their countries," he said.

Renamo is isolated because of two principal allegations. It is believed to be run by South African military intelli-

gence and to commit atrocities against civilians. Mr Dhlakama denies both of these allegations.

"In the history of guerrilla warfare it is impossible to be with the people while making life difficult for them," he said. Renamo controlled the country, he said.

Blocked

He also maintained that all the roads are blocked. "The railways try to work, but they don't work at even 50 percent. Almost everything is paralysed."

Mr Dhlakama's picture of Renamo depicts widespread popular support for its crusade against Marxist tyranny, despite the contradictory stories from war refugees throughout the country.

He accused Mr Chissano and Zimbabwe of orchestrating a series of civilian massacres since 1987 to discredit the rebels, deploying former Rhodesian Selous Scouts and employing tactics used by Portugal's dreaded Grupos Especiais.

Report

Ironically, former Rhodesian security agents, such as the late intelligence chief Ken Flower, have said that it was precisely those two groups which helped to form Renamo's initial units.

He called a US State Department report last year which accused Renamo of killing 100 000 civilians and running virtual slave camps, a fake.

And while denying that South Africa backed his rebels, he saw no moral dilemma about support from a white minority government.

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Alarm as kids cross killer fence

AN "alarming" number of young children are crossing the electric border fence separating Mozambique and South Africa, relief workers from KaNgwane reported at the weekend.

Many manage to burrow under the fence without getting killed - only to be enslaved by the people giving them food and shelter.

One relief worker, Ms Sally McKibbin from Tsongwe Hospital - in Johannesburg for a function organised by the Catholic Bureau for Refugees - said a growing number of children were being picked up at the roadside. Most were no older than eight, nine or 10

"We find them crying and alone," she said.

"Often they have not eaten for a week or more

They come to South Africa because they are hungry and are looking for food."

Another relief worker, who did not want to be named, said many of the children were absorbed into the homes of local people who provided food and shelter

Some were well-treated but others were forced to work without reward for their meals.

Older children were sent to work for local farmers and their wages kept by their "parents".

The relief worker added "The situation is worrying because we have no way of monitoring the situation."

Official

Just how the children get through the fence undetected is uncertain

According to official statistics, 89 people have died trying to cross the electrified border between Mozambique and South Africa and Zimbabwe and South Africa in the past three years

Another five have been shot trying to cross

The Archbishop of Pretoria, the Rt Rev George Daniel, told the weekend gathering that there were now 10 000 refugees living in Winterfeld, the giant squatter camp near Pretoria -

Sowetan Correspondent

19/12/89

Sowetan

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Renamo, Frelimo close in on peace

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After 12 years, both sides in Mozambique's civil war are ready to negotiate Mr Afonso Dhlakama of the Renamo guerrillas told **KARL MAIER** why

The dark blue suit and thick glasses gave no hint that the short, fleshy man walking into the hotel room was the leader of what many say is one of the world's most brutal guerrilla movements, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

These days, however, Mr Afonso Dhlakama (36) is more often in East African hotels and airports than in his bush headquarters as he emerges into the light of diplomatic effort to stop the war in Mozambique. He believes that after 12 years of fighting, his dream of direct negotiations with President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government is within reach.

The peace process, which raised hopes when it was launched by Mr Chissano in July, has bogged down over the past three months, with each side making demands the other would not accept, the main one being mutual recognition. In the meantime, the fighting between Frelimo's poorly-equipped army and Mr Dhlakama's 20,000-strong rebel force has continued, and the ranks of those threatened by famine have swollen beyond 5 million.

A breakthrough occurred on December 8 when the two mediators, Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, met in Nairobi and urged both sides to drop preconditions and begin talks.

Pleased

While Mr Dhlakama still rejected Mr Mugabe as a mediator in the conflict because of the 7,000 Zimbabwean troops fighting Renamo in Mozambique, he was clearly pleased with the agreement.

"If Mugabe says there is no need to have recognition that these negotiations should take place, I am very satisfied," he said.

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Since then, there has been deadlock over Renamo's refusal to agree to Mr Chissano's demand of recognising the constitution and the state.

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Both sides agree the crucial mechanisms to end the war are revision of the constitution and elections. But they differ on how to achieve this. Frelimo insists on a one-party state, while Renamo demands election of a constituent assembly and a multiparty system.

For the rebels, such talks would represent recognition, something that has eluded Mr Dhlakama, who thinks most of the world is against him.

Isolated

But Renamo finds itself isolated because of two principal allegations. It is believed to be run by South African military intelligence and to commit atrocities against civilians. Mr Dhlakama denies both allegations. His picture of Renamo depicts widespread popular support for its crusade against Marxist tyranny, despite the contradictory stories from war refugees.

He accused Mr Chissano and Zimbabwe of orchestrating a series of civilian massacres since 1987 to discredit the rebels, deploying former Rhodesian Selous Scouts and em-dreaded Grupos Especiais.

Ironically, former Rhodesian security agents, such as the late intelligence chief Ken Flower, have said that it was precisely those two groups which helped to form Renamo's initial units.

Mr Dhlakama called a US State Department report last year which accused Renamo of killing 100,000 civilians and running virtual slave camps a fake. And while denying that South Africa backed his rebels, he saw no moral dilemma about support from a white minority government. — The Independent

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**'End corruption
or face protests'**

MAPUTO — The Mozambican leadership runs the risk of being swept away like the governments of Eastern Europe if it does not take immediate measures to put an end to corruption, a leading MP and Frelimo party member, Ms Salome Moiane, has said.

Ms Moiane told Mozambique's parliament, the People's Assembly, that the government should immediately release a report on corruption inside the country's relief body and in the Bank of Mozambique — The Star's Africa News Service. 219

Maputo's leaders ^{ACCUS} warned on ^{20/12/89} corruption

Argus Africa ²¹⁸
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican leadership runs the risk of being swept away like the governments of eastern Europe if it does not take immediate measures to put an end to corruption, a leading MP and Frelimo party member, Mrs Salome Moiane, has said

At the same time a top level officer of the country's armed officers accused the government of doing nothing about corruption in its ranks

Mrs Moiane told Mozambique's parliament that the government should immediately publish reports of corruption inside the country's relief body and in the Bank of Mozambique

Major criminals had got away and only "small fish" had been affected by the unpublished report, she said

Mrs Moiane referred to the mass demonstrations that led to the recent changes in eastern Europe

On the block

"We will be confronted with the same sort of thing if we carry on like this. And all our necks will be on the block because of half a dozen crooks," she said

The national political commissar of the armed forces, General Eduardo da Silva Nihia accused the government of failing to hold officials to account for their actions.

The country was being run by "a government of brothers and there no punishment among brothers", he said

PM offers to be first candidate in corruption probe

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo yesterday offered to submit to a full investigation of his personal wealth to counter accusations of corruption among top officials.

Deputies had earlier pointed to political developments in Eastern Europe and clamoured for action against corrupt officials at several State-owned companies.

Ms Salome Moiane, general secretary of the Mozambican Women's Organisation, called for the speedy publication of reports into corruption inside the country's disaster relief office and in the Bank of Mozambique.

She referred to the mass demonstrations that led to the recent changes in Eastern Europe. "We will be confronted with the same sort of thing if we carry on like this, and all our necks will be on the block because of half a dozen crooks."

FINANCIAL SCANDALS

Mr Machungo, whose name has not been linked to corruption rumours, surprised critics by presenting himself as the first candidate for a possible probe.

"I am prepared to undergo a full investigation of my personal possessions to see if anything of mine has been acquired improperly, illegally," he said. The assembly gave him a standing ovation.

Corruption inquiries so far had only led to the jailing of "small fish", Ms Moiane said. The major criminals had got off scot-free, which reflected on all leaders and dirtied the image of the entire government.

Assembly deputy Mr Sergio Vieira said it was intolerable that financial scandals should break out in some sectors while most of the population was living in the depths of poverty.

Another deputy, Mr Jorge Tembe, complained that State companies squandered public money despite Mozambique's heavy dependence on foreign aid as one of Africa's poorest nations — Sapa-Reuter

Refugees stream back to Mozambique

BENGA (Mozambique) — Paulo Fernando has been on the run for the past eight of his 68 years.

Eight years in which he has lost everything, including five children drowned in a river while fleeing Renamo rebels and a mother and father hacked to death.

Eight years of hiding from the "ama-changes" who burnt his houses and plundered his crops every time they grew to knee height.

His friends and family were taken as "slaves" by the rebels. Some had their ears, fingers and genitals cut off.

"Sometimes, to get away, I would hide in the Zambezi river, water up to my neck. I would rather be with the crocodiles than with the rebels," he said.

"When it got too bad I took my family and we ran through the bush, for many days, to Malawi."

This month he came back. Not because he believed the situation in Mozambique had improved, but because he reckoned his chances of survival had dwindled to nil in the cramped, disease-ridden camps in Malawi. And he had had enough of just waiting and waiting.

Now he is in transit at Benga camp about 15 km from Tete.

Through an interpreter he described the appalling conditions in the refugee camps of Malawi into which between 650 000 and one million people are crammed.

Benga camp with its 8 000 residents was tiny compared to the camps of Malawi where "maningi maningi" people lived cheek by jowl, he said.

"People died there every day. There was little food, no clothing or houses or water. We were doing nothing, just waiting to die."

"Sometimes we would walk to the river to dive for weeds. It was the only food we

Mozambican refugee Paulo Fernando says the "refugee" he eventually found in Malawi was worse than the misery of Mozambique and, like thousands of others, he has returned to take his chances in his ravaged homeland.

DAWN BARKHUIZEN of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

Right now, sitting among the sad, skinny old men and skeletal children, his future options do not look too good.

"I don't know where I will go, perhaps to a resettlement area. Maybe to my family in Beira — if they are still alive."

How long he will have to wait is anyone's guess. The returnee rehabilitation programme is hampered by a fluctuating security situation and transport and food distribution problems.

But for Paulo Fernando, being at Benga provides him with the certainty of a maize ration each week and the hope of clothing — a hope he lived without in Malawi.

Aid schemes

Within the last month the number of Mozambican refugees returning from Malawi to camps in their mother country has increased dramatically.

According to the camp secretary at Benga, the number of families streaming home has climbed to an unprecedented 20 a day compared to the 30 a week in December 1987.

While there has always been a fluctuating stream of Mozambicans travelling in both directions of the Malawi border, the number of those returning to Mozambique has more than doubled annually since 1987.

according to the United Nations Office for Emergencies in Africa.

In 1988, 116 000 "returnees" crossed the border (89 000 from Malawi and 20 000 expelled from South Africa) and an even greater number is expected this year.

Informed sources say the strain that the refugees are placing on impoverished Malawi is massive. As refugees deplete an already arid area, the condition of Malawians living on the outskirts of the camps has become even worse than that of Mozambicans inside the camps.

The day we visited Benga the temperature was 40 C. The only decently dressed people were those working for the aid schemes operating in the area. In their modern outfits from Europe they stood out like sore thumbs among those who wore tattered cloth or hessian maize bags.

Flies rose like a cloud from the rows of emergency tents. Skeletal little boys lay under baking canvas, too sick to join the group that thronged around the car.

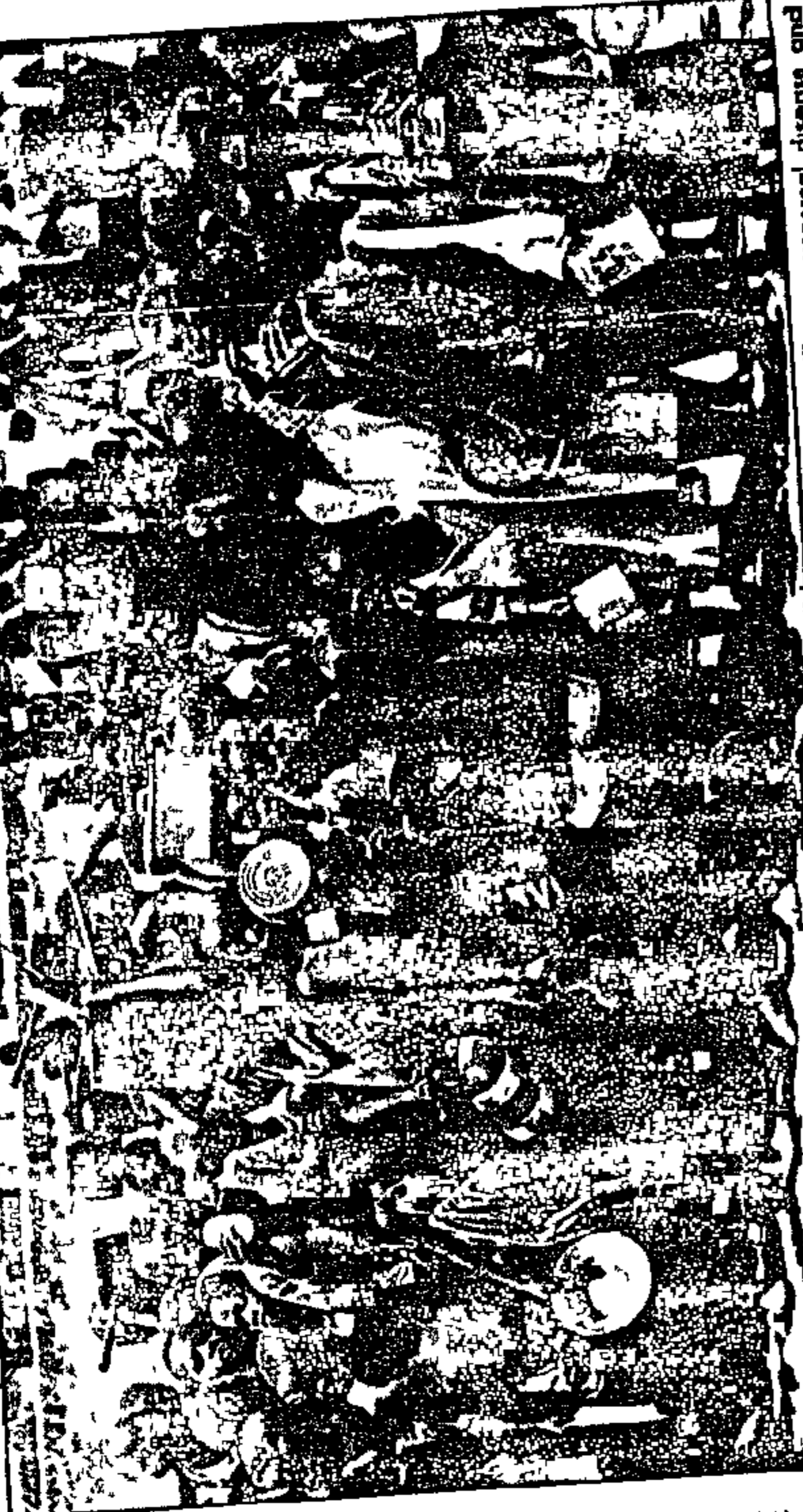
Here bilharzia, venereal disease and malaria are rife and medicine is scarce, says Assemblies of God pastor, Mr Wilson Forabe Razaio, who oversees the Jesus Alive Ministries relief aid programme.

Those refugees with farms nearby are unable to leave the transit camp and work their lands without the fear of attack.

"At night you can hear clearly the sound of fighting. Sometimes it is very bad and gets close," the pastor said.

Since the Renamo offensive on Tete in April last year Frelimo has maintained a strong presence in the town itself, but the outskirts are exposed.

As we drove out of Tete bound for Benga, unarmed and in a battered bakke, the sight of trucks lined up in a two-kilometre long convoy bound for Zimbabwe



Children in the refugee camps near Tete wait patiently for food in temperatures of 40 C. Bilharzia, venereal disease and malaria are rife in the camps and medicine is scarce.

turbed as thousands of people squashed around the major centres and there were attempts to farm tiny plots without a basic knowledge of crop rotation.

Under a tree at Benga the new arrivals from Malawi sit dull-eyed.

was cold comfort. In addition to fear and famine, a new problem is emerging in the refugee camps. Italian agricultural adviser, Mr Bernadi Stefano, resident in Tete for two years, said the ecological balance was being dis-

Among the group is Luis Jeqae. He returned from Malawi after his wife died. "Now I have nothing I am like a little child. I have to beg for help," he said. "Do not forget me when you leave here. Do not forget me."

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Did decision to dump MNR lead to Comoros botch-up?

A DECISION to cut-Renamo's supply route through the Comoros could have led to last month's attempted coup by the mercenary leader Colonel Bob Denard.

This theory, put forward by Peter Vale of the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, follows the widespread belief in Mozambique that Denard's mercenaries routed aid and supplies to Renamo forces in the northern provinces.

Observers in Mozambique say President Joaquim Chissano has been pushing South Africa to display its *bona fides* on stopping support for Renamo by taking positive steps to cut private aid as well as state assistance from reaching the rebels.

If De Klerk and the Department of Foreign Affairs had decided to cut Renamo's lines of support, then that would be a reason for pulling the rug from under the feet of Denard and his cohorts," says Vale.

Didier Francois, who covered the Comoros coup attempt for the Paris newspaper *Liberation*, agrees with Vale's analysis

Francoise believes the mercenaries planned the coup to force President Ahmed Abdallah into resisting pressure from France and Pretoria for their removal and so avoid summary expulsion.

He also believes — as Denard has claimed — that the killing of Abdallah was a mistake and took place during a confused exchange of shots between Abdallah's guards and the mercenary cohorts," says Vale.

Observers believe that pressure to cut the Renamo supply route through the Comoros led to the showdown with the mercenaries and to the coup. EDDIE KOCH reports

es during a confrontation in the president's office

Despite the death of Abdallah, the mercenaries nevertheless appear to have achieved their original goal — an honorable retreat with a generous pay-out

They were given a safe passage out of the islands and a French television agency which had a reporter on the plane which flew them out claims they were paid between R12-million and R16-million to leave

Foreign Minister Pk Botha sounded embarrassed when he told reporters at Jan Smuts airport, where the soldiers were kept in transit after leaving the Comoros last weekend, that his government "did not want to be associated with mercenaries" and that they would leave as soon as possible

The South African government, if

not responsible for the 1978 coup by Denard and 50 mercenaries that first put Abdallah into power, did ensure the mercenary-led Presidential Guard stayed in power

Some reports say the South African Defence Force paid R10-million a year for the upkeep of Denard's unit while the Department of Foreign Affairs made a separate annual grant for economic development on the island

Given this level of support, and Denard's association with Abdallah's murder, it is extraordinary that South Africa has been able to get off so lightly.

The reason for this is that little is known about South Africa's involvement in the Comoros' politics and the full extent of the apparent three-way collaboration between the SADF, Denard's mercenaries and Renamo

Vale says the beginnings of South African involvement in the islands go back to the early 1970s

The British withdrawal from East Africa in 1968, a push by the Soviet Navy into bases along the Indian Ocean, and the rise of militant Islamic movements on many of the islands in the region made the military hawks, who were then in the process of building a power base within the South African government, feel un-

easy. In 1981 an abortive coup in the Seychelles, aimed at toppling the left-wing government of President France Albert Rene, pointed to involvement on the part of South Africa's military intelligence. Rene was a passionate supporter of non-alignment, he had extensive support from Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, an implacable foe of apartheid, and had close ties with the Soviet Union and China

"The Comoros provided South Africa with another sphere of influence in the region," says Vale. "And (after the failed invasion of the Seychelles) they appear to have concentrated their efforts there."

Didier Francois told the *Weekly Mail* that the SADF manned a sophisticated tracking station on the islands which allowed them to monitor maritime movement in the strategic Mozambique Channel as well as Renamo's movements.

"Apart from the strategic and military value of having a presence in the Comoros, South Africa was able to use the islands as an important conduit for busting sanctions on trade exports and as a source of foreign investment," says Vale.

While Abdallah's government denied any formal links with Pretoria it was open knowledge that 50 percent of the islands' imports came from R1-million tourist complex.

Although sources in the DFA say reports of amount exceeding R10-million going to the mercenaries is a "bit high", it nevertheless admits that South Africa paid for Abdallah's Presidential Guard to protect its interests there

"Glen Babb (then South Africa's assistant director general of foreign affairs) told me personally that he believed the Indian Ocean islands were crucial for South Africa's strategic interests and that the Comoros in particular provided South Africa with a gateway to its trading outlets in the Far East," says Vale.

He believes, however, that a fundamental change in South Africa's policy toward the islands emerged with De Klerk's accession to power and his downgrading of military influence over domestic and foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's constructive role in the peace settlements in Angola increased confidence in Pretoria that Mikhail Gorbachev's peaceful foreign policies had removed the "Soviet threat".

According to Francois, there was tension between Denard and South Africa's former trade representative, Roger Harding, over allegations that the mercenaries were appropriating Foreign Affairs funds sent to the islands for civilian use

Denard had Harding expelled six months ago. "They (Foreign Affairs) probably reckoned, 'is it worth being seen on the side of a guy who has had breath in the international community?'" says Vale.

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Rekindling the ashes of a war-torn village

MOGONZE ONE — They knew we were coming long before we arrived.

We travelled down a track through dense bush for about 16 kilometres in a Landrover without seeing a soul

But by the time we got there the villagers were waiting for us

We had seen no one, heard no drums or shouts across the bush, but these people, without vehicles or telephones, knew about us well in advance

"No, we were not worried when strangers arrived," the headman, Mr Fernals Machuso Komo, explained

"We have lookouts posted all around the village and in the fields"

Hidden eyes

Until two months ago the tiny settlement of Mogonze One in Inhambane province in central Mozambique, was under Renamo's control. When Frelimo liberated the area the villagers tentatively returned. Since then Mogonze One has suffered five attacks

The bush surrounding the village is so thick that you can see no further than a few metres and you always have the feeling that hidden eyes are boring into your back

"Our houses have been burnt and burnt again. Now that our crops are growing, we are more afraid than ever of an attack," Mr Komo said in lilted Chitswa

At Mogonze Two, further down the track, conditions were far worse and very dangerous, he said, gesturing furiously

"We hear the shooting at night. It is terrible trouble over there."

It was, he said, much more dangerous than Mogonze One where 18 people were slaughtered in the first rebel attack

"Some of our people were captured to act as porters. We have not seen them since, perhaps they are dead"

This is a village where men and women are afraid to keep chickens or goats in case they invite yet another attack

Huts are only half built and others have been burnt to the ground

This is a village in which six children under the age of five starved to death this month alone

A village where tiny children with bloated bellies and hair



With a belly bloated from starvation, little Phillippe Ernesto spends his days taking care of a sickly baby brother in war-ravaged Mogonze One.

Much of rural Mozambique remains under seige as Renamo rebels continue to wrestle against the Frelimo government for control of the villages and towns. **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** of The Star's Africa News Service visited a village caught in the crossfire

tinged red from malnutrition have no schooling — all they learn is how to run and hide

They number among the 500 000 children who have no basic schooling in Mozambique. Between 50 and 70 percent of schools have been shut down in some provinces, according to a United Nations report for 1988/90 on the emergency situation in Mozambique

In Mogonze One, mothers who have lost children to drought, famine and war, wear rags and sit expressionless in the dust

One woman clutches a tiny baby with a huge head and stomach, the rest of its body is bones and sores — it doesn't seem far from death

If this one dies it will be the second child she has had to bury

The UN estimates that 200 babies die for every thousand live births in Mozambique

The mortality in the under five group is 350 per thousand — among the highest in the world

The only food the people of Mogonze One have are wild

berries and alcoholic palm juice. This year's meagre crops point to yet another famine

"We are frightened to plant anything. The amachangas might come back," Mr Komo said

Even the armed civilians patrolling the village offer little security.

"We are frightened. We are always frightened. We are scared to make something because they always come back," Mr Komo said

Mr Komo's wife and three children are all in the hospital in nearby Vilanculos

"They have a disease of the stomach. They have been there a long time. I don't know when they are coming back"

The lines on his face are the evidence of his only pleasure in life — the potent palm juice

Since its liberation, Mogonze One has remained a largely forgotten, isolated settlement where the tattered condition of its 2 000 people was far worse than any of the "deslocados" we saw in the refugee camps

According to the UN the need for emergency aid remains acute in all provinces, particularly among the rural populations

More than half the population is thought to be critically short of food as a result of rebel activity

As most emergency aid goes to those in transit and resettlement camps, the "affected" rural population, like the people of Mogonze One, have been left largely unattended

Compounding the problem in Mogonze One is the low rainfall. Rice, a popular crop, can no longer be grown in the parched soil.

Primitive

A relief aid scheme to sink primitive wells nearby is faulting as locals do not have buckets, rope or even the physical strength to draw water.

In the entire country only 17 percent of the people have access to safe drinking water, according to a UN emergency report

Down the track from Mogonze One leathery Mr Mike Silva slips out of the dense foliage. He remembers well his days in Johannesburg as a miner for Simmer and Jack. Now he is a woodcutter, skilled at becoming invisible

"The sun is setting, it's amachanga time, better get out of here," he advises

Once a ..

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ie ashes village

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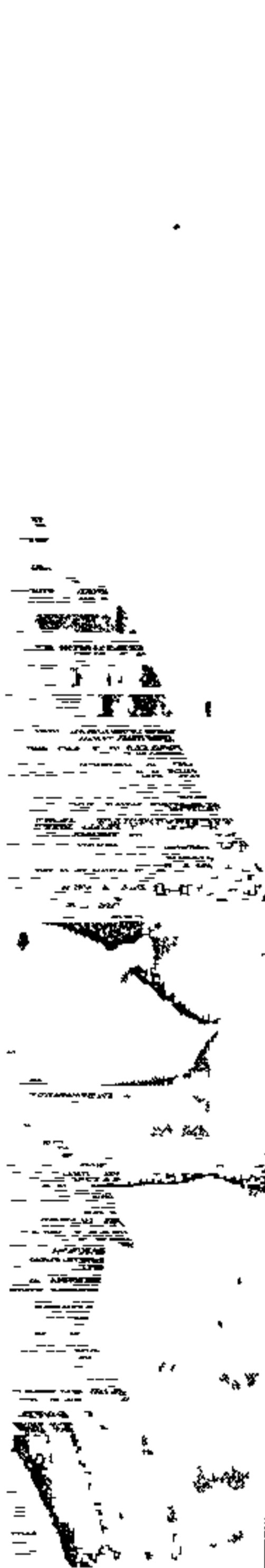
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Once a miner in Johannesburg, Mr Mike Silva is now a woodcutter, skilled at surviving in the bush near Mogonze One, central Mozambique.



Phillipe Ernesto, brother in war-

as Renamo government for KHUIZEN of caught in

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22/12/89 (218/200)

Zambia cracks down on Renamo

LONDON — Zambian security forces appear to have gained the upper hand against Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) guerillas who are terrorising villagers in the country's eastern province, which borders Mozambique.

According to a report in the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly in London, Renamo fighters are still active, robbing villagers of food and livestock. But Zambia's military successes are attributed to Mozambique's Frelimo government granting per-

mission in May 1988 for "hot-pursuit" operations across the border.

According to Zambian defence statistics, more than 300 Renamo guerillas have been killed and many more captured since security forces went into full action against them early in 1988.

Renamo claims of successful attacks against Zambian security forces have been dismissed by Zambia as "cheap propaganda".

Jane's reports that "the reality of the situation will probably remain unknown to the public, as

the Zambian government wants to show its citizens it is winning the war against the rebels".

The Zambian government acknowledges, however, that Renamo attacks are causing great hardship and even starvation in the area, from which over 5 000 villagers have been forced to flee their homes due to incessant attacks.

Jane's reports relief supplies of food are unable to reach some of the worst-affected areas and quotes eyewitnesses speaking of atrocities and many dead. — Sapa

It pays to travel 22/12/89.

President De Klerk's quick visit to Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano last Friday has already paid dividends. The positive effects of their five-hour discussions were evident at a Cape Verde summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African States — Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. Chissano attended the summit only days after meeting De Klerk.

Chissano had told Pretoria of the importance of the imminent Cape Verde meeting and suggested that discussions with De Klerk would enable Chissano to brief the summit on plans for reform in SA. Interrupting his vacation, De Klerk grabbed the chances to talk to the Mozambican leader.

Chissano apparently also mentioned the problem of the rebel Renamo group which has been threatening the Frelimo government ever since independence. It is understood that Chissano has grave misgivings about the mediating role of Kenya's Daniel Arap Moi, he fears that Moi may be influenced by pro-Renamo factions among his close advisers.

Sources in Maputo say Chissano also promised De Klerk that he would "work on" Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, who has remained the hardliner in the thawing of relations between SA and the frontline States.

He was as good as his word. A day after meeting De Klerk, he arrived in Harare for consultations with Mugabe on "bilateral, regional and international issues" (the same phrasing formed part of his request to see De Klerk). Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira confirmed that the talks have centred on "bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern". That could only mean that SA featured strongly.

During his overnight stopover in Lusaka, Chissano met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, another key player.

Chissano's influence surfaced strongly in Cape Verde. On Monday, the host country's leader, President Aristides Pereira, called for new methods in the struggle against apartheid. The "evolution" of the current white South African government represented a break with the past and should be encouraged, he said.

Enail

Pereira said it was in the interests of the whole continent that change in SA should be peaceful and, while he stressed his "militant solidarity" with the ANC, he said new methods were now needed to fight apartheid. "It is necessary," he said, "to replace the spirit of confrontation with the spirit of dialogue to preserve the country from unnecessary violence. We can say to all South Africans that the time has come to sit at the negotiating table and prepare a common future."

As a result, ministers at the summit said the meeting would back De Klerk's reforms, which they see as bringing new hope to southern Africa. "We have to recognise that the apartheid of four years ago is not the same as the apartheid of today," said Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz.

The Cape Verde meeting echoed sentiments voiced during last week's United Nations special session on apartheid. "For the first time in years, it is possible to be somewhat hopeful that a negotiated scenario for SA may be on the horizon," said US ambassador to the UN Thomas Pickering.

The Bush administration voted in favour of a UN resolution based on the OAU's declaration in Harare, which sets out preconditions for constitutional negotiations among all parties. The resolution has been rejected out of hand by SA and was described by Foreign Minister Pik Botha as direct interference in our internal affairs.

However, some of its extreme provisions — notably, the demand that SA be ruled by an interim government and proposals for compulsory sanctions — were removed before the resolution went to the vote. ■

Maputo may meet (218) Renamo face to face ^{STATE 22/12/89}

LISBON — The Mozambican government and Renamo might soon hold direct talks on ending 13 years of war, the Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

At an African summit in Cape Verde the Mozambican government received proposals from Kenyan and Zimbabwean mediators which could help break the deadlock in peace efforts

The Mozambican government and Renamo have made separate peace proposals, but differ over conditions, and have yet to meet face to face

● Zambian security forces appear to have gained the upper hand against Renamo guerillas said to be terrorising villagers in the country's eastern province, bordering Mozambique, according to a report in the latest edition of *Jane's Defence Weekly*

Although the Renamo fighters are still active, Zambia's military successes are attributed mainly to the Mozambican government granting permission in May for "hot-pursuit" operations across the border.

— Sapa-Reuter

NEWS

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Mozambicans flee to Bop

LACK of living space in the homeland territories Gazankulu and kaNgwane is forcing Mozambican refugees to seek shelter in yet another self-governing state, Bophuthatswana.

The Bishop of Pretoria, the Rt Rev George Daniel, estimates there are about 10 000 refugees in the Winterveldt, the giant squatter settlement just an hour's drive from Johannesburg

"How they got there undetected is anyone's guess," he said

Sister Joan, a Sister of Mercy who works among the poor of the Winterveldt, said the plight of the refugees had first been brought to her attention by the local Anglican Church in Sep-

Plight is desperate

WINNIE GRAHAM

"These people are in desperate need but afraid to seek help," she said.

"The Bophuthatswana government is no longer issuing permits for squatting in the area and though some plot owners allow people to stay, they live in fear of discovery"

The Sisters of Mercy are feeding about 800 Mozambican families — mainly women and children — who

have no means of support. The number needing help rises almost daily.

The Star was allowed to take photographs provided the people could not be closely identified

Church sources say the plight of refugees fleeing war-torn Mozambique is becoming an increasing problem in border countries. Earlier this week it was reported the situation in Malawi was so desperate that many refugees were returning to Mazambique

In Gazankulu, where local people welcome the refugees, land has reached saturation point and the lack of water has become a major problem. The prospects of employment are nil and Operation Hunger is feeding tens of thousands of people with money raised overseas.

Remember them on Christmas Day

WINNIE GRAHAM

THEY came in wheelbarrows to collect their Christmas lunch

Little boys pushed crippled, blind or mentally retarded brothers and sisters to the distribution point where church workers were to dispense bags of mealie meal, rooibos tea and small packets of sugar, soya mince and powdered soup

Each person qualifying for a food ration was there, waiting quietly in the heat of the day for the truck to arrive. Small children played in the dusty road. Mothers nursed their babies beneath the trees

With Christmas just a couple of days off, they all looked forward to some provisions for the festive season.

The crowd represented the poor of the Winterveldt, that giant slum north-west of Pretoria. Many were Mozambican

refugees who, unable to find shelter in the overcrowded homelands bordering the Kruger Park, had made their way to Bophuthatswana

Most have been welcomed by the poor of the Winterveldt they, after all, know better than most what it is like to be both homeless and unemployed.

When the truck arrived this week, it carried something of a Christmas treat — a crate of carrots, and a few of boxes of overripe tomatoes and grapes

The food was shared out among the adults, overseen by community workers trained by the Sisters of Mercy at De Wildt. They went out of their way to ensure there was something, however little, for everyone on December 25.

Five killed in (218)
Renamo attack

STAR 27/12/89

MAPUTO — Mozambican Renamo rebels have attacked the town of Manica, 75 kilometres north of Maputo for the fourth time this year. Five people were killed, three wounded and an unknown number kidnapped, according to AIM, the official news agency — The Star's Africa News Service