MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1990

JANUARY — MAY.

Chissano to meet ANC trio

MAPUTO - Three leaders of the African National Congress arrived in the Mozambican capital on Monday for talks with President Joaquim Chissano

Officials travelling with the ANC members said they hoped Chissano would brief them on his December 15 meeting with South African President FW de Klerk.

The delegation included ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo and its top foreign affairs official, Thabo Mbeki, as well as Jacon Zuma, a member of the ANC executive committee

Nzo held a news conference He may not be quoted in South Africa

Mozambique's relations with South Africa have improved steadily in the past year after prolonged hostility

Sowetan 3/01/90

STAR 3/1/90

Hangman describes executions in SA

LONDON — A retired hangman described in gruesome detail on a British television programme last night how condemned prisoners on Pretoria's Death Row were executed and secretly buried

"It didn't worry me," was how former prison warder Mr Chris Barnard summed it up in an interview on the "First Tuesday" programme, which introduced him as the "chief executioner from 1962 to 1986, credited with over 1 500 hangings during his career".

The documentary, including secretly and illegally shot footage of Pretoria Central Prison, was entitled "South Africa's death factory"

Mr Barnard recalled how he and other prison warders would "talk, play darts or read the paper" while waiting for the final signal to pull the lever

"It didn't worry me." — Sapa.

STAR (218) 3/1/90

ANC delegation to meet Chissano today

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A high level delegation of the African National Congress has arrived in Maputo for talks with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano.

The delegation, led by secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo, landed at Maputo airport yesterday afternoon and was met by Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi. The ANC members held initial discussions with President Chissano soon afterwards

The talks will be directed at the situation in the region as a whole and recent moves towards reform in South Africa. The Mozambican leader is also expected to brief Mr Nzo and his party on his meeting last month with President de Klerk.

Also in the delegation is Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the ANC's international department, and Mr Jacob Zuma, national executive committee member and formerly the ANC's chief representative in Maputo.

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Also in the delegation is Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the ANC's international department, and Mr Jacob Zuma, national executive committee member and formerly the ANC's chief representative in Maputo.

Rebels in for a shock

3/01/90

THE Mozambican authorities have put electrified fencing around a hospital in the Maputo province to deter Renamo rebel attacks, SABC's Africa desk reports.

The health director for the Maputo province, Mr Salvador Pangenue, yesterday said the Chimavanie Hospital was surrounded by an electrified fence to hinder the Renamo attackers from looting and destroying the hospital.

Pangenue said there were plans to erect a similar barrier around the Manicha Hospital which was also in the Maputo province.

Destroyed

He said the Chimavanie Hospital complex had been completely destroyed by the rebels.

The restoration of the Chimavanie building was largely financed by the Swiss Mission.

He put the cost of the reconstruction of the Manica Health Centre at about R320 000 - Sapa

Murder suspects still on the run

WINDHOEK - Namibian police are still searching for three men facing two murder charges who escaped from police custody last month, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said yesterday

West German Mr Horst Klenz (52) and South Africans Mr Darryl Stopforth (22) and Mr Leonard Veenendal (23) stopped the police vehicle in which they were travelling under the pretext of wanting to relieve themselves.

They overpowered their two police guards and made off with two unidentified men in a vehicle on December 4 last year.

They were being brought to Windhoek after appearing in the Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court where they were told they were to face a number of charges - including murder.

Their appearance was in connection with a machine-gun and hand grenade attack on the United Nations' Outjo office on August 10 last year

A private security guard, Mr David Hoaseb (22) died in the attack

Constable Ricardo van Wyk (21) was shot in the back.

Police have offered a reward of R10 000 for information leading to the arrest of the three suspects - Sapa

3/01/90

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Star 5/11/90

Lethal fence to protect hospital from Renamo raids

The Mozambican authorities have installed electrified fencing around a hospital in the Maputo province to deter attacks from the Renamo movement.

The health director for the Maputo province, Mr Salvador Pangenue, said yesterday the fence was put up around the Chinavanie Hospital to prevent Renamo looting the hospital or even destroying it.

Mr Pangenue revealed there were plans to erect a similar barrier around the Manicha Hospital, also in Maputo province.

He added the Chinavanie Hospital complex had previously been completely destroyed by the Renamo movement.

The rebuilding of Chinavanie was largely financed by the Swiss Mission. — Sapa

14 Renamo bandits killed

(218)

24/5/1990 The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops have killed 14 Renamo bandits who tried to raid a centre for displaced people at Benga, near Tete, on Tuesday

According to the Aim news agency, the bandits killed one person and wounded three others in their pre-dawn attack

Benga is on the north bank of the Zambezi River. The villagers fled into the bush during the raid.

and talks on a UN-supervised political settlement. Cape Times 8/1/90 (218)

MNR kills 7 in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Rebels of the anti-government Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have killed seven villagers in cross-border raids into Zimbabwe, the semi-official Herald newspaper reported at the weekend

ANC in bid to boost ties with Mozambique

Star 9/1/90

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The Star's Africa News Service

African National Congress leaders have held talks in Maputo with President Joaquim Chissano aimed at improving the ANC's relations with the Mozambican government.

As a result, the ANC expects to sign a protocol soon with the Frelimo government that would pave the way for more formal contacts. No comment was immediately available from the South African Government on whether it would regard this as an infringement of the revived Nkomati Accord

Small office

Under the accord, the ANC has been allowed to maintain a small office in Maputo, accredited not to the Mozambique government but to the Frelimo party. The signing of a protocol would appear to put the ANC on a more substantial diplomatic footing in Maputo.

However, there has been no confirmation from the Mozambique government that it intends to sign a protocol with the ANC. The ANC was represented at the Maputo talks by its secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, who is acting president during the illness of Mr Oliver Tambo, and by the external affairs secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

The ANC's relations with Mozambique suffered a setback in 1984 with the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which required Mozambique to refrain from assisting ANC insurgency in South Africa while South Africa was to stop aiding Renamo rebels.

The ANC presence in Maputo was cut back immediately after the signing of the accord, but when the treaty failed it was restored, though possibly not to the same level as before. With the meeting at Songo in Mozambique in 1988 between President Chissano and former South African President Mr P W Botha the Nkomati pact was largely restored.

The Maputo government appears to have accepted Pretoria's assurances that it has ended the support for Renamo that had led to Maputo accusing Pretoria of breaching the Nkomati agreement. Relations between Maputo and Pretoria have continued to improve, with President de Klerk visiting the Mozambican capital late last year for a meeting with President Chissano.

Maputo newspaper director fired

Cape Times 9/11/90 (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambican information minister yesterday warned local news media to avoid anti-communist reporting and said the director of the largest newspaper had been fired because of the paper's coverage of political change in Eastern Europe

Mr Jose Catorze, director of the daily Noticias, was fired on Saturday and replaced by the newspaper's chief news editor, Mr Benjamin Faduco

Information Minister Teodato Hunguana, referring to Noticias' coverage of Eastern Europe, told the national news agency AIM he did not want local newspapers to become "a mere extension of a foreign news agency"

AIM said the principle source of Noticias' coverage of Eastern Europe was provided by the Portuguese news agency LUSA

"Primitive anti-communism belongs to the most reactionary and fascist leaning tendencies in any part of the world," Mr Hunguana told AIM "It is not a tradition in our country"

Mr Hunguana acknowledged that Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party ~~had~~ dropped Marxism-Leninism as its ideology last year

"But it has not turned itself into an anti-Marxist or an anti-Communist party," he said

● Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo yesterday began a nine-day visit to Cuba expected to focus on development co-operation between the two nations

Mr Machungo was due to have talks with the head of Cuba's economic cooperation commission, Ernesto Melendez, and other senior officials — Sapa-Reuter

Maputo health workers strike

Star 9/1/90

MAPUTO — Workers at several Maputo hospitals and health units went on strike yesterday and called for wage increases of around 100 percent, the Aim news agency reports.

The strike is one of a series to hit the country since Christmas. Last week 14 000 rail workers in the southern area staged a work stoppage over pay arrears which were later paid out.

Yesterday afternoon Maputo city council workers returned to work after a strike lasting eight hours in pursuit of wage demands. (218)

'12 have died crossing electric border fence'

(218)

Star 10/1/90

By Winnie Graham

Twelve people fleeing the civil war in Mozambique died in December crossing the electric border fence which separates their country from South Africa, a relief worker claimed in Johannesburg yesterday

The worker, who does not want to be named, is a member of the French-based Medecins Sans Frontieres organisation at Tshonge Hospital, kaNgwane

He said that in spite of the deaths, the number of refugees was rising, with about 500 managing to cross the fence every month.

The relief worker said paid guides who led refugees from Mozambique to safety across the fence had "ways and means" of telling whether the fence was live or not.

He said the guides sometimes built wooden structures under the fence allowing refugees to crawl through, but the structures occasionally collapsed. Others threw wet mud at the fence which — if it sparked — warned it was live.

Often refugees were "ambushed" by patrols when they crossed the border and were immediately taken to Komatipoort to await repatriation. About 1 500 refugees were sent home on December 15 — a month after arriving in kaNgwane.

The relief worker added: "There are rumours that repatriated children are being handed over to Renamo, who are training boys of 10 or 11 to kill. The 'armies' are getting younger. Often a weapon is looked on by these boys as a passport to a meal"

An SADF spokesman refused to comment on the switching off of the electric border fence

● The army confirmed last year that until last November 89 people had been electrocuted trying to cross the electrified fence between South Africa and Mozambique and between South Africa and Zimbabwe

ARGUS 10/1/90

New constitution for Mozambique

218

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano has introduced a draft constitution that will provide for universal suffrage, a secret ballot and direct election of the president and parliament

Under the draft constitution, which will be debated in meetings throughout Mozambique, the country will remain a one-party state

Mr Chissano, unveiling the draft at a public rally yesterday, said the question of a multiple party political system should be freely discussed

Outlaw torture

The new constitution, if adopted by the People's Assembly, would also scrap the death penalty, outlaw torture, enshrine the right to strike and reintroduce the private ownership of land which ended with Portuguese colonialism in 1975

The ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) dropped all references to Marxism and Leninism from its party constitution last July and the government has shifted the economy to a more open, market-geared system in order to qualify for international loans

About half the population of 13 million need food aid Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries and has been wracked by a 12-year guerrilla war

The ruling party prepared the draft constitution, which will make it possible for any Mozambican between the ages of 40 and 70 to be president if he or she can gather 5 000 supporters

Under the current constitution, the president of Frelimo automatically becomes president and there is no limit on how long he can stay in power

The draft constitution provides for more than one candidate to contest each seat in the People's Assembly

However, Mr Chissano said, Mozambique was not yet ready for more than one party — Sapa-AP

CM 218

Votes for all planned for Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano introduced a draft constitution yesterday that would provide for universal suffrage, a secret ballot and direct election of the president and parliament in this formerly Marxist country

Under the draft constitution, which will be debated in meetings throughout the country, Mozambique would remain a one-party state

But President Chissano, unveiling the draft at a public rally, said the question of a multiple-party political system should be freely discussed

The new constitution, if adopted by the People's Assembly, would also scrap the death penalty, out-law torture, enshrine the right to strike and reintroduce the private ownership of land which ended with Portuguese colonialism in 1975

The ruling Frelimo party last July dropped all references to Marx and Lenin from its party constitution and the government has shifted the economy to a more open, market-geared system to qualify for international loans

About half the population of 13 million people need food aid in Mozambique, one of the world's poorest countries

The ruling party prepared the draft constitution, which will make it possible for any Mozambican between the ages of 40 and 70 to be president if he or she can gather 5 000 supporters from throughout the country

President Chissano also told the rally that Mr Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Renamo rebels, had rejected direct talks with the government — Sapa-AP

Dramatic proposals for Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano introduced a draft constitution yesterday that would provide for universal suffrage, a secret ballot, and direct election of the president and parliament of the formerly Marxist state

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(218)

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The new constitution, if adopted by the People's Assembly, would also scrap the death penalty, outlaw torture, enshrine the right to strike and reintroduce the private ownership of land which ended in 1975.

At present the Frelimo president automatically becomes president and there is no limit on his term The draft makes it possible for anyone with enough support to become president for a five-year term.

No time was set for conclusion of the debate on the draft, which also establishes the judiciary's independence.

Chissano told the rally that MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama had rejected direct talks with the government but offered to talk to Frelimo. B/Day 10/11/90

But Chissano said this was an attempt by the guerrillas to get their group recognised as a political party. — Sapa-AP

Rebel leader snubs Chissano regime

Star 10/1/90 The Star's Africa News Service (218)

MAPUTO — Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama has rejected the proposal of direct talks with the Mozambican government because he says he does not recognise its sovereignty

This new development in the Mozambique war was revealed yesterday by President Joaquim Chissano at a mass rally in Maputo

President Chissano said the rebel leader had informed the mediators in the conflict, Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, that he was only prepared to talk to representatives of the Frelimo Party.

"They (the rebels) do not recognise the constitution, and much less the laws that flow from it," the Mozambican leader told the crowd. "They do not recognise the country's institutions, such as the assemblies and the courts

"It's as if we were still a colony, and they want to return to 1974 to set up another transitional government, to start over again from zero."

Mozambican editor is fired

Star 10/11/90

(218) The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Teodato Hunguana, has confirmed that the director of a government newspaper had been fired because of his handling of recent news events in Eastern Europe

Mr Hunguana said the coverage of these events in *Noticias* was one of the principal reasons director Mr Jose Catorze was removed from his post on Saturday

The Minister said he was opposed to any Mozambican publication "transforming itself into a mere extension of a foreign news agency"

He did not name the agency, but *Noticias* relies mainly on the Portuguese agency Lusa for its European coverage

Mr Hunguana warned against media "anti-communism".

"It is a fact that the Frelimo party has ceased to be Marxist-Leninist," the Minister said. "But it has not turned itself into an anti-Marxist or an anti-Leninist or anti-communist party."

Frelimo urges negotiated solution for SA

(218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — After a visit to Maputo by African National Congress leaders, the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique has re-affirmed its support for the ANC's struggle against apartheid, but has emphasised its backing for the search for a negotiated solution.

In a statement issued yesterday, Frelimo called on the South African Government "to co-operate in the creation of an atmosphere propitious for genuine negotiations"

Star 12/1/90

INITIATIVES

The statement was issued after an ANC delegation, headed by the acting leader, Mr Alfred Nzo, had talks in Maputo last week with Frelimo leaders

Frelimo emphasised its support for "the ongoing initiatives of the ANC in search of mechanisms for a negotiated solution to the conflict"

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, reports that the statement said Frelimo and the ANC had reaffirmed the need to maintain regular contacts

The ANC maintains a small presence in Maputo, where the South African Government has a diplomatic office functioning ostensibly as a trade mission

ing of under-qualified teachers

Cape Times 13/1/90 218

39 000 refugees repatriated

PRETORIA. — Almost 39 000 illegal refugees were repatriated to Mozambique last year The Department of Home Affairs said it was not possible to determine the number of Mozambican refugees, who fled to South Africa, as they had done so illegally.

Maputo VIPs ask FW to help end war

218

S/Times 14/1/90

By DRIES van HEERDEN

SEVENTY Mozambican intellectuals have written an open letter to President F W de Klerk urging him to use his power "to eliminate the forces of chaos" in southern Africa

Referring to the military activities of the Mozambican resistance movement, Renamo, the letter says "more than a million Mozambicans have either been murdered or died as victims of violence and widespread hunger caused by the aggression"

It was signed by some of Mozambique's most influential academics, writers, artists and sportsmen

Journalist Carlos Cardoso, who organised the letter, said yesterday it was addressed to Mr De Klerk because they believed he had the power and influence to put an end to the hostilities threatening to engulf the entire region.

Genocide

The letter does not accuse the SA government of aiding Renamo but states that the movement "continues to receive support from South African territory"

Referring to the civil war in Mozambique as "one of the most terrible genocides in the history of Africa", it says the war is "directed chiefly against civilians, wiping out lives and destroying economic infrastructures"

It urges Mr De Klerk to "use the powers conferred on him" to "confront the forces in South Africa that are involved in the destruction of our common future"

Referring to Mr De Klerk's recent reform moves, the letter says. "We have followed with interest your declared intentions to contribute to the building of a new South Africa

"We view as positive the changes that are happening in your country and we believe that they are the beginning of an irreversible process of democratisation in South Africa. We urge you to proceed on this path of transformation

News in Brief

CAPE TIMES 15/1/90 (218)

Threat to trade route

MAPUTO. — Torrential rains have flooded Mozambique's port of Beira, destroyed crops and threaten to cut off a major trade route to neighbouring Zimbabwe, state radio reported yesterday

... a house in Protea Avenue after apparently arguing with the three men

Cape Times 17/1/90 (218)

48 killed in Mozambique

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday said they had killed 39 government soldiers and nine allied Tanzanian troops in fighting across the country over the past week.

1 000 rebels killed in push into Sofala

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops killed about 1 000 Renamo rebels last year in central Sofala province but captured only 200, according to a military spokesman.

This illustration of the savagery of the war being waged by Renamo was reported by the government news agency, Aim, which was quoting Radio Mozambique.

During the year government forces destroyed 23 Renamo camps, the report said.

Sofala was at the heart of a major Mozambican offensive at mid-year. Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces overran the internal headquarters of Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama in the Maringue district just north of Gorongosa mountain, Aim said.

The small towns of Maringue, Muanza, Chemba and Inhaminga were recaptured.

Thumbs-up
155 000 km

Renamo 'stepping up attacks on Zimbabwe'

ARGUS 18/1/90

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Attacks by Renamo forces along Zimbabwe's eastern frontier have reached alarming levels following orders by Mozambique rebel leader Alfonso Dhlakama to his men to step up operations.

The escalation of the war in which 60 civilians have been killed in the past six months was the main reason given for the extension of Zimbabwe's state of emergency for another six months It has been in force for 24 years since being proclaimed by Mr Ian Smith's government in November 1965

The Zimbabwe parliament yesterday approved the extension by 69 votes to three after Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi said the Renamo attacks had become more co-ordinated and the gangs bigger.

The three votes against were those of opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere, leader of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, and Mr Goodwin Sithole, representative in parliament of the Zanu party led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole who is in exile in the United States and who has links with Renamo.

The third vote came from a former Zapu politician Mr Sydney Malunga, now a member of the United Zanu (PF) party

Maputo moves closer to peace

MAPUTO — Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi said yesterday that progress was being made to mediate peace talks between the Mozambican government and Renamo Star 21/1/90

He said on Radio Maputo that President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe had made progress in their efforts

Renamo began fighting the government forces in 1977. — Sapa-AP. (218)

Renamo turns its guns on Zimbabwe

Star 22/11/90

By ROBIN DREW, (218)
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — More than 400 dead, scores injured, some horribly, hundreds abducted and still missing These are the appalling civilian casualty figures of the past four years as a result of Renamo attacks across Zimbabwe's eastern frontier with Mozambique.

Last week the worsening situation along the border was given as the main reason for the extension of the state of emergency In the past six months alone, 60 people have been murdered in a total of 275 incidents.

The government of President Mugabe has an impossible task. Policing a 1 200 km border, much of it in wild country, was too much for the Rhodesian forces fighting Zanla guerillas, just as it is proving too difficult for the Zimbabwean troops fighting Renamo bandits.

Reports this week from the Rushinga area in the north-east quote villagers as saying they are not safe even under the protection of security forces.

Freddy Musanhi told the national news agency "We are not free here. We are happy only when a new day dawns When sunset comes, we start worrying because we do not know when the matsanga will strike"

Zimbabwe has about 8 000 soldiers in the neighbouring territory guarding transport routes and engaged in actions against Renamo bases

Some Zimbabwean politicians, including opposition leader Mr Edgar Tekere, say they should be recalled But suggestions of this nature inevitably draw howls of protest from the government ranks and accusations of treachery.

President Mugabe and President Moi of Kenya who have been trying to mediate in the fight between Renamo and President Chissano's government have so far been unsuccessful in getting the sides together

There are some, Mr Tekere included, who say Zimbabwe has been sucked into a Vietnam-like situation and that Mr Mugabe's role as a mediator will be nullified as long as Zimbabwean troops remain inside Mozambique

Three years ago Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama said he was declaring war on Zimbabwe The suggestion was greeted with scorn then

But parliament heard this week that despite the concentration of security force effort along the eastern border, Renamo activities had increased

Mozambican strikers are given warning by minister

MAPUTO — Mozambican Labour Minister Aguiar Mazula today described this month's wave of strikes as "an expression of democracy", but warned that strikes called outside the framework of the despatch issued by his ministry on January 10 were illegal

He added that the strikers could "suffer all the consequences of breaking their labour contract"

Speaking at a Press conference in Maputo, he made it clear that in an illegal strike, workers had no protection against being sacked by their employers.

Mazula said that while the January 10 despatch "enshrines legally the right to strike, it forbids intimidation by employers, it prohibits acts of violence and it protects essential services"

Under the terms of the despatch, a strike is legal if called by a trade union committee or, where there is no such committee, by a mass meeting of workers Notice of a strike must be given in writing 72 hours in advance (a week in advance in the case of essential services) to both the employer and the Labour Ministry, which must act as arbitrator

The ministry has now established an arbitration service which Mazula expected to go into action this week

Mazula said there was no justification for the destruction of property during a strike "and much less for the deaths of innocent people" (apparently a reference to the strike by nurses and ancillary workers at Beira's main hospital which, hospital management says, has led to the deaths of six people)

He argued that the right to strike was a product of Frelimo's national liberation struggle, and of Mozambican independence Under the Portuguese colonial labour legislation, strikes were effectively banned and those who organised the closure of workplaces faced jail terms of up to eight years

The minister said 90% of the demands made in the recent strikes were justified, but he warned that workers should think seriously about the possible consequences of strike action

Strikes at key factories such as the Maputo steel-rolling mill or the glass factory Vidreira, which were the only plants of their kind in the country, could lead to shortages and increased inflation. In extreme cases, strikes could lead to the closure of loss-making enterprises

The first strike in Mozambique this year occurred on January 2 when workers at the Maputo harbour and the Mozambique southern transport division downed tools in demands for higher wages and back-payment of end-of-year bonuses

This strike was followed by several other in the Mozambican capital, including several hospital strikes — ANO

B/Day 23/1/90

Boy tells of Renamo supplies

Star 26/1/90

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels in Mozambique continued to receive supplies from outside the country until at least the end of 1988, says a 13-year-old boy who lived with the group for two years. (218)

Armando Zacarias says he saw an aircraft unloading military supplies at a rebel base in northern Inhambane in late November 1988, AIM news agency reports

Armando, one of many children forcibly recruited to the rebel ranks, says the aircraft arrived at night Sometimes, he says, white men appeared at the base

The boy was taken prisoner by Mozambican forces earlier this month while spying on military targets in the town of Vilankulo.

Armando says many rebels wanted to accept the government's amnesty offer but were told by Renamo leaders the Frelimo forces would kill them

● Rebels raided two villages in the southern province of Gaza on Wednesday, killing two people and looting four markets

(218)

A CRUCIAL MONTH FOR MAPUTO, IN WHICH FAR-REACHING DECISIONS ARE MADE

In the beginning, there was the dark

This was meant to be the 'Year of Peace' for Mozambique, in which a final diplomatic push would end the war But the first fortnight was instead one of darkness

By EDDIE KOCH

IN the first two weeks of 1990, Mozambique s Year of Peace", Maputo was pl igued by a series of blackouts caused by sabotage

People were trapped in lifts Telephones and telex machines stopped working Restaurants sold only South African beer as their stoves went cold And children playing on the streets cheered like it was New Year's Eve when an antiquated power station cranked into life lighting up the city

Mozambique has become the focus of an intense drive by the frontline states and Western diplomats to end the 12-year war that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher calls "the most intractable problem in Southern Africa" Since July Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi have held a series of mediation sessions with Renamo leaders in Nairobi that could lead to a conference between the rebels and the Mozambican government.

But the power cuts and chaos in Maputo caused by sabotage of the pylons that bring in electricity from South Africa, reminded the city's residents that the prospects for a quick end to the war remain dim

Even President Joaquim Chissano, who was initially hopeful that direct talks with Renamo could begin in February, was in a gloomy mood last week

"We have obtained a reply from Renamo according to which they are not prepared to hold a dialogue with the People's Republic of Mozambique," he said during a five-hour rally in downtown Maputo

At the start of the mediation sessions in Nairobi, rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama produced a 15-point document which included demands for changes to the country's constitution, free elections freedom of religious worship and restoration of power to *regulos* — local chiefs that ruled in the colonial period

Most of these demands have already been met This month the government issued a new draft constitution that allows for election of candidates, who do not have to be members of the ruling Frelimo party to the presidency It replaces the country s complex system of electoral colleges with universal suffrage and direct elections to the country's parliament and polls are planned for the middle of next year

Islamic and Christian leaders have expressed satisfaction with the religious freedoms that were restored a year ago But one obstacle remains

Dhlakama wants the existing constitution to be put on ice and talks to take place between Renamo and Frelimo as a party, rather than as the recognised government, as a prelude to introducing a multi-party state in Mozambique

The government, on the other hand, insists peace talks should take place in the context of existing state structures and says the new constitution gives Renamo the opportunity to press for further changes

"They (Renamo) do not recognise the constitution and much less the laws that flow from it," said Chissano "They want to return to 1974 (the year of independence) and to set up another transitional government to start again from zero"

However, some observers believe constitutional niceties obscure more fundamental stumbling blocks to peace At the rally Chissano expressed personal opposition to a multi-party system but indicated that the demand was negotiable He urged people to discuss the idea thoroughly during popular debate on the draft constitution.

One diplomat in Maputo said a more serious problem was the absence of a role for Pretoria in the Nairobi process According to his view, President FW de Klerk desperately wants to participate in a regional summit with the frontline states but faces strong opposition from Zimbabwe

"De Klerk knows the Mozambique factor, which has tied down thousands of Zimbabwean troops in a costly war, is the best way to deliver Mugabe For this reason he may be holding back on whatever leverage Pretoria still has over Renamo until there is agreement to hold the summit"

Rob Davies, researcher at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, says the war in Angola may also be linked to a slow-down in the peace process

"The United States government has made it clear that a positive attitude to the De Klerk administration depends on South Africa playing a positive role in ending the war in Mozambique and this has been one of the overriding reasons for South Africa ending overt support for Renamo," says Davies However, although most Western powers are not sympathetic to Renamo and do not feel strongly about a multi party state in Mozambique, the United States wants its Unita allies to be accommodated in Angola For this reason it cannot have an unsuitable precedent in Mozambique"

Thus the US may have decided to

The poet of Maputo calls on FW to end the war

By EDDIE KOCH

MOZAMBIQUE'S national poet, José Craveirinha, has in his filing cabinet a cheque from the SABC for R12,75 dated November 1974, the last time he spoke to a white South African.

Craveirinha, internationally acclaimed as a leading writer in Portuguese, broke that silence this month

He is the patron of a group of 70 poets, writers, artists and scientists in Maputo who published an open a letter in the South African press asking State President FW de Klerk to help end "one of the most terrible genocides in the history of Africa"

It says Renamo continues to receive support from South African territory and asks De Klerk to dismantle all the "mechanisms" that have been used in the past to destabilise the country

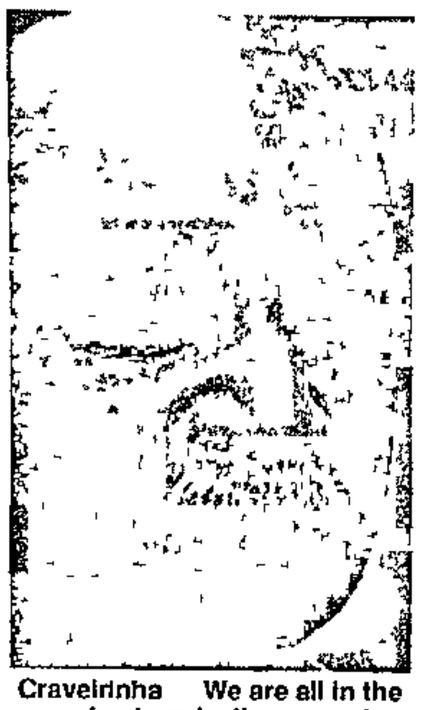
"Mr President. We would not have sent you this open letter if we did not believe that you could not use the powers conferred on you to as head of the South African state to confront without further delay the forces in South Africa that are involved in the destruction of our common future," it adds

In an interview this week, Craveirinha outlined a growing awareness among diverse groups of Mozambicans that peace in their country depends on a political settlement in South Africa and conciliation with its white population

"The truth is that we are eating and drinking the industrial development of South Africa We are only two hours away from South Africa and can fetch pots, wine even Coca Cola But not peace For me to give something to my grandparents, I depend on De Klerk.

" For the South Africans, its even worse because there industrial and technological development has to be channelled out and we can help them to do that ... How can anybody think they can destabilise a neighbour and not destabilise themselves

"The Afrikaner has the right to be in Africa and we have to take into account his own love for the land But they have to be very sensitive. They shouldn't use their intellect only for industrial development or their exceptional system of agriculture They have to use their intellect at the service of human quality



Craveirinha We are all in the same boat, under the same stars

"There is not one simple reason why we sent the letters For many years we have been living an intolerable situation and we are conscious of the fact that we cannot call this thing that is happening a war In a real war the adversaries are well defined and know how to recognise each other is

"But the population here in Mozambique is living like a child in a dark room filled with ghosts. The result is fear and confusion

"The letters may have come too late because thousands of lives have already been lost in this situation of the child in the dark room But it is better late than never

"To use another metaphor We are sailing in a ship that has a very particular characteristic We don't know whether the bow of the ship starts in South Africa and ends in Mozambique or starts in Mozambique and ends in South Africa.

"Though it seems a paradox, both South Africans and Mozambicans are floating in the same waters under the same stars They are subject to the same tides, the same winds, the same tempests

"And they are subject to the same calm"

● De Klerk has announced that he will reply to Craveirinha and his colleagues if the letter is sent to him through appropriate channels Johan Heyns, moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, this week agreed to deliver the letter to the President's Office

From this month, more liberal labour laws than in SA

By PRABHA KHOSLA and EDDIE KOCH

WORKERS in Mozambique, where the government is running an austerity programme to reconstruct its wartime economy, now enjoy more trade union rights than their counterparts in South Africa

New labour regulations, passed by the Frelimo-led government early this month, give workers the right to strike on condition that they provide three days notice Workers in essential services, such as railways and hospitals can strike legally if they give four days notice

Pickets are allowed elected worker committees can bargain outside of recognised trade union structures on behalf of strikers, and strike-bound companies are not entitled to employ replacement labour during a legal dispute

Under South Africa s Labour Relations Act, workers in railways and hospitals are barred from striking while all forms of picketing are illegal Management can fire workers on strike and replace them with new labourers if statutory bargaining procedures are followed

Mozambique's liberal labour dispensation has its origins in a wave of wildcat strikes which began in early January at a steel factory in Maputo and rolled rapidly into most of the country's industrial centres

The labour disputes, fuelled by austerity measures imposed under the country's programme for economic reconstruction are the first in Mozambique since the country gained independence 15 years ago

They began with a stoppage by editorial staff of the weekly magazine, *Tempo*, and the state-owned Iron Works and Rolling Plant (CIFEL) in Maputo Within days workers at the city's central hospital, the large Texlom textile plant, a glass factory, the State Body for Housing and bus drivers were out

The strike wave, which has now involved more than 20 000 workers, has spread to hospitals and bus services in provincial capitals such as Beira and Nampula The latest to join the strikes are workers from the Moatize coal mines in Tete province.

For the first time in Maputo, Mozambique, you can buy from hawkers in the street — part of the World Bank's economic revival

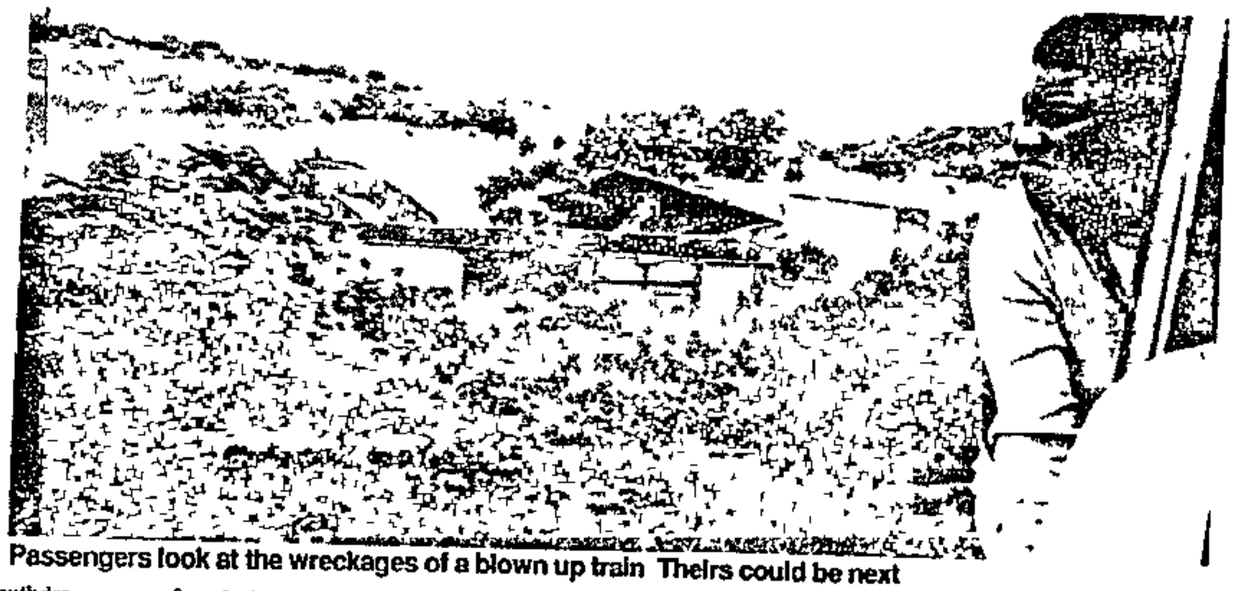
The consistent demand in the strikes is for payment of a 13th cheque at the end of the year The bonus became customary during Portuguese rule but has been made dependent on the productivity of each enterprise under the government s new Programme for Economic Reconstruction (PRE) run under the auspices of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Now a groundswell of opposition to the social effects of the new economic programme that has been building up for more than a year, underlies most of the workers' grievances

Three years ago, the Mozambican government controlled virtually every sector of the country's economy Strict price controls were imposed on basic commodities while food, transport, education and health services were heavily subsidised

Under the PRE, however, price controls were abolished and all subsidies on basic goods and services removed The local currency, the metical, was devalued to make it reflect its real value and the exchange rate fell from 40mt to the dollar to 620mt to the dollar A series of devaluations since 1987 have reduced the rate to 850mt, further eroded the buying power of workers wages

In return the World Bank agreed to reschedule Mozambique's foreign debt and vast amounts of development aid poured into the capital By the second year of the programme,



Passengers look at the wreckages of a blown up train Theirs could be next

withdraw some of its diplomatic clout until there is agreement on a multi-party system in Frelimo

Whatever complexities in regional politics are at play, these are likely to stall rather than threaten the peace process A more ominous threat to peace stems from the methodical devastation that has been wreaked on all levels of Mozambican society

The damage caused to Mozambique's economy has been well documented 100 000 lives have been lost, most clinics and schools built in the post-colonial period, which one stood as the clearest symbols of Frelimo's victory over colonialism, have been destroyed direct economic damage caused by destabilisation amounts to over R15-billion twice the country's external debt and 60 times the value of exports in 1987

But the statistics do not convey a sense of how meticulously successful Renamo s campaign to destroy the country's fragile economy has been "Attacks on clinics, for example, have not only included the blowing up of X-ray machines and other high technology equipment, but also the dismantling and elaborate crushing of each part of that equipment," says a confidential report on Renamo that was prepared for foreign diplomats

The government's Programme for Economic Rehabilitation (PRE), run under the auspices of the World Bank, has had some success in repairing the damage But improvement in the quality of people's lives is confined to some sectors of the population who live in Maputo and Beira

In the rural areas, peasants have failed to see the benefits of the PRE In the northern provinces, some five million people face a politically induced famine as the rebels wait for villagers to grow their crops and then plunder the harvest.

"The rural areas need much higher injections of aid and relief," says Davies "Unless you can provide these people with some means of staying alive, the war and the plunder will not come to an easy end "

An erosion of normal functions of the state has accompanied economic destruction in the provinces

The degree of political fragmentation taking place is illustrated by processes taking place in the parts of Cabo Delgado, Mozambique's northernmost province There, four autonomous political entities have emerged to fill the administrative void

A district around the town of Namuno is controlled by a faction of Renamo that has declared independence from the rebel organisation Another area in the region of Balama, is administered by warlords who once belonged to Unamo, a splinter group from Renamo

A group of Frelimo soldiers, who had not been paid for more than two years, deserted and resorted to plundering the local population to the north of Balama for their survival

"The strategy of external destabilisation," says local journalist Carlos Cardoso, "has created the conditions for its own internal reproduction."

Laughter amid gloom .. these streetchildren in Maputo, most of them orphans know the way to survive — smile

Pictures. CEDRIC NUNN, Afrapix

industrial development had risen dramatically and peasant production was stimulated by the relaxation on price controls and more liberal trading regulations

But by the middle of that year, an assessment of the PRE, conducted by the Swedish Development Assistance, had warned that rural production increases were beginning to tail off and that the urban poor were bearing the brunt of sacrifices required by the programme

The report noted that the food requirements of an average family in Maputo consumed 104 percent of the minimum wage while rent and electricity took up 125 percent.

As a result, most people cut back on the consumption of food Enrolment at primary schools in Maputo fell below 47 percent and the normal attendance at hospitals and clinics declined by as much as 80 percent

"When comparing this to the destruction caused by armed aggression it becomes clear that some of the devastations wrought upon Mozambique are actually made worse by the consequences of PRE," the report said

If this is the main cause of industrial militancy some of the worker demands reveal a disenchantment with signs of growing corruption among managers, senior members of the government and army officers

During the CIFEL strike, workers complained of unofficial levies that have to be paid at military roadblocks on the country's main roads At APIE, the State Body for Housing, a striker pointed out that directors had received new cars and free petrol while management insisted there was no money to pay workers bonuses

After a strike in April 1989 by students who complained that their food rations were stolen by education officials, President Joaquim Chissano for the first time acknowledged widespread corruption in the government Two national commissions were set up to investigate the diversion of international emergency aid and a bank scandal involving millions of dollars

And in December last year, an unprecedented debate in the parliament openly denounced corruption by senior government and military officers

"This situation in the country is such that there is an upsurge of people getting themselves rich on the misery of the people and the soldiers," said Serge Viera, former minister of security and member of the Frelimo politburo

A important feature of the strike wave is that the workers have bypassed the official Mozambique Organisation of Workers (OTM) The OTM was formed by Frelimo in 1983 out of a network of production councils and dynamising groups that had been set up to counter the effect of sabotage by Portuguese settlers who fled the country after independence

An official of the organisation speaking on condition that his name was not published, said the worker movement had been caught off guard by the strikes

' We knew how rough the situation was for workers under the PRE At our congress in June last year, there was a lot of debate about strikes Some of the leadership wanted the OTM to be able to lead strike action Others believed we should help the government meet its production targets "

The right to strike was introduced for the first time in the draft constitution

"Chissano and some of his colleagues in the politburo are aware that effective worker organisation could be used, as it has been in Eastern Europe, to get the support of this class in a struggle against corruption in the state and the party," said one observer "That is probably a major reason for his liberal response to the strikes and to the new labour laws "

If peace is signed, will Renamo actually cease fire?

IS Renamo able to ensure that the various bands which operate under its name will abide by a peace agreement?

Researcher William Minter, in a study based on interviews with Renamo defectors last year, found the rebel army had a well-organised command structure and a sophisticated system of radio communication in the south of the country

This is presumably a legacy of the training these commanders once received from the South African military

But Renamo's degree of organisation appears to dissipate as it moves northwards A senior diplomatic source in Maputo says a basic estimate is that 50 percent of rebel attacks would stop within two weeks if a ceasefire were to be signed immediately The remaining bands, grouped around individual warlords, would continue to sack the countryside.

"The capacity for another force in Renamo to rival Dhlakama if he enters into a peace agreement and then continue the same kind of destruction remains high," says Davies

But perhaps the most perverse heritage Renamo will leave is the psychological damage it has caused to a generation of Mozambicans Kok Nam, Mozambique's top war photographer, explains this with an anecdote

"When I went to a rehabilitation centre for Renamo defectors I met a young man named 'Fifteen' I said to him, 'Hey man, why do they call you Fifteen' He didn't want to say anything but the other guys said to him 'Hey man, tell him why' He said, 'I burned 15 buses with people inside' And he laughed just like that .. But he had a crazy look in his face Most of that group had no normal reactions "

The list of atrocities committed by the rebels is endless This is how Nam remembers a visit to a village in Gaza province where the army had just ousted a group of rebels "The rebels lined the entrance to the village with the heads of men on top of poles They each had their genitals cut off and stuck into their mouths On the other side of the path was a line of women's bodies They were naked and had their heads and legs cut off "

The diplomatic briefing on Renamo says that in order for there to be peace, the need to negotiate with the rebel movement is unavoidable For is to happen, the rebel organisation needs to transform itself from an externally trained terror movement into an indigenous political party A major reason why this is unlikely to happen stems from the fact that "Renamo's core group contains a large number of psychopathic personalities"

In downtown Maputo there is an orphanage for children of the war, administered by an American and British aid organisation called Save the Children It has produced a manual for training teachers and welfare workers in basic techniques of therapy that tells how young boys are dragooned into the army To ensure that the recruits do not have the option of deserting, Renamo often forces the boys to kill a member of the family

In Maputo I asked Cynthia Scott, a member of Save the Children's staff whether the minds of young people could recover from the pain inflicted on them if peace was restored to the country "To tell you the truth," she said "I don't think its a question that can be answered "

Eddie Koch

Ready for direct talks

MAPUTO — African leaders trying to mediate between the Mozambican government and rebels say conditions are becoming ripe for direct talks, Mozambique's foreign minister said on Monday.

Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said on Radio Maputo that Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe had made progress, and the Mozambican government was prepared to talk to members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR). (218)

Pascoal said the mediators told the Mozambican government that "the conditions are becoming ripe for a direct dialogue" between it and the MNR. B/Day 3/11/1990

The Kenyan and Zimbabwean leaders have been facilitating talks between Mozambican churchmen representing the government and guerrilla officials — Sapa-AP

Search still on for Wits professor

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwean troops and spotter aircraft were reported yesterday to be trying still to find a Wits University professor snatched in central Mozambique by Renamo rebels B/Day 21/2/90.

Hydrology department head David Stephenson, 47, and Zimbabwe businessman Dudley Searle, 40, were abducted on Friday morning from the heavily guarded Beira Corridor when their car was halted near Inchope by a rebel ambush

Sources here discounted reports from Lisbon that the two men had been freed by Mozambican government forces

The confusion is believed to have arisen out of initial reports that two Portuguese nationals might have been with Stephenson and Searle when they were seized.

Assurances that the two Portuguese citizens were safe were wrongly thought to refer to the abducted pair

□ WILSON ZWANE reports that Stephenson's wife Lesley said in Johannesburg yesterday that there had been no official confirmation of the reported release of her husband (218)

Speaking from her office at Wits University, she said "I read of my husband's release in newspaper reports but have had no official confirmation."

IMF starts Mozambique on fragile upswing

Star 2/2/90

218

MAPUTO — Those advising East European governments on the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one might usefully ponder developments in Mozambique, which has three years of not altogether happy experience under its belt

In 1987, when the economy was near the end of its tether, the government, advised by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, introduced sweeping reforms to revive a market economy that had been all but abandoned when the Portuguese fled their former colony in 1975

In the six years to 1986, gross domestic product (GDP) fell 40 percent, largely due to the escalating civil war between the government and Renamo rebels, but also as 11 years of marxist policies took their toll.

Exports fell by three-quarters, the money supply was out of control, the currency was overvalued and inconvertible, and debt payment arrears approached $1 billion

Price incentives

The reformers set out to rebuild the market economy by replacing administrative controls with price incentives, restructuring agriculture, industry, banking and public enterprises and reviving the use of fiscal and monetary policy to curb inflation and stabilise the balance of payments

Interest rates were raised, price controls reduced and government spending cut, though this has been difficult to achieve in a country where defence spending absorbs 36 percent of the budget and 10 percent of GDP

The metical was devalued from 39 to the dollar three years ago to 830 today Private firms were allowed to trade in sectors previously reserved for state corporations

The programme has been a partial success, with the economy growing at 4,5 percent a year since 1987, mainly due to increased food production and improved capacity utilisation in manufacturing

Even so, per capita incomes, estimated at $150, are among the lowest in the world, infant mortality rates and life expectancy rank among the worst in Africa, industrial output is running at only half its 1980 levels, 90 percent of food grains are imported, while exports finance a mere 15 percent of total imports

Even if this growth performance can be maintained, it will take a generation to regain 1980 levels

Despite a reduced public sector deficit and tighter control of the money supply, the reforms have been inflationary, with prices surging 160 percent in 1987 and another 50 percent in 1988

Last year inflation slowed to 30 percent, but in so highly import-dependent an economy, the further currency devaluation, which is inevitable, must mean continued rapid inflation.

The social and political repercussions of this have been vividly illustrated in the recent rash of strikes in Maputo for which the Renamo rebel leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, has claimed responsibility

A disappointing, if hardly surprising, aspect of the programme has been the failure of exports to respond They fell 10 percent last year to $93 million, compared with $230 million in 1982 and a low point of $75 million in the mid-1980s

The World Bank expects exports to more than double in the next four years, reaching $210 million by 1994, but this looks to be excessively optimistic in the light both of recent performance and the narrow export base, with prawns and cashew nuts accounting for two-thirds of the total

In any event, the export contribution to the balance of payments is no more than marginal Mozambique earns more from invisibles such as worker remittances and rail and port services, though the former are on a plateau and likely to remain so

At the same time, the debt-service burden is 275 percent of exports of both goods and services and nearly one-fifth of GDP The current account payments deficit, running at more than $1 billion a year can be funded only by the combination of aid inflows and debt relief

Because Mozambique's situation is unique, comparisons with other communist states seeking to restructure their economies can be taken only so far The binding constraint on economic recovery, not shared by Eastern European countries, is the scarcity of skills throughout the economy

No East European country has so undeveloped an infrastructure, such low living standards and such heavy dependence on agriculture

Options are further circumscribed since with such grinding poverty there is no scope for reducing consumption to boost savings and release resources for investment or exports

Eastern Europe

Furthermore, Mozambique is not going to attract inward investment on the scale that Eastern Europe can realistically expect.

Above all, there is the war Until that is settled, recovery will remain a mirage As it is, the fragile upswing is almost totally dependent on aid inflows which, including debt relief, are projected by the World Bank at $1,4 billion a year over the next four years

Ironically, it is probable that Mozambique will be one of many African countries to suffer as aid funds are diverted to Europe, which makes progress towards ending the war more urgent than ever But even if these aid levels could be attained, they are more of a working capital character than developmental

They are keeping the economy afloat, but self-sustaining growth will remain elusive until President Joaquim Chissano and Mr Dhlakama can resolve their differences.

This consideration ought to concentrate the negotiators' minds wonderfully when face-to-face talks start, perhaps this month — Financial Times.

Symbol of Mozambique's recovery, the Polana Hotel in Maputo where at one stage diplomats had to cook their own food on gas stoves in their rooms. It — has now recaptured some of its former grandeur.

(Z18)

Maputo dropped from US blacklist of Marxist states

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The US government has taken Mozambique off its Marxist blacklist, opening the way for it to receive trade credits and insurance for commercial deals from America's Export-Import Bank.

In a message sent to Congress, President Bush said he had determined Mozambique no longer met the definition of a Marxist-Leninist state — one that had a centrally planned economy based on those principles or which was militarily dependent on the Soviet Union.

Mr Bush noted that while there were still 1 200 civilian and 750 military Soviet advisers in Mozambique, 750 were expected to depart within the next two yars.

Meanwhile, there were 2 100 Western advisers in Mozambique, he said.

Mr Bush's decision, which removes Mozambique from a blacklist which includes Cuba, Nicaragua and North Korea, is expected to open the way for Maputo to obtain loan finance for several Boeing airliners for its national airline.

Mozambiqe has already started negotiating a deal with the US aircraft manufacturer to buy R630 million worth of long-range planes.

The President's decision, encouraged by the State Department which has been working at improving relations between Mozambique and the US, has been criticised by some Republicans in Congress.

One Republican staffer saiid that instead of selling Maputo luxury aircraft to transport Mozambique's elite, the US should help the country rebuild its shattered economy and encourage an end to the civil war between Frelimo and Renamo.

Another Republican spokesman said the President's action would embolden Frelimo to avoid concessions in peace talks with Renamo while doing little to help the average Mozambican.

CAPE TIMES 5/2/90

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Mozambique to repair line

MAPUTO — Mozambique is to renew repairs on the key rail route from landlocked Malawi to Nacala, a northern port.

Director of Ports and Railways Mr Ferreira Mendes said work on the line is expected to start in June.

The repair programme, expected to last two years, follows a declaration by Renamo rebels last August that they would halt attacks on the strategic link.

Most of the Nacala line has been closed since 1984 because of Renamo attacks — Sapa-Reuter

likely responsible

Cape Times 5/2/90 (218)

Rocket attack kills five

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels killed five Mozambican rail workers and wounded 10 people in a rocket attack on a freight train on the line linking Beira to Zimbabwe, the newspaper Noticias reported on Saturday

Dos Santos calls for renewed ceasefire

B/Day 8/2/90

LISBON — Angola's government said on Tuesday it wanted a fresh ceasefire with Unita rebels despite fierce battles over a guerrilla base in the south-east of the country.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said government forces had seized Unita's Mavinga base because the rebels had stepped up attacks, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported

Luanda had handed Zairean mediators new proposals to break the current deadlock in peace talks, Dos Santos said.

"Despite the action against Mavinga the government continues to seek peace Our government does not want to obtain a total military victory," he was quoted as saying

Dos Santos said he was willing to allow "independent candidates" to take part in one-party elections

The battle over Mavinga, a major rebel base with an air strip, has involved some of the heaviest fighting in Angola's 15-year civil war

Unita disputes government's claim that it seized the town on Friday Independent confirmation has not been available

Military analysts believe government wanted to capture Mavinga, which lies en route to Unita's bush headquarters at Jamba, to gain the upper hand in peace talks

Diplomatic efforts to end the war continued yesterday, with reports that Zaire's President Mobuto Sese Seko discussed ways to relaunch the peace process with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and Gabon's President Omar Bongo.

The three leaders were among 18 African heads of state at the Gbadolite summit on Angola, and formed part of a group of eight leaders who have met periodically to discuss the peace process

Backer

Sassou-Nguesso expected to discuss Angola with US President George Bush in Washington later this week

The US is Unita's main backer, supplying the rebels with an estimated $50m a year in military equipment

Meanwhile, Dos Santos announced a commission set up by Angola, SA and Cuba would meet this month in Luanda to discuss Havana's January decision to halt its troop withdrawal after Unita killed four Cuban soldiers

Dos Santos said he hoped the meeting would help clear the way for the withdrawal to continue — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Mozambique production still lags

B/Day 8/2/90 (218)

MAPUTO — In spite of significant improvements since 1987, labour productivity in Mozambique is still six times lower than the indices for 1974, the year before the country's independence.

The Mozambican government revealed several figures on the country's economic performance during a meeting that Prime Minister Mario Machungo held at the weekend with Frelimo party militants, trade union cadres and managers from industry and the state apparatus

Illustrating the decline in productivity, Machungo said that in 1975 Mozambique's three main ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala handled 20-million tons of traffic, while the rail system moved 18-million tons This dropped to 6-million tons and 3-million tons by 1989 But the number of workers involved dropped from 39 000 to 31 000

In 1973/74 Mozambique was producing 280 000 tons of sugar a year, with 38 000 people working in the sugar sector. By 1989 production had fallen to 25 000 tons with a workforce of 15 000

The coal mines at Moatize, in the north-western province of Tete, produced 535 000 tons in 1981 with 2 705 workers But in 1989, 1 500 workers produced just 63 000 tons of coal

In agriculture, marketed production of cashew nuts (of which Mozambique used to be the world's largest producer) fell from 196 000 tons in 1974 to 50 000 tons in 1989

Since the liberalisation of the economy, with the introduction of an economic recovery programme backed by the World Bank and the IMF in early 1987, there has been economic growth The growth rate in 1987 was 4,4%, and in 1988 it was 5,5%

Mozambique's foreign debt increased from $1bn in 1981 to $4,2bn in 1989 Annual debt-servicing amounts to $350m, more than twice the total value of Mozambique's exports of goods and services. — ANO.

R100m resort for Bazaruto planned

S/Times 11/2/90 (218)

A CONSORTIUM of SA and US investors has been given rights by the Mozambique Government to develop Bazaruto Island, 35km offshore between Maputo and Beira.

By Ian Smith

A feasibility study for a tourist paradise embracing the four islands envisages investment of about R100-million.

"That's an estimate at this stage," says a member of the consortium, Johannesburg entrepreneur Gordon Schachat.

"The intention is to provide something for everyone on the islands — based on the fishing, magnificent diving and snorkelling and unspoiled beauty and solitude of the region."

The investors have formed Bazaruto Limitada to develop and operate the resorts.

The Development Bank of Mozambique and the country's national tourist body will have a 25% stake in the company.

The four South African investors and their US partners have bought out the American, Italian and Zimbabwean consortium which has been running a fishing lodge on Bazaruto Island. About $2-million is committed to the company's initial share capital.

"There will be no shortage of funds to go ahead with the main development," says Mr Schachat, development director of Bazaruto Limitada. "We have had many offers to share in the project."

The first step is to refurbish and increase the capacity of the lodge to accommodate 80 visitors. Equipment and building materials will be shipped from Durban this month.

Careful

Mr Schachat says: "The results of the feasibility study will be out in about two months and then we will know what the scale of development will be.

"We have to be careful not to destroy the environment, but we want to provide for SA holidaymakers and jetsetters from around the world."

The deal with the Mozambique Government was put together over seven months. Jan Lombard, managing director of Bazaruto Limitada, says negotiations with departments and officials went smoothly.

"They could not have been more helpful," he says. "The country has moved right away from Marxism in the past 18 months. It has adopted the free-market system, not as an ideology but as a practical means to provide work and food for the people."

Bazaruto Island is 35km long and up to 7km wide. Besides surf and game fishing, which has claimed several world records, hiking trails have been opened around the freshwater lakes, through the dunes and along the beaches.

The company plans to establish a game reserve on Bazaruto, which has huge flocks of flamingoes, 100 species of birds and small antelope and game.

The other islands — Santa Caroline, Magaruque and Benguera — will be developed to provide specific attractions. Diving in the Coral Garden is said to be among the best in the world.

Bazaruto Limitada will fly visitors in through Maputo to clear customs and immigration.

Fishing

"Eventually we hope to fly directly to Bazaruto from SA, cutting the flying time to 1hr 45min," says Mr Lombard.

The resort will buy as many provisions and supplies as possible from Mozambique.

"But there will be good business for SA suppliers of goods and skills which are not available in Mozambique," says Mr Lombard.

For Gordon Schachat, the project means a return to his roots. After 10 years in the family's Schachat Cullum construction business he moved into electronics as an entrepreneur, forming companies in the high-tech and computer software fields and book publishing.

"I'm excited by the challenge of moving back into the creativity of development," he says.

the German decision," Mr Kohl said.

Cape Times 12/2/90 (218)

Renamo kills 17 villagers

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels hacked 17 villagers, including 11 women, to death in southern Mozambique on Saturday and piled their bodies on the country's main highway, AIM news agency reported.

(218)

45 killed in train raid

Cape Times 15/2/90

MAPUTO — Forty-five people were killed and 19 injured when rebels attacked a train in southern Mozambique yesterday, a spokesman for Mozambique's railway network said

He said Renamo guerillas ambushed the train as it headed south towards the South African border from Maputo

He could not confirm reports that most of the victims of the attack, which took place 10km from the border town of Ressano Garcia, were Mozambicans returning to work in South African gold mines

The rightist Renamo guerillas have fought Mozambique's left-wing government since soon after the country gained independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Reuter

Stray dog hotel

BEIJING — The Tibetan captal of Lhasa has built a special "dog hotel" to house 400 of some 10 000 stray hounds in the city, which cannot be killed for religious reasons

Jesse Jackson cuts short SA visit

Cape Times 15/2/90

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rev Jesse Jackson has decided to shorten his stay in South Africa and is to leave the country today — three days ahead of schedule, a spokeswoman for the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said yesterday.

It was not immediately clear why Mr Jackson had changed his plans, and members of his entourage were not available for comment.

He is expected to travel to Namibia today, instead of on February 18 as previously planned, to hold talks with Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma.

Mr Jackson arrived in SA on February 7, planning a 12-day tour of the country as a guest of the SACC.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, criticised as poor the timing of Mr Jackson's visit, coming as it did shortly after President F W de Klerk announced significant racial reform measures, including freedom for black leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Jackson, a two-time US presidential candidate, has also been criticised for cancelling plans to visit Port Elizabeth last Monday. Instead, he met Mr De Klerk and Mr Botha in Cape Town.

"We were furious when we heard" of the Port Elizabeth cancellation, said the Rev De Villiers Soga, of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association of Southern Africa.

After his Cape Town meetings Mr Jackson said the SA president had taken courageous steps.

But he added "The struggle continues to establish a framework for negotiation." — UPI

Businesses to cover tour loss?

Cape Times 15/2/90

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Cricket Union has received offers from commerce and industry to make up the potential losses after this week's announcement that the rebel tour was to be curtailed.

SACU managing director Dr Ali Bacher said the union had substantial funds in reserve, but would appeal to commerce and industry to assist in covering potential losses.

SACU president Mr Geoff Dakin said the union had not worked out how much the losses would be These would depend on ticket sales for the four remaining one-day matches, he said.

Cape Town's mayor, Mr Gordon Oliver, said cutting short the tour would help defuse potential conflict

● ANC tells of role in tour — Page 9

'Miss Daisy' leads

Cape Times 19/2/90 (218)

M'bique hunt for missing 4

HARARE — Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops are searching the dense bush of Manhica province for traces of four white people believed to have been ambushed by Mozambican Renamo rebels.

Official spokesmen here were unable to confirm reports from business sources that they had either been abducted or killed

Their bullet-riddled car was found early on Friday at the side of the main road near the town of Chimoio, a key point in the security corridor linking the port of Beira with the the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare

Harare business sources said the victims included a British academic who lectures at a South African university. Their names are not being released till their next-of-kin have been contacted.

Renamo have repeatedly abducted white missionaries from the area as a propaganda ploy, releasing them on the Malawi border.

Military sources say Renamo is exploiting the tactical advantage as a result of the prevailing rainy season low cloud, which obstructs aerial reconnaissance, and the dense leaf cover.

Last week 66 Mozambican civilians were killed when a passenger train was ambushed on the line from the SA border to Maputo. Many of the victims were mineworkers returning home.

Rebels kill 66

MAPUTO - Mozambican rebels alleged to have killed at least 66 people in a train ambush this week told survivors they planned to carry on fighting despite diplomatic moves to end the country's bush war. (218)

Survivor Amina Aboobacar quoted the leader of wednesday's attack as saying "we don't like the nonsense your president has been saying so we are continuing the war to liberate the country" Sowetan 19/2/90

Wits Prof kidnapped by Renamo rebels

(218)

HARARE - Two men - one a University of the Witwatersrand professor and the other a Zimbabwean millionaire - were abducted by a group of Renamo rebels in an ambush on the Beira Corridor on Friday.

Professor David Stephenson (46) head of the Department of Hydrology at Wits, and Mr Dudley Searle (40) a director of two major Zimbabwean construction companies, Seaircom and Instarect, were abducted at 10 am in the first major daylight attack on the road in two years.

Sowetan 20/2/90.

Stephenson was planning to inspect the Pungwe flats a low-lying marshy area west of Beira, for work on a report to rehabilitate the road through the area.

Searle's landcruiser was found shortly with "a few" bullet holes, including one through the windscreen, but there was no sign of a struggle and no indications that either was injured, sources said.

The incident, near the village of Inchope has broken the Corridor's reputation as probably the only main route for safe travel in Mozambique.

Wits prof rescued from rebels

Cape Times 20/2/90

218

LISBON — Mozambican government forces freed a South African professor and a Zimbabwean millionaire after they were held hostage for three days by Renamo, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said yesterday

According to Lusa, unnamed government sources in Maputo said Professor David Stephenson, 47, professor of hydrology at Witwatersrand University, and Mr Dudley Searle, 40, millionaire director of two construction firms, were safely in government hands in Inchope, central Mozambique

They were captured on Friday by Renamo when their four-wheel-drive vehicle was brought to a halt by a hail of bullets, Lusa said

A Mozambican army unit based 500 metres away failed to report the shots until after 3pm, giving the kidnappers a five-hour start, Harare business sources said

The ambush took place near Inchope, on the border between Manica and Sofala provices

Mr Searle is a director of a company which is erecting prefabricated wooden buildings in Chimoio.

Prof Stephenson, who reportedly holds a British passport, is one of Southern Africa's leading experts on water-borne sanitation and was undertaking a study of the problems of maintaining Zimbabwe's vital road and railway communications through the coastal Pungue swamps

Lusa gave no details of how the two men were rescued or their treatment by the rebels

Prof Stephenson's wife, Lesley, said late last night she had as yet received no official confirmation from the Mozambican government However, she had phoned Mrs Prue Searle in Zimbabwe to pass on the good news

A Harare source said it was "most unusual" for the rebels to attack whites in a Zimbabwean-registered vehicle. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

Kidnapped Wits professor freed — report

B/Day 20/2/90 (218)

LISBON — Mozambican government force yesterday freed a Wits University professor who had been abducted by Renamo rebels, the Portugese news agancy Luso reported

Zimbabwean tracker teams and reconnaisance helicopters had yesterday failed to locate the professor, seized in central Mozambique on Friday

According to Lusa, unnamed government sources in Maputo said David Stephenson of Wits and Zimbabwean millionaire Dudley Searle, director of Searlcom and Instarect construction firms, were safely in government hands in Inchope in central Mozambique

MICHAEL HARTNACK and WILSON ZWANE report that Water Systems Research Group head Stephenson, 47, was driving to Beira with Searle, 40, when their vehicle was brought to a halt at 10am on Friday by a hail of bullets

The ambush took place near Inchope, on the border between Manhica and Sofala provinces.

A Mozambican army unit based only 500m away failed to report the shots until after 3pm, thereby giving the kidnappers a five-hour start, Harare business sources said

Searle was in Mozambique to inspect construction works being carried out by his companies, while Stephenson was on his way to evaluate a road-building project west of Beira, Lusa added

It gave no details of how the two were freed or their treatment by the rebels

Neither the Zimbabwean nor Mozambican governments commented officially on the abductions and there has been no confirmation of reports that two Portuguese nationals were also in Searle's car at the time of the ambush — Sapa-AP

Teaching strike reaches Maputo

Star 21/2/90 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The strike by teachers in Mozambique spread to Maputo this week, hitting all the capital's schools.

The official AIM news agency says the strike began in Nampula last week when 2 000 teachers walked out.

Among other things, they are demanding a 100 percent pay rise, overtime, and service bonuses.

A commission formed last month to represent them has presented a list of demands to the Ministry of Education.

Last week he told a press conference that the government would increase the salaries of lower-paid teachers by more than the 16 percent general wage rise announced recently for all public servants.

He indicated the increase would be 27 percent at the bottom level.

But teachers are not satisfied. They say the offer is unrealistic because of the high cost of living and the strain put on them by overcrowded schools.

The striking teachers staged a peaceful demonstration this week outside one of Maputo's largest schools while their commission met a committee from the educational directorate.

Report that Renamo had freed academic 'false'

Abducted Wits University academic Professor David Stephenson is still in captivity in Mozambique in spite of a Portuguese news agency's claim that he had been freed.

Professor Stephenson's wife Lesley told The Star last night the International Red Cross had informed her yesterday he had not been freed.

Professor Stephenson and Zimbabwean businessman Mr David Searle were abducted by Renamo rebels in the Beira Corridor on Friday.

The disclosure that Professor Stephenson was still in captivity came as a shocking blow to his wife, who spent the day anxiously waiting for confirmation of her husband's release after the Lusa news agency report on Monday night claiming the two men had been "liberated" by Frelimo government forces.

Stephenson —still held.

The report claimed Professor Stephenson and Mr Searle were safely in government hands in Inchope, central Mozambique.

"It wasn't very pleasant," Mrs Stephenson told The Star from her Sunninghill Park home last night.

"I had got on a high until mid-morning when I got a call from the Red Cross. They said they had contacted all the governments concerned and no one had found anything. Then they phoned me again at 5.30 pm and told me 'no go'."

Mrs Stephenson said the International Red Cross would continue to work for the release of the two men, but added she had been told it could take "anything up to three weeks before Renamo makes contact".

"They have been involved in many similar cases involving Renamo and unfortunately the reports take a long time to come through."

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs said today it had nothing to add to its statements of early this week. At that time it said SA had no contact with Renamo and was unable to confirm the report.

It is understood the British Embassy in SA is investigating the matter, possibly because Professor Stephenson holds a British passport. This could not be confirmed today.

BBC news said Professor Stephenson and Mr Searle were with two other men when they were abducted while travelling by car from Zimbabwe to Beira.

The two men, believed to be Mozambicans, had later turned up in Beira and were being questioned.

Mr Searle was in Mozambique to inspect construction work by his companies, Searlcom and Instarect, while Professor Stephenson, head of the department of hydrology at Wits University, was to evaluate a road-building project.

Mr Searle's bullet-riddled vehicle, found 500 m from a small Mozambican army post near Inchope — midway between Beira and Mutare — was driven back to Harare yesterday. -- Political Correspondent and Staff Reporters.

SADF deployed in Gazankulu

No sight yet of abducted professor

(218) Cape Times 21/2/90

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE. — Zimbabwean ground troops and spotter aircraft were yesterday reported to be still trying to find the head of the Witwatersrand University department of hydrology, Professor David Stephenson, and Zimbabwean businessman Mr Dudley Searle, snatched in central Mozambique by Renamo rebels.

Prof Stephenson, 47, and Mr Searle, 40, were abducted on Friday morning from the heavily guarded Beira corridor when their Toyota land cruiser was halted near Inchope by a rebel ambush.

Sources here discounted reports from Lisbon that the two men had been freed by Mozambican government forces.

The confusion is believed to have arisen out of initial reports that two Portuguese nationals might have been with Prof Stephenson and Mr Searle when they were seized.

Assurances that the two Portuguese citizens were safe were wrongly thought to refer to the abducted pair.

Renamo will probably force the British and Zimbabwean governments to negotiate for the abductees' eventual release on the Malawi border.

No word about kidnapped prof

B/Day 22/2/90

WITS University's Prof David Stephenson, 46, and millionaire Zimbabwean company director Dudley Searle, 40, are still missing following their reported kidnapping by Renamo rebels last Friday.

British consular officials yesterday confirmed Stephenson was a British citizen, adding that Britain's Maputo Embassy and the High Commission in Harare were in close contact with the authorities and the International Red Cross.

Vice-consul Keith Wilson could not confirm that the kidnappers were Renamo, but added the two were travelling in known Renamo country and the kidnapping modus operandi was typical of Renamo.

Stephenson, head of the Water Systems Research Unit at Wits, was travelling to assess a road rehabilitation project near Beira. — Sapa.

Judge overrules eviction

B/Day 22/2/90

SUSAN RUSSELL

A MAN who was threatened with the loss of his home after the Alexandra City Council sold it to another family living on the property, had his right to remain in the house confirmed by an order granted in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

The Alexandra City Council yesterday consented to an order setting aside its decision to sell the property to Patricia Jass, whose family is one of three living at 28, 3rd Ave

Samuel Mothoa's was declared entitled to occupy the property and the deed of sale between the council and Jass was declared null and void.

Mothoa — who has lived in his house since 1978 and spent R12 000 on improvements which include electricty — sued the council when he was told the Jass family had bought the property and was threatened with eviction

He said the purported sale of his home was unlawful and that he had a statutory right of occupation in terms of the regulations governing his residence in Alexandra

He contended that as long as he continued to pay his rent of R21,50 and his residential permit was not cancelled, he was entitled to live on the property

Mothoa also stated in an affidavit that the terms laid down by the council for the sale had not been complied with

Permit

Mothoa said the terms of his residence were governed by the Regulations for the Designated Area of Alexandra issued in terms of the Better Administration of Designated Areas Act 51 of 1963

When he took up residence Mothoa was issued with a residential permit by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board which was then the authority responsible for Alexandra

He said permit had never been cancelled

In March last year, he said, residents were informed that the council was going to sell land in its area to people living there

Mothoa said he filled in the relevant application form and was told to bring the deposit to the council offices on January 9 this year

When his wife got there with her employer they were told the house had already been sold to Jass

Mothoa said he continued to pay rent as before

He subsequently received a lawyer's letter informing him that Vincent Jass was the owner and that he had to vacate by July 15 last year, failing which eviction proceedings would be instituted

Mothoa contended he had a right to a hearing before the council

The council also consented to an order making them liable for the costs of the application

There are two sets of clues, but the answers are the same

10 MINUTE X-WORD 7526

Star 23/2/90 (218)

Frelimo, Renamo talks a possibility

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Direct talks between the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebel group are now a possibility, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has said.

This is the first time that a Mozambican government Minister has admitted the possibility of direct talks with Renamo

Speaking on his arrival from an OAU meeting in Addis Ababa Mr Mocumbi said an understanding was growing among the Renamo leaders about the conditions needed for peace.

He said the recent upsurge in attacks by Renamo were of no particular importance

"This is not the first war situation in history in which, as the time of negotiations approaches, violent incidents proliferate"

He confirmed that recently the US had presented Renamo with a seven-point plan.

Renamo-held pair 'face bomb threat'

Star 23/2/90

By Helen Grange and Sapa (248)

Professor David Stephenson of Wits University and Zimbabwean businessman Mr Dudley Searle are safe, but still in the hands of Renamo, The Star learnt yesterday

However, the rebels said in a statement in Lisbon the two were in danger from bombing raids by Zimbabwean forces operating in Mozambique.

Zimbabwean forces, in an attempt to try to free the men, were "heavily bombing the areas of Inchope and Doeroi", said Renamo

Professor Stephenson (46) and Mr Searle (40) were seized by the rebel movement in a daylight attack near the central Beira Corridor village of Inchope while driving from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira last Friday

The professor's wife, Mrs Lesley Stephenson, said yesterday she had been in touch with the International Red Cross in Zimbabwe, who had informed her that her husband and Mr Searle were still being held by Renamo and had not been harmed.

MNR rebels hold two expatriates, Red Cross told

218

Star 23/2/90

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels yesterday contacted representatives of the International Red Cross in Zimbabwe, confirming that Professor David Stephenson of the University of the Witwatersrand and Mr Dudley Searle, a Zimbawean businessman, are in their hands and in good health.

The two men were abducted on Friday last week near the Mozambican village of Inchope

Since then, there have been several reports of their release. However, an MNR spokesman said the movement would negotiate only with the International Red Cross in Geneva for their release.

No indication of where they were being held was given. The abductions are part of a recent increase in actions by the MNR.

Rebels ambushed a truck on Wednesday, killing 11 people and wounding six, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday

The attack by "armed bandits" — the radio's usual term for MNR rebels — took place in the district of Dondo, 30km north-west of the port city of Beira, on a vehicle carrying 30 people to work at a forestry project.

Nine of the victims were burnt to death inside the truck and the others were shot, the radio said. Three of the wounded were reported in serious condition at Beira hospital — Sapa-Reuter

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Abducted men 'unharmed' in Renamo hands

Argus 23/2/90

218

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The university professor and Zimbabwean businessman who were abducted by Renamo rebels in Zimbabwe last week are in the hands of Renamo and unharmed

Professor David Stephenson, 46, of Witwatersrand University and Mr Dudley Searle, 40, were abducted by the rebels near the village of Inchope on the Beira Corridor between the Mozambican port of Beira and the eastern Zimbabwean city of Mutare last Friday

The professor's wife, Mrs Lesley Stephenson, said yesterday she had been in touch with the Zimbabwean Red Cross delegation, who had told her that her husband and Mr Searle were still with Renamo and had not been harmed

Renamo had told the delegation it would negotiate directly with the Red Cross in Geneva over the two men

Mrs Stephenson said she had no further information about her husband She was waiting for news from the Red Cross

Soon after the abduction, a landcruiser belonging to Mr Searle, director of two major Zimbabwe construction companies, was found 500m from small Mozambican army post — riddled with bullets

Mr Searle was to visit a housing construction programme his company was engaged in, while Professor Stephenson was planning to look at the Pungwe flats, a low-lying marshy area west of Beira, for work on a report to rebuild the road through the area

Direct talks with rebels are likely

(218)

Sowetan 27/2/90

MAPUTO - Direct talks between the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebel group are now a possibility, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has said

This is the first time that a Mozambican government minister admits the possibility of direct talks with Renamo

Speaking on his arrival for a OAU meeting in Addis Ababa Mr Mocumbi an understanding was growing among the Renamo leaders about the conditions needed for peace in Mozambique.

"The government's peace initiative has reached the point at which direct talks between the government and the so-called Renamo might happen" Mr Mocumbi said

He said the recent upsurge in attacks by Renamo were of no particular importance

"This is not the first war situation in history in which as the time of negotiations approaches, violent incidents proliferate," he said

He confirmed that recently the US had presented Renamo with a seven point plan but refused to comment on reports that rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama had rejected it

'Maputo must stick to IMF plan'

ARGUS 28/2/90

218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — In spite of a recent wave of protests and strikes, the Mozambican government has indicated it will continue to apply the economic recovery programme backed by the International Monetary Fund, IMF

Finance Minister Mr Abdul Osman said the country had no alternative but to continue implementing the recovery programme although it had resulted in a massive devaluation of the national currency, sharp price increases and the end of subsidies on some goods and services.

The standard of living of the average Mozambican in the cities is reported to have deteriorated sharply.

Mr Osman told a seminar on fiscal policy that abandoning the programme, "far from benefitting the poor strata of society, would lead the country into chaos"

The programme had led to 3,9 percent growth last year

Maputo curbs stay despite protests

Maputo - Despite a recent wave of protests and strikes the Mozambican government has indicated it will continue to apply the economic recovery programme backed by the International Monetary Fund, IMF

(218)

Finance Minister Abdul Osman said the country had no alternative but to continue implementing the programme

Sowetan 28/2/90

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FM 2/3/90 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE

When things fall apart

■ Warfare and socialist planning have created a major human disaster

The universal economic and social dislocation which has engulfed Mozambique since independence in 1975 is almost entirely man-made. It represents a serial disaster unique — even in Africa — and there is absolutely no easy way out

The precipitate abandonment of the colony by the Portuguese stalled new development and ensured that what was left by way of infrastructure and regulatory systems would decay It left the fledgling People's Republic with a shortage of skills so severe that incompetence and bureaucratic delays are in some ways the most enduring legacy of colonialism To run the country, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique had Marxist theory

The breakdown of order extends from top to bottom. Government cannot cope with rural banditry — which is what Renamo's attacks have degenerated into — and there are spiralling public-sector strikes Critical shortages have created an atmosphere of corruption and cynicism which thrives on a black market in goods and currency

Since 1987, when the ruling Frelimo party was compelled to engage in perestroika and seek a return to at least some elements of a market economy, some revitalisation has taken place This is evident in the streets and tenements of Maputo, where hawkers (peddling fruit and cigarettes) and shoeshine stands have sprung up around the cafés and marketplace near the decaying station where trains continue to limp in from SA, despite frequent and vicious attacks on the line

The odd disco booms out rap music and Tracy Chapman as a form of contribution to nightlife, and prostitution has returned having survived mass arrests and re-education on collective farms But this has also helped the spread of Aids.

To outsiders this kind of resurgent life may seem marginal but it's an improvement on the utter destitution of four years ago when the war, droughts and the bizarre imposition of Marxism-Leninism on a demoralised and starving population of 15m meant, for example, that the appearance of a line of cough mixtures in a pharmacy was a small miracle and an occasion for queuing. Prawns (which with cashew nuts account for 75% of exports) are available again in selected outlets; there is some refurbishment of hotels, including the Polana, and businessmen, especially South Africans, are in town again looking for deals

Unfortunately, even the minimal economic revitalisation is illusory — it is buoyed by foreign aid, debt relief and BoP support from the World Bank, IMF and friendly governments Mozambique is reluctantly returning to the Western sphere of influence In exchange for monetary and fiscal reforms — which with inflation have triggered the strikes — the inflows are projected at about US$1,4bn a year until 1993, much of which will go to service debt arrears which had reached $1bn by 1986-1987 when Frelimo instituted an Economic Rehabilitation Programme The annual BoP current account deficit runs in excess of $500m

Because Mozambique was born out of a guerrilla struggle and has ever since lived with war — against what was then Rhodesia and Renamo — military spending consumes 10% of GNP (an estimated $4,08bn, though all estimates must be regarded as suspect) and debts to military sponsors such as the Soviet Union are unlikely to be paid A meeting was scheduled in Moscow this week on what to do about Mozambique's 1,5bn rouble indebtedness to the Soviets — most of which is for military equipment

For its part, the colonial power, Portugal, showed its concern by a State visit to Maputo in September when protocols were signed to facilitate the conversion of debt into shareholdings in Mozambican enterprises Such construction as is taking place in the capital is on the basis of consortium agreements in partnership with Mozambique underpinned by what might best be described as charitable lines of national credit

SA's involvement in Mozambique's affairs — now that at least overt security support for Renamo has been acknowledged by Frelimo's Joaquim Chissano as officially at an end — must be regarded as very much a long-term commitment The rehabilitation and safety of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam, the smooth functioning of the port and the security of road and rail links are primary concerns to Pretoria

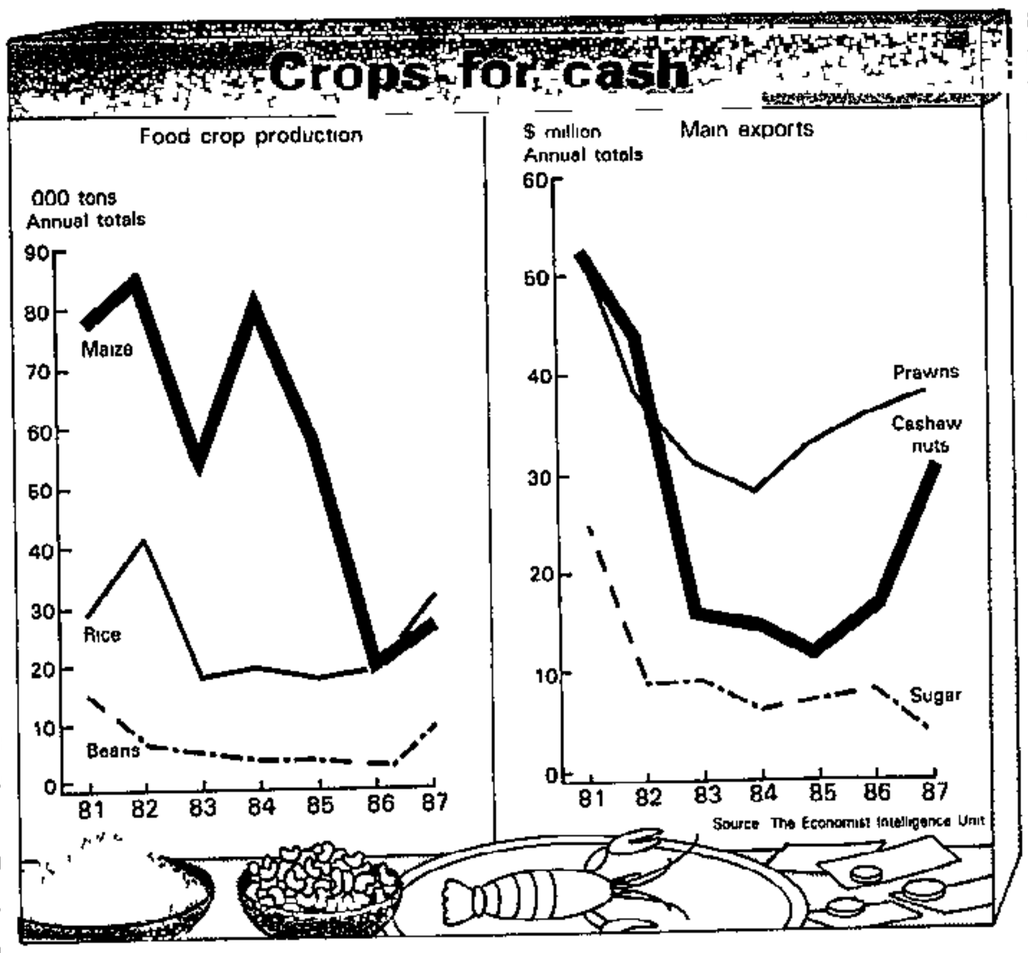
While a few mining houses are interested in prospecting, economic rejuvenation led by the private sector depends on the restoration and creation of infrastructure, not to mention some major project currently in the realm of fantasy, preferably on a Mossgas scale And above all on an end to the war

The war is the bedrock of every aspect of Mozambican life While there have been no officially acknowledged attacks in Maputo, the countryside has been devastated and is the heartland of one of Africa's greatest human disasters Its dimensions are merely suggested by the fact that into SA and two of its homelands — Gazankulu and KaNgwane — 480 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants have fled the conflict, crossing immense physical and human barriers to an uncertain future Some have been found as far afield as Cape Town and 3 000 are repatriated each month, many simply to return to SA

Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Mozambique in August and, in response to closer co-operation between the "new SA" and the People's Republic, a group of Mozambican "intellectuals, writers, scientists, men and women from the arts, from journalism, from sports," wrote an open letter to President F W de Klerk, stating. "The first condition for the establishment of peace in our country is the eradication of all mechanisms conceived in the light of 'total strategy' to destabilise the region militarily"

A million people were said to have been affected by the war, and even if assistance to Renamo (now said to have decayed to barter: ivory for arms and food) has officially been severed, De Klerk was felt to have a responsibility to take further steps and increase assistance to Maputo Various commercial agreements are filtering through

Meanwhile, the war — quite evidently lacking centralised control, though Rena-



F/M 2/3/90 (218)

mo's Afonso Dhlakama claims otherwise — has intensified in viciousness, quite possibly because resources for its concerted propagation are running out At least 66 people were killed in a train attack in southern Mozambique in mid-February, and hostages have been taken on the Zimbabwean frontier, a new development In January, an attack on an oil pipeline cost 1,3m *l* of imported fuel

The cities are under a dual economic threat from the shortages and disruption of the war and the failure of centralised planning State revenues from internal sources are dwindling While the largely abandoned residential housing stock of Maputo was nationalised, and used for settling families, rent collection has broken down and the peeling facades face streets in which garbage mounts up and disease proliferates

Hundreds of thousands of squatters — most from the countryside — ring the city and will also have to be housed, fed and schooled in accordance with socialist promises which simply cannot be translated into reality as things stand The birthrate is 3,2% a year, literacy runs at only 30%.

Though only for a while, Frelimo can at least blame the war for the catastrophes which have overtaken it and the populace It remains to be seen whether it will survive the economic restructuring forced on it by the aid agencies, and in concert with that, the proposed evolution towards a multiparty democracy which would have to include Renamo as a major political factor

Both these processes are already causing severe strains in Frelimo's capacity to govern — never really tested outside the cohesion of a guerrilla movement From last year, devaluation of the metical became a monthly, incremental affair — but in 1987-1988 the fall had been precipitate and the effects disastrous Officially the currency is nudging towards Mt1 000 to the dollar — whereas in 1986 it was about Mt40/$ — but the "parallel" or black market rate is about Mt2 000/$ The rand is exchanged at banks at R1 for Mt250-Mt300, but can fetch Mt750 and upwards in taxi cabs

The cash economy is thus forex driven and the greatest shortage is precisely of forex, for which weekly State auctions are held The rand is a hard currency Since there are so few goods available anyway, and availability varies from one area to another, inflation is difficult to calculate It is certainly verging on hyper-inflation and, needless to say, interest rates are gravely negative Economic adjustments — driven by aid and debt regimes — do attempt to bring reality to bear, but with predictable short-term results

A wave of service and utility price hikes — in posts and telecommunications, electricity and water — coupled with wage curbs in the public sector led directly to strikes, though Renamo claims them as a political victory Basic food costs — of which the largest component is administered agricultural prices — are set to rise 64% in March A kg of rice will cost $1, from 55c Maize, cooking oil and soap will also rise

And to meet international criteria for the restructuring, all prices must continue to rise in real terms, the currency devalue, and wages remain effectively frozen Difficult when a labourer earns perhaps $30 a month, distribution networks are chaotic, and there is a primordial scramble for foreign exchange

Now the schools are closed because the teachers are on strike, following the health services and the port workers The teachers want a 100% increase and last weekend the entire Cabinet held an emergency session to consider the matter; nothing came of it

On the political and constitutional front, matters are improving Kenya's Daniel arap Moi and Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe — the official mediators on the resolution of the Mozambican war — have had steady Western and Soviet support for their efforts and, while it is premature to suggest that Chissano and Dhlakama could sit down together soon and take the next step, many believe a peace agreement will be thrashed out by the end of the year Mopping up bands of roving militants will take another five years, government officials believe

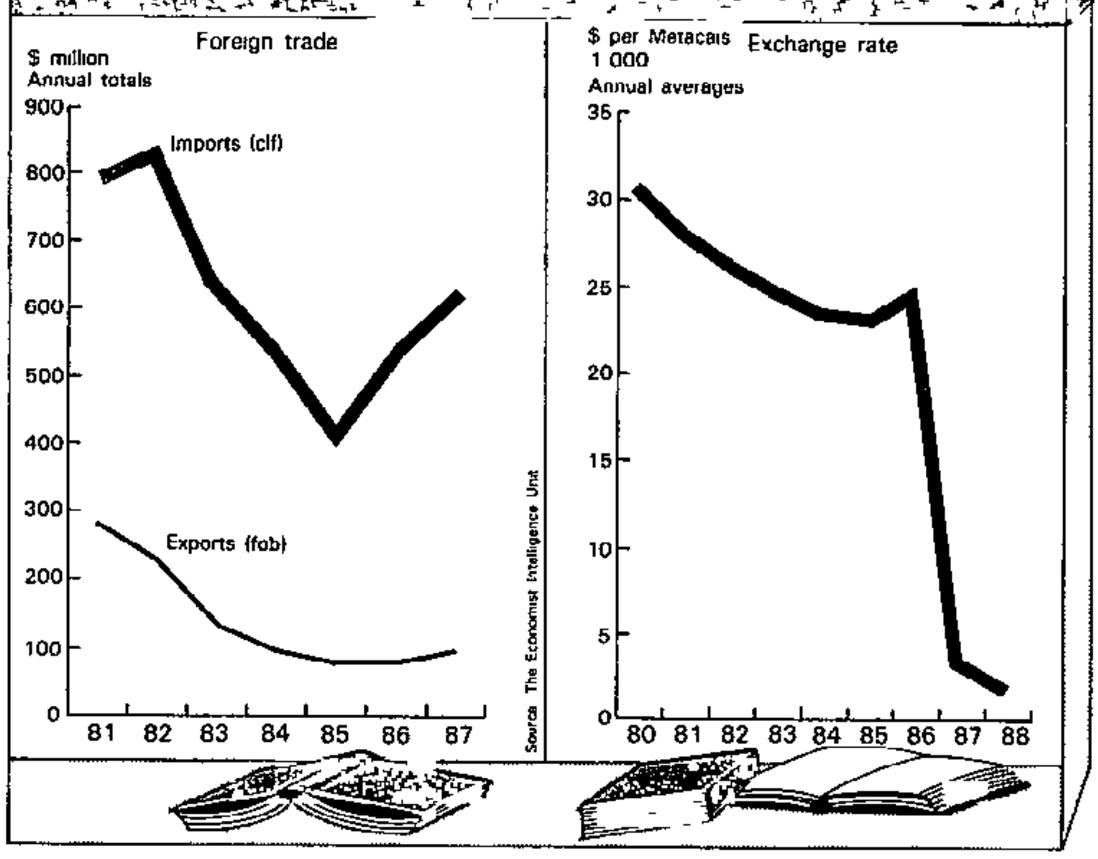
Dhlakama, now, is unwilling to accept a clause in a seven-point peace proposal relating to an acceptance of "the legitimacy of the Republic of Mozambique and its constitution " But if indeed the rebels' supplies are dwindling — as suggested by the ferocity of their attacks on civilians, and the fact that robbery is increasingly evident as a motive — it should be only a matter of time before compromise is achieved The international pressure is certainly on for a settlement

Meanwhile, in January, Chissano released a new draft constitution which makes provision for a secret ballot and, by implication, a multiparty system It outlaws the death penalty, enshrines the right to strike and to own private property This is a significant rolling back of the mass nationalisation that occurred after independence There have already been some human rights reforms, such as the abolition of public flogging of certain categories of criminal

If the war can be ended, and economic rationality restored, Mozambique's potential for development is real enough It has two great fertile river valleys, a splendid port, high-value tourist offerings like big game hunting and fishing, and some untapped mineral wealth

Now there is the struggle for daily survival Enough stability must be ensured for that potential to be evaluated, and the needs of the dispossessed population to be addressed The tragic effects of violence, misguided policies and outside intervention upon Mozambique look certain to endure into the next century ■

Unbalanced books



Maputo street scene ... flickerings of life

WM and 2/3 - 8/3/90

New pressures on FW to block Renamo aid

(218)

A surge in Renamo attacks has led to calls to FW De Klerk to finally outlaw aid to the rebels, reports EDDIE KOCH

A COALITION of anti-apartheid organisations is demanding an official inquiry into evidence that a recent upsurge of Renamo brutality in Mozambique is being backed by private and military groups in South Africa

The call comes in the wake of reports that a massacre at the Mozambican town of Movene, 12km from the South African frontier, was carried out late last month by a band of rebels that had infiltrated across the border from this country.

"Recent revelations about the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) have indicated that FW De Klerk was unaware of the activities of a covert unit in the South African Defence Force (SADF)," the Mozambique Solidarity Action Interim Committee (Mosaic) said this week.

"In the light of these facts, and given the recent upsurge of Renamo brutality in recent weeks, we demand that there be an official inquiry into whether there is another clandestine unit in the Defence Force that is funneling aid to the rebel movement."

ANC leader Nelson Mandela recently called for legislation to outlaw all aid going to the Renamo rebel movement from South Africa

"The evil hand of apartheid forces has been active in Mozambique The government of South Africa has repeatedly allowed sections of its forces to violate the sovereignty of Mozambique," said Mandela at a mass rally in Bloemfontein on Sunday.

"In spite of the Nkomati Accord (a joint security pact between South Africa and Mozambique) the security establishment has continued to support Renamo

"Recently it has been claimed that the continued aid which Renamo receives comes from private sources in South Africa and rightwing elements in the United States

"I call on Mr De Klerk to demonstrate the same integrity which I observed around the circumstances of my release by passing legislation which makes the rendition of assistance to Renamo a punishable offence"

The ANC leader also demanded that the electrified fence which separates South Africa from Mozambique — "the fence of death" — be pulled down

Mosaic is a new organisation that represents affiliates of the United Democratic Front as well as a number of cultural and writers' organisations

PAUL FAUVET reports from Movene that train number 620, travelling from the border town of Ressano Garcia to Maputo, was ambushed on Wednesday two weeks ago by a group of rebels who mined the track and detonated the explosives as a carriage passed over it

Passengers were gunned down and bayonetted as they tried to flee from the derailed wreck A day after the killings, the scene at the wreckage remained one of great desolation

Lieutenant Issa Chopar Aly told reporters a large contingent of armed men had illegally crossed the border from South Africa just prior to the attack

His men had discovered their tracks at the border, some 20km to the south of Ressano Garcia "This wasn't a simple violation," he said, "it was an armed invasion from South Africa."

The attack was part of an escalation in the war being waged by Renamo in southern Mozambique. Last month, after a raid on a village in the Xai Xai district, rebels piled the bodies of their victims up on the main road running into the provinces north of Maputo.

Polana project just the first

(218) B/Day 5/3/90

ZILLA EFRAT

A NEW company, with the Mozambican government and Karos Hotels as its largest shareholders, is to develop a chain of hotels in Mozambique.

The company, Hoteis Polana Lda, was formed last week to handle a R30m refurbishment of the Polana Hotel in Maputo. The contract to manage the hotel has been awarded to the Karos group, ahead of competition from other large overseas and SA hotel groups.

Karos joint MD Stan Hoffmann says investigations for the development of a second hotel in Mozambique are at a preliminary stage

While the Mozambique government holds 45% in Hoteis Polana Lda, Karos has about 33% and private French and Mozambique investors the rest.

Hoffmann expects Mozambican tourism to take off slowly and be boosted by a settlement of the bush war. He says the number of business and diplomatic visitors to Maputo is rising.

His family and Mozambican partners owned the Polana before it was nationalised in 1975. The Mozambican government has now retained the property title to the hotel and has given the company a long lease.

After the refurbishment, which will take 12 to 16 months, the Polana will be a five-star hotel with 40 suites and 160 rooms of varying categories

It is expected to have a turnover of R25m in the first year after renovations, and Karos will offer special packages to Maputo within nine months

Frelimo woos SA business

By SVEN LUNSCHE,
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — As East European countries and the European Community tighten up on the flow of funds to Mozambique, Frelimo is looking to South African investors to rescue it from economic collapse

And South African companies are responding, albeit cautiously

Political considerations have taken a firm back seat, although the recent reform moves by President de Klerk have made it easier to justify the financial approaches

"South Africa is best placed for investment in this country and any kind of investment is welcome," Mr Fernando Sumbane, the director of the Unit for the Co-ordination of Import Products (GCPI), recently told a visiting delegation of about 40 South African businessmen

But behind the official courting is the dour reality of foreign investment cuts by the Eastern Bloc and European Community Countries within the EC are also likely to divert previous investments in the developing world to the expanded European common market in 1993 This puts the spotlight firmly on South Africa

The Office for Foreign Investments Promotion (GPI) has been given increasing powers to get swift responses from other departments to facilitate investments It now guarantees a response to any investment proposal within 90 days, but in practice dealings with government departments are still a bureaucratic nightmare

More importantly numerous laws have been introduced to sweeten the deal for any potential investor

- A company tax holiday of two to 10 years depending on the type of investment, as well as no personal tax payments for technical staff for up to five years
- A state guarantee that all profits can be repatriated
- Exemption of fiscal duties on company tax and dividend payments
- Exemption of import duties for imported raw materials and machinery equipment.
- A free lease on the land for an indefinite period but the land itself cannot be bought.
- Fifty percent of export earnings can be retained by the company in foreign exchange while the remainder will be converted into meticals

Apart from these benefits, labour is also extremely cheap — the average salary of an unskilled worker is about R75 a month.

The government insists, however, that all investments are undertaken on a joint venture basis with Mozambican companies or parastatals, even if the representation is minimal

A number of private firms and associations have been established in Mozambique to allocate partners to foreign investors and some South African companies are using this route for entry into the country

However, most South African investments have been focused on the tourism sector In one of the biggest developments so far, Karos Hotels has taken a major 43 percent interest in the Polana Hotel and plans to spend around R30 million in upgrading it.

Of the total number of 60 joint venture projects that were given the official go-ahead last year, six involved South African companies, ranging in value from about R750 000 to about R5 million.

So far this year 15 applications have been received, four of them from South Africa, according to figures provided by the GPI

Overall, foreign investment has increased from about R12,5 million in 1987 to about R125 million last year, and the government is optimistic that this figure will soar in the years ahead

South African companies should be on the forefront of this development, although a number of factors still inhibit the growth of private sector ventures

Foremost among them is the security situation, which limits investments largely to Maputo and the coastal islands, and precludes a large portion of potential agricultural projects

In addition companies are largely required to finance their own expansion as development of the country's financial market is in a rudimentary stage.

Foreign exchange allocation, as a result, is a major problem and once again companies will have to rely heavily on their own resources to bring in essential machinery and spares

South African groups are also often excluded from tenders for projects sponsored by Scandinavian and other European governments, which provide a large portion of the aid to the country

On a risk assessment analysis these factors alone give Mozambique an extremely negative rating for potential investors

But, as the GCPI's Mr Fernando Sumbane points out. "Political changes are taking place fast and once the country opens it will offer investors a consumer market of 15 million people The earlier you get in the better"

Mozambique walks an economic tightrope

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — An IMF/World Bank-backed economic recovery programme has led Mozambique on an increasingly fragile path to economic recovery

The programme has demanded huge sacrifices and over the past two months the population has vented its frustration in an unprecedented wave of strike actions which could seriously hamper further efforts to revitalise the shaky economy.

Currently teachers are on strike, following prolonged and bitter strikes by the country's rail and harbour workers and hospital employees.

The grievances and demands are similar — increasingly difficult working conditions to be compensated for by at least a 15 percent rise in monthly salaries

Renamo has claimed responsibility for the wave of strike actions, but there is little to suggest that anything but economic hardship is behind the labour disputes

Underlying the deteriorating conditions faced by workers, not to mention the hundreds who every day flood Maputo from the war-torn countryside, is a hard-hitting economic recovery programme aimed at reintroducing a market economy

In 1987, with the country near virtual collapse, the government, with the guidance and financial aid from the IMF and the World Bank, introduced sweeping reforms aimed at rebuilding the economy.

The programme involved a wide restructuring of the economy, centred around the easing of administrative controls and the promotion of foreign investments

It has produced some encouraging results and the economy has grown by between four and six percent annually over the past three years, largely as a result of increased food production.

However, apart from fruit and vegetables, there is little else the average Maputan can afford. Payment for Mozambique-produced and South African goods is in rands or US dollars, to earn desperately needed foreign exchange

Everyone is willing to accept rands at the parallel market rate of around 700 meticals The official rate is currently about 300 meticals, but under the conditions of the IMF programme the metical will have to be further devalued

WAGES FROZEN

At the same time all prices must continue to rise in real terms — and wages remain effectively frozen.

This gives the government little leeway in their negotiations with the strikers, and with per capita income estimated at less than $150 a head, and inflation running at about 30 percent, further social unrest is virtually inevitable

Nevertheless the Mozambican government has indicated it will continue to apply the economic recovery programme

Foreign aid remains the only lifeline of the economy and the government will do nothing to upset the aid inflows, scheduled at about R3,5 billion a year up to 1994

Much of this will go to meet the payments on the country's estimated R10,5 billion debt Little is left to finance the government's investment and capital programmes, especially since the war with Renamo swallows up to 36 percent of the Budget and up to 10 percent of GDP

The government is also looking at privatising up to 45 state enterprises this year, mostly those which have become too expensive to maintain

A wide-ranging package of incentives is offered to potential investors, including exemption on import duties for raw materials and machinery and free land

The repatriation of profits is guaranteed and no industries will be nationalised, a commitment which is underlined by the fact that Mozambique is set to join the World Bank's Multinational Insurance Guarantee Agency.

Exports last year fell to R250 million compared with R575 million in 1982 and a low point of R185 million in the mid-1980's

The World Bank estimates that this figure should double by 1994, but this looks difficult to achieve, given the declining production of the country's major export products. cashew nuts, prawns and sugar.

Location of Renamo captives unknown

Star 6/3/90 Staff Reporter (218)

Nearly three weeks after their kidnap in Mozambique, the whereabouts and wellbeing of Wits university professor and British national, Mr David Stephenson, and Zimbabwe businessman, Mr Dudley Searle, remain unknown

The two men were kidnapped by Renamo rebels on the road to Beira in central Mozambique on February 16 One week later Renamo operatives contacted the International Red Cross to confirm taking the men prisoners

"Since then there has been no news, and quite frankly we regard no news as good news," Professor Stephenson's wife, Lesley, said last night

Her only source of information was the International Red Cross, with which she had contact every few days, but there had been no developments to report

"We expect that they are being marched across country and we expect that Renamo will hang on to them for as long as possible

"Fortunately David is very fit and strong, and I understand that prisoners are well looked after."

Teachers lead strike demos in Maputo

Sowetan 6/3/90

218

MAPUTO - The IMF/World Bank backed economic recovery programme has led Mozambique on an increasingly fragile path to economic recovery.

The programme has demanded huge sacrifices and over the last two months the population has given vent to its frustration in an unprecedented wave of strike actions, which could seriously hamper further efforts to revitalise the beleaguered economy.

Currently the teachers are out on the street, following prolonged and bitter strikes by the country's rail and harbour workers and hospital employees.

The grievances and demands are similar - increasingly difficult working conditions to be compensated for by at least a 15 percent rise in monthly salaries.

The teachers this week voted to extend their walkout despite threats of disciplinary action if they did not return to work by yesterday.

According to one of the teachers, who meet daily at a Maputo park, Lineas de Professores, they have not been paid their salary for six months and are willing to keep schools closed until a settlement is reached.

A delegation has been meeting the Cabinet on a regular basis but so far nothing has been achieved.

The teachers salaries are meagre - ranging from 30 000 to 50 000 Meticals a month (R35 to R60) - and the working conditions deplorable.

F/M 9/3/90 (218)

ble to get there while it all lasts Ventures into the wilderness are expensive, but the rand goes a surprisingly long way But perhaps more than anywhere else, travelling is a feat of thought and imagination Mozambique is a glaring warning of certain roads best not taken and which we ought soberly to bear in mind back in the air-conditioned fortress of the new SA *Peter Wilhelm*

F/M 9/3/90 (218)

TRAVEL F/M 9/3/90 (218)

Spending some time

I had been told that living conditions were improving in Mozambique — which would not be saying a great deal, if the comparison was with the state of affairs in the mid-Eighties On a visit to Maputo then, I found the shops empty, the people beaten down and depressed and a kind of oozing dinginess of spirit that infected everything

There is now a renascent *joie de vivre*, a response perhaps to so many years of shortages and war But the inherent puritanism of Marxism-Leninism stuck on to a disorganised and demoralised ex-colony — one which experienced a massive flight of skills and cash — means that flickerings of life are tentative and infused with a certain febrile apprehension, as if everyone is afraid that at any moment he will be arrested

It is precisely *not* for a replay of the good old days that one should return which is not to say one is merely reduced to being a voyeur of poverty or the way communism works, or, more precisely, doesn't work, in Africa Assuming that at least some form of business takes you there, it's worth exploring a little and trying to understand a little more

Remember the old Bob Dylan song? "*I'd like to spend some time in Mozambique/The sunny sky is aqua-blue/And all the couples dancing cheek to cheek/It's very nice to spend a week or two/And maybe fall in love just me and you . .*" What could he have been thinking of?

You have to fly around Information about the war is limited — though its effects are everywhere — but everyone tells you not to travel by road Immediately, this lands you in the chaotic conditions of Maputo airport, where over-booking and muddle are commonplace I was warned to have R60 for compulsory conversion into metacais (the local "money") on entry, but, in the event, no one asked me to do so The black market in currency is so prevalent that taxi-drivers will do it for you at three or four times the official rate. This is, of course, a crime — but one which appears to be ignored On leaving, though, you must hand over US$10 (R28) as an airport tax and have your ticket marked accordingly.

After stumbling through the airport and fending off the alarmingly young beggars (one asked me for money and uttered the cryptic phrase "New South Africa!" as an inducement), you are soon into, well, Africa It spills into the potholed road. The vast shanty settlements around Maputo, followed by vistas of decaying residential housing that has not been painted in 16 years and which is, in its own way, a massive shanty-town, are the consequence of virtually uncontrollable events One needs to remember this

The terrible conflict which has devastated the countryside and displaced the population — I was told that scarcely a bridge is left standing — is one in which SA played a major, and nasty, role For this reason alone, the Maputans have a reserve and caution in dealing with South Africans, to whom, in any case, they have developed an ideological antipathy

On a personal level, while we can offer expertise and cash, we have, at the very least, our past to live down; and any hint of patronage or disparagement of the efforts Frelimo is making to maintain order will create tension It's no good trying to turn the clock back, to reinvent colonialism A few of the businessmen I travelled with chose to get exceedingly emotional and roar red-faced at the locals, perhaps it was just being on their own and off the leash, but the contempt with which they were viewed was embarrassing They should have gone to Hillbrow, but perhaps there too tolerance would wear thin

The Polana Hotel — which is where South Africans gravitate — will improve. It can hardly do anything else I was told that an SA group will run it soon But, at the moment, hot water is scant, most rooms have no air conditioning and food and service is Third World There are prawns, but since these are the main earner of foreign exchange — the economy's major shortage — they are scarce and not always of the best quality. Take a cab to the Costa do Sol restaurant for some halfway decent sea food

Connoisseurs swear that the local beer and wine is watery, but the Polana at any rate has adequate supplies of Castle and the like At any rate, don't drink the water, do take precautions against malaria, stay cool, and try not to fall ill The health service strike is over, but the central hospital between the Avenida Agostinho Neto and Av Eduardo Mondlane is overburdened and you wouldn't want to die there. And as the poster at the entrance to the Polana points out, Aids — SIDA! in Portuguese — is bad for you

The multiplicity of bureaucratic procedures you have to endure in order to find out anything, or get anything done, is tiring You may like a day off — in which case, a trip to Inhaca island is worthwhile, but again, only if you keep expectations low The ferry seems irregular — the fishing community on the island is pretty cut off — but there are boats for hire at the Clube Naval and in good weather the crossing takes an hour, though at low tide you have to wade for a kilometre over fetid seaweed, spiny starfish and crackling shells. The hotel has fallen into disrepair and has a Graham Green-ish ambience, but there is a wealth of fauna and flora reasserting itself.

Fishing is splendid, though the waters of the channel are turbulent and brown and only when you break free of them do you have a sense of freedom from the lassitude and pollution of the mainland.

Farther north, there are more islands and safari and hunting getaways — and a scram-

US could build a base in Maputo

Star 18/3/90 (218)

DAVID BRAUN

WASHINGTON — The United States may build a military base in Mozambique in view of Maputo's recent progress away from Marxism

US diplomatic sources said this week the possibility of constructing such a base would probably be discussed when the President of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, visits the US officially next week

The US government has been increasingly appreciative of economic and political reforms made by Mozambique in recent years Mozambique is now the biggest recipient of US economic aid on the African continent, receiving more than R260 million a year

Mr Chissano is to meet President Bush at the White House during his visit next week

The Mozambique government's press and information office said in Washington Mr Chissano's official three-day working visit to the US was to discuss bilateral relations and recent developments in southern Africa

Mr Chissano, who was invited to Washington by Mr Bush, will also meet for the first time Vice-President Dan Quayle, Secretary of State Mr James Baker and White House Chief of Staff Mr John Sununu

Also included in Mr Chissano's itinerary are meetings with the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, the Congressional Black Caucus and with International Monetary Fund and World Bank leaders

This is Mr Chissano's second trip to the US in his capacity as President of Mozambique

MR CHISSANO· Talks with IMF, US officials

many

Cape Times 10/3/90

Wits class stayaway ends

JOHANNESBURG — About 1 500 University of the Witwatersrand students who stayed away from classes for three days this week intend returning to lectures on Monday following the administration's promise to address their grievances.

Cape Times 10/3/90 218

Bush, Chissano to meet

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's guerilla war will top the agenda when President Joaquim Chissano meets US President George Bush in Washington on Tuesday

Cape Times 10/3/90

SA recognises Namibia

A BILL giving recognition to an independent Namibia was tabled in Parliament yesterday — 12 days before the territory's independence day on March 21

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Hansard 12/3/90

Harms Commission: legal representation

119 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether he, the South African Defence Force and the Civil Co-operation Bureau have separate legal representation before the Harms Commission, if so, (a) how many (i) senior and (ii) junior advocates and attorneys does each have, (b) who is responsible for the financial costs of each legal team and (c) why are they separately represented? B281E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) (i) and (ii) The Minister of Defence and the SA Defence Force is represented by the State Attorney one senior advocate and one junior advocate The Civil co-operation Bureau is represented by one private attorney, one senior advocate and one junior advocate

(b) The SA Defence Force in the case of the advocates and the private attorney and the Department of Justice in the case of the State Attorney

(c) A conflict of interest between the SA Defence Force and members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau was foreseeable and accordingly it was unfeasible to appoint one legal team for both Furthermore, the scope and seriousness of the brief is of such magnitude that the appointment of four advocates is warranted

Mayoral church service: SADF officers

120 Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether two senior officers of the South African Defence Force prematurely left the Mayor of Cape Town's annual mayoral church service in the Cape Town City Hall on Sunday, 18 February 1990, if so, why did they leave early? Hansard 12/3/90 B282E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes The matter has in the meantime been discussed with the Mayor s Office and satisfactorily dealt with

Republic/Mozambique border, electrified fence

139 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Defence † 218

Whether the electrified fence on the border between the Republic and Mozambique was recently made completely or partially inoperational, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) for what reasons? Hansard 12/3/90 B314E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, it has always been operational The fence is a security system which is operated in accordance with the given operational requirements (a) to (c) Fall away

Own Affairs

Nurses employed

12 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services, Welfare and Housing

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian nurses are employed in hospitals falling under his control in each of the four provinces, Hansard 12/3/90.

(2) whether consideration has been given to withdrawing non-White nurses from these hospitals, if no, why not? B87E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES, WELFARE AND HOUSING

(1) The following number Black, Coloured and Indian nurses are employed in hospitals falling under the control of the Department of Health Services and Welfare

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SA aid to Renamo 'stopped with F W'

Argus 13/3/90

218

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — South Africa stopped giving aid to the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) when President F W de Klerk took office in September last year, according to a senior United States government official.

The official was briefing journalists in Washington yesterday on this week's official visit to the United States by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique He gave his briefing on the condition of anonymity

He said Renamo was still receiving international support in much the same way as the Irish Republican Army did — from the private sector Individual supporters in South Africa, Brazil and Portugal were sending money which enabled Renamo to buy arms on the international markets

The purpose of Mr Chissano's visit to Washington, his first official visit since becoming Mozambique President, was threefold, according to the official

President Bush and other United States officials would be discussing with Mr Chissano Mozambique's peace process, internal economic reforms and recent political reforms

The United States' largest African aid programme was to Mozambique

disincentives to labour and production the taxation of married women is an example At a wider remove are the substantial budget allocations to education and to the provision of physical and social infrastructure, while small business promotion, deregulation and the scrapping of outmoded legislation are opening up opportunity on an increasing scale Various steps have also been taken to improve efficiency in the public sector, eg the introduction of value-for-money auditing Hansard 13/3/90

As far as the actual process of price formation is concerned, the government is committed to the free play of competitive market forces—hence the Competition Board, reinforced by the Consumer Council and the Harmful Business Practices Committee Moreover, the Committee on Economic Affairs of the President's Council recently initiated an investigation into what it termed "price exploitation"

Inflation in South Africa over the past few years can however not be regarded as a problem in isolation and with a solution of its own It was and is an integral part of the whole adjustment problem with which the South African economy has grappled since 1984 In this sense inflation will not be successfully combated unless structural adjustments are made that will improve the economic growth potential The various elements of economic restructuring announced by the State President in his parliamentary opening address on 2 February 1990 which will be referred to during tomorrow's Budget Speech, are therefore very important in combating inflation

Walvis Bay: representations

*6 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether the Government has received any representations for Walvis Bay to be handed over to the new government of an independent Namibia, if so, from whom,

(2) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what decision,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B404E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) During informal talks with designated members of the independence government of Namibia, they indicated that the people of Namibia would welcome it as a deed of great goodwill if Walvis Bay could be handed over to Namibia Hansard 13/3/90

(2) The South African Government's position is that Walvis Bay forms part of South African territory However, it is also realised that Walvis Bay is presently the only deep sea harbour available to Namibia It is expected that discussions will be conducted between the South African Government and the future Government of Namibia about the use of Walvis Bay

(3) Falls away

Komatipoort/Maputo road: assistance

*7 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether the Government (a) has decided to make available or (b) is considering making available financial and/or other assistance to Mozambique for the building of a road from Komatipoort to Maputo if so, what amount has the Government contributed or does it envisage contributing, (218)

(2) whether the Government intends contributing financially on an annual or any other basis, towards the maintenance of this road, if so (a) on what basis and (b) what amount is involved,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B410E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, but for the present only an amount of R300 000 has been made available for a feasability study Afterwards attention will be given to the financing of the road It may be that only part of the road needs to be rebuilt and that the remaining parts of the road will have to be renovated The possibility of trying to procure overseas funding is also being considered

(2) It will depend on the terms of any loan agreement which may be concluded between the two countries for the financing of the road This does, however, not mean that a loan agreement will be concluded Hansard 13/3/90

(3) Yes, when greater clarity with regard to all the facets of this matter has been obtained

Zaire: road building programme

*8 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether the Government (a) is supporting or (b) intends supporting a road building programme in Zaire if so, what amount has the Government contributed or does it intended to contribute towards it

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B411E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) No

(b) No

(2) Falls away

Reserve Police Force political activities

*9 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Law and Order † Hansard 13/3/90

Whether any instructions to refrain from political activities were issued to members of the Reserve Police Force during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) for what reasons and (c) who issued these instructions?

B413E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

I refer the honourable member to interpellation number 1 of 18 April 1989 (Hansard Column 677) during which this matter was debated I regard the information which was furnished during this interpellation to also be an adequate reply to this question

RSA/Lesotho: inter-state border fence

*10 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether there is any dispute between the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho over the inter-state border fence erected Hansard 13/3/90 or to be erected between Wepener and Zastron, if so, (a) what are the points in dispute, (b) when is it expected that the dispute will be settled and (c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard, if not,

(2) whether there is any delay in erecting the border fence concerned if so, what is the reason for the delay?

Hansard 13/3/90 B415E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) There is a difference of opinion between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho in connection with the location of the international boundary between Wepener and Zastron

Two portions of the border are being questioned by the Kingdom of Lesotho, namely the Cornetspruit/Liphiring area and the Langeberg area

(i) The Cornetspruit/Liphiring area lies north east of Zastron to the west of Mohales Hoek The original border was indicated by beacons according to the coordinates and stipulations of the Second Treaty of Aliwal North (1869) In this area the border fence partially does not follow the border beacons and the fence is situated within the RSA The fence was erected within the RSA for practical reasons because the beacons are on a mountain ridge which is extremely inaccessible The positioning of the fence was a unilateral decision of the RSA for the practical reasons mentioned

(ii) The Langeberg area east of Vanstadensrus Here also the border is determined according to the stipulations and coordinates of the Second Treaty of Aliwal North (1869) The thus determined border results, however, in a triangle of about 80 hectares RSA territory "projecting" into Lesotho which

disincentives to labour and production the taxation of married women is an example At a wider remove are the substantial budget allocations to education and to the provision of physical and social infrastructure, while small business promotion, deregulation and the scrapping of outmoded legislation are opening up opportunity on an increasing scale Various steps have also been taken to improve efficiency in the public sector, eg the introduction of value-for-money auditing Hansard 13/3/90

As far as the actual process of price formation is concerned, the government is committed to the free play of competitive market forces—hence the Competition Board, reinforced by the Consumer Council and the Harmful Business Practices Committee Moreover, the Committee on Economic Affairs of the President s Council recently initiated an investigation into what it termed "price exploitation '

Inflation in South Africa over the past few years can however not be regarded as a problerm in isolation and with a solution of its own It was and is an integral part of the whole adjustment problem with which the South African economy has grappled since 1984 In this sense inflation will not be successfully combated unless structural adjustments are made that will improve the economic growth potential The various elements of economic restructuring announced bv the State President in his parliamentary opening address on 2 February 1990 which will be referred to during tomorrow's Budget Speech, are therefore very important in combating inflation

Walvis Bay: representations

*6 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether the Government has received any representations for Walvis Bav to be handed over to the new government of an independent Namibia, if so from whom,

(2) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard, if not, why not, if so what decision,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B404E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) During informal talks with designated members of the independence government of Namibia, they indicated that the people of Namibia would welcome it as a deed of great goodwill if Walvis Bay could be handed over to Namibia Hansard 13/3/90

(2) The South African Government's position is that Walvis Bay forms part of South African territory However, it is also realised that Walvis Bay is presently the only deep sea harbour available to Namibia It is expected that discussions will be conducted between the South African Government and the future Government of Namibia about the use of Walvis Bav

(3) Falls away

Komatipoort/Maputo road: assistance

*7 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether the Government (a) has decided to make available or (b) is considering making available financial and/or other assistance to Mozambique for the building of a road from Komatipoort to Maputo, if so, what amount has the Government contributed or does it envisage contributing, (218)

(2) whether the Government intends contributing financially on an annual or any other basis, towards the maintenance of this road, if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what amount is involved,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B410E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes but for the present only an amount of R300 000 has been made available for a feasability study Afterwards attention will be given to the financing of the road It mav be that only part of the road needs to be rebuilt and that the remaining parts of the road will have to be renovated The possibility of trying to procure overseas funding is also being considered

(2) It will depend on the terms of any loan agreement which may be concluded between the two countries for the financing of the road This does, however, not mean that a loan agreement will be concluded Hansard 13/3/90

(3) Yes, when greater clarity with regard to all the facets of this matter has been obtained

Zaïre: road building programme

*8 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether the Government (a) is supporting or (b) intends supporting a road building programme in Zaïre, if so what amount has the Government contributed or does it intended to contribute towards it,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B411E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) No

(b) No

(2) Falls away

Reserve Police Force. political activities

*9 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Law and Order † Hansard 13/3/90

Whether any instructions to refrain from political activities were issued to members of the Reserve Police Force during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) for what reasons and (c) who issued these instructions?

B413E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

I refer the honourable member to interpellation number 1 of 18 April 1989 (Hansard Column 677) during which this matter was debated I regard the information which was furnished during this interpellation to also be an adequate reply to this question

RSA/Lesotho inter-state border fence

*10 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether there is any dispute between the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho over the inter-state border fence erected or to be erected between Wepener and Zastron, if so, (a) what are the points in dispute, (b) when is it expected that the dispute will be settled and (c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard, if not, Hansard 13/3/90

(2) whether there is any delay in erecting the border fence concerned, if so, what is the reason for the delay?

B415E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) There is a difference of opinion between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho in connection with the location of the international boundary between Wepener and Zastron

Two portions of the border are being questioned by the Kingdom of Lesotho, namely the Cornetspruit/Liphiring area and the Langeberg area

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Reuter

CAPE TIMES 14/3/90

Four freed by Renamo

268

LISBON. — Rebels in Mozambique said yesterday that they had freed four Spanish seamen seized from a boat which ran aground off the country's coast last November.

A statement by Renamo, issued in Lisbon, said the four had been held for security reasons after bad weather made travelling difficult.

Their freedom had been made possible by an improvement in the weather.

Renamo said it did not seek any ransom or conditions for the release of the men.

Two crewmen escaped during the attack on the boat. — Sapa-Reuter.

There's a lesson to be learned from Maputo's mistakes

(218)

B/Day 14/3/90

STEPHEN MULHOLLAND

AH, the joy of vindication. There can be little more satisfying for the believer in freedom than to hear from a powerful politician who has tried collectivism, central planning and nationalisation that they just don't work. If asked, he would advise other governments to avoid them.

For many years when pleading the case for the market I have pointed to the contrasts between planned and free economies. I asked why ordinary people fled from the East to the West and not the reverse, why it was necessary for communism to build walls to keep people in, why Vietnamese fled in boats on treacherous seas to escape collectivism.

Today, as communism collapses around the world the answer is as clear as it was more than 200 years ago when Adam Smith published the Wealth of Nations He taught us that all men have a natural urge to improve themselves and, if left alone to do so, will be led by an invisible hand to improve also the condition of society at large.

In Maputo last week I met several former central planners who have grasped Smith's message.

Mario Machungo is the only economist on Frelimo's 13-strong political bureau. He is also the prime minister, appointed by the late Samora Machel to oversee the day-to-day operations of the government. Before that he was in charge of planning.

To get to his office last week my colleagues and I had to climb five flights of steps to meet this charming, intelligent man in a darkened reception room. Most of the time large parts of Maputo are without power, the combined result of Renamo sabotage and central planning.

The climb was worth it. This is what he said: "Central planning and nationalisation do not work. They fail to produce economic growth. I can tell you We have tried them."

This is what is known as coming from the horse's mouth. It is difficult to comprehend how some of our SA leaders fail to heed the words of the victims of the ruinous economic policies of collectivism

Machungo is taking his country down the road of the market. He and his officials are keen to negotiate with capitalists with the courage and foresight to invest in his country. One can take issue with some of his policies — the rules should, for example, be unambiguous and even-handed — but that would be to quibble.

He is dead right to seek foreign investment. Mozambique is a basket case. When it was Lourenco Marques the city that is now Maputo was clean, busy and functional. Today it is a garbage-strewn mess, the roads crumbling and potholed, row upon row of tall buildings, with their fading Marxist slogans and smashed window panes, shabby monuments to years of neglect. Maputo is the Johannesburg of the socialist nightmare of the free marketeer, a ghastly prospect for black and white alike.

Mozambique's former system of minority, colonial government had to go. It was racist, unjust and immoral. But to have replaced it with socialist central planning was a disaster. This drove off all but the remnants of white skills (there are now 100 doctors for 14-million people), caused capital flight, frightened off foreign investors and decimated local production.

Before independence Mozambique led the world in cashew nut production. Now you battle to find a cashew anywhere in Maputo. Certainly the bar at the Polana Hotel was unable to find any and there were none even in the hard currency shops.

Central planning and nationalisation also robbed ambitious blacks of the opportunities and the growth that free enterprise, and only free enterprise, can provide. Ask any Lithuanian.

Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman is in charge of Mozambique's economic recovery programme, a euphemism for its move to the market. Backing comes from the World Bank and the IMF. Osman, like so many Mozambicans of whatever race, is unfailingly courteous, intelligent and articulate In our discussion he supported the commitment of the prime minister to market-related economics.

Osman told a recent seminar that the living standards of the poor can be improved only through economic growth. He echoes the sentiments of many in the ANC and its satellites. The difference is that he has tried collectivism, found it wanting, suffered its abuses and turned to the market. Our folks insist that they must touch the hot stove to find out if it really will burn. They do not seem to be interested in the evidence.

They insist on ignoring the lesson of the wounds of, among others, Eastern Europe, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Nicaragua (whose currency shed 99% of its value last year, a fate which could quite easily befall our rand should we follow the socialist route, we would then be reduced, as Mozambique now is, to a pauper of a nation, our factories derelict, our mines abandoned, our cities crumbling, our begging bowl stretched out to the international community)

Are we to be condemned, as were the Nicaraguans, to a decade of socialist despoilation before, having destroyed everything, we decide we have made a mistake? It is perhaps no coincidence that the Sandinistas are the first revolutionary movement to be voted out of office in free elections Nicaraguans, as Time put it, voted with their stomachs to oust the collectivists, just as East Germans voted with their feet to escape them

It is going to take at least a generation to put Mozambique back on its feet. It has the backing of the international community but, as Osman says, this will be ineffective unless the "appropriate conditions" for growth are created.

It is served by talented and intelligent political leaders, all the more effective for having emerged chastened from the collectivist experiment There is also a vigorous, albeit tiny, business community who have no sense of race, are also charmingly polite and who leave a very firm impression as honest dealers.

They all, both private and public sectors, want to deal with SA capitalists, entrepreneurs and businessmen It would be a great irony and an even greater tragedy if SA goes down the socialist drain, robbing the Mozambicans a second time of the benefits of the market

All of southern Africa depends upon a healthy, growing SA. It is the engine of the regional economy. If, through the folly of collectivism, the SA economy is damaged, millions in the subcontinent will suffer and the worthy aspirations of my new friends in Mozambique will wither and die.

fields around 10 bases in this region," Crocker said.

● KAUNDA ... fitting response

'nen ear er .1 s week.

Former prime minister Daniel Lisulo, now a businessman, said: "My ambition throughout my political career have cec cec. that Zambia becomes multi-party or whether they want to give a chance to the people of Zambia to make that decision." — Reuter.

Chissano full of praise for US's positive stand on Mozambique

B/Day 15/3/90 (218)

WASHINGTON — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday described as "positive" the role played by the US in the search for peace in Mozambique, according to the national news agency AIM yesterday.

He was speaking after discussions with his American counterpart George Bush, and a working lunch for the two delegations

He praised "the stand the US has taken on the war in Mozambique, and the positive role it has been playing in the peace process"

"I have asked President Bush that the US should spare no effort until peace, stability and economic prosperity are achieved in southern Africa," Chissano told journalists.

He said that in recent years "we have taken important initiatives seeking to create a climate for greater democratisation and a liberalisation of the economy in Mozambique".

He said that the new constitutional draft envisaged the direct election of both president and parliament by universal suffrage, guaranteed the individual rights of citizens and laid down the constitutional bases for the protection of private property

Chissano said he had informed Bush "of the decision of my government to enter into a direct dialogue with Renamo as soon as possible, and about the measures already taken to bring this decision into effect".

Bush described the meeting with Chissano as "very positive and warm".

He said he had expressed the US administration's approval of the political reforms under way in Mozambique.

Bush also called for talks with Renamo "at the earliest opportunity" to bring the sufferings of the Mozambican people to an end.

Meanwhile, Mozambique and the US Agency for International Development (AID) also signed a protocol in Maputo covering a donation of 30 000 tons of food aid valued at $7,5m

The food consists of 15 000 tons of maize, 10 000 tons of wheat and 5 000 tons of rice. It will be arriving in Mozambican ports from May this year.

This food is not for free distribution under Mozambique's emergency programme, but for sale in urban areas.

Money from sales will be used to finance programmes of aid and rehabilitation.

US aid to Mozambique this year would reach $97m, of which $55m would be in food aid, it is said — ANO

F/M 16/3/90 (218)

Lessons across a border

There are some who will say it is one of life's rich ironies. Others will claim the superiority of practical experience over theory But the fact is that on the very day the ANC's ageing Walter Sisulu was threatening businessmen in Johannesburg with "creative nationalisation," the PM of Mozambique — a younger but wiser man — was saying exactly the opposite in Maputo.

"If the ANC were to ask me," Mario Machungo told the *FM*, "I would tell them that nationalisation is not the right way to go." Both he and Finance Minister Magid Osman made very clear that they would welcome private investment — especially in the area of financial services — and that they regard a strong, democratic and well-managed SA as vital to the prosperity of the southern African region

Hardly a week goes by nowadays without some leftwing intellectual or trade union leader here proclaiming that a post-apartheid SA will need to be centrally planned into prosperity· from a low-wage high-cost economy into a high-wage, low-cost economy. Precisely what that means requires an arcane insight not vouchsafed to ordinary business folk

The reasoning seems to be that not only will nationalisation and central planning bring prosperity, it will redistribute wealth more equitably and bring about a society somehow less harsh than capitalism It is a proposition that has no basis either in rational theory or practical experience

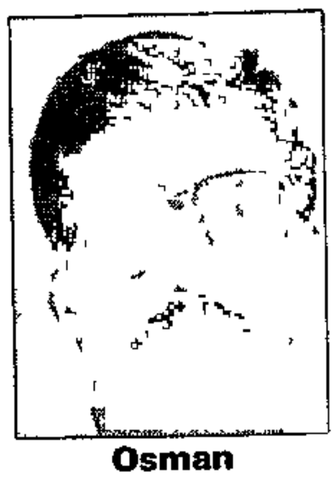
Five years ago, there were those who could have argued with greater credibility that socialism brought about less prosperous but more equitable societies than those in free enterprise countries But even that has proven wrong. Socialist countries in eastern Europe, Asia and Africa have failed to produce the basic necessities of life (such as food and shelter) and has given rise to authoritarian regimes whose human conduct has made the so-called harshness of capitalism pale by comparison.

As the London *Financial Times* said last week "The argument about the limits of communism is over " Whatever elements of it are retained in any society will not soften capitalism but reinforce tendencies towards authoritarianism and circumscribe prosperity Socialism is not an egalitarian luxury to be enjoyed by only the prosperous nations It is a system of providing the basics of life that has failed and will fail in any society

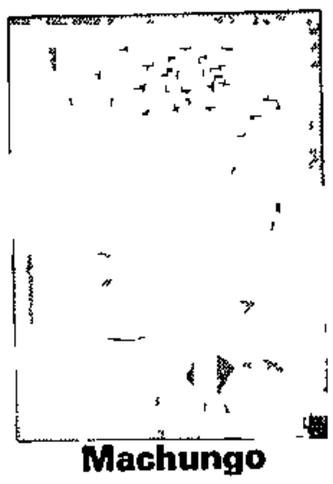
Our neighbour, Mozambique, has been through it all revolution, nationalisation, central planning, authoritarianism (with social engineering projects far worse than apartheid), brigandage and, finally, destitution It has come to the conclusion that it is far more socially beneficial to create wealth in a country where elections are free and private ownership is restored than to try and redistribute resources that its own socialist policies are eroding

Osman makes it very clear that redistribution of wealth in the new, reconstituted Mozambique will be through fiscal means "We will use the tax system to do it," he told the *FM*.

Mozambique, of course, did not have to



Osman



Machungo

nationalise very much The threat was sufficient to cause the majority of small businessmen to abandon their assets and flee — a process that the ANC's nationalisation threats has already started in this country Having effectively destroyed the small business sector — the very sector with the potential to create the most jobs — Frelimo found itself having to allow the larger companies to continue to produce what were very quickly seen to be essential goods and services

So the Marxists were forced to horse trade They did special deals with those companies they felt they needed Lonrho was one of them And their agreements with government exclude them from the vagaries of some laws and regulations That appears to be what Sisulu has in mind when he refers to "creative" nationalisation here So much for equity and egalitarianism

On its knees

The ANC does not have to go to eastern Europe or Asia to see the folly of what it is proposing for this country Mozambique is only a half-hour flight away It is a country on its knees It lives on foreign aid, it cannot provide sufficient food for its peoples despite its rich agricultural potential, law and order is uncertain There are strikes, shortages, corruption and disease As the *FM* pointed out on March 2, it is a disaster almost entirely man-made — by Frelimo and its collectivist preoccupation.

Frelimo today has had the courage and wisdom to change its mind The young men in key ministerial posts now have not learnt the new policies they are implementing — with the help of the World Bank — from text books alone They have themselves experienced the grinding poverty and degradation of collectivism

And, despite the enormous constraints of the Renamo war, they are making progress, slowly, hampered often by their own inability to shrug off entirely the sentiments of their rejected ideology The process of reform is painfully slow The GDP will rise by only 4% this year But the new rulers are sufficiently magnanimous to negotiate with companies willing to return who want their abandoned assets back They will welcome back, too, those who fled after the revolution provided they feel they have something to offer a sovereign country

What the ANC, with Mozambique in mind, should be doing now is not threaten nationalisation and central planning — the harm that does is potentially as destructive as the fact — but probe ways of redistributing the country's wealth without dissipating it It is not the issue of ownership of productive assets which will accomplish that task

It is the wisdom of a sovereign government that has a claim on the fruits of that ownership

(South Africa: R1,33 + 17c GST ★ Elsewhere: R1,50 excl. tax)

The paper for a changing South Africa

WEEKLY MAIL

Volume 6, Number 9 Friday March 16 1990 to Thursday March 22 1990

A nice, bloody morning in the cheap seats at the bug-house

Thami Mkhwanazi at the movies

PAGE 6

Renamo's secret SA bases

- **Portuguese-speaking black soldiers living in E Tvl town**
- **Two Komatipoort men press refugees to join Renamo**
- **David Webster knew of three mobile Renamo bases**

EDDIE KOCH reports (218)

W/Mail 16/3 - 22/3/90

ARMS supplied by local businessmen and members of the South African security forces are being used by Renamo to step up the insurgency that has devastated the southern provinces of Mozambique

The L-shaped frontier between the two countries — from Phafuri in the north to Kosi Bay in the south — is being crossed so that armed insurgents, weapons and supplies can be pumped in to the rebel movement.

A months-long *Weekly Mail* investigation — based on interviews with national servicemen, priests, businessmen, social workers, medical doctors, refugees and a Renamo deserter — has revealed that intermittent staging points along the 500km-long border have been used to support Renamo bands.

The scale of the evidence suggests there may still exist a clandestine military unit — that deploys secret funds and recruits private businessmen along the lines of the Civil Co-operation Bureau — aimed to destabilise Mozambique, probably without the knowledge of the cabinet.

The *Weekly Mail* has the names of two Portuguese men, a

● To PAGE 3

P.T.O.

Renamo's covert network inside SA

(218)

W/Mail 16/3 - 22/3/90

●From PAGE 1

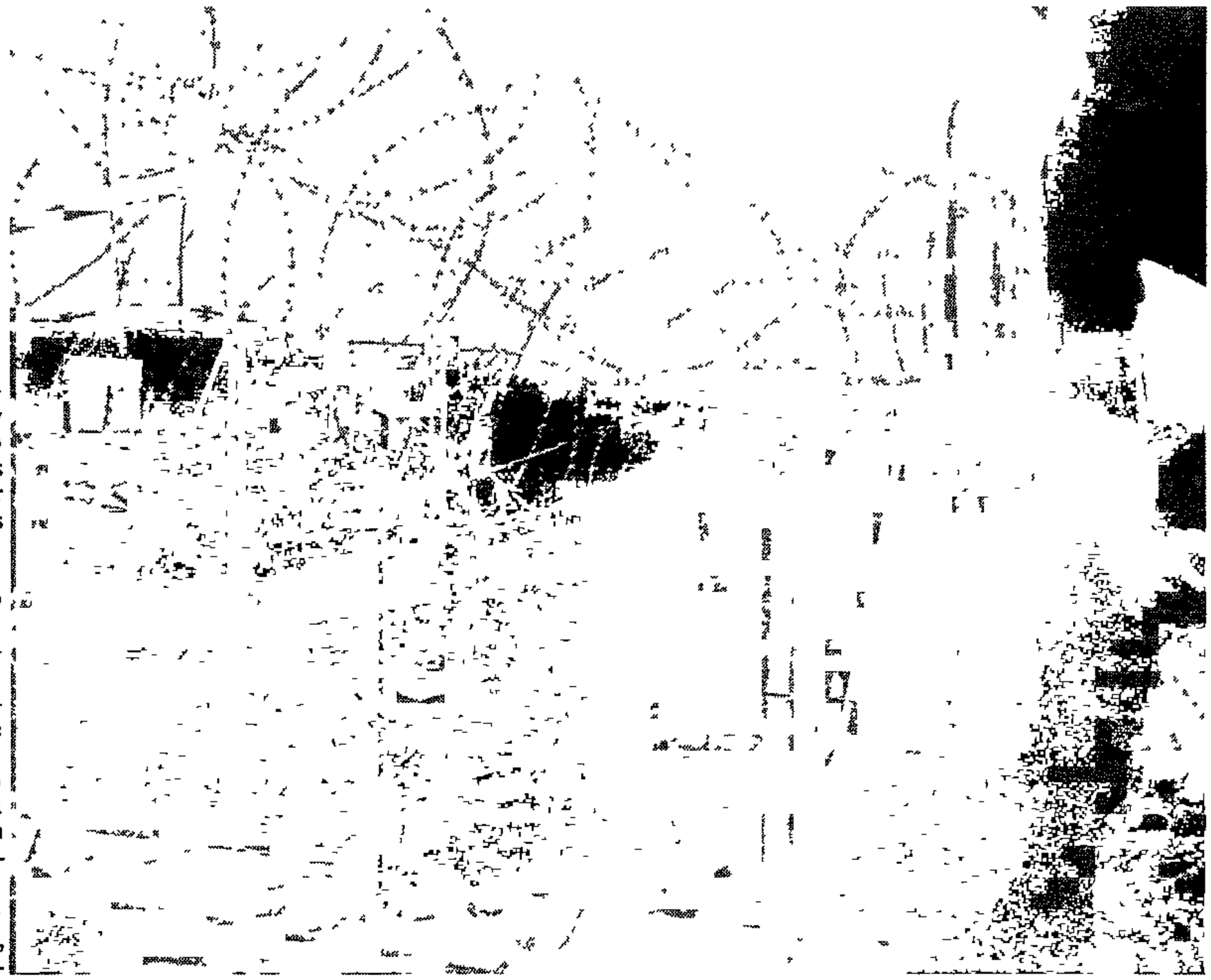
farmer and cafe owner from the Komatipoort area, who informants say dragoon Mozambican refugees into Renamo, train them to use weapons and ferry them across the the border so that they can undertake operations in Mozambique

The names have been passed on to the Department of Foreign Affairs so that the claims can be investigated

The farmer allegedly supplies Renamo bands with clothing, food produced on his farm and other provisions by making regular clandestine trips across the border

He is a former Mozambican who lost a large farm after Frelimo took power in 1974 His son is a South African Police reservist in Komatipoort

The *Weekly Mail* has also collected evidence that the electrified fence, which runs for 66km from Komatipoort to the South African border, is often crossed by Renamo operatives before and after missions



Section of the electrified fence along the Mozambican border crossed by Renamo operatives
Picture: AVIGAIL UZI, Afrapix

The Renamo deserter told the *Weekly Mail* he came into South Africa with another rebel, through a gate in the electrified fence some 20km south of Komatipoort, early last year after insurgents had attacked the town of Ressano Garcia to loot shops.

More than two years ago, residents of Alberts Nek, a village in KaNgwane near this gate, reported to the "homeland" administration that Renamo members had been seen in the area.

Last month an officer in the Mozambican army said he had evidence that a massacre at Moveni, 12km from the South African border, in which a train was blown up and more than 60 people killed, was carried out by a large group of armed men who had crossed the border from South African soil in the Alberts Nek area.

The *Weekly Mail* was told that black members of the South African Defence Force stationed along the fence often cross the border for "discussions" with members of Renamo

Rebels frequently come to the fence with large amounts of South African currency, as much as R2 000, so that the soldiers can buy goods for them from shops in KaNgwane.

It would appear the money is booty taken in attacks on migrant workers who travel on the train and by road from South Africa to Mozambique

Other points along the border where there is evidence that support for Renamo has been channelled from South Africa include

●**Phalaborwa:** Some 18 months ago army helicopters ferried, under cover of night, Renamo rebels, wounded in a major Mozambican army offensive to a hospital near Phalaborwa for treatment. Members of an SADF reconnaissance regiment were also treated.

The *Weekly Mail* has established there is a township, known as *Skietog* to people who live in Phalaborwa's black township of Namakgale, which houses Portuguese and Shona-speaking black soldiers

A church worker in Namakgale says the inhabitants of *Skietog* seldom mix with the township residents but are sometimes visited by local women The *Weekly Mail* has established that the township is a recce base and its entrance is guarded by SADF soldiers.

In 1986 the people of Namakgale were involved in a skirmish with men from *Skietog*. A number of local people were killed when hand grenades were thrown into a township shebeen.

●**Kosi Bay:** It is suspected that human rights activist David Webster was assassinated because members of the CCB believed he had uncovered evidence of a Renamo support network in the Kosi Bay area of northern Natal where he worked as an anthropologist.

The *Weekly Mail* knows Webster had been told by an agricultural officer working for kwaZulu that he had seen three mobile Renamo bases in the area more than two years ago. We are informed that there is still an insurgents' base located at Lake Sibaya, south of Kosi Bay

A medical doctor working in the area told the *Weekly Mail* more than a year ago that he had established the presence of a Renamo camp in the middle of the Ndumu Game Reserve, which straddles the border with Mozambique. This was confirmed by sources in the Mozambican security forces who said the indications were that this was a mobile base

It is known that a decision was taken in the Department of Military Intelligence, some time after the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, to make all Renamo units in South Africa highly mobile so that they could avoid detection

●**Phafuri:** There is evidence that a Renamo band operates from the far-northern reaches of the Kruger National Park to sabotage the pylons from the Cahorra Bassa hydroelectric scheme which cross into South Africa.

Zimbabwe conservation officials say rebels are poaching elephant and rhino in the Gona Re Zou game reserve, just north of Phafuri, and believe the poachers may come in from the Kruger Park

The *Weekly Mail* has cross-checked evidence from its sources to verify the accuracy of the information. The picture that emerges is one in which private businessmen and farmers are used to carry out the logistics to support Renamo with extensive back-up from elements in the military.

It is likely that such an army unit would run along much the same lines as the CCB and that the South African government may not be aware of its existence

The Southern Africa Quaker Peace Initiative, which undertook an extensive investigation inside Mozambique last year, has just released a report which says:

"There is overwhelming evidence that certain elements in South Africa (especially in the defence force — and a number of generals have been named) continue to recruit Mozambicans to support MNR and give material and logistical support to the bandits."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Masstran consortium, feasibility study

96 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of Transport Hansard 19/3/90

(1) (a) What (i) brief and (ii) budget was given to the Masstran Consortium for their feasibility study and (b) by whom was it given in each case,

(2) what were the findings of the Masstran Pre-feasibility Study regarding the cost of a rail-based mass transit system,

(3) whether the Government has made any financial commitment regarding a mass transport system for the Johannesburg metropolitan area, if so, (a) in what form and (b) what amount is involved, if not, why not? B196E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) (a) (i) To undertake a full feasibility study into a mass transit system for the JOMET/Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council Area, within the context of the wider regional public transport needs, and concerning the following components—

(a) Current land use and transport needs,

(b) Modes, systems, routes and operations,

(c) Economics,

(d) Financial aspects, and

(e) Social and environmental aspects, together with full public involvement.

A further component which was to be considered was to give special consideration to alternative land uses, modes and policies in order to ascertain the optimum land use/public transport strategy for the region in the future Hansard 19/3/90

(ii) R5 million over two financial years

(b) By the then Minister of Transport Affairs, in both cases

(2) The estimated cost of a starter line was R500 million and of the complete system R1 600 million

(3) No These decisions can only be made once recommendations of the study are available and cost estimates have been made According to the brief, financial aspects are also to be considered The role of the Government is seen to be that of an initiator and co-ordinator, paving the way for the involvement of private enterprise

(a) and (b) Fall away

Mozambique: inhabitants in RSA

97 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Home Affairs † 218

(a) How many inhabitants of Mozambique are estimated to be in the Republic of South Africa at present and (b) what action is being taken to return the persons concerned to Mozambique?

Hansard 19/3/90 B241E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) It is not possible to determine how many inhabitants of Mozambique are presently in the Republic as statistics on that basis are not being kept The figure can differ from day to day depending on the number of Mozambicans entering or leaving the country legally or illegally on a particular day Even an estimate is not possible, because from the nature of the circumstances the Department does not have a record of all those who are in the country illegally Record is being kept only of those illegal persons who have been traced and identified as such

(b) The tracing of illegal persons is an ongoing action During 1989 altogether 38 758 Mozambicans who had been in the Republic illegally, were repatriated

Star 20/3/90 (218)

Govt to look into new allegations

SA denies providing military aid to Renamo

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The South African Defence Force has again denied allegations of continued support for the Mozambican resistance movement Renamo.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has also denied new allegations that South Africa was still indirectly backing Renamo in an effort to destabilise the war-torn country

Recent reports have suggested that military aid was being given to two Portuguese men in the Komatipoort area who were allegedly training and ferrying Renamo guerillas into Mozambique.

Foreign Affairs sources said yesterday that discussions would be held between the department and the SADF to verify the reports

An SADF spokesman said weapons, equipment and base facilities were "in no way" provided to Renamo and added that the Joint Security Committee between South Africa and Mozambique, which met monthly, had been established to investigate such allegations.

"The contrary is true The SADF has supplied non-lethal equipment to forces of Mozambique to assist in protecting the Cahora Bassa scheme Delivery of this equipment has received widespread media coverage"

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said Mozambican president Mr Joaquim Chissano had recently said in Washington that the South African Government had stopped all aid to Renamo — a factor which had made talks between the rival groups possible

Cosaw to host culture day for Mozambique

W/Mail 23/3-29/3/90

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THE Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw) is hosting a day of culture in solidarity with the people of Mozambique which features poetry, prose and a documentary film that centres on a troupe of travelling players who sing about the humane side of war in their country

The event, says Cosaw, has been organised in response to requests from intellectuals and artists in Mozambique for support in their struggle to end Renamo's 15-year-old insurgency and will include the work of that country's most prominent poets and novelists

Writers whose work will be read include Jose Cravereinha, Noema da Sousa, Jorge Ribelo and Marcelino dos Santos. Folk guitarist Vusi Mahlasela from Mamelodi, near Pretoria has set a number of war-time poems to music and will be performing these on the day

"The documentary — made by a famous South African exile — is a beautiful film about a group of musicians who are determined to keep their creativity alive amidst the troubles and destruction of the war in Mozambique," says Cosaw representative Nadine Gordimer

One of their songs is a ballad based on an incident in which Renamo rebels ambushed the bus on which they were travelling to perform in the province of Inhambane and killed five members of the group.

The event takes place on Saturday, March 31 from 2pm at the Can Themba Library, 4th floor, Twiga Centre, 68 Central Road, Fordsburg Admission is free and the public is welcome. For information telephone 833-2530.

Heavy-vehicle tariffs will increase ...
an axle

Star Times 23/3/90 (218)

13 Renamo killed

MAPUTO — Mozambican army units in the southern province of Inhambane have killed 13 fighters of the Renamo movement, Radio Maputo reported yesterday. SABC's Africa Desk said the radio reported that the Mozambican troops captured a variety of arms of war and freed 22 civilians who were in Renamo hands.

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

Starvation (218)

MAPUTO - Mozambique has told the international community it needs R350 million in emergency aid to prevent mass starvation in the country. Sowetan 29/3/90

AROUND THE WORLD

New evidence links mystery base to Renamo

An ex-soldier tells of cross-border missions from the mystery base near Phalaborwa uncovered by the *Weekly Mail* a fortnight ago. EDDIE KOCH reports

NEW evidence emerged this week that Portuguese businessmen and elements of the South African Defence Force violated South Africa's joint security accord with Mozambique by backing Renamo rebels

A national serviceman confirmed *Weekly Mail* reports that a mysterious military location near Phalaborwa was used as a launching pad for clandestine missions into Mozambique

The former soldier, who served in the base during 1986, said it was a camp for an elite SADF unit of black soldiers from Angola and Zimbabwe

"These guys made regular trips into Angola and Mozambique and when they came back they would brag about how they were going to buy nice cars with the money they were paid," the serviceman said

This month the *Weekly Mail* reported that helicopters were used some 18 months ago to ferry wounded Renamo insurgents from a base that had come under heavy attack by Mozambican armed forces to a clinic near Phalaborwa for treatment.

The national serviceman confirmed that there was a clinic at Skietog which can receive patients by helicopter There are no other hospitals in the Phalaborwa area capable of providing such a service

The SADF's Directorate for Public Relations responded to requests for details about Skietog and the role that it played in the military by saying:

"The Defence Force does not in any way support nor provide base facilities to Renamo Furthermore, the Joint Security Commission between South Africa and Mozambique was established precisely to investigate all allegations of this nature."

The serviceman said that the base was in fact the headquarters of the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando set up to incorporate black Selous Scouts from Zimbabwe, members of FNLA fighters from Angola and other surrogate forces of the SADF

"Although we knew it as a Recce camp we were told to always refer to it only as Skietog. Security was always very tight"

The *Weekly Mail* has also found that Frama Intertrading, a company that supplied Unita as a front for the SADF until at least 1986, was also deeply involved in the war against Mozambique

The company, owned by a former Mozambican called Arlindo Maia, had an old Dakota based at the civilian airfield at Wonderboom which was used to make regular deliveries to Renamo bases in Mozambique

Sources close to the company say that Maia owned another company called General Trading Company (Gentra) which ordered supplies for Renamo.

Testimony from Renamo deserter Constantino Reis claims that that the top leadership of the rebel organisation were heavily involved with senior SADF officers in the smuggling of illegal ivory from Mozambique during the early 1980s

"There were really huge quantities The ivory came in planes returning from Mozambique after taking men or materials there," said Reis shortly after defecting from Renamo in 1985

The illict trade was run by Orlando Cristina, assassinated in mysterious circumstances at a Renamo base 30km north of Pretoria in 1983, and Evo Fernandes, another senior Renamo official who was murdered near Lisbon in 1988

On March 31 1988, Sergeant Robert van der Merwe, a policeman convicted of killing a drug dealer on the Reef, told the supreme court under oath that while he was stationed at the Oshoek border post on the Swazi frontier he had been taken to Nelspruit, where he met Commandant John Vorster

Vorster introduced him to a man "who he said was responsible for liaison between a certain organisation — which I understood to be Renamo — and the South African government As far as we could gather, he was responsible for supplying the Mozambican resistance movement with whatever they needed."

On March 14 1988, Paul Oliveira, another senior Renamo defector, told a press conference in Maputo that there was, at that time, still a Renamo base near Pretoria

He named Brigadier Cornelius van Niekerk and a Brigadier van Tonder as SADF officers responsible for liasing with Renamo SADF headquarters did not reply to queries about what work Van Niekerk was now doing for the military

An SADF representative repeated the statement that the military was not involved in supporting Renamo. "In fact the contrary is true," he said "The Defence Force has supplied non-lethal equipment to the forces of Mozambique to assist them in supporting the Cahora Bassa scheme

The magazine *Mozambiquefile* recently said in an editorial that there had not been any news of demotion or change in post for Van Niekerk, "the South African's chief liaison officer with the MNR"

"Until such changes are made it will be difficult to take seriously the repeated South African government claims that destabilisation is over and no more support is flowing to the MNR"

At a mass rally in Nelspruit on Sunday, African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela called on State President FW de Klerk to establish a commission of inquiry into claims that Renamo was still being supported from inside South Africa

WEEKLY MAIL, March 30 to April 4 1990

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Chissano ready for talks on peace with Renamo

Star 2/4/90 (218)

LISBON — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday he was ready to begin direct peace talks immediately with Renamo rebels, dropping his insistence on a formal ceasefire as a pre-condition.

In an interview published in several Portuguese newspapers, Mr Chissano said Kenyan and Zimbabwean mediators had informed the guerillas and he was waiting for Renamo's response.

He said his Frelimo government would no longer insist on a ceasefire before negotiating an end to the 14-year-old war, thus removing the pre-condition repeatedly rejected by the rebels.

All that remained was to set the date and venue

"There is no reason why the war should continue," he said

"The Mozambican government has worked this time to remove obstacles."

Renamo officials were unavailable for comment.

On Friday Renamo's Lisbon representative, Mr Manuel Frank, said the rebels favoured Kenya, where indirect contacts have been held with Mozambican church mediators during the past year, as a site for any possible negotiations

Hundreds of thousands of people have died and the economy has been crippled since Renamo began battling Frelimo shortly after Mozambique's 1975 independence from Portugal.

Both sides last year drew up separate peace proposals but differed on conditions Renamo, accused by several Western governments of committing civilian atrocities, has demanded a multi-party system and free elections.

Mr Chissano said last month in Washington the rebels had finally removed a key stumbling block to peace by agreeing to recognise his government as a starting point for talks. — Sapa-Reuter

Chissano is 'ready' for peace talks

(218)

Lisbon - Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday he was ready for peace talks with Right-wing Renamo rebels, dropping his insistence on a formal ceasefire as a precondition.

In an interview published in several Portuguese newspapers, Chissano said Kenyan and Zimbabwean mediators had informed the guerrillas and he was waiting for Renamo's response.

2/4/90

Sowetan

Chissano ready to talk peace

Cape Times 2/4/90

LISBON — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that he was ready to begin direct peace talks immediately with right-wing Renamo rebels

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Renamo (Mozambican National Resistance) officials were unavailable for immediate comment

President Chissano said last month in Washington that the rebels had finally removed a key stumbling block to peace by agreeing to recognise his government as a starting point for talks

He said the thawing in East-West relations had repercussions in Southern Africa and created a new climate in the region

Pretoria's support for Renamo had stopped but he was still talking to South Africa about cutting off backing from non-governmental sources. — Sapa-Reuter

Chissano on peace mission

(218)

Sowetan 10/4/90.

LISBON - Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano began a four-day official visit to Portugal on yesterday seeking help from the former colonial ruler to bring peace and economic health to his crippled country.

Chissano, making his first visit to Portugal since he took over Mozambique's leftist Frelimo government in 1986, was greeted at Lisbon airport by President Mario Soares.

Diplomats said Chissano would discuss with Portuguese leaders his new willingness to talk directly with Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels to end 14 years of civil war

The topic is also bound to arise in Chissano's meetings with members of Portugal's large Mozambican expatriate community

But Renamo's Lisbon representative said no talks were planned with Chissano here.

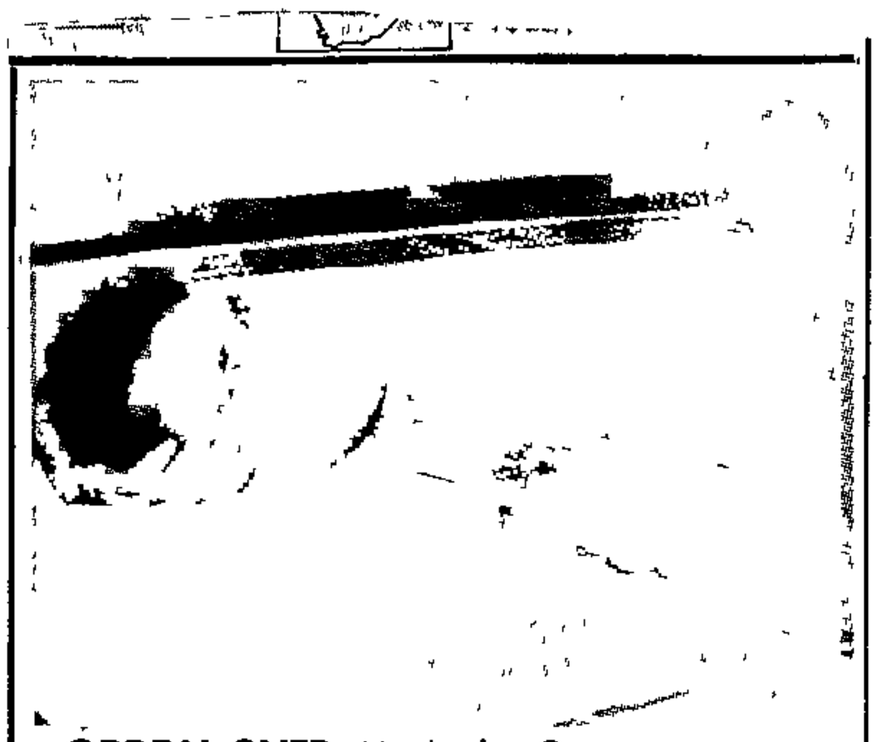
Maputo's relations with its former colonial master, hostile following 1975 independence, have warmed considerably and Lisbon is keen to see the government and guerrillas end the war

Mediator

But Portugal stops short of playing mediator, preferring a behind-the-scenes role instead

Portugal has given military and technical assistance to Mozambique for the war against the rebels and Chissano said he was going to ask for more Chissano, who earlier visited Spain, is also trying to attract more foreign money for the economy.

Leading Portuguese businessmen are returning to the former colony in increasing numbers but Portugal accounts for only a fraction of foreign investment in Mozambique - Sapa-Reuter



ORDEAL OVER: Mr Andre Gouws in an ambulance at the Lebombo border post

Shot by bandits: SA man's ordeal

ARGUS 11/4/90 218

The Argus Correspondent

KOMATIPOORT. — After being shot three times in an ambush in Mozambique a 32-year-old South African spent the night in the veld — only metres from his attackers — while a friend walked 20km for help.

Safari Operations officer Mr Andre Gouws's ordeal began when he and a friend, Mr Ken McCarter, a professional hunter, travelled to Maputo to investigate tourism opportunities

On the way they found themselves face-to-face with a group of nine bandits, all armed with AK-47 rifles, about 20km from Ressano Garcia The group also included three children, aged between seven and 10, armed with AK-47s

The bandits fired at the men, hitting Mr Gouws in the legs and shoulder.

Mr McCarter, who was driving the four-wheel drive vehicle, sped away over rocks and through bushes until the vehicle came to a standstill about 1km away

"Andre, badly wounded, was bleeding profusely so I pulled him out and we made for a clump of bushes about 700m from the vehicle," Mr McCarter said after their arrival at the Lebombo border post near Komatipoort

Mr Ken McCarter. . . went for help

After binding Mr Gouws's wounds, Mr McCarter hid his friend beneath dense bush, carefully covered his tracks and set off on foot in search of help.

About six hours later he reached the Lebombo border post

Accompanied by Frelimo soldiers they drove to where Mr Gouws had been left lying but, although they found the burnt-out vehicle, there was no trace of the injured man

It was too dark to continue the search so they returned to Lebombo

Meanwhile, Mr Gouws, lying beneath branches, held his breath as searching bandits came to within two metres of his hiding place

"I knew they would not give up until they found me, so the moment they were out of sight I got up and quickly moved to another hiding spot," he said

Heard shots

He did this on a number of occasions until just before dark when he heard two shots some distance away

Mr McCarter also heard the shots and both thought the other had been found and shot by the bandits

Describing his night hidden in the bush as the longest in his life, Mr Gouws said he developed a tremendous thirst

Fortunately the bleeding stopped, but during the early hours of the morning he had terrible itching when he landed up alongside a tick's nest

After searching since daybreak the following day, Mr McCarter, helped by Frelimo soldiers, found Mr Gouws at 9 30am about a kilometre from where he had hidden him the day before

Mr Gouws will have surgery to remove bullets.

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SOWETAN Wednesday April 11 1990

Chissano opens door for rebels

Maputo - Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano says Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama could be a candidate in next year's presidential elections, as proposed by the new draft constitution.

The Mozambican president told the Portuguese newspaper *Expresso* the draft constitution now being discussed throughout the country allowed for more than one candidate of different shades of opinion to stand for president, even without any changeover to a multi-party political system

The only stipulations were that any candidate would have to be a Mozambican citizen, aged between 40 and 65, with 5 000 proposers - at least 200 from each of the 11 provinces.

"I admit the possibility of Dhlakama running in the elections," Chissano said

As for switching to a multi-party system, this was "an open question" If the debate on the constitution showed a majority was in favour of such a system, he would respect that finding - "even though it may not coincide with my own opinion"

As for negotiations with Renamo, Chissano said dialoque should not be a settling of accounts between the government and the rebel groups.

"If we really want to resolve the problem," he said, "we shall put the question of massacres to one side. This is not going to be on the agenda of our negotiations "

However, Renamo's proposal that the talks be held in Nairobi was "not viable"

"Kenya is a long way away, and this could delay the process," the Mozambican leader said

The government's suggestion that the talks be held in Malawi had been accepted by the two mediators, President

Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as well as by Malawi's President Kamuzu

Banda

Afonso Dhlakama was no stranger to Malawi. "It seems even Portuguese television has interviewed Dhlakama in Malawi," Chissano said

"Besides this, President Banda has adopted a neutral, and conciliatory position," he said

at the last minute yesterday to support Labour's painstakingly constructed coalition. Mr Peres has two more weeks to form a government.

CAPE TIMES 12/4/90 (218)

13 die in Renamo attack

MAPUTO. — Thirteen people were killed and 14 wounded in a Renamo attack on two vehicles in northern Mozambique on Thursday last week, Maputo Radio reported yesterday.

Toddler drowns in dam

A TWO-YEAR-OLD Lutzville girl, Melanie Annoster, drowned in a farm dam on the Cape West Coast at the weekend.

Mossgas talks agreed

THE Construction and Allied Workers' Union (CAWU) and the civil engineering construction companies working on the Mossgas project have agreed to negotiate on formal recognition of the

Cape Times 13/4/90 218

Chissano ready for peace talks

LISBON — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that he wanted to put 14 years of war with Renamo rebels behind him and start peace talks by the end of this month

"We are going to stop looking at the past and start looking at the future and how to normalise the country We would like to enter into dialogue as soon as possible," he told a news briefing, adding that he hoped to start talks later this month

Mr Chissano has been on a four-day official visit to Portugal, Mozambique's former colonial ruler, during which he has asked for help to end the savage war and rebuild the crippled economy

His leftist Frelimo government first proposed talks for next Monday in Malawi, but Renamo objected on security grounds

The rebels favour Kenya — with Zimbabwe as mediator — or Portugal as a venue

Mr Chissano said both sides were negotiating a location through mediators and denied that he had presented objections to the rebels' suggestions

"We have good relations with all those countries," he said

Mr Chissano has pledged to draw up a new constitution and hold general elections next year He said Renamo, which demands a multi-party system, had to be patient if it wanted recognition as a political party

"Renamo is saying that it wants a certified political party At this moment that is unconstitutional The government or Renamo cannot decide this question, because if there are to be new parties there have to be legal bases," he said

During his visit, the first to Portugal since he took power in 1986, Mr Chissano also met business leaders to drum up new investment and spoke to members of the large Mozambican expatriate community

● Angola's MPLA government yesterday strongly criticised efforts by Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko to end 15 years of civil war

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Pedro de Castro Van Dunem accused Mr Mobutu, who brokered a short-lived ceasefire with US-backed Unita rebels last June, of being lax about passing messages between the two warring sides — Sapa-Reuter

War takes toll among hospitals

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique's Health Ministry reports that it had to close almost 1 000 health-care units, including hospitals, because of the activities of Renamo rebels, according to the SABC's Africa Desk.

The report said the 978 health units represent 46% of Mozambique's primary health care system

The report added that while some 200 local clinics were later reopened, the net effect of Renamo activities had been to retard what the report termed the previous rapid expansion of rural health units in Mozambique

The report said seven rural hospitals were attacked by Renamo and had to close as hospital personnel were targeted by the rebels — Sapa

SA man freed — Renamo

LISBON. — Mozambican Renamo rebels said yesterday that they had released a Zimbabwean businessman and a South African professor seized during a raid in February

Professor David Stephenson of Witwatersrand University and Mr Dudley Searle were freed on Saturday near the village of Inchope on the Beira Corridor, Renamo said in Lisbon. — Sapa-Reuter

Captive's wife doubtful

(218)

THE wife of abducted Wits University lecturer, Professor David Stephenson, refuses to believe the latest claim that her husband has been freed in Mozambique by Renamo rebels

Sowetan 17/4/90

Renamo sources are quoted in a report by Sapa-Reuter yesterday as saying the movement had freed Stephenson and Zimbabwean businessman Mr Dudley Searle near Inchope on the Beira corridor last Saturday.

The men were kidnapped nine weeks ago while travelling to Beira.

"I wouldn't believe this report in a month of Sundays," Mrs Lesley Stephenson said last night.

"I won't believe it until I have heard his voice."

Renamo says it has freed Wits professor

B/Day 17/4/90 (218)

LISBON — Mozambican Renamo rebels said yesterday they had released an SA professor and a Zimbabwean businessman seized in a raid on February 16

Renamo said Wits University water systems research group senior professor David Stephenson, and Dudley Searle, were freed on Saturday during an Easter weekend truce near the village of Inchope on the Beira Corridor

However, Stephenson's wife Lesley said last night she had not heard anything and was not very hopeful "The report is very peculiar because Renamo has never released its prisoners within the border.

"I can't be hopeful until the report has been confirmed to me and until I hear from my husband," she said 17/4/90

Renamo's Lisbon representative Manuel Frank said one of the captives had developed malaria after being seized

Searle is a director of Zimbabwean construction companies

An SA Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said last night government had not been contacted on the matter

The Zimbabwe head of the International Red Cross, Ulrich Bedert, said in Harare yesterday that he also could not confirm the release — Sapa-Reuter

Research aid for ANC urged

MAPUTO — The South African democratic movement should enlist the support of intellectuals, even those critical of the ANC, to research future policies in the country, the rector of the University of Western Cape, Mr Jakes Gerwell, has said.

Speaking at a workshop on health in southern Africa, Mr Gerwell said that while the democratic movement had been successful in launching "a widely based onslaught against the State", it had been less successful in harnessing South Africa's intellectual resources.

Intellectuals had to put flesh on the broad vision of the ANC's Freedom Charter, initiating serious research into the concrete possibilities of achieving that vision, he said.

Thus, to implement ANC policy on nationalisation, questions needed to be investigated — such as the implications of that policy, the capacity of the State to run those enterprises and the possibility of a general flight of capital from the country

Mozambique peace talks to start soon

Star 18/4/90 (218)

MAPUTO — The first round of talks between Mozambique's Frelimo government and the Renamo rebel group will start soon despite a disagreement over the venue, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, has said

AIM said the first round of talks was due to have been held on Monday but was cancelled because Renamo refused to accept Malawi as the venue.

The agency said President Joaquim Chissano had stated that the choice of a venue could not be allowed to halt the peace process — The Star's Africa News Service

Chissano arrives for celebrations

Sowetan 18/4/90

(218)

HARARE - Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano arrived in Harare yesterday as heads of state and foreign dignitaries continued to pour in for Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary celebrations

Chissano, who had been on a state visit to Portugal where he was selling his country's programme for peace and economic revitalisation, was welcomed at the airport by President Robert Mugabe and Cabinet ministers

JOAQUIM CHISSANO

Delegation

In his delegation are politburo member Mr Raphaeli Maguni, Minister of State for Administration Jose Monteiro and army chief of staff General Hama Thai - Sapa

Moonlight escape

218

Argus 18/4/90

Wits professor and Zimbabwe businessman flee Renamo

From ROBIN DREW
and GUY JEPSON
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Renamo guards with colds were a factor which helped Wits University academic Professor David Stephenson, 46, and Zimbabwean businessman Mr Dudley Searle, 40, escape.

Abducted by Renamo troops in the Beira Corridor on February 16, they escaped and were not released, relatives said last night

At his home in Harare Mr Searle said he and Professor Stephenson planned for weeks to get away They stored food and kept their water bottles full as they were moved from camp to camp in a forest area in Mozambique

Their chance came last Friday night. Three of their guards had colds and when Mr Searle and Professor Stephenson expressed concern about catching colds themselves, the guards moved some distance away, leaving only one guard near

When he was snoring the two men escaped using the light of the moon to move through the bush towards the main road, which they reached on Sunday

Of their capture Mr Searle said it was coincidence that when he stopped their vehicle to deal with bottles rattling in the back it was next to a Renamo gang that had been hiding in the bush a few hundred metres from a Frelimo roadblock

"They treated us very well," Mr Searle said "They put up our stretchers at night and made sure the water was boiled"

Mr Searle's brother Bill said that the two were eventually picked up by a Zimbabwe army truck and taken to Harare yesterday when Mr Searle was united with his family

Professor Stephenson is staying with friends in Harare

Mrs Lesley Stephenson said confirmation that her husband was safe came as "an absolute relief"

"David phoned me from Harare He's scratched and bruised but sounds wonderfully well," she said from her Johannesburg home

"We've got him on the waiting-list on every plane for the next few days Today is a public holiday in Zimbabwe and all the planes are fully booked

Professor Stephenson, head of Witwatersrand University's hydrology department, was in Mozambique to evaluate a roadbuilding project, while Mr Searle was to inspect construction work carried out by his companies, Searlcom and Instarect

[illegible] being forced into a police van

The nine had been taken to Kirstenhof police station where [illegible] adult protesters, stressin[illegible] the use of force had become necessary as some had resisted.

[illegible] with two giant bunnies at the New York Plaza Hotel's E[illegible] Daniels, Miss Charmaine Jackson, Mr Graham Wiscomb, Miss Maureen Carolissen and Mr Randolph Fortuin.

Yesterday was pay day for prison staff and the posters had

Kidnap victims 'escaped by moonlight'

Cape Times 18/4/90 (218)

HARARE — A Zimbabwean businessman and a South African university professor kidnapped by Mozambican rebels in February yesterday said they escaped by moonlight at the weekend as their guards slept

Harare building firm director Mr Dudley Searle, 40, and Prof David Stephenson, 46, a lecturer at Witwatersrand University, dismissed claims made by Renamo in Lisbon that they had been released as a gesture of "Easter goodwill"

The two men were seized on the main Mozambican highway from Zimbabwe to Beira after rebels shot at their truck near the village of Inchope.

Mr Searle was planning to probe business prospects in Beira and Prof Stephenson intended carrying out a hydrological survey in the Pungwe flats area spanning the main Beira road

Yesterday Mr Searle said in a telephone interview that they had been held in various Renamo guerilla camps until they made their escape on Friday night by moonlight

He said they had persuaded their three guards, all of whom had colds, to stay at a distance during the night to avoid contaminating them. They fled while the guards slept, said Mr Searle.

After a day in a ditch along the road, the two men flagged down a Zimbabwean army truck which took them to the nearest army camp.

"They (MNR) should not get credit for saying they did well by releasing us because they had no intention of doing that We escaped," said Mr Searle

He said Renamo had announced their release as their escape had been an "embarrassment" to the rebel movement

Asked what their immediate future plans were, Prof Stephenson said "to sit down and sell our story".

Mr Searle said they had been well treated and had no complaints about their captors. Although they lived in bush conditions, he said they were not "uncomfortable" because camping equipment from their truck was used to house them

After they had been driven by soldiers from the eastern border with Mozambique, the two men were met by the Minister of Defence, Mr Richard Hove, at his Harare office where their families waited anxiously.

"We have been worrying about their safety for two months We are jubilant they are both finally back," said a spokesman for Mr Searle's family

In spite of previous reports by Renamo that one of the men was suffering from a serious attack of malaria, the spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said both men were "fine and well" — UPI

David Stephenson at Jan Smuts yesterday.

B/Day 19/4/90

Escaped lecturer says: We fooled Renamo

Business Day Reporter (218)

ESCAPED Renamo captive and Wits university lecturer David Stephenson flew to SA yesterday to be reunited with his family after eight anxious weeks apart

Addressing an informal Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport, he said he and Zimbabwe businessman Dudley Searle had escaped because they were more intelligent than the men who had captured them.

"We started developing an escape plan almost immediately we were captured and we duped our guards much of the way, pretending we were delirious with fever and would never make a break for it."

The two men were ambushed on February 16 on the road to Beira. They had stopped when they were surrounded by a group of Renamo soldiers.

"They were kids. I thought they were beggars until I noticed they were carrying automatic rifles," he said.

On Friday last week the men made their bid for freedom, fleeing for 40 hours until they were picked up by the Zimbabwe National Army.

"I have come to the conclusion that Renamo soldiers are no more than a bunch of deceitful bandits bonded together by the activity of thieving and terrorising civilians," Stephenson said

Talks start on peace moves for Mozambique

(218)

Sowetan 19/4/90

HARARE - Top level talks on peace moves in Mozambique are taking place here this week between the leaders of four countries involved who are here for Zimbabwe's 10th anniversary celebrations.

President Chissano of Mozambique and President Moi of Kenya, a mediator in the peace offensive, arrived on Tuesday and will join President Mugabe and President Banda of Malawi in behind the scenes discussions

Yesterday was the actual anniversary and there were major speeches by Mugabe and some of the visiting leaders at the 60 000 seat Chinese-built national stadium on the outskirts of the capital.

ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela, the PAC president Mr Zephania Mothopeng and Archbishop Desmond Tutu are attending the celebrations.

The OAU Secretary-General, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, said there was room for optimism on the resolution of the South African problem as long as countries refrained from adopting measures that would be a disincentive for change.

Renamo prisoner home after escape

Star 19/4/90 (218)

By Monica Nicolson

Professor David Stephenson was reunited with his wife and family at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday after spending a harrowing two months held hostage by Mozambique Renamo rebels — and he vowed not to return to the country until the war was completely over

The Witwatersrand University hydrologist and a Zimbabwean businessman, Mr Dudley Searle, denied statements that they had been released by the Remamo terrorists on humanitarian grounds Professor Stephenson said they had escaped on April 13 and walked 60 km through thornveld until they were rescued by the Zimbabwean National Army on Sunday the 15 th

Sporting a straggly beard, swollen feet and bruises and cuts over his face and body, Professor Stephenson said their escape took nearly two months to plan when they realised they would not be released

The men were seized by the Renamo rebels on February 16 while they were driving to inspect roads in Pungwe near Beira

"We stopped near a Frelimo base to right water bottles that had fallen over when we were surrounded by children with automatic rifles — I thought they were beggars at first but they turned out to be Renamo bandits.

"We were moved from base camp to base camp and then to forest camps Although we were treated well physically, we were constantly deceived and lied to about our release This, combined with reports on the news about people being killed by the rebels, was mental torture

"So we built up an escape plan We pretended we had malaria and looked delirious and mad, then we built up our strength, got fitter, accumulated rations and prepared ourselves"

The men walked, crawled and fought their way through forests of thorn bushes and trees because they were too terrified to take paths

Professor Stephenson described the Renamo rebels as "a frightened bunch of aimless and immature bandits with no other way to exist except for robbing innocent civilians"

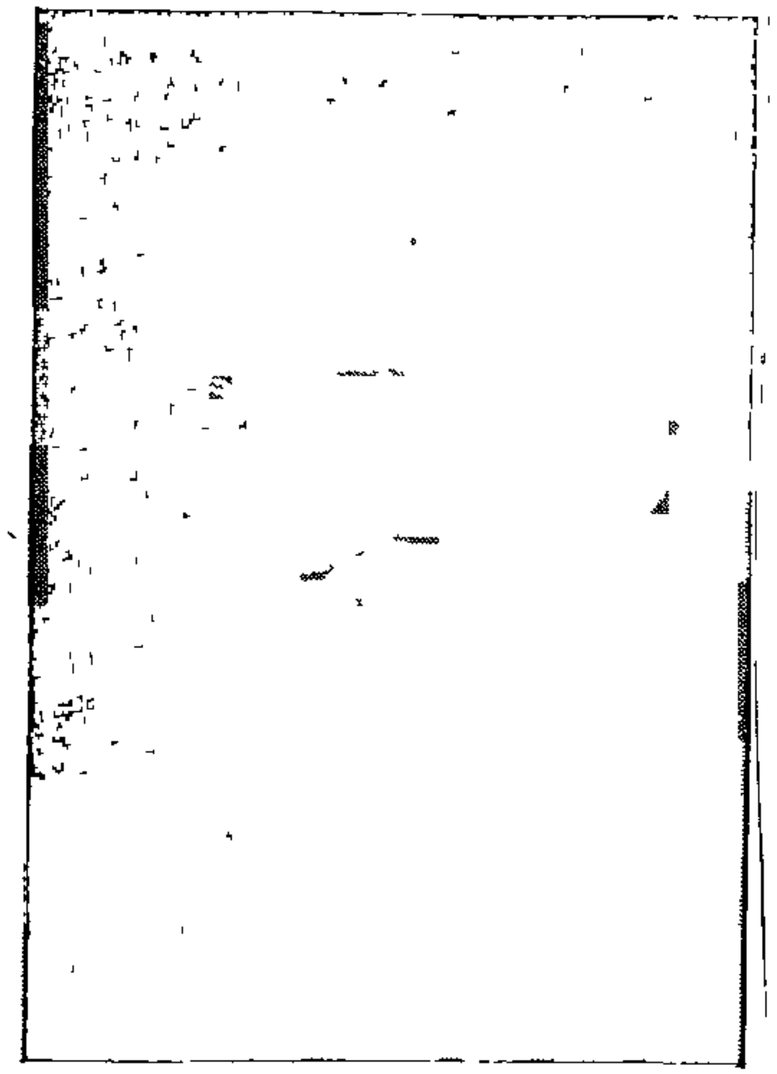
"They have a Chief Djekama somewhere who claims to be fighting for democracy — but I doubt he knows what that is"

The men were debriefed by the Zimbabwean army, who also cleaned them up and gave them extensive medical treatment.

He also had maps and spools of photographs the Renamo people allowed them to take — which the professor intends to sell to recoup some of his considerable financial losses

His wife, Mrs Lesley Stephenson, spent two traumatic days when reports were released that the men had been set free

"I knew this could not be true but I did not know where my husband was Only when I heard he had escaped did everything fall into place. He phoned me on Tuesday night," she said



Prof David Stephenson — back home after a harrowing two months

War-weary Maputo seeks fraternity with the enemy

W/Mail 20/4 – 26/4/90.

(218)

Peace talks proposed by President Chissano provide Mozambique with its best chance yet of ending its war with Renamo — but that does not mean the fighting will stop, reports **KARL MAIER**

WHEN Frelimo negotiators meet their Renamo counterparts for peace talks expected next month the key issue will be a draft constitution and the integration of the two armies, both proposed by Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano

Chissano said in an interview last month that after a peace agreement was reached, Renamo fighters could be integrated into the army "After this quarrel is finished, we want to be brothers, and even friends with everybody," he said "We would have to find a way of integrating this national army"

But integration need not bring peace, as few observers believe that the two sides control all the gunmen running loose in the bush

"We may come to good terms with Mr (Afonso) Dhlakama (Renamo's leader), we may become brothers and we may live together, but both crying because in the bush someone will be continuing the massacres of the population," Chissano said

After a year-long, on-again, off-again diplomatic effort headed by the two mediators, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, the only roadblock to the opening of negotiations appears to be differences over the time and venue

Chissano, in a television interview in Ghana on April 4, proposed a meeting in Malawi on April 16, which a Renamo spokesman rejected with a counter-offer of April 10 in Nairobi, the site of numerous contacts with the rebels by Mozambican church leaders and foreign envoys, including British, American and South African

Mozambican officials have said privately that they prefer Malawi because they feared that the Kenyan government was too close to the rebels Further, Frelimo has been working to involve the Kamuzu Hastings Banda government of Malawi in the peace process in an effort to ensure that all neighbouring states respect any future accord

Renamo officials, including Dhlakama, have often stayed in Malawi, which, in the 1986 rebel offensive in the central provinces of Tete, Zambezia and Sofala, was an important supply route for the insurgents

Despite the disagreement, Chissano's peace talks offer marked the first time that he had proposed a time and place for the negotiations In the face of growing Western impatience, he promised to make quick peace moves last month when he met President George Bush in Washington and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London

The war, begun soon after Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, has killed at least 100 000 civilians, forced three million people from their homes, and left one-quarter of the nation's 14 million people dependent on international food relief

"Donor fatigue" has set in among Western nations, amid growing impatience with the lack of peace negotiations and the government's failure to publish a report into thefts of aid supplies

Support from Mozambique's allies in Eastern Europe has fallen sharply, with all but 300 of the estimated 800 Soviet military advisers having pulled out by January Military sources say that with the advisers went shipments of fuel, spare parts and ammunition which are vital to Chissano's poorly equipped 30 000-strong army

Yet Chissano insisted that negotiations would take place, crediting his optimism to the "irreversible" changes in neighbouring South Africa, which began supporting Renamo in 1980

"The people who were visibly supporting (Renamo) were on (South Africa's) military wing They also seem to be accepting the changes, and therefore they are less and less interested," he said. "The change of the

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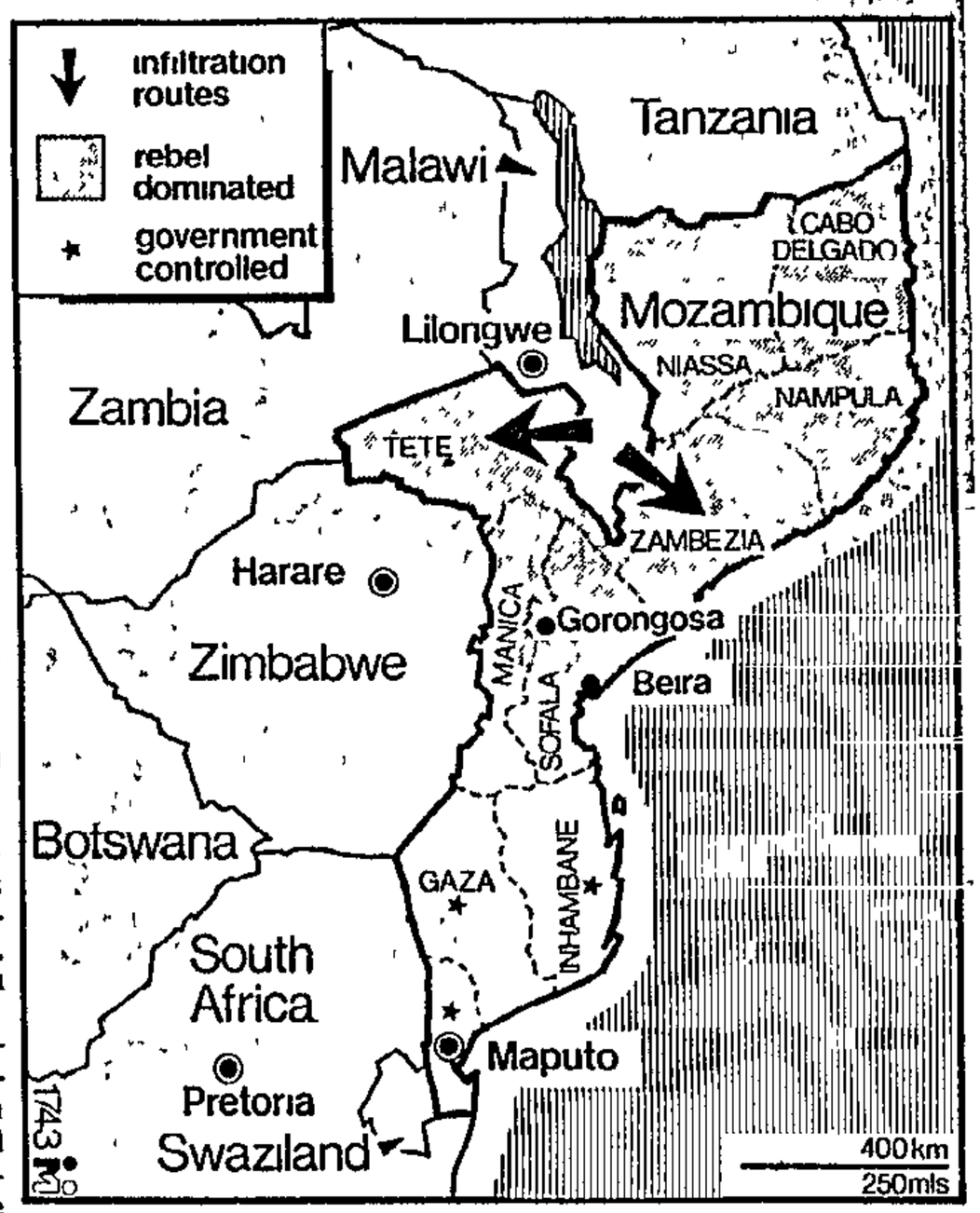

War zone ... 15 years of fighting has killed 100 000 Mozambicans

Mugabe courts friends for life

W/Mail 20/4 – 26/4/90.

Ambitions for a life-long presidency have bred a strange fellowship in Zimbabwe, reports **ANDREW MELDRUM**

PORTRAITS of Malawi's Life President Kamuzu Banda were displayed throughout Harare to welcome the apparently ageless Banda, the celebrity guest at Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary celebrations

"Banda coming to our 10th independence celebrations? It doesn't seem appropriate," remarked a teacher looking at the posters. "Why are we treating Banda like a hero now when only a few years ago we scorned him as a dictator? Maybe someone is embracing a Life President because he would like to be a Life President too"

Zimbabwe's anniversary of a decade of majority rule was marked by signs of President Robert Mugabe's drive to establish a one-party state and by increasingly evident opposition.

Banda was held at arm's length by Mugabe for years This is the Malawian leader's first state visit to Zimbabwe.

Leaders of other one-party states, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, figured prominently among the seven African heads of state who attended the festivities. African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela, ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo and Namibian President Sam Nujoma were also present.

Following his decisive win in Zimbabwe's general and presidential elections last month, Mugabe has emphatically reiterated his intentions to lead the country to one-party rule. The speculation that Mugabe would announce a referendum for a one-party state in his independence address on Wednesday proved unfounded.

Now that Zimbabwe has passed 10 years of independence, the British-drafted Lancaster House constitution may may be altered by a two-thirds majoirty. It is expected that later this year Mugabe's party, Zanu-PF, will introduce a parliamentary motion to remove the constitution's clause on freedom of association.

There is some opposition to a one-party state within the party's 160-member central committee, but it is not certain if that will be enough to halt the move.

Mugabe has recently spoken in glowing terms of Malawi's Women's League, which many observers see as a key network maintaining Banda's iron-handed rule. Zimbabwe's Zanu-PF Women's League and Youth Brigade have taken on similar patterns of coercion, according to township residents.

Zimbabwe's leading human rights group, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, denounced as "despicable and deplorable" the "victimisation" of opposition members and urged Mugabe to call a halt to such practices by his followers. The organisation also announced its opposition to a one-party state.

"We believe that a constitutionalised one-party state is contrary to basic human rights," it said in a statement. "No generation has the right to make immutable decisions for future generations ... A one-party system ends up benefitting chiefly the people already entrenched in powerful positions."

The Catholic Commission recommended that Zanu-PF should "abandon all plans for a one-party state" and that it "tenure in office should be based solely on its efficiency and credibility of performance"

Church groups appear to be forming the basis for resistance against a one party state — the heads of denominations of Zimbabwe's Christian churches and the Council of Churches also issued warnings against single-party rule.

A group of independent magazines organisations representing university teachers, economists and lawyers stated in an independence day advertisement in the *Herald* newspaper, that they "the practice of seeking a fresh mandate from the people through the democratic process of regular and peaceful multi-party elections has become a permanent feature of our political system."

Another challenge to the gov

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W/Mail 20/4-26/4/90

Mozambique moves closer to fraternity

●From PAGE 17

situation in South Africa, I think, will block all the forms of assistance to Renamo."

The centrepiece of Chissano's strategy, the draft constitution, provides for wide freedoms, including the right to strike, direct elections to the presidency and legislature, a ban on the death penalty, and right to private property.

Chissano called on Renamo members to participate in a nation-wide debate about the proposed constitution, which he unveiled at a public rally in Maputo on January 9 "They should be here," he said "And we would accept for all of them to be here, provided they come ( ) respecting the law and understanding that we mean the development of democracy in Mozambique."

Whether Chissano means a multiparty democracy, which Renamo has demanded, remains a key question. Should the two sides agree to establish a pluralistic system, Chissano has suggested that both Renamo and Frelimo might disappear as unified political forces.

"I don't think they are so homogeneous that in a situation where there is freedom for each one of them to create their own party that they would not do so," he said.

"I am not saying that in Frelimo we will continue also all in the same party. There are some who want to go more to the left, there are some who want to go more to the right, and some who want to go more to the centre."

SA farmers seek to invest

Argus 24/4/90 (218)

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A growing number of South African businessmen and farmers are showing interest in investing in Mozambique's agricultural sector, say government officials

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said Agriculture Minster Alexandre Zandamela and National Forestry Director Abdul Adamo both confirmed that a growing number of investment inquiries were being received

Mr Adamo said many South Africans had inquired about the possibility of acquiring farms in Mozambique

Citrus, cattle

Among them were farmers from the Lowveld who were keen to seek investment opportunities in citrus, export crops, fruit orchards and cattle breeding

Mr Adamo said the biggest difficulty facing these potential investors was the lack of "functioning channels" to facilitiate the implementation of principles already agreed by South Africa and Mozambique.

The Ministry of agriculture had started a group which was dealing specifically with policy to facilitate foreign investment

Frelimo officials clash over new constitution

(218)

MAPUTO - Two top Frelimo officials this week clashed in public over whether the new draft constitution presently under discussion allows for different parties to operate.

The Frelimo leadership has so far refused to commit itself to a multi-party state as demanded by the Renamo rebel group.

The new draft constitution, however, allows for a plurality of candidates in a parliamentary election and for the president to be elected in direct and free elections where more than one candidate can take part.

Mr Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister of state administration, told a conference here that the new draft had deliberately ommitted the question of political parties.

The draft, he said, took no position on whether to maintain a one party system or switch to a multi-party system. As written, he said, it is adequate to either system.

But Mr Rui Baltazar, a member of the standing committee of the People's Assembly and former Justice Minister said the articles in the draft constitution guaranteeing freedom of association and insisting on a plurality of candidates in elections must imply a multi-party system.

26/4/90

Discord over Mozambique constitution

(28)

Argus 26/4/90

Argus Africa News Service

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Freedom of association

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But Mr Rui Baltazar, a member of the standing committee of the People's Assembly and former Justice Minister, said the articles in the draft constitution guaranteeing freedom of association and insisting on a plurality of candidates in elections implied a multi-party system.

Mr Monteiro argued that a plurality of candidates was not necessarily incompatible with a one-party system but agreed that developments in Mozambique would eventually lead to political pluralism

"This is a natural process and I have no difficulty in envisaging this. The question is when this will happen," he said

Salaries being paid to 'ghost workers'

Star 27/4/90

The Star's Africa News Service. (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambique government is paying tens of thousands of rands in salaries every month for workers who do not exist, according to Finance Minister Abdul Osman.

Mr Osman, who in recent weeks has been openly calling for a reduction in government expenditure, said that hundreds if not thousands of "ghost workers" had been created so that someone could pocket their salaries

"We are aware that a significant percentage of the wages fund is going towards paying for workers who do not exist or who have a record of chronic absenteeism," he said.

Alarming level

He quoted an example of a school in the town of Massiga, in the southern province of Inhambane, where a local official had been pocketing the salaries of teachers who did not exist.

His ministry had now started a campaign to count how many workers were employed by the state and so far this campaign had detected "an alarming level" of disorganisation, lack of effective control, money wasted and an atmosphere conducive to theft, he said.

In Sofala province, his ministry had so far found that 406 workers who were being paid salaries did not exist

The real number of "ghost workers" in this province could be much higher as there were still nearly 2 000 names "to be confirmed".

Mozambique tiptoeing into party politics

C/Press 29/4/90 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE is tiptoeing into the world of party politics – but the country's proposed new constitution could change the face of Mozambican politics

The process began with a well-publicised speech in January when President Joaquim Chissano invited his people to express their views on the government's proposed revised constitution, which contains fundamental democratic reforms

Public debate began in residential areas and workplaces in late March Views expressed at these meetings are to be channelled through local and national commissions to Members of Parliament, who are scheduled to vote on the revised constitution in July

It removes all references to the leading role of the Frelimo Party, which has ruled the country since independence from Portugal in 1975

Frelimo, a nationalist guerrilla movement before independence, restyled itself a Marxist-Leninist party in 1977, but dropped the description at a party congress last July

The proposed constitution contains other radical changes

The president of Frelimo would no longer automatically become the head of state Candidates for parliament or the presidency of the republic would not have to be Frelimo members and would be elected by universal suffrage in a secret ballot

The president would serve a maximum of three five-year terms and freedom of expression and the right to strike would be guaranteed

The question of whether or not Mozambique should become a multiparty state is not directly addressed in the proposed new constitution

But Chissano has made it clear in interviews that he expects this to be a topic in the public debate now under way

The draft constitution itself says "All citizens shall enjoy freedom of expression, of assembly and of association"

Other sections note that "social organisations" will play an important role in the promotion of democracy and "will have the right to pursue their aims, to create institutions designed to achieve their specific objectives, and to hold property for carrying out their activities"

The first voices raised in support of a multi-party system have come from curious quarters

At a meeting of security service officers in the town of Quelimane, a participant asked· "Why social organisations? Why not political parties?"

Some, however, have spoken in favour of the existing order.

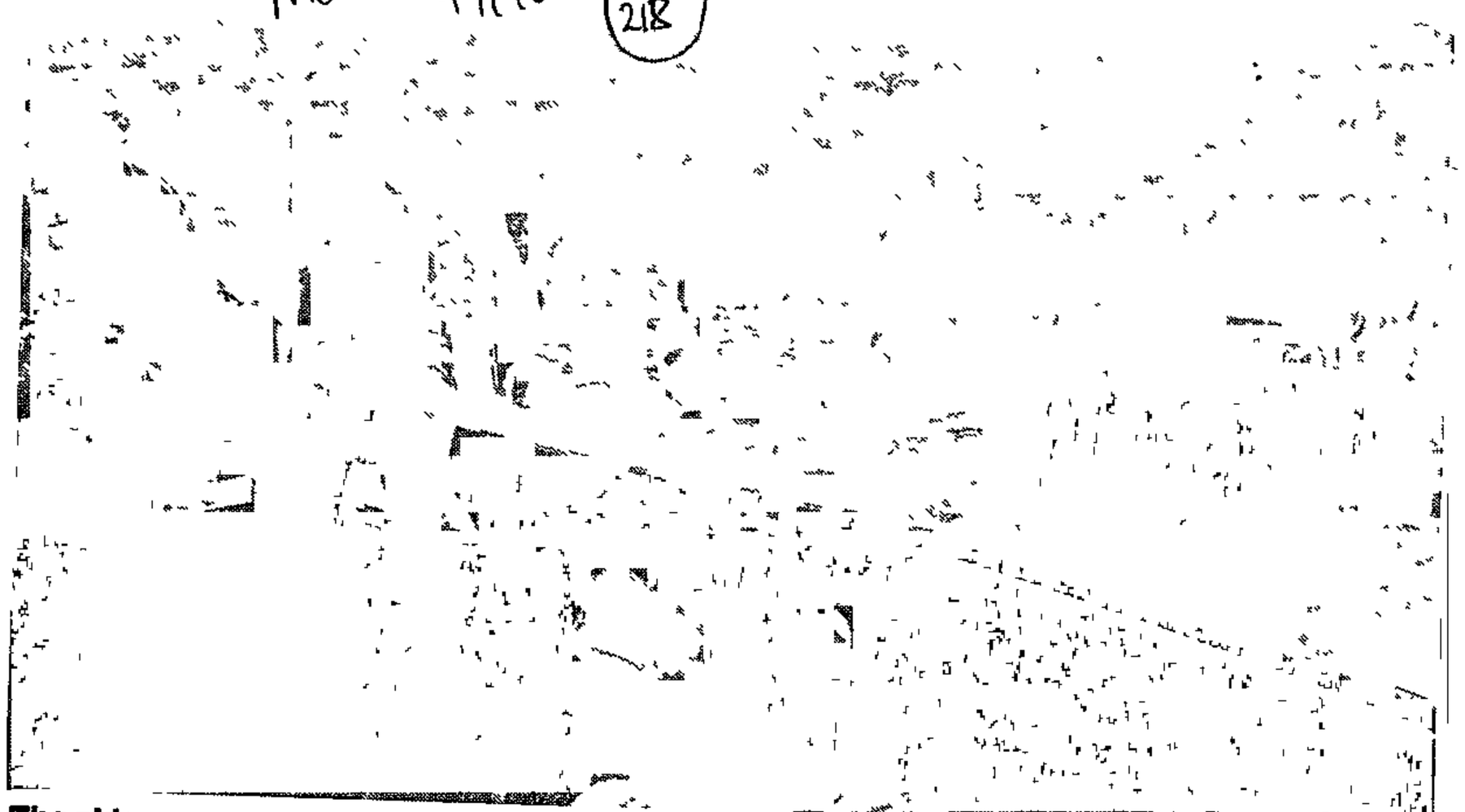
One speaker at a public meeting defended the idea of "just one party for one nation" and another argued this was not the time to abolish Frelimo's leading role

Chissano has spoken of the pros and cons of both single and multi-party systems He has even mentioned the possibility of Frelimo splitting into different parties

"There are some (party members) who want to go more to the left, there are some who want to go more to the right, and some who want to go more to the centre So this may happen in the future," he said last month

Does Chissano himself support a multi-party system? He explains "Many of us think that it might be good but it is not yet time" Chissano insists his government's political reforms owe nothing to events in Eastern Europe

"We started before they did," he said in a recent interview, referring to policy changes in Mozambique that began in 1983



The old ways go on as ever, but political changes could be just around the corner. ■ Pic: AFRAPIX

Government officials have expressed concern that party divisions might appear along tribal or regional lines, wrecking efforts over many years by Frelimo to build national unity

But there are already some indications that the battle lines might be drawn elesewhere

Last Friday, State-run Radio Mozambique reported what could be the first shot in the real battle over constitutional change, with land ownership becoming the focus of attention in the debate

At a meeting in Chokwe, a farming town in the Limpopo valley, the rice-bowl of the nation, someone had spotted article 12 of the draft constitution

The article would allow the State to hand over land to "individual persons or collective entities", who would then have full rights of ownership

This stands in stark contrast to the present constitution, under which all land belongs to the State, with the proviso that titles for the use of land may be granted for up to 50 years

The meeting voted unanimously for a motion demanding that all land should remain in the hands of the State and that none of it should pass into private ownership

The only organised opposition to Frelimo at present is the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), an armed rebel group which has been fighting the Maputo government since independence

Chissano has grasped the opportunity by offering the MNR negotiations to end the conflict, although haggling over a venue continues

At present, the MNR is playing no part in the constitutional debate, despite Chissano's repeated invitations "We are giving them this offer If they came now they would influence the debate," he said recently – Sapa

(218)

Sappi set for Mozambique deal

MAPUTO — A study for a reforestation project in southern Maputo province involving Mozambican capital and Sappi is at an advanced stage, the Mozambican Agriculture Ministry said this week.

National forestry director Abdul Adamo said after the 1984 Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and SA the Agriculture Ministry carried out a study of the SA timber market

Under Portuguese rule, Mozambican timber's main market was SA

The study showed there was definitely a market for Mozambique's precious hardwoods. The quality of hardwood that SA was receiving (from Namibia, and Angola) proved inferior to Mozambican products, Adamo said

But the study also showed that by the year 2000 SA would be running short of the more common types of wood for use in the pulp and paper industry and as structural support in the mines

"We saw that we could take part of this market, and the Agriculture Ministry began negotiations with SA companies as from 1985," Adamo said

"They were already thinking that southern Mozambique might be a region where forestry projects could be developed to supply the SA market"

The area being discussed with Sappi is 50 000ha in Matutuine district, adjoining Natal

The plantation area covers 30 000ha while the remaining 20 000ha are for conservation and agricultural development B/Day 21/5/90

The main aim of the project is to export timber not only to SA, but also to other markets as Mozambique does not wish to remain dependent on the prices offered by the SA market

Local industries would also be developed to use this timber

The calculations made so far indicate that income from the project would reach $7m by the seventh year of implementation, and $27m in the 30th year

Adamo did not believe that local people would be seriously prejudiced, since the area concerned "is largely marginal for agriculture"

But Adamo added that part of the project was to contribute to the agricultural development of peasants living in the zone

As for the ownership of the enterprise, Adamo said it would be a mixed company, with Mozambique holding 60% of the capital, and Sappi 40%

While the Matutuine project is the most advanced, there are several other forestry investments under consideration, involving other companies of the Anglo-American group

These cover the northern part of Maputo province, and parts of the neighbouring province of Gaza Adamo said these zones were again marginal for agriculture, but offered good prospects for reforestation. — ANO

Pluralism causes rivalries, Mugabe tells workers' rally

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe yesterday defended his ideal of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, saying pluralism would cause unnecessary rivalries at the expense of national development.

He told a Workers' Day rally at Rufaro Stadium "My philosophy is 'let us differ in one house, in one family' "

Zimbabwe had demonstrated it could operate within a multi-party state system, but now the idea was to forge ahead with a one-party system

Mugabe said the unity between PF-Zapu and Zanu (PF) had ended the dissident insurgency in Matabeleland and was proof of the desirability of oneness B/Day 21/5/90

He said elsewhere in Africa countries were opting for plural societies but did so under threats from their donors or former colonial masters

"There is a financial threat and not a fundamental change of heart," he said

Mugabe also promised to introduce collective bargaining for wages this year, reversing a policy of setting increases by decree

He said government would set a minimum level but allow workers to negotiate higher rises

Earlier in the day Zimbabwe University students marched to Rufaro Stadium carrying placards, some of which read "Workers say no to a one-party dictatorship"

They were ordered out of the stadium by Zanu (PF) youth brigades

Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) secretary-general Morgan Tsvangirai said the students were free to express their solidarity

As a result of state interference, the normal workers' parades would not take place, he said. — Sapa-Reuter

Commitment to Press in new constitution

Maputo - The Mozambican authorities have been asked to include a specific commitment to Press freedom in the country's new constitution.

At a meeting here to discuss the new draft constitution several speakers considered the article dealing with freedom of expression to be inadequate.

The article states that "all citizens shall enjoy freedom of expression, of assembly and of association", adding that these rights will be regulated by law and can only be limited if individual rights, freedoms and guarantees are endangered or if the use of force is implied or proposed.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported that at the meeting an unnamed worker from the ministry of culture said the constitution should have an article dealing specifically with the "right of information".

A Radio Mozambique journalist, Mr Joao Machado da Graca, said the constitution should make it clear that the state would exercise no administrative control, either through censorship or through the interference of state bodies in the mass media.

He said the constitution should also authorise the creation of new media owned privately by Mozambican citizens while forbidding foreign concerns from establishing media on Mozambican territory.

SA man still in Maputo jail after 5 years

By TERRY van der WALT

SOUTH AFRICAN authorities are still waiting for the release of a Durban man who has been held in Mozambique for five years (218)

Eric Raymond Jones, 33, was arrested in 1985 on charges of spying and sabotage and has been in a Maputo jail ever since. S/Times 6/5/90

A month ago Jones was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment but was given five years' pardon The remaining three years of the sentence were dropped

SA Trade Mission representative David Laubscher said Jones's fine of about R600 had already been paid and the mission was waiting for a certificate from prison authorities to release Jones

THE INNOCENTS

Wretched, starving and homeless — the refugees from Mozambique's bloody war

Special report by JACK BLADES

Pictures: JAMES SOULLIER

THE three men and the woman sitting under the cashew tree said the war was a day and a night away.

That was their way of measuring the 50km they had run and stumbled through the bush after their villages were raided and old men, women and children killed with ruthless indiscrimination.

They did not all talk of Renamo rebels the word they used most often was *mashango* — bandits — for in places the war has deteriorated into banditry

Under the tree were a tattered old man, his face almost as grey as his frizzled hair, a bald man in a once white suit, a lean grandmother in a single shapeless black garment, a sick, listless child in her arms

And a blind man

All around were a mass of people Since the bush war flared up again in February, this camp — one of four near Vilanculos, on the Mozambique coast — has catered for 11 000 refugee families, mostly ragged, all exhausted and all hungry

They are fed on high protein soup and stew mixtures trucked in from South Africa by the Jesus Alive Ministries, founded by Johannesburg's Pastor Peter Pretorius, and Food For Africa They sleep, until they can weave grass huts, under the trees

The three men and the woman sat numb, unmoving, their eyes still dark with shock When they told of the savage killings, they spoke tersely, all emotion spent, in Shangaan or Tsonga

The grey man, whose name was Gustavo Tembe, said he was 60, but he looked 80 He was one who named the raiders at his village as Renamo

"I saw them coming towards my house and I called to my grandsons aged 12 and 15 'Quick, run with me for your lives' But Renamo got to them and shot them dead And I fled into the bush, quite naked"

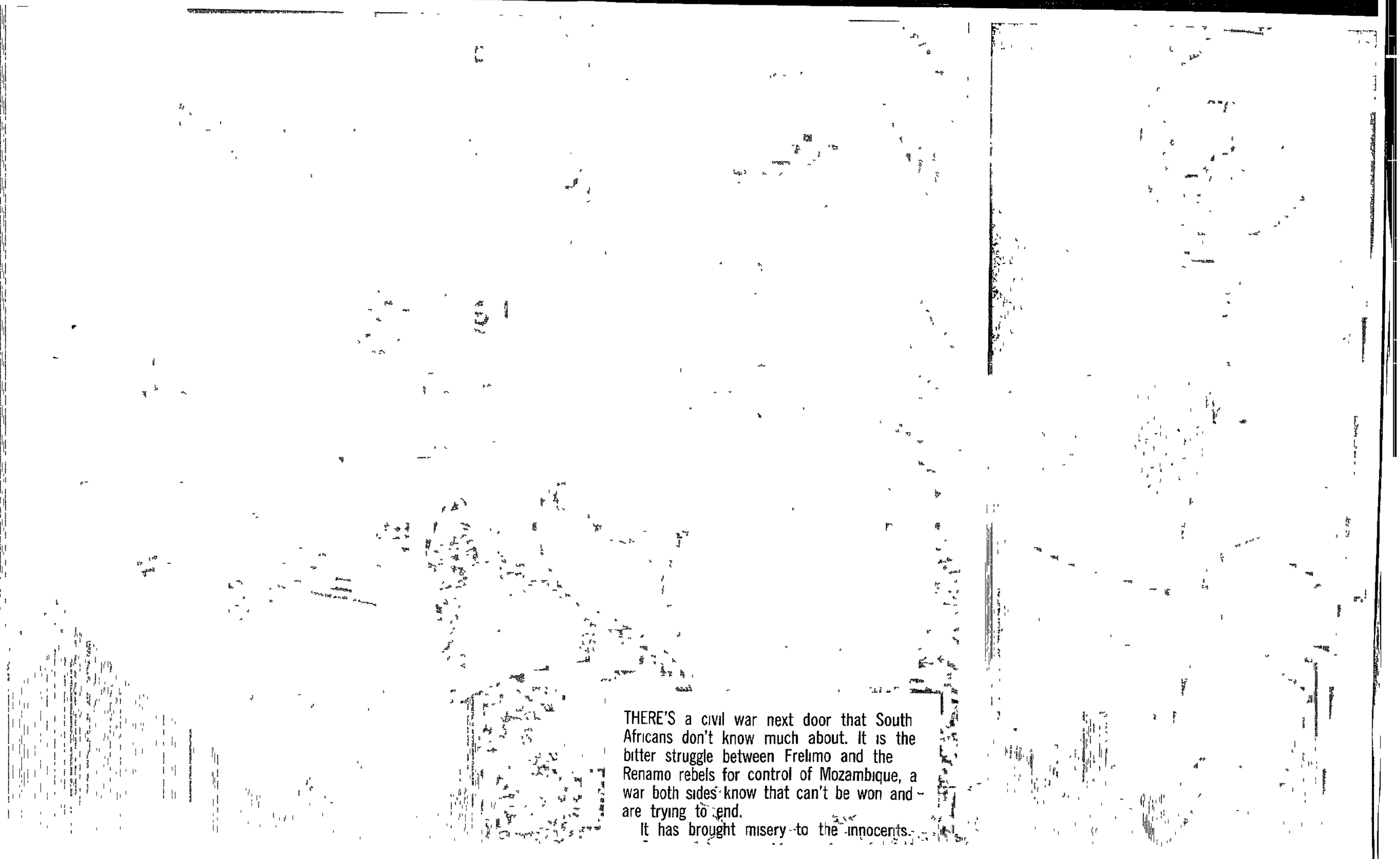
The bald man, 70-year-old Taimo Magume, was from another village He spoke without lifting his eyes from his blistered feet "The *mashango* came and killed my brother and all my family," he said "I am the only one left."

Stoned

The grandmother, Waitisa Nyif, tightened her hold on the child, three-year-old Bominari, as lean as herself.

"The *mashango* grabbed everything from us, then they began killing my family," she said "I saw my grandchildren being stoned, and beaten to death with wooden clubs

"I picked up Dominari and we hid until we could creep away."



THERE'S a civil war next door that South Africans don't know much about. It is the bitter struggle between Frelimo and the Renamo rebels for control of Mozambique, a war both sides know that can't be won and are trying to end.

It has brought misery to the innocents.

that he had been brought to the camp in case his village was raided and he didn't know where to hide

Vernanda Azevedo, Jesus Alive assistant, was interpreting She is young and attractive but she has seen a lot of Mozambique's misery "You get hardened to it, but it always hits you afterwards," she had warned earlier

It was hitting her now Almost in tears, she turned away "I just can't take any more today"

Around us, hundreds of other refugees were beginning to get up and walk towards the oil drums where singing women were stirring with long sticks, dancing on the spot it was time for the soup

The soup was ladled into tin plates, even tin cans, eaten with folded cashew leaves as spoons A little boy, drinking straight from the plate, growled like a dog if anyone approached him

Old Gustavo Timbe went for a second helping — and carried it carefully to the blind man still sitting under their tree

Whatever the future holds, these refugees are luckier than the ones in the whitewashed hospital in Vilancolos — the ones who didn't get away safely

Like little Sameta Tique, wounded by a Renamo bullet, or Americo Samidela, lost a leg when he stepped on a landmine, or the babies whose stomachs are bloated by starvation

Scream

But there are others still in worse plight At Chimoio, in the north, a town guarded now by Zimbabwean soldiers, refugee mothers take their emaciated babies to the local hospital — often too late

In the pediatric ward, where babies lie toe to toe, two to a cot, there was a sudden anguished scream and a mother ran blindly into the courtyard She had been told her child Christina Alberto was dying

In the courtyard, a score of other mothers clutched their own babies a little tighter, but didn't move Their eyes were blank, without sympathy They knew that the next child to die might be theirs

A doctor massaged little Christina's heart, felt her pulse, shook his head and gently pulled a blanket over her face

The next to go might be one-year-old Evita Joaquim, a living skeleton who tipped the scale at 2,5kg — less than her birth weight

Only a litre a day of that high protein soup was keeping her alive.

Already that day two others had died of malnutrition and TB The daily average is 15 — or 10 percent

One by one the little bodies were carried on a stretcher to the mortuary, dwarfed by the letters on the side of the soup powder truck which had made the tortuous journey from Johannesburg via Zimbabwe "Jesus, the only hope" And for many of Mozambique's starving, the Jesus Alive trucks, carrying Food For Africa, are the only hope

● If this story has moved you to your wallet, R25 sent to Jesus Alive Ministries, PO Box 1502, Honeydew 2040, will feed Evita for two months

of the population — have been displaced and nearly 4-million of them are refugees in their own country

Six million children under the age of 15 are estimated to have been affected in some way by the war Hundreds of babies die of malnutrition and tuberculosis

Vast areas of the bush are empty as men and women and children flee the savagery of the rebels and the bandits, and in the refugee camps near the cities food is scarce and depends very much on relief organisations outside Mozambique

And those who escaped the fighting tell of the horrifying fate of those who did not

YEAR-OLD Evita Joaquim, in hospital at Chimoio, is one of thousands reduced to skin and bone with stomachs distended by malnutrition. She also has TB

EVITA weighs in at 2,5 kg — less than her birth weight

GRIEF Christina's mother weeps for her baby

TOO SLIGHT to show under the stretcher blanket, the tiny body of Christina Alberto — one of 15 babies who die daily — is carried to the Chimoio mortuary

A MOTHER feeds her baby with folded cashew tree leaf

IN ONE of the refugee camps at Vilancolos, a little boy tackles his plate of soup, growling like a dog as anyone approaches . fearful it will be taken away

NEXT WEEK: Peter Pretorius, the sky pilot who believes in saving bodies as well as souls

Maputo peace hopes: exile back

Star 7/5/90 (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambique government, seeking to end the 14-year-old civil war, has made a conciliatory gesture to rebels by letting a prominent anti-government exile return

Mr Arturo Vilankulo, a naturalised American now living in the United States, runs a private US-based group called Friends of Mozambique, which opposes the socialist government

State radio said on Saturday that he had returned to Mozambique last Monday after more than 20 years abroad and that he would soon be meeting President Joaquim Chissano

Peace talks

Friends of Mozambique has no public links with the Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR), who have fought the government since independence from Portugal in 1975

But a pro-government group in Chicago, the Mozambique Support Network, claims Mr Vilankulo's group supports the MNR, blamed for systematic atrocities against civilians

Mr Vilankulo's arrival comes as Mr Chissano and MNR leaders move closer to starting direct peace talks to end the long drawn-out bush war which has killed an estimated 900 000 Mozambicans

Mr Chissano spoke to Mr Vilankulo and other dissidents, some of them active MNR representatives, at a public meeting during an official visit to the United States last March

He said then that all dissidents were free to come back and join in a nationwide debate on Mozambique's proposed new constitution, which will make it possible for the electorate to end his government's monopoly of power

Mr Chissano now seems anxious to show he is serious about offering his government's enemies the chance to return to Mozambique without fear of reprisals

Mr Vilankulo, a supporter of the present government during its war for independence from Portugal in the 1960s, left the movement and went into exile in the United States in 1969 He is the first US-based dissident to take up Mr Chissano's offer

Mr Vilankulo has made no public statements since arriving here, and it is not known how long he will stay — Sapa-Reuter

Rebels mum on missing SA family of 4

CAPE TIMES 7/5/90 (218)

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that it had not yet received confirmation that a South African family of four was being held by the rebel MNR movement in Mozambique, the SABC's Africa desk reports

A spokesman for the department said the trade representative in Maputo and the South African embassy in Lisbon had not been notified by the MNR of the incident

Reports said that Mr David Muller and his wife Sandy, together with their two sons, of East London were sailing around the coast of Africa in their yacht Arwin

The yacht ran aground along the Mozambique coast and they were allegedly being held by rebels

Meanwhile, it has been confirmed that the 38-year-old architect and his family left East London in their 12-metre steel-hulled sloop on March 31.

Mr Muller's father, Dick, said he had only heard unconfirmed reports about his son's family, but was extremely worried

Mr Muller said he had, however, received a postcard from his son indicating that the family had reached Maputo and were not experiencing any problems. — Sapa

Star 8/5/90 (218)

Rebels admit seizing family

EAST LONDON — Renamo confirmed yesterday it had seized an East London family after their yacht was stranded on the Mozambican coast last week.

David and Sandy Muller and their two children, Tammy and Seth, set sail from East London on March 31 in their 12 m steel-hulled sloop Arwen

A spokesman for the Renamo rebel group confirmed that the family was in good health and had been taken to a local rebel headquarters

"I don't know how long they will be held — that is for the political command to decide," the Renamo spokesman said in Lisbon, Portugal.

The family landed on the beach at Vilanculos, just south of Bazaruto, as their yacht was damaged, he said

Renamo guerillas had apprehended them walking along the beach before taking them to their Inhambane province headquarters some 60 km away.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that South Africa would not negotiate with Renamo, but would do "everything possible" to assist via Mozambican and Lisbon authorities

South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr David Loubser, had received instructions to discuss the matter with the Mozambican government, and third parties such as the Red Cross had also been contacted —Sapa

Renamo says it is holding yacht family

Cape Times 8/5/90 218

EAST LONDON. — Renamo rebels confirmed yesterday that they were holding an East London family whose yacht was stranded on the Mozambican coast last week.

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The family landed on the beach at Vilanculos, just south of Bazaruto, after their yacht was damaged, the spokesman said

Renamo guerillas had found them walking along the beach and taken them to their headquarters some 60km away Renamo was not in contact with South African authorities, the spokesman said

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that South Africa would not negotiate with Renamo, but would do "everything possible" to assist via Mozambican and Lisbon authorities

South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr David Loubser, had been told to discuss the matter with the Mozambican government, and third parties such as the Red Cross had also been contacted

The commodore of the East London Yacht Club, Mr Mac Vosloo, said every effort had been made to trace the family

Attempts had been made to contact an East London scuba-diver, Mr Bob de Lacy Smith, who runs a diving school on Margaruque, a remote island south of Bazaruto

Mr Muller, an architect, qualified from the University of Port Elizabeth, and Mrs Muller graduated from the University of Cape Town as a marine biologist.

Renamo, which has been fighting the leftist Frelimo government since 1975, has often detained foreigners.

The last two foreigners held by them were a South African academic, Professor David Stephenson, and a Zimbabwean businessman, Mr Dudley Searle, seized on February 16 in the Beira corridor

They returned to Zimbabwe two months later, saying they had escaped, but Renamo said it had released them during a truce. — Sapa

Chissano changes direction

218

South 10/5 – 16/5/90

Mozambique's long-desired peace may be realised if peace talks between the Frelimo government and the Renamo bandits, planned for this month, actually take place. As a curtain-raiser to such talks, President Joaquim Chissano has been promoting a national debate on a new draft constitution. KATTY KAY reports:

ON the wall of a school on Vladimir Lenin Avenue runs the slogan, "Viva Marxism-Leninism and Socialism".

Slogans and street names give Maputo a revolutionary feel. But the days of Avenue Mao Tse Tung, for instance, may be numbered.

Frelimo, the once communist movement that won Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, dropped Marxism last year.

It is now promoting a national debate on a new draft constitution, the first since 1975 Some Mozambicans think the draft should be amended to provide for a multiparty system.

Other African countries are embarking on similar discussions, prompted by the revolutionary changes in eastern Europe But President Joaquim Chissano argues that the changes in his country started before those in eastern Europe

In 1982, Frelimo made its first contacts with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Five years later, the government signed an economic rehabilitation programme with the World Bank which put Mozambique on the path to a free market system.

In 1984, Frelimo abandoned its Marxist hostility to Christianity. Some churches were reopened and, says Maputo's Anglican Bishop Denis Sengulane, "religious worship was limited only by the size of the buildings".

But Frelimo's sharpest change of direction came last year. Without prior announcement, the 1989 Fifth Party Congress simply dropped all references to "Marxism-Leninism" from the Party programme.

Frelimo followed that up in January, when it unveiled its draft constitution In a complicated and painstaking procedure, possible changes to the Party proposals will be discussed nationwide before they are enacted.

As it stands, the draft proposes banning torture and the death penalty. It guarantees freedom of association and the right to strike. It also provides for direct elections for a fixed-term presidency and legislature.

It leaves out press freedom and any mention of a multiparty state. At the insistence of journalists, the first omission may be one of the things which gets changed as a result of the national consultations.

The multi-party system seems less likely to be included. When Chissano announced the draft in January, he argued against a multiparty system for Mozambique, saying it could divide the country on ethnic lines.

Peasants living in remote districts are barely aware of which country they live in, and some have never heard of President Chissano The war has destroyed most communication routes, so rural farmers are unusually isolated.

With some 29 different languages and dialects, on top of a religious divide, Chissano has cause for concern.

He says he is also worried that rushing into a multiparty democracy could result in the collapse of the democratic system He points out that this led to military takeovers in Nigeria and Ghana.

Joaquim Chissano

Even without provision for a multiparty system, the draft constitution represents the most radical change in Mozambican politics since independence. The reason for the change lies much closer to home that events in eastern Europe.

Since the late 70s, Frelimo has been fighting a civil war against Renamo The war has crippled the economy — it swallows 40 percent of the budget — destroying 45 percent of the school network and forcing a million Mozambicans to flee the country.

In 1979, the fall of Rhodesia's white government, which had been supported by rebels, encouraged speculation that the war would end. But South Africa picked up where Rhodesia left off and the war intensified.

Frelimo signed the Nkomati accord with South Africa in 1984, agreeing to a mutual end to hostilities. Again, people hoped the war would end, but South Africa did not keep to the agreement.

According to a Western diplomat, "six years later, Mozambicans need a new sign of hope. They want an end to the war, and they want it now, not tomorrow"

Last year World Bank economic reforms resulted in inflation of 40 percent. There were more goods in the shops, but most people cannot afford them

A series of unprecedented strikes over low wages in January revealed the level of frustration.

The frustration seems unlikely to lead to the overthrow of Chissano himself One reason is that Mozambique is just too difficult a country to run: few would like to be in Chissano's position.

Chissano hopes the draft constitution will help him end the war: the promise of elections goes some way to meeting Renamo's political demands. The World Bank-backed economic reforms meet the rebels' economic demands.

For its part, Renamo has recognised the People's Republic of Mozambique — an earlier block to talks.

Besides economic and political reforms, Frelimo is preparing to meet Renamo Last year, senior Mozambican clergy met rebel leaders in Nairobi with Frelimo's approval.

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe were appointed mediators.

In December, the mediators urged both sides to meet for direct talks without preconditions.

Chissano now promises to do so. The first round of talks is planned to take place this month. — *GEMINI NEWS*

2 000 flee Renamo attack

218 Star 12/5/90

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — More than 2 000 Mozambicans fled into South Africa at the weekend after Renamo soldiers attacked the Ressano Garcia village, bordering Komatipoort.

Police said fighting broke out soon before midnight on Saturday. Heavy mortar and machinegun fire woke Komatipoort residents, who said the midnight sky resembled a Guy Fawkes fireworks display.

During the fighting, which lasted for more than two hours, men, women and children fled across the border.

One woman carrying her new-born baby clambered over a fence and shouted: "Shoot me! Shoot me! — but please God don't harm my child"

The police, assisted by members of the SA Defence Force, arrived soon after the refugees started crossing the border. They were then rounded up and taken to the Lebombo border post from where they were repatriated yesterday.

Thirty-eight men, women and children were treated for injuries.

● At least 18 people were killed and 53 injured in a rebel attack on a train in southern Mozambique on Saturday, police sources in Maputo said.

The train was travelling to Maputo from Komatipoort when it was attacked about 15 km south-east of the frontier near the small railway town of Movene, according to survivors. — Sapa-Reuter.

(218)

ON A WING AND A PRAYER

Concluding the remarkable story of the flying pastor who believes in saving bodies as well as souls

FLYING FOR CHARITY . missionary pilot Peter Pretorius and his wife Ann

REPORT by JACK BLADES Pictures by JAMES SOULLIER

PASTOR Peter Pretorius buzzed the two-engined Cessna over the white buildings clustered in the cleared bush at Pambara.

Jerry Silva, the farm manager, waved briefly up at the plane and hared off in a Land Rover to meet him at Vilanculos airport, 20km of dirt road away.

As Peter landed, he thought of the first time he saw Pambara It was in 1984 and he was alone

This "sky pilot" is a large, cheerful man who looks a bit like Charlton Heston He has been an all-round sportsman, raced Formuala One cars ("never better than fourth"), ran a construction company in Pretoria, and with his father Izak grew tobacco at Nelspruit

Rough

Then he and his wife Ann attended a revival meeting, became Christians, and he became a pastor for the Assemblies of God

He sold a farm to found his missionary organisation, the Jesus Alive Ministries

Touched by the stories told by Mozambican refugees he met at Nelspruit, he went to Maputo to offer his help.

He was flown to the Vilanculos bush where some 300 000 people had died of food left, no meat, no vegetables, no tea, no coffee

"Even the hotel at Vilanculos had only a thin soup I didn't eat anything for six days and the water was rough on my stomach"

On the seventh day he met some people who had found and killed a goat "They were Christians and they shared it with me. I was grateful but — ugh — have you ever had cold goat for breakfast?

Persuasion

"Those 10 days changed my life That was when I decided preachers should start saving bodies as well as souls"

Back at Nelspruit, he rallied his friends Raising funds was hard oin at first and build an orphanage for children who had lost their parents in the war

Peter's father Izak volunteered to clear the bush He was dropped at Vilanculos with a 50cc motorcycle and a box of food Recruiting refugees, he spent three months attacking the bush with a panga It took three months

"My dad was in his 60s, but he loved it," says Peter Izak died 18 months ago

Last week when we went to Pambara with Peter and his wife, Ann, a crowd of 150 children rushed from the orphanage to sing a greeting.

They were well-fed, fit and happy, though among them were tragic figures like the boy on crutches who lost a leg to the landmine that killed his mother

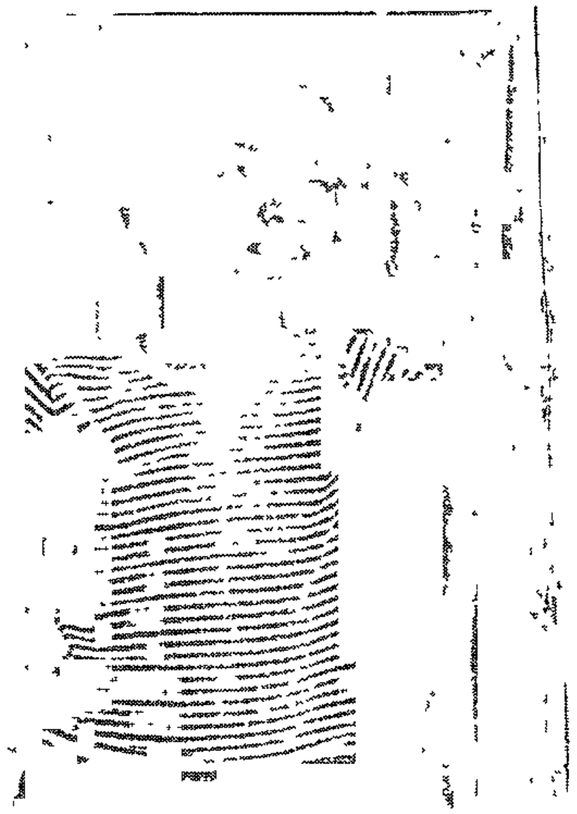
In this oasis the farm raises chickens and pigs Not cattle — that would be too tempting for Renamo

Fruit grows fast and vegetables huge, nurtured by fertiliser controlled by old hospital drip bags

Now Pambara has a school, a hospital and a church is going up The carpentry shop makes quality furniture which it hopes to export soon

But the war has not receded Vilanculos is dangerous country — only last week a family of four South Africans who left their damaged yacht on the coast nearby were taken prisoner by Renamo

Jerry Silva, a Portuguese



CASUALTY . an orphaned landmine victim at Pambara

HOPE FOR THE INNOCENTS . . Peter and Ann with some of child refugees saved from starvation by Pambara's orphanage

was left there

"It was supposed to be a one-day visit but somehow I stayed for 10," he says

"I went into the bush at Pambara where people were still dying and I buried 30 of them a day There was no ren himself, nad not forgotten the homeless kids of Pambara.

He persuaded the Mozambique government to allocate a 4km-square site there on which to create a self-help farm project for refugees

"Once I was attacked further up the road, and twice Renamo have overrun us"

He and his wife Gina and their daughters Josie, eight, and Martha, four, hid in the bush but nothing was taken from the farm

Back at Nelspruit while Pambara was taking shape, Peter was planning to feed the homeless in Mozambique, where 3,8-million are refugees in their own country

Lifeline

"An American missionary named Rodney Lloyd came out and urged me 'Come to the States and we'll see what we can raise.'

"I went on a lecture tour and money began coming in"

"We now have five trucks and seven trailers," says Peter, "but getting to Pambara is an adventure in itself

"Turn-around time to Chimoio, in the north, where 15 babies die of malnutrition every day, can be six to eight weeks"

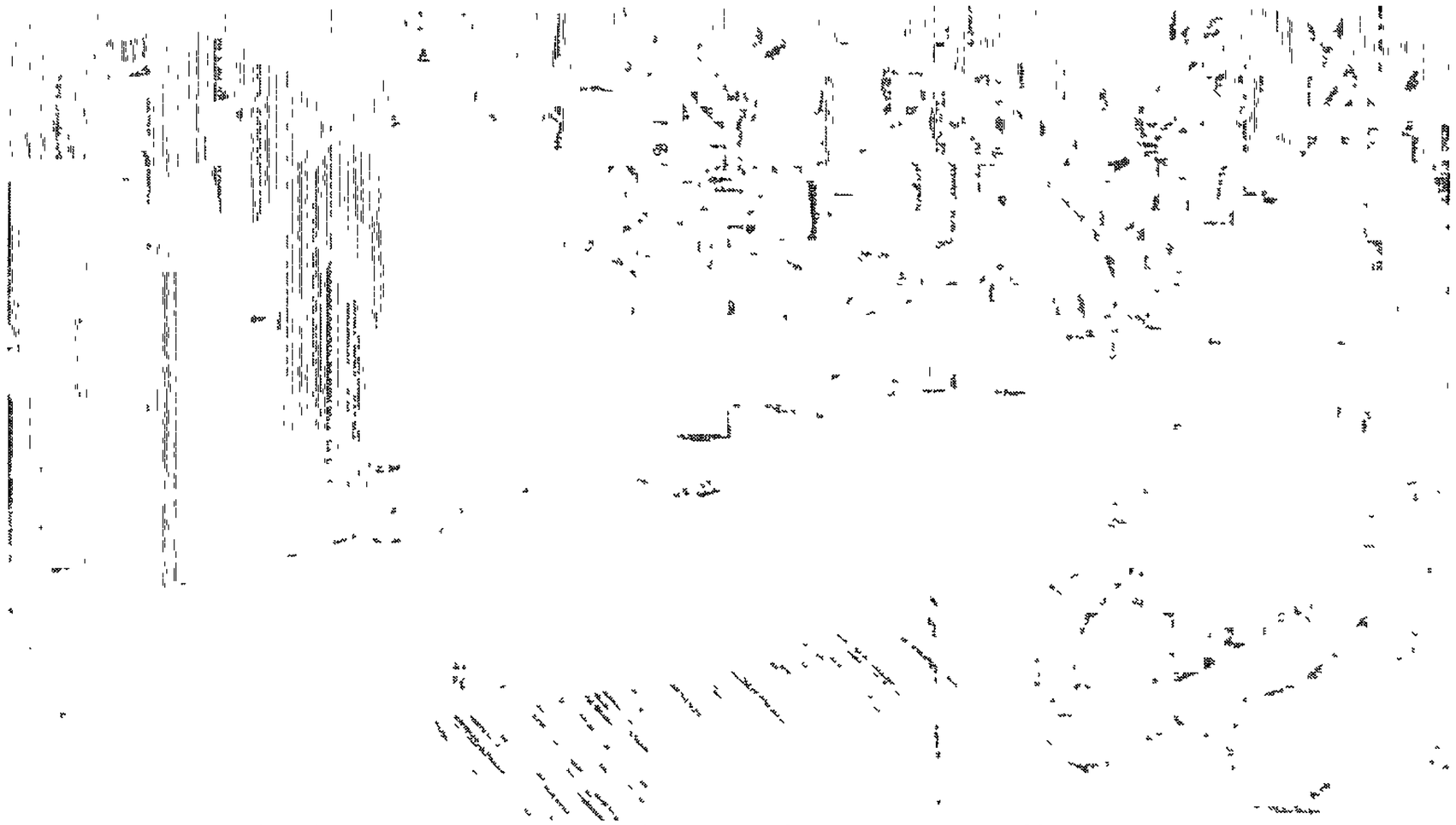
The lifeline between refugee camps at places like Beira and Vilanculos and Chimoio is the Cessna Peter was flying an old Cherokee when Al Simon, head of a US firm which had organised R250 000 worth of medical equipment, arrived

He was taken around Mozambique in the Cherokee

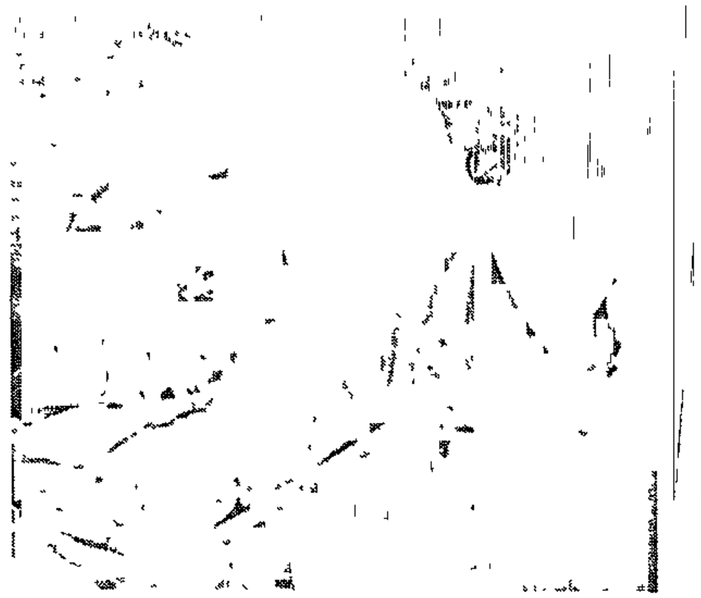
Peter told him casually "It would be nice to be able to gain altitude fast if the rebels take pot shots" Al grunted "You need a better plane I'll go home and stir things up."

The result was the Cessna.

Peter says "We need more money and equipment to reach more people South Africans are generous people but they just don't realise how bad things are next door'



UNDER THE BARREL OF A GUN . . a mat-maker weaves his bed at a refugee centre protected by government militia near Pambara



CHARITY . . Ann tends Christina Alberta, an infant who died shortly after this picture was taken

3 000 Mozambicans flee Renamo attack

ABOUT 3 000 Mozambicans were sent back into Mozambique at the Lebombo border post yesterday after fleeing across the border into South Africa on Saturday night.

The refugees, including several government troops, fled across the border near Komatipoort at about midnight after a rebel MNR attack on the Frelimo command post at Resano Garcia Sowetan 14/5/9

Heavy fighting also took place along the border in the vicinity of Komatipoort.

A train was damaged in the fighting but it has not been confirmed whether the damage was caused by explosives or firearms.

Most of the refugees crossed the border at a point somewhere between the Komati River and the electrified border fence (218)

Others crossed through gates in the fence opened by South African authorities to allow them to escape the fighting.

They were accommodated for the night at several several places and given food before being sent back to Mozambique. - Sapa.

18 die in rebel train attack

MAPUTO — At least 18 people were killed in a rebel attack on a train in southern Mozambique on Saturday, police sources said

The train was travelling to Maputo from Komatipoort when it was attacked about 15km south-east of the frontier near the small railway town of Movene, according to survivors. Maputo Central Hospital received 53 wounded survivors and four were under intensive care

Many of the passengers were Mozambicans returning home after working in South African gold mines

Accounts by survivors indicated that the attack was similar to one launched in the same area by the Renamo rebels on February 14.

In that attack, dubbed "The St Valentine's Day Massacre", 66 passengers were killed The MNR was reported to have blown up the train with a remote-controlled landmine and then to have stormed the carriages using bazookas and sub-machineguns

● About 3 000 Mozambicans were sent back into Mozambique yesterday at the Lebombo border post after fleeing into South Africa on Saturday night, SABC radio news reports

The refugees, including several government troops, fled across the border near Komatipoort following a MNR attack on the Frelimo command post at Resano Garcia

Heavy fighting took place along the border near Komatipoort — Sapa-Reuter

(218)

Renamo blow lines

Sowetan 15/5/90

MAPUTO - Mozambican rebels blew up a power line carrying electricity to the capital Maputo in a pre-dawn attack yesterday, the national electricity company said. - Sapa-Reuter.

...ne said. — Reuter.

Mozambique may go multi-party

COPENHAGEN — Mozambique's government will ask its people in July if they want to end the one-party system adopted after independence from Portugal in 1975, Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi said here yesterday.

"We do not fear a multi-party system. We are not against it in principle," Mocumbi told a news conference during a brief visit for talks with Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Danish aid officials. B 10/7 16/5/90

Ellemann-Jensen told a meeting of Nordic and frontline African states in Oslo on Sunday that Denmark would in future scrutinise developing countries' human rights records and their political systems when deciding on aid.

"Our (ruling Frelimo) party has decided to raise the question of a multi-party system in a national consultation in July," Mocumbi said. (218)

The public would be asked their views on a new draft constitution, and if this produced no clear consensus a referendum might be held, he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

AROUND THE WORLD

218

Air Force says 'yes'

16/5/90

Sowetan

MAPUTO - Mozambican Air Force personnel stationed in the city of Beira have come out in favour of a multi-party system for Mozambique.

The Beira newspaper *Diario de Mocambique* said that at a meeting of Air Force personnel called to discuss a draft constitution aimed at replacing the present Marxist one, the Air Force personnel had also called for a change in the country's national anthem

The multi-party system and the privatisation of land have become the most controversial issue so far discussed.

3 000 refugees flee heavy border battle

W/Mail 18/5 – 24/5/90. (218)

By EDDIE KOCH

SOME 3 000 Mozambican refugees poured across the border at Komatipoort on Saturday night after the frontier town of Ressano Garcia came under heavy attack from Renamo

And a dramatic escalation of the war in the Maputo province of Mozambique this month has had a ripple effect on other communities living in the far Eastern Transvaal

Refugee workers in the Komatipoort area have lodged a formal complaint with the police after Mozambican refugees were allegedly detained, beaten or forced to pay bribes to escape arrest by South African Defence Force troops last Friday.

On Friday night rebels attacked Ressano Garcia with mortars and small arms Renamo launched a much heavier offensive against the town on Saturday night, according to refugees who made their way into the kaNgwane "homeland" this week.

The attack coincided with an ambush on a train filled with migrant workers travelling from South Africa to Maputo on Saturday afternoon

The rebels blew up the train at Moveni, some 15km from the Komatipoort border post, and massacred 18 miners before sacking the train. Fifty-five people were wounded

Survivors interviewed by the Mozambique news agency, AIM, say the rebels included women fighters This is the first reference to women being used as guerrillas by Renamo

The ambush and the raids on the town are part of a Renamo strategy to isolate Maputo and step up its war ahead of forthcoming peace talks.

Powerlines carrying electricity to the city from South Africa have been sabotaged repeatedly, leaving many parts of Maputo without power for most of this month

The SADF appears to have increased its efforts to stem the flow of refugees into the Eastern Transvaal.

"Last Friday SADF soldiers went into an area near Komatipoort called Block C where there are large numbers of refugees. In groups of two, they knocked on doors asking for money and choosing at random to arrest people," said refugee field worker Sally McKibbin.

"We have the names of people who paid money and were not arrested One soldier who spoke fluent Portuguese told them that 'As they kicked the Portuguese out of Mozambique, now he is kicking the Mozambican out of South Africa'."

McKibbin, secretary for the Hlanganani Refugee Relief Committee, says villages along the border with Mozambique have been subjected to similar raids in the past three months.

On Sunday the 3 000 refugees who sought refuge in Komatipoort after the Renamo attack were repatriated.

A representative for the SADF denied all allegations of irregular actions by members of the force.

Outbreak of cholera threatens Mozambique

(218)

Sowetan 18/5/90

MAPUTO - An outbreak of cholera in the northwestern Mozambican province of Tete could spread to other provinces as the authorities battle to cope with hundreds of cases of the disease.

In a statement the ministry of health said that the first cases of cholera occurred on April 30 and that in the first week of the outbreak 239 cases had been diagnosed.

Recovering

The number of cases since then had overloaded the Tete provincial hospital. A new ward had been opened and a large tent erected in the hospital grounds for patients recovering from the disease.

Radio Mozambique said that so far 21 people had died.

Spread

In its statement the ministry said it suspected that the rapid spread of the disease was due to residents of the town of Tete drinking untreated water from the Zambezi River.

In the last days of April the city's normal supply of water had been cut off because of electrical failures forcing residents to use the water from the Zambezi.

Reports from Tete said the south bank of the Zambezi is severely contaminated with sewage from the city

Renamo raid

218

Sowetan 27/3/90

Maputo - The Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, attacked the town of Namaacha on the Swaziland border on Saturday night, looting and then destroying about 10 shops in the town according to the offical Mozambican News Agency, Aim.

The Aim report said that about 300 rebels were in the attacking party.

Renamo kills 3 in border attack

Cape Times 27/5/90

248

MAPUTO. — Mozambican rebels killed three people and looted shops in a weekend attack on a town on the border with Swaziland, the official Mozambique news agency Aim reported yesterday.

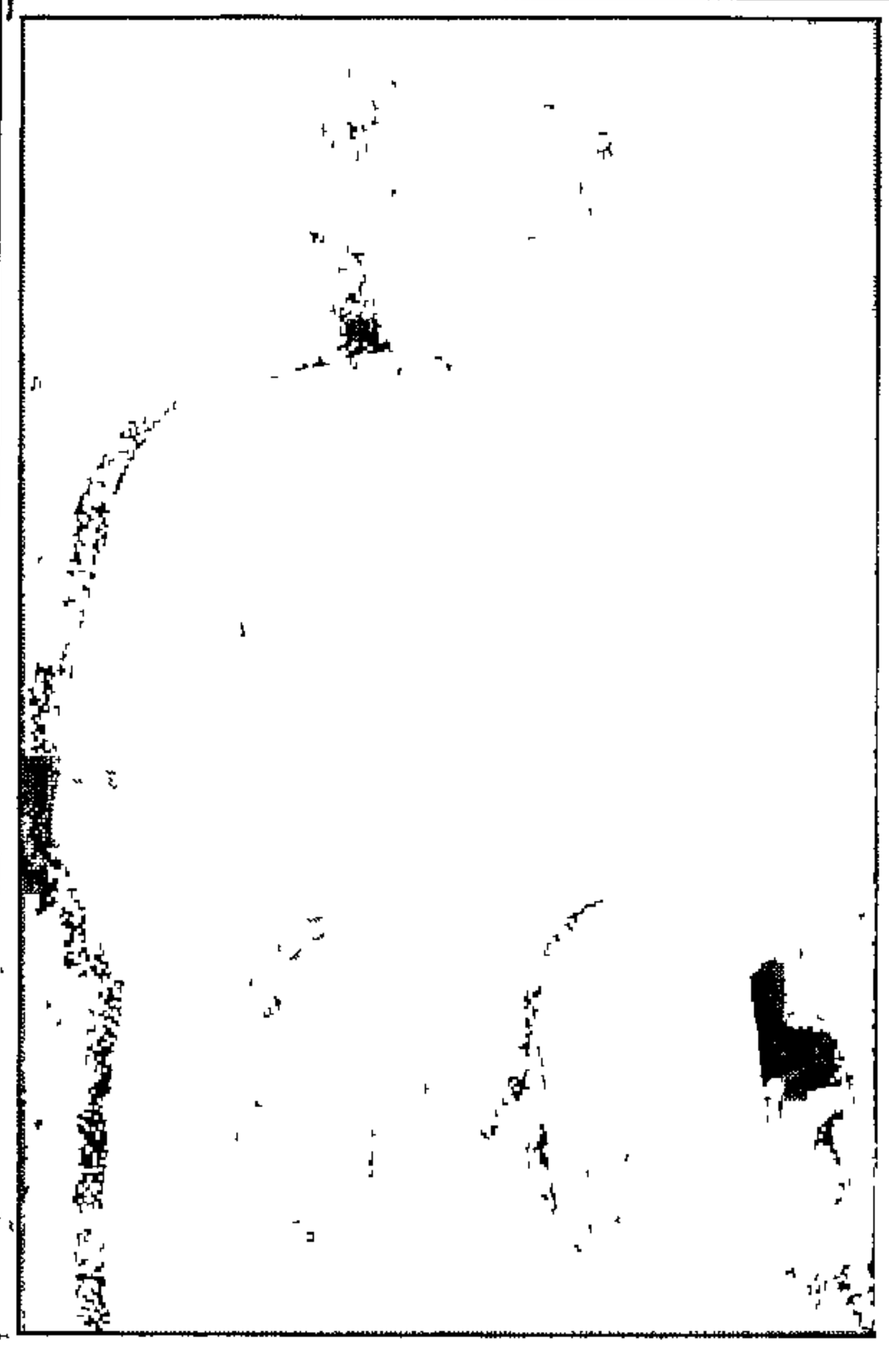
The attack by Renamo rebels on Namaacha, 70km west of Maputo and five kilometres from the South African border, took place on Saturday night.

Last week the Mozambican army said it destroyed a rebel supply base and killed 12 insurgents at Ngungue, on the South African border

Radio Mozambique also reported yesterday that the army had seized a radio transmitter, skin-diving equipment and signal flares at a Renamo camp near the Indian Ocean coast in the province of Inhambane.

Renamo has been fighting for almost 15 years to topple the leftist government in Maputo — Sapa-Reuter

Star 21/5/90 (218)



Betty Madlala shows the bangles which saved her from capture

Bangles save woman in train ambush horror

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Xhosa ritual bangles on her wrists and ankles helped prevent a 44-year-old Vereeniging woman from being taken prisoner after the train in which she and her husband were travelling was attacked by Mozambican rebels 11 days ago

Tired, hungry and suffering from injuries inflicted by whips and sticks, Betty Madlala yesterday told of her miracle escape from Renamo rebels on May 12 Her husband, David Mondlana, a Westonaria mine employee, is missing

Mrs Madlala, considering herself lucky to be alive, said in an interview that she and her husband had been on their way to Maputo to spend a fortnight with their two-year-old daughter, who lived with her grandmother

"Suddenly the train stopped, there was gunfire and soldiers swarmed inside," she said "They ordered us to remove our baggage, to get outside and wait for further instructions .."

"One woman, who vowed to tell the world of how she was being treated, had her lips cut off with a hunting knife by one impatient rebel"

After walking some distance, Mrs Madlala complained of being tired

Hitting her on the back with a stick, a rebel told her to get up and move if she wanted to live Another rebel intervened and said "The bangles you are wearing indicate that you are a Xhosa undergoing your womanhood test We need girls like you in our camp Rest a while and we'll be back for you later"

Grasping the opportunity, Mrs Madlala rushed to a nearby clump of bushes and hid. Later, an elderly woman from a nearby village helped her walk to a Frelimo camp where soldiers fed her and treated her back and leg injuries

Yesterday, 11 days after the train attack, she was brought to the border and was handed over to the South African authorities

Thankful to be back in South Africa, Mrs Madlala, on bended knees, folded her hands in prayer and said "Oh God, the world outside accuses us of many things Please God, open the eyes of all South Africans — black and white — and make them realise we live in a country with no problems compared to Mozambique"

Death of Frelimo?

Argus 23/5/90 218

By JOAO SANTA RITA of The Argus Africa News Service

FOR the first time since independence in 1975 the ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique is facing a leadership crisis with top leaders openly acknowledging the possibility of a split

The crisis has surfaced in the debates organised throughout the country to discuss a new draft constitution which reflects the changes introduced by Frelimo last year at a congress in which it abandoned Marxism-Leninism

Central committee member and former security minister Sergio Vieira recently told a debate at the Writers' Association that "the capitalist project has become an option for the internal elite" and warned that if a multiparty state was introduced in Mozambique there would be "a greater fragmentation of the party"

The question of a multiparty state, freedom of the Press and expression, have been the main topics of discussion, although the right to private ownership of the land, nationalised at independence, has also aroused heated debate

Last month the Minister of State Administration, Oscar Monteiro, told a meeting that the draft constitution had deliberately omitted the question of political parties

Plurality

He was opposed by Rui Baltazar, a member of the standing committee of the People's Assembly and former Justice Minister, who said that in guaranteeing freedom of association and insisting on a plurality of candidates for parliamentary elections, the draft constitution recognised a multiparty system

At a debate held in Maputo's Directorate of Industry and Energy, one speaker said the form of electing a president as proposed in the draft constitution was not practical without a multiparty state

The draft says any Mozambican citizen aged between 40 and 60 can stand for the presidency provided he or she is proposed by at least 5 000 voters of whom at least 200 must come from each province

The speaker wanted to know what would happen if someone totally opposed to Frelimo won the election and decided to do away with the party's policies and ministers

At a meeting held in the small town of Monapo, in the northern province of Nampula, several speakers said a plurality of parties was the only way to ensure a better selection of candidates for the presidency

The fear that a multiparty system could result in a resurgence of tribalism with different parties representing different tribes has been one of the main reasons cited by people opposing the multiparty system

Mozambican writer Lina Magaia told a meeting in Maputo that it was obvious that the Frelimo leadership was divided and the old Frelimo Party which people had supported no longer existed

Former Radio Mozambique director Leite de Vasconcelos said people who continued to support socialist ideals were in a difficult position

"It is difficult for anyone wishing to continue defending the construction of a socialist society to face the Frelimo party," he said

Journalist Albino Magaia told the same meeting that Frelimo should have had the courage "to commit suicide," allowing for a new party to be created

President Joaquim Chissano himself has acknowledged the deep divisions within Frelimo, saying party members were pulling in different directions

Army

But the divisions within the party and among different sectors of population also affect the country's armed forces.

The Armed Forces Political Commissar, Major-General Eduardo Nihia, told a meeting in the war-torn central province of Manica that no conditions existed in Mozambique for the introduction of a multi-party state

But this week, members of the Mozambican Air Force stationed in Beira called for a multi-party state, changes in the national anthem which makes references to Frelimo, while police force members stationed in the same city called for the replacement of the national flag which is based on the one used by Frelimo during the war against the Portuguese

Army personnel stationed in Beira had earlier also questioned the powers given to the president under the draft constitution, in particular the power to dissolve parliament

So far no opposition has been voiced against the article guaranteeing freedom of expression, of assembly and of association, although at a debate held at the Ministry of State Administration several speakers considered it inadequate

A contentious point in the draft constitution has been the clause recognising and guaranteeing the right to private property, particularly where it concerns land which was nationalised after independence in 1975

Frelimo overruns Renamo base

Star 26/5/90 (218)

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

MAPUTO — Frelimo forces have overrun a major Renamo base in the mountainous region of Ngungwe, 180 km north-west of Maputo and less than 2 km from the South African border

According to the AIM news agency, the base at Ngungwe — which Frelimo is holding after an intense battle — was once a principal reception point for arms provided to the rebels from South Africa

The base is about 4 sq km in extent in an area rich in agricultural potential Around Ngungwe lay heaps of goods looted from the local population — including old motorbikes, chairs, sheets of corrugated iron roofing and various domestic utensils

Some of the roofing was used to build a hospital where the rebel wounded were treated Many huts in the settlement were destroyed during the aerial and ground bombardment

FRUM

The Star's Africa News Service

Upheavals in Europe will affect all, Mozambicans told

MAPUTO — Mozambicans have been told by their foreign Minister that the upheaval in eastern Europe and closer economic union in western Europe will have an impact on the future of all humanity.

Old formulas were no longer sufficient to deal with the problems facing people in today's world, said foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi. Instead, there had arisen "new problems for which there are no formulas"

Mr Mocumbi was speaking in Maputo at a seminar on "Rethinking Strategies for Mozambique and Southern Africa"

He said the national debate in Mozambique on a new constitution represented "the growth of the political process towards greater openness and freedom".

The seminar was attended by participants from Africa, Europe and North America, the Mozambican news agency AIM reported

In a separate report AIM said Maputo City Council workers have called for a civilian rather than a military government in Mozambique during a discussion on the new constitution.

Cape Times 31/5/90

Shelling kills children

(218)

MAPUTO. — Mozambican rebels killed two children when they shelled a house in Matola-Rio, a village outside Maputo, on Monday night, the Mozambique News Agency AIM reported. Four people were wounded

MOZAMBIQUE – GENERAL

1990

JUNE – ~~July~~ AUG. ~~OCTOBER~~ DEC.

aiming to SA.

Import tariffs on M'bican products changed

Cape Times 1/6/90

218

PREFERENTIAL tariffs for a limited range of Mozambican products would be Gazetted today, the Director General of Trade and Industry, SJ Naude, announced today.

In a statement he said these products included cashew nut shell liquid, cotton fabrics, Texlene/Trevira woven fabrics, clothing and blankets.

"The preferences are being granted on the same basis as those which have already been granted to Mozambique.

"The preferences, which are restricted to quotas, take the form of rebates which reduce the existing customs duties to 3% ad valorem where the duty is more than 3% ad valorem and to free where the duty is 3% ad valorem or less.

"Goods imported within the quotas are exempt from import surcharge."

The preferences would be administered by the Mozambican authorities by the issue of export certificates to Mozambican exporters. — Sapa

Eskom to assist in Mozambique

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

IN a major regional breakthrough, Eskom this week secured a major contract to provide Mozambique with operating and maintenance for the Maputo Thermal Power Station

This is thought to be the first time the World Bank has approved the use of a South African company for this type of assistance and, said Eskom deputy general manager for generation, Mr Piet Faling, it can be seen as part of the new spirit of openness towards the country.

He said Eskom responded to an official tender inquiry, which called for the placement of an operating manager, maintenance manager and a maintenance specialist in the Maputo power station for a period of three years at a cost of R2,6 million. Maputo presently operates on electricity rations.

The region presently buys 80 percent of its electricity from South Africa. The remaining 20 percent is generated by Maputo from coal bought from the Witbank area.

"Mozambique is currently undergoing serious problems with its power supply. Rotational brown outs have become commonplace in Maputo, severely hampering economic development," said Faling.

With the World Bank loan and Eskom's expertise, Maputo could become self-sufficient within the next couple of years.

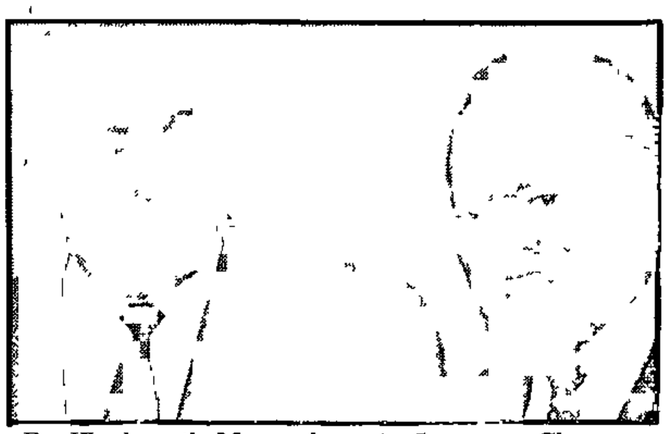
Part of the agreement would be to bring Mozambican students to South Africa for training at the Wilge Power Station in the eastern Transvaal where equivalent technology exists to that found in Maputo.

"Eskom is in a position to begin with this type of training at very short notice, as much of its operator and maintenance training lecture material is available in Portuguese, the official language in Mozambique," Faling said.

Beating a path of peace to Maputo

S/Times 3/6/90

(218)



De Klerk with Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano

Lester Venter explains how SA's role as peace broker in strife-torn Mozambique will gain President De Klerk even greater international stature

IN THE surge towards a new age of political dignity and freedom that has been making itself felt all over the world, a new front is about to open on South Africa's borders

With Frelimo and Renamo — the warring parties in Mozambique's life-sapping war — on the verge of beginning their own progress to peace, the last of southern Africa's wars is close to being put on the path to resolution

In Angola on the region's western seaboard, reconciliation is already the stated aim of the MPLA government and the Unita rebels

Reward

International attention, and the focus of SA's diplomatic energy has been moving in recent months to the region's eastern seaboard, where Mozambique has been gripped in a war of near-silent agony for a decade and a half

Behind the scenes diplomatic activity has reached a peak in recent weeks — with a battery of secret meetings in several African capitals — and the only obstacle now to negotiations between Frelimo and Renamo is agreement on a venue

Two weeks ago, top representatives of the two groups met directly for the first time in Lisbon

The rewards of peace in Mozambique will be bountiful — not only for its citizens, but for the region as a whole

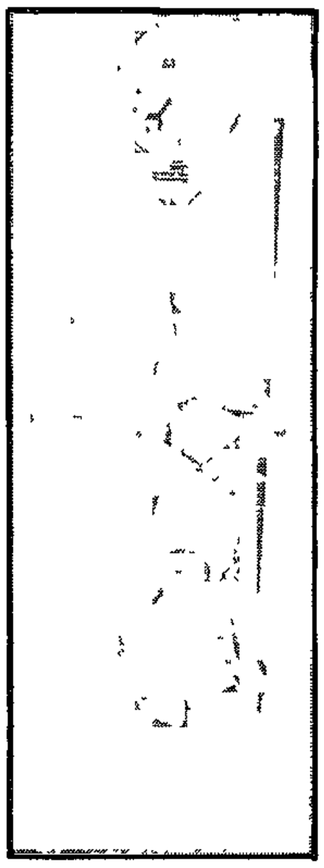
In terms of international standing and respect, the good it would do SA is beyond measure

Credit

This is because SA has been an active facilitator (to use the word favoured by the manipulators of these delicate matters) in bringing the Mozambique parties towards reconciliation

It is also something that President F W de Klerk carefully pointed out on his recent European visit to those few leaders who had not already been made aware of it by their intelligence services

SA bought for itself fistfuls of international credit points by withdrawing from Angola's fighting — changing it from a war of invasion to a domestic conflict — and the integrity it displayed in the final diplomatic rounds of bringing independence to Namibia



A young child is weighed at a clinic set up to aid refugees who flee the war

What that achieved for SA, however, was to kick out the foundation of its (not undeserved) reputation as the main destabilising element of the subcontinent

A second achievement will be necessary to put in the place of that now thankfully destroyed reputation something new — that of being seen as a peace broker for Mozambique

Provided that SA's Government and military establishment — who are *not* always at one in thought and action — do not fall into old habits, a new foundation for international respect for the country will have been laid

Nevertheless, it is in Mozambique itself where the hunger for peace has become ravenous.

Renamo (also known as MNR) has been pilloried internationally for its inhuman deeds in hijacking trains and civilian travellers, hacking the limbs off villagers in brutal acts of intimidation and the abduction of children who were dragooned into the bush fighting

Frelimo controls what is left in the shell cities of the broken nation Renamo controls the countryside, at least in the sense that it roams unhindered but for the occasional skirmish with Frelimo troops

Renamo has kept the powerful Cahora Bassa hydro-electric installation dormant simply by repeated sabotage of the pylons carrying electricity from the giant generators There seems nothing anyone in Mozambique can do to stop this

Seen from the eyes of its citizens, Mozambique has become a manifestation of Dante's hell

In 1988 the US State Department estimated that 100 000 civilians had been slaughtered in the war Uncountable thousands had fled their homes, lost their families and staggered across the borders of Zimbabwe, Malawi and SA

Evil

Refugees would rather face wild animals in the Kruger National Park than the savagery of their fellow men in Mozambique

Two years ago the World Bank officially listed Mozambique as the world's poorest country

Although Renamo was established by Rhodesia's Smith government soon after Mozambique's independence in 1975, the movement's sponsorship was soon taken over by SA

It fitted snugly into SA's view at the time of a *total onslaught* that was to be met with a *total strategy* This never meant anything more than that there was supposedly a conspiracy of communist evil within and surrounding South Africa that aimed to hand it over to the forces of darkness

It justified the implementation of any means to combat it Unfortunately, such means could be even more evil than those it was accused of using

This had to change in 1984 when SA managed a significant diplomatic advance with the drawing up and signing of the Nkomati Accord — which, among other things, banned military interference

Support for Renamo went underground and even began to tail off officially

At this time, however, there arose hard-core elements in the SA defence establishment that disagreed with the Government on pulling out of Angola, "handing over" Namibia to Swapo and abandoning Renamo's battle against communist Frelimo

Landmark

As late as last year, President De Klerk said he "could not guarantee' there was no support for Renamo coming from private elements in SA

The way to reconciliation in Mozambique was opened last year when, in a landmark conference, President Joaquim Chissano distanced himself from marxism and abandoned the principle of a single-party state

The way for SA's involvement as a broker was opened when both Frelimo and Renamo later lost confidence in the two "official" mediators in the conflict, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe

Pressure

President Moi was seen as too sympathetic to Renamo — many of the meetings between Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and SA intermediaries have been in Kenya — and President Mugabe was seen as too ideologically married to the communism of Frelimo

The irascible Mr Dhlakama has proved to be anything but in SA's pocket

He has reportedly been resisting an SA venue for the first peace talks specifically because he wants to get away from his image as a puppet of Pretoria He is also irritating SA diplomats by taking advice from German and American hardliners who are telling him he should stay longer in the bush and hold out for a stronger hand, matched against a weakening Frelimo, before going to the talks table

But the pressure from Washington and European capitals for sub-Saharan Africa's last warfarers to start their own peace process is so great it is a reasonable bet a venue for the talks will be found and agreed within weeks

VICTIM OF A BRUTAL WAR a young Mozambican in one of the many refugee camps Picture JAMES SOULLIER

Mozambican workers call for help

Star 4/6/90 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican workers living in East Germany have accused the East German police of turning a blind eye to an increasing number of racial attacks and have called on the Mozambican government to ensure their protection.

In a report from Berlin, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, said life in East Germany for thousands of Mozambican workers was becoming increasingly difficult due to growing threats and attacks by groups of East German "skinheads".

Thousands of Mozambican, Angolan, Vietnamese and Cuban workers were brought to East Germany before the overthrow of the communist regime to make up for an acute shortage of workers German unification will mean that many of the foreign workers in East Germany will have to return home as state-owned companies close

No action

AIM said the new East German government had so far taken no action against the racial attacks "despite the promises of improved security for foreign workers".

Lucas Saize, a Mozambican working in East Berlin, was quoted as saying that the police only took action against those foreigners resisting aggression.

AIM said bands of "skinheads" were using bottles, clubs, stones and knives in their attacks against Mozambicans

Hostels housing Mozambican workers had been attacked and in one incident three Mozambicans were seriously injured, the agency said

Last week an East German delegation was in Maputo for talks on the situation of Mozambicans working under contract in East Germany

Under a new agreement, Mozambicans made redundant through factory closures and other economic reasons will be compensated and will be allowed to seek new employment on an individual basis

AROUND THE WORLD

Kidnap fears for missing officials

Sowetan 5/6/90

Maputo - Two International Red Cross officials are missing in the northern Mozambican province of Zambezia and are believed to have been kidnapped by rebels.

Radio Mozambique identified the officials as Traerre Tribolet and Brigitte Carmen but it did not disclose thier nationalities.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross in Maputo said efforts were under way, inside and outside Mozambique, to locate them.

The two officials were kidnapped when they were returning from the remote district of Ile where they delivered food and clothing.

(218)

No escort

They were travelling to the town of Mocuba, Zambezia's second largest town

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said the International Red Cross convoy in which the officials were travelling was not accompanied by a military escort. It quoted a provincial government spokesman as saying the provincial government had recently banned travelling without a military escort in that area but that the orders had been ignored by the International Red Cross.

Killing goes on as peace talks reach stalemate

Argus 8/6/90 218

Negotiations to end the 15-year war in Mozambique have reached a position of stalemate over a possible venue Meanwhile, the killing goes on and the country's potential becomes more eroded by the day. JOHN RYAN of Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo.

WAR

MOZAMBIQUE is in a curious state of suspension, like a downstairs lodger waiting for the other shoe to drop

The Frelimo government and the Renamo rebels continue to fence about negotiations to end the awful, apocalyptic war Around the country, where the security situation allows, people are debating a constitution for the future

But the future hangs in limbo

A dispute over the choice of venue for Frelimo-Renamo negotiations ostensibly is delaying that event Rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama insists the talks should take place in Nairobi President Joaquim Chissano says it would be more convenient, and cheaper for both parties, if they happened in neighbouring Malawi

Also behind the government's reluctance to have the talks in Nairobi is a growing suspicion that President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya — who, with Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, was appointed last year to mediate between the parties — may not now be as impartial as he should be

Dhlakama and his lieutenants spent a good deal of time in Nairobi some months ago when the main Renamo base in the Gorongosa area was under siege by Zimbabwean troops guarding the nearby Beira Corridor They are reported to have sympathetic advisers within the Moi administration

That apart, there are suggestions that Renamo may be using the venue issue merely as a delaying tactic

It is strange that Dhlakama should find Malawi unacceptable The Hastings Banda administration allowed his rebels to use the country as a base until 1986, when Mozambique and Zimbabwe objected and threatened to cut off Malawi's main sea routes

Although the majority of the rebels were forced to withdraw, Renamo elements are known to be still in place south-east of Blantyre, clearly with President Banda's consent

Observers here say Renamo is stalling on negotiations because the faction has no political programme to negotiate about Also, they believe Dhlakama's main supporters abroad, who could lend political muscle to the organisation, are not yet ready to come out of the shadows and declare themselves

Hiatus

So the hiatus persists People in the urban areas go about the constrained routine of living in the penumbra of the 15-year war Outside, in the rural areas or even 30 km distant from the cities, other people die violently but with less frequency than a year ago

And to keep the government under economic pressure, the rebels regularly disrupt power supplies and destroy road and rail links

The national debate on a new constitution for Mozambique has evoked some remarkably progressive ideas, at the same time highlighting deep fears about Renamo participation

While most Mozambicans would dearly love to see an end to the conflict, the rebels are generally hated It is anathema to many people to think they could be part of any new order

The debate began in January when President Chissano invited citizens to express their views on a 12-point government plan to change the existing constitution by introducing radical reforms

The plan downplays the role of the Frelimo Party, which has ruled since independence in 1975

In terms of the proposals, the president of Frelimo would no longer automatically become the head of state Candidates for parliament or the presidency would not have to be members of the party and would be elected by universal suffrage in a secret ballot

The draft constitution guarantees freedom of expression, assembly and association and the right to strike It says "Social organisations" would play an important role in promoting democracy and "will have the right to pursue their aims, to create institutions designed to achieve their specific objectives and to hold property for carrying out their activities"

It suggests the president should serve for a maximum of three five-year terms Another proposal would allow the State to allocate land to "individual persons or collective entities" who would then have full ownership rights

With nearly a third of the population dislocated by the war, land is a major point of paranoia in Mozambique This question of ownership at first caused much concern at meetings in the rural areas and one gathering passed a unanimous motion demanding that all land should remain in the hands of the State

Obviously the fear was that displaced people might lose their former homes or that there could be a return to the situation under Portuguese rule when land barons proliferated

Since then, however, the government seems to have allayed this concern by assuring people that the proposal would apply mainly in the urban areas and that land would be allocated with discretion, on individual merit

Although the draft constitution does not address directly the prospect of a multi-party state, President Chissano has said he expects the matter to be debated and it has been with mixed opinion

Asked his own view on a multi-party system, the president said recently, "We are putting forward (its) advantages and disadvantages, so people have a basis to discuss the issue Many of us think it might be good, but that it is not yet time for several reasons

"Just to apply a copy of what is happening somewhere else would be very bad It should rather appear through the correct understanding of its value by our people, so that they know how to exercise their rights within that system"

Parliament is expected to vote on aspects on the revised constitution next month, after members have heard from their constituents Final ratification is planned for August, by an enlarged People's Assembly including exiled dissidents who once had links with Renamo

Model

While Afonso Dhlakama makes excuses for staying out of the dialogue, that is probably as much as President Chissano can be planning at this stage Yet should those elusive talks happen later than August, the timing would clearly suit him

It would mean he would have a constitutional model to build on, backed by what would be tantamount to a national referendum And there would not be an awful lot a Renamo presence at the negotiating table could do to change that.

Mozambique talks still deadlocked over venue

Star 11/6/90 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday accused rebel leaders of lying when they said the Renamo group had never accepted Malawi as a venue for peace talks

Mr Chissano's office had issued a statement on Wednesday saying the rebels had accepted Malawi as the venue

Hours later, Renamo representatives in Europe denied Mr Chissano's statement

In Maputo yesterday, Mr Chissano said Renamo had agreed to Malawi some time ago

Although both sides have now accepted the necessity of peace talks, negotiations have been deadlocked over the venue for the discussions

Previous reports said the Renamo leadership favoured Portugal while the Maputo government insisted on Malawi

The Mozambique news agency said the Renamo leadership's decision to accept Malawi had been transmitted to the Mozambican authorities by the Malawian government

Frelimo to meet rebels — Mugabe

Cape Times 11/6/90

218

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe said on Saturday that Renamo rebels and Mozambican government officials would meet in Malawi soon for preliminary talks on ending 14 years of war

The news agency Ziana quoted him as saying he hoped the talks would succeed and that he and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, mediators in the Mozambican peace process, would be invited to the final discussions.

Rebels in Mozambique have been fighting the government since soon after independence from Portugal in 1975

Mr Mugabe said he welcomed the latest moves towards a negotiated settlement and was pleased the rebels had now agreed to meet for talks, Ziana added

He also said Zimbabwe would pull its troops out of Mozambique if the peace initiative bore fruit. A total troop pullout would save his country up to R80 million a year

Zimbabwe has several thousand troops stationed on Mozambican soil to back the Maputo government and protect its trade routes to the sea, which are concentrated along a road, railway and oil line to the port of Beira

Mozambique's warring parties have squabbled over a venue for their planned meeting since the beginning of April, when President Joaquim Chissano proposed direct talks

The left-wing Frelimo government has said it prefers to meet in neighbouring Malawi, which, it says, is neutral and accessible to both sides

Renamo wanted the meeting held in Kenya, where a series of indirect contacts have taken place over the past year

The Frelimo government said last Wednesday that Renamo had accepted its proposal for direct talks in Malawi, but rebel spokesmen in Portugal immediately denied it. — Sapa-Reuter

holds South Africa's land-speed record, was not asked to plead

Cape Times 12/6/90

Mozambique talks start

218

MAPUTO — Mozambique's government and Renamo rebels start their first direct peace talks in neighbouring Malawi today, President Joaquim Chissano's office announced yesterday.

Rebels lied over peace talk venue

218

Sowetan 12/6/90

MAPUTO - President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has accused rebel leaders of lying when they said Renamo had never accepted Malawi as a venue for peace talks.

On Wednesday Chissano's office issued a statement saying the rebels had accepted Malawi as a venue for the talks.

Hours later Renamo representatives in Europe denied Chissano's statement.

Speaking in Maputo at the weekend Chissano said Renamo had in fact agreed to Malawi some time ago.

"We knew that Renamo had agreed to Malawi quite a while ago but it took us a long time to certify this through the Malawian government, Chissano said.

The Mozambican president said he hoped the rebel leadership would accept a dialogue with the government so that the war in Mozambique could be ended.

Although both sides have now accepted the necessity of peace talks, negotiations have been deadlocked over the venue for the discussions.

Previous reports said the Renamo leadership favoured Portugal while the Maputo government insisted on Malawi

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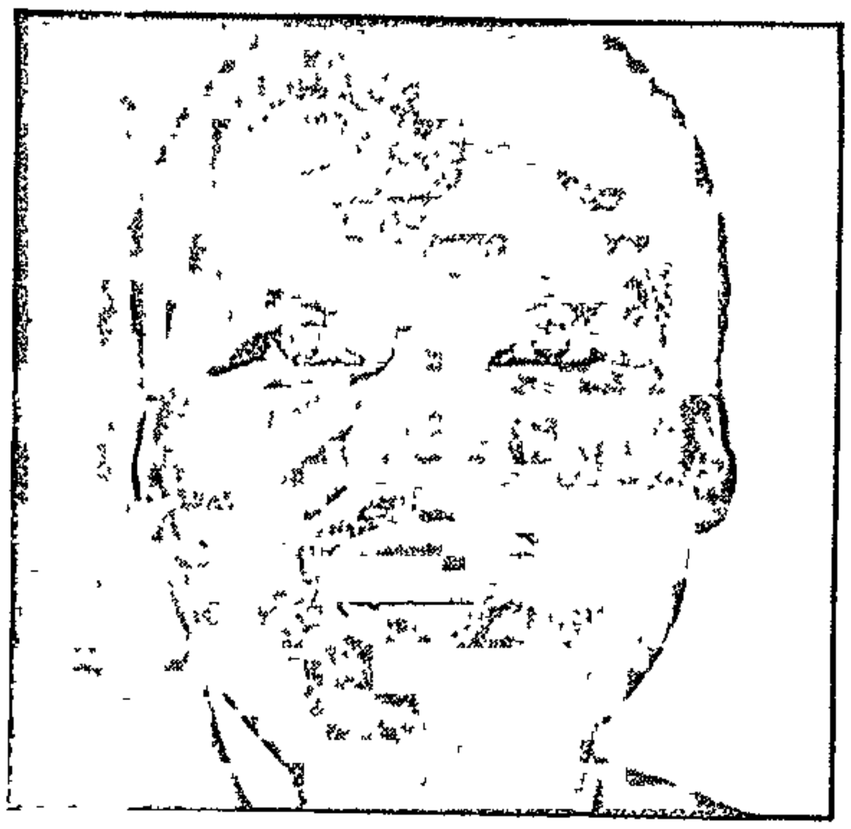
Mozambique's future in limbo



President Chissano of Mozambique

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama

Star 13/3/90 (218)

Negotiations to end the 15-year war in Mozambique are in danger of reaching a stalemate over a possible venue The killing continues and the country's potential becomes more eroded by the day
JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service reports

MAPUTO — Mozambique is in a curious state of suspension, like a downstairs lodger waiting for the other shoe to drop

The Frelimo government and Renamo continue to fence about negotiations to end the awful, apocalyptic war Around the country, where the security situation allows, people are debating a constitution for the future.

But the future hangs in limbo

A dispute over the choice of venue for final Frelimo-Renamo negotiations is ostensibly delaying that event Rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama has insisted up to now that the talks should take place in Nairobi

President Chissano says it would be more convenient, and cheaper for both parties, if the talks happened in Malawi

Confusion surrounds the position of talks about those talks The president's office said at the weekend that Renamo had agreed to accept the government's preference and the official Mozambique News Agency reported that Mr Dhlakama, Kenya officials and two Frelimo Ministers were in Blantyre to set up negotiations

However, Renamo spokesmen in Nairobi and Lisbon continued to deny the movement had agreed that Malawi should be the final venue

Tactic

Also behind the government's reluctance to have the talks in Kenya is a growing suspicion that President arap Moi — who, with Zimbabwe's President Mugabe, was appointed last year to mediate between the parties — may not now be as impartial as he should be

Mr Dhlakama and his lieutenants spent a good deal of time in Nairobi some months ago when the main Renamo base in the Gorongosa area was under siege by Zimbabwean troops guarding the nearby Beira Corridor They are reported to have sympathetic advisers within the Moi administration

That apart, there are suggestions that Renamo may be using the venue issue merely as a delaying tactic

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Although the majority of the rebels were forced to withdraw, Renamo elements are known to be still in place southeast of Blantyre, clearly with President Banda's consent

Observers say Renamo is stalling on negotiations because the faction has no political programme to negotiate about Also, they believe Mr Dhlakama's main supporters abroad, who could lend political muscle to the organisation, are not yet ready to come out of the shadows and declare themselves

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And to keep the government under economic pressure, the rebels regularly disrupt power supplies and destroy road and rail links

The national debate on a new constitution for Mozambique has evoked some remarkably progressive ideas, at the same time highlighting deep fears about Renamo participation

The debate began in January when Mr Chissano invited citizens to express their views on a 12-point government plan to change the existing constitution by introducing radical reforms

The plan downplays the role of Frelimo, which has ruled since independence in 1975

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Fears

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Since then, however, the government seems to have allayed this concern by assuring people that the proposal would apply mainly in the urban areas and that land would be allocated with discretion, on merit

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"Just to apply a copy of what is happening somewhere else would be very bad It should rather appear through the correct understanding of its value by our people, so that they know how to exercise their rights within that system"

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Should the elusive final talks between Renamo and Frelimo happen later than August, the timing would clearly suit Mr Chissano

It would mean he would have a constitutional model to build on, backed by what would be tantamount to a national referendum And there would not be an awful lot a Renamo presence at the negotiating table could do to change that

Remano, Frelimo set for peace talks

(218)

MAPUTO — Mozambican cabinet ministers and the leader of the Renamo rebels arrived in neighbouring Malawi yesterday for their first direct peace talks aimed at ending a devastating 13-year war, the national news agency reported

Renamo commander Mr Afonso Dhlakama arrived in the capital, Blantyre, the AIM news agency said.

The Mozambican government delegation includes Transport Minister Mr Armando Guebaza and Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, both members of the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party, AIM said.

Also in Blantyre are government officials from Kenya and Zimbabwe who will be mediating the talks.

Talks denied

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arranged several low-level and indirect meetings last year aimed at bringing the two Mozambican sides to a negotiating table.

But as late as last night, a spokesman for the guerillas in Lisbon denied that Renamo would hold talks in Malawi.

"We are prepared to meet any time, anywhere, except Malawi," rebel spokesman Mr Manuel Frank had told the independent TSF radio station in Lisbon. There was no explanation for the sudden change of mind.

● Meanwhile five children and two women were killed last week in two separate attacks by Renamo on Zimbabwe villages in Nyamaropa, near Nyanga, Ziana news agency reported yesterday

Fourteen other people were injured in the attacks last Thursday and Saturday, police said — Sapa-AP

Confusion surrounds Frelimo peace talks

Argus 13/6/90 218

Argus Africa News Service

BLANTYRE Confusion surrounds talks between the Frelimo government and the rebel Renamó movement intended to end the 15-year war in Mozambique

The official Mozambique News Agency (Aim) reported that delegations from both factions — including Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama — had arrived in the Malawian city to begin the first discussions between the two parties

REBEL HEADQUARTERS

However, Renamo spokesmen in Lisbon and Nairobi denied that the rebel movement had accepted Malawi as the final venue and said Mr Dhlakama and his top lieutenants were at rebel headquarters in the Gorongosa area of central Mozambique

What seems to be certain is that there is a large and high-level representation of the Frelimo government in this country, for whatever reason, led by Transport Minister Mr Armando Guebuza

Aim reported that this group included Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi and Mr Rafael Maguni, organiser of the countrywide debate on a new constitution for Mozambique

Also in the delegation, the agency said, were Information Minister Mr Teodato Hunguana and the commander of the Mozambican army, Lieutenant-General Tobias Dai

It said Mr Dhlakama was leading the Renamo delegation and had arrived in Malawi on Monday with a number of Kenyan officials, including the permanent secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Mr Betwel Kiplagat

Aim also reported that a delegation representing the other mediator, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, was in Blantyre to assess the situation

It could not be established last night if a timetable had been set down for conclusive Frelimo-Renamo talks or whether the intention was that there should be exploratory discussions to establish a firm date and venue

Mozambique talks collapse yet again as negotiators wrangle over venue

(218)

W/Mail 15/6 - 21/6/90

While innocent people die in the Mozambique war the negotiaters wrangle over which country to use as a venue for peace talks. By
ANDREW MELDRUM

MOZAMBIQUE'S hopes for direct negotiations to bring about an end to its vicious 15-year war were deflated yet again this week as talks, set to open in Malawi, collapsed before they began

A last-minute temper over the venue reportedly scuttled the talks expected to take place directly between Renamo's leader Afonso Dlakama and Mozambican government ministers The official Malawi News Agency (MANA) reported on Wednesday that the talks were "postponed indefinitely" and had been cancelled due to "difficulties experienced by Renamo and Kenyan delegations".

Expectations were that the negotiations would finally be launched this week when the high-powered Mozambican delegation, and Renamo's leader, Afonso Dhlakama, arrived in Blantyre along with mediating delegations from Zimbabwe and Kenya But apparently Renamo's objections to Malawi as the negotiating site received backing from Kenya and the talks flopped.

The delegations left Blantyre yesterday for their respective destinations on opposite sides of the trenches in the raging Mozambican conflict, which has taken an estimated 600 000 lives and forced almost half of the country's 15 million people to require food assistance

While both Renamo and the Maputo government have agreed to negotiate a political settlement to the war, the goal remains frustratingly out of reach as both the protagonists and the mediators have become tangled in a confusing web of divided loyalties

The Kenyan and Zimbabwean mediators are both closely allied to the opposing forces It has always been known that Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe's army is giving vital support to the Frelimo government forces But the Mugabe government's position has been that it is eager to end its expensive involvement in Mozambique and therefore would encourage its ally to come to the negotiation table

Now the Kenyan mediating team is seen as an obstacle to successfully bringing the two sides together, according to the newsletter *Africa Confidential*, which reported that the Kenyans have become closely allied to the Renamo movement.

Renamo maintains an office in Nairobi, as well as in Washington and Lisbon, and it appears Renamo's shadowy backers have spread some of their funds around in Kenya

According to the London-based newsletter, Renamo officials stated that the rebel group was under pressure from its backers to agree to the talks only if they were in Nairobi, as they had invested a lot of money in Kenya.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean officials, as well as Western diplomats in Maputo, say the Kenyan foreign ministry's permanent secretary, Bethwel Abdu Kiplagat, has become an advisor to Renamo boss Dhlakama.

Kiplagat is said to have become the chief impediment to the talks, according to insiders Many believe the relatively unsophisticated Dhlakama relies heavily on Kiplagat's advice and would not be confident in facing a high-level Frelimo delegation without the Kenyan and others in Nairobi by his side

Meanwhile the war grinds away and humanitarian workers in the country despair that, while mediators delay and intrigue over the venue for the talks, and perhaps later the seating arrangement at the table, many more will die

Beach rescue drama: Navy goes in

ARGUS 15/6/90

218

By MICHAEL MORRIS

A CRACK South African military task force rescued the Muller family of East London from a remote war zone in Mozambique in the early hours today

A Navy boat with troops aboard went ashore near the town of Vilanculos, south of Bazaruto at 4am today to pick up Mr David Muller, his wife Sandy and their two children, Tammy, 8, and Seth, 5

The Mullers were captured by Renamo forces on April 28 near Ponta Sebastiao in Inhambane Province after their yacht the Arwen ran aground

After intense diplomatic activity over several weeks the rescue mission was launched early today

Under the command of Captain R H L "Bob" Harrison, the Navy support vessel SAS Tafelberg, accompanied by two strike craft was anchored offshore ready with food and medical supplies to receive the family

Two Air Force Puma helicopters were on board the supply ship

An earlier plan to airlift the family by helicopter was called off early today by Commander of the operation, Captain Massey Hicks

He believed that the Navy was the "most flexible option" given the possible risks because of the conflict in the area between Frelimo and Renamo forces

The family was in good health and high spirits, the Department of Foreign Affairs said today

Brokers predict sharp gold rebound

By DICK USHER, Business Staff

ARGUS 15/6/90

A SHARP rebound in the gold market is forecast by brokers in spite of the beating taken by gold shares when the metal fell to its lowest level in four years.

On the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday the gold index dropped 94 points, or 6,8 percent, to 1370 as the gold price fell steeply

At one point it dipped below $340 an ounce in London but it rebounded to around $345 later

Navy

(218) (254)

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"Perfect"

SAS Tafelberg is now sailing south towards Maputo and is expected to arrive in Durban at 8 am tomorrow and will then deliver the Mullers to their home town of East London about 10 am on Sunday

Military sources said today the operation was "perfect".

In what is being hailed by the Department of Foreign Affairs as a major diplomatic breakthrough, Foreign Minister Pik Botha secured agreements from both the Frelimo government of President Joaquim Chissano and from the Renamo rebels to suspend hostilities for the duration of the rescue mission

President Chissano also allowed the SAS Tafelberg to lie at anchor off the coast near Vilanculos, well-known by South African anglers as a jumping off point for Paradise Island, for about a week as negotiations were finalised

Mr Botha today expressed "sincere appreciation" to President Chissano for his "unreserved co-operation", and also thanked the leader of Renamo for the "assurance given that the well-being of the Muller family would be seen to".

Mr Botha also praised the good co-operation between all arms of the South African Defence Force

Brokers predict sharp gold rebound

(79)

By DICK USHER, ~~Cape Staff~~ Business Staff

Argus 15/4/90

A SHARP rebound in the gold market is forecast by brokers in spite of the beating taken by gold shares when the metal fell to its lowest level in four years.

On the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday the gold index dropped 94 points, or 6,8 percent, to 1370 as the gold price fell steeply

At one point it dipped below $340 an ounce in London but it rebounded to around $345 later

In Hong Kong today gold was trading at $346,40 an ounce

But encouraging optimism were signs of US buying in late trading of blue chips and gold shares.

Mr John Clemmow of George Huysamer said the continued firmness of the rand had made him more bullish about the outlook for gold.

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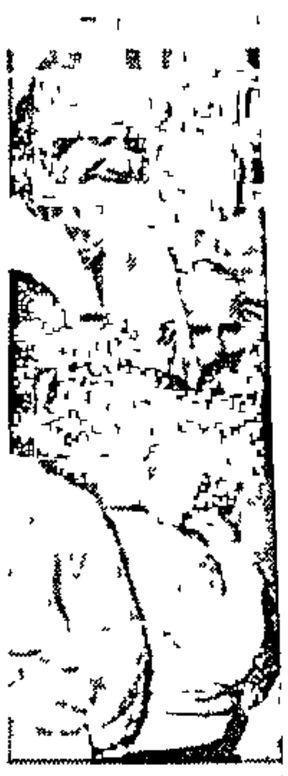

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'Five opponents of Frelimo govt were secretly executed'

Star 16/6/90 **AFRICA NEWS SERVICE** 218

FIVE leading opponents of the Frelimo government in Mozambique were secretely executed at a re-education camp in the northern province of Niassa a few years ago, a well informed Portuguese newsletter, InformAfrica, has said

The five are Uria Simango, Joana Simeao, Mateus Gwenjere, Lazaro Kabandame and Basilio Banda All but Ms Simeao were prominent Frelimo leaders during the independence war against Portugal

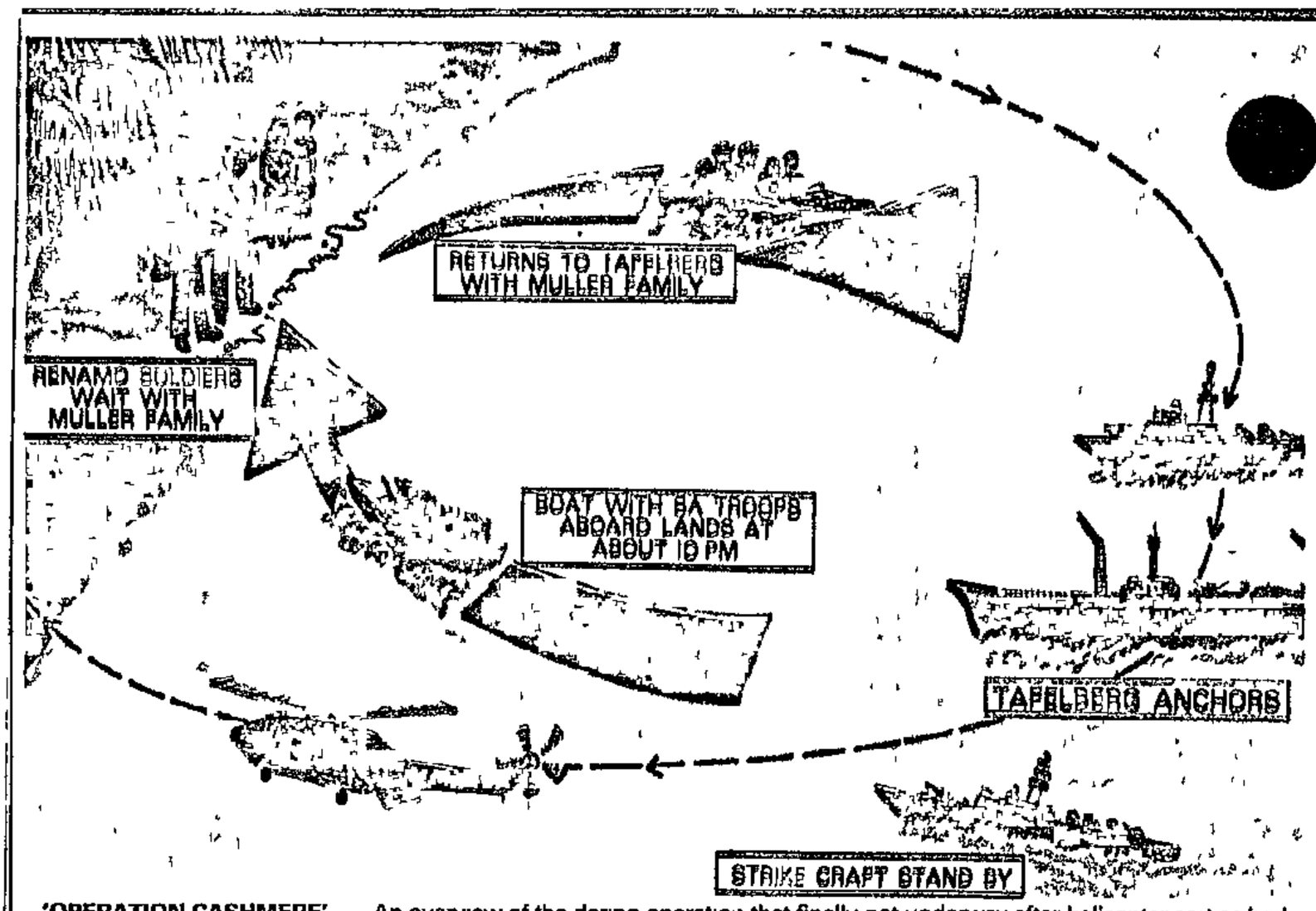
Despite appeals by international organisations, the Mozambican government has remained tight-lipped about the fate of the five prisoners, sent to northern Mozambique shortly after independence in 1975.

Mr Simango, a former Frelimo vice-president, was expelled and dubbed a traitor after the murder of Frelimo's first president Eduardo Mondlane in 1969

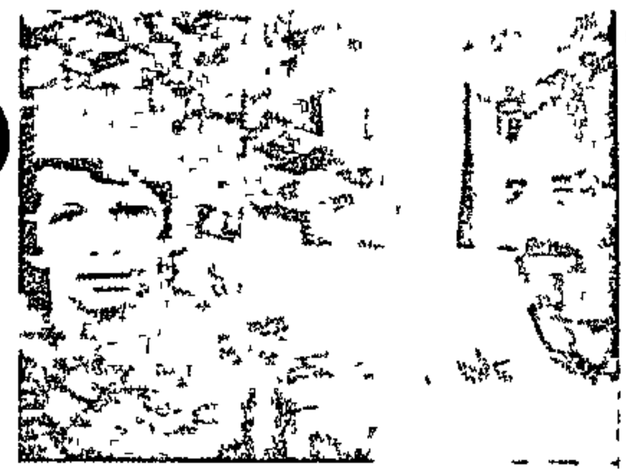
The other three men fell in disgrace when Frelimo adopted more radical pro-communist line following Mr Mondlanes' death before independence.

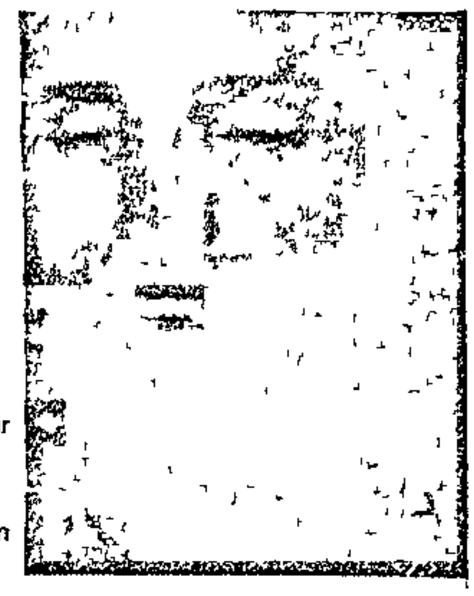
Ms Simeao, well known for her pro-western political stands, led a small political party in Mozambique before Frelimo took over and crushed all opposition.

InformAfrica said the five were executed between 1981 and 1982.



'OPERATION CASHMERE' An overview of the daring operation that finally got underway after helicopter sorties had overflown "hot" battle areas looking for Renamo A night-time rendezvous was made with the rebels





RELIEF Mr David Muller and his wife, Sandy, recount their harrowing experience during an interview on television news last night.

BACK HOME

Cloak-and-dagger mission to Moz rescues family

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE SADF flew risky helicopter sorties over Mozambique's hottest combat area in the dramatic rescue of East London's captured Muller family, it emerged yesterday.

Mr David Muller, his wife Sandy and their two children, Tammy 8 and Seth, 5, were due to arrive in Durban at 8am today aboard the SAS Tafelberg after four weeks of cloak-and-dagger diplomatic wrangling to free the family

It was also revealed yesterday that the high risk operation to snatch the Mullers from strife torn Mozambique got the personal go ahead from Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, who ordered Frelimo troops to cease fire for the duration

High ranking Frelimo military officers also travelled on the Tafelberg — and then came face-to face with Renamo rebels when the East London family was handed over after nearly two months of captivity

Speaking from the Tafelberg last night a pale and wan Mr Muller said they were treated well during their ordeal

He said the family had moved with Renamo rebels through an area where clashes with Frelimo forces had been frequent"

'Top of the world'

Mr Muller s first public statement after their release was filmed on video and given to SABC TV news by the SADF

Describing their capture Mr Muller said the family had been sailing off the Mozambican coast when their yacht ran aground, 'mainly because of strong currents"

"We were attempting to get the boat back into the water when a Renamo patrol came along and they made it clear that they wanted us to go off with them

They were not told where they were being taken or for how long, Mr Muller said

Last night Mr Muller's mother Mrs Ricky Muller of Port Elizabeth, said she was on 'top of the world '

She said they had first heard of their release on the six o'clock radio news Shortly afterwards they received a telephonic confirmation from a foreign affairs official

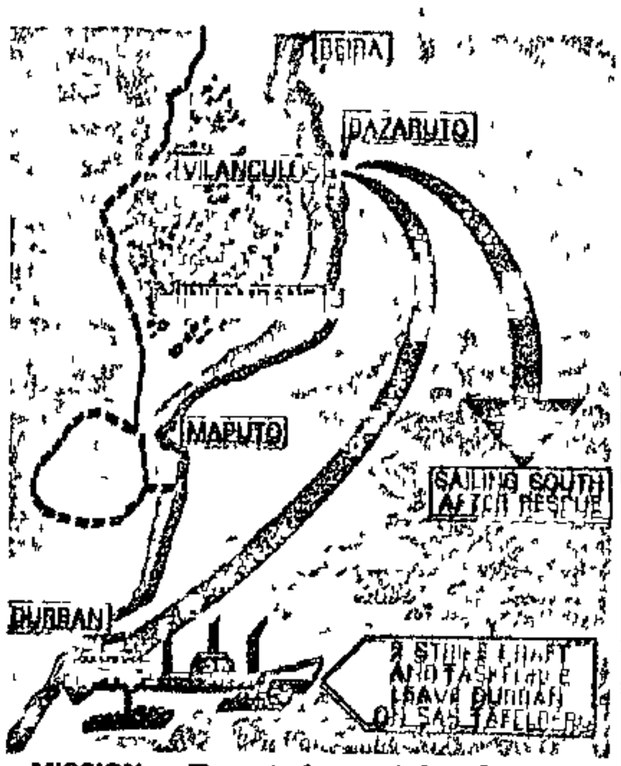
"Its a lovely day today ' she said ecstatically ' It is an answer to our prayers "

We are so relieved and are looking forward to speaking to him "

The logistical nightmare for the operation, code named "Cashmere" began about a fortnight after the Muller family's yacht, the Arwen, ran aground near Ponto Sebastiao, close to Bazaruto Island, on April 28.

Stranded in a war zone the family was held by

To page 2



MISSION . . The strike force sails from Durban for Mozambique The SAS Tafelberg and two strike craft lay off Vilanculos while details of the handover of the Muller family were negotiated

NGK minister brings in 'killer'

VICTIM Lucresia Meyer

By MONICA GRAAFF

A SALDANHA BAY man, propped up by an NGK minister, stumbled into the Kraaifontein police station on Thursday night claiming he had murdered a woman

Police later found the body of Kraaifontein divorcee Mrs Lucresia Meyer 49 on the bedroom floor of her Limpopo Street home at 10 15pm

Her face was swollen and it appeared as if she had been hit on the back of the head with a blunt object a few days earlier Pathologists have since established that she was killed on Monday night

A number of electrical appliances and her car were missing from the property which she shared with her mother who is away on holiday in the Transvaal

The man allegedly broke down under the influence of alcohol and told his boss at a Bellville investment firm that he had killed a friend His boss an NGK elder, immediately took him to his minister Minutes later, he repeated the story to the Rev Heinrich Götze of Kraaifontien who accompanied him to the police station

Mr Götze said "He begged me to go with him He seemed to trust me and I managed to calm him down "

Mrs Meyer's brother, Mr Theo Burgess of Komatie Crescent, Kraaifontein, described his sister as an intelligent, well-travelled and beautiful woman who had not had to work since her divorce

A 27-year-old man, who has been taken into custody, will appear in the Bellville Magistrate s Court on Monday

Coughless opera?

SYDNEY — The Sydney Opera House will hand out 20 000 throat lozenges over two months in an attempt to achieve the near impossible — a coughless concert Fed up with interruptions from patrons with winter colds, it had begun a Coughless Concert series

P.T.O

From page 1

Renamo rebels for weeks despite intense diplomatic negotiations. Cape Times 16/6/90 (218)

Meanwhile the Tafelberg, accompanied by two SADF strike craft, set sail for the Mozambican coast

The fleet held position off the strife-torn Inhambane province for a week, while South African negotiators fed them instructions.

It was reliably learnt yesterday that the operation was postponed from last Saturday, because the situation in the battle zone was "too hot"

But when the final go-ahead came from President Chissano, Renamo rebels "failed to show" — despite rendezvous points and times being painstakingly set up

SADF helicopters then had to overfly "hot" zones to search for the forces and make contact

The rendezvous was finally made on Thursday at 10pm, when a Navy craft with South African troops on board landed on a secluded beach

Exact details of the initial contact to arrange the beach pick-up are being kept a closely-guarded secret.

No shots were fired at the SADF, although the risk of uninformed rebels and Frelimo forces was "great", one source said

A source close to the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Frelimo officers accompanied the landing force and met "eyeball to eyeball" with the Renamo rebels

By 4am yesterday the task force had sailed and was "out of danger", he added

South Africa's kingpin in the wrangling was former Fish Hoek resident and Foreign Affairs deputy director-general (Africa), Mr Rusty Evans

The foreign affairs spokesperson said Mr Evans shuttled back and forth at least four times between African countries, including Mozambique

He said it was "a cloak-and-dagger operation" and that "just a handful of our people were told only what they absolutely had to know"

President Chissano gave South Africa permission to enter his country's territorial waters, to make contact with Renamo, and was allowed to put his top officers on the Simon's Town-based Tafelberg beforehand

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha praised the Renamo leadership and President Chissano, and said the SADF had shown the "utmost professionalism" in handling a highly sensitive operation

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan last night congratulated the SADF on the rescue

"The SADF action showed that it executes humanitarian operations with the same effectiveness and mark of a winner as military operations conducted with so much success over the years."

General Malan said the operation was proof of the teamwork that existed between the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Defence Force.

Renamo dashes peace hopes

(218) Sowetan 18/6/90

HARARE - Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano, smarting over the non-appearance of rebel leaders at the first direct peace talks planned this week, accused rebels of dashing peace hopes, Mozambique media said on Saturday.

Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), refused to sit down at a negotiating table in the Malawian city of Blantyre with a government delegation on Tuesday

Diplomats commenting on the abortive talks said it would now be hard to convene any fresh meetings between the two sides The government's peace initiative had been undermined and Chissano had lost face because of this week's failure

"The Mozambicans went to Malawi for talks and Renamo told them to get lost Now they have to explain that to their own people," one Western diplomat said

Renamo and Chissano's Left-wing government have been fighting since soon after independence from Portugal in 1975. Sapa-

Mozambicans get fun fair after 15 years

(218) Sowetan 19/6/90

MAPUTO - For the first time since Mozambique's independence in 1975, a fun fair has come to Maputo with the help of a South African firm.

With its mechanised swings and roundabouts, a big wheel and a bingo hall, the fair is a result of a contract between the Frelimo Party and the South African company, Sports and Fashion International.

A company spokesman, Rachid Daya, told the Mozambique news agency, Aim, that all the equipment had been brought from South Africa and that 16 of the company's South African staff were in Maputo to provide technical back-up.

He refused to disclose details of the financial side of the contract

BACKGROUND

Mozambique economy inches back to life

Three years ago, the Mozambique government embarked on a recovery programme to try and resuscitate its besieged economy JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service reports on how the programme is working

MAPUTO — The man checking out of the hotel is a former Mozambican, back for just two days after an absence of 16 years

He has been impressed by what he has seen on this flying visit and will seriously consider establishing a business here Since leaving Mozambique shortly before independence in 1975, he has been selling boats in South Africa

"I think things are coming right," he says, "and the potential is huge"

He is careful to add that he and his South African-born wife and family are not intent on exploiting a slowly rising but still vulnerable economy They will ask the Department of Tourism where their money and skills could best be used, and take it from there

Former white residents are returning now to Mozambique Not in significant numbers, according to Finance Minister Magid Osman, though locals report the quality is more significant than the quantity

Engineers, tradesmen, private entrepreneurs, agricultural experts, tour operators, all these certainly were lacking through the dark days of the late '70s and '80s

An economic development plan instituted by the Frelimo government three years ago has had a marked effect on morale and standards in the country, while the war continues and attempts at negotiation with Renamo stumble across barriers apparently created by the rebels

Underpinned

Although the programme is heavily underpinned by foreign aid and debt relief, with actual investment limited to safe areas in the field of agriculture, manufacture, mining and tourism, the Minister says he is pleased with the results

In an interview, Mr Osman stresses that the country's growth rate of from 4 to 5 percent could have been much higher had there been an improvement in the security situation

"People who work on this economic problem think we could have had a growth rate of double digits, 10 to 11 percent," the Minister adds

Window on the future Private enterprise is alive in a suburb of Maputo The goods on offer range from knitted articles, South African beer, fresh vegetables to individual cigarettes

● Picture by John Ryan

Economists have calculated the total effect thus far of the 15-year war on the economy at R40 billion in losses

"That is direct losses," Mr Osman says, "in the sense that if we had been in a normal situation, that should have been the growth of the country"

In 1987, Mozambique's inflation rate was 150 percent Last year it was down to 30 percent and the Minister expects it to be between 18 and 20 percent in the current term

"But it is not easy to achieve these percentages," he says "Production has decreased because of the war and energy cuts"

The war is ubiquitous, though sometimes it seems to outsiders an overstated reason for not seeking to develop the country's potential

Asked whether it is a deliberate tactic by Renamo to disrupt the economy as much as possible by attacking strategic targets as often as possible, and so try to put maximum pressure on the government to settle, Mr Osman agrees

With a qualification

"I don't think they are so sophisticated," he answers "It is true they have tried in the past to disrupt the economy But I think now it is more oppression (of the people) than any specific economic targets"

What has the public reaction been to the recovery programme, and the price rises it entailed?

"It is really amazing," says Mr Osman "We had some strikes at the beginning of this year But in meetings that were held (for the government) to try to understand what the strikes were about, there were very few cases where people were really against the recovery programme

"But they complain that living is very difficult And it is, if you see how much damage this country has incurred because of the war People have had to make sacrifices, especially the poor people"

Wages, the Minister adds, are so low it is natural that people complain

"The minimum wage is R80 a month, compared with perhaps R550 in South Africa That is a huge difference"

The recovery programme has resulted in many more consumer goods being available in the shops But is this not perhaps counter-productive, too? Don't many people resent the fact that they cannot afford to buy these goods?

Mr Osman admits to some resentment, but maintains it would be far worse if there were no consumer goods at all, as was almost the case in 1986

"The people realise that if they work hard, they will be able to afford more goods You cannot say that is a negative factor"

Outside the shops other articles are on offer from hawkers who have proliferated in just a year Fresh vegetables, knitted goods, sweets, bread, beer, pieces of coal for heating, individual cigarettes Technically, the hawkers operate illegally, but the Maputo authorities seem to turn a blind eye This surely is a good attitude

Mr Osman's reply suggests otherwise "Yes," he says, "a lot of people are doing business, but unfortunately you have to move their capacity into more productive activities in the industrial agricultural areas

"And somehow give more support to people who are taking more risks (as entrepreneurs) This is something we still have to solve"

Mozambican aid mainly comes from the Nordic countries the United States, Italy, France West Germany and Japan

Are the foreign nations suffering from 'donor fatigue"?

"No" says the Minister, "we have not yet felt donor fatigue, and we believe donor countries are still very supportive about what we are doing But you can never be sure

"South Africa is a major issue in the world press so a country like Mozambique which in the past has received sympathy from the international community runs the risk of being overlooked So what we have to do is to work in combination with South Africa"

Solid link

Is that co-operation happening? Is a solid link being forged between the two countries?

We have to build this link We are trying to build up better relationships

"The south of Mozambique is completely tied to the SA economy and a political solution there will undoubtedly affect Mozambique

"We all have a responsibility to our sub-continent It is one of the most spectacular regions in the world We could be one of the biggest economic centres This Southern African region should be the most dynamic, a new international power

"We have all the mineral potential, the agricultural and manpower potential And, above all, capital potential But we need political stability, otherwise that capital is likely to go to the Eastern European countries'

Would the Mozambican war end if Renamo began negotiating? Or is banditry so rife that independent factions would continue living by the gun?

"Your question should be whether Renamo has control over all the bandit elements in the country," says the Minister

"The war is going to happen for some years But at least it will be easier to control, to handle, because those remaining bandits will not be going for these socio economic targets, the power lines, schools and clinics, communications

"So economic activity should be allowed to grow"

Missing Red Cross men reappear

MAPUTO - Two Swiss members of the International Red Cross who have been with the Renamo rebels in Mozambique under mysterious circumstances have reappeared in Quelimane, capital of the central Zambezia province.

According to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, the two, Thierry Tribolet and Brigitte Kehrer, were released by the rebels after being captured by them. They had been missing since June 1

Aim said a short statement issued by the ICRC in Maputo did not mention the terms kidnap or abduction. But since Renamo itself had said in Lisbon this week that it would set the two officials free it was clear they were being held against their will, said Aim.

However, the news agency says the ICRC has admitted that two days before the officials disappeared they kept a planned rendezvous with Renamo. An ICRC spokesman told Aim that another meeting had been planned.

21/6/90 Sowetan

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MAPUTO PORT ON COURSE FOR A BIG REVIVAL

ZILLA EFRAT

TONNAGES moving through the port of Maputo have been steadily rising and are this year expected to be the highest in five years, says Safto executive, Mymie Vos.

She says. "The time has come when SA exporters and importers of bulk commodities in the PWV, northern Transvaal and eastern Transvaal areas should be seriously considering the cost benefits to be derived from using the port of Maputo."

In 1987, 2,2-million tons of cargo moved through Maputo. This rose to 2,7-million tons in 1988 and to 3,2-million tons in 1989 Based on performance up until May, 3,8-million tons of cargo are expected to move through the port this year.

B 10am 22/6/90 (218)

Bouyant

Vos attributes the rising use of the port to its improved productivity and the need for greater flexibility in transport alternatives among African exporters and importers of bulk commodities.

Bouyant international market conditions for SA coal exporters gave a major boost to traffic in 1989.

But, more importantly, advancements in operational efficiency, improvements in security, long-term progress in upgrading facilities and progress with dredging ensured that the port was able to handle these added tonnages.

Vos says increased SA throughput at the port has been facilitated by improved general economic and political co-operation between SA and Mozambique

Safto's seminar next month on the potential benefits of using the port will be addressed by a senior representative from Mozambique's harbour and railways authority.

Supplies for troops stolen

Sowetan Correspondent

MAPUTO - Supplies destined to Mozambican troops fighting Renamo guerillas are being stolen and sold in the country's black market, a high-ranking Mozambican military officer has said

Speaking at a meeting of officers from anti-aircraft units in the city of Beira, Lieut-Col. Eduardo Macuacua said shortages of food and other basic supplies faced by the army were due to theft. Sowetan 26/6/90

Radio Mozambique reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Macuacua had told the meeting that the situation was becoming increasingly difficult and had called for a greater control of military logistics.

218

Radio Mozambique also reported during the weekend that a Frelimo party official had been murdered by rebels in the southern province of Inhambane.

Electric fence has killed 94 : SACC

Sowetan 28/6/90

THE electric fence erected on the Mozambique border by the South African Government to keep out illegal immigrants had caused the deaths of 94 people between 1986 and 1989, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

The SACC national conference, meeting in Cape Town this week, split into three commissions yesterday to discuss various departmental reports.

The commissions are those of Church and Mission, Education and Development and Justice and Service.

In the Justice and Service commission, under the section dealing with refugees, the question of the 63km-long electric fence was raised by the Rev Sol Jacob, director of refugees ministries.

He said in his report that calls in September 1989 by the SACC for the fence to be switched off "have been unheeded by the authorities".

"Renewed efforts need to be undertaken by the churches to have the electricity to the fence switched off and there should be a campaign to have the fence dismantled," he added.

The fence continued to be a concern as it was activated by an electric voltage of 3 500 volts and had caused the recorded deaths of 94 people between 1986 and 1989, he said.

Most refugees escaping into South Africa were "rural people fleeing from the atrocities committed by Renamo".

These refugees - some 250 000 from Mozambique alone - were registered as "illegal aliens" by the Government and about 1 500 were deported each month.

The churches needed to "approach the South African Government and request them to accord refugee status to the refugees in South Africa and to halt all deportations," he said.

The SACC refugee programme was currently catering for more than 197 000 refugees in six areas bordering Mozambique and as far west as Winterveldt, Jacob revealed. - Sapa.

3 die in raid on Maputo suburb

Star 29/6/90

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels have raided the Maputo suburb of Matola-Gare, killing three people, wounding one and kidnapping a further five

The suburb is 18 km from central Maputo

Radio Mozambique reported yesterday that two rebels were killed on the outskirts of Chimoio in the central province of Manica

Local authorities said that last month rebels kidnapped another 15 people and stole 700 chickens and 11 head of cattle — The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique call for investment

Star 29/6/90 (218)

By Stan Hlophe

South African investors should invest in Mozambique to help develop the country's shattered economy, the Mozambique deputy Minister for Industry and Energy, Octavio Mutemba, said in Johannesburg yesterday

Giving the keynote address at a conference entitled "Investment and Trading Opportunities in Mozambique", Mr Mutemba said South African businessmen were most welcome to invest in his country

Mozambique had raw materials, agriculture, mineral resources, forestry and fishing, which needed to be developed, he said

Mr Mutemba said cheap labour and new rehabilatation programmes introduced in 1987, coupled by devalued currency, were incentives to investment

The chairman of a leading manufacturer, Alkis Macropulos, warned investors that bureaucracy, coupled with inefficient bankers and war, would make things difficult for them but he was optimistic that the obstacles would be overcome.

Mozambique hijacker named

(218) Star 29/6/90

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have identified one of the men who hijacked an army helicopter from Maputo.

The identities of the other two hijackers remain a mystery

The Mozambique news agency AIM said a co-pilot, Caetano Machava, had taken off in a Soviet MI-8 helicopter from Mavalane airbase on Saturday "alone and without authorisation"

The Swazi authorities said the helicopter landed inside Swaziland on Saturday with three men on board

The men wanted political asylum and asked to be taken to the United States

AIM said the motives for Mr Machava's behaviour "remain to be clarified"

The three men are still being held by the Swazi authorities

AIM noted that Swaziland and Mozambique signed an extradition treaty just two days before the hijack.

R4,5m for relief

(218)

Sowetan Correspondent

Maputo - The Swiss government is to provide R4,5 million for relief operations in Mozambique

Sowetan 29/6/90

The money will be used to assist emergency operations in the central and northern provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Tete and Nampula where there are an estimated 867000 people displaced by the war.

Fence of fire ... the electric fence which has claimed more lives than the Berlin Wall.

Picture: AVIGAIL UZI

(218)

W/Mail 29/6/90

SA 'fence of fire' has claimed more lives than Berlin Wall

By EDDIE KOCH

THE 3 000-volt electric fence that separates South Africa from Mozambique's war-torn Maputo province has killed more refugees in three years than the total number who died trying to cross the Berlin Wall

Calls to switch off the deadly current running through the 63km-long barrier — known to local villagers as the "fence of fire" — have been "unheeded" by the authorities even though it has killed more than 90 people

This was told to the South African Council of Churches national conference in Cape Town this week by the Rev Sol Jacobs, the SACC's director of refugee ministries

"Renewed efforts need to be undertaken by the churches to have the electricity for the electric fence switched off and there should be a campaign to have the fence dismantled," said Jacobs

The call was echoed by the Mozambique Solidarity Action Interim Committee (Mosaic), a Johannesburg-based organisation made up of representatives from anti-apartheid groups

"The government says it will do everything it can to promote peace in Mozambique," a Mosaic representative said yesterday "Yet it is busy electrocuting people who are seeking sanctuary from a war that South Africa helped to foment with aid to the Renamo rebels"

Danger ... one of the substations which feeds power to the border fence

The fence winds across the crest of the Lebombo Mountains from the village of Mbuzini in the south to the border town of Komatipoort in the north

The deadly barrier was built in 1986, ostensibly to prevent African National Congress guerrillas from crossing the border with Mozambique

It is made of six coils of razor wire with 10 live cables, each of which carry 3 000 volts, running through them The fence is divided into 11 sections, each of which has a substation and generator to boost the current running through it

A command post near Mbuzini has a control board that can locate the exact spot at which the fence is being interfered with and arrange for a military patrol to arrive within seven minutes of being alerted

But, despite its sophistication, the fence fails to stop hundreds of refugees from crossing each month

A camp in the homeland of kaNgwane, which offers refuge to the fugitives, reports an average of 800 new arrivals each month

"They have a hundred ways to get across," says refugee field worker Sally McKibben "They burrow tunnels under the fence They cut down trees and throw them against the wires This short-circuits the current and gives them a bridge to scuttle over."

The favourite method is to lift the fence off the ground with a number of forked sticks and then crawl under the live wires

Most of the refugees are taken across the fence by professional guides who charge about R100 per person

If they make the crossing safely, the fugitives head for the refugee centre where they are given a medical check-up, a meal and then placed in a refugee settlement

The kaNgwane administration gives the refugees temporary residence permits which protects them from harassment by the military

The SACC refugee programme alone currently caters for more than 197 000 refugees in six areas bordering Mozambique, said Jacobs

The total number of Mozambican refugees in South Africa is estimated to be 250 000 and the refugee settlements have expanded as far west as Winterveldt

The official figure of those killed on the fence is 94 since 1986, which compares to about 80 who died trying to cross the Berlin Wall in the 28 years of its existence

About 1 500 refugees are arrested and deported back to Mozambique through the border post at Komatipoort each month, said Jacobs.

Frelimo urged to introduce reform

Argus Africa News Service ARGUS 29/6/90 (218)

MAPUTO. — Leaders of agricultural co-operatives and peasants' associations have called for radical reforms within the ruling Frelimo Party but have not agreed on a future political system for Mozambique.

At a meeting held here last week 30 co-operative and peasants' leaders debated a new draft constitution for the country but failed to agree on whether a multi-party system should be introduced.

But many of the peasants had called for the immediate introduction of political pluralism.

One delegate said: "A single party cannot solve the problems we are facing. There is a need for competition."

Another said that in a one-party state the ruling party lost interest in winning the people to its side.

A woman delegate said a multi-party state was the only way to ensure that leaders changed.

Other peasants leaders expressed fears that a multi-party state would only worsen Mozambique's political and social situation.

There was agreement that Frelimo should introduce radical changes to ensure that people's rights were not violated and that leaders could be removed.

Most of the debate was taken up with the question of private ownership of the land recognised in the new constitution.

Delegates complained that peasants and co-operatives were already losing their land to private businessmen and companies.

Frelimo has submitted a draft constitution for discussion throughout the country.

Mozambican economy on growth footing

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — War, famine, drought and flooding saw Mozambique experience a seriously declining economy between 1981 and 1986, says a report by the SA Institute of International Affairs

But the introduction of a national recovery programme, involving financial discipline and good management practices, has given new hope to the beleagured country

The report, prepared by Anthoni van Nieuwkerk says the decline also came about as a result of the enforcement of a number of unworkable centrally-planned economic projects

"Even the Nkomati Accord, signed with SA in 1984, did not bring the hoped for peace, since SA did not comply fully with the terms of the agreement

"Towards the end of 1986, the government announced a 'national recovery' programme, based on criteria for a war economy, giving priority to agriculture, and on negotiations with the IMF and World Bank (both of which Mozambique joined in 1984)"

Known as the Economic Recovery Programme, the move resulted in putting the economy on a modest growth footing (in 1988, GDP grew by 5,5%) and led to an improvement in financial discipline and management practice

"But much concern is expressed over the social costs of this programme The rapid devluation of the metical, removal of subsidies for social services and food prices, and continuing problems with inflation and unemployment have resulted in a severe squeeze on living standards

"The lower income groups especially in the urban areas are facing increasing hardship, and the government is worried about the political costs"

The author says events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union show that a transition from socialism to some form of open market economy is a traumatic experience

"The rulers and ruled must pay a price for the new — and not necessarily better — order In Mozambique it is clear that the rural inhabitants, who form the overwhelming majority of the population, once again have to bear the brunt of the ecnomic overhaul"

Giving statistics on the country Van Nieuwkerk says of the 15m people in Mozambique, more than 70% are under the age of 30 with about 85% of the population living in rural areas

"Unicef estimates the infant mortality rate at between 325 and 375 per 1 000, perhaps the highest in the world, while life expectancy is put at between 40 and 43 years, among the lowest in Africa

"The country is producing less than 10% of its maize requirements, leaving it highly dependent on food aid

"Total external debt in 1988 was reportd to be $4,3bn Debt servicing places a uniquely heavy burden on Mozambique's eocnomy, In 1988, 70% of the country's earnings from exports of goods and services was allocated to debt service," he says

AFRICA

Glimmer of hope for Mozambique

(218)

B/Day 2/7/90

Business Day Reporter

WAR, famine, drought and flooding saw Mozambique experience a seriously declining economy between 1981 and 1986, says a report by the SA Institute of International Affairs.

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Van Nieuwkerk says that of the approximately 15-million people in Mozambique, more than 70% are under the age of 30, with about 85% of the population living in rural areas

"Unicef estimates the infant mortality rate at between 325 and 375 per 1 000, perhaps the highest in the world, while life expectancy is put at between 40 and 43 years, among the lowest in Africa

"Renamo destroyed 2 655 primary schools and more than 20 secondary schools, depriving half-a-million pupils of education," he says

The disruption of the health network by the war is estimated to have been responsible for an additional million deaths between 1980 and 1989 There is currently one health post to every 12 000 people, and one doctor to every 44 000 people

"The country is producing less than 10% of its maize requirements, leaving it highly dependent on food aid Of the 916 000 tons of food needed for 1989/1990, Mozambique received only 295 000

"Total external debt in 1988 was reportd to be $4,3bn. Debt servicing places a uniquely heavy burden on Mozambique's economy In 1988, 70% of the country's earnings from exports of goods and services was allocated to debt service"

In the 1989 budget around 40% of total expenditure was allocated to defence

"Despite these difficulties, attempts to start negotiations continue The current political debate is mainly about the issue of how, rather than whether, Renamo should be incorporated in the new constitutional dispensation

According to the government direct talks should be held to establish mechanisms whereby a ceasefire can be enforced, and Renamo can be reincorporated into normal socio-economic activities of the country

"Although not expressed directly, the adoption of a multi-party system to replace the current one-party system (which is dominated by Frelimo), could become a strong possibility in the near future"

This far-reaching change would open the way for opposition groups, such as Renamo, to reorganise themselves as political parties, so that they could contest elections and even put up presidential candidates

He leaves his wife and six children, one of whom is an advocate at the Johannesburg Bar

Cape Times 4/7/90

4 500 hotel workers strike

JOHANNESBURG — About 4 500 workers went on strike yesterday in 35 Southern Sun hotels, after a 75% vote in favour of strike action.

Union publicity officer Mr Jeremy Daphne said management were trying to lock out striking workers, but despite this, workers at over half of the hotels were at present conducting canteen sit-ins.

Too late for classification

BIRTHS

MOORE

To James and Gayle a healthy son born 25th June 1990. Both well Thanks to doctor and staff at Louis Leipoldt.

woman at knife-point and who later raped two other women in Yellowwood Park was jailed for an effective 20 years by a Durban magistrate yesterday

Cape Times 4/7/90

Media association move

JOHANNESBURG — The Media Workers Association of SA's registration with the Department of Manpower was a major step towards the development of Mwasa as a trade union, said acting general secretary Mr Mathata Tsedu

Missing boy's body found

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police divers have found the body of 5-year-old Gerald Spandiel, who went missing after a motor accident near Middelburg on Saturday night A dam on the farm Grootvlei was partly drained to enable rescue teams to recover the body.

Cape Times 4/7/90

Renamo area recaptured

248

MAPUTO — Mozambican armed forces say they have recaptured a string of rebel-controlled small towns in a three-month offensive in the centre of the country. The Renamo rebels' general staff was destroyed in the offensive

Parabats put to the test

PRETORIA — More than 400 paratroopers yesterday attacked and destroyed an "enemy" base north of the city in one of the largest military exercises of its kind in recent years

Reports by Staff Reporter Own Correspondent Sapa Reuter AP and UPI

Edging towards a multiparty state

South 12/7 - 18/7/90 (218)

Mozambique, a scientific socialist state since its independence in 1975 until quite recently, will hold its first free and direct elections in July 1991. It may become a multiparty state.

JOHN BATTERSBY reports:

ONE year after the ruling Frelimo party jettisoned Marxism-Leninism, Mozambique appears irrevocably set on the road to becoming a multiparty state.

"It is something that will happen in Mozambique," said Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi in a recent Monitor interview "We don't fear a multiparty system."

Mocumbi, a member of Frelimo's 12-person politburo, said the "appropriate moment" for a multi-party system would be determined by the outcome of a nationwide public debate on far-reaching constitutional reforms.

Next month the Mozambican People's Assembly is expected to reach consensus on a draft constitution which will set the scene for the country's first free and direct elections in July next year

Rebels

Agreement on a new constitution will consolidate recent political and economic reforms and bolster the chance of peace talks with the Renamo rebels

It will also accelerate Mozambique's rapprochement with Western countries and attract much-needed foreign investment and development aid from countries anxious to see an end to the 15-year-old war with Renamo

The war, which has crippled the Mozambican economy and paralysed peasant-based agriculture, has created more than a million refugees in neighbouring states and displaced a further 1,9-million people within the country

Nearly one-third of the population of 15-million has been affected directly by the war

Western-style economic reforms, which have partially filled the vacuum left by the collapse of the centrally-planned economy, have benefitted a small middle-class in the capital Maputo, situated close to the South African border — a one-hour plane ride from Johannesburg

But for the vast majority of Mozambicans — about 85 percent of the population live in the rural areas — life has become more difficult as rising prices have outstripped pitifully low wages

The new mood of glasnost in Mozambique was reflected in the low-key, "people-oriented" celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of independence on June 25

In a bid to restore its tarnished image among ordinary Mozambicans, the ruling party replaced expensive parades with a youth-oriented cultural festival which included funfairs, dancing and singing, and art exhibitions

In the central city of Beira, festivities included the showing of World Cup soccer games on a huge screen erected in the central square

Image

"Fifteen years of power have given Frelimo a very bad image," said Mario Ferro, director of the state-run marketing agency, Intermark

"There is a lot that is wrong in the country and people blame Frelimo for their problems "

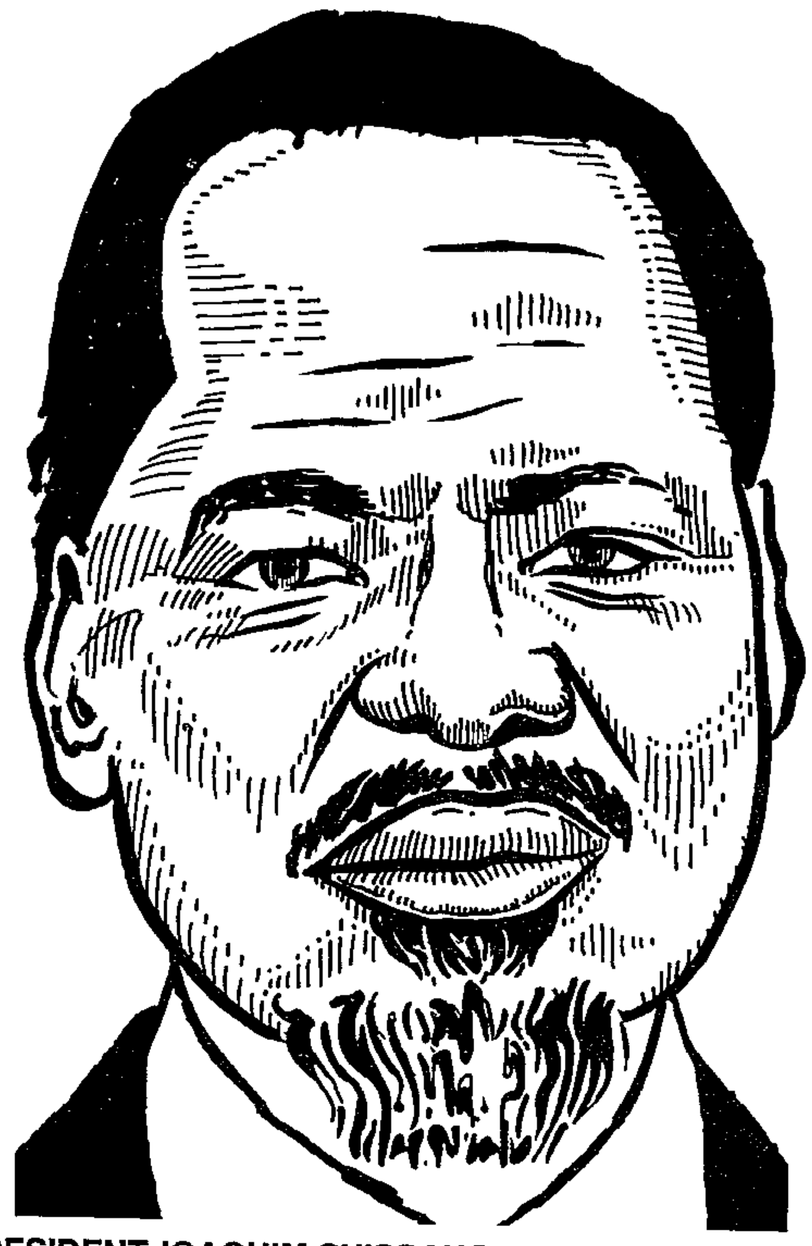
Ferro, a life-long supporter of Frelimo, has been mandated to brush up the party's image and conduct the country's first-ever opinion poll to gauge public reaction to the constitutional reforms

"People are tired of the old slogans They see Frelimo as bureaucratic and very rigid in its structure," he said

"The people of the country — especially the youth — are longing for recreation That is why we decided on the festival idea "

A revised draft constitution, which was unveiled by President Joaquim Chissano in January, followed the landmark fifth congress of Frelimo in July last year

The congress dropped references to Marxism-Leninism and "class struggle", called for greater democratisation of structures, relaxed state control of housing and education and eased conditions for Frelimo membership



PRESIDENT JOAQUIM CHISSANO: encouraging a debate on reform

The draft constitution goes further — stressing the rule of law, an independent judiciary and separating the role of the party from that of the state

Under the new constitution, the post of party leader and President could be occupied by two different people, non-party members will be eligible for direct election to the People's Assembly, private land ownership is introduced, capital punishment is abolished, and freedom of association and the right to strike are entrenched

The draft constitution is not specific on the question of a multiparty democracy or freedom of the press but it is compatible with these concepts.

A public debate on these issues, which has been conducted in cities and remote rural towns wracked by war and famine, has been characterised by a degree of openness never seen before in Mozambique

"This atmosphere of openness was made possible by the style and personality of President Chissano," said Anthoni van Nieuwkerk, a researcher for the independent South African Institute of International Affairs who recently visited Mozambique

Published suggestions from delegates in the state-controlled media have included the removal of the AK-47 rifle and the star of Lenin from the Frelimo emblem, the changing of the national capital, the reduction of government departments and the further limiting of the powers of the President

Many participants have urged a quicker move away from socialism to a more open economy, but most feel the country is not yet ready for a fully-fledged free-market system

On the question of a multiparty system and private land ownership, strongly opposing views have been expressed.

Manipulated

Reasons advanced by opponents of a multiparty state cite the fact that it could re-kindle tribal and ethnic divisions in a country which is still at war.

They say it could lead to new parties being manipulated by foreign powers and encourage self-aggrandisement among competing politicians rather than serve the interests of "the people".

Advocates of the multiparty system argue that the mistakes of one party could be challenged and corrected by other parties and that a range of political options would remove the need felt by some to resort to arms

President Chissano, who has actively encouraged the debate, has warned of the dangers of the multi-party route

"A multiparty system should arise as a result of a historical situation," Chissano said in an interview in the November 1989 issue of Mozambique *File, the monthly publication of the official* news agency, AIM.

"We are not sure what would happen if we had to force a multiparty system," Chissano said "It could lead to divisions which would favour outside interests "

Questioning

The ruling party appears to be divided on the issue but the lobby favouring a multiparty system has become increasingly vocal in recent months

"After 15 years of independence, Mozambicans are seriously questioning the format of almost every aspect of the body politic," said researcher Van Nieuwkerk.

The Frelimo government's commitment to tolerate dissent was tested in January by the biggest wave of nationwide strikes since independence

The government acted with restraint and labour minister Aguiar Mazula described the strikes by state employees as "an expression of democracy". But he warned strikers to remain within official guidelines governing strikes

The police kept a low profile during the strikes and there were no arrests, dismissals, injuries or deaths during weeks of industrial unrest

Foreign minister Mocumbi insists that the proposed constitutional reforms are part of an ongoing process — which began a decade ago — to bring democracy to Mozambique

Perestroika

In 1984 Mozambique joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, limited the powers of the President and in June of that year signed a non-aggression pact with South Africa.

"Those were changes we felt even before perestroika in Eastern Europe had been heard of," said Mocumbi

"We will continue to strengthen the practice of democracy in our country and adjust the forms of democracy to the levels of development and the traditions of our society "

Labour practice to foreigners' advantage

ALL are talking about reform, a new South Africa, but they fail to see the realities of the labour market.

The government spends R10 000 to train unemployed "South Cappers" as operator welders, boilermakers, pipefitters and electricians

But their main contractors such as BDL prefer to import foreign manpower such as Portuguese, Poles, and Austrians

Contractors' explanations for this range from inexperience on our part to the lack of tools

All the foreigners are employed even before they have seen the "site" while we who have been trained have to wait up to two years for a job

Even then, the contractors would rather employ us as labourers at R6,50 an hour, while they pay the foreigners up to R60 an hour

It leaves the question was the ETC training all window-dressing?

LIVING WAGE
OUDTSHOORN

LETTERS
Address all letters to The Editor, P.O. Box 13094, 7900 Sir Lowry Road

A matter of hygiene

AS there is so much striving towards cleanliness, why cannot all men be circumcised?

I would like to see that it becomes obligatory for a mother to take her son to be circumcised as soon as he is six months old (shoenhaat)

It should apply to all men in South Africa, irrespective of his religious beliefs, as it is a matter of cleanliness and hygiene

GA BROWN
MITCHELLS PLAIN

CAPE TIMES 12/7/90

Renamo kills three Zambians

LUSAKA — Renamo guerillas shot dead three Zambian civilians in ambush after striking across the border and evading army patrols on their second killing raid in four days, officials said yesterday

On Saturday Renamo killed seven people and wounded 20 at almost the same spot along a road near the border town of Nyimba, in an action aimed at avenging recent military action against them by Lusaka, police said.

The raiders mounted their latest attack on Tuesday, when they fired on a truck and burnt it out, killing all the occupants. On Saturday they gutted seven trucks.

Zambian army units have been patrolling the Nyimba road. Zambian officials refused to say yesterday if action into Mozambique was planned. — UPI

Secret Mozambique peace talks held

CAPE TIMES 12/7/90 (248)

Hope for end to war this year

ROME. — The Mozambique government and right-wing Renamo rebels have held three days of secret peace talks here after 15 years of civil war, the sponsors told a news conference here yesterday

"It is reasonable to hope that peace will be achieved by the end of the year," said Mr Mario Raffaelli, an Italian government observer at the discussions "The talks were carried out in extreme secrecy and they are very high-level delegations"

The first direct talks between the warring parties since the civil war began took place in a Roman Catholic charity centre here amid tight secrecy and ended on Tuesday with a joint communique pledging to continue the peace process, the Italian sponsors said

The official statement issued at the end of the talks, which was handed out at the news conference, said the two delegations agreed to continue working together to end the war and "to create the political, economic and social conditions to achieve a lasting peace"

The Mozambique government delegation was led by Transport Minister Mr Armando Guebuza and the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels were represented by Mr Raul Domingos, head of Renamo's foreign affairs department

The statement said the two delegations "recognised one another as compatriots and members of the great Mozambican family".

The talks were attended by Mr Raffaelli and two representatives of the Community of Sant' Egidio, a religious charity that hosted the secret meetings

Mr Raffaelli told the news conference in Rome that the meeting had been set up through the mediation of the Kenyan and Zimbabwean governments

He said the two sides had agreed to meet again in Italy within a month The delegations had not discussed a ceasefire but would be raising the issue at the next session

Mr Raffaelli, a politician who was formerly under-secretary in the Italian Foreign Ministry with responsibility for Southern Africa, attributed the success of the talks to the recent improvement in East-West relations

"The whole climate has changed completely," he said "The Soviet Union is no longer seen as a threat by South Africa and the South Africans no longer enjoy unquestioned military superiority in the region"

He said South Africa had played no direct role in the talks but its decision to cut off arms supplies to the rebels had increased Renamo's willingness to embark on talks

Mr Raffaelli said Italian Foreign Minister Mr Gianni De Michelis had discussed regional issues at a meeting with a South African delegation in March at the celebrations to mark Namibian independence in Windhoek.

He said the South African government had requested the talks, which had been unexpectedly attended by President F W de Klerk. — UPI

Mozambique sealed

Cape Times 12/7/90 (218)

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has announced that it will close all its borders from 11am today.

The Mozambique government informed the South African trade mission here of this step, but gave no reasons. No further details are available.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique government and right-wing Renamo rebels have held three days of secret peace talks after 15 years of civil war.

● Secret Mozambique peace talks held — Page 7

Maputo to go it alone in talks with Renamo

(218) Star 13/7/90

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe will no longer act as mediators in attempts to end the 15-year-old war in Mozambique

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, reports that this was announced by Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano in Addis Ababa, where he has been attending an Organisation of African Unity summit

Success

The president's comment that "we think Mozambicans are able to reach understanding amongst ourselves" suggests that last week's exploratory meeting in Rome between his government and the Renamo rebels must have achieved an unexpected level of success.

President Chissano said the end of Kenyan and Zimbabwean mediation was "a logical corollary" of the Rome meeting — the first-ever direct talks between the two factions.

"The mediation we had requested from Zimbabwe and Kenya had as its goal this phase of direct meetings," the Mozambican leader added.

Although there would continue to be outside observers at future meetings with Renamo, President arap Moi and President Mugabe had already been told their services would no longer be needed

President Chissano revealed that Mozambique's Catholic bishops had played a major role in setting up the Rome meeting.

The success of that meeting aside, there has been recent speculation that both Zimbabwe and Kenya were becoming discredited as mediators because of vested interests in the Mozambique conflict.

More than 12 000 Zimbabwean troops are reported to be guarding the Beira corridor between Zimbabwe and the sea.

And Renamo is known to have come to rely on advice from the Kenyan government in planning its strategy towards negotiations

Mozambique tightens up before Mandela arrives

The Star's Africa News Service and Staff Reporter

Mozambique has restricted the entry of foreign travellers in what is thought to be a tightening of security for Nelson Mandela's scheduled weekend visit

No official reason has been given for the announcement that the border was to be closed

The belief that the closure is connected to the ANC deputy president's visit has been supported by informed sources

Allowed

Officials in Maputo were quoted as saying that while no new visas would be issued until July 20, people who already had visas would be allowed into the country. It is not clear whether this means the restrictions will apply until July 20.

Mr Mandela is due to fly to Maputo on Sunday from Nairobi, where he is being treated in hospital for pneumonia.

The last time Mozambique closed its borders was during the ruling Frelimo party's congress last year

Although most major hauliers transporting goods to Mozambique do not seem likely to be affected by the closed border posts, smaller transport and carrier companies could suffer if they have to apply for visas

Coley Hall Transport operations manager Ken Roe said most hauliers had visas valid for three months and would be able to enter Mozambique

But Hazel Morrell, operations director for Proloads, a transport managing and co-ordinating company, said two companies that did not travel to Mozambique regularly had been refused entry at border posts yesterday.

"These and other companies going to the country on an irregular basis, and who therefore do not have extended visas, may lose business as a result of the closure," Mrs Morrell said

Mozambique tightens security for Mandela

Sowetan 13/7/90

218

MOZAMBIQUE has restricted the entry of foreign travellers from Wednesday in what is thought to be a move to tighten security for the scheduled visit of Mr Nelson Mandela over the weekend.

No reason has been given publicly for an announcement that the border was to be closed from 11am yesterday

The SABC reported that the closure was connected to the Mandela visit and this supposition has been supported in informed quarters.

Flights

There has been no information from any quarter to support suggestions that the closure was prompted by a major change in Mozambique's currency

The SABC said scheduled airline flights from South Africa to Maputo would not be affected

Sapa quoted officials in Maputo as saying that while no new visas would be issued until July 20, persons who already had visas would be allowed into the country.

It is not clear whether this means that the restrictions will apply until July 20 as no further information could be obtained.

Puzzled

Mandela is due to fly to Maputo on Sunday from Nairobi, where he is being treated in a hospital for pneumonia.

The connection between his visit and the border closure has puzzled observers here, who have pointed out that the Maputo stop has been on Mandela's itinerary since it was released by the African National Congress before his departure on June 4 and any would-be assassin in South Africa may have had time in which to obtain a visa for Mozambique.

The last time Mozambique closed its borders was in 1989 during the fifth congress of the ruling Frelimo party - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

UK estate agents warned on racism

LONDON - Estate agents who practice their own form of "apartheid" in Britain have been told they could face prosecution.

The Commission for Racial Equality has issued a strong warning following the investigation of a property firm in Oldham, Greater Manchester.

The firm, run by Norman Lester, is alleged to have tried to persuade Asian families not to buy houses in white areas, and refused to help them get mortgage bonds.

The Commission sent test home buyers to the offices of the company and found that bonds were offered to two out of three white investigators, but to neither of its Asian testers

Its subsequent report said there were areas of town where vendors were so racist they'd club together to buy a property rather than allow it to be bought by an Asian. - *Foreign Staff*

Calm returns after 28 lose lives in fierce Kenyan riots

Sowetan 13/7/90

NAIROBI - Widespread [redacted] region about 25km west [redacted] deaths confirmed inde-

Star 13/7/90

Impi ambushes security force patrol

Staff Reporter
and Own Correspondent

Three people died in an impi rampage and ambush on security forces in the Natal Midlands yesterday as factional animosities again exploded into violence, police said.

Two of those killed were shot by security forces, while the third was a victim of an impi attack on an opposing faction of the same tribe in the Inhlazuka area near Richmond.

The fighting broke out after an impi of about 50 men gathered and planned to attack a neighbouring kraal.

After marching across the rugged bush for hours they attacked a kraal, killing a man and wounding two others.

Then they went on the rampage, burning down huts and robbing the occupants of goods and cattle. The occupants fled.

A Security Force patrol, 14 soldiers and two policemen, from a nearby base picked up the information and came across the murder scene Following tracks, they crossed the Umkomaas River and were ambushed by the impi

They were fired on, but shot back, killing two men The rest of the impi fled, leaving behind a 303 rifle, a home-made shotgun and a .22 handgun No arrests were made

Natal police spokesman Major Piet Kitching said the incident resulted from a faction fight several years ago.

Police want talks in Mamelodi

Own Correspondent

Star 13/7/90

Police have sent a message to Mamelodi residents saying· "Let's talk", and have promised to avoid conflict and violence at a prayer meeting in the township's YMCA hall on Sunday.

SAP public relations directorate spokesman Colonel Steve van Rooyen said today residents should discuss any problems at the meeting with the officer in charge.

The undertaking followed police action at a report-back meeting last Sunday which left 230 people injured.

He said police would avoid conflict as long as the residents stayed within the law

The superintendent of Kalafong Hospital, Dr J Kunzman, said today 14 residents were still being treated in the hospital for injuries

The MCA will meet Mamelodi church ministers tomorrow to request them to dedicate their services on Sunday to the injured

Mr Seloane said statements were yesterday taken from eyewitnesses to Sunday's violence, and the association will receive final advice on Tuesday regarding a civil suit against Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Maputo agrees to private education

Star

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government has agreed to allow private education in the country, reversing a decision after independence 15 years ago to nationalise all schools 13/7/90

The Aim news agency reports that individuals, companies, religious bodies, co-operatives and other organisations will be allowed to establish private schools

The decision will cover all educational institutions, from pre-primary through to higher education. — The Star's Africa News Service

Mandela to address rally

MAPUTO — ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, who arrived in Maputo on Saturday, was to have talks with Mozambican leaders yesterday

Today he is to address a rally in Maputo's Independence Square

Mandela, on the last stop of a triumphant tour of Europe, North America and Africa, was met by President Joaquim Chissano at Maputo airport, where he received a hero's welcome from tens of thousands of Mozambicans.

Asked at a Nairobi news conference before his departure for Maputo about prospects of an ANC link-up with the PAC, he said "There are certain organisations which have no significance whatsoever to our struggle" — Sapa-Reuter

Jo'burg council to spend R300 000 fighting AIDS

B/Day 16/7/90

TANIA LEVY

THE Johannesburg City Council has earmarked R300 000 for AIDS education this year

By the end of 1991 an estimated 40 000 people in greater Johannesburg will test positive for HIV

According to the council's acting Medical Officer of Health, Nicky Padayachee, about 6 000 people in the area tested HIV positive by the end of last year This figure is doubling every eight and a half months

Of the 463 cases of full-blown AIDS reported in SA by 21 June, 178 are in the greater Johannesburg area

Padayachee says the area probably accounts for between 50% and 60% of the country's total number of people with AIDS

Health and housing committee chairman Marietta Marx says R300 000 has been allocated separately from the health budget and will be controlled by the management committee

Padayachee says most of the money will be spent at the council's AIDS centre in Hillbrow — training volunteers from existing non-governmental organisations These people have the credibility and skills to reach communities but need material and training assistance from City Health

He says some of the money will go towards existing AIDS awareness programmes such as bus advertisements and the health department's AIDS play which has already been performed for more than 15 000 unskilled workers

Schools are a crucial site for AIDS education, particularly in SA where more than half the population are of school-going age Young people are the most sexually active and therefore most at risk of becoming infected with the virus

While black and coloured schools have welcomed the council's AIDS programmes, the Transvaal Education Department refuses to allow this sort of education at white government schools, Padayachee says Parents have to pressurise government to allow AIDS education in schools.

One of the greatest tragedies of AIDS is that people will not take the disease seriously until they start seeing many cases — and by that time it will be too late to contain the epidemic, he says

Stresses of township life heighten labour conflict, says study

DANIEL FELDMAN

B/Day 16/7/90

TOWNSHIP life, characterised by high levels of social and political unrest, was found to heighten labour-management conflict and increase worker militancy, a recent study said

Wits industrial psychology lecturer Jacqueline Duke, who conducted the survey, said "The turmoil evident in the wider SA society has exerted a direct, negative effect on black community life." This affected labour relations

Duke found 76% of the sample of township residents experienced disturbed sleep because of township unrest, 75% reported that life was dangerous in the townships, 67% experienced an atmosphere of tension; 58% reported a general breakdown of law and order in the townships, and 52% experienced violence on public transport

The unemployment crisis was also highlighted — 60% of respondents said a family member was unemployed or had lost his job during the past year Other stresses were accomodation and rent problems, education and the effect of the legal system on black community life.

Duke said township stress led to intensified conflicts between different factions in the workplace, decreased job satisfaction, and negative attitudes toward the company, including perceptions of company policy, supervision and the handling of grievances

It was essential that organisations ascertained what stressed employees and what their community-based needs were before embarking on social responsibility programmes

"Managers need to communicate across different cultural and ethnic groups in organisations Through an understanding and awareness of different cultural groups, managers can develop creative strategies that will satisfy the divergent needs, motivations and aspirations of all employees in the organisation"

Industrial relations consultant Stuart Pennington and SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union assistant general secretary John Copelyn will speak on these issues at a seminar next month

Mandela-De Klerk: early talks expected

Star 16/7/90

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela returns to South Africa this week after a gruelling international tour to resume peace talks with the Government

He is expected to have an early meeting with President de Klerk, who returns to his office in Pretoria this week after a brief leave

The crucial issue to be tackled by both leaders is the ending of the ANC's armed struggle and the release of political prisoners and return of exiles

Logical

A joint ANC/Government working group has been discussing this problem and is expected to report to both leaders soon.

Government sources said last night no dates had been set for the completion of the working group's discussions

And no date had been set for a meeting between Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela, although it was logical that this would take place as soon as possible

Uncertainty about the seriousness of Mr Mandela's pneumonia is making it impossible to predict when the meeting will take place or when broader negotiations on the prisoners issue will resume.

Some Government sources said last night a full meeting between the Government and the ANC, on the scale of the May Groote Schuur summit, was unlikely before later this year

The joint working group reached agreement in May on a phased release of political prisoners, synchronised with a phasing out of the ANC's armed struggle.

The Government accepted the group's recommendation, but the ANC has raised certain objections which have been returned to the working group for further discussion.

It is understood the disagreements centre on the timing and wording of the commitments the ANC is expected to make on the armed struggle

The Government expects the ANC to renounce or suspend the armed struggle as soon as guerillas begin to be released, arguing that it cannot be expected to release them to return to fight

The ANC is understood to be arguing instead for a "mutual ceasefire" in the first place, with a more formal suspension of the armed struggle later

The Government does not favour this arrangement as it places doubts on the role of the security forces during the interim period.

Mozambique is thanked

Star 16/7/90

(218)

By Esmaré van der Merwe and Sapa

MAPUTO — Nelson Mandela yesterday thanked President Joaquim Chissano for Mozambique's sacrifices in the struggle against apartheid.

Mr Mandela, on the last leg of his tour, also paid tribute to his ANC colleagues who died in Mozambique

Accompanied by his wife Winnie, Mr Mandela visited the Lhanguene cemetery, burial site of 13 ANC members killed when South African commandos raided Mozambique in 1981

Mr Mandela assured Frelimo of the ANC's firm support and said the ANC was committed to bringing stability to the entire southern African region

"Some of the most serious problems facing your country will never be solved as long as apartheid is in place," he said.

Mr Chissano reiterated Frelimo's support for the anti-apartheid struggle and hailed Mr Mandela as a respected leader.

Mr Mandela attended a state banquet last night and will address a rally in Maputo today. He will travel to Beira tomorrow and is expected in South Africa on Wednesday.

● Yesterday, the 12-man ANC delegation and hundreds of people dressed in ANC colours gathered at Lhanguene cemetery to pay tribute to fellow activists who had not lived to witness the birth of a new South Africa Rows of graves bear witness to the ANC's struggle against oppression

Mr Mandela laid a wreath at the grave of Ruth First, the wife of SACP secretary-general Joe Slovo, who died in Maputo in a letter bomb explosion in 1982

Mr Mandela said the graves put an obligation on all South Africans to reach a peaceful political settlement.

Earlier, Mr Mandela, accompanied by Mozambican Minister of Security, Mariano Matsinhe, laid a wreath at Heroes' Square as a tribute to President Samora Machel who died in a aircrash in South African territory in 1987, and leaders of the country's struggle against colonialism

● ANC foreign affairs director Thabo Mbeki has denied reports that Mr Mandela will soon visit Cuba to recover from pneumonia and exhaustion He said Mr Mandela would visit Cuba and several other countries during the course of the year.

Mandela pays tribute to Mozambique's sacrifice

By ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE
Political Staff

MAPUTO — The launching of the armed struggle from Mozambican soil in the 1960s had sparked the South African government's policy of destabilising the neighbouring country, African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela, said

At a meeting between senior delegations of the ANC and the Frelimo government yesterday, the second day of his state visit, Mr Mandela thanked President Joachim Chissano for his country's sacrifice in the struggle against apartheid.

He assured Frelimo of the ANC's firm support and said the ANC was committed to bringing stability to the entire South Africa region A peaceful settlement in South Africa was not only in the interests of all South Africans, but also in the interests of the people of Mozambique

"Some of the most serious problems facing your country will never be solved a long as apartheid is in place," he said

President Chissano reiterated Frelimo's support for the struggle against apartheid and hailed Mr Mandela as a highly respected leader.

"We are happy to have you here because our own struggle will still be a long one Your experience is larger than ours and we will still be learning from you"

The two delegations met for about 90 minutes at the headquarters of Frelimo The ANC delegation included Mrs Winnie Mandela, foreign affairs director Mr Thabo Mbeki, president general Mr Thomas Nkobi and executive member Mr Jacob Zuma

Yesterday the 12-man ANC delegation paid tribute at Lhanguene cemetery to fellow activists who would not see the birth of a new South Africa

Mr and Mrs Mandela solemnly walked past the graves of activists who had died in the conflict and stopped to lay a wreath at the grave of Ruth First, the wife of South African Communist Party secretary general, Mr Joe Slovo, who died here in a letter bomb explosion in 1982

Hundreds dressed in ANC colours gathered to remember the dead Some wept as they sang *Nkosi Sikele iAfrika*

In a strained voice, Mr Mandela said the graves put an obligation on all South Africans to reach a peaceful political settlement.

"We will be paying tribute to these men and woman if after white domination we fight poverty, illiteracy and any form of human exploitation"

I'll do everything to stop Moz war, vows Mandela

Cape Times 17/7/90 (218)

MAPUTO. — ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday told thousands of Mozambicans at a rally on a public holiday declared in his honour, that he would do everything possible to support the country's bid to end the bloody 15-year civil war

Mr Mandela, due back in South Africa tomorrow, said the ANC had a duty "to ensure that no one in our country does anything to subvert the peace process in which you are engaged"

The ANC would try to guarantee that "instruments of death" were not sent from South Africa into Mozambique "to nourish those who thrive on the precious blood of this country"

"Peace in Mozambique is a matter of deep concern to our movement and our people," Mr Mandela said of the conflict which has claimed up to 500 000 lives "Women and children have perished . the killing and destruction must come to an end.

"We must move quickly to end all the conflicts in our region and reach just and lasting solutions so that we can declare war on hunger and poverty."

Mr Mandela praised President Joaquim Chissano's efforts to negotiate an end to the war between Mozambique and the rightist rebels, long backed by Pretoria as a counter to Mozambique's support for the ANC.

Mozambique's government and the rebels held their first direct peace talks in Rome last week, and have pledged to meet again

Mr Mandela said the sun was setting on apartheid and victory for South Africa's disenfranchised black majority was in sight

"We can see the day dawn when black people will no longer be condemned to be servants to others, simply because they have white skins.

"We know that the moment is not far off when black people and white people in South Africa will live together as people, as brothers and sisters"

President Chissano introduced Mr Mandela and his wife Winnie to the crowd, calling Mr Mandela "a living hero".

● Police said yesterday that they would make "appropriate security arrangements" for Mr Mandela's return.

Security arrangements are being made against the background of an apparent right-wing terror blitz in the Johannesburg area — Sapa-Reuter

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Star 18/7/90

Mandela promises peace after settlement

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

BEIRA — Nelson Mandela vowed yesterday that a political settlement in South Africa would bring lasting peace and prosperity to the entire southern African region, particularly war-torn Mozambique and Angola

Addressing a rally in the northern province of Sofala on the last day of his state visit to Mozambique, the ANC deputy president said the political conflict and economic suffering in the region made the eradication of apartheid more urgent

The ANC leader, who celebrates his 72nd birthday today, spoke to hundreds of admirers on the last day of a six-week international tour.

Despite an active day in hot weather, he looked fit and energetic But it is clear that the gruelling tour has taken its toll

Mr Mandela will speak on the success of his tour at Jan Smuts airport this afternoon Yesterday he told the rally the tour had been tremendously successful

"To achieve a final and just solution (in SA) we are duty-bound to keep up the pressure on apartheid In this regard our tour has been tremendously successful. We cannot fail, because the world has been with us"

● Adequate security has been provided for Mr Mandela when he arrives in South Africa this afternoon, according to internal ANC chairman Walter Sisulu

Mr Mandela was on a recently disclosed right-wing hit list with President de Klerk and other leaders

According to the right-wing plot, Mr Mandela was to be assassinated upon his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport

An SAA spokesman said all security precautions were being handled by the SAP

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said hundreds of people were expected to flock to the airport to welcome Mr Mandela when he arrives at 2 30 pm

F/M 20/7/90 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE F/M 20/7/90

Path to peace (218)

The first direct peace talks between the Mozambique government and Renamo produced positive language but nothing substantive. The two-day meeting in Rome on July 8-10 was essentially a pathfinding exercise

After last month's initial talks in Blantyre (Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama did not go into the Maputo government delegation's room), the Rome encounter at the headquarters of the Roman Catholic charity group, the Santo Egidio Community, was kept to second-string leaders Frelimo politburo member and Transport Minister Armando Guebuza met Renamo international relations secretary Raul Domingos

Observers included the Italian Foreign Ministry and the Archbishop of Beira, Jaime Goncalves, one of the leading mediators between Renamo and Frelimo. There was no sign of Kenya's beleaguered President Daniel arap Moi nor Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe (the two other sponsors), or Lonrho, whose executive jet has been shuttling between Maputo, Lilongwe and Nairobi in efforts to break the bloody deadlock.

The two sides agreed on a joint statement, issued in Maputo, which spoke of open and frank discussions, their mutual recognition as "members of the great Mozambican family" and willingness to work for an end of the war. They also agreed to put forward an agenda for the next meeting. No date nor venue was set

Italian Foreign Ministry sources say "the atmosphere was good but discussions were of a very general and exploratory nature" They ranged from the need for a national recovery programme to integration of Renamo into a normal Mozambican society It stopped well short of specifics

However, as talks-about-talks go, the meeting was rated as a good start

☐ According to this week's *Africa Confidential*, a London-based newsletter, Lonrho may be negotiating to buy *Tempo*, the Mozambican news magazine The newsletter says the company's position in Mozambique has been changing Defence Systems, the Lonrho security subsidiary, has lost the contract to guard power pylons from Cahora Bassa dam and is being replaced by a French operation ■

FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 20 1990

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Massive hunt for armed terror gang

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Sowetan 24/7/90

A GANG of squatters, possibly from Mozambique, may have been responsible for a night of terror in which a Boksburg family was held hostage, shot at and assaulted with AK-47 rifles and other weapons at the weekend.

The gang fled when an alarm went off, firing indiscriminately with machineguns around the Viewpoint Road, Bartletts, smallholding on Friday night.

One of the bullets hit a TV set in a nearby home

Police said yesterday several robberies with AK-47 rifles had been committed in the Tembisa area, where thousands of squatters, many from Mozambique, are staying

Detectives are now investigating this angle to the latest case

A massive hunt has been launched for the gang, which is considered extremely dangerous and is also armed with Makarov and Tokarev pistols

The assaults, carried out with rifle butts and pistols, left three people injured at Mr Tony Pereira's house.

Pereira, his nephew Sylvester Luiz (21) and stepdaughter Theresa da Costa (19) suffered head injuries and were treated in hospital.

The robbers escaped with a TV, video machine, cash and jewellery worth about R10 000 They sped off in a white Toyota bakkie

Anyone with information is asked to telephone Lieutenant Ivor Human at (011) 845 2820 - *Sowetan Correspondent*

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DATING

THE LARGEST SAILING SHIP EVER BUILT WAS THE *FRANCE II* (5806 GROSS TONS) LAUNCHED AT BORDEAUX IN 1911 SHE WAS A STEEL HULLED FIVE MASTED BARQUE MEASURING 418 ft (127 4m) OVERALL *FRANCE II* WAS WRECKED OFF NEW CALEDONIA ON 13 JULY 1922

Cholera strikes third town in Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Cholera has struck a third town in Mozambique after outbreaks earlier this year in Beira and Tete.

Six cases of the disease and one death have now been reported in Quelimane, capital of the central Zambezia province

Poor hygiene in much of the city, a shortage of toilets and broken sewage pipes are aggravating the problem for health workers.

30 DEATHS

The outbreak in Tete began in April. Altogether 783 people in the town contracted the disease, of whom 30 died

In Beira 131 cases were diagnosed a month later and 20 people died.

The Ministry of Health says the situation in these two centres has stabilised and few new cases of cholera are being reported.

Overseas study costly

THE Mozambican education ministry is reassessing its policy of sending students abroad

Last year the government spent approximately R3-million on the 1 000 students it sent to Cuba Another 3 000 study abroad on government bursaries, according to local reports

Mozambique's higher education institutions cannot absorb all the students who finish secondary school Studying abroad is often the only alternative

However, scholarship restrictions prevent many from studying The Soviet Union recently accepted only 30 of 90 Mozambican scholarship holders.

Sowetan 26/7 - 1/8/90

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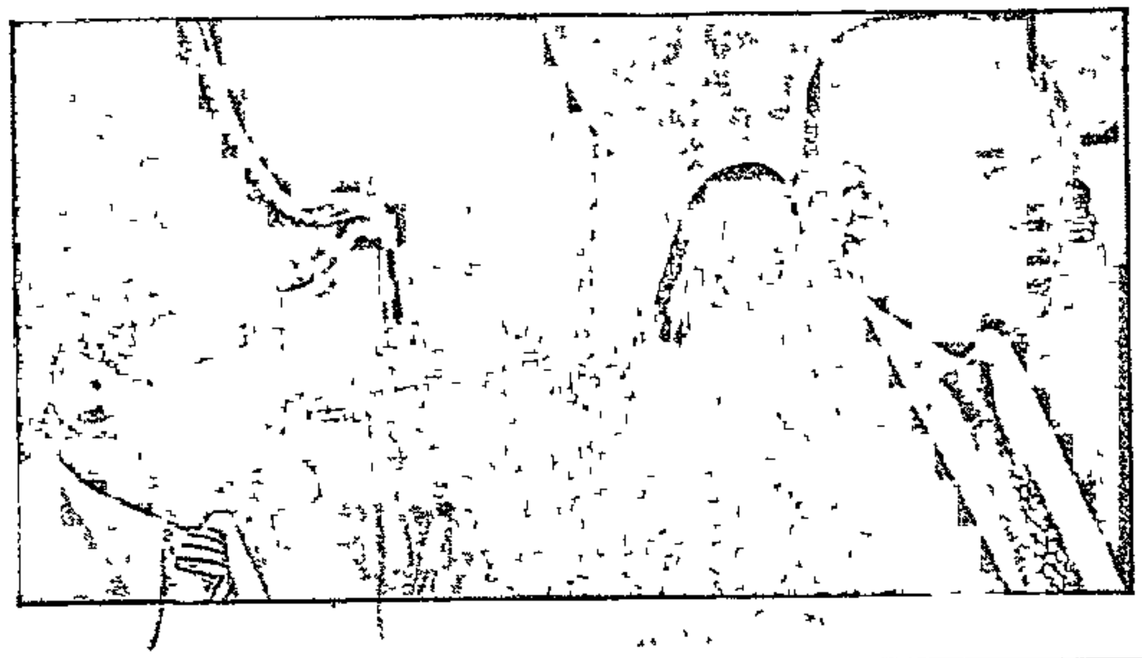
Chissano, Dos Santos bend before winds of twin wars



Joaquim Chissano (left) and Jose Eduardo dos Santos are a curious Tweedledum and Tweedledee pair fighting for their political lives against the pathetic backdrop of war in southern Africa. Both have inherited former Portuguese colonies under threat from rebel forces Both are now trying to negotiate with the leaders of those factions to bring peace to their countries. **JOHN RYAN** of The Star's Africa News Service reports

Angola and Mozambique have been unstable since the military government of mainland Portugal decided in 1975 to cut its losses in its African provinces and leave them to their own callow devices

Frelimo in Mozambique was bequeathed an economy on its uppers, riddled with sabotage by white Mozambicans and Portuguese expatriates who felt betrayed by the parent nation's act of surrender

Departing industrialists poured wet cement into their valuable machinery and set fire to factories and homes.

Hundreds of businessmen, professional people, skilled artisans and techicians left the country in fear of the new order

The exodus from Angola was even quicker and more panic-stricken, though there was some humour in the going.

Refugees were allotted 5 sq m of deck space on Portuguese naval and merchant vessels Some of the wealthy businessmen of Luanda took advantage of this stipulation to liberate their possessions by fleeing three times and more.

While there was much less economic sabotage in Angola, the MPLA party inherited a transitional government debacle which soon degenerated into an urban war And, thereafter, proper and widespread civil warfare that has continued ever since.

So the vast potential of a country which could be one of the continent's richest remains inhibited, these 15 years on And the latent resources of Mozambique are equally frozen.

Presidents Chissano and Dos Santos are remarkably similar in other aspects of their situation They are also, clearly, friends, choosing to sit together at conferences of the Frontline states, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement.

It is an affinity wrought as much by an acknowledgment that they share a common heritage as by the fact that both are Portuguese-speaking Africans

Though he does not look it, Joaquim Chissano is the older by almost three years. The Mozambican president is 50, Eduardo dos Santos going on 48.

Both emerged from humble beginnings Chissano's family came from the rural Gaza province, north-west of Maputo, and he went to primary school at Xai-Xai.

Chissano was one of the first students from needy families to be educated at the Antonio Salazar High School in Lourenco Marques, where he matriculated in the late '50s.

Although an average student, he managed to win a bursary to study medicine in Portugal. But in 1960, after failing anatomy, he and several other Mozambicans established Unemo (the Mozambican Students' Union) in France.

Two years later, Chissano became a founding member of Frelimo.

Eduardo Dos Santos was the son of a stonemason and a domestic servant He joined the MPLA movement in 1961 after attending high school in Luanda He left the country when the Portuguese security police began taking an interest in his political activities.

Dos Santos became vice-president of the MPLA's youth league in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa) and was the movement's first representative in Brazzaville.

In 1963, the MPLA sent him to Moscow to study Six years later he graduated as a petroleum engineer He also took a course in military communications before returning to take part in the war against Portuguese domination.

Dos Santos took over from Agostinho Neto, who died after an operation in September 1979 His election to the presidency was a surprise

So, to a lesser degree, was Chissano's after the controversial death of Samora Machel in November 1986 Many in government in Mozambique still believe South African elements were to blame for the downing of Machel's aircraft.

There are other similarities between the two presidents. Both are having to stand firm against hawks in their armies

Whereas Machel was regarded primarily as a military man by the Frelimo generals, Chissano was seen as a politician first.

And some in the army have been critical of his conciliatory attitude towards Renamo They believe — with little evidence on the ground — that they could have routed the rebels, given enough time.

Dos Santos has also run into flak from hardliners They think he should have put pressure on Namibia's Sam Nujoma, whose Swapo fighters Angola harboured for so many years, to allow Fapla forces to use the former South African bases at Rundu and Katima Mulilo for jugular attacks on Unita's Jamba stronghold.

Nor have the hawks in either camp been enamoured with recent suggestions by the two leaders that they would be prepared to accept a multi-party system.

Dos Santos's party took that decision earlier this month, clearly in the hope that it would force the United States to end its military support for Unita.

Joaquim Chissano has been more guarded, saying he will go along with the concept if a multi-party system is what his people want.

It certainly seems to be, just as it has become clear to both the Angolan and Mozambican nations that 15 traumatic years of war — half a generation of conflict — constitutes no independence at all.

12 000 may die from hunger in Mozambique war

ARGUS 30/7/90

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Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — An entire Mozambican settlement of more than 12 000 people is in danger of being wiped out by starvation and hunger-related diseases as a result of the war.

The district of Nipepe, in Mozambique's northern Niassa province, has been unable to receive food supplies by road for more than five years and people are eating wild roots to survive

The emergency food commission says the situation is "very dramatic" and all the inhabitants of Nipepe are at risk. Oxfam is desperately making contact with other welfare organisations to try to arrange an airlift to the area.

The war being waged by Renamo rebels has caused the collapse of agricultural production in Nipepe and the last time food was transported to the district was a month ago — on board a small aircraft.

The area is also experiencing a drought and lack of fresh water has become another problem.

The commission fears the situation in Nipepe could become a repeat of last year's disaster in the Memba district where more than 5 000 people died of starvation.

Mozambique is 'on the recovery road'

218

ARGUS 1/8/90

Three years ago, the Mozambique government embarked on a recovery programme to try to resusitate its besieged economy. JOHN RYAN of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo on how the programme is working.

AFRICA

THE man checking out of the hotel is a former Mozambican, back for just two days after an absence of 16 years

He has been impressed by what he has seen on this flying visit and will seriously consider establishing a business here Since leaving Mozambique shortly before independence in 1975, he has been selling boats in South Africa.

"I think things are coming right," he says, "and the potential is huge"

He is careful to add that he and his South African-born wife and family are not intent on exploiting a slowly rising but still vulnerable economy They will ask the Department of Tourism where their money and skills could best be used, and take it from there

Former white residents are returning now to Mozambique Not in significant numbers — according to Finance Minister Magid Osman — though locals report the quality is much more significant than the quantity Engineers, tradesmen, private entrepreneurs, agricultural experts, tour operators, all these certainly were lacking through the dark days of the late Seventies and Eighties

An economic development plan instituted by the Frelimo government three years ago has had a marked effect on morale and standards in the country, while the war continues and attempts at negotiation with Renamo stumble across barriers apparently created by the rebels

Security improved

Although the programme is heavily underpinned by foreign aid and debt relief, with actual investment limited to safe areas in the field of agriculture, manufacture, mining and tourism, the minister says he is pleased with the results

In an interview, Mr Osman stresses that the country's growth rate of four to five per cent could have been much higher had there been an improvement in the security situation

"People who work on this economic problem think we could have had a growth rate of double digits, ten to 11 percent," the minister adds

Economists have calculated the total effect thus far of the 15-year war on the economy at 15 billion US dollars (R40-billion) in losses

"That is direct losses," Mr Osman says, "In the sense that if we had been in a normal situation, that should have been the growth of the country"

In 1987, Mozambique's inflation rate was 150 percent Last year it was down to 30 percent and the minister expects it to be between 18 and 20 percent in the current term. "But it is not easy to achieve these percentages," he says "Production has decreased because of the war and energy cuts"

Mr Magid Osman

The war is ubiquitous, though sometimes it seems to outsiders an overstated reason for not seeking to develop the country's potential

Asked whether it is a deliberate tactic by Renamo to disrupt the economy as much as possible by attacking strategic targets as often as possible, and so try to put maximum pressure on the government to settle, Mr Osman agrees With a qualification

"I don't think they are so sophisticated," he answers "It is true they have tried in the past to disrupt the economy But I think now it is more oppression (of the people) than specific economic targets."

What has the public reaction been to the recovery programme, and the price rises entailed?

"It is really amazing," says Mr Osman "We had some strikes at the beginning of this year But in meetings that were held (for the government) to try to understand what the strikes were about, there were few cases where people were against the recovery programme.

"Some complained about costs, yet they did not associate the programme with the costs because people feel the present situation is much better

"But they complain that the living is very difficult And it is, if you see how much damage this country has incurred because of the war People have had to make sacrifices, especially the poor people"

Wages, the minister adds, are so low it is natural that people complain "The minimum wage is 30 American dollars (R80) a month, compared with perhaps 200 dollars (R540) in South Africa. That is a huge difference"

The recovery programme has resulted in many more consumer goods being available in the shops But is this not perhaps counter-productive too? Don't many people resent the fact that they cannot afford to buy these goods?

Mr Osman admits to some resentment but maintains it would be far worse if there were no consumer goods at all, as was almost the case in 1986

"The people realise that if they work hard, they will be able to afford more goods. You cannot say that is a negative factor"

Outside the shops, other articles are on offer from hawkers who have proliferated in just a year Fresh vegetables, knitted goods, sweets, bread, beer, pieces of coal for heating, individual cigarettes Technically, the hawkers operate illegally, but the Maputo authorities seem to turn a blind eye This surely is a good attitude?

Building links

Mr Osman's reply suggests otherwise "Yes," he says, "a lot of people are doing business, but unfortunately you have to move their capacity into more productive activities, in the industrial, agricultural areas

"And somehow give more support to people who are taking more risks (in entrepreneureal enterprises) This is something we still have to solve"

Mozambican aid mainly comes from the Nordic countries, the United States, Italy, France, West Germany and Japan Are the foreign nations helping enough or are some suffering from "Donor fatigue"?

"No," says the minister, "We have not yet felt donor fatigue, and we believe donor countries are still very supportive about what we are doing But you can never be sure

"South Africa is becoming a major issue in the world Press, so a country like Mozambique which in the past has received sympathy from the international community (runs the risk of being overlooked) So what we have to do is to work in combination with South Africa"

Is that co-operation happening? Is a solid link being forged between the two countries?

"We have to build this link. We are trying to build up better relationships I think the future of Mozambique's economy will depend on the South African economy"

Frelimo's offer welcomed

LISBON — Mozambican rebels Renamo yesterday cautiously welcomed a decision from Frelimo to adopt a multiparty system.

"Its a positive step," Renamo's Lisbon representative Manuel Frank said.

However, the rebels could not accept any resolution taken unilaterally by government. Decisions on Mozambique's future should be handled at talks between the two sides.

Frank said government and rebel delegations would probably meet within the next two weeks in Rome for a second round of talks aimed at ending the 13-year civil war.

The two sides held talks three weeks ago in Rome.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said on Tuesday the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo party voted unanimously to adopt a multiparty system and that it should be in place for parliamentary and presidential elections next year.

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Asked if Renamo could become a legal political party, Chissano said, "I don't imagine that Renamo will have any difficulty in fulfilling the criteria."

Frank said Renamo would be ready to stand in elections if a general accord was reached on a new, multiparty constitution.

Frelimo has ruled Mozambique since independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-AP

Cape Times 26/8/90

Multiparty: Renamo cautious

Cape Times 2/8/90

LISBON — Mozambican rebels yesterday cautiously welcomed a decision from the Southern African nation's rulers to adopt a multiparty system.

"It's a positive step," said Mr Manuel Frank, Lisbon representative of Renamo — the Mozambique National Resistance

However, Mr Frank said the rebels could not accept any resolution taken unilaterally by the government Decisions on Mozambique's future should be handled at talks between the two sides, he said

Mr Frank said government and rebel delegations would probably meet within the next two weeks in Rome. — Sapa-AP

W/E Mail 3/8 – 5/8/90 (218)

Waging war against Mozambique's children

More than 200 000 children have been separated from their parents and families by the Mozambican war **PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK** reports on the campaign by aid organisations to re-unify these children with their families

The children of war ... According to a psychologist, some children have witnessed horrendous things — like watching their parents being chopped up

Picture: JULIAN BORGER

MAPUTO Joao da Silva is haunted by the memory of a split second of confusion five years ago when Renamo rebels attacked the large state sugar farm in central Zambezia province where he was deputy director Da Silva and his wife with their two-year-old daughter on her back, ran in one direction to get away and his five-year-old daughter, Neuza, ran in the other direction She was captured and has been held by Renamo ever since

Da Silva, an economics graduate, has over the years managed fleetingly to follow his daughter's progress from people who have escaped from Renamo camps But there has been no word of her for several years

"The last I heard of her was two years ago," he says "They said Neuza is growing She has some disease of the skin, but she is still there — with the bandits I tried many plans to help her escape, but none of them worked "

Da Silva's wife, Maria, has found it especially difficult They had another daughter three years ago almost as a replacement for the lost one "But nothing can replace Neuza," says Da Silva. "I think about her every day "

In Mozambique the only extraordinary thing about Da Silva's story is that it is commonplace The government estimates that there are more than 200 000 "unaccompanied" children who have been separated from their parents and families by the war

This includes those who have been captured by the bandits and "instrumentalised" — used for war tasks ranging from porters helping to carry the spoils plundered from villages to those actually carrying guns and killing people Thousands of parentless children are found in camps for displaced people around Mozambique's cities and in refugee camps in neighbouring countries

With the help of the international community, the Mozambican government has launched a co-ordinated tracing campaign to re-unify displaced children with their families Photographs of the children and basic information such as the villages they came from and their parents' names are circulated in the camps

Bridget Walker, a British social worker employed by the Department of Social Welfare, says relatives of the children are being traced in roughly 70 percent of cases "Of these, 30 percent are estimated to be the children's actual parents. Having seen the results, a number of parents who have lost children are coming forward to join the scheme to try find their children "

Kirk Fellsman, an child psychologist attached to the aid organisation, Save the Children, previously studied the trauma of war on children in South East Asia What has struck him about Mozambique is how vulnerable the population is to constant upheaval

"People get attacked, and they join a displaced community They are just starting to make headway, getting back to normal, when the displaced community itself gets attacked "

Fellsman says that many children exhibit post-traumatic stress disorders "You have children with aggressive behaviour, who tend to end up getting into fights with other children They don't have the capacity to smile or laugh or play They have nightmares of the particularly terrifying moments they have experienced — such as watching their parents being killed — and they wake up, sweating and scared

"Some children go mute — they don't talk Some children have witnessed the most horrendous things — like watching their parents being chopped up Then there are the children who have been instrumentalised, who have been trained to kill — those are the ones who have real problems."

Mozambique's great asset is the solidity of its social and family structure Abubacir Sultan, the Mozambican director of Save the Children, says that in traditional Mozambican culture orphaned children are taken in and cared for by the extended family

Fellsman says that in southeast Asia, there were houses where there were just parentless children "Such a thing doesn't exist in Mozambique," he says "The community somehow sanctioned that in Thailand

"In one case here, some people came from America with money to start an orphanage in Niassa province We said you're talking to the wrong people We basically feel that orphanages don't fit the cultural context The only institutionalisation here is temporary shelter — until children can find their own family or be taken in by substitute families "

Salomina Bacar (6) was reunited with her two brothers and her aunt in a suburb outside Maputo last month Bacar came from the village of Maguede in the province of Maputo It was attacked in December 1988 by Renamo She saw her father, a factory worker and militia man, chopped to pieces

> *You have children with aggressive behaviour, who tend to end up getting into fights with other children They don't have the capacity to smile or laugh or play*

Her aunt, Emma Mhlongo, says that Salomina's mother ran away, but was also captured by Renamo It is not known whether she is alive or dead The villagers scattered after the attack, making their way in dribs and drabs to the displaced people's camps or fleeing across the border into South Africa

A few weeks ago, Mhlongo recognised photographs of Salomina and her two brothers from a poster that was being shown around by workers from Save the Children By then, Salomina had been living for a year with a substitute family in another suburb of Maputo Marguerite Mutumbeni, a member of the Organisation of Mozambican Women, took her in despite being desperately poor and having nine children of her own

On the day that she was returned to her aunt, Salomina was soaped up in a concrete block at the backyard of Mutumbeni's shack, dressed in her smartest dress (she only has two) and, as a special treat, given a fresh bun Horacio Zandamela, a worker for Save the Children, took a polaroid picture of her standing with her substitute mother and handed it as a memento to the Mutumbeni family

Then Salomina was driven 30 minutes onto the other side of town, to the suburb of Machateve where her aunt has put up a bamboo hut for the remnants of what was once a much larger extended family There she was greeted with kisses and ululations, and ran off to play with her cousins and siblings

Mhlongo's husband is missing too since the attack. Apart from two of her own children, Salomina was reunited with her two brothers and another cousin, Fatima (8) who lost her father and mother in the raid, and whose brother and sister are still missing somewhere in Mozambique

Despite the bleakness of their impoverishment and the effects of the experiences they have been through, there is hope for children such as Fatima and Salomina This reintegration approach aids the psychological recovery of the children, say child workers

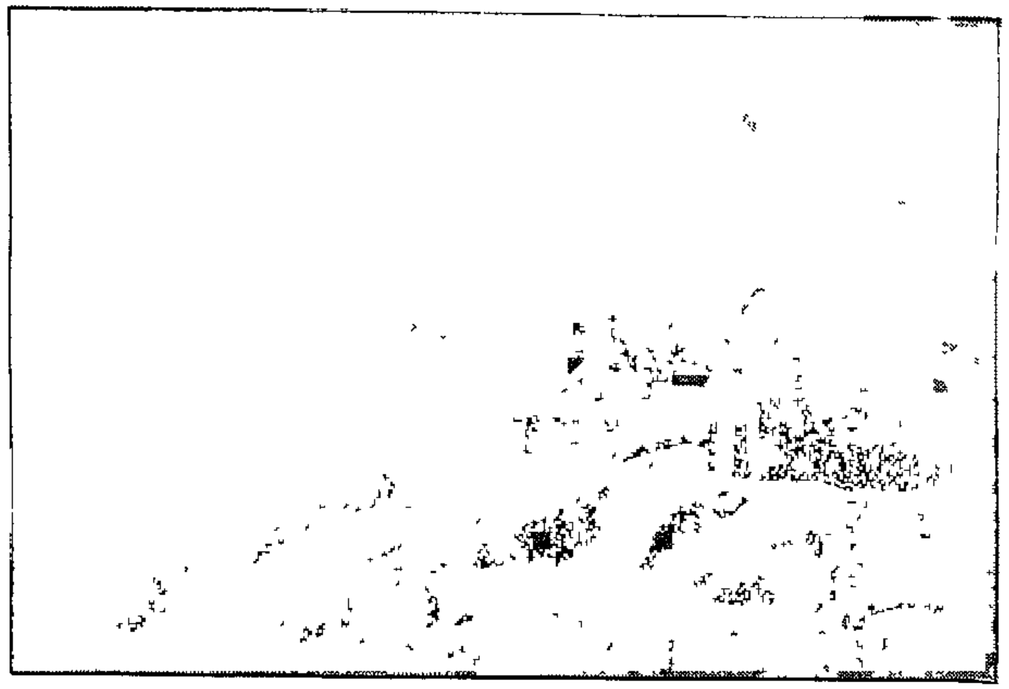
Walker says that "in terms of psychological recovery from these experiences, the most devastating long term effect on a child is the loss of, or separation, from parents and other family members If a child suffers from these experiences, but continues to live in the security of his or her family, they are more likely to recover more quickly

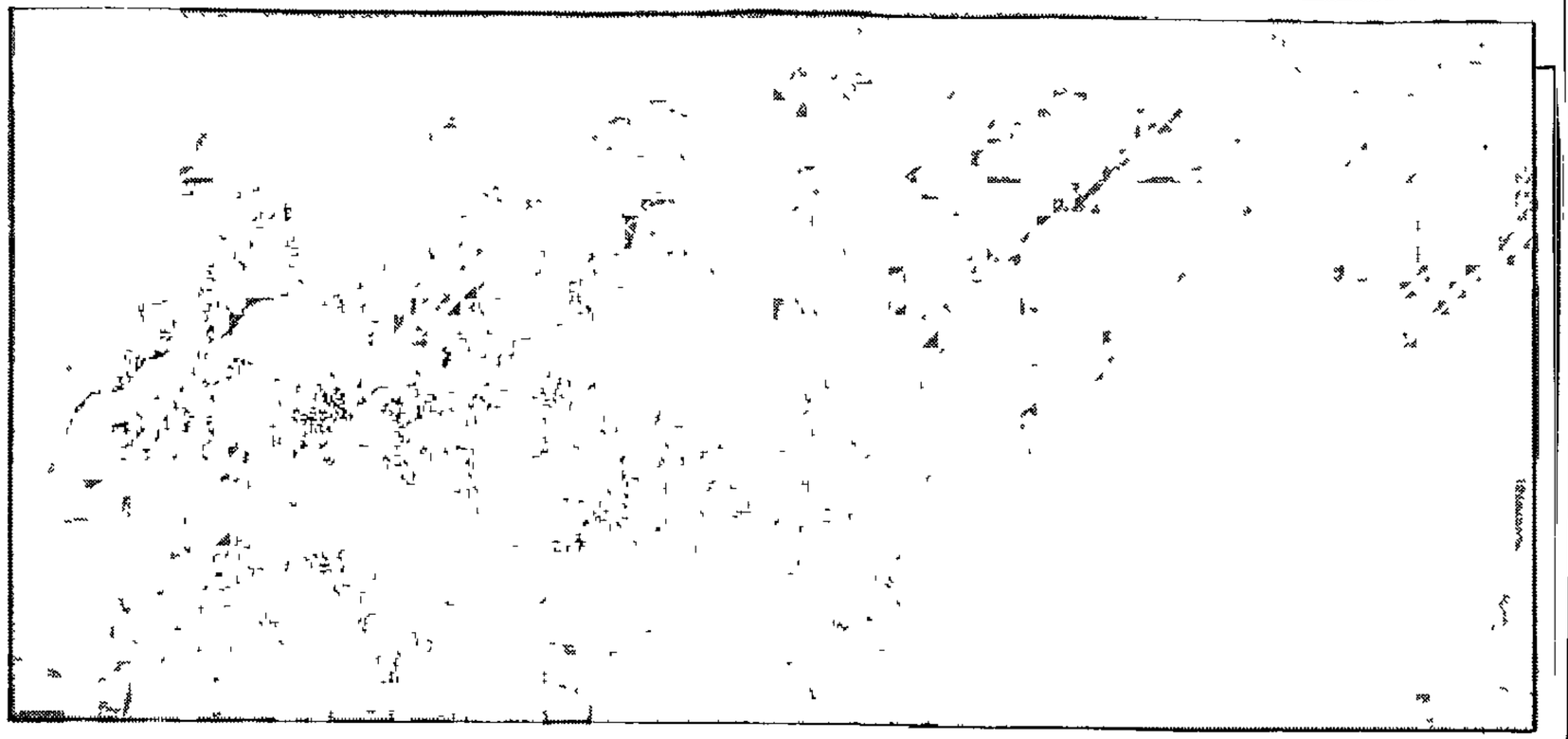
"The results of the follow-up to date show that in all but a very few cases behavioural symptoms of trauma that the children show at first diminished In one province — Inhambane — all the children who went home during the school years passed their exams at the end of the year "

As the reunification programme extends throughout this war-torn land, aid agencies and the government are making plans to start working in the surrounding countries such as Malawi where there are an estimated two million refugees from the war The massive task of reuniting families who have been blown thousands of miles apart continues

Ragged rookie to Frelimo fighting machine

Bush battalions drilled into best of Brit shape





Pictures ROBIN DREW, Argus Africa News Service

Mozambican army recruits are put through their paces at the Border Camp in Zimbabwe's Nyanga Mountains. "We give them a hard time," say British army instructors.

By ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service

NYANGA — Manchester-born David Hardman has the right name for the job The 38-year-old professional soldier is the Regimental Sergeant-Major, 1 Battalion, the Grenadier Guards, one of the oldest and most respected regiments in the British Army

Right now his parade ground is a long way from home. It is at Border Camp, high in Zimbabwe's Nyanga Mountains close to the Mozambican border.

There, RSM Hardman, a score of other senior NCOs and 10 young captains from British Army regiments are teaching the rudiments of soldiering to Mozambican army recruits

"They come in starving and in rags and 16 weeks later, when we have finished with them, they go out like soldiers," said Mr Hardman

The first intake was in 1986 when the idea was to train officers for the Mozambican army to spearhead the fight against Renamo rebels By 1987, 300 young officers had gone through the course The course was then changed to deal with raw recruits

When they have finished their training they go back to Mozambique as a unit So far three battalions each of three companies have been raised to form the Nyanga Brigade, which guards the Limpopo Corridor where the British Government has contributed to rehabilitating the railway line linking Maputo with Zimbabwe

New barracks were built after a visit to Border Camp last year by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who promised President Chissano more help in combating terrorism

British officers say the transformation in 16 weeks is remarkable The recruits get four weeks' basic training, at the end of which the best are chosen to become NCOs Young officers previously trained at Border Camp are then brought in from Mozambique to take over the platoons which work together as a company The final six weeks are spent in the bush learning the finer points of counter-insurgency warfare

Frelimo begins week-long debate on multi-party system

B/Day 7/8/90 (218)

MAPUTO — The Frelimo Central Committee began a week-long meeting in Maputo yesterday during which it will discuss the recommendation from the party's political bureau that Mozambique abandon the one-party state, and switch to a multi-party system

Also on the agenda is the government's peace initiative which last month led to the first meeting, in Rome, between representatives of the government and of the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo.

The central committee will also discuss a proposal for a code of conduct for high-ranking state officials.

Other agenda points include a briefing on the current military situation, and an evaluation of the first three years of the World Bank and IMF-supported economic recovery programme, as well as a report from the political bureau on the party's activities since the last Central Committee meeting, in December 1989.

In his opening speech, President Joaquim Chissano urged Central Committee members and party militants in general to resist "the force of inertia and the comfort of routine" in order to make "the transformations that the ideals of peace, progress, well-being and democracy impose on us".

"As in the past, the Frelimo party must be able to renew itself in order to renew society and to continue acting as the political force that expresses the most important desires of the Mozambican nation," he said.

Chissano pointed to "profound changes" in the international situation, and in the relationships between "previously antagonistic systems".

In southern Africa, the independence of Namibia, the advance of democratisation in SA and the peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique strengthened hope for stability and progress in the future, he said.

In Mozambique itself, the nationwide debate on the new draft of the country's constitution, said the president, gave "indications of the need to make important changes in our socio-political system"

The constitutional debate was the latest stage in a process of reflection and transformation that had been under way since 1986, he added, and would culminate in approval of a new constitution. — ANO.

EC gives $390 000 to Mozambique for health

W/Mail 10/8 - 12/8/90

BRUSSELS The European Community yesterday granted $390 000 in emergency aid to help fight epidemics of cholera and malaria in Mozambique.

The money — worth 300 000 European Currency Units — will be used to buy vaccines and pay for their transportation and distribution in Mozambique. 218

The money will also be used to send medical teams to the southern African nation through a private Italian relief organisation, the EC Executive Commission said in a statement — Sapa-AP

Moz peace talks to continue

218 15/8/90

ROME — Mozambique's leftist government and the Renamo rebels have agreed to a third round of secret peace talks here later this month, an Italian spokesman said yesterday

The two sides said in a joint communique that they suspended the second round of face-to-face talks after three days on Monday so they could "closely examine a few particularly complex questions"

San Egidio, a religious community, has hosted the negotiations

Mozambique wants free market plan

SOWETAN Correspondent

MOZAMBIQUE'S Frelimo government has decided that the "Peoples Republic of Mozambique" should instead be renamed simply the "Republic of Mozambique" - ironically meaning that the state is to be returned to the people.

In a similiar vein the parliament, or "Peoples Assembly", will become the "Assembly of the Republic" - meaning that it is finally to become open to all the people

The renaming of the state and the parliament is symbolic of an on-going national debate in Mozambique on the future of the country that has resulted in the government executing a remarkable ideological backflip in recent months

The previously hard-line, one-party Leninist party dedicated to Marxist economics has decided instead to convert the country into a multi-party democracy, committed to a free-market economy.

Debate

The fundamental change follows months of a unique national debate on a new constitution for the country, carried out on the farms and factory and office floors of the entire country, in which the ordinary people overwhelmingly - and in no uncertain fashion - told their rulers they were unhappy with the present system

And spurred on by a totally collapsed economy and an unwinnable civil war, the rulers finally listened.

Last month the powerful Frelimo politburo "recommended" that the country fundamentally change direction, and last week the 160 member central committee unaminously concurred

The Central Committee has now issued guidelines as to where it feels the new direction should lead.

It suggests that a future law regulating the formation of political parties should establish basic norms, such as a respect for the (future) constitution and an agreement to refrain from the use of force.

The Central Committee stressed that political parties should give priority to the defence of the country's national interest and should contribute to peace and stability

To prevent the registration of "ethnic" based parties, it suggested that it be necessary to obtain the support of at least 100 voters in each of the 11 provinces.

Undemocratic, separatist, racial, ethnic, regional, religious and/or discriminatory parties would be banned

The name of new parties should not be such as to be confused with existing parties the committee recommends, and no one should be allowed to be a member of more than one party

Political parties should have to open their books to be scrutinised by the public, and funds should come primarily from members dues and "other forms of self-financing"

Draft

The committee says a proposed new electoral law should be drafted in such a way as to "ensure the broadest involvment of the people in the coming general elections"

Other matters to be considered for such a law included voter age, registrations processes, the size and number constituencies and whether the electoral system should utilise a proportional representation or Westminster system.

Two working groups have been set up to consider these and other facets of what is undoubtedly an amazing - even unique - process, and to make recommendations as to the shape of the final laws.

W/E ARGUS 25/8/90 218

Weekend FOCUS 1

The Renamo rebel leadership is under diplomatic pressure to agree quickly to a ceasefire which will in turn provide Mr Chissano with a weapon to hasten approval of a draft constitution now being drawn up, JULIAN BORGER reports from Johannesburg.

Chissano tries to stay a jump ahead

PRESIDENT Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has clearly learnt the Gorbachev lesson to keep the political initiative a reformist leader must move at an ever-accelerating pace

In the space of a year, he has led the country's ruling party, Frelimo, into a shift away from Marxist-Leninist doctrine and into acceptance of a multi-party system.

Over the same period, he has drawn Renamo rebels into peace talks, a third round of which are to be held in Rome later this month, to end the 15-year-old civil war that has rendered over 80 percent of the country insecure.

It is no coincidence that earlier sessions of the peace talks ran simultaneously with the recent meeting of Frelimo's central committee, convened to discuss the advent of plural politics announced by President Chissano at the end of last month

He has used the inter-dependence of negotiations and political reform to keep up the pace of both His surprise announcement of a Politburo decision that minimum conditions of peace exist for Frelimo to relinquish its political monopoly (in spite of what the President claimed was a majority feeling in the country against the change), gave fresh momentum to the peace talks

The Renamo leadership was clearly disoriented by the brisk manner in which their chief negotiating platform was pulled from under them, and seemed momentarily divided over whether to welcome it or complain that they had not been properly consulted

THE rebels are now under diplomatic pressure to agree quickly to a ceasefire which will in turn provide Mr Chissano with a weapon to hasten the central committee's approval of a new draft constitution being drawn up by the Commission on Constitutional Change.

The central committee will sit again over the last 10 days of this month to consider the draft A final draft will then pass to the National People's Assembly, expected to convene and pass the new constitution into law in September

The remaining obstacles to a formal peace agreement are now the presence of 10 000 Zimbabwean troops fighting alongside Frelimo forces on Mozambican soil and the open question of a monitoring force to implement a ceasefire

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe will be only too happy to pull his men out, if guarantees of safe passage are given to convoys travelling along Zimbabwe's road corridor to the Indian Ocean through the port of Beira

Finding a foreign referee willing to wade into the Mozambican morass will be harder An even greater unknown is what effect a formal ceasefire would have on the chronic conditions of insecurity in the countryside

THERE will be no clear-cut solution to this war, said one western diplomat in Maputo In the short term, a ceasefire will probably only add to the confusion

Most observers believe that, rather than peace breaking out across the country, zones of peace will emerge, to which some of the estimated 900 000 refugees across the border in Malawi and the 2-million displaced people within the country could begin to return and start farming

But given such a piecemeal return to normality, it is hard to see how the country's first multi-party elections could be arranged on schedule for next year

Few doubt that if elections do get off the ground next year, Frelimo will win Renamo has maintained some areas where it has managed a *modus vivendi* with the local population, but undoubtedly a far greater number of rural people can attribute their miserable living conditions directly to rebel attacks

Perhaps Frelimo's greatest concern should be that President Chissano might consider the option of stepping down from party leadership, on the grounds it is incompatible with his role as head of state in the transition to a multi-party democracy

With his marriage to a northern Maconde woman, and his reluctance to play the ethnic card, he is regarded as the only truly national politician in the country The fear remains that, if he were in some way to leave the political scene, the country might slip back once more into chaos

■ Financial Times, London

Mozambique unrolls welcome mat

S/Times 26/8/90 (218)

All set for the peace dividend in new dawn

THE once-prosperous Portuguese colony Mozambique — now ravaged by war, starvation and poverty — is ready to put on its party frock to lure investors.

The guest list includes South Africans prepared to pour money, time and expertise into a country whose economic system came to a halt after independence in 1975.

The infrastucture of 15 years ago no longer exists A desperate shortage of cash and managerial and technological skills plagues Mozambique.

An unconfirmed report says more than a dozen SA cotton-farming families will soon set up home in Mozambique to get the industry going again.

Pick 'n Pay's Gareth Ackerman reports a mini-renaissance of endeavour in Mozambique

"We have set up a company to facilitate the export of merchandise to countries like Mozambique," he says

But Pick 'n Pay has no immediate plans to open an outlet in Maputo Mr Ackerman believes that would be premature because the Mozambican market is not ready for it

"One of the biggest problems is the availability of cash and foreign currency Breaking into this market is difficult"

Recognising that poverty and political instability have resulted in the nation's near demise, the Frelimo government has taken steps to ensure the return to a working economy

GARETH ACKERMAN

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

It began in July last year when Frelimo formally rejected Marxist-Leninist doctrine in favour of a mixed economy

Last week, it went a step further, announcing the end of the one-party state

Johannesburg businessman Carlos Santos who grew up and was educated with many of the Frelimo leadership believes this latest step removes Renamo's right to exist as a guerrilla movement

Mozambique still has internal security problems, but Mr Santos says Renamo cannot be blamed for all of them

"Rural banditry is rife However, I believe that within a year to 18 months, as soon as open multi-party elections have been held, these problems will be sorted out"

In the short term, Mozambique's socio-economic upliftment depends on the birth of small industries

Complaint

Agriculture, vital not only for export but to feed the population, has also to be rehabilitated

In its heyday, Mozambique was renowned for its crops of cotton, sisal, coconut, tea, tobacco, rice and wheat

Cashew nuts and prawns are still the main exports

Mr Santos has one complaint "When the SA Government committed itself to economic co-operaton, it promised to assist Mozambique by granting preferential tariffs on goods coming to SA

"This benefit has not been passed to the SA consumer and could have resulted in cheaper goods"

The northern areas of Mocuba, Nacala, Pemba and Beira are ripe for development

"That's where the growth is Nacala has one of the biggest natural harbours in the world," says Mr Santos

The fact that Mozambique is moving from a controlled, planned economy to a market one means that any frustrations SA businessmen may have had in dealing there will vanish

The factors that augur well for investment are

- Mozambique has never known racism,
- Tribal influences are minimal,
- A common language is spoken by all — Portuguese

Mr Santos says. "Existing facilities need to be rehabilitated Mozambique needs to find new markets It does have established markets for cashew nuts and prawns

"Now it needs something on the lines of the Small Business Development Corporation in SA."

Mozambique's metamorphosis

ARGUS 29/8/90

2/8

During recent months Mozambique has been undergoing a remarkable — even unique — metamorphosis from a "Peoples Republic" to that of a Republic for the people. KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service reports on the change.

AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE'S Frelimo government has decided that the "Peoples Republic of Mozambique" should instead be renamed simply the "Republic of Mozambique" — ironically meaning that the state is to be returned to the people.

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The fundamental change follows months of a unique national debate on a new constitution for the country, carried out on the farms and factory and office floors of the entire country, in which the ordinary people overwhelmingly and in no uncertain fashion told their rulers they were unhappy with the present system

And spurred on by a totally collapsed economy and an unwinnable civil war, the rulers finally listened

Last month the powerful Frelimo politburo "recommended" that the country fundamentally change direction, and last week the 160 member central committee unaminously concurred

The Central Committee has now issued guidelines as to where it feels the new direction should lead

It suggests that a future law regulating the formation of political parties should establish basic norms, such as a respect for the (future) constitution and an agreement to refrain from the use of force

Stability

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To prevent the registration of "ethnic" based parties, it suggested that it be necessary to obtain the support of at least 100 voters in each of the eleven provinces

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The committee says a proposed new electoral law should be drafted in such a way as to "ensure the broadest involvment of of the people in the coming general elections"

Other matters to be considered for such a law included voter age, registrations processes, the size and number constituencies and whether the electoral system should be utilise a proportional representation or westminster system

Two working groups have been set up to consider these and other facets of what is undoubtedly an amazing — even unique — process, and to make recommendations as to the shape of the final laws

The process offers, finally, a light at the end of what has been a very long, dark and fearful tunnel for Mozambique Taken through to its targeted conclusion, the process should both end the debilitating civil war and put Mozambique on the road to eventual national recovery

Maputo refuses re-entry for 120 nationals

EDYTH BULBRING

MORE than 120 Mozambican migrant labourers from East Germany, en route to Maputo, were refused permission to stay in transit at Jan Smuts Airport on Friday after the Mozambican government refused to allow them back into the country, a Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday

The Mozambicans, who flew into Jan Smuts on a UTA flight from Paris, were flown back to Paris on the return flight that night. As a result, 46 people who had booked to make the flight to Paris on that aircraft lost their seats.

The Home Affairs spokesman said SA had been the "innocent bystander".

Once the Mozambican government had refused to allow the workers back into the country, SA would have had to take responsibility for the Mozambicans if it had granted them permission to stay in transit in SA, the spokesman said. (218)

The Mozambicans were supposed to get a connecting charter flight to Maputo

When they were refused permission to stay in transit at Jan Smuts, the onus was on UTA to take them back to their point of departure, he said

Government sources said more than 70 Mozambicans from East Germany had been repatriated to Mozambique by the same route two weeks ago.

In this case, the necessary arrangements had been made between the East German and Mozambican authorities

B/Day 17/9/90

Cape Times 18/7/90

(218)

Maputo's Polana Hotel to get R25,5m facelift

JOHANNESBURG — The well-known Polana hotel in Maputo is to be refurbished to five-star standards at a cost of R25,5 million

A loan agreement for the funds, which will come from South Africa, was signed by Standard Merchant Bank, the Karos Hotel group and the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique yesterday. The loan is underwritten by the Credit Guarantee Corporation and the main contractor is Concor

The Polana is said to be the first of a number of joint ventures between the Mozambique government and Karos Hotels Sites for future developments are already under consideration.

The total bill for the job will be R30 million and will involve turning the existing 256 rooms into 200, installing a 300-seater conference centre and replacing the roof

The hotel was built in 1925 to a Sir Herbert Baker design — Sapa

R25m loan to restore Polana's splendour

(218)

SYLVIA DU PLESSIS

STANDARD Merchant Bank (SMB) yesterday signed a R25,5m loan agreement with a Mozambican-based company in terms of which Maputo's legendary Polana Hotel will be restored to its former splendour

The money, underwritten by Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation and provided at a special capital exporters' interest rate of 9%, will be advanced to Hoteis Polana Limitada (HPL), in which SA hotel group Karos and the People's Republic of Mozambique are major shareholders

The project is believed to be the biggest of its kind in Mozambique to be funded from SA since Mozambique's independence B/Day 18/7/90

SMB MD Pieter Prinsloo, at a ceremony to mark the signing of the agreement in Johannesburg, said the loan was unusual in that it provided for booking payments made to the hotel to be used for repayment of the 10-year loan

Karos joint MD and HPL chairman Stan Hoffmann, whose family and Mozambican partners owned the 65-year-old hotel before it was nationalised in 1975, said current occupancy averaged 76%, with guests being mainly international travellers

His group had secured the hotel's management contract with effect from May 1

"We're very excited about the project and believe we can restore the Polana to its former glory and place it among the leading hotels in Africa," he said

The R30m upgrading programme includes reconfiguration of the Polana's 256 existing rooms into 200, provision of a conference centre and replacement of the building's roof

Mozambique – garden of Africa

(218)

S/Times 23/9/90

But it needs aid to to nourish growth

MOZAMBIQUE is a potential "garden of Africa" and its reconstruction would not be expensive.

That is the view of David Screen, national director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA (Idasa), after an 11-day tour of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe with alumni of the Wits Business School

The 11 Wits alumni members, representing companies such as Engen, Rio Tinto-Zinc, PG, Sentrachem, National Airways and Middelburg Steel, were welcomed in all three countries

Business Times Reporter

Mr Screen says "The purpose of the trip was to enable the WBS alumni to look at business opportunities and to familiarise themselves with the political situation It was also an important learning experience for all of us.

"My role, as the Idasa man, was to help on the political side We arranged meetings at high level with all three governments and with the ANC in Lusaka."

Lily Mitchell, chairman of the WBS Association and co-leader of the trip, says improving communications of all types is a priority in all three countries Road, rail and telecommunications are mostly in a sorry state Mozambique, for instance, is connected to the outside world by six telephone lines

Mrs Mitchell says developing a work ethic will be an important part of reconstruction Mozambique and Zambia are particularly keen on joint ventures

The message from Mozambique is "We need SA capital and expertise Let's get reconstruction going now."

Zimbabwe's attitude is distinctly cooler, probably because its economic straits are not as desperate as those of Zambia and Mozambique, which rank among the poorest nations in the world

Mr Screen says "With good rainfall, fertile soil and a warm climate, Mozambique can produce outstanding cotton, citrus and other crops Tiny Rowland and John Hulett of Lonrho have been there for six years "Land costs virtually nothing and labour is cheap The infrastructure is badly run down, but the buildings and facilities can be renovated cheaply"

Jorge Martins, of transmission line company Feralin, grew up in Mozambique and left virtually as a refugee at 17 He says "Chances for business are good I would like to bring my family here"

Mr Screen says Mozambique, and possibly Zambia, are moving to multi-party democracies Frelimo and Renamo are talking

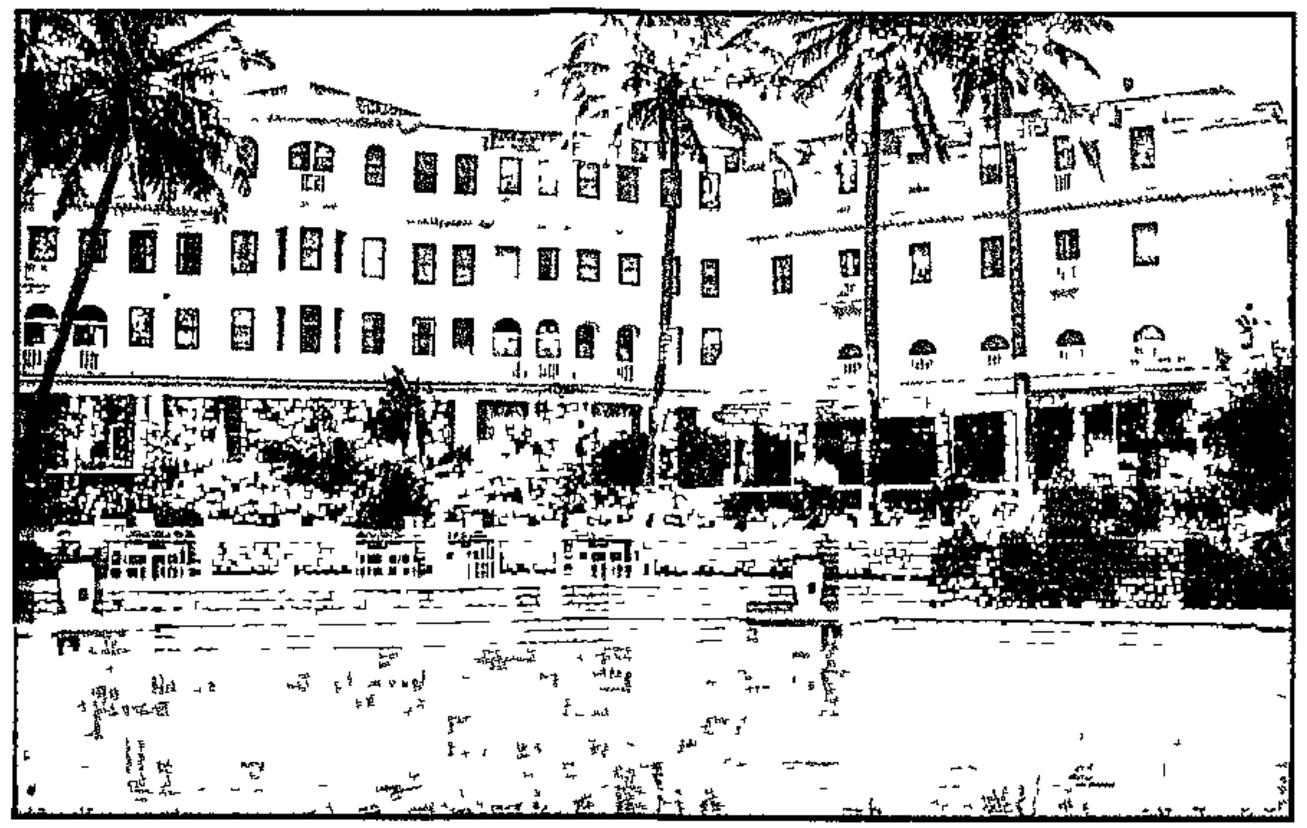
Jobless

Some members of the party were present at the opening of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) council in Harare The PTA is an economic co-operation agreement among 19 African states They heard prolonged applause when it was put to the conference that a post-apartheid SA should be allowed to join

Members of the Zambian Association of Manufacturers (ZAM) will visit SA early next year as a result of the WBS visit

Unemployment is rife in all three countries, but in stark contrast to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, Zambia has a thriving informal economy

Mr Screen says Zimbabwe's conciliation policy of the past 10 years is showing signs of strain There is growing resentment at white affluence in the midst of black poverty



ONE-TIME POSH HOTEL . . . Maputo's Polana to become a showpiece again

SA Foundation director Gavin Lewis says "The doors stand open The desire among our neighbours for co-operation is strong and the potential is apparent All now depends on the policies we adopt."

Mr Screen says Idasa's role in a changed SA is to be "an ally of the transition process" Idasa is trying to promote communication and understanding between such divided factions as the AWB and the PAC and the ANC and Inkatha

"We try to be more than mediators and facilitators We are also involved in development studies, education and health

"Aids is the major health concern of the sub-continent We found it interesting that Aids is hardly talked about in Mozambique and Zimbabwe The Zambians have an anti-Aids programme"

Horizons

Idasa, comprising 50 members, is funded by "European foundations and governments" Its head, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, is on the Wits Business School faculty

Mrs Mitchell says the WBS is broadening its horizons A tour to West Africa is planned

All neighbouring territories lack management talent Wits believes it can become the Oxford or Harvard of the sub-continent

The WBS has granted 1 166 MBAs in the past 20 years Activity has increased sharply in recent years and 1 800 students do MBAs, executive development programmes and other shorter courses every year

The WBS-inspired junior achievement programme involves thousands of high-school children in real-life business education all over the country In addition, WBS trains hundreds to run small businesses Its community-based development programme teaches management to people involved in community affairs

The WBS will hold a seminar on business possibilities in neighbouring states on November 2

Mozambican peace talks on the rocks as Renamo licks its wounds

(218)

W/Mail 21/9 - 27/9/90

Frelimo has hurt the rebels, said one observer, commenting on Renamo's decision to pull out of new peace talks. **KARL MAIER** *reports from Maputo*

EFFORTS to end Mozambique's 15-year war stumbled badly this week when the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) announced it was boycotting the third round of peace talks in Rome because of what it described as a major government military drive against rebel strongholds The authorities in Maputo, in turn, accused Renamo of using delaying tactics.

The rebel stayaway came at a critical juncture in President Joaquim Chissano's bid to end one of Africa's most brutal conflicts with a combination of direct peace talks, sponsored by the Vatican and the Italian government, and a wide-ranging political reform programme that is set to usher in a multi-party democracy and universal suffrage.

The round of talks tentatively scheduled for this week would have been the third, following the initial meeting in July and a second round last month

"Politically, Chissano has boxed them around the ears, and militarily Frelimo has hurt the rebels this year," said one diplomatic source. "Renamo does not want the talks right now, they will avoid at all costs negotiating from a position of weakness."

Rebel spokesmen said Chissano had shown bad faith by launching an assault with Zimbabwean troops against the Renamo headquarters in the mountainous Gorongosa region of central Sofala province and a general offensive in three other provinces: Tete, Manica and Zambezia.

"It is the biggest offensive ever," Julius Sefo, Renamo's United States representative said this week in a telephone interview from his office. "We were supposed to be at the table, but President Afonso Dhlakama has said that we cannot go to the negotiations table to talk to the same person who is fighting us "

Officials of Chissano's Frelimo government denied the rebel charges. Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi accused Renamo of employing "delaying tactics" which would "prolong the suffering of the Mozambican people".

Military analysts said there were no signs of an especially heavy military buildup by government forces. The estimated 5 000-strong Zimbabwean contingent, which protects the Beira Corridor and the Limpopo railroad in southern Mozambique, rotated brigades earlier this month Since then, Zimbabwe's elite "2 Paratrooper" battalion has reportedly been following up on a successful offensive in May against rebel-controlled zones in the central provinces

President Joaquim Chissano

The apparent goal of Mozambique's 40-year-old Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Hama Thai, is to cut the rebels' principal supply route running from the southern tip of Malawi, across the Zambezi River to the mountain region of Gorongosa

"Hama Thai seems to take this war very personally," said the analyst, "and he does not believe in sitting back and waiting for the outcome of the peace talks." The poorly-supplied Frelimo army has shown unusual spunk in recent months, particularly in the wealthy and populous Zambezia Province, where military operations have opened up nearly all major roads this year.

Earlier this month Frelimo forces launched an offensive to open the road linking the central town of Mocuba to the rich tea-producing area of Milange, on the Malawi border.

The breakdown in the peace process comes just three weeks before the Mozambican legislature is scheduled to approve Chissano's proposals to end 15 years of one-party rule and establish a multi-party system with universal suffrage — key rebel demands

Several long-time opposition figures, including Artur Vilankulu and Carlos Reis, have returned to Mozambique Capital from South Africa, once Frelimo's sworn enemy because of its support for Renamo, is pouring in Even the party's own hotel in central Maputo, The Rovuma, was taken over in June by the Protea Group of South Africa

Many observers were surprised that Renamo has used complaints of a government offensive as justification for its new talks boycott, because both sides had agreed previously that a ceasefire would be the last agenda item to be discussed, once they had reached a political settlement

While Renamo's spokesman in the US, Julius Sefo, agreed there was no ceasefire accord, he said that Renamo units had shown their good faith by taking defensive positions

But that claim must be viewed sceptically as Mozambique's pro-government media have reported continued rebel attacks throughout the country

Government officials, citing intelligence reports, said Dhlakama had dispatched heavily-armed units south to cut roads, railroads and power lines leading to Maputo The officials are bracing for a concerted Renamo offensive on the capital.

The security situation around Maputo had shown signs of improvement in recent months for instance the city has not had power cuts caused by sabotage since May, but southern Mozambique has been plagued by much rebel activity

Any time Renamo comes under fire their response is to retaliate, and the government's most vulnerable point is the capital, any action around Maputo will have the most impact

Renamo wants to take such action to keep from negotiating from a point of weakness, but militarily there is not much they can do to combat Chissano's political gains Chissano's reforms have left Renamo with precious little to negotiate

BACKGROUND

Here children's nightmares wake birds

Thousands of refugees streaming into South Africa from Mozambique are children NORMAN CHANDLER of The Star's Pretoria Bureau has been to see them with photographer SEAN WOODS

The laughter of the children belies what goes on inside them The eyes of each of the thousands of little youngsters romping in the dirt tell it all

The bitterness, the fears, the memories are there The loss of loved ones grieves them deeply

But these laughing children are the lucky ones who have reached a sanctuary They are children who have braved an electric fence, lions, other predators and above all merciless killers who more than likely slew their mothers and fathers — thereby forcing them to run through inhospitable bush-lands to safety

Electric fence

They have walked hundreds of kilometres through Mozambique to South Africa Some have walked to Swaziland and then northwards to the Ka Ngwane homeland because of a fear of the electrified fence separating South Africa and Mozambique

Rachel Nsimbini could be called their angel of mercy She is the woman whose name they know of through that African phenomenon — the bush telegraph.

They walk until they find her at the Mangweni refugee reception centre, a nondescript collection of buildings and tents in the middle of nowhere in KaNgwane, and just a stone's throw from the Mozambican border

Rachel has seen it all — children, babes-in arms brought in by other children She has seen badly burnt and scarred children, she has seen the horror etched on their little faces

There are now an estimated 50 000 refugees in KaNgwane alone Further north along the border, tens of thousands have sought refugee in Gazankulu and Lebowa

Of those 50 000 at least 20 000 have reported to the reception centre The real tragedy is that 75 percent of the number are children — and of that number, more than half have been orphaned as a result of the war in Mozambique

At the reception centre, they are given cast-off clothes given by South Africans, food paid for by the British and Canadian governments, as well as assistance from South Africans through Operation Hunger — and a place to sleep and dream of a better tomorrow

Their dreams, though, are for now, or until the memory fades (if it ever will), about their mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters They are usually all dead. Killed by Renamo forces rampaging through village after village in Mozambique.

It is, however, the nightmares of the children which wake the birds a little earlier than usual in KaNgwane

They remember the Renamo soldiers as no-mercy killers The living have seen their friends butchered in their thousands, parents hacked and mutilated, the elderly made to run and then shot down in cold blood as the civil war rages on

Rachel Nsimbini has heard all these stories

She told Britain's Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office William Waldegrave some of the stories when he visited the reception centre to see for himself the cargo of human misery

He heard harrowing tales of mothers, with small children in their arms or trotting at their sides, going through the bush in search of sanctuary

One recounted how her friend had been unable to get over the electrified fence — "she couldn't because she was carrying three little children"

Mr Waldegrave also heard how small children had been dragooned into the Renamo ranks and how they were too small to carry their rifles.

"They dragged the rifles behind them, set them up when they reached a village, and fired at people They would laugh like hyenas," one refugee said Then she cried bitterly

Mr Waldegrave said "I am deeply moved by the plight of refugees who have terrible stories to tell. We are trying to help but that's not the end of our contribution.

"These people need a (refugee) status and protection and I will be working towards that end."

Cry of need

The 800 laughing children and the womenfolk present (few men have escaped from Mozambique) at the reception centre were respectful of what has been done for them.

"These two countries have heard a cry from people who are in need," declared Sally McGibbin, one of the key workers at the centre.

That day there was tea and biscuits for the visitors Apart from Mr Waldegrave, present were British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick and John Schramm, Minister at the Canadian embassy

On a table close to the refreshments was author Morris West's book, "The Second Victory (drama, bitterness and love A powerful story of the aftermath of war)"

This war is, however not over yet.

The aftermath of what's happened so far has collected in a far-off hot and windy corner on the border — the children of Mozambique seeking to escape bullets and pangas.

Victims of war These are some of the children, many now orphans because of the fighting in Mozambique, at the Mangweni refugee camp

Mrs Colleen Little near Zeekoevlei at the weekend

Cape Times 28/8/90

Mozambicans attacked

218

EAST BERLIN — Young East Germans attacked Mozambicans in a small town outside Berlin at the weekend, starting a street brawl in which six people were injured and buildings and cars were damaged, police said yesterday.

Reports by Staff Reporter Own Correspondent Sapa Reuter AP and UPI

Renamo ready for talks on ceasefire

W/E ARGUS 6/10/90

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US hand in setting up meeting in Rome

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The stalled Mozambican peace talks seem set to resume as a result of a decision by the Renamo rebels to return to the negotiating table

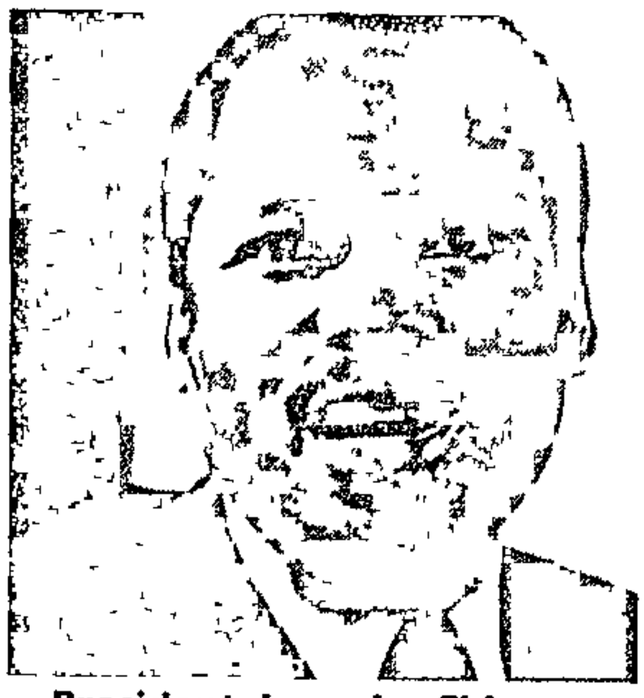
During his visit to New York this week, President Joaquim Chissano is said to have been informed by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, that Renamo had agreed to resume negotiations

The rebels boycotted the third round of the talks in Rome last month, complaining that the Frelimo government had launched a major military offensive against it while the negotiations were proceeding

Willing to return

The Mozambican news agency reports that President Chissano was told by Mr Cohen that Renamo was willing to return to the negotiating table in Rome later this month

Renamo's withdrawal from the talks was widely interpreted in Western circles as an indication of its uncertainty about what line to take in the negotiations following the reforms introduced by the Frelimo government



President Joaquim Chissano

The government's withdrawal from pure socialism and its acceptance of a multi-party system were seen in European capitals to have taken the wind out of Renamo's sails

Mr Cohen's disclosures to President Chissano reflect close American interest in and possibly growing involvement in the effort to bring peace to Mozambique

That Renamo's change of attitude should be communicated to Frelimo by the United States suggests that Washington has used its influence to persuade the rebels to resume talks

'End the civil war'

2/8

ARGUS 8/10/90

Renamo leader wants intervention in Mozambique conflict

From JOHN RYAN
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Mozambique's besieged rebels, has left his Gorongosa headquarters to appeal to the world — and particularly South Africa — to intervene to end the 14-year war against the Frelimo regime

In an interview in the Mozambique bush, the 35-year-old Renamo president said he wanted to counter, through the international media, Frelimo's long campaign of propaganda against his movement.

Mr Dhlakama's followers have come under bombardment in recent weeks from an increased Zimbabwean force inside the country

He said "It is imperative that President De Klerk's government should try to analyse what Renamo is and where it stands with the people of Mozambique in terms of popular support.

'Armed bandits'

"South Africans now think we are armed bandits and not an organisation fighting for political democracy. But the war in Mozambique is not a matter of destabilisation It is a war to get people their freedom"

Through its past support for Renamo the South African government knew the Mozambican situation very well. Yet since the Nkomati Accord of 1984 South Africa had aligned itself with Frelimo.

"Helping only Frelimo will never bring about a solution in Mozambique."

"South Africa should be neutral and try to help both sides. Mr De Klerk has a very important role to play in Mozambique."

But Renamo would not be persuaded to resume talks with President Joaquim Chissano's administration about a possible ceasefire until Zimbabwean forces were completely withdrawn

"Until there are peace talks the war should be fought by Mozambicans alone. While the Zimbabweans remain there cannnot be negotiations for peace"

Previously there had been 12 000 Zimbabweans fighting in Mozambique — mainly to protect the transport network along the Beira corridor

'Trying to cheat'

"Now more than twice that number are fighting against the Mozambican people.

"We feel Frelimo is not prepared to end the war through negotiations It is trying to finish Renamo by military means "By talking about peace Chissano is trying to cheat the Western countries because he is dependent on their aid."

There were "between two and six thousand" Cubans now fighting on Frelimo's side Mr Dhlakama maintained that these Cubans had come to Mozambique after having been repatriated from Angola

HAPPY FAMILIES: Together in the new "family room" at the Boothville Maternity Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, where families can meet new arrivals in comfort, are, from the left, Danny Nielsen and his son Zak, Greg Buck and his daughter Genevieve, Bernie Nunn and his son Joel and Neil Philposs and his daughter Teegan.

Feast, African-style

HARARE. — Sixteen head of cattle, two goats and a number of chickens formed part of the ruling party's menu at election victory celebrations hosted by two party candidates who scooped the parliamentary seats for the Highfield constituencies. — Sapa.

Croc attack: Woman acts as decoy to save husband

DARWIN — A woman mauled by a four-metre crocodile acted as a decoy to prevent an attack on her partly-incapacitat- poking his fingers into its eyes as it tried to drag his mother away. having a stroke and she just threw herself between him and the croc

Revenge va for mosquit

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Mosquito victims may soon get a chance to wreak vengeance on their

Star 11/20/90

Mozambique hungers

(218)

By KARL MAIER

MUGULAMA (Mozambique) — For Chief Afonso Napota and his 700 followers who straggled into this shattered Mozambican mountain town late last month, the talk is of going home

"Food was never scarce in our land," he said in a mud hut while waiting for his daily meal of maize porridge at a government relief centre.

Chief Napota and his people represent a new breed of peasant victims of the 15-year-war in Mozambique, which has decayed into a bare-fisted fight between the government army and the rebels over who can physically control more people.

Their story is being repeated throughout northern Zambezia, where the number of people threatend by famine is rapidly approaching one million.

The new arrivals are called the recuperados or recuperated, and willingly or unwillingly, they were the civilian base of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels

The army, in a bid to strengthen the hand of President Joaquim Chissano's government at Rome peace talks scheduled for later this month, is bringing them in — in Maoist terms, draining the passive water from the rebellious fish

Alfonso Dhlakama, leader of Renamo. ● Picture by John Ryan

It is getting crucial help from a mushrooming peasant militia armed with spears and the belief that their champion, a 28-year-old traditional healer named Manuel Antonio, has employed the spirit of God to protect them from harm

The new influx of tens of thousands of peasants from former rebel zones is overwhelming the camps set up across the province by Mozambican and international aid agencies for civilians displaced by the war and food stocks are dwindling

Mugulama is the latest symbol of the human cost of the war Frelimo, under its campaign to establish pockets of government control surrounded by belts of civilians, recaptured the area from Renamo for the second time in January

Only two months later were the aid agencies called in By then, 20-30 people were dying of starvation daily

On Tuesday, however, government relief officials in Quelimane dropped a new bombshell on foreign aid agencies The rebel base at Murrua had fallen, and the army had "recuperated" 52 000 people, in desperate need of food

● Ethiopia and Sudan, both facing possible famine this year, will launch international appeals for food aid soon

Calling for urgent action by the international community, Mark Bowden, Africa Director of the Save the Children Fund, yesterday said drought had led to severe crop failure for the second year running in parts of Sudan and Ethiopia — The Independent News Service

Famine threat in Mozambique

218

Bowefan 11/10/90

CHISSANO

MAPUTO - The UN development chief in Mozambique has warned of the threat of a famine disaster in a country where about two-thirds of its 15-million people live in absolute poverty.

Peter Simkin, resident representative of the UN Development Programme, said donor response for emergency aid this year had dropped off sharply

"Mozambique is living on a knife edge that could easily become a disaster area of major proportions.

"It could translate into famine later this year or early next year and we have no resources to fall back on

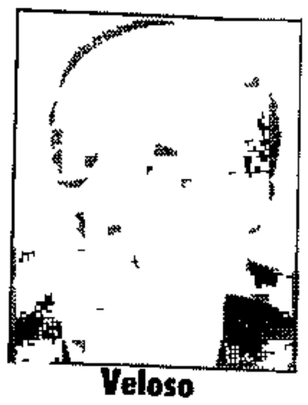
"It may be too late to prevent a major disaster," he said

In New York, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told journalists at the United Nations that the world's poorest states had been hard hit by the Gulf crisis and soaring oil prices and a fall in international aid

Poverty in Mozambique is so all-pervasive, Western diplomats say, that the World Bank was forced to redefine absolute poverty to lower the ceiling - *Sapa-Reuter.*

MOZAMBICAN MINISTER FOR *FM* CONFERENCE

F/M 12/10/90 (218)


Veloso

As SA emerges from international ostracism the country's role in the subcontinent is changing For years our neighbours shunned us — officially at any rate — even if many of them were happy to accept covert aid and hand-outs Ostracism was understandable as, throughout the P W Botha years, we appeared to spend more energy on destabilising our neighbours than working with them

That approach to regional dominance is gone, without the fanfare which accompanied the futile Nkomati Accord But are we aware of the extent of the trade and business opportunities likely to accompany regional reconstruction? All too frequently reconstruction is seen simply as an excuse to beg for aid hand-outs from SA But the opportunities will go way beyond that

Jacinto Veloso, Mozambique's Minister of Co-operation since 1986 and a member of Frelimo's Central Committee, will address the issues at the *FM*'s Investment Conference Veloso will be one of the key players in the subcontinent's economic restructuring and is ideally placed to discuss issues involved

His experience has been won the hard way Since independence, Mozambique's economy has collapsed — to a considerable extent because of the destructive insurrection by the Renamo rebel movement That hard lesson has disclosed all the snags. Putting Mozambique's economy together again will be Veloso's principal task

☐ The conference will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on November 1-2 The fee is R1 100 a delegate and R980 for each additional delegate from the same company

Bookings should be made through conference manager Brigitte Petty on (011) 497-2135

Renamo rebels kill 16

MAPUTO - Mozambican rebels killed 16 people and wounded 24 in two separate attacks, officials said yesterday

Joao Azinheira, executive director of Mozambique Railways' Southern Division, told reporters the rebels killed eight people in an attack on a train four 4km from the South African border on Wednesday afternoon

He said the rebels used a landmine to derail the train before storming it - Sapa-Reuter

Sowetan 12/10/90

(218)

Slaughter a 'set-up'

'CIVILIANS KILLED IN RENAMO'S NAME'

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WEEKEND ARGUS EXCLUSIVE! REPORT

Report and pictures: JOHN RYAN, Argus Africa News Service

WE eventually arrive at the meeting place, somewhere in Mozambique, after a long walk in full moonlight. His Excellency, the warlord, is not yet there.

Afonso Dhlakama, we are told, is on the last stage of a more mammoth trip from Gorongosa, Renamo's headquarters in the central area of the country He will have been motorcycling and then walking for some days, they say, which makes our expedition a jog in the park.

The original plan was to have met in Gorongosa itself, but it seems an aerial offensive against the rebels has rendered that impossible So the mountain is coming to Mohammed

By moonlight, two tents loom out of the shadows They are to be our accommodation Beyond are the shapes of several thatch-and-bamboo huts, around a central mess. Adjacent are a kitchen, a bucket shower enclosure and even a user-friendly long-drop

We admire the neatness and the craftmanship — bamboo intertwined, poles from indigenous trees cut to length Thatch precisely atop

Ah, but the camp, says a Dhlakama aide, has been created especially and speedily for our meeting Once His Excellency realised the Gorongosa venue was out, he sent a small force of guerrillas ahead to build this place

Incredibly it took them only five days

After coffee from an insulated urn, we retire to foam mattresses, sheets and blankets Dhlakama is still walking, or has reached a nightstop across the hill We will see him tomorrow

In the morning there is warm water and soap in the shower enclosure and toilet paper in the long-drop shack Two young women, alike as bookends in uniform and girth, serve chicken, vetkoek and potatoes for breakfast They would not diminish the aggregate weight of a provincial scrum

The aide says the women, Agnes and Jolalilia, have also arrived from Gorongosa but without the benefit of a motorcycle for the first leg One can only marvel that they managed to retain their shape

We take stock of the camp by daylight One of the huts has its own little porch, overlooking a stream, and a raised bedstead Out from another steps a third woman with striking features, a svelte figure in cool muslin It appears she is Lucy, Afonso Dhlakama's personal assistant

Just before noon, the Renamo president himself emerges from the bush in the company of four bodyguards Dhlakama is dressed in US army camouflage with four stars on epaulettes and beret He looks remarkably fresh after his ordeal by foot

The bodyguards have AK-47s and sidearms One, incongruously, carries a briefcase Dhlakama has no weapon

He greets us affably, a rotund man with a smile He is ready at once to answer any questions and makes an informal speech as soon as he is given a chair

The president's Portuguese is fluent Occasionally, he feels confident enough to break into English But mainly one of the aides interprets

Dhlakama wishes to put the record straight on Renamo It is not a bunch of armed bandits, as the Frelimo government continually suggests in its propaganda, but a movement aimed at bringing democracy and justice to Mozambique

The stories of the butchering of children, the bayonetting of pregnant women All untrue, all lies But unhappily the world accepts Frelimo's propaganda stories because Renamo up to now has not bothered to deny them That is going to change

"We don't kill the people," the president said "If we were killing the civilians, we would have lost the war"

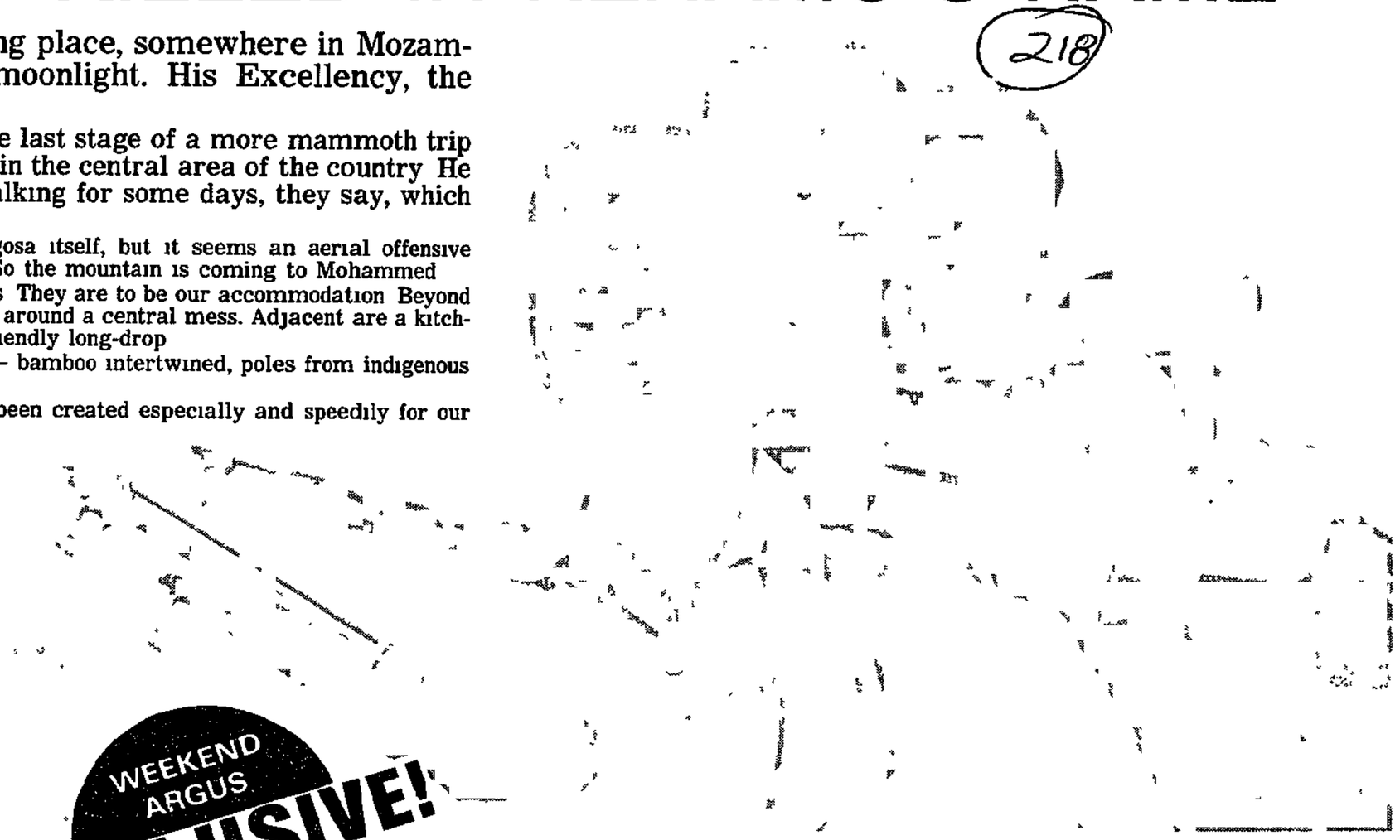
He said that no guerrilla movement had ever won a war without the support of the people Renamo has been able to resist, to come to control "all of Mozambique", because of such support

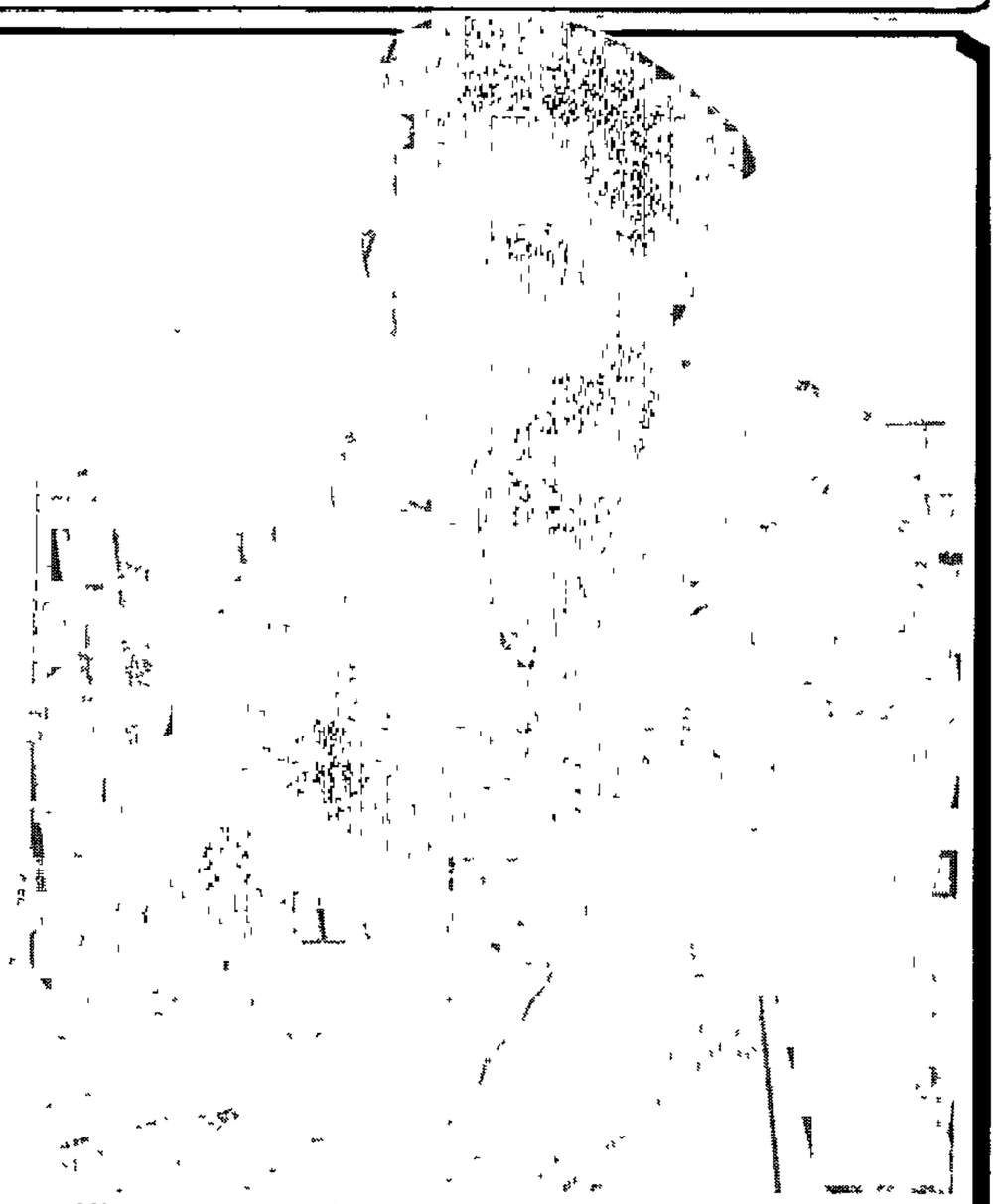
The truth is that it is Frelimo who is killing the people And now the Zimbabweans, too — "bombing and bombing with their helicopters and warplanes"

He wished we could have gone to Gorongosa, to see for ourselves the lifestyle there, his relationship with the people Next time, however, we will have a good landing by plane right in Gorongosa and good talks there instead of in a deserted place like this

Talk, nevertheless, the president does. Before, during and after a lunch of more chicken

He wants to tell the world Renamo is ready to have peace in Mozambique through negotiations, but not while the Zimbabweans remain Frelimo and Renamo must be left to sort out their own differences. That is the only way to peace





His Excellency, Afonso Dhlakama, above, in pensive mood. "We committed no atrocities," he said.

■■■■

Renamo rebels, left, in the dense Mozambique bush. But how is the war really going for them?

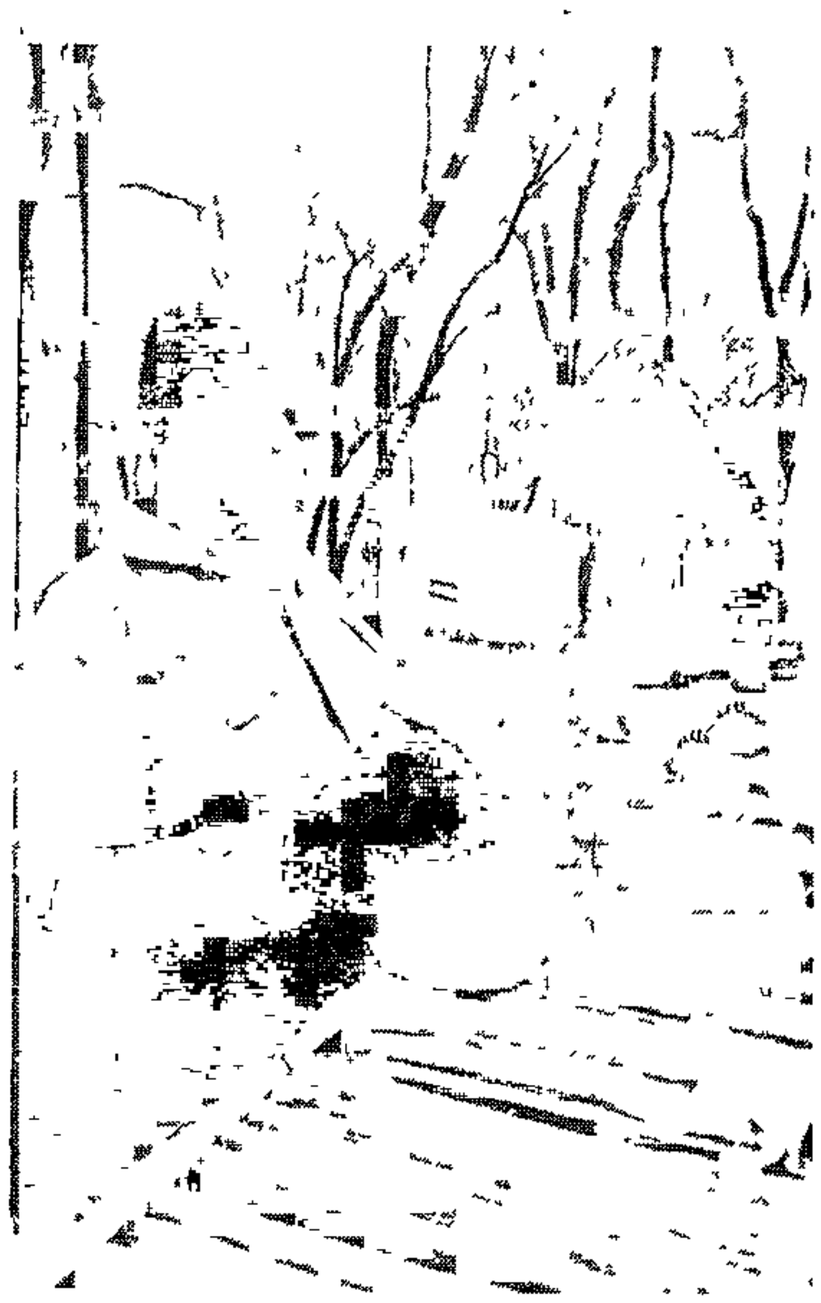
■■■■

Agnes, below . . . one of two women looking after the kitchen at the Renamo camp. She is said to have walked all the way from the headquarters at Gorongosa to help with the catering at Afonso Dhlakama's meeting with the Press.

Cont.

Weekend Argus, October 13 1990

'Guerrilla movements need the support of the people to win'



He would put the number of Zimbabweans in Mozambique at 30 000 Yet, although they are "bombing and bombing" the people, it seems their morale is not good And Renamo is more than matching them on the ground

The Zimbabweans don't even retrieve their dead and wounded any more, leaving them to rot on the battlefield. He has information that even now they are not getting their salaries.

"They are crying The Zimbabwean troops are saying they don't know why they are being sent to die here in Mozambique."

We question Dhlakama again about the atrocities which have been blamed on Renamo How could victims we have interviewed in refugee camps be wrong about who the perpetrators were?

Because of what Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joaquim Chissano did in 1987, the president said. They set up a special task force then to operate throughout the country, pretending to be Renamo and slaughtering people in Renamo's name

Do we not know what Mr Mugabe is planning now in Mozambique? He wants to annex the country so that he can have permanent access to the port of Beira. Also, by creating refugees, Zimbabwe is able to sell its excess maize to the aid organisations to feed them

Dusk interrupts the interview Afonso Dhlakama bids us goodnight. Tomorrow he will be back for more talks and pictures with some of his soldiers. "Maybe we can get ten or twenty here," he said with a dry laugh. "In Gorongosa, you could have had many hundreds, thousands"

He departed with his bodyguards for wherever he spent the previous night

Over supper of beans and rice we asked an aide about Gorongosa. Is the headquarters a structured town? "Gorongosa is a huge area It is several places, several camps," he said. "When the enemy comes, we can move from one to another. Headquarters is where His Excellency, the president, happens to be"

Next morning the same aide asked where we would like to photograph the soldiers. Where else but right here, we said. No, there is a better place up on the hill, more level, better for marching.

We followed the man up a worn track Past what is clearly a radio shack, with one soldier tuning the set while another cranked a hand generator Past what is plainly a clinic, red crosses on the curtain over the entrance, and past a dozen and more other huts previously unseen

Then the penny began to drop It fell all the way when Afonso Dhlakama, who should never have been here before in his life, made the journey up the hill to direct his troops around the terrain with easy familiarity

The huts are new, but 20 of them cannot possibly be five days new. More likely, three months And the established radio shack and clinic, the well-trodden clearing around the mess centre

Agnes and Jolalilia, the bookends, and the weight they did not lose on the long haul from Gorongosa Lucy, the assistant, in cocktail muslin Dhlakama himself, cool and physically substantial after walking for "some days". The hut with the verandah, perched above the stream, a hut among huts, fit for a rebel leader.

Headquarters is where the president is It is here, and obviously has been for some time.

But why the attempt to deceive? The answer can only lie in the situation back in Gorongosa, the "bombing and bombing" by the Zimbabwean warplanes and the need for the Renamo president to be seen to be missing only temporarily from there

We remember something else he said during his presentation the day before "Samora Machel," he said, "lived in exile in Tanzania, Robert Mugabe here in Mozambique

"I am the only rebel leader who lives with the people, right here in the country"

With a border a relative hop and a skip away, that may not be true for much longer.

Mozambique 'living on a knife edge'

Cape Times 17/10/90 218

By IAN MacKENZIE

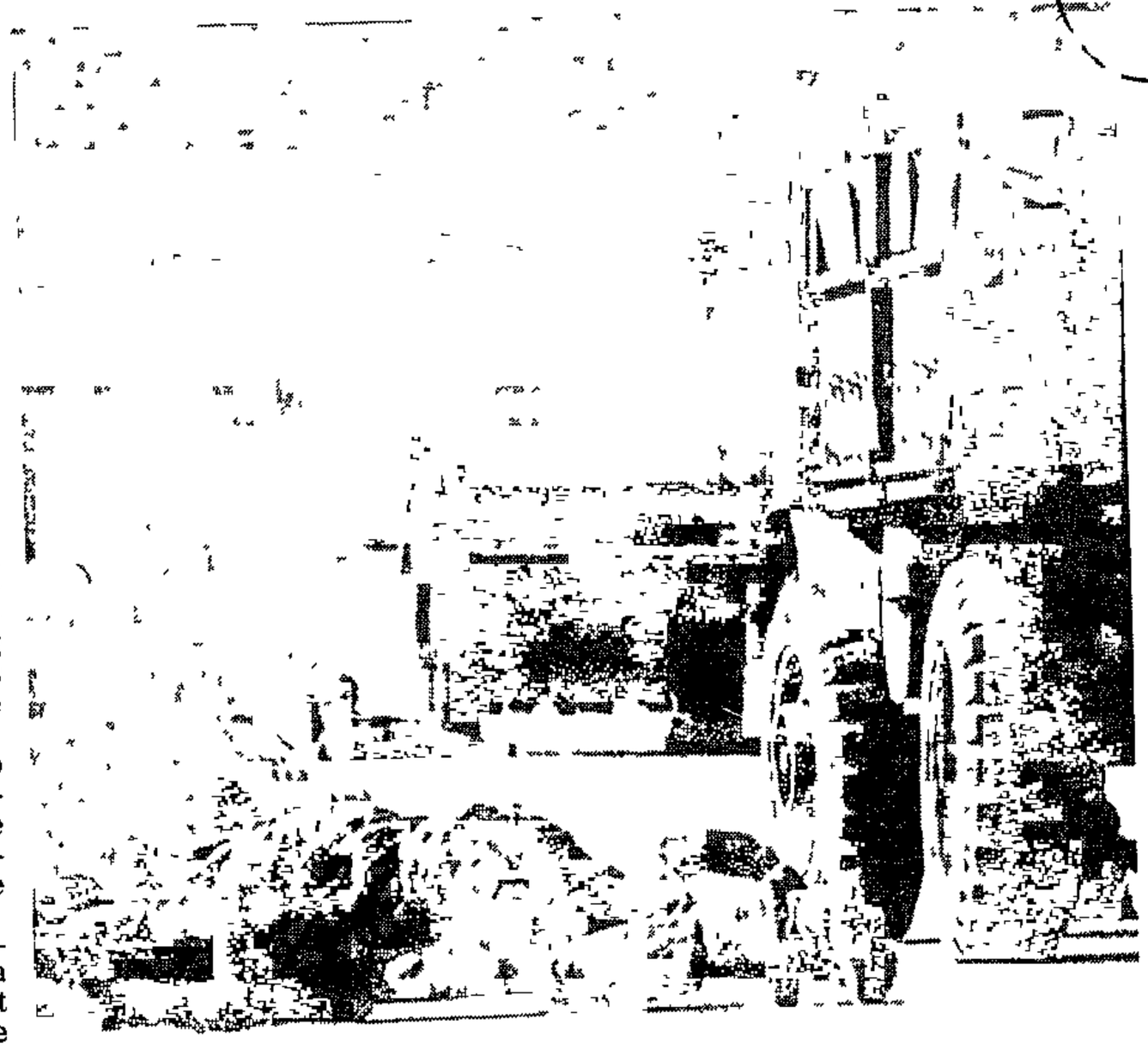
MAPUTO — Peace is proving an elusive commodity in Mozambique, whose 15 million population is teetering on the edge of famine

"Every issue you discuss always comes back to the same point — the need for peace," said a senior European diplomat

Several diplomats in the region said right-wing opponents of South African President F W de Klerk's efforts to end his country's racial separation policy of apartheid were also backing the Renamo guerillas fighting the Mozambique government

"The people trying to stop the internal revolution in South Africa are the same people destabilising Mozambique," the European diplomat said

"If you believe the revolution in South Africa is irreversible, you must believe peace will come back to Mozambique War doesn't make sense any more"



WAR WEARY . . . The UN estimates that the war in Mozambique has cost the lives of 900 000 people since 1980 Hopes of peace were dashed by Renamo's refusal to attend a third round of talks

Malnutrition

The head of the UN Development Programme in Mozambique, Peter Simkin, warned the country faced mass famine.

Diplomats estimate two-thirds of the population already lives in absolute poverty and malnutrition is endemic

More than five million people have been driven from their homes, while the United Nations estimated there were 900 000 war-related deaths in the eight years from 1980

Simkin told Reuters in an interview "Mozambique is living on a knife edge that could easily become a disaster area it could translate into famine later this year or early next year and we have no resources to fall back on

"We are not in a position to prevent disaster or to mount a massive relief campaign"

Diplomats said pledges of aid had dropped sharply this year due in part to the Gulf crisis, reconstruction demands for Eastern Europe and "donor weariness"

Government and church leaders in Mozambique were optimistic in early September that a peace agreement with Renamo was possible after two rounds of talks in Rome

Rebels blamed

President Joaquim Chissano, who has promised the country's first multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections for next year, even talked about peace by Christmas

But Renamo's refusal to attend a third round of talks in September has deadened optimism, with Chissano throwing the blame squarely on the rebels

Diplomats note the ruling Frelimo Party in Maputo has basically pre-empted all Renamo demands by ditching its socialist ideology and agreeing to a market economy, political pluralism and a free Press

"You know if you have an open, multiparty system Renamo has no hope of gaining power," one diplomat said

The shadowy rebel movement demanded Zimbabwe withdraw its troops from Mozambique and an end to attacks on Renamo bases as a prerequisite for further talks

Diplomats estimate Zimbabwe has about 6 000 troops in Mozambique, primarily to protect the Beira corridor rail link from Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean at Beira

" the achievement of peace would mean a quick withdrawal of all Zimbabwean troops", Mr Chissano told journalists at the UN recently

"All those interested in seeing the country free of foreign troops should co-operate so that we can achieve peace as soon — tomorrow, if possible"

Renamo, the Mozambique Resistance Movement, was originally set up by the white minority government of Ian Smith in the then Rhodesia as a destabilising force after Mozambique achieved independence from Portugal in 1975

Diplomats in Southern Africa said the Rhodesians recruited Renamo guerillas from among black members of Portugal's former colonial forces They were used primarily against black nationalists operating out of Mozambique against Rhodesia

When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe on independence in 1980, the former white security forces handed Renamo over to South Africa, which continued to use it against Maputo

Pretoria and Maputo signed the Nkomati Accord of non-aggression and good-neighbourliness in 1984 and the South African government subsequently cut all official links with Renamo

Chissano himself has said he trusted Pretoria's good faith

Property

Diplomats also believed South Africa severed ties with Renamo, cutting it off from weapons and communications supplies, but said it appeared right-wing groups in South Africa, including Portuguese emigrés hoping to recover property they left behind in Mozambique, continued to support the rebels

They believed other support came from groups within Portugal — Renamo's official headquarters are in Lisbon — as well as Britain, West Germany and America

Some diplomats described it as "an umbrella organisation" containing disparate groups with a leadership that possibly had little control at grassroots level This in itself would make the enforcement of a ceasefire a major hurdle to peace — Sapa-Reuter

Frelimo victories. But one million starve

WM 12/10 - 18/10/90 (218)

The Mozambican government troops are recovering lost ground but the victims are the hundreds of thousands of peasants trapped between the soldiers and the Renamo rebels **By KARL MAIER**

CHIEF Afonso Napota and 700 of his followers arrived in the shattered Mozambican town of Mugulama last month joining thousands of other peasants across the central Zambezia province who have been forced by the government army to leave their homes in rebel-controlled zones

The arrival of Napota and four other chiefs from the village of Muasiwa about one day's walk from Mugulama, symbolised the telling blows delivered by the army of President Joaquim Chissano's government against the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo)

The new arrivals are called the *recuperados* (recuperated) and, until recently, they formed the rebels' civilian base The army in a bid to strengthen Frelimo's hand at the third round of peace talks in Rome, is rounding them up

The *recuperados* are swelling the overcrowded camps for displaced civilians set up by international and Mozambican aid agencies, bringing the number of people in Zambezia dependent on food aid to over 900 000 A $136-million United Nations sponsored appeal for emergency aid in April requested food for just 429 000 people

Napota, whose father was a chief before Mozambique's 1975 independence from Portugal, was appointed head chief by the rebels when they entered Zambezia five years ago Renamo took advantage of the traditional leaders' disenchantment with the government The chiefs became Renamo's key to organising food supplies and labour

But Renamo's relationship with the chiefs appears to have soured in recent months as civilians, facing severe shortages of salt clothes and cooking oil, have tired of handing over food to the rebels "They said I was not able to get the people to their meetings, to co-operate," Napota said of the Renamo guerrillas

Some peasants in Mugulama said they were pleased to be free of the rebels, to whom each homestead had to donate at least one kilogramme of flour a week.

Other villagers complained, however, that while they had ample food supplies at home, in Mugulama refugee camp they were dependent on small rations of corn beans and oil Several said government troops had burned their homes

The army led Napota's community from Muasiwa on September 13, two weeks after the rebels abandoned positions they had held for five years

The army drive in Zambezia is part of a broader offensive aided by troops including elite paratroopers from Zimbabwe in the Manica, Sofala, and Tete provinces Renamo cited the renewed attacks to justify its boycott of scheduled negotiations last month While Western diplomats in Maputo believe talks will resume this month, other analysts question whether the rebels will be ready to return to the bargaining table when their military position is under pressure

'The delays by Renamo in going to Rome reflect their loss of position on the ground' said a Western military analyst 'They might return to the table soon but they will string the government along until the rainy season when they can hope to regain some lost turf"

The ill-fed and ill-equipped Frelimo army has proved unable to hold captured areas

In response to repeated Zimbabwean and Frelimo offensives around the rebels Gorongosa stronghold in Sofala, Renamo has begun transferring its military headquarters to land at the confluence of the Zambezi and Shire rivers called the Ilha de Inhangoma

Military analysts dismiss claims by Renamo representatives including rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama that Zimbabwean troops are operating in Zambezia Province and that Tanzanian and Cuban soldiers are fighting alongside Frelimo The last contingent of Tanzanian troops left Zambezia in 1988 and Cuba has never committed troops to the Mozambican war these analysts say

Joaquim Chissano

Ironically, the government army in Zambezia is getting critical help from a peasant militia armed only with spears and the belief that their champion, a traditional healer named Manuel Antonio has employed the spirit of God to protect them from modern weapons The army has convinced peasants to abandon areas controlled by Renamo

Military success in the countryside has come at a critical time for the Chissano government, which is seeking to end the war with the peace talks and political reforms, including replacement of the 15-year-old one party state with a multi-party democracy The People's Assembly opened an extraordinary session in Maputo in October to approve a liberal constitution and Bills legalising opposition parties and elections by secret ballot.

For Renamo the setbacks on the battlefield have been costly The rebels reportedly receive limited support from South African special forces Malawi's Young Pioneers paramilitary force and the Kenyan government But most military analysts doubt whether they are receiving enough outside support to launch a major counter-offensive

Meanwhile, places like Mugulama have become the symbols of the human cost of a conflict which has claimed hundreds of thousands of civilian lives and sent at least one million people fleeing to neighbouring countries

A Renamo battalion, reportedly led by Calisto Meque, captured the town in 1988 Frelimo recaptured the area in December last year Residents were moved away as the rebels retook the town, and then brought back again in January when the army regained control Two months later, aid agencies were called in By then 20 to 30 people were dying of starvation each day

The story of Mugulama is being repeated throughout Zambezia Province, Mozambique's most fertile and populous region, where the number of people threatened by famine is approaching one million On October 2, government relief officials in Quelimane, Zambezia's capital, asked foreign aid agencies for emergency relief to a quell a new disaster area around the town of Murrua, where the army had overrun a rebel base and 'recuperated" 52 000 homeless people

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Senna the ch gives on

Argus 22/10/90 218

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BMW refuses ANC request for 16 cars

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC has asked BMW to give the organisation a fleet of 16 cars worth nearly R1-million

But the firm turned the request down because, BMW said in a statement this week, it did not give vehicles to groups or organisations

Disclosure of the incident, which occurred about four months ago, comes amid reports of an ANC drive to raise millions of rands from South African companies.

It was reported this week that senior ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela, had met a wide range of top businessmen with the hope of getting gifts in kind.

It is believed the cars in question were from BMW's 3-series, which range in price from R39 000 to R68 000.

Earlier this year, Mr Mandela received a red Mercedes-Benz 500 SE worth R218 000 from workers at the company's East London plant. Workers "paid" for the car by putting in free overtime. — Sapa.

Mozambique's parliament has approved key articles in a draft constitution to make the country a multiparty democracy

By approving Articles 27 to 31 in the 200-clause draft, the deputies effectively ended the ruling Frelimo party's 15-year monopoly on power since Mozambique won independence from Portugal.

President Joaquim Chissano has pledged to hold multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections next year, although exact dates have not been announced

Pluralism

Article 28 says "the parties express political pluralism" and are "the fundamental instrument for the democratic participation of citizens in the governing of the country".

Article 29 says all political parties must defend national interests and contribute to the peace and stability of the country.

Article 30 prohibits parties from using violence "to alter the political and social order of Mozambique"

As a result, the rebel rightwing Renamo cannot become a legal political party until it renounces violence.

Law to rule

Renamo refused last month to attend a third round of government-prompted peace talks in Rome until all Zimbabwean troops supporting the Maputo government were withdrawn from Mozambique and attacks on Renamo base areas ended

Another clause approved in the draft constitution reads "The formation, structure and functioning of political parties will be governed by law"

Parliament, which started debating the new constitution two weeks ago, is expected to approve this law before the end of the year, opening the way for new political parties to register. — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique abolishes capital punishment

Sowetan 24/10/90

MAPUTO - Mozambique's People's Assembly voted this week to abolish the death penalty, making that country one of a few in Africa which no longer embraces capital punishment (218)

Only one of the 173 deputies present voted against the motion. There were no abstentions, according to the Aim news agency.

Integrity

The motion also stated that all citizens should have the right to "physical integrity" and that no-one should be subjected to torture or inhumane treatment

In effect, Mozambican courts have not applied the death penalty for some years. The last execution took place in 1986 - *Sowetan Correspondent*

New timber firm in Beira

to Ipay 24/10/90

MAPUTO — A new timber company, Empacol, consisting of Mozambican and SA capital was set up in Maputo this week, Mozambican news agency Aim reported yesterday.

The shareholders in the new company were Mozambique's state-owned People's Development Bank (PDB) and SA concern Techni-Disciplinary Services (TMS). (218)

The new company will produce timber products, notably parquet and chipboard, both for export and for the domestic market

Empacol will be based in the central Mozambican city of Beira.

Its initial capital will be slightly more than 350-million meticals (about $380 000).

STILL BETTER TO FLY THAN DRIVE

Mozambique coast beckons tourists to refurbished haunts

Cape Times 24/10/90 (218)

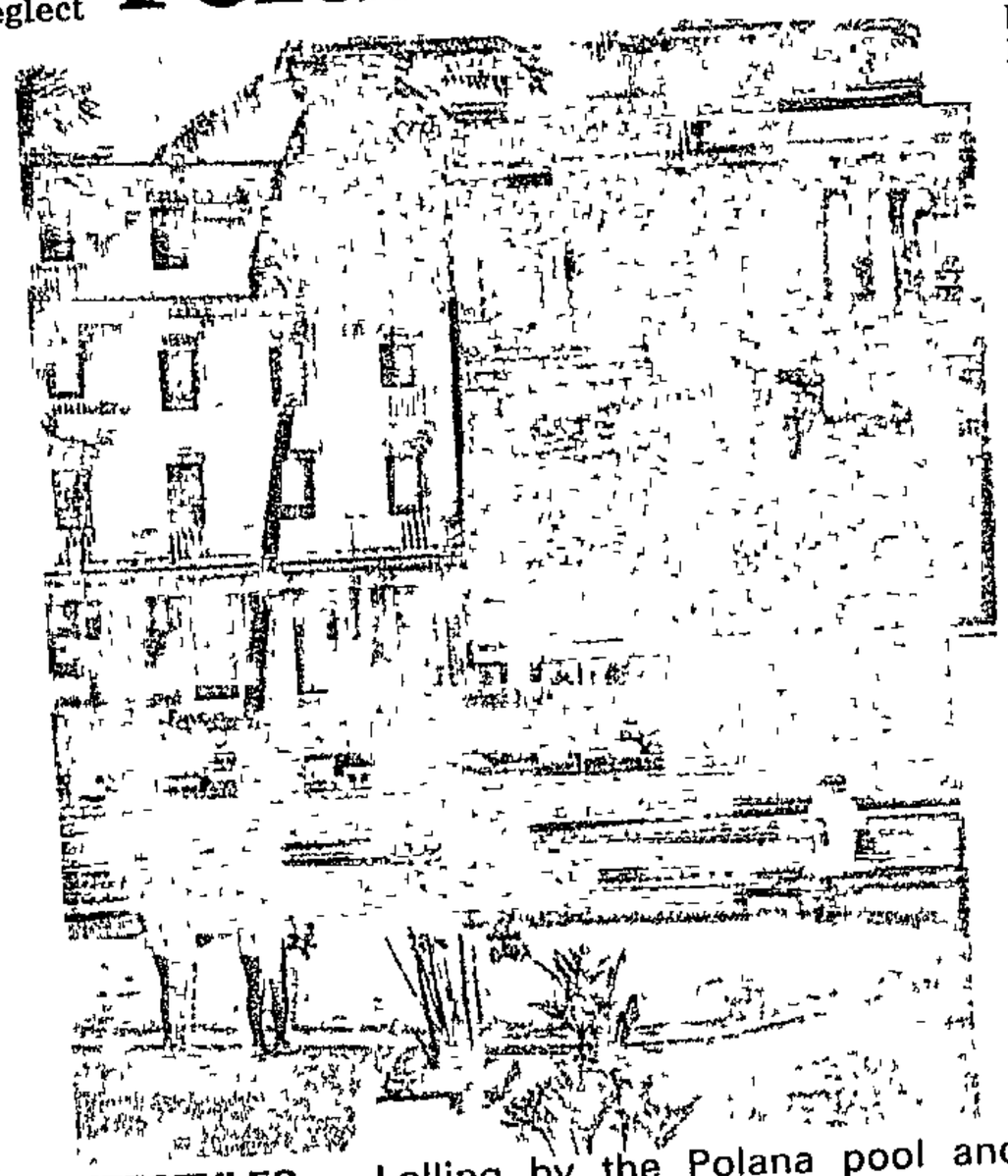
With peace in prospect, Mozambique is recovering from the devastation of a decade of Renamo insurgency. This is the first of two articles by a special correspondent who visited Maputo recently.

MOZAMBIQUE'S mothballed tourism industry is starting to sweep away the cobwebs after more than a decade of neglect — and a bitter civil war which has made most of the country inaccessible

Most South African tourists visiting the country today fly directly to Maputo or on charter flights to the Bazaruto archipelago

However, a small number of adventurous souls are driving to the capital via the Swaziland border post at Namaacha, risking being shot or robbed by ragtag Renamo soldiers or (according to some) underpaid Frelimo soldiers

But access to the Gorongosa National Park and other wildlife areas is out of the question.



LIFESTYLES . . . Lolling by the Polana pool and (inset) urchins amid decay a few blocks away.

The appearance of the capital, with its mushrooming informal shacks, overcrowded blocks of flats, litter and faded paintwork is unmistakeably that of a Third World city but it is also clear that Maputo is beginning to gear up for more South African and foreign tourists

The largest hotels in Maputo and Beira have already been leased or handed back to private enterprise and there are plans to hand over more state-run hotels

Three weeks ago the South African Concor construction company moved into the top floors of the world-famous Polana Hotel to begin renovations and improvements which will cost R30 m

Maputo's other main hotel, the "four-star" Cardoso, is now managed by Lomaco (Lonrho Mozambique) and a R30 m renovation plan is expected to start in January

Cheaper, but very clean and popular, is the Hotel Escola Anda Lucia in Avenue Patrice Lumumba, a Spanish hotel training school in the middle of a run-down residential area

Plans for casino

Other developments

□ Discussions are being held with another consortium to develop the nearby Four Seasons which was built before independence Nothing has been done to complete the building in 15 years

Today the multi-storey hotel is an ugly, abandoned shell, which some locals believe should be knocked down so the rubble can be used to build a jetty

Government officials denied claims that the foundations of the building had sunk on one side

□ In Beira, Cresta Hotels (Zimbabwe) will be improving the Don Carlos

□ A Johannesburg company, Action Adventure Tours, operates group tours to Magaruque and Benguerua Islands in the Bazaruto archipelago, as well as an organised tour of Maputo and Inhaca Island

□ The hotel on Inhaca previously run by South Africans is now managed by a French/-

bican side of the Kruger National Park

The country's National Director of Tourism, Mr Zacharias Sumbana, acknowledged that a shortage of funds will severely restrict the growth of tourism in the immediate future

So the government would concentrate on restoring the facilities that were already there, he said

Tourist office

After the hotels, the next step will be to reopen the numerous boarding houses to provide cheaper tourist accommodation

The housing situation in the capital is critical because virtually no new houses or blocks of flats have been built since independence, a problem complicated by the shortage of building material

This is reflected in the thousands of tiny reed and tin shanties which line the sides of the road leading from the airport to the city centre

Although short of money and printed information, Mozambique's national tourism company, Empresa Nacional de Turismo, will soon establish a permanent office in Johannesburg to try to woo back South African tourists

Mr Sumbana said a representative of his department was looking at premises in Johannesburg and it was likely the office would be established in Market Street, near Mozambique's Labour and Immigration departments

Although hardly more than a trickle, South Africans and Zimbabweans are still the most numerous tourists but the large hotels seem to be occupied mainly by international businessmen, aid agency workers, expatriates and airline crews

Finding reliable, printed information on tourism in Mozambique is extremely difficult for the [illegible] visitor Re-

Cheaper, but very clean and popular, is the Hotel Escola Anda Lucia in Avenue Patrice Lumumba, a Spanish hotel training school in the middle of a run-down residential area

Plans for casino

Other developments include

☐ In downtown Maputo, the scruffy, government-owned Turismo and Tivoli hotels will be leased to private companies

☐ The government is considering proposals by consortiums of local and foreign businessmen to improve the three-star Santa Cruz as well as the restaurant at Costa do Sol

☐ A licence has been granted to two Portuguese businessmen to build the 50-room Karibu Hotel, next door to the South African Village at Costa do Sol

pany, Action Adventure Tours, operates group tours to Magaruque and Benguerua Islands in the Bazaruto archipelago, as well as an organised tour of Maputo and Inhaca Island

☐ The hotel on Inhaca previously run by South Africans is now managed by a French/-Mozambican company, which is spending R5 m on the first phase of renovations

☐ Plans for a "first-class" casino, accommodation and boating facilities at Praia da Barra in Inhambane province are being considered by the government These time-share proposals have been made by a Swiss company and a Portuguese resident in South Africa

☐ It is believed a South African company has plans for a hotel in Gaza province on the Mozam-

Ficans and Zimbabweans are still the most numerous tourists but the large hotels seem to be occupied mainly by international businessmen, aid agency workers, expatriates and airline crews

Finding reliable, printed information on tourism in Mozambique is extremely difficult for the ordinary visitor Recently the main tourist information office in Avenue 25 September did not have a single pamphlet or map on display A lone (but very helpful) employee had to provide the information verbally

However, Mr Sumbana was confident the situation would improve early next year as a result of a donation from the European Economic Community

He said "South Africans are welcome to visit Mozambique There have never really been any restrictions on your countrymen apart from the usual visa requirements"

Risking Renamo

Mr Sumbana said the processing of visa applications, which could be a lengthy and expensive business, was being accelerated His department was aware that at least one South African company was charging prospective visitors to facilitate visa applications

"We can now process applications in three to five days, with a week being the longest anyone will have to wait"

From personal experience, though, I found it convenient to pay R80 to avoid the delays and frustrations of dealing with Portuguese-speaking officialdom

Though the third round of peace talks with Renamo is scheduled for later this month, security is still the main obstacle to improving the tourism industry

I met several South Africans and some overseas visitors who had driven between Maputo and the Namaacha border post but Mr Sumbana said he would not advise visitors to drive to his country "unless they are adventurous"

An Australian who drove through to Maputo from Swaziland said soldiers were posted about every two kilometres along the route

"There were about three burnt-out cars at the side of the road but the biggest hazard I saw was the road itself there's still a bit of tar left in between the potholes".

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LETTERS · Box 11, CAPE TOWN 8000

Another call to Harms

From H C PARKES (Somerset West):

HAS the Harms Commission completed its findings into hit squads?

When the commission was established President De Klerk said the inquiry would "cut to the bone" so that we could find out the true facts

A large number of those called to give evidence have refused to testify on the grounds that they might incriminate themselves

Others have refused to produce documents called for or such documents have mysteriously disappeared and it seems the commission is powerless to compel those called to testify or produce evidence

There is no means of finding out if persons attached to the CCB or hit squads are guilty, neither can the working of the hit squads be examined or can the murders of David Webster and many others be solved

It is said the CCB has been disbanded but if everybody can get off scot-free they may well be re-established under another name or on a no-name basis to carry on more or less where they left off

As a layman the whole thing is beyond my understanding I find everyone I speak to feels the same

Surely it is vital that the truth about the hit squads be brought to light and the guilty parties be dealt with, but above all that hit squads and similar bodies be eliminated from the security system in no uncertain manner?

[The Commission has completed its report which is under consideration by President De Klerk — Editor, Cape Times]

Clinic baby deaths: what compensation?

From ROY PATTEN (Fish Hoek):

THE Cape Times (October 18) reported a "Call for probe on baby deaths" in which eight babies died from what was called Klebsiella septicaemia

However, there seems to be some uncertainty as to how many have died

Are we heading now for another disaster I wonder? We must not forget the Thalidomide affair of the '60's when 8 000 children were born deformed, which cost the manufacturers millions in compensation

Compensation will not bring back the babies, but those responsible must pay

Definitely barking up the wrong tree

From MRS M TOULSON (Newlands):

IT IS ironic that the public, exhorted daily to "plant a tree", now discovers that a fine grove of oaks is being destroyed because they are 'alien' This obsession to revert to natural vegetation is no excuse for felling trees indiscriminately It is unforgiveable A further irony is the selection of "the tree of the year" — an oak

OCTOBER 90

Renamo pledges to halt attacks on Eskom's Cahora Bassa plant

218

TIM COHEN

ESKOM CE Ian McRae said yesterday the electricity corporation had made contact with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama who had promised not to sabotage electricity pylons near the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric plant

Speaking at an Africa Institute Conference in Pretoria yesterday, McRae also said he had held talks with Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) officials in Windhoek recently

The meeting constitutes a breakthrough in relations with the SADCC, which was established to lessen the Frontline States' economic dependence on SA.

The SADCC announced at its annual conference in Gaborone recently that it intended to investigate the possibility of a regional electricity grid and transport network.

McRae said he was struck by the openness and trust which was developing between the countries in the region "We are developing a common vision."

He said Eskom was confident it would be able to restore electricity production at Cahora Bassa within the next few years. The problem, he said, was that 1 400 towers — one third of the towers in the region — had been sabotaged.

McRae said his confidence sprang from signs that political stability would return to Mozambique, one of which was rebel leader Dhlakama's statement that he was no longer interested in sabotaging the Bassa scheme.

Dhlakama even told Eskom he was prepared to co-operate in the reconstruction of the project.

But McRae said he was not sure he could convince investors to commit themselves to the project because the political process would always come first

He said there were dramatic changes in the IMF which for the first time was approving projects which included SA

The fund was also becoming more proactive — identifying possible projects, but McRae urged southern African countries to seek opportunities for project finance.

Maputo's new open attitude leading to solid investment

Cape Times 25/10/90

218

THE Mozambique government's decision to modify its hardline socialist policies and encourage direct foreign investment is attracting a growing stream of businessmen, many of them South Africans

This process is expected to accelerate as a result of the peace talks with Renamo and news that the first multi-party elections will be held next year

Mr Augusto Sumburane, national director of the Office for Foreign Investment Promotion, said "We are open to any foreign investment, from agriculture to mining, industry, tourism, hotels and many other areas"

South Africa is fourth on the list of investors after Britain, America and the Netherlands

Opportunities

According to the Mozambique Investor's Guide, the government guarantees foreign investors protection and preservation of property, the right to transfer profits abroad and tax/customs incentives

The law also makes provision for disputes to be settled amicably and by arbitration, with ultimate recourse to the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris

Mr Sumburane said the government would retain an interest in "strategic" investment projects for example in fishing ventures ('our petrodollars"), cashew nuts and electricity

"But if we are talking about normal industrial or agricultural projects the (ownership) percentage and the profits will be determined after negotiation between the parties"

"We prefer joint ventures with local investors but we don't have fixed rules on the proportion of local and foreign investors

"We need to have information on the anticipated operating costs, income and profit and loss, whether the labour source is local or expatriate and the possibilities for labour creation and so on"

FOLKWAYS AND AIRWAYS .A striking contrast of cultures confronts the visitor considering investment in Mozambique, as women carrying bundles of wood for fuel — the traditional way — pass the offices of International airlines on a busy street in Maputo

With peace in prospect, Mozambique is putting together a shattered economy This is the second of two articles by a special correspondent who visited Maputo recently.

Transport

Mr Sumburane continued "We prefer products to be export orientated and foreign currency generating — otherwise investors have to join the queue for our scarce forex"

He said the government would also do its best to provide security and safety for investors and their staff

Significantly, though, a British colonel is believed to have done brisk business when he visited the country earlier this month to "sell" 100 jobless Gurkha soldiers as private security guards on agricultural plantations

According to the latest issue of the Maputo business newsletter, Mozambique Opportunities, 25 South African industrialists and businessmen recently met their Mozambican equivalents in the capital to discuss new policies for business, joint ventures and the establishment of further commercial links between the two countries

The newsletter said that among those present were Mr David Laubscher, SA Trade Representative, Mr Magaia, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique, Mr Sumburane, Office for Foreign Investment Promotion, and Mr Zacharias Sumbana, head of the tourism department

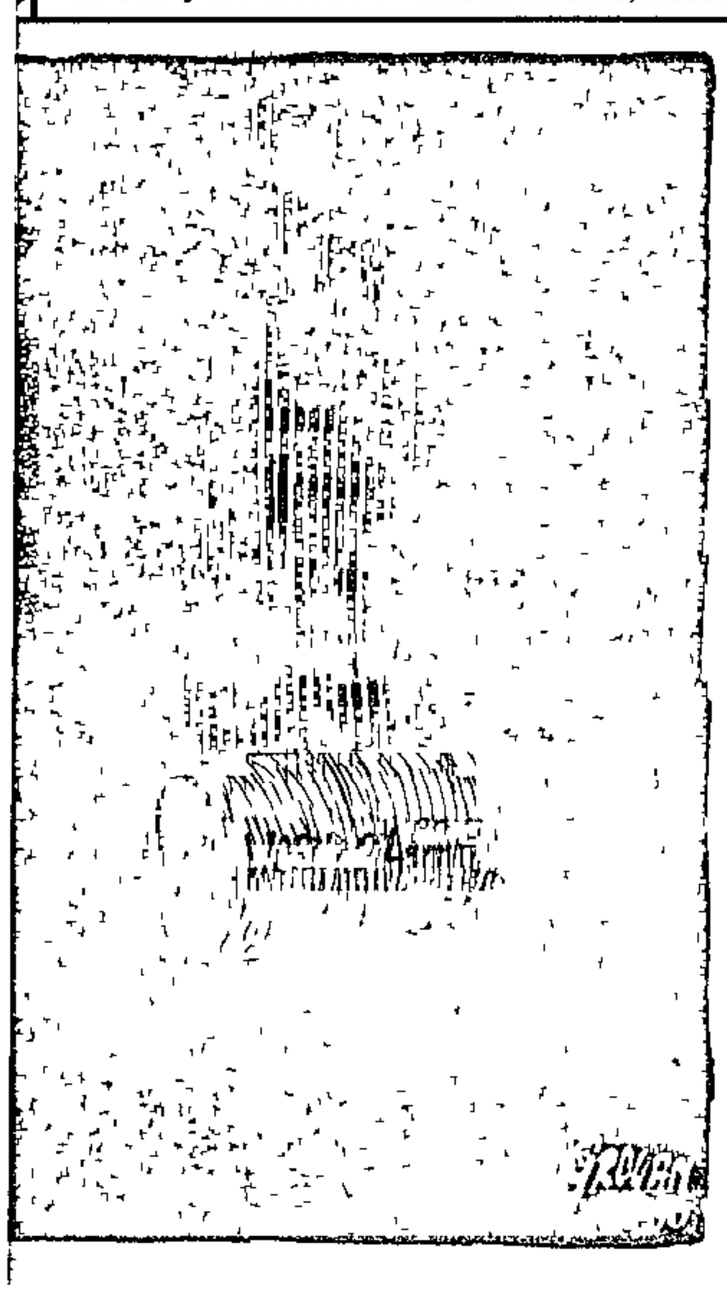
Any plans to expand Mozambique's war-shattered transport infrastructure will have to be put on ice until peace returns to the country

Mr Mario Dimande, national director of CFM, Mozambique's port and railway authority, said "Our country is at war — it's simply a case of trying to repair and maintain what we already have"

But despite the war, Mr Dimande said goods handling in the Maputo-Matola harbour was increasing steadily

According to the Port of Maputo newsletter, published by SAFTO (South African Foreign Trade Organisation), it was anticipated that tonnages moved through the harbour in 1990 would be the highest in five years

"South African exporters and importers of bulk commodities in the PWV, northern Transvaal and eastern Transvaal should be seriously considering the cost benefits to be derived from using the port of Maputo," the newsletter said



Rail and harbours

Coal handling rates at Maputo have improved under South African management of the Matola and McMyller facilities Safto said loading rates were comparable with those achieved for coal in Durban during 1990

South African government loans thus far to CFM total R6 m with a further loan awaiting signature

Apart from South African assistance, the harbour is receiving help from several other countries A Swedish-financed buoy replacement project should permit 24-hour traffic from the end of 1990

Britain will finance the rehabilitation of the container, sugar and steel terminals and the fuel jetty, while American aid will pay for the rehabilitation of locomotives and a shed

Although incidents of sabotage on the South Africa-Maputo line seem to be declining, the civil war remains the main obstacle to improving transport in the rest of the country

Observers also say that CFM has a highly motivated middle-management structure but their efforts are often frustrated by workers who receive appallingly low wages and show little motivation

When nearly 1 000 CFM workers went on strike in the Southern Region in January the Transport Ministry issued a statement that Renamo attacks on railway lines had resulted in direct and indirect losses estimated at more than R5 000 m

To alleviate these crippling losses, 15 new locomotives are expected from France this year — the first new locomotives in 10 years

Spain has also granted a loan of R20 m to CFM to help buy 118 wagons

One of the biggest loans has come from Canada — which will donate R77 m to a regional railways rehabilitation programme

Air services

The money will be used to buy locomotives and other equipment for the line linking Beira to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana

With the internal road transport network in a mess, the country is heavily dependent on air services The domestic airline, TTA, operates to the important provincial cities and towns but booking an internal flight is often a nightmare and delays are frequent

The government is trying to attract investors to improve domestic links through charter services Pilots of light aircraft using Maputo and Beira airports complain that landing charges are among the highest in the world and that aviation fuel is scarce

The authorities are also trying to attract heavy transport operators and to improve telecommunications and computer links

Avis and Hertz recently re-established car rental services in Maputo and Beira although vehicles cannot be driven outside the city limits because of the security situation

Power line sabotaged

MAPUTO - The electricity supply from South Africa to Mozambique has been sabotaged after a break in attacks on the line since May. (218)

A report from Maputo says the city is once again having to rely on its ancient coal-fired power station for electricity supply.

The attack comes amid allegations by a senior Mozambican military officer that Renamo rebels continue to be infiltrated into Mozambique from "some neighbouring countries". Sowetan 26/10/90

Colonel Adriano Passanduca alleged that about 300 rebels had recently been sent into the country via Rotanda, a mountainous area he described as being on the Zimbabwean border

He also alleged that rebels operating north of the Beira Corridor to Zimbabwe had recently been re-supplied with weapons "from outside Mozambique" - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Peace bid continues

MAPUTO - Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has said his government would continue its peace initiative despite what he called the "delaying" tactics of the rebel Renamo opposition

(218)

Speaking on Wednesday night at a banquet in honour of visiting Botswana President Quett Masire, Chissano said his government had spared no effort to end the "inhuman situation" caused by the 15-year civil war

Sowetan 26/10/90

He said he was willing to discuss any point on an agenda with Renamo, or any new points the group wished to raise, provided it satisified the longings of the people for peace - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Free speech

(218)

Sowetan 26/10/90

MAPUTO - Mozambique's parliament has voted in favour of an article in the country's new constitution granting freedom of the press.

While the clause guarantees "freedom of expression, freedom of the press and the right of the people to information", a proposed amendment granting Mozambicans the right to "full and truthful information" was overwhelmingly defeated.

Renamo blacks out Maputo

B/Day 26/10/90

MAPUTO — Renamo had knocked out the electricity supply to Maputo, in the first such attack for five months, officials said on Wednesday (218)

A spokesman for the state electricity company said the power line which fed the city from the SA grid was sabotaged early on Tuesday evening.

Efforts were being made to repair the damage and the capital was being supplied intermittently by a back-up coal and oil fired power station. — Reuter.

Sabotage

30/10/90 Sowetan

MAPUTO - Transmission lines carrying power from South African to the Mozambican capital of Maputo have been sabotaged for the second time in a week, forcing the city to rely on an ancient coal-fired generating station

(218)

The lines were sabotaged 40 kilometres east of the South African border, and the attack has forced Maputo to institute a system of rotating power cuts to comsumers

Star 31/10/90

(218)

SA, Mozambique plan parks merger

By James Clarke

The foundations of the world's biggest proclaimed wildlife area — and possibly the biggest tourist attraction — have been laid in an agreement between Mozambique and South Africa

A joint committee has announced a plan to merge Kruger Park with a game reserve on the Mozambican side

It has also announced a plan to merge Maputo Elephant National Park in southern Mozambique with the many reserves on the South African side of the Pongola River including Ndumu, Tembe and Kosi Bay

The new Kruger Park complex and the Maputo complex to the south — more than 40 000 sq km in all — are only a short distance apart

These moves come near to amalgamating all the reserves, private and government, from the Timbavati/Sabi Sand, across the Kruger Park and Mozambique right down to St Lucia Estuary

Over the last 15 years The Star's CARE campaign has been lobbying, often behind the scenes, for an international park made up of existing contiguous areas from Zimbabwe's Gona-re-Zhou Park and the Chimanimani Mountains, incorporating the Kruger Park and several former reserves in Mozambique such as Gorongoza, Xinave and Maputo Elephant Park, right down through Ndumu to the St Lucia Estuary

The newspaper learnt of the first formal agreements last week from the World Conservation Union in Gland, Switzerland, but was asked by South African officials not to publish "because the press could ruin negotiations"

The Star agreed to withhold publication But on Monday night the National Parks Board broke the news on TV and The Star now sees no reason to withhold details.

Dr Jim Thorsell, the World Conservation Union's expert on international parks, last week told The Star he had been shown The Star's proposal at a conference in Namibia three weeks ago It included an appeal to Swaziland to be the facilitator in establishing a multinational wildlife park

He believed the multinational park was feasible now that Mozambique and South Africa had reached an agreement on "the first step"

It was also disclosed this week that the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park and the abutting Botswana Gemsbok National Park were amalgamating from a management and tourism point of view

The two parks will make a reserve about the same size as the Kruger Park.

Maputo moves to mop up R90-m

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — In an effort to mop up the estimated R90-million in foreign exchange that now goes through the black market, Mozambique has decided to license private bureaus at which foreign exchange can be traded with no questions asked about its origin

The bureaus will be allowed to deal in most of the main convertible currencies and the rate of exchange against the Mozambican metical will be determined by market forces.

LICENCE

A licence will be issued by the Bank of Mozambique to anyone who can show that he has suitable premises, registers with the ministry of finance for tax purposes and pays the licence fee of $1 000 (R2 500) or the equivalent in meticais

The bank's governor, Mr Eneas Comiche, said the exercise was also aimed at narrowing the gap between the official and black market rates for the metical, which had been widening.

Plan for largest game park

Sowetan 1/11/90

Sowetan Correspondent

THE foundations of the world's biggest proclaimed wildlife area - and possibly the world's biggest tourist attraction - have been laid in an agreement between Mozambique and South Africa

A joint committee of South Africans and Mozambicans has announced a plan to merge Kruger Park with a game reserve on the Mozambican side.

It has also announced a plan to merge Maputo Elephant National Park in southern Mozambique with the many reserves on the South African side of the Pongola River including Ndumu, Tembe and Kosi Bay

The two huge tracts of wild country - totalling more than 30 000km - are only a few kilometres from each other and the move comes near to amalgamating all the reserves, private and Government, from the Timbavati/Sabi Sand, across Kruger, across Mocambique right down to St Lucia Estuary.

The *Star* newspaper's Care campaign has been actively lobbying for an international park made up of existing contiguous areas from Zimbabwe's Gona-re-Zhou Park and the Chimanimani Mountains, incorporating Kruger and several former reserves in Mozambique such as Gorongoza, Xinave and Maputo Elephant Park, and then right down through Ndumu to the St Lucia Estuary.

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This week the National Parks Board broke the news

Dr Jim Thorsell, the World Conservation Union's expert on international parks, said last week that he had been shown Care's proposal at a conference in Namibia three weeks ago including correspondence appealing to Switzerland to be the facilitator in establishing a multi-national wildlife park

He said he believed the multi-national park was feasible now that Mozambique and South Africa had reached an agreement on "the first step"

Hundreds of kilometres of fences will have to come down - including the lethal electric fence dividing Kruger from Mozambique

In another move announced this week it was said that the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and the abutting Botswana Gemsbok National Park were amalgamating from a management and tourism point of view

In yet another move Lesotho and Natal are soon to announce amalgamating two nature reserves on either side of the Drakensberg ridge.

Readers shell out to save babies

(218)

By JACK BLADES

S/Times 4/11/90

AT dawn tomorrow missionary Peter Pretorius will take off for a war zone in Northern Mozambique, his stripped-down Cessna crammed with medicine and food supplied by generous Sunday Times readers to save the lives of starving refugee babies

In March, we told the story of hundreds of thousands of starving children in Mozambique and Johannesburg-based Mr Pretorius's attempts to save them with his airborne Food for Africa organisation, which was giving 52 000 refugees at least one meal a day

Readers were touched by chief photographer James Soullier's pictures of babies like Evita Joaquim, who, at two years' of age, weighed only 2,5kg — less than her birth weight

Evita was one of the emaciated babies who lay three to a cot in the Chimoio hospital Every day 25 of them died of malnutrition or TB

We reported that R25 would feed one of them for a month and the response from readers was immediate and warm-hearted. So far they have poured R40 000 into Food for Africa.

Pages from the Sunday Times were exhibited in the US — with Soullier's telling pictures — and another R54 000 was raised

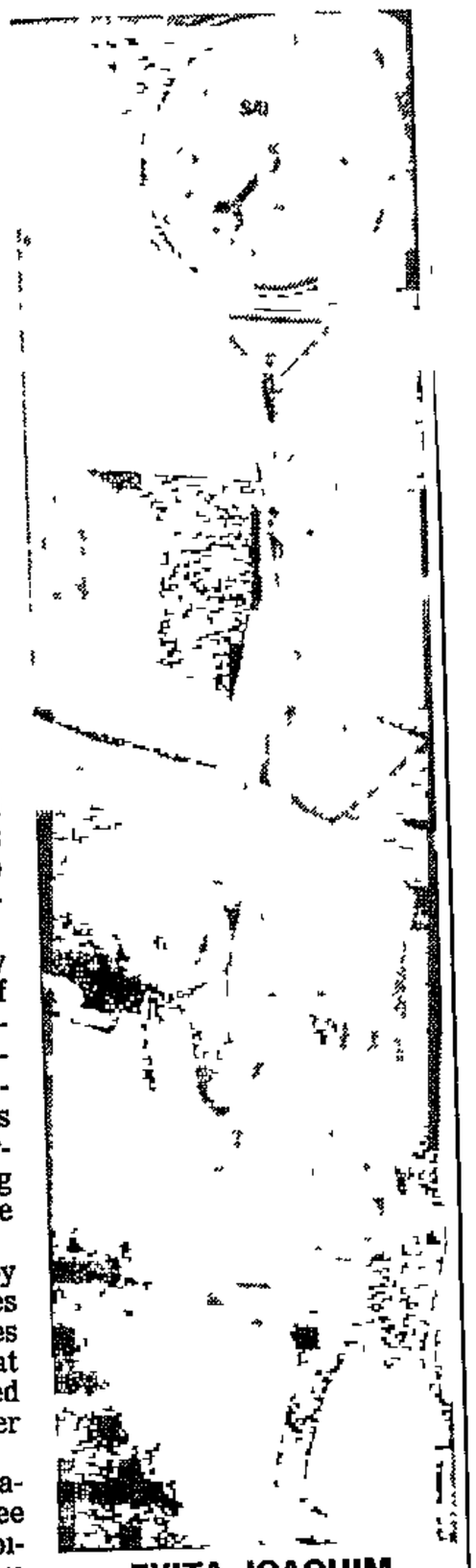
Chaos

But Mr Pretorius didn't wait for the money he hoped would come The provincial administrator at Chimoio had already pleaded "Send us more medicine We can't save the babies without it"

Mr Pretorius called an American friend and head of a medical supplies company, Al Simon Within 72 hours, Dr Simon had located the required drugs at International Aid at Springfield, Michigan, and they were winging their way to Africa

Little Evita recovered enough to leave hospital and fewer babies are dying at Chimoio

Now the emphasis is on food Money from the fund will be used to equip and maintain a new baby ward,



EVITA JOAQUIM
Weighing in at 2,5kg

and a nutrition centre And the number of mouths Food for Africa must feed every day will rise to 72 000

But, with sporadic fighting still causing chaos in the country, and most internal roads impassable, getting food to Chimoio is a problem

Said Dr Simon in Johannesburg "As the feeding programe spreads, we need to reach refugees quickly and safely"

He recalled flying in Food For Africa's first plane with Mr Pretorius and looking down on the bush from which a rocket might rise at any second

"This is suicide," he thought and went to the US to raise money for a twin-engined Cessna, with the help of institutions like the Wagner Foundation, which supplies aircraft for relief work in Third World countries

Now Dr Simon and Mr Pretorius are concentrating on raising the money for a bigger aircraft, to give them more supply space and enough speed to enable to them to get out of dangerous situations

New constitution for Mozambique

218

B/Day 5/11/90

MAPUTO — Mozambique's People's Assembly (parliament) has approved a new constitution that ends 15 years of one-party rule, eliminates the death penalty and changes the country's name, AIM news agency reported at the weekend.

The new constitution, which takes effect at month end, could help end the 13-year-old civil war between government forces and Renamo rebels

A multiparty system and free elections are key rebel demands for halting the war that has killed 600 000 people and left about half the country's 15-million population in need of donated food.

But Reuters reports that Renamo has rejected the new constitution as "null and void", saying the people should have been consulted before it was drawn up

"The change was made by an incompetent, unconstitutional assembly that was not democratically elected and is only made up of members of the (ruling) Frelimo Party," Renamo said in a communique issued in Lisbon.

AIM reported that all the 181 People's Assembly deputies present voted for the new constitution on Friday, ending debate that began on October 5 It was the longest session in the assembly's history.

TIM COHEN reports that SA Foreign Affairs deputy director Rusty Evans said yesterday Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had told Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha nothing prevented Renamo from opening an office in Maputo.

Evans welcomed the new constitution, saying the changes were comparable to those in in Eastern Europe

He described the adoption of the new constitution as a "massive and dramatic step"

Evans said it would be unfortunate if Renamo rejected the new constitution out of hand.

Chissano had gone so far as to say he would support the establishment of a Renamo presence in Maputo, Evans said.

Evans said SA would support Renamo's participation in elections due to be held next year.

The new constitution removes all reference to Frelimo's "leading role" in the country.

It permits the formation of multiple political parties and calls for secret balloting in national elections, which would be on a majority vote system rather than a proportional representation system.

The new constitution also prohibits political parties based on regional or ethnic ties, and requires all parties to reject violence.

It guarantees press freedom, including the right to set up newspapers; workers' right to strike; an independent judiciary; and it abolishes the death penalty.

The country's name will change to Republic of Mozambique, dropping the word "People's" In addition, the parliament's name will change to Assembly of the Republic.

The declaration of the old constitution that the state should "eliminate the exploitation of man by man" has been dropped, as have references to the state being the driving force behind the economy.

Four types of property are recognised — state owned, co-operatively owned, private ownership and joint ventures The state has been relegated to playing a "regulating and supervisory" role.

Killing: policeman guilty

Mozambique, Renamo in new bid for peace

Cape Times 5/11/90

ROME — The Mozambique government and Renamo have scheduled a third round of peace talks here this week.

The decision follows Friday's approval by parliament of a new constitution, which sees Mozambique abandoning its Marxist ideology and gives Renamo the right to run in multi-party elections planned for next year, provided it ends its campaign of violence

Two previous rounds of negotiations ended inconclusively

In September negotiations were interrupted over the issue of African mediators and a flare-up of fighting against Zimbabwe troops, detached to help the Mozambique army

Renamo maintained it could not return to bargaining as long as Zimbabwean troops were on the offensive and requested that Kenya be brought into the talks in an active role

Last week Mozambique's parliament approved a new constitution that ends 15 years of one-party rule, eliminates the death penalty and drops the country's Marxist name

Renamo has rejected the constitutional project because it was not consulted

Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dlakhama said he did not believe assertions by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano that free and democratic elections could be held next year in Mozambique

Last week a French relief agency reported that more than 10 000 people a month are fleeing the country to Malawi to join an estimated 850 000 Mozambican refugees in overcrowded camps without food and shelter.

● Renamo guerillas killed 25 people in a pre-dawn raid yesterday on a village in Gaza province, Radio Mozambique reported

Fifty-four people died in a massacre at the same village last year.

'New' Mozambique opens up potential

TIM COHEN

MOZAMBIQUE'S new constitution will strengthen the country's economic reform programme and encourage the privatisation of the many state-run industries, according to Safto researcher Mymie Vos. B/Day 6/11/90

The Mozambican government, she said, would consider any suggestions for joint ventures with existing state and state-run industries as part of its economic reform programme. (218)

Although the Mozambican government would consider any joint venture, it would strongly favour investment in companies that would generate foreign exchange, upgrade local expertise and provide employment, Vos said.

The country was still plagued by bandits in rural areas, making investment in agriculture risky in the short term

Although a major influx in tourism was not expected soon, Vos said the potential was enormous.

SA investors would face stiff competition from European and Far Eastern companies if they wanted to gain access to deep sea fishing resources, but there was room for investment in both resources for which Mozambique was best known — cashew nuts and prawns.

Mozambican peace talks

(218)

MAPUTO — A government delegation was in Rome to hold peace talks with Renamo representatives, SABC radio news yesterday quoted Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano as saying. But he said much was still to be done in the process of reconciliation B/Day 9/11/90

B/Day 9/11/90

New petrol price hike in Maputo

(218)

MAPUTO — For the second time in two months, the Mozambican authorities have announced large rises in the price of fuels The price of a litre of petrol in Maputo rises by 42,5%, from 0,95c/*l* to $1,35/*l*. Diesel suffers the same percentage increase, rising from 0,33c/*l* to 0,47c/*l*

AFRICA

Thousands in Mozambique come 'home' to starvation

(218)

B/Day 9/11/90

MAPUTO — Tens of thousands of peasants face starvation as they flock to villages in northern Mozambique now coming under government control after years in rebel hands

District administrator Adriano Castro Julio said up to 15 people a day were dying of hunger in this crowded settlement of ramshackle mud-and-straw huts.

Refugees started flooding into Morrua, once a promising centre for tantalite mining midway between Malawi and the Indian Ocean, after Renamo rebels were chased out in July

Aid workers said famine threatened the rest of the weak and disease-ridden population of more than 22 000, growing daily as more people emerged from the bush, unless they were able to till the soil and plant seeds before the rainy season started in two weeks

World Vision is flying in about 20 tons of food, medical supplies and seeds every day to try to cut the death rate Renamo has destroyed Morrua's road links with the rest of the country

But aid workers said the continuing movement of hungry people through the war-torn province of Zambezia was making it difficult to save the worst affected

Morrua is one of a string of villages in the province freed from rebel control this year by a vigilante army called Naparama, whose members are armed with spears, magic amulets and a drug which they say makes them immune to rebel bullets.

Naparama handed over control of Morrua to the government in early August as the former Renamo base's population swelled to 54 000

"Our aim is to look after the people We want to chase out the bandits wherever they go," Naparama commander Silvestre Anlauene said He said there were 302 Naparama men still guarding Morrua

An aid worker, who asked not to be named, said "We don't like Naparama much They make our job difficult. They take the food intended for the starving, they force people to be porters, they move people around the countryside.

"Frelimo is co-operating with them now because it has little choice Militarily, Naparama is doing what the Frelimo army has failed to do for years," he said — Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/Day 9/11/90

Tyre manufacturing plan

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government was looking into the possibility of setting up a company to compete with Dunlop in the manufacture of tyres, news agency Ziana quoted vice-president Joshua Nkomo as saying on Wednesday He was addressing the Zimbabwe transport organisation annual congress

B/Day 9/11/90

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B/Day 9/11/90

R10m deal for Botswana bank

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B/Day 9/11/90

R10m deal for Botswana bank

GABORONE — The Bank of Botswana has signed a contract worth about R10m for the construction of a four-storey building The bank was experiencing an office accommodation shortage

Mozambican peace talks (218)

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Fewer Cuban doctors in Angola

LUANDA — Angola has reduced the number of Cuban doctors in the country from 310 in 1988 to 86, a source close to the Ministry of Health said yesterday

B/Day 9/11/90 REPORTS Sapa ANO

AFRICA FOCUS

Despite the changes, life in Maputo is still a *bicha*

WMail 9/11 - 15/11/90

Although political change has swept through Mozambique, life in the evergrowing shantytowns plods on as before, with queues and shortages the order of the day.

KARL MAIER reports

218

THE Mozambicans had been waiting in the sun for hours and tempers became somewhat frayed when the minibus jumped the queue and snaked around the block towards its destination: a petrol pump in central Maputo.

A collective grumble of outrage went up as the vehicle — bearing diplomatic plates — forced its way into the station ahead of the rest and spewed out five burly men, whose slightly out of date clothes and choppy hairstyles announced their nationality as Soviet.

Within seconds the coveted petrol was filling up the tank of their vehicle. When a group of drivers who had been waiting through the muggy morning marched up to the queue-jumpers, one Soviet diplomat responded coolly, "but what is the problem about the fuel? It is ours after all."

A new problem has been added to Mozambique's litany of woes — fuel shortages.

When a supply of petrol arrived last week, the optimists boasted that the shortage was over and the pessimists whispered: "that was the last delivery".

For the moment, the pessimists appear to be nearer to the truth. Mozambique has two major oil credit facilities — with the Soviet Union and France — and both are running out.

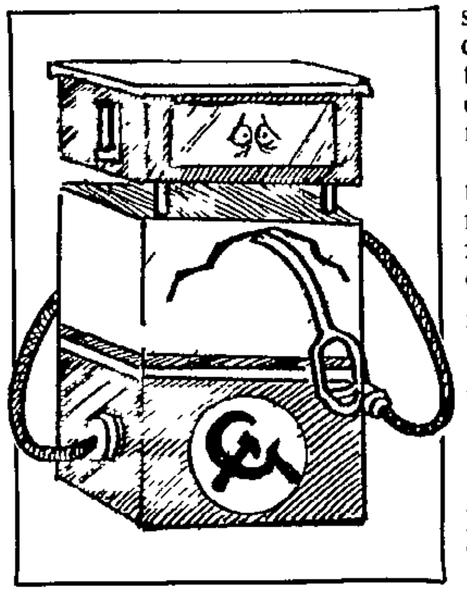
The Soviet deal, which covered 70 percent of the country's needs, expires in December, and Mozambique is far down on the list of priority countries whose economies and armies became addicted to Moscow's cheap fuel Add to that the dramatic price hikes inspired by the Gulf crisis and the shock has been a double one

Sharply rising costs have already forced a halt to much of the international air lifts needed to feed Mozambique's war refugees It now costs nine times more to deliver one ton of maize by airlift than to buy it, and tens of thousands of hungry Mozambicans cannot be reached by road.

President Joaquim Chissano's government recently sent donor countries an emergency request for over $150-million to pay for fuel imports. So far, Sweden has chipped in with $20-million or so, but the outlook is bleak A $136-million request in April to help feed and clothe one million civilians displaced by the war was never even fully funded

It must be said, though, that life in the capital can be very comfortable, especially for the huge foreign diplomatic and aid community, to whom money is no great object. One Soviet friend, when asked recently about his plans to return to Moscow, said it was too hard and dangerous there, and he intended to stay in Mozambique until things settled down at home

In Mozambique, the queues, known as *bichas*, have always been a part of city life. Since the arrival of the market economy and hundreds of millions of dollars in Western hard currency there is plenty of food in the markets, but at such steep prices that there is evidence of increasing malnutrition among the city's poor



Power cuts are back in Maputo, as the saboteurs working under the loose umbrella of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebel movement have renewed their campaign to isolate the city

Lorries travelling on the road to South Africa have to carry enough rand notes to pay off soldiers and Renamo guerrillas

At the end of last month rebels twice sabotaged the power lines near the border town of Ressano Garcia, forcing the EDM, the state-owned electricity company, to institute a system of rotating power cuts in Maputo

It was fortunate for the organisers of the recent extraordinary session of the nation's legislature, the soon to be renamed People's Assembly, that the congress hall had its own generator After a month-long debate, Mozambique's new constitution was signed into law last Saturday, with Chissano making an impassioned plea for all Mozambicans to stop fighting

The closing ceremonies were filled with irony, however, as assembly president Marcelino dos Santos led emotional renditions of old Frelimo songs about how Mozambique would be the grave of capitalism — just minutes after signing into law a constitution which commits the country to a free market economy

The constitution, to take effect on November 30, will revolutionise the state of Mozambique, ending 15 years of one-party rule, ensuring universal suffrage by secret ballot, ending the death penalty, and guaranteeing the right to strike and freedom of the press, although radio and television will remain a state monopoly. The document even changes the country's name from the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Republic of Mozambique

The legislature, to be renamed the Assembly of the Republic, will gather again soon to approve new laws regulating elections and the registration of political parties. It is those laws that are likely to dominate the third round of peace talks between Frelimo and Renamo, set for this week in Rome.

Yet, while change swept through Maputo's high political circles, life in the evergrowing shantytowns in and around the city plodded on with the illegal markets, or *dumba nengue* spreading relentlessly and cashing in on the new opportunities afforded by the fuel shortages.

At dawn each morning, young men and women at the main markets set down their stools behind giant jugs of petrol, stuck in chunks of rubber hose, and await their first customers in the *bicha*.

Freedom for SA convict

S/Times 11/11/90. (218)

By TERRY van der WALT

A SOUTH AFRICAN jailed in Mozambique for five years on spying and sabotage charges could be home for Christmas

Eric Raymond Jones, 33, has spent the last five years in a Maputo jail but could be released soon, said David L[illegible]absch[illegible]ith Africa's [illegible]ative in [illegible] Mozambican capital

Mr Jones, of Durban, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in March 1985 but his sentence was recently reduced to five years, clearing the way for his release

"Everything possible is be[illegible] secure Mr Jones's [illegible]se [illegible] we are hoping it will be sorted out this year," said Mr Laubscher

Mr Jones was arrested soon after his arrival in Mozambique in 1985

He faced 19 charges ranging from entering illegally to sabotage and spying, but it was never independently established whether he committed any of the offences

The prisoner's father, Bobby Jones, could not be reached for comment this week

Renamo vows end to attacks on Cahora line

ARGUS 12/11/90

218

Argus Africa News Service

SONGO. — Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama has given a firm undertaking to stop all attacks on the 900km powerline between South Africa and the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam in northwest Mozambique

But he will not agree to stop hitting the powerline that feeds Maputo, said Mr Dries Loots, South Africa's representative to the Permanent Joint Committee, a group formed to get the project back on track

The agreement is the first clear signal that the multimillion hydro-electric project, which has been virtually idle for 15 years, could be up and running within three years

Halted in 1983

Continuous sabotage of the line halted electricity to South Africa in 1983

Mr Loots said the Renamo president conceded that Portugal and not the Frelimo government was paying the highest price for the project's continued inactivity

Most of the R1,2-billion building and maintenance costs are owed to Portugal

"Mr Dhlakama is also tired of the war. He wants out of the bush," Mr Loots said.

Eskom's chief executive, Dr Ian McRae, said that if the Cahora Bassa project was not back on track within 18 months it would would reach a point of no return. Tariffs would have to be increased so much that the project would not be viable.

Pylons blown up

The substation at Cahora Bassa has been well maintained but the lines need repair More than 1 400 electrical pylons have been blown up, dismantled or fallen into disrepair during the 10-year bush war.

It would cost R240 million to rehabilitate the scheme, Dr McRae said.

South Africa has promised a R50-million loan More money is expected from Italy and the World Bank

South Africa has a keen interest in restoration because of its past investment.

Dr McRae said the project should be restored because South Africa will need more power by the end of the decade and this would be the cheapest source.

Star 12/11/90 (218)

Cahora Bassa-SA lines safe – Renamo

By Dawn Barkhuizen
Star Africa Service

SONGO (Mozambique) — Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama has given a firm undertaking to stop all attacks on the 900 km powerline between South Africa and the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam in north-western Mozambique

But Mr Dhlakama will not agree to stop hitting the powerline that feeds Maputo, according to Dries Loots, South Africa's representative to the Permanent Joint Committee (PJC), a group formed to get the project back on track

The agreement is the first clear signal that the massive hydro-electric project, which has been virtually idle for 15 years, could be up and running as soon as 1993/4.

Continual sabotage of the line brought electrical supplies to South Africa to a total standstill in 1983.

Mr Loots, secretary to the joint Mozambican, South African and Portuguese PJC, has been talking to Mr Dhlakama since June this year.

The talks have been sanctioned by the three countries and other PJC members, including representatives from the SADF and its Mozambican counterpart as well as Eskom

Tired of war

Mr Dhlakama had conceded that Portugal and not the Frelimo government was paying the highest price for the project's continued inactivity, Mr Loots said Most of the R1,2 billion building and maintenance costs are owed to Portugal

Mr Loots added "Mr Dhlakama is also tired of the war — he wants out of the bush."

Unless the Cahora Bassa project is back on track within the next 18 months, it would reach the point of no return, said Eskom chief executive Dr Ian McRae. Tariffs would have to be raised so high that the project would no longer be viable

The fragile peace between Renamo and Frelimo has given hope that further funding needed to rehabilitate the project will be secured soon

The substation at Cahora Bassa has been well maintained and needs little work, but the lines need repair. More than 1 400 electrical pylons have been blown up, dismantled or fallen into disrepair during the 10-year bush war.

The cost of rehabilitation is R240 million, Dr McRae said.

Already promised is a R50 million loan from South Africa for the manufacture of towers, hardware and conductors, and R30 million for fieldwork from Italy.

More money is expected from Italy and the World Bank.

South Africa has a keen interest in seeing the restoration of the project — not only for the future but because it has invested heavily in the past

Of the original R352 million cost, the South African Government gave a direct R25 million loan and indirectly lent R55 million to Portugal

Dr McRae said Eskom was urging the rehabilitation of Cahora Bassa at a time when it was mothballing three power stations inside South Africa because South Africa would need more power by the end of the decade and Cahora would be the cheapest source

Mozambican rebels ask Italy to mediate

(218)

Sowetan 2/11/90

MAPUTO - The Mozambican government and right-wing rebels have asked Italy to head a mediation team to help end 15 years of war, the government said on Saturday.

New peace talks between the government and the Renamo rebel movement began in Rome earlier on Saturday The war is estimated to have cost nearly one million lives.

A communique read on Mozambique radio said government negotiators accepted a Renamo proposal that a team of observers at the talks should now play the role of mediators "under the coördination of the Italian government"

"Both sides have reaffirmed their firm will to continue the dialogue until they have agreed on all relevant questions for establishing lasting peace in Mozambique," the radio said.

Two earlier Rome meetings, in July and August, ended with no significant progress having been made

Last October a report by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa said 900 000 people died in the Mozambican war in the 1980s.

Indirect contacts between the government and Renamo took place last year, with Mozambican catholic bishops acting as go-betweens and later President Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Moi of Kenya becoming official mediators

A factor encouraging optimism is the approval at the beginning of this month by the Mozambican parliament of a new constitution which will allow Renamo to take part in multi-party elections next year if it abandons violence

The government delegation at the Rome talks side is led by Armando Guebuza, transport minister and member of the politburo of the ruling Frelimo party, while Renamo foreign affairs chief Raul Domingos heads the rebel side - *Sapa-Reuter*

Vital Renamo talks begin

Sowetan 13/11/90 (218)

MAPUTO - A crucial third round of peace talks between the Mozambican government and Renamo rebels has begun in Rome with the mediation of an Italian government representative and members of the Catholic Church.

According to a report from the offical Mozambican News Agency, Aim, the government delegation is being led by Transport minister Armando Guebuza while the Renamo delegation is being led by Foreign Affairs head Raul Domingos.

The talks were initially scheduled to between two months ago, but Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama pulled out of the talks because of what he called a large scale offensive launched against Renamo held territory by Zimbabwean troops.

He threatened to boycott the talks until all Zimbabwean troops were withdrawn from Mozambique. *Sowetan African News Service*

Relief food

Southern 13/11/90

MAPUTO - An offical working for Mozambique's Famine Relief Agency in the famine hit northern province of Namulua has been arrested on charges of having stolen relief food supplies according to a Maputo daily paper. (218)

Refugee trekked 600km to safety

Sowetan 15/11/90

218

NOT just the poor and illiterate, or the innocent bystanders in the Mozambican civil war flee their country into South Africa and Kangwane.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

The refugee centre at Mangweni in Kangwane gets people, whom they believe could be dissident Renamo fighters or people with other connections like former Rhodesian fighters under the Ian Smith regime according to a refugee field worker

One of the characters whom the centre treats without prejudice - but who remains anomalous - is Mr Themba Chofamba (24) who is extremely articulate, well read and obviously street smart

With his thumb indexing a page in a book entitled *Short Story Study - A Critical Anthology*, *Chofamba* Chofamba tells of his trek from Beira more than 600km in the north to the refugee camp

No work

"I came here (South Africa) because there is no work in Zimbabwe and Malawi was to far - I know the situation in Zimbabwe because I completed my O-Levels there - and anyway there are more oppurtunities in South Africa," he said

After travelling on foot for a week and with the aid of villagers he made it past Renamo patrols whom, he said, 'rape and plunder along their routes across the country"

"For as long as Renamo is still fighting, the war will not end In fact I can t see things getting better in the near future," he said

Education among the youth and the desire to learn was fading fast, he explained Schools instruct in Portuguese from Grade One to Form Seven Thereafter, the medium is English

"But by then, the guys are disillusioned And anyway most of them never reach that stage,' he said

Chofamba is very fluent where did he complete his schooling?

I did all my schooling in Zimbabwe After that I trained as a welder " he says proudly

And what next? Where to now?

"I am hoping to get an apprenticeship in electronics or in motor mechanics," he said

Later, after the interview *Sowetan* spoke to a refugee field workers about Chafomba

My guess is that he fought for Renamo," one said

Another was convinced Chafomba was in Ian Smith man But at 24, Chafomba would have to have been a very young Ian Smith man" •

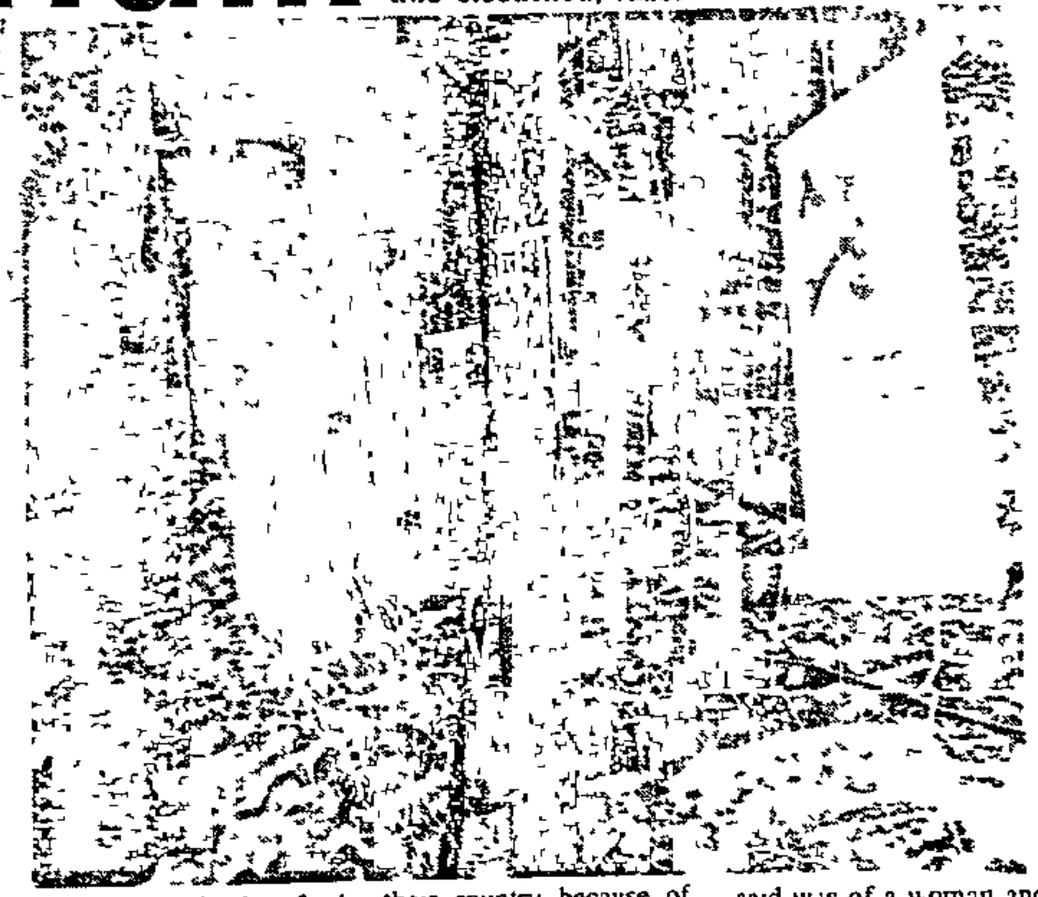
* See Page 22

The savaged land...

Sowetan 15/11/90

Mozambican rebels use cannibal acts to terrorise boys

218



The Fence of Fire on the South Africa and Mozambique border. Thousands of refugees are crossing this electrified, razor-wire fence to escape atrocities, including cannibalism, which, they claim, are being committed by the Renamo terrorists

THE civil war between government troops and right-wing Renamo rebel group in Mozambique has savaged the land.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Thousands of refugees flee the country's borders into neighbouring states each month

Between 500 and 800 people cross the Mozambican border into South Africa between Komatiepoort in the north and where the KaNgwane self-governing state reaches the Swaziland border.

Several hundred cross into Zimbabwe and Malawi, as well

During a recent Renamo attack on the frontier town of Ressano Garcia, about 3 000 refugees crossed the border into South Africa at Komatiepoort in one day

At the Refugee Centre in Mangweni refugees pour in on foot from as far north as Beira, more than 600 km away

The rebels have a significant presence in the Maputo province, at the southern part of Mozambique where it borders South Africa Swaziland and Kangwane

Children

Mostly old women and small children arrive at the centre having crossed the electrified razor-wire fence the people on the South African side call the Fence of Fire - *umcungo womlilo*

They arrive at the centre tired and completely lost often having travelled for many days, sometimes even weeks, Ms Rachel Nsimbini a field worker for the Refugee Centre said.

Refugees

The refugees arrive without identification papers money or extra clothing and their stories are the same The war in Mozambique and the atrocities of Renamo are the cause of all the misery There is no food, work or means of transport - there is no peace

It was reported from Maputo that on the weekend of the attack on Ressano Garcia, Renamo also ambushed a train filled with migrant workers returning from South Africa

The rebels blew up the train at Movem about 15 km from the Komatiepoort border post and massacred 18 miners before ransacking the train

Fifty people were injured, and according to survivors interviewed by the Mozambican news agency AIM there were women fighters among the rebels

This was the first time that there had been any indication that women were recruited to fight in Renamo

Recruits

Most of the recruits are children aged nine to 13, according to an American academic Mr William Minter

In a study of Renamo's southern activities based on interviews with rebel dissidents Minter wrote that 90 percent of the movement is made up of forced recruits a large portion of this group are boys between the ages of nine and 13

The centre at Mangweni receives corroborative evidence as well as stories of horror and humiliation from young and old refugees

According to the refugees Renamo rebels dismember adults and cook their limbs then feed them to children in villages before forcing them to join their movement

The children, severely degraded after this, comply and join the ranks of the rebels as a means of survival and escape rather than for political or counter-revolutionary reasons

Reports

"In the beginning I thought they (the stories of forced cannabalism) were fabricated but subsequent reports have corroborated them Nsimbini said

Nsimbini has been with the refugee centre since 1986 and says that sometimes, when the refugees are questioned about their families and friends they are silent with tears streaming from their eyes That's when we know Then they tell us

And corroborating Minter's story Nsimbini says The refugees leave their country because of the war there Most of the people who reach us are women and children The youth is forcefully recruited into Renamo after they are humiliated by having to eat their fathers"

"When they (Renamo) reach a village they chop off the men's hands or their legs Then they cook it up and tell the sons to eat the brew

"Thereafter the boys join them Mostly because they have nowhere to turn to The women and their little babies then come to us Nsimbini said

Skeletons

During a visit to the electrified fence, this *Sowetan* reporter saw two brilliant white skeletons of an adult and a child

A South-African Defence Force (SADF) source on duty in the area confirmed that the section of the border on the Mozambican side was mined. The bodies he said was of a woman and a child

The refugees, by some ironic twist of fate, enjoy refugee status in Kangwane, the self-governing state bordering Mozambique in the East and Swaziland in the South

In South Africa they are illegal aliens, the SADF source said last week.

"Even if we knew of aliens in Kangwane, we can only collect them and take them to the nearest police station in the homeland where they will immediately be issued with a refugee document," he said

According to field worker estimates, there are more than 20 000 Mozambican refugees living in the nominally independent Kangwane

The ones who are successful, who get work and make a reasonable living in Kangwane, number no more than five

Mozambique's stuttering talks finally get off to a start

W/Mail 16/11 - 22/11/90 (218)

After numerous stumbling attempts at restoring peace in the war-torn country of Mozambique, talks in Rome between the Frelimo government and Renamo rebels have resumed.

By KARL MAIER in Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE'S off-again on-again peace negotiations were definitely on this week as government and rebel negotiators resumed the third round of talks in Rome amid rising hopes for a major breakthrough to begin winding down the 15-year war.

The talks got off to a good start at the weekend with the announcement that the government and the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) representatives had agreed to effectively convert the observers at the first two rounds into full-fledged negotiators.

The mediation team is led by an Italian government official, Mario Raffaelli, and includes two representatives of the Santo Egidio Catholic charity, Andrea Riccardi and Matteo Zuppi, and Jaime Goncalves, the Catholic Archbishop of Beira, Mozambique's second city.

The arrival of Renamo's leader, Afonso Dhlakama, in Rome also suggested that the rebel delegation, headed by External Affairs Secretary Raul Domingos, would be prepared to take decisions on the major points separating the two sides: the timing of general elections, a plan to integrate the two warring armies, and a ceasefire.

Most of Renamo's previous demands for a multi-party system, a free market economy and basic individual freedoms were met in the new constitution approved on November 2 by the Frelimo-controlled legislature, once known as the People's Assembly but renamed as the Assembly of the Republic

The constitution, proposed by Chissano in January, even dropped the word "people's" from the country's name and laid down the legal framework for a strict separation of powers — the executive, legislature and judiciary.

(218)

Laws being drafted to regulate the registration of political parties and elections, tentatively set for next year, are to be ready in early December, just after the new constitution enters into force.

Diplomatic sources said the government had already set up ad hoc committees in Maputo to prepare detailed plans to combine the Frelimo and Renamo armies and to draft a ceasefire proposal.

International and Mozambican relief workers are hoping that the two sides can agree to halt fighting along the main highway which runs through Zambezia province from the town of Milange on the Malawi border to Quelimane, the provincial capital. Unless they do, United Nations officials warn that Mozambique could face the biggest famine disaster in its 15 years

●To PAGE 43

P.T.O.

Mozambique's stuttering peace talks finally take off

(218)

W/Mail 16/11/-22/11/90

16/11/-22/11/90

●From PAGE 41

of independence, with nearly one million people at risk of starvation.

At least 400 000 of those civilians have been brought under government control since February during offensives by a combination of the Frelimo army and a rapidly growing traditional militia led by a 28-year-old traditional header named Manuel Antonio.

"I fear that a disaster is imminent now in Mozambique," said Peter Simkin, the UN Emergency Co-ordinator in Maputo. "We could see starvation on a scale this country has never seen".

Most international airlifts into Zambezia have been suspended, due principally to the rising fuel prices sparked by the Gulf crisis

It now costs 10 times more to deliver a ton of maize than to purchase it Although government forces have succeeded in opening most roads in the province, hundreds of thousands of war victims can still be reached only by air.

The only relief agency which has worked on both sides of the conflict, the International Committee of the Red Cross, has presented a plan to the Mozambique government to create zones of peace in areas worst hit by severe hunger.

Top Red Cross representatives are believed to have discussed the issue last week with Dhlakama, who arrived in Geneva from Nairobi after meetings there with Kenyan and United States officials.

Once an agreement is reached, the big challenge facing Dhlakama is to transform Renamo from a military force into a political party in time for Mozambique's first free elections since independence from Portugal in 1975.

Already, a Renamo splinter group, the Mozambican National Union (Unamo), and the Liberal and Democratic Party of Mozambique (Palmo) have begun organising political support.

EXPOSED: *South Africa's secret slave trade*

This man is a slave

W/Mail 16/11/-22/11/90 (218)

We bought him for R200

A WEEKLY MAIL INVESTIGATION BY EDDIE KOCH & PHILIP MOLEFE

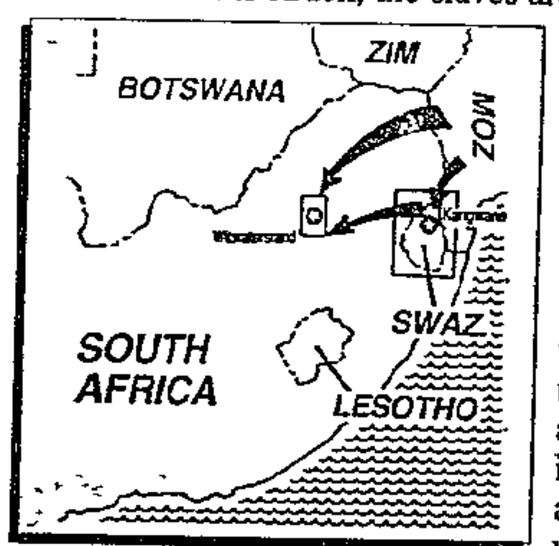
THIS man is one of two slaves bought this week by *The Weekly Mail* as part of an investigation into an extensive trade in human beings in the Eastern Transvaal and Reef townships

The investigation uncovered an organised network of slave-traders based in the Komatipoort area who lure Mozambican youths, desperate to escape their country's civil war, across the border with promises of jobs

Once here, they are sold for between R200 and R300 — to farmers, business people and men who use the females as concubines

Once the deal is struck, the slaves are entirely in the hands of their "owners" If they refuse to work, demand pay or threaten to leave, they risk the owner calling the police, who would arrest them as illegals and send them back to their war and famine-ridden country

The Weekly Mail has spoken to three traders — who refer to the youths as "stock" — and a number of slaves and ex-slaves, including a woman who was sold as a concubine and severely beaten up when she refused to sleep with her buyer



The slave-trade routes: across the border from Mozambique, to kaNgwane and the Reef

*See PAGES 2, 3 & 4

Immanuel Kambule ... aged 18, lured from Mozambique, sold as a slave

Picture. JUSTIN SHOLK

Exclusive

This is the road to hell

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Sowetan 16/11/90

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

FOR Aduzinda Langa (23) and Jabulile Masuku (17) the highway to heaven across the Mozambique/South African border became a road to hell and life as a slave.

Both were promised a better life and job in South Africa away from the bloodshed and carnage of the Mozambican civil war.

The war started when Masuku was only two years old and Langa seven.

Masuku's father had three wives. Her mother was the second and the third ill-treated her so she decided to leave home.

She was alone, a mere child of 16 in a country that is said to be poorer than Ethiopia - possibly the poorest country in the world

And Langa, who for years has suffered a type of osteoarthritis in her knees and walks with a crutch, had her parents killed by Renamo rebels.

Her life could only get better, a guide who could cross the electrified fence told her

He said she would find treatment in South Africa at the Zionist Church in Moria, Pietersburg.

Almost a year apart, the two were taken across the "Fence of Fire", as the electrified razor-wire fence is called, via a highway.

Masuku was led by Mr Josias Sibuya, the man who promised her a job and a new life in South Africa

Langa was led by Mr Simon Makhanda (not his real name) who, she said, "could be Mozambican".

Both were taken from Maputo, via Nomahashe, with their respective guides and other refugees and both ended up as concubines and slaves

Makhanda never took her for treatment and Langa was ordered to work for him in and around his house.

"I stayed with him because I wasn't well. My leg were troubling me He turned me into his slave And when I refused to sleep with him he made life difficult for me He said that I should love him," Langa said

Sibuya tried to sell Masuku on the Reef but failed and sold her instead to a Mr Masondo (not his real name) in KaNgwane, and Langa was enslaved by Makhanda

After Langa saw that she would not receive medical attention, she went to a local clinic where medical staff reported her predicament to the refugee centre at Mangweni

Masuku was severely beaten up and tortured by her slave master and trader She was admitted to Shongwe Hospital in KaNgwane She, too, was reported to the refugee centre

Both are now being cared for by refugee workers and they look back in horror at what they have experienced.

All Masuku wants is to find a job and return to Mozambique as soon as she has enough money, but Langa wants to stay.

Langa does not want to return to Mozambique where, she says, Renamo soldiers killed her mother and she doesn't know her father's fate

Langa still walks with the help of a crutch, but is slowly improving Masuku was in high spirits when *Sowetan* interviewed her.

No anti-slavery law in South Africa

THERE is no anti-slavery legislation in South Africa.

While slavery was outlawed in the Cape in 1840 - the act that led to the epoch-making Great Trek - it never really existed in the old Boer republics of the Transvaal and Free State.

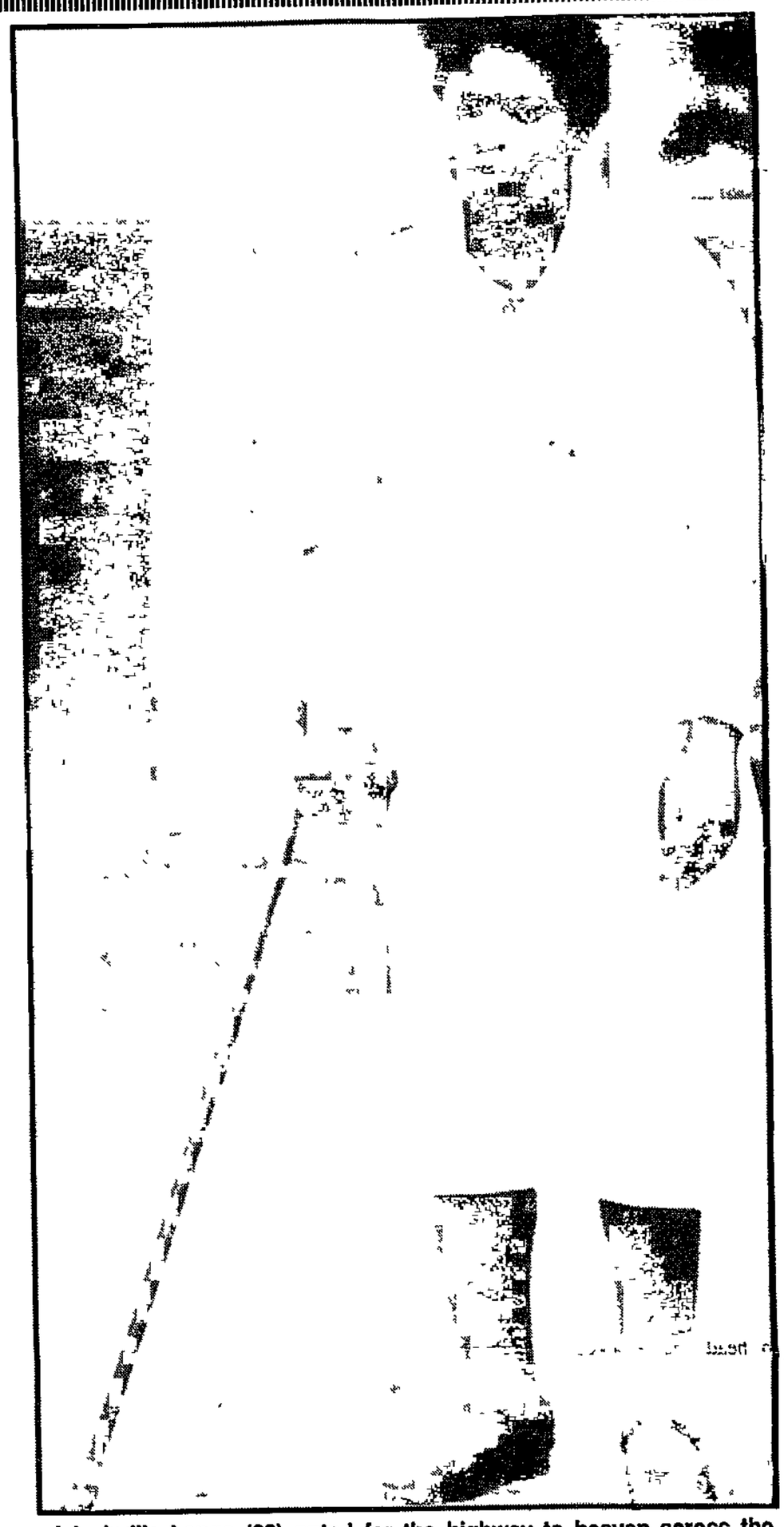
There are other laws under which slave traders - buyers and sellers - could be prosecuted, Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's Law Department said this week.

Among the charges that can be brought agaist traders are kidnapping, child molesting (if the victim is under age and has been abused physically), rape, assault and the denial of the personal liberty of a person without a court order.

"Under international common law, slavery is outlawed," Dugard said.

In the particular case of the Mozambican refugees, he said that kidnapping would be the initial charge.

The act of kidnapping was first committed in a foreign country, but because it was continued in South Africa, it would hold, Dugard said.



Aduzindile Langa (23) opted for the highway to heaven across the electrified fence between South Africa and Mozambique, instead she ended up on the road to hell and life as a *sigcila* - slave.
Pic. ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Support grows for lines of power

Sowetan 16/11/90

HARARE - Support is growing for the concept of a Southern African Power Authority to handle huge generating projects and a transmission grid which would criss-cross the region from Zaire to Zululand, from Maputo to Malmesbury.

Eskom's Chief Executive, Dr Ian McRae, speaking in an interview in Harare where he is attending a meeting of the World Energy Council, said he realised the practical difficulties in getting the approval of governments for such an authority. But he hoped they would see the benefits too, particularly in the raising of private sector finance.

McRae is more optimistic now that his vision of a giant power grid will come to fruition. Political constraints are falling away, he says.

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Vital

A vital component is the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project in Mozambique for which finance is currently being raised to re-construct the 1 400 transmission towers sabotaged in the last 10 years of guerilla war.

"All of us are much more confident, now that peace initiatives are under way, and the security problem is definitely diminishing," said McRae who heads the Permanent Joint Committee of Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa which is in charge of the restoration of Cahora Bassa. He confirmed that the Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama, had given some undertaking not to interfere with the reconstruction of the power line to South Africa.

Meanwhile final touches are being put to an agreement under which Zimbabwe will import power from Cahora Bassa, possibly within the next two to three years. This would be for only a limited period but, said McRae, "we are looking at the possibility of installing additional generating capacity at Cahora Bassa to enable Zimbabwe to continue to import power for many years."

This study is about to commence and will include looking at other projects on the Zambezi

Another exciting possibility is to link the Zimbabwe power system directly to South Africa to enable excess power to be fed into the South African system. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

'How I bought two boys – for only R200 each'

218

W/Mail 16/11 - 22/11/90

Mozambican youths, desperate to escape the war-torn country, have two choices — slavery or starvation Many choose slavery PHIL MOLEFE describes how he 'purchased' his 'stock'

I BOUGHT two slaves on Wednesday Jorge Mthembu (17) and his friend, Immanuel Kambule (18) The price was R200 each.

They are among hundreds of young Mozambicans — rendered desperate by that country's civil war — who are being brought into the country with the promise that they will be given a job

They were not they were sold to me with the sole condition that I pay hard cash for them. They are now at my mercy if they refuse to work, demand pay or threaten to run away I can call the police and have them arrested as illegals and deported.

Many young boys and girls are fetched from Mozambique and sold by their guides every week The network is big but traders do their operations semi-underground.

You have to be introduced to the handlers or win a guide's confidence before you become a prospective buyer

The regular buyers include a white farmer who grows tobacco in Barberton, businessmen from Reef townships and around kaNgwane and individuals who want to keep young girls as wives

My purchase began in the nondescript Block C village in kaNgwane's Inkomati district, which looks like an ordinary refugee settlement camp Behind the wooden huts a heartless child slave trade goes on every day

After doing a few rounds of the village this week I pulled off the road to ask one old man where I could buy youths to work in my businesses in the Reef

I introduced myself as Mahlangu, a businessman from Benoni, to one of the chief handlers in Block C known as Baba (father) Thobela.

Thobela lives in a small wooden hut plastered with mud and I found the "veteran' dealer seated outside with about four men drinking home-brewed beer

At first the men were suspicious seeing the white *Weekly Mail* car parked outside, apparently because police often use white cars

After the men had calmed down, Thobela called me to his room where we discussed the purchasing of his stock"

"I [illegible] of stock presently but I will be leaving for Maputo tomorrow and I can bring you the stuff you want," said Thobela.

"And how much do you sell them for?" I asked ' R200 a head," replied Thobela.

I told him I was very desperate and he assured me he would get something ready for me in a week.

I went back to his home early the next day and said I could not go back to Benoni without at least two slaves because I was eager to start doing a lasting business with him.

I persuaded him to scrape around because I had already established that slave traders do not keep their "stock" in their homes

When the children arrive on the South African side, handlers send them to various places around the village where they are kept until they are sold.

So Thobela relented and we drove to another village where he left me to wait for some time, and later returned with the two boys I bought from him.

Once the deal was clinched, Thobela instructed the boys to fetch their clothes and go with me.

No payment or type of job was discussed The boys were willing to go because Thobela had given the order and they said they were desperate to find jobs

Thobela did not ask for my particulars in case something happens to the boys, except for my telephone number in the event I wanted more supply He even forgot to write the telephone number after I had paid him the money

I, for that matter, could be anyone, from a ritual killer to someone who scouts around for girls to be used in city hotels as prostitutes

Some of the dealers I spoke to said they were afraid to sell to just anyone because some of the children have disappeared without trace and it was suspected they could have been used for muti

In other cases, young girls who refused to be sold to local men as wives were reported to have been taken to the bush — and it was not known what happened to them.

As I was driving back to Johannesburg, the boys told me that they did not know they had been sold to me. However, Kambule said he suspected something was happening when he saw me give Thobela "brown papers"

"We jumped into the car when Baba (Thobela) ordered us to do so because we are desperately looking for jobs," said Mthembu

The boys innocently sat in the car and had no suspicions about who I was They told me their only concern was to get jobs

Apart from Thobela, I met another "big dealer" in Block C Patrick Themba, who told me he preferred to fetch girls aged from 14 to 20 and to sell them to local men to keep as wives.

Themba, who lives in a big yard with many small huts surrounding his house also deals in boys aged 16 years and upwards He said most of these he sold to a white farmer in Baberton I struggled for five days to purchase slaves from Themba because he claimed to be ' out of stock" Then I came to hear about Thobela.

I also visited Josea Sibuya's house after receiving information that he kept many women at his house and had sold others in the Reef townships of Thokoza, Daveyton, Tembisa, Soweto and Vereeniging Sibuya has been missing from his house since one of his captives, Jabulile Masuku, was admitted to hospital after she was assaulted by a man to whom she had been sold.

The dealers bribe their way in and out of Mozambique and use taxis and walk long distances to fetch their "stock"

"When we are in Mozambique we do not use cars because of the war going on there — soldiers can hear us coming from a distance," explained Thobela.

The dealers usually pick up a group of 15 to 20 and then split them up into smaller groups of three

'When there is more fighting going on we usually walk at night and then hide in the bush in the day so it takes up to a week to come back with the kids," said Thobela.

Most of the children are picked up in villages which have been ravaged by the civil war with either the father killed in the battle or the mother taken away by rebel Renamo soldiers

These children are then promised they will be offered jobs and accommodation once in South Africa.

My two ' slaves told me it was difficult to resist the temptation of escaping to a safer country with promising prospects for jobs

Jorge Mthembu (17) is desperate for work. He was bought for R200 but he didn't know he'd been sold Picture JUSTIN SHOLK

Star 16/11/90 (218)

Slave trade flourishes on SA border

Own Correspondent

Victims of the Mozambican civil war are being lured to South Africa to be sold as slaves and concubines, and for muti in the homeland of KaNgwane.

During an investigation completed this week, The Star's sister newspaper, Sowetan, uncovered a warren of "safe" houses, holes in the border fence called "highways", handlers known as "guides" and a carefully planned transport network for bringing teenage boys and girls from Mozambique to townships on the Reef.

The "guides" are men who know the Mozambican bush and the "highways" in the electrified fence between that country and South Africa They tell the refugees they will be given jobs in the Transvaal.

Farmers

On arrival in South Africa the refugees are moved to "safe" houses, mostly in Blocks B and C in KaNgwane, and are sold within two days, said one of the "traders", Patick Themba.

The "slaves" are snapped up either by eager farmers in the Lowveld or black businessmen on the Reef, who pay between R150 and R300 for each person.

A refugees field worker, Sally KcKibbon, said a Lowveld farmer had "bought" a shipment of refugees to work in his fields and when it was time to pay them, called the SA Police to have them repatriated.

As further proof of the "trading", Sowetan was part of an initiative which saw Weekly Mail reporter Phil Molefe "buy" two teenagers, Jorge (17) and Emanuel (18), for R200 each without any questions asked. The purchase was made from a man whom the refugees called "Baba Thobela", in Block C in KaNgwane.

Sowetan also met a young woman, 17-year-old Jabulile Masuku (not her real name), who was allegedly lured from Maputo by Josiah Sibuya. Miss Masuko and two friends were all promised jobs in South Africa.

According to Miss Masuku, Mr Sibuya took her and one of her friends to Daveyton, Kathlehong, Vereeniging, Soweto, Tokoza and the Free State to try to sell them.

Miss Masuku's friend was allegedly sold on the Reef, but Mr Sibuya could not find a buyer for Miss Masuku.

Eventually Miss Masuku was sold as a concubine to a Mr Masondo in KaNgwane When she refused to sleep with him, he allegedly assaulted her.

Mr Masondo called Mr Sibuya, who allegedly tortured the girl until she bled.

Mr Masondo's sister took Miss Masuku to the local hospital where doctors reported her story to the refugee centre at Mangweni

A refugee field worker at Mangweni said last week that many of the refugees in the homeland were killed for muti

"It is easy to kill them. They have no identification and no family Their origins are unknown and, sad as it is, no one will miss a refugee," Rachel Nsimbisi said.

KaNgwane police confirmed last week that they had been aware of the "slave trade" and that arrests were imminent.

Because no anti-slavery legislation exists in the homeland, charges of child molestation would be brought.

The fugitives who are sold in SA

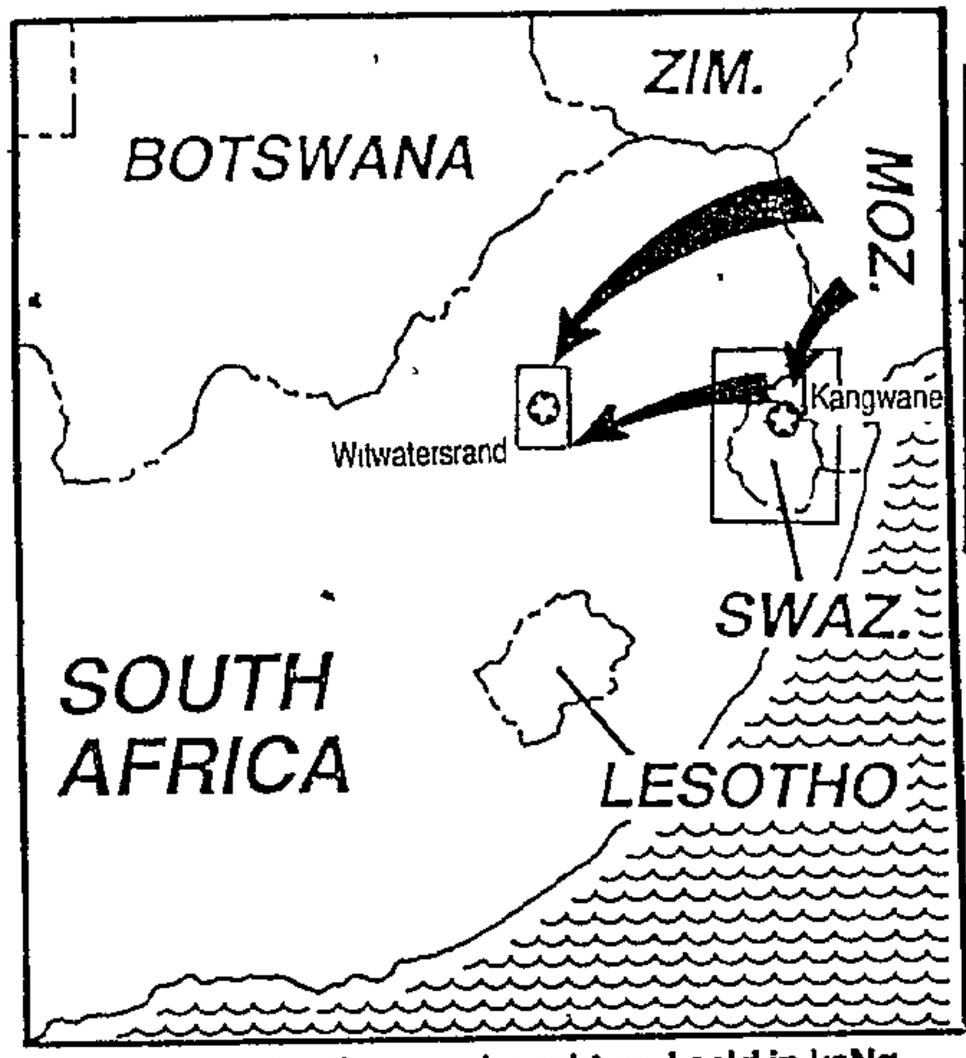
●From PAGE 3

Mangweni, acknowledged that he had paid for her but said this was *lobola* — a dowry — and the girl was his "wife". It would appear that the traditional practise of paying *lobola* before marriage is being perverted to legitimise the trade in women.

●Slave labour in township businesses. Young boys and girls are sold to local and Reef businessmen by the agents without any conditions attached to the transaction. The "owners" are then free to do what they like with the labourers and can pay them a small wage or simply feed them.

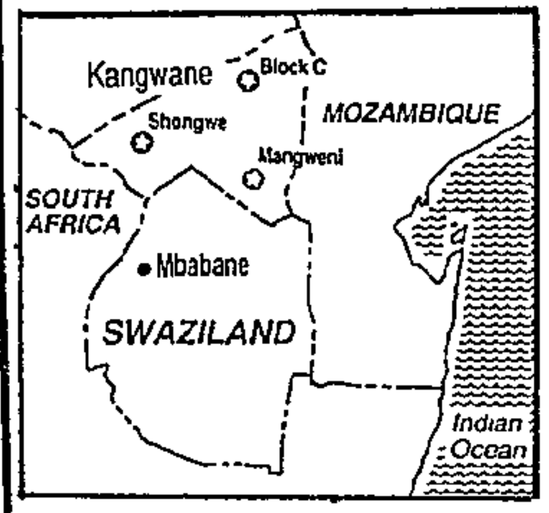
●Forced labour on farms. White farmers recruit labourers from the agents and offer to pay them a monthly salary. They then pay a much lower wage and use a range of coercive measures, including the threat of deportation, to keep them in check.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees said it had no record of war refugees being enticed into slavery in other parts of the world.



Slave route ... fugitives are bought and sold in kaNgwane and from there transported to the Reef

KANGWANE



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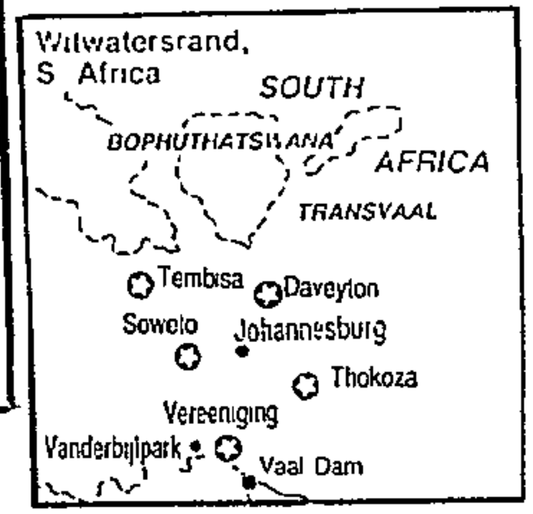


WE UNCOVER A NETWORK OF SLAVE TRADERS...

They fled a war ... only to

(218) W/Mail 16/11 - 22/11/90

WEEKLY MAIL INVESTIGATIONS TEAM

Victims of the Mozambique war are crossing the border ... where they are sold as slaves to South African farmers. The Weekly Mail proved this by buying two slaves

By PHILLIP MOLEFE & EDDIE KOCH

A SLAVE trade, in which desperate fugitives from Mozambique's civil war are sold as forced labour and sex chattels, is thriving in the Eastern Transvaal and the townships of the Reef.

The Weekly Mail investigations team this week bought two young boys for R200 each to prove that the traffic in human beings exists

An organised network of slave traders, who entice young boys and girls from war-torn Mozambique across the border by offering them jobs, operates from villages in the Komatipoort area of the Eastern Transvaal and has tentacles that spread into the townships of the Reef and the Vaal.

A *Weekly Mail* investigation has uncovered that Mozambican girls, mostly aged between 14 and 17, are lured over the border with the offer of work and then sold to men in townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Transvaal as concubines. Boys of the same age are sold to businessmen who use them as forced labour in bottle stores, shops and other enterprises.

Reporter Phil Molefe, acting undercover as a businessmen from Daveyton, this week purchased two Mozambican boys for R200 each from a trader based in the Nkomati district of kaNgwane, which is located on the Mozambican border between Swaziland and Komatipoort. He spoke to three traders in the area before making the transaction and obtained details about how the network operates. (See separate story).

The investigation is also based on interviews with former slaves and field workers who care for refugees in the homeland. The kaNgwane police have confirmed that they are investigating the network and plan to arrest at least two of the dealers.

The going rate for a slave is R200 if the person is sold in a village or township near the Mozambican border. By the time the slaves reach the Reef the price increases to around R350. The traders ferry the boys and girls in taxis to the townships around Johannesburg where they try to sell them.

There are also indications that white farmers in the Barberton and Komatipoort districts obtain a steady supply of forced labour from the traders. The farmers pay pitiful wages, often in the form of food and clothes or as little as R40 a month. There are frequent cases on record where farmers have called in the South African Police just before pay day so that the Mozambican workers are arrested as "illegal aliens" and deported before being paid.

The trade in human labour revolves around the professional "agents" who ferry fugitives from the 15-year-old war waged by Renamo rebels across the electrified fence that separates the two countries These agents usually charge a fee of between R100 and R150 for each person they bring across.

The refugees are desperate to leave their villages. Renamo rebels are notorious for their barbarity and atrocities and the havoc wreaked by the war on Mozambique's economy has created astronomical levels of unemployment.

Once safely across the border, most of the guides direct the fugitives to a transit camp at a village in kaNgwane called Mangweni where the homeland government registers them as refugees and arranges for them to live with local families or to obtain land in one of the surrounding villages.

But before the refugees are registered they have no official status, no identity documents, no family, no means of being traced, no record of being in existence.

Most of the fugitives are unwilling to return to Mozambique because even the most adverse conditions in South Africa — including slavery and forced labour — are preferable to life amid the devastation caused by the war.

The Weekly Mail last week interviewed a former slave, 17-year-old Jabulile Masuku, at Shongwe Hospital in kaNgwane. She was admitted to the hospital after being seriously assaulted by her former "owner" as well as the agent who sold her after refusing to sleep with the man.

KaNgwane police have confirmed they are investigating her case and plan to arrest Patrick Mashwama, a resident of a village near Mangweni who purchased Masuku for R200, as well as Josea Sibuya, a Mozambican citizen who sold the girl to Mashwama for R200 after failing to find a buyer for her on the Reef. (See separate story)

Mashwama's sister, Nomvula, has confirmed that her brother paid R200 for Masuku and *The Weekly Mail* has photographs of the house where she was kept as well as the place in Block C where Sibuya, the Mozambican trader, carries out his activities.

Another slave, 23-year-old Aduzinda Langa from Maputo, was interviewed at a refugee centre in kaNgwane, where she has been given sanctuary by the homeland authorities. She told *The Weekly Mail* that she paid a Mozambican guide, named as Anthony Mhlanga, to take her across the border in August 1989 after her parents had been killed by Renamo.

Langa suffers from osteo-arthritis and the guide promised that he would take her to a hospital in South Africa for treatment Instead, once across the border, Mhlanga refused to release her and forced her to become his chattel. "He

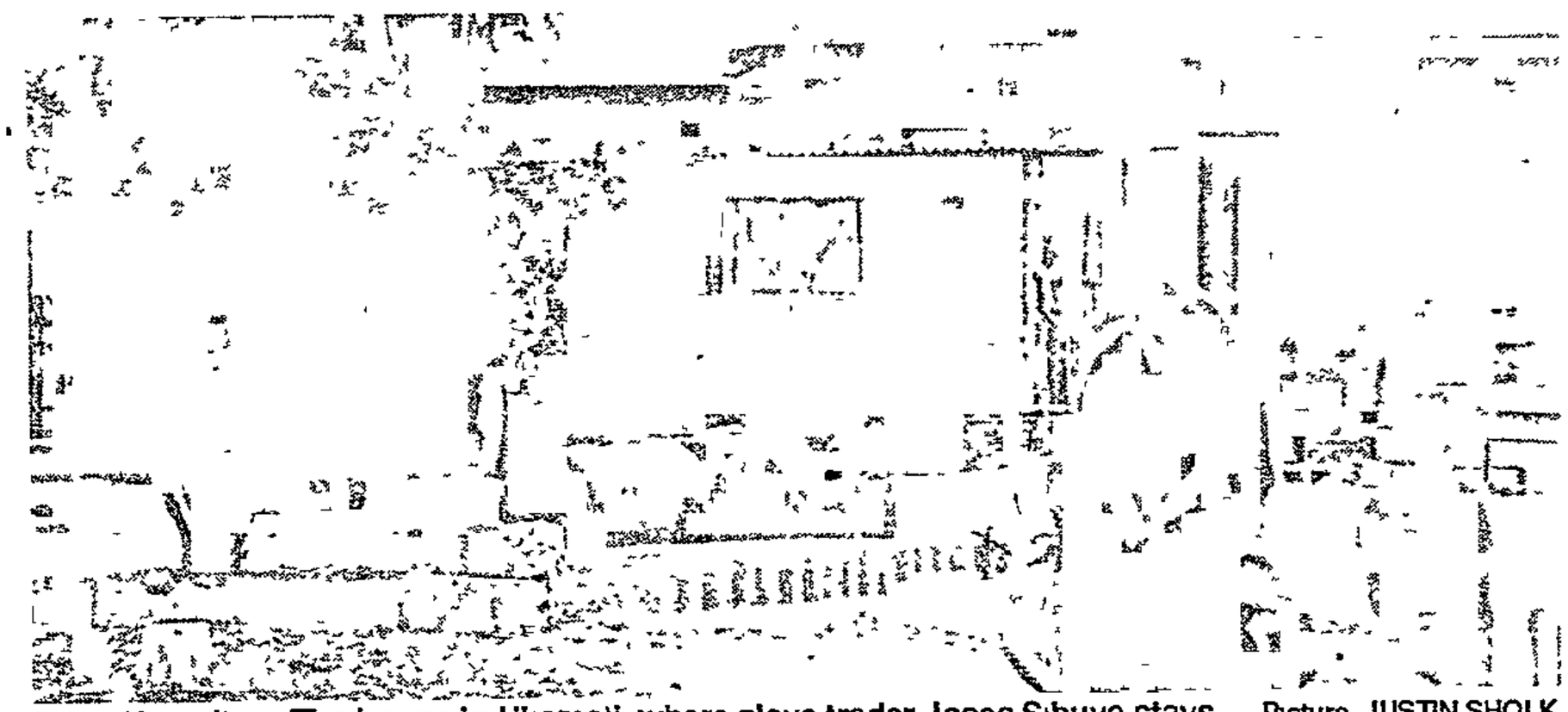
P.T.O.

WHO DEAL IN FUGITIVES FROM MOZAMBIQUE

be sold as slaves inside SA

(295) (4) (218)

W/Mail 16/11 - 22/11/90



Den of iniquity ... The house in Nkomati, where slave trader Josea Sibuya stays Picture JUSTIN SHOLK

wanted me to be in love with him. He gave me no pay and when I refused to sleep with him he treated me badly (but did not assault her)," says Langa. "He made me his *sigcila* — slave"

In March 1988 Sally McKibben, coordinator of refugee relief work in kaNgwane, was informed by a Mozambican woman that her eight-year-old son had been kidnapped by the agent who brought her across the border because she was unable to pay him the guide's fee of R150.

"It appears that the agent took the child as payment for bringing them over the border," says McKibben "We managed to get the boy back after paying Mhlanga the R150. He was in an extremely malnourished condition."

In July 1990, the *induna* at Mangweni brought three young women — aged 17, 21 and 23 — to the refugee centre and informed the field workers that they had been beaten by one of the agents in the village According to the trio — Jameco Chicea, Berta Chicea and Hemmimia Malogite — they had been promised transport to Carletonville, where they have relatives, but were forced to stay in the village because they could not pay the guide's fee The agent threatened to sell them as slaves unless they came up with the R350. Mhlanga was arrested by the *induna* and charged with child abuse.

McKibben says local white farmers, who cultivate bananas, sugar cane and tobacco in the subtropical Lowveld, rely extensively on the recruitment of Mozambican labour .On July 29 this year, the field workers at Mangweni were informed that a white banana farmer, who had recruited Mozambican workers, called in the SAP on pay day and had them arrested as illegal aliens

After McKibben took up the case with the local police, the farmer was forced to pay each of the refugees between R25 and R65 for 25 days of labour before they were deported to Mozambican through the border post at Komatipoort

One of the slaves "purchased" by *The Weekly Mail*, Jorge Mthembu, told us he had been recruited from his agent by the tobacco farmer from the Barberton area who promised to pay R150 a month Instead he, and the other Mozambicans on the farm, were paid R40 at month-end and threatened with arrest if they complained Mthembu then absconded.

Field workers at Mangweni say they receive frequent reports of similar abuse by Mozambican labourers at the hand of white farmers

Rachel Nsimbini, a field worker at the refugee transit centre at Mangweni, describes the extreme vulnerability of the refugees like this: "A lot of refugees just disappear (before and after they are registered at the centre) It's easier I think to take refugees. They have no relatives, you can't trace their origins, they have no identity papers and it's sad but nobody will miss them."

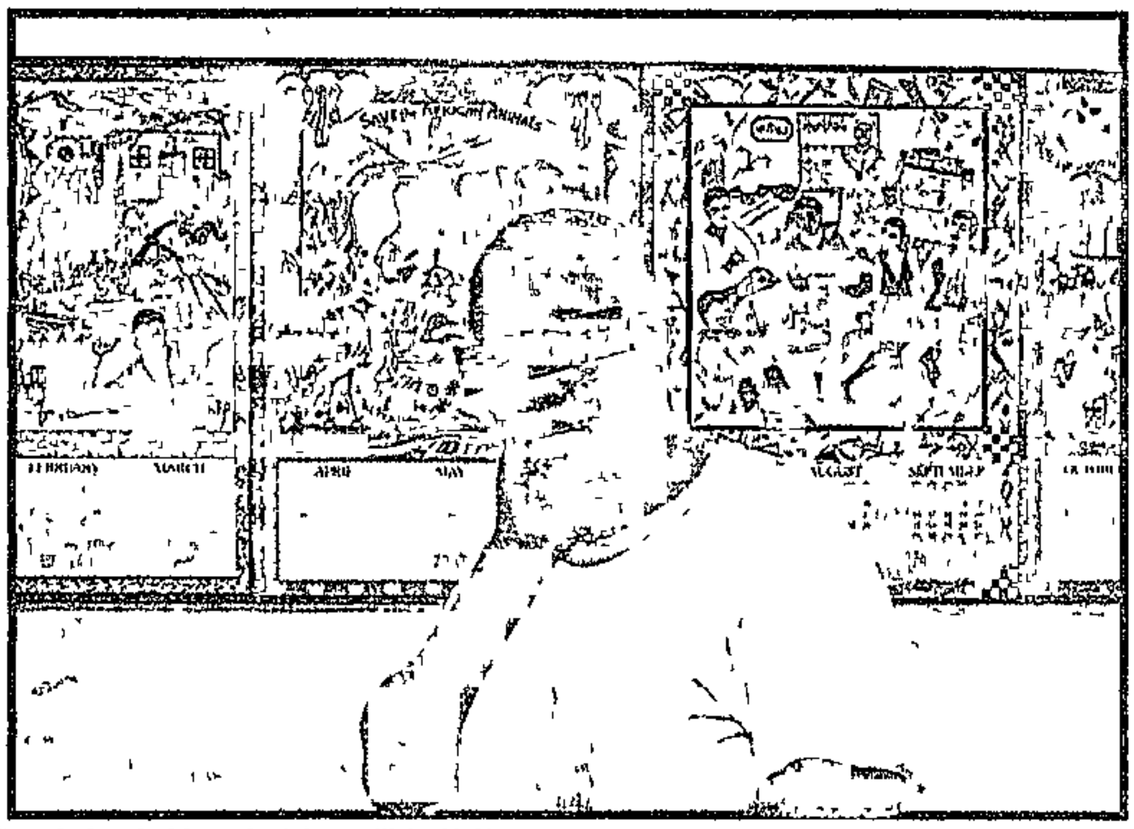
It is estimated that there are at least 75 000 Mozambican refugees living in South Africa, either illegally or in refugee camps in the homelands of Gazankulu and kaNgwane. *The Weekly Mail* has identified at least three types of slavery and forced labour that have developed around the plight of these forlorn people

● Sex slaves for township men This is the most explicit form of slavery practised The women are sold by the agents and become the property of their owners for life They are expected to sleep with the men and work in their houses. They are fed but not paid and describe themselves as *sigcila* — a siTsonga word that translates directly as "slave"

Jabulile Masuku's former owner, when confronted by workers from

● To PAGE 4

slaves in hell



After being held against her will in KaNgwane by a man who bought her, Jabulile Masuku wants to make enough money to return home

Sowetan 16/11/90 (218) Pics ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Free at last. Jabulile Masuku (17) stands tall under a city skyscraper

VICTIMS of the Mozambican civil war are being lured to South Africa, then sold as slaves, concubines and for muti in the homeland of KaNgwane.

During an investigation completed this week, *Sowetan* uncovered a warren of clearing and "safe" houses, holes in the border fence called "highways", handlers and a carefully planned transport network for bringing teenage boys and girls from Mozambique to townships on the Reef

Many of the refugees innocent bystanders in the war between Renamo rebels and Mozambican government troops, are being rounded up by "guides"

The "guides" are men who know the Mozambican

TO Page 2

Sad tale of war victims who are sold into 'slavery'

Sowetan 16/11/90 (218)

bush and the highways' in the electrified fence between that country and South Africa They tell the refugees they will be given jobs in the Transvaal

On arrival in South Africa the refugees are moved to "safe" houses, mostly in Blocks B and C in KaNgwane and are sold within two days , one of the traders", Mr Patrick Themba, told *Sowetan*

The "slaves" are snapped up either by eager farmers in the Lowveld or black businessmen on the Reef, who pay between R150 and R300 for each one

Time to pay

A refugees field worker Ms Sally KeKibbon told *Sowetan* of a case where a Lowveld farmer had "bought" a shipment of refugees to work in his fields and who, when it was time to pay them, called the South African Police to have them repatriated

As further proof *Sowetan* was part of an initiative which saw *Weekly Mail* reporter Phil Molefe buy" two teenage boys Jorge (17) and Emanuel (18) for R200 each - without any questions asked

The purchase was made from a man who the refugees call Baba Thobela and who sold the boys from Block C in KaNgwane

Sowetan also met a young woman Jabulile Masuku (17) not her real name who was lured from Maputo by Mr Josiah Sibuya, who promised her (and two friends) a job in South Africa

Friend was sold

According to Masuku Sibuya took her and one of her friends to Daveyton Kathlehong Vereeniging, Soweto Tokoza and the Free State to try to sell them

Masuku's friend was sold on the Reef, but Sibuya could not find a buyer for her

There are many Mozambican girls in South African townships and Sibuya goes back to where he sold them regularly He beat up a lot of the girls on his rounds - while he was trying to sell me," Masuku said

She is not certain what has happened to her other friends 'They just disappeared, she said

After failing to find a buyer for Jabulile on the Reef, she was sold for R200 as a concubine to a Mr Patrick Masondo of Block C in KaNgwane When she refused to sleep with Masondo he assaulted her

Masondo called Sibuya who tortured Jabulile and hit her until she bled according to the girl

Killed for muti

Masondo's sister, Nomvula took Jabulile to the local hospital where doctors reported her story to the refugee centre at Mangweni in KaNgwane

A refugee field worker at Mangweni told *Sowetan* last week that many of the refugees in the homeland - where they enjoy refugee status - are killed for muti

It is easy to kill them They have no identification and no family Their origins are unknown and sad as it is, nobody will miss a refugee, Ms Rachel Nsimbisi said

KaNgwane police last week confirmed that they have been aware of the 'slave trade" and that arrests were imminent

Because no anti-slavery legislation exists in the homeland charges of child molestation will be brought against Sibuya and Themba

• The road to hell - Page 13

Star 17/11/90 (248)

Mozambicans 'fall into slave trade traps'

ALAN DUNN and SUE OLSWANG

MOZAMBICAN youths, desperate to escape civil war and famine in their country, are allegedly being lured across the border with promises of jobs made by an organised network of slave-traders based in the Komatipoort area of the Eastern Transvaal

It is alleged that young girls, mostly between the ages of 14 and 17 years, are lured over the border with the offer of work and are then sold as concubines to men in townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Transvaal

One woman who claims she was sold as concubine was allegedly severely beaten when she refused to have sex with her buyer. Boys of the same age are allegedly sold to businessmen who use them as forced labour in bottle stores, shops and other enterprises Mozambican youths are also allegedly being sold for "muti" in the homeland of KaNgwane.

Investigating

Police say they have for some time been investigating a human pipeline of illegal immigrants running from war-torn Mozambique to the Reef.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said yesterday police had been investigating rackets where refugees where smuggled from Mozambique to the Reef before the slave trade allegations surfaced.

He said "guides" took people from the Mozambican bush through "highways", holes in the electrified border fence, to new lives in South Africa's urban sprawl.

However, Captain Kotze said police were unaware of a slave trade. They had received no complaints of abduction or kidnapping in the Eastern Transvaal, but were pursuing inquiries.

Police were well aware, however, that illegal immigrants were particularly vulnerable to blackmail and exploitation for fear of being turned over to South African authorities and repatriated.

He said KaNgwane's police commissioner had responded promptly yesterday to an urgent query from the SAP's chief, General Johan van der Merwe, asking if police there knew of a slave trade in their jurisdiction

KaNgwane police said they were aware of a refugee racket, but not of a slave trade, Captain Kotze said.

Shocking disclosures about an organised network of slave-traders based in the Komatipoort area were printed in yesterday's copies of the Sowetan and Weekly Mail newspapers following investigations conducted by reporting teams from both newspapers

Youths are allegedly sold for between R200 and R300 and, once a deal has been struck, the unfortunate slaves are entirely in the hands of their "owners". Slaves who refuse to work, demand pay or threaten to leave risk the chance of their owner calling the police, who can arrest them as illegals and send them back to their country

The KaNgwane police have apparently confirmed they are investigating the network and plan to arrest at least two dealers.

While the going rate for a slave is said to be R200 near the Mozambican border by the time the slave reaches the Reef, the price has increased to about R350.

There have allegedly also been indications that white farmers in the Barberton and Komatipoort districts obtain regular supplies of forced labour from the slave-traders

The farmers allegedly pay meagre wages, often in the form of food and clothing or as little as R40 a month.

It has also been alleged there are frequent cases on record where farmers have called in the South African Police shortly before pay day so their Mozambican workers can be arrested as "illegal aliens" and deported before they've been paid

The trade in human labour is allegedly centred on professional "agents" who transport fugitives from the 15-year-old war waged by Renamo rebels across the electrified fence that separates Mozambique from South Africa.

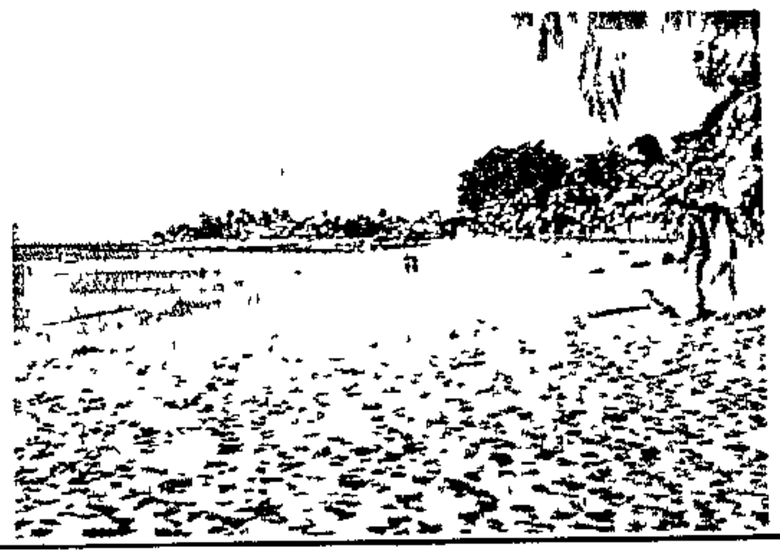
No record of existing

When they have safely crossed the border, most of the guides allegedly direct the fugitives to a transit camp at a KaNgwane village called Mangweni, where the homeland government registers them as refugees and arranges for them to stay with local families or to obtain land in one of the surrounding villages The refugees, however, have no legal status before they are registered. They have no official identity documents, no family, no means of being traced, and no record of existing.

● The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has said it has never heard of refugees being enticed into slavery, "which will be a flagrant violation of international law and basic humantarian principles"

SA men to build first Mozambique marina

(218) S/Times 18/11/90.



PARADISE the remote Mozambican beach which businessmen plan to turn into a yachting marina and sport resort

TWO South Africans and a Maputo businessman have been given permission to build a yachting marina and water sports resort on the northern coast of Mozambique

The marina will be the first in Mozambique

After eight months of negotiations, the office for Foreign Investment Promotion in Maputo has given the consortium permission to build the marina in the remote Pemba/Cabo Delgado region near the Tanzanian border

By RYAN CRESSWELL

A member of the group Durban diver and entrepreneur Crispin Holt said Mozambique insisted on a guarantee of R150 000 initial investment capital before giving the project the go-ahead

He said the Tourism Department of Pemba would receive 10 percent of the annual profits and the project would provide jobs for about 150 Mozambicans

The resort could become a tropical playground for the rich It will lie on the same latitude as the Comores and should attract yachtsmen from overseas as well as South African tourists

It will comprise a 20 yacht floating jetty in Wimbe Bay, 10 sprawling thatch bungalows and a restaurant/clubhouse

Thriving

A deep-sea fishing boat, a yacht, refuelling facilities weatherfax information, yacht spares, dinghies, diving equipment jet skis and windsurfers will also be available Accommodation will cost R150 a day

Mr Holt Cape plastic surgeon Dr Alan Flament and Maputo businessman Jose Candido, plan to run the resort when it opens in a year

Dr Flament has given up a thriving practice to live on the unspoilt coast and sail his 18m schooner

Mr Holt said 'I used to part own a diving charter service at Sodwana Bay, which I sold

'Then about a year ago I saw an opportunity in Mozambique for a marina

'The far northern coast is still unspoilt I think there is a good possibility that a world record marlin can be caught off that coast Really big marlins have been sighted

CRISPIN HOLT
Tropical playground

The waters of the Cabo Delgado Coast are magnificent for diving, underwater photography and fishing The range of sea life is amazing" said Mr Holt

He admitted that the Bay of Pemba had been heavily exploited for food by starving Mozambicans since the start of the war between Frelimo and Renamo but he was confident that marine life would be monitored by the authorities

Safety

He also believed the war posed no threat to visitors to the Pemba region

There had been no recent incidents reported from the Pemba area and he felt the war was winding down

To ensure comfort and safety we have arranged for an airline to fly in visitors directly from Durban and Johannesburg for R1 200 a person return

LAM (the Mozambican airline) already operates a service to the region, but the flights are often delayed

Slave traffic is SA legacy - rights chief

218

Sowetan 19/11/90

THE selling of Mozambican refugees as slaves in South Africa is an indictment on the South African Government, Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

Coleman said the Mozambican refugee crises and subsequent slave trade were "spin-offs" of apartheid's negative and destabilising affect on the region

"This (slave trading revelations) is a by-product of South Africa's destabilising of the region," Coleman said.

It has been reported over the years that South Afica was the power behind Renamo rebels who are involved in a bloody civil war with the Mozambican government

In his reaction to last week's investigations Mr Bongani Khumalo, the former assistant regional director of the South African Red Cross, yesterday appealed to governments and political parties on both sides of the border to investigate the matter.

"It's not a matter of simply exposing the atrocity. It must be stopped and the culprits must be brought to book

"This is a story of abduction, assault, rape and other exploitative actions against an innocent people caught in the crossfire of a civil war," Khumalo said

Meanwhile Mozambican refugees who have been brought into South Africa and sold as slaves or concubines have very little protection under existing legislation.

Hearing

As illegal aliens they can be summarily dismissed, according to a senior legal figure.

"Technically, of course, they should receive a hearing, but without even identification papers, they have very little chance of any recourse," he said

South Africa is not a signatory to the relevant United Nations statutes and is not obliged to give any foreigner refugee status.

Meanwhile, the South African Police are investigating the findings of the *Sowetan* investigations into a rampant slave trade of Mozambican refugees, according to Major HS Pienaar of the Eastern Transvaal branch of the SAP.

"However, since most of the activity is in KaNgwane and not in SA, the SAP will work with police in the self-governing territory," Pienaar said.

An investigation team will look into all allegations and aspects of the investigation before it is decided what action will be taken, he said.

AROUND THE WORLD

Frelimo talks on track

218

Sowetan 21/11/90

MAPUTO - Foreign minister Pascoal Mocumbi of Mozambique has said it is still too early to speculate on the prospects for success in the peace talks in Rome between the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebel movement.

Since the talks began on November 8 only one brief communique has been issued, announcing that the four observers from the Roman Catholic church and the Italian government have been brought directly into the talks as mediators.

"We are still at the beginning," Mocumbi told Radio Mozambique.

Predicament of aliens

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THE slave trade between Mozambique and South Africa exposed by *Sowetan* was made possible by the absence of legislation protecting refugees against exploitation and slavery

According to Mr Brian Currin of Lawyers for Human Rights, the predicament of an illegal alien in South Africa was similar to that of a black person living illegally in a white group area

Because such a person was in the country illegally or residing in a white group area illegally, this person had absolutely no recourse to the law and was open to "serious exploitation", Currin said.

While legislation dealing with aliens did exist, the Government was "disinclined" to allow into the country refugees from neighbouring black states

This was because of the question of employment as the Government was obliged to provide jobs for South African citizens first

"However, because of this disinclination to absorbing the refugees by Government, aliens do not report themselves as refugees or otherwise in fear of deportation," he said

The Aliens Act was one of the most inhumane pieces of legislation in the country

Under the Act, any police officer "or captain of a ship" could summarily deport an alien without even the intervention of the court

break her premiership
● Thatcher profile, page 22.

Child rebels kill 2 in convoy ambush

(218)

Argus 21/11/90

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Child bandits whose ages were estimated to be between 10 and 12 have ambushed a convoy carrying Mozambican mineworkers from South Africa.

Two people were killed and five wounded when the children opened fire with AK-47 automatic rifles on the three trucks and one bus in the convoy.

Most of the passengers on the vehicles fled, leaving their belongings to the attackers.

The attack took place near Chanculo on Wednesday last week. News of the attack broke today.

One of the survivors, Mr Augusto Banze, 45, told the Mozambican news agency, Aim, that the attackers were "kids" between 10 and 12.

They are assumed to be some of the many children Renamo has abducted in raids on towns and villages but it is uncertain whether they were operating in the name of Renamo or as an independent bandit gang.

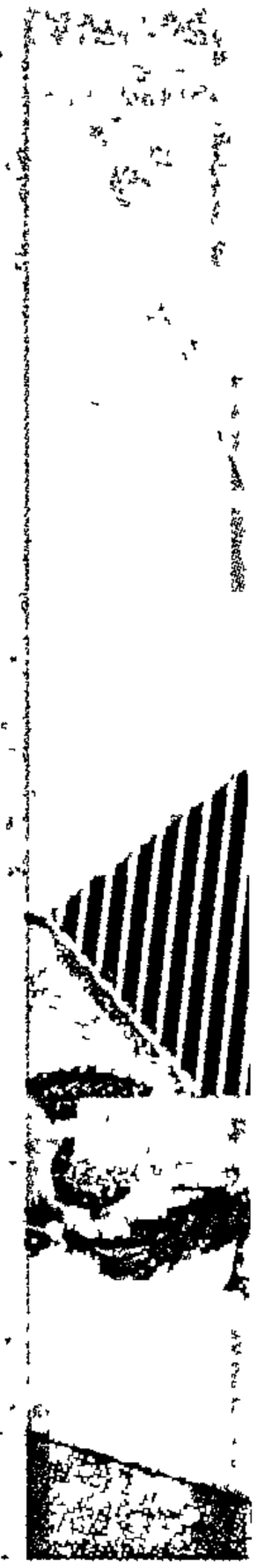
The passengers in the convoy lost much of their savings from months of work on the South African gold mines.

Mr Banze said he lost about R3 600, his deferred wages for the past 12 months, which he had drawn in the border town of Ressano Garcia as the convoy entered Mozambique.

He said he would not be able to support his wife and children.

Mr Banze was shot in the stomach during the attack. He is in a satisfactory condition in hospital in Maputo.

-a-Pic: See page 2.



Eskom seeks R100-m to revive Cahora Bassa

Argus 22/11/80

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Eskom is trying to raise R100 million from overseas and South Africa to get the Mozambican hydro-electric power station at Cahora Bassa back into full operation.

The power station is producing only 50 of its planned 2 000Mw but is said to be in excellent condition.

Mr Francois Botha, Eskom's assistant general manager (international finance) said today that Eskom was acting on the authority of the joint committee representing South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal to try to raise money.

WORLD BANK

"Indications are that money will be available from Italy, possibly Germany, the World Bank and South African banks."

Several countries would benefit if the power station increased output.

Zimbabwe was interested in taking a portion of the power, said Mr Botha.

South Africa would get a large supply of low-cost electricity, which would enable it to rationalise production

Mozambique would get low-cost electricity and badly needed foreign currency which it could use to finance imports and meet some of the interest on foreign debt. This would open the way for new loans and investment

The major obstacle in getting the electricity to South Africa and other markets was replacing pylons carrying the powerlines, which would cost about R100 million, said Mr Botha.

About 1 500 of the 10 000 pylons between Cahora Bassa and the South African border were pulled down in the Mozambican war.

STAR 24/11/90

Hope rises for Cahora Bassa power

218

By Derek Tommey

Eskom is pulling out all the stops to raise $100 million to get the Mozambican hydro-electric power station, Cahora Bassa, back into full operation.

Francois Botha, Eskom's assistant general manager, international finance, said in an interview the intention was to show Southern Africa that there could be co-operation producing tangible results.

The power station itself is in excellent condition.

But instead of producing its planned 2 000Mw, it is producing only 50 Mw.

The problem is getting the electricity its produces to South Africa and other markets.

This is because one of the main casualties of the Mozambican civil war has been the pylons carrying the power lines.

Of the 10 000 pylons between Cahora Bassa and the South African border, 1 500 have been pulled down.

The estimated cost of re-erecting these pylons was about $100 million, said Mr Botha.

The Italian government and World Bank had indicated a willingness to help, he said.

South African commercial enterprises had also shown interest and Eskom was trying to arrange finance from suppliers of some of the materials needed to re-open the power station.

The big question-mark hanging over the project is whether there is any guarantee that the re-erected pylons will not be pulled down again.

To this Mr Botha replied: "We think security in the area is improving."

Returning Cahora Bassa to full operation would benefit several countries.

SA would receive a large supply of low-cost electricity, which would enable it to rationalise production.

Mozambique would benefit by receiving low-cost electricity and badly needed foreign currency.

It could use this money to finance imports and meet some of the interest on foreign debt.

This would open the way for new loans and investment

November 22 1990

Child bandits ambush convoy

Sowetan 22/11/90

(218)

MAPUTO - Child bandits whose ages were estimated to be between 10 and 12 have ambushed a convoy carrying Mozambican mineworkers from South Africa

Two people were killed and five wounded when the children opened fire with AK47 automatic rifles on the three trucks and one bus in the convoy.

Most of the passengers on the vehicles fled into the bush, leaving the attackers to loot their belongings.

The attack took place near Chanculo on Wednesday last week but news of it has broken only now in Maputo.

One of the survivors, Augusto Banze (45), told the Mozambican news agency, *Aim*, that the attackers were "kids" and put their ages at between 10 and 12.

They are assumed to be some of the many children Renamo has abducted in raids on towns and villages but it is uncertain whether they were operating in the name of Renamo or as an independent bandit gang.

The passengers in the convoy lost much of their savings from months of work on the South African gold mines.

Mr Banze said he lost about R3 600, his deferred wages for the past 12 months, which he had drawn in the border town of Ressano Garcia as the convoy entered Mozambique

He said he did not know how he would now support himself and his 10 children

Banze was shot in the stomach during the attack He is in a satisfactory condition in hospital in Maputo

Horrifying tales of conditions on Tvl 'slave' farm

W/Mail 23/11 – 29/11/90

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A white farmer 'recruits' labourers from Mozambique

EDDIE KOCH, posing as a farmer, bought two of the boys who told him how they lived — and worked — in appalling conditions

THIS week *The Weekly Mail* "bought" two boys from a white-owned farm in the Eastern Transvaal as part of an investigation into a slave trade involving refugees from Mozambique

The two youths — aged 17 and 18 — were bought from the *induna* on the farm According to them the *induna* makes regular trips into Mozambique to recruit cheap labour for the farmer

I paid R50 for each of the youths The transaction took place at night at a remote spot on the farm so that the white farmer could not find out about it. I posed as a farmer and said I was in desperate need of labour. (We recorded the transaction on tape and video)

As in the case reported in the *Weekly Mail* last week, I was free to do what I liked with the youths. I left no number or contact address and was given no details about how they should be treated When I pressed the *induna*, he said I should pay them something I asked him if I could beat them if they did not work and he said "yes" The youths were not told where they were going or whether they would be paid

The two youths bought by *The Weekly Mail* tell a horrifying story of punishing conditions of work, sordid living conditions and daily beatings at the hands of the farmer.

Their names and the location and identity of the farmer cannot be released at this stage for fear of jeopardising the safety of those who remain on the farm Under South African law the farmer can have them arrested and deported as "illegal aliens".

From our interviews the following picture of life on the farm emerges

The farmer sends his *induna* on regular recruiting forays into Mozambique to collect youths He has to do this "because he is a hard man and at the end of the month many of the youths run away".

He pays the recruits R20 to R60 a month depending on their size and age. Some are recruited on the understanding that they would get R150 a month

There is a shop on the farm The farmer does not provide food and clothes and workers are obliged to buy from him The costs of the goods are deducted from workers' wages at the end of the month "There are some people who receive only R2 when the farmer takes off the money for food we buy from his shop," says one of the youths

The labourers work six days a week, Monday to Saturday They start at 4 30am and finish at 4pm They get a break from 8am to 8 30am "We work even if it is very hot or raining If we do not work or if we come late he takes off money from our wages. This can sometimes be R10"

Beatings are a regular occurence "If we do not work fast enough he beats us. There are women on the farm with babies. If the babies cry while we are working he beats them. I saw one baby beaten who was only one year old."

They live in a squalid compound on the farm. More than 50 Mozambicans work there They sleep on the floor without blankets and a mattress and about 15 share a room. There is no running water and no ablutions

Our youths come from Inhambane and Maputo They each paid R100 to a professional guide who promised them work at the other side of the border

They fled Mozambique because of the war and extreme conditions of poverty Their families collected money to pay the guides' fees and they are expected to send money back to their families

This is one reason why they did not run away from the farmer. "For us it is better to work on that farm than to live in Mozambique"

Civil war, SA laws promote slave trade

W/Mail 23/11 – 29/11/90

By PHIL MOLEFE

THE civil war in Mozambique and South Africa's immigration laws contribute directly to the slave trade between the two countries, a representative for the Mozambique Solidarity and Information Committee (Mosaic) said.

The slave trade was one of the most brutal practices this century and highlighted the adverse affects of the country's civil war, said Mosaic representative Monty Narsoo.

Narsoo said the Aliens Act and the Illegal Entry of Persons into the Republic Act were the new "influx control" laws which were applied harshly.

"For slave trade to stop these laws must be abolished and refugees given a sanctuary in South Africa," he said.

The Mozambican government said it could not give a "formal reaction at this stage" to the existence of trafficking in human beings between the two countries until the matter was investigated.

The Mozambique National Director of Information, Arlindo Lopes, said his government had "no knowledge" about the plight of young boys and girls lured from Mozambique and sold in South Africa.

"We appreciate the account of the slave trade which was published in *The Weekly Mail* and it is now left to us to investigate this matter," said Lopes

A South African Police spokesman in the Eastern Transvaal, Major Pienaar, said it was difficult to investigate at this stage because most of the incidents occured in the kaNgwane area.

Lawyers for Human Rights member Brian Currin said slavery was one of the worst forms of violation of human rights and should be stopped.

Civil war, SA laws promote slave trade

(218)

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Life on R1 a day

Sowetan 23/11/90

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End of an era... Thatcher quits

PM Thatcher resigns office

LONDON - Margaret Thatcher is to resign after 11 years as British prime minister her office said yesterday

She informed Queen Elizabeth that she would not put her name forward for a second ballot for the party leadership after she had only narrowly won a first round on Tuesday over her main rival, former defence minister Michael Heseltine

The "Iron Lady" told her cabinet she intended to leave office as soon as a new Conservative leader is elected.

"I have concluded the unity of the party and prospects of victory in a general election would be better served if I stood down to enable cabinet colleagues to enter the ballot for the leadership," she said in a statement

Politicians have tipped Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major as likely contenders along with Heseltine

Thatcher (65) Britain s first woman prime minister, has held office longer than anyone this century

Her government cut taxes, broke trade union power and sold state industries to private investors But in recent months the economy has teetered towards recession and the Conservative Party split over her abrasive hostility to closer integration within the 12-nation European Community

The news of her going stunned Britain Only on Wednesday like a tigress at bay, she had declared I fight on I fight to win "

Sowetan 23/11/90

Humiliation

But political sources said ministers were among those to press her to spare herself the risk of more humiliation and give a "unity candidate a chance to seek power and heal Conservative wounds before a general election, due not later than mid 1992

Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock whose party leads the Conservatives in the opinion polls called Thatcher's decision to go good very good indeed. I cannot pretend otherwise. - *Sapa-Reuter*

See page 6

Sold for R50 as cheap labour

From Page 1

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

DESTITUTE Mozambican refugees, desperate for work and food, are being used as cheap labour and severely assaulted by ruthless white farmers in South Africa

One of the farmers has been identified by *Sowetan*

Investigations into the plight of Mozambican refugees in South Africa which last week revealed a slave trade between the two countries, have now shown that some of the refugees are sold for as little as R50 for cheap labour

A farmer who employs refugees in the eastern Transvaal Lowveld is particularly vicious, according to one of two former workers on the farm who were bought for R50 each by the investigating team

Pending

The farmer, whose identity is known but is being withheld pending the outcome of further investigations, pays the refugees between R1 and R4 a day, provides no food or clothing and keeps almost 100 of them in small rooms on a compound on his property, the refugee said.

There is an average of 15 people in a room without beds or blankets. The refugees work 12 hours a day with a half-an-hour break six days a week

They are not allowed to wear shirts and are frequently beaten.

The labourers are expected to work through

From Page 1

Sowetan 23/11/90

deal in which the two former workers - both teenagers with a burning desire 'just to be away from the misery of the war and find some work" - were bought from the *induna* on the farm

"The induna goes to Mozambique regularly to get people He then sells them to anybody.

"The one thing about all the people he brings through is their desire to work That's all we want or run away

cried for its mother

"There are many youngsters working on the farm The youngest is 12 years old We were paid according to our size The smaller ones are paid R1 a day and the bigger ones R4," he said

The *induna* on the farm also serves as a kind of trader in cheap labour. *Sowetan* was part of a

rain and intense heat.

"If you refuse you are beaten with a sjambok or a piece of wood," the former employee told *Sowetan*

"Many times the children cry when their mothers go to work in the field The farmer beats them He has hit a one-year-old child when it

Star 27/9/90 (218)

Slavery allegations vague, say farmers

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Newspaper reports alleging that Mozambican refugees are being sold to white farmers for R50 have been condemned by Lowveld farmers.

The reports, they say, are vague, no names are mentioned, and they tend to give the impression that all Lowveld farmers are guilty.

Farmers generally accept that there could be isolated cases where unscrupulous people are taking advantage of Mozambican refugees, but they reject allegations that these people are being bought and sold as slaves.

Lowveld Farmers' Association chairman Ed Meintjes, referring to a story in the Saturday Star, says most farmers have good working relationships with their employees.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that a full investigation had begun.

Hoping for ballots not bullets

Sowetan 28/11/90 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE hopes ballots will replace bullets as the country gears itself up for its first-ever multi-party elections next year

Three opposition groups have surfaced so far to challenge President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party.

But armed rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance who have fought the government since independence from Portugal 15 years ago have yet to accept the new political future despite peace talks in Rome

Chissano has pledged to hold free presidential and parliamentary elections in 1991 Parliament on November 2 approved a new multi-party constitution which comes into force at the end of the month

Parliament will enact a law in December spelling out the basic rules for political activity, but the three emerging parties are already issuing statements, pamphlets and manifestos to journalists

The three are the Mozambique National Union, the Liberal and Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party

The Mozambique National Union was formerly an armed rebel faction operating in the central province of Zambezia in alliance with Renamo

But it broke with Renamo in 1987 and dropped out of the war which has displaced more than a third of the country's 15 million people The party has issued a policy paper calling for peace and "an understanding between Frelimo and Renamo"

The Liberal and Democratic Party is a complete newcomer but has already circulated a 24-page policy paper among journalists in Maputo

The Social Democratic Party is the new name for a group led by exiles in Portugal who were known until recently as the Mozambique National Movement.

- *Sapa-Reuter*

MPLA to take a new route

(218)

MAPUTO - The Mozambican Government has made major changes to its constitution and is expected to introduce a multi-party political system and market-related economic system Sowetan 28/11/90

Informed sources in the Mozambican capital of Maputo said yesterday the constitutional changes had already been promulgated at a special plenary session of the Popular Assembly and were expected to be implemented on Friday.

For some months there has been talk about a multi-party system in the country, but hopes for the move had been dashed by numerous breakdowns in talks between the government and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance.

Economic problems have beset the country for years and it is now regarded as one of the poorest nations in the world.

An announcement by President Joachim Chissano about the major constitutional changes is expected to be made before Friday, the sources said. - *Sapa*.

A euphemism that stands for bandits

Star 29/11/90 (218)

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE

NEGOTIATIONS to end the horrific war in Mozambique are going ahead fitfully in Rome. That is good news. At least they are still on track

But sooner or later the peace effort is going to bump into the Third Force, and that is when the toughest problem may be encountered.

You probably have not heard of the Third Force in the Mozambique context It is a term that is only now being used hesitatingly, for want of anything else But when you read reports of murder, mutilation, rape, arson, robbery and abduction in Mozambique, you are probably reading about the Third Force.

You may also be reading about Renamo, the rebel organisation, whose members are known to engage in similar activity Or even about some of the armed forces of the Frelimo government, some of whom are believed to have done so on a smaller scale. But there is probably a greater likelihood that you are reading about the Third Force

Robbing

It is a force only to the extent that it is capable of killing and robbing people It has no name, organisation, policy or leader It exists as an amorphous element that derives its only form from the common preoccupation of its members with banditry, a loose brotherhood of the damned.

It consists of men — and even 10-year-old boys, now — who have found it easier to live by robbery than by work. Its membership is thought to include not only outright bandits but also some Renamo members and perhaps even some of the sometimes unpaid government troops

Nobody seems to have any idea how these bandits are to be dealt with when Frelimo and Renamo eventually reach a settlement. But if they are not eliminated or controlled, it may be impossible to implement the peace agreement, impossible to start rebuilding devastated Mozambique

Immediately, the Third Force may bedevil the agreement reached with Renamo whereby it will stop attacking the line built to carry electricity from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa.

A special force of 2 000 Mozambicans is being trained to protect the construction crews repairing the hundreds of pylons sabotaged by Renamo on that line The force will use trucks, equipment and rations supplied by the SADF. But will it be any more effective in guarding the construction crews than the Frelimo army was in guarding the toppled pylons?

Arguing

And in the meantime no special protection is being provided for the power line, road and railway that run from Komatipoort to Maputo. Renamo have not agreed to stop attacking those lines, arguing that, unlike the Cahora Bassa line, they directly benefit the Frelimo government.

Frelimo troops are supposed to provide protection, but seem unable to stop Renamo from cutting the power line and Renamo and/or elements of the Third Force from attacking traffic on the road and railway. It seems that sometimes the Frelimo troops who are supposed to ride shotgun on the trains have suddenly vanished when the trains are attacked

When Frelimo and Renamo reach a settlement it will not only be necessary to protect communications lines from the Third Force, however It will also be necessary to protect whole rural areas and isolated villages so that life can get back to productive normality in Mozambique.

Suggestions that South African troops might be deployed in Mozambique against the Third Force are firmly squelched in Pretoria And Zimbabwe will not want to do more than protect the Beira and Limpopo corridors

So who will stop the Third Force? Perhaps the best people for the job will be Renamo, which spawned it □

R50m grant

MAPUTO - Italy, which has become Mozambiques's largest development aid partner, has approved a R50m grant for two development projects in the country. (218)

The first project is for rural development in southern Mozambique, while the second is for the deepening of the channel into Maputo harbour.

Sowetan 29/11/90

Chissano wants Renamo at the polls

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday he wanted Renamo to participate in multiparty elections next year, in terms of his country's new constitution, which comes into effect tomorrow

Addressing an international news conference at his residence in Maputo, he said no party would be allowed to participate in the elections while it practised acts of violence.

He hoped his party, Frelimo, would achieve an agreement with Renamo that would lead to a ceasefire

Chissano was happy to note the developments regarding the abolition of apartheid in SA, which he said would lead to better relations between the two countries.

He said the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference was anxious to receive SA in its midst. However, Mozambique sought inter-dependence with its southern African neighbours and not dependence.

He said President F W de Klerk had agreed with this viewpoint when they last met. — Sapa

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Tod 30/11/90

Slave 'stock' sold for sex on the Reef

W/Mail 30/11 - 6/12/90

Posing as the brother of a former slave, **PHIL MOLEFE** discovered young women holed up in tin shacks in East Rand townships — waiting to be sold as cheap labour or concubines

(218)

THE trade in slaves from Mozambique is taking place in many parts of the Reef, often involving businessmen who buy and sell the young women as concubines.

The Weekly Mail has traced a number of the slave agents on the Reef and has spoken to Mozambican women living at their houses, sometimes in appalling conditions, while waiting to be sold.

The women, known in the trade as "stock", are kept in tin shacks around the agents' houses

I posed as the brother of Jabulile Masuku, a former slave who was sold as a concubine for R200, to visit some of these houses in Thokoza, Daveyton and Katlehong.

One of the agents, a man called Dissie, is running two houses in Thokoza on the East Rand, where he keeps the "stock" before it is sold to local businessmen as cheap labour or to individuals who keep young girls as concubines.

At the first house, *The Weekly Mail* found 15-year-old Toko Mashudu, her sister and two other young girls from Maputo

Mashudu was fetched from Maputo about two months ago by a dealer called Lazarus and then dumped at one of Dissie's "depots".

"I paid Lazarus money to be brought across and he promised to give me a job," said Mashudu

Dissie is an agent for Josea Sibuya — whom *The Weekly Mail* exposed two weeks ago as the man who sold Masuku for R200 as a concubine — and keeps the supply from the notorious kaNgwane slave dealer

Sibuya is believed to be one of the big handlers who lure Mozambican youngsters to South Africa, promising them jobs and then selling them in kaNgwane and Reef townships.

Dissie has since disappeared from his two "depots" and this week a woman at one of the houses denied that he had ever lived there. Mashudu and the other girls had also disappeared.

The woman at Dissie's "depot" said Mashudu was only kept at the house to be taught how to perm hair and then work in a salon. She said Mashudu was later taken away but she could not disclose when or who took her.

Masuku found the house in Thokoza where Sibuya had taken her in an attempt to sell her as a concubine to local men.

"This is where Sibuya brought me with the other girl from Mozambique and slept with me every night when he could not find a buyer," said Masuku when we arrived at the house.

"I also know Dissie very well because he is Sibuya's friend and we stayed at this house with him."

I posed as Masuku's brother who was visiting folks from Maputo to establish contact with people from "home".

Sibuya's den is an ordinary four-roomed council house in Phenduka section, surrounded by many shacks where young girls and older women from Maputo are kept.

The yard is congested and filthy, with dirty water running between a row of tin shacks The dealers and the agent were not around as the women went about their daily chores, piling the washing line with tattered clothes and one tending to her four-month-old baby.

The women were tight-lipped about how they had been brought to the Reef, apparently keeping to strict orders from the handlers.

But what is certain is that dealers have agents on the Reef who keep the "stock" before buyers come forward.

In Katlehong we met two sisters, Sandra (18) and Annah (15) Aramado Matavela who were picked up from Maputo by Alfred Lubisi.

The two girls live with other Mozambican girls at a house, also surrounded by many shacks, in Goba section. Sandra works at a hair salon and Annah works for a local businessman known as Khoza, and they claimed they earn about R80 a week.

Albert Domingos Bondzela (17) is still struggling to learn a South African language and spoke to me in Portuguese with Masuku interpreting.

Bondzela, who was brought to the Reef by Lubisi, said he worked for a local businessman and earned R60 a week.

Lubisi has been missing since the slave trade was exposed and his "wife" said he was in Maputo.

"He never tells us when he goes and I don't know when he will come back."

Reef businesses flourish on the sweat of these young innocent souls who are sold as cheap labour.

"Many shopowners and vegetable sellers around here are now relying on these people from Maputo because they accept anything they are paid," said Prince Nkosi from Thokoza.

Chissano hopes ballots will replace bullets in elections

(218)

Star 1/12/90.

NORMAN PATTERTON and IAIN CHRISTIE

MAPUTO — Mozambiquan president Joaquim Chissano says that he wants Renamo to participate in multiparty elections next year, in terms of his country's new constitution which comes into effect today

Addressing an international news conference at his residence in Maputo this week, he said no party would be allowed to participate in the elections while they practiced violence.

He hoped his party, Frelimo, would achieve an agreement with Renamo that would lead to a cease-fire "Peaceful behaviour is essential for participation of any party," he said

President Chissano was happy to note the developments regarding the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, which he said would lead to a further improvement of relations between the two countries

"I am hoping for succesful negotiations between the Government and the democratic forces so that we may move from a state of good neighbourliness to an improvement in all fields such as the economy, and cultural and social ties."

He said the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference was anxious to receive South Africa in its midst.

However, Mozambique sought inter-dependence with its Southern African neighbours and not dependence He said President de Klerk had agreed with this viewpoint.

Now Mozambique hopes ballots will replace bullets as the country gears itself up for its first multi-party elections next year

Three opposition groups have surfaced so far to challenge President Joaquim Chissano

But the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) who have fought the government since independence from Portugal 15 years ago have yet to accept the new political future despite peace talks in Rome.

Parliament will enact a law this month spelling out the rules for political activity, but the three emerging parties are already issuing statements and manifestos to journalists.

The three are the Mozambique National Union, the Liberal and Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party

The Mozambique National Union (Unamo) was formerly an armed rebel faction operating in the central province of Zambezia in alliance with Renamo

It broke with Renamo in 1987 and dropped out of the war which has displaced more than a third of the country's 15 million people. The party has issued a policy paper calling for peace and "an understanding between Frelimo and Renamo"

Unamo says it makes no distinction between the sexes, people of different ethnic origin or religious beliefs. There is no indication in its document as to whether the party stands to the right, centre or left of the political spectrum.

The Liberal and Democratic Party (Palmo) is a complete newcomer but has already circulated a 24-page policy paper among jounalists in Maputo

In it, Palmo accuses Frelimo of not doing enough to promote black advancement since independence in 1975

"The Mozambican aborigine only had a flag to wave and the economy remained in the hands of the Asians and whites The Mozambican native continued to be cheap labour The Asian is a bad Mozambican because he does not develop the country," the paper says.

Palmo would "confine the commercial activities of Asians and other Mozambicans who are not natives to the urban centres where there is a lot of competition" Steps would be taken so black Mozambicans could "take control of the national economy" within the next five years

Palmo also says it is anti socialist and anti-communist and wants "to restrict the importation of communist books"

The Social Democratic Party is the new name for a group led by exiles in Portugal who were known until recently as the Mozambique National Movement (Monamo) Party leader Maximo Dias told Reuters in Lisbon that he and some of his colleagues were planning to visit Mozambique late this month or early next month to discuss new electoral and multi-party laws with the government.

A lawyer of Indian origin, Mr Dias says he and his party colleagues have no plans at present to run for the presidency, but this could change — Sapa-Reuter

When a 'guiding light' dims

Socialism in Mozambique is dead, according to analysts who say President Joaquim Chissano's dramatic announcement this week may herald an era of prosperity. Political editor *SEKOLA SELLO* reports from Maputo.

Mozambique breaks from Marxism with a brand new constitution

(218)

C/Press 2/12/90

FRELIMO was nudged towards a Western-style democracy and economy two days ago when Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano unveiled the country's new draft constitution.

The party's official guiding light until now – socialism – was dead and buried by midnight on Friday

The move has been widely acclaimed as the right medicine to heal Mozambique's economic, social and political woes

The country's orthodox Marxist-Leninism, which was characterised by one-party rule and State control of the economy, will now be replaced by a multi-party system and a free-market economy in which the government will participate

Although Frelimo has not completely abolished socialism as its main philosophy, Chissano's announcement that multi-party elections will be held next year is seen as edging the fertile but war-ravaged country closer to a Western democracy.

Frelimo's change of heart, adopted 15 years after coming to power following the overthrow of Portuguese colonialism, is regarded as a radical departure by many observers.

The change of direction is also aimed at ending the government's 15-year-old war against Renamo rebels

The war has claimed more than a million lives, devastated much of the countryside and reduced a country once self-sufficient in food to a begging bowl nation

In certain areas, Frelimo's control is confined

war. Most of the talks have been held outside Mozambique and have not involved Chissano or his counterpart Afonso Dhlakama so far.

Frelimo's draft constitution has reportedly been endorsed by the International Monetary

Ballots come in place of bullets

(218)

MOZAMBIQUE hopes ballots will replace bullets as the country gears itself up for its first-ever multi-party elections next year.

Three opposition groups have surfaced so far to challenge President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party. C/Press 2/12/90

But armed rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) who have fought the government since independence from Portugal 15 years ago, have yet to accept the new political future – despite peace talks in Rome.

Chissano has pledged to hold free presidential and parliamentary elections next year. Parliament approved a new multi-party constitution on November 2, which came into force yesterday.

Parliament will enact a law this month to spell out the basic rules for political activity, but the three emerging parties are already issuing statements, pamphlets and manifestos to journalists.

The three are the Mozambique National Union, the Liberal and Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party.

The Mozambique National Union (Unamo) was formerly an armed rebel faction operating in the central province of Zambezia in alliance with Renamo.

But it broke with Renamo in 1987 and dropped

'Homelands to stay'

Hudson gears up for the big indaba

C/Press 2/12/90 (115)

QUOTE

The homelands will continue to exist whether we like it or not. The new constitution we are going to negotiate is going to recognise the existence of the homelands, which are going to be under a federal government.

GAZANKULU'S Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi is hoping to lead the Tsonga/Shangaan-speaking people of Gazankulu into negotiations for a new contitution under the banner of his recently formed Ximoko xa Rixaka Progressive Party

Ntsanwisi said this in an interview with *City Press* this week, when he dismissed continued calls for his resignation and the unrest in Gazankulu earlier this year as the work of jealous people who were "failures in life"

He claimed Letaba's ANC branch treasurer and UDF chairman Edgar Mushwana, and Chief Samuel Mhlaba – who is a member of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly – were behind the unrest and violence

He described them as "selfish losers", saying Mushwana and Mhlaba had done nothing for their "so-called supporters"

Ntsanwisi showed *City Press* a taped video-cassette on which, at a gathering chaired by Mushwana in Nkowankowa early this year, Mhlaba is shown allegedly calling for Ntsanwisi to be killed

"It is very unfortunate that after working so long for the development of Gazankulu, there are people with their own private agenda," he said, alleging that "besides arming children, calling for assassinations and murder, they are desperate for power"

Ntsanwisi said relations between his party and the ANC National Executive Council were strained

"This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. It seems we are fighting against the ANC, whereas we are not. I have already pointed out in my address at the launch of Ximoko xa Rixaka that there are areas in which we agree with the ANC

"We agree on an end to violence, the dismantling of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa But we do not agree with what people like Mushwana are preaching

"I want to go on record as saying that in Gazankulu, Mushwana is using the name of the ANC to promote his own secret agenda"

He said although he has had discussions with the ANC, he had not as yet discussed the role Mushwana was playing in "destabilising" Gazankulu.

"We have only informed them about the violence, lack of discipline, and the alcohol and drug abuse in schools," he said

Ntsanwisi said Ximoko xa Rixaka would continue talking to the ANC if the need arose

"We believe all recognised leaders should come together to draw up the new constitution Apart from the ANC, we have talked to others, including the Natonal Party"

Ntsanwisi is in favour of joining an alliance with other political parties, but said this would come about during negotiations, when people get to know each other and find common ground

"However, I think Inyandza, Qwaqwa, Inkatha Freedom Party, Ximoko xa Rixaka and others should sit side by side to discuss the future of this country."

He dismissed calls for a constituent assembly, saying it was a question which "worried many of us"

"There are reasons for and against the constituent assembly. But as far as South Africa's situation is concerned, it is very clear that South Africa – being a sovereign country – would not have to call a constituent assembly because it would mean surrendering its power even before negotiations start."

Calls for nationalisation and redistribution of wealth would create poverty and were unworkable, he said, because investors would not bring in new investment to the country.

He believes homelands are here to stay

"The homelands will continue to exist whether we like it or not, because Gazankulu is here. The new constitution we are going to negotiate is going to recognise the existence of the homelands, which are going to be under a federal government, and not in line with past thinking of creating homelands for apartheid reasons"

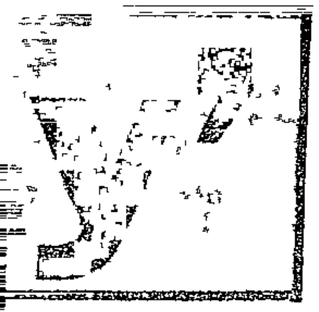
He rejected criticism that homeland leaders were government puppets. He said Gazankulu was proof of that.

"Since 1965, when we took over Gazankulu, we have acquired hospitals, better education institutions and created jobs and water reticulation systems Our people's lives have improved quicker than they would have if there were still bushes around here.

"All organisations, including the ANC, have to receive funds from somewhere to undertake certain projects – and in our case this came from the South African government

"In spite of working within the homeland system I was able to campaign, negotiate and plead for the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of organisations and I rejected independence for Gazankulu. Therefore, I see no reason why I should apologise for working within the homeland system," he said.

Asked if he would heed calls for his resignation and if he was planning to retire from politics soon, Ntsanwisi said people who were calling on him to resign wished to use it as a stepping stone for their own selfish gains.



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"I am not planning to resign or go into retirement, unless I am called on to do so by honest people The fact that I received an overwhelming vote of confidence when I was re-elected Chief Minister recently, in spite of intimidation of members of the Legislative Assembly to vote me out, proves I have the support

"Right now I want to concentrate on leading Gazankulu into negotiations After that, if they ask me, I will bow out gracefully," Ntsanwisi said

Gazankulu's Hudson Ntsanwisi . . . can see his Ximoko xa Rixaka sitting on the same side of the negotiations table as Inyandza, Qwaqwa and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Gazankulu at flashpoint!

'This time we are determined to see wrongs corrected'

Cipren 2/12/90

(115)

GAZANKULU is set to erupt as a confrontation involving the Cabinet, civil servants and the community looms following a sudden wave of alleged political harassment and victimisation.

It is alleged that since the formation of Ximoko xa Rixaka (Whip of the Nation) as a political party last month, victimisation of government opponents has soared. Most of the blame is being placed squarely on the shoulders of Chief Minister and leader of Ximoko xa Rixaka, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

Reports by ELIAS MALULEKE

However, Ntsanwisi has pointed a finger at a person who is making life very difficult for him – Edgar Mushwana, 35, who has confirmed he is watching new developments with much interest.

Ntsanwisi said this week Mushwana incited the masses and advocated violence to achieve his aims at the expense of "law-abiding" citizens.

He said: "We have proof of this, including videos and tapes of Mushwana inflaming people and advocating violence in Gazankulu."

Mushwana is chairman of the UDF and treasurer of the ANC in the Letaba region. He also leads various civic and community structures, including the Gazankulu Crisis Committee and Education Committee. His wife Grace is the treasurer of the ANC Women's League.

He said: "It is not true that I am making trouble in the homeland and breathing heavily down the neck of Ntsanwisi as they say. I am only helping in the democratic structures which have been silenced for too long.

"This time people are determined to see the wrongs corrected. And because the government continues to ignore calls for improvements and acts in a heavy-handed manner, more action will be taken to force the government to change."

Letaba is Mushwana's stronghold. He claims it is the biggest constituency in Gazankulu, with a mass following of "comrades" belonging to organisations affiliated to the Mass Democratic Movement.

Letaba posed the biggest challenge to Ntsanwisi's 20-year-old rule when protest action by civil servants and students led to the stoning of Ntsanwisi's house and businesses in Nkowankowa – which allegedly forced Ntsanwisi and his family into exile.

Said Mushwana: "The homeland system is corrupt and its main function is to entrench ethnic boundaries, which must be opposed at all costs."

He said although Ntsanwisi "does not tolerate criticism and political dissent in the homeland", the emergence of the UDF and the ANC made Ntsanwisi sit down and take stock.

"However, since we suspended protest actions, the formation of Ximoko xa Rixaka has brought hardship and suffering to the masses and government opponents."

Mushwana said Ntsanwisi was once again wielding the "big stick" to silence opposition.

"Civil servants are being threatened with disciplinary action for taking part in protest marches. Others have already been transferred without their consent. This will be resisted at all costs," he said.

"I have personally been summoned with members of our democratic committees to go to Giyani and apologise for marshalling protest action and calling for the resignation of Ntsanwisi, but I will not go to Giyani."

Apology wanted for opposition protests

C/Press 2/12/90

Organiser, mobiliser ... Edgar Mushwana, who says people have been silenced for too long.

"APOLOGISE or be damned" was the message delivered to opponents of the Gazankulu government this week

Leaders of political and community organisations claimed they were summoned to the capital Giyani to apologise for marshalling anti-government protest actions and calling for the resignation of Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi

115

Schoolteachers have also claimed disciplinary action is being taken against them for taking part in protests and signing memorandums calling on Ntsanwisi to resign

They say "intimidation and victimisation" started last month after Ximoko xa Rixaka became a political party

South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) Letaba branch chairman JC Mogoshi said teachers were planning protest actions for early next year to stop victimisation of members

Mogoshi, who is a senior teacher at Marito Primary School in Sasekani village, Letaba, claimed he had already been transferred to an unknown school from January next year and other disciplinary actions against him were pending

According to a letter from the Department of Education he showed to *City Press*, Mogoshi is being transferred because of "misconduct"

Letters to several other teachers, including Sadtu secretary CN Mnisi, state the charges of misconduct arise because teachers signed memorandums submitted to the chief minister

The teachers are given 14 days to submit written admission of guilt or denial of the misconduct charges.

Mogoshi said the government was planning to transfer a number of teachers to remote areas in a bid to force them to resign

"We are definitely not going to take it lying down even if it means our children not having education," he said

The local department of education has confirmed it is taking disciplinary action against civil servants and teachers who took part in protests

Education director WM Shirilele said no government would allow its teachers to disrupt schools and the smooth running of the government.

However, the local Congress of South African Students (Cosas) branch has come out strongly in favour of teachers and said it would support any move to oppose the government.

Spokesman Mike Kgoko, a pupil at Bankuna High School, said the authorities could not stop democratic structures by acting arbitrarily

When a 'guiding light' dims

Socialism in Mozambique is dead, according to analysts who say President Joaquim Chissano's dramatic announcement this week may herald an era of prosperity Political editor *SEKOLA SELLO* reports from Maputo

Mozambique breaks from Marxism with a brand new constitution

(218)

C/Press 2/12/90

FRELIMO was nudged towards a Western-style democracy and economy two days ago when Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano unveiled the country's new draft constitution.

The party's official guiding light until now – socialism – was dead and buried by midnight on Friday

The move has been widely acclaimed as the right medicine to heal Mozambique's economic, social and political woes

The country's orthodox Marxist-Leninism, which was characterised by one-party rule and State control of the economy, will now be replaced by a multi-party system and a free-market economy in which the government will participate.

Although Frelimo has not completely abolished socialism as its main philosophy, Chissano's announcement that multi-party elections will be held next year is seen as edging the fertile but war-ravaged country closer to a Western democracy

Frelimo's change of heart, adopted 15 years after coming to power following the overthrow of Portuguese colonialism, is regarded as a radical departure by many observers

The change of direction is also aimed at ending the government's 15-year-old war against Renamo rebels.

The war has claimed more than a million lives, devastated much of the countryside and reduced a country once self-sufficient in food to a begging bowl nation.

In certain areas, Frelimo's control is confined to the cities only

An end to Renamo terrorism would go a long way towards rehabilitating the economy of the

war Most of the talks have been held outside Mozambique and have not involved Chissano or his counterpart Afonso Dhlakama so far

Frelimo's draft constitution has reportedly been endorsed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and this gives hope that investors may feel encouraged to do business with Mozambique

However, some aspects of the constitution are likely to make investors cautious

Land ownership, which some businessmen regard as a precondition for free enterprise, is still in the hands of the State Although Frelimo is now committed to private ownership, most businesses will be joint ventures between the government and the private sector

Chissano says he is still a committed socialist and that Frelimo still believes in socialism. This is perhaps expected rhetoric

One South African businessman who is engaged in international

Ballots come in place of bullets

(218)

MOZAMBIQUE hopes ballots will replace bullets as the country gears itself up for its first-ever multi-party elections next year.

Three opposition groups have surfaced so far to challenge President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party. C/Press 2/12/90

But armed rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) who have fought the government since independence from Portugal 15 years ago, have yet to accept the new political future – despite peace talks in Rome.

Chissano has pledged to hold free presidential and parliamentary elections next year. Parliament approved a new multi-party constitution on November 2, which came into force yesterday.

Parliament will enact a law this month to spell out the basic rules for political activity, but the three emerging parties are already issuing statements, pamphlets and manifestos to journalists.

The three are the Mozambique National Union, the Liberal and Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party

The Mozambique National Union (Unamo) was formerly an armed rebel faction operating in the central province of Zambezia in alliance with Renamo.

But it broke with Renamo in 1987 and dropped out of the war which has displaced more than a third of the country's 15 million people. The party has issued a policy paper calling for peace and "an understanding between Frelimo and Renamo"

The Liberal and Democratic Party (Palmo) is a

Frelimo in the hot seat . . . President Joaquim Chissano fields questions from the international Press after telling the West his country is on a new path.

Socialism? What's that?

C/Press 2/12/90 (221A)

THE words "socialism"

no completely abolished socialism as its main philosophy, Chissano's announcement that multi-party elections will be held next year is seen as edging the fertile but war-ravaged country closer to a Western democracy

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An end to Renamo terrorism would go a long way towards rehabilitating the economy of the country The West has, in the past, expressed warmness about investing in Mozambique because of the country's instability and socialist policies

Chissano told an international news conference at the presidential residence on Thursday that the new policies will herald a new era leading to economic and social development, national reconstruction and correction of past mistakes

While these changes have been welcomed, Mozambique's transition will not be without serious difficulties. The participation of Renamo in elections next year, expected in September, is an absolute must for peace in the country

Therein lies the problem Unlike other liberation movements or rebel forces, Renamo, a creation of the former Rhodesian security forces and later adopted by South Africa, does not appear to have clear political goals

Its popularity in Mozambique has always been in doubt and given its brutalities in the fight against Frelimo, it has alienated a very large section of the population

Should Renamo decide to take part in elections, consensus among observers in Maputo is that it would get a bad hiding, not necessarily from Frelimo

Many new political parties are expected to emerge The ruling party, although popular in the past, is not unblemished Some locals in Maputo accuse it of excesses in its efforts to contain Renamo

A Renamo defeat, observers argue, is likely to result in the continuation of present-day banditry This, in turn, would frighten away potential investors

It is against this background that some analysts believe elections are not likely to solve the country's problems

What is needed, they argue, is a government of national reconciliation However, at the moment Frelimo does not seem keen to move away from its position of holding elections

Chissano says if Renamo does not want to take part in elections, it will mean "Renamo does not agree with millions of Mozambicans"

This is a reference to the fact that Frelimo consulted three million citizens over two years about the changes it is making now

Chissano said if Renamo wanted to change the new constitution, it must "now participate to effect the changes it wants They must come forward to put up new proposals"

Frelimo and Renamo are now engaged in exploratory talks to discuss ways of ending the civil

Mozambique and have not involved Chissano or his counterpart Afonso Dhlakama so far

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One South African businessman who is engaged in international trading, John Duarte of Bulk Commodities International, says Frelimo's change of direction is opening greater possibilities for the subcontinent

He sees Mozambique as the "gateway to the Far East, that is, China and Japan", which he sees as South Africa's future market

The new constitution does not carry a single socialist word During the Press conference, which lasted about an hour and a half, Chissano never used the word "comrade" He addressed those attending the conference as "ladies and gentlemen"

Small changes some may call them, but they are changes which, in due course, could indicate Frelimo's clean break from socialism

Similar changes have already taken place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, while many African countries are grappling with the same issues

Will Frelimo lead the way?

place of bullets

(218)

MOZAMBIQUE hopes ballots will replace bullets as the country gears itself up for its first-ever multi-party elections next year. Three opposition groups have surfaced so far to challenge President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party. C/Press 2/12/90

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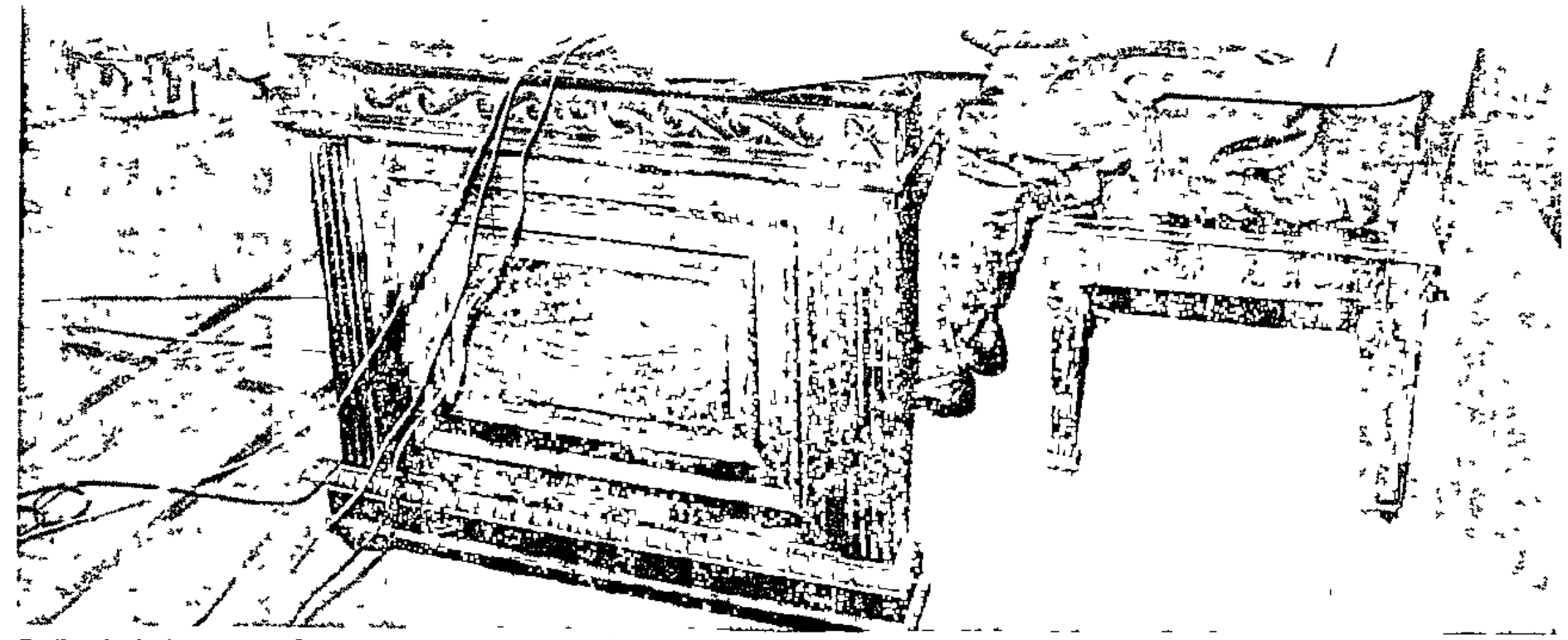
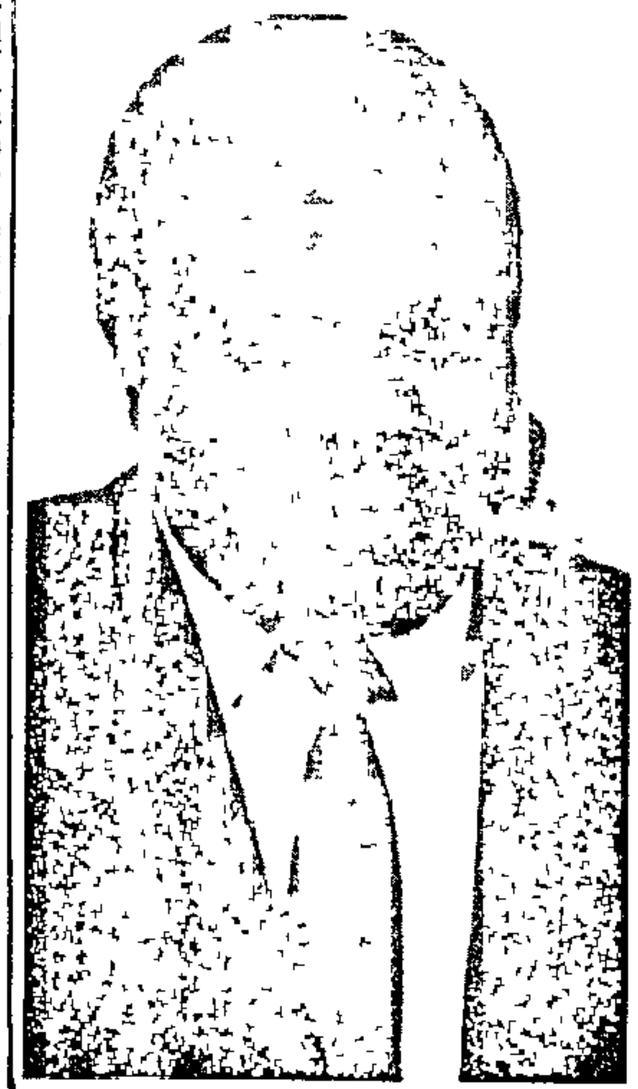
The Liberal and Democratic Party (Palmo) is a complete newcomer but has already circulated a 24-page policy paper in which it accuses Frelimo of not doing enough to promote black advancement since independence, claiming economic power remained with whites and Asians.



Frelimo in the hot seat **President Joaquim Chissano fields questions from the international Press after telling the West his country is on a new path.**

Socialism? What's that?

C/Press 2/12/90 (221A)



Prime Minister Hage Geingob ... 'socialism' does not appear in the constitution

THE words "socialism" and "nationalisation" have disappeared completely from the vocabulary of the Swapo government of Namibia and have been replaced by "free market" and "mixed economy"

In its first eight months of rule, the government followed an approach much more pragmatic than ideological – in step with eastern Europe, where communism has collapsed

"It seems as if the whole world is pragmatic," Prime Minister Hage Geingob said in an interview "Why shouldn't we also be? We don't approve of the exploitation of our people or of racism About these we are immovable.

"But we are pragmatic in the sense that we have adapted ourselves to the reality, especially as far as economic affairs are concerned We accepted the idea of a mixed economy We don't use words like socialism and nationalisation at all They do not appear in our constitution "

He says in a society with such a gap between rich and poor, socialism may appear to be the best policy "but even the most hardened ideologue must be pragmatic"

He says his people hated capitalism because that was what South Africa called the system they experienced as oppressive

John Rogers, head of communication of the First National Development Corporation, a semi-state institution, confirms that nationalisation has been removed from the government's agenda

Even state participation in business is seldom mentioned today It is possibly still applied in the manufacture of strategic products.

He explains the Swapo government's change of direction like this "The governing party earlier received strong support from eastern Europe and the Nordic countries Many of its leaders were trained there and they have a socialist or Marxist background.

"With the collapse of communism, aid for the government from those sources has dried up."

Asked how important the government regards a healthy economy, Geingob says political independence is only one aspect of independence The most important is economic independence.

"The economy must be stimulated It can be done with the injection of foreign capital Government's task is to create a climate to promote investment "

At the same time the citizens of the country must be reminded about the necessity of hard work and self-reliance "Independence means self-reliance The government provides some necessities like water, but the people must do the work themselves

"It is not an easy task because the people have become used to handouts "

Chairman and shadow finance minister of the DTA opposition, Dirk Mudge, also confirms the government has not yet interfered with the free-market economy

He thinks the major problem is not the economy but unrealistic expectations "Namibia has only a certain potential If everybody is willing to live within their means the problem is smaller

"Until now government has spent too much money on its own image "

Mudge also thinks the government does not make enough use experts It lost some of its best officials because it feared they would sabotage it Then it brings experts from abroad who do not know the circumstances in Namibia

Geingob points out that an umbrella organisation of the private sector, the Business Council of Namibia, had recently been established to promote co-operation between the government and the private sector

■ Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Germany and Namibia signed a document in Windhoek this week for R170-million in aid

About R128-million will be in form of grants for social orientated and self-help projects

These included the extension of the Ogongo-Oshakati water supply system in northern Namibia and the first phase of a low-cost housing project in Katatura near Windhoek

Prospects for peace in Moz 'brighter'

Cape Times 3/12/90

218

MAPUTO — After 26 years of almost uninterrupted war, the prospects for a lasting peace in Mozambique are growing brighter by the day

On Thursday President Joaquim Chissano offered to merge his armed forces with the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) if Renamo ends its 15-year campaign of violence

On Friday Mozambique adopted a new constitution that makes it a multiparty democracy

And on Saturday ministers of Mr Chissano's government and Renamo leaders achieved a breakthough at peace talks in Rome with an agreement to limit the deployment of Zimbabwean troops backing government forces

"We are pleased with the seriousness with which the two sides negotiated and with their willingness to end the conflict," a US embassy spokesman said yesterday

"We hope this agreement will be the first step towards a general agreement and a political settlement"

The spokesman said the US would help monitor the agreement to confine Zimbabwean troops to a narrow strip of territory along the roads and railways linking Zimbabwe to the ports of Beira and Maputo.

Mr Chissano has offered to let Renamo contest the elections and on Thursday he went further by offering to merge the government and rebel armies if a comprehensive peace agreement is reached

Mozambican officials, though, are cautious about peace prospects Many doubt that Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama actually controls all the 20 000 men he claims to command — Sapa-Reuter

Frelimo, rebels overcome major ceasefire hurdle

(218)

Star 3/12/90

ROME — The Mozambican government and right-wing rebels have overcome one of the main obstacles to a ceasefire in the civil war which has cost a million lives during the last 14 years.

Delegations from the government and Renamo rebels signed an agreement at the weekend to regroup all Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique in two strategic corridors to guard the road, railway and pipeline links between landlocked Zimbabwe and the Indian Ocean.

"I hope this will in a short time be followed by a ceasefire agreement to end the war," Mozambican Transport Minister Armando Guebuza said after warmly shaking the hand of Renamo "foreign minister" Raul Domingues.

The Italian-sponsored agreement, signed in a small religious community in Rome, calls for the estimated 10 000 Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique to start concentrating by December 15 in two 6 km security zones.

One corridor will run from the Zimbabwean border to the Mozambican capital Maputo in the south. The other will go to the port of Beira, the country's second city, further up the coast.

No date has been set for the next round of talks — with both sides apparently keen to see how the military operation involving Zimbabwean troops goes before committing themselves to a political accord.

The agreement was a personal triumph for Monsignor Jaime Goncalves, Archbishop of Beira, who first called for national reconciliation in Mozambique and was one of the mediators in the Rome talks.

The black prelate incurred the wrath of Lisbon's former right-wing dictatorship for denouncing the brutality of Portuguese colonial troops fighting Frelimo guerillas before independence in 1975.

After Mozambique became a Marxist state, the archbishop, based on his record of opposing colonialism, became a symbol of Roman Catholic resistance. — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo ignores ceasefire rules

218

HARARE - Despite ceasefire moves in Mozambique, attacks on civilians in areas of Zimbabwe close to the border are increasing and thousands of people are to be moved into protected villages as a matter of urgency, the *Herald* reported yesterday.

In the Mudzi district in north-eastern Zimbabwe, hundreds of families have fled their homes and thousands are reported to gather at schools during the night where security force units can offer protection. So welcome

5/12/90

The agreement was reached in Rome between the Mozambioque government and Renamo for a partial ceasefire under which Zimbabwean troops will be confined to the Beira and Limpopo corridors.

Mozambique faces long journey to democracy

Star 5/12/90

(218)

KEN VERNON reports from Maputo on the flaws in the new Mozambican Constitution.

THE new Mozambican constitution has finally been presented to its millions of foster parents — to be greeted with thunderous silence.

There was no dancing in the streets by the estimated three million people consulted on the contents of the constitution, no waving of flags by new political parties, no outburst of long suppressed outrage in the newly unshackled press, and, most importantly, no end to the civil war and its legacy of poverty, despair and death.

Announcing the imminent birth at the largest press conference he has ever addressed, President Joaquim Chissano cut short questions on the document because he said he was due at a women's-organisation meeting.

Not that it mattered unduly because he had side-stepped the few serious questions that were put by saying that laws giving practical effect to the constitution had still to be drafted

That could take years

As it stands, the constitution is a many-flawed thing

More of a declaration of (possible) intent than a carefully plotted course into a democratic future, it contains provisions that could continue to deny opposition parties any meaningful role in government

At the heart of the constitution, a device termed the Constitutional Council has been created, and this is where the biggest problem may lie

The Constitutional Council has been granted the power to:

- Pronounce on the legality of referendums
- Supervise the electoral process
- Verify the legal requirements for candidates for the post of President of the Republic
- Validate the final results of the electoral process

These powers effectively turn the council into a political supreme court, overseeing the whole political process from an unassailable position.

This is endorsed by article 182 of the constitution which declares that "there shall be no appeal against the decisions of the Constitutional Council".

Under the constitution the president of the Constitutional Council is appointed by the President, but how the rest of the council is to be appointed — or dismissed — is not known

Another major stumbling block for opposition parties could be the type of voting system used in a general election — the first of which, under the new constitution, is scheduled for the middle of next year

The constitution stipulates that "the Mozambican people shall exercise political power through universal, direct, secret and periodic sufferage".

An electoral law to put that aim into effect is still to be drafted, and at the press conference announcing the new constitution, President Chissano said such a law would not even be discussed at the forthcoming sitting of the assembly

But the government has already indicated that it has rejected proportional representation in favour of a winner-takes-all system.

Given the power base the ruling Frelimo Party has built up after 15 years of one-party rule, plus the fact that the country is not yet even divided into individual constituencies, that there is no voters' role, and finally that war and banditry will exclude most rural dwellers from voting, it can be expected that this system will effectively exclude opposition parties from the assembly.

This would almost certainly mean a continuation of the war — which would make a mockery of any commitment to economic and social recovery

As yet no opposition parties have proclaimed themselves for next year's election — because an enabling law defining how political parties are to operate has not yet been promulgated.

Such a law could at best come into effect only next year, so opposition parties will have little chance of being able to effectively contest the first election under the new constitution.

Renamo, the rebel movement which has waged a brutal war against the one-party Frelimo government for 15 years, has already rejected the constitution. The chances of Renamo fighting the election are remote

There are other contradictions. The much-vaunted commitment to press freedom, guaranteed under article 74, is in article 105 made subject to the workings of a "Supreme Mass Communication Council"

The constitutional commitment to private property and the free enterprise system is contradicted by continued state ownership of all land, which may not be "sold, or mortaged, pawned or alienated".

And article 35 stipulates that natural resources "in the soil and subsoil, in interior waters, in territorial waters, on the continental shelf, and in the exclusive economic zone shall be property vested in the state"

Article 49 dictates that "the state shall promote and co-ordinate economic activity".

The contradictions are thought to be the result of a rear-guard action by committed socialists in government, and may be made irrelevant in time by economic forces

But the powers given to the Constitutional Council may suggest that a more sinister motive lies behind the flaws in the new constitution. □

Refugees from misery

South 6/12/-12/12/90 (218)

The terror carried out by Renamo in Mozambique has left scars on the country's population, many of whom have fled to neighbouring countries. ELIZABETH FERRIS reports on the human face of refugees to Malawi:

THE border between Malawi and Mozambique is an open one and for years people have freely gone back and forth to trade and visit relatives

But in 1986, the number of Mozambican refugees arriving in Malawi dramatically increased

Most of the Mozambicans come from a rural background and many share ethnic links with the Malawian population among whom they have settled

Malawian people have opened their homes to the refugees and shared their resources But Malawi is a poor and small country and the costs of receiving the refugees have been very high

Health services are strained — hospitals with 100 beds often have 300 to 400 patients, many of them refugees

Forests have disappeared as hundreds of thousands of refugees need wood to build their houses and fuel their stoves

One in seven or eight people living in Malawi is a Mozambican refugee, in some districts there are more refugees than Malawians

Killed

In the past few months, the number of refugees arriving in Malawi has doubled from 5 500 a month in the first half of 1990 to 11 000 a month since August

Most of the refugees are women and children Many of the men may have been killed or forced into one of the military forces back in Mozambique.

The day I visited Kunyinda refugee camp, 65 Mozambicans arrived Only three were men

They had walked for three days without food and they were weak and hungry when they reached the camp The number of arrivals in Malawi is directly related to the continuing violence inside Mozambique

I talked with Mr Jones Laviwa, Relief Coordinator of the Christian Council of Malawi about the refugees and about the work of the churches But mostly I listened — to his stories and the stories of the refugees

A group of Mozambican women came to talk to me," he said "They told me about their village and about how one day Renamo came and took away their husbands

The next day the women were cooking their beans for lunch and the Renamo forces came back

Daughter

"'You have five minutes,' they said, 'to take your things and leave the village for Malawi Otherwise we'll kill you.'

Within five minutes the villagers moved out of the village — a long column of people walking to Malawi A few minutes after leaving they saw the fire from their village

One of the women began screaming uncontrollably My daughter, my six-month-old daughter I forgot her at home '"

Mr Laviwa continued "I've seen that woman a dozen times in the camp But she's never talked to me She only cries I want to tell her that I understand I want to tell her that God forgives her But she cannot forgive herself She will probably never forgive herself "

As Mr Laviwa speaks, I ache for this woman and for the millions of Mozambican mothers and fathers who have watched their children die.

I cry for the children forced by bandit groups to kill, sometimes to kill their own family members The brutal war in Mozambique has killed hundreds of thousands of people, has forced millions to leave their homes, has destroyed families

Perhaps three million are displaced within Mozambique Almost a million have come to Malawi as refugees where they wait for an end to the violence so that they can go back home

Negotiations between the government an Renamo continue at a slow pace Meanwhile the fighting goes on and the refugees continue to arrive

Mozambique is rarely on the front pages of the international press these days But the refugees continue to arrive and the suffering goes on

Malnutrition

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has faced serious financial problems for the last couple of years and its refugee programmes have suffered

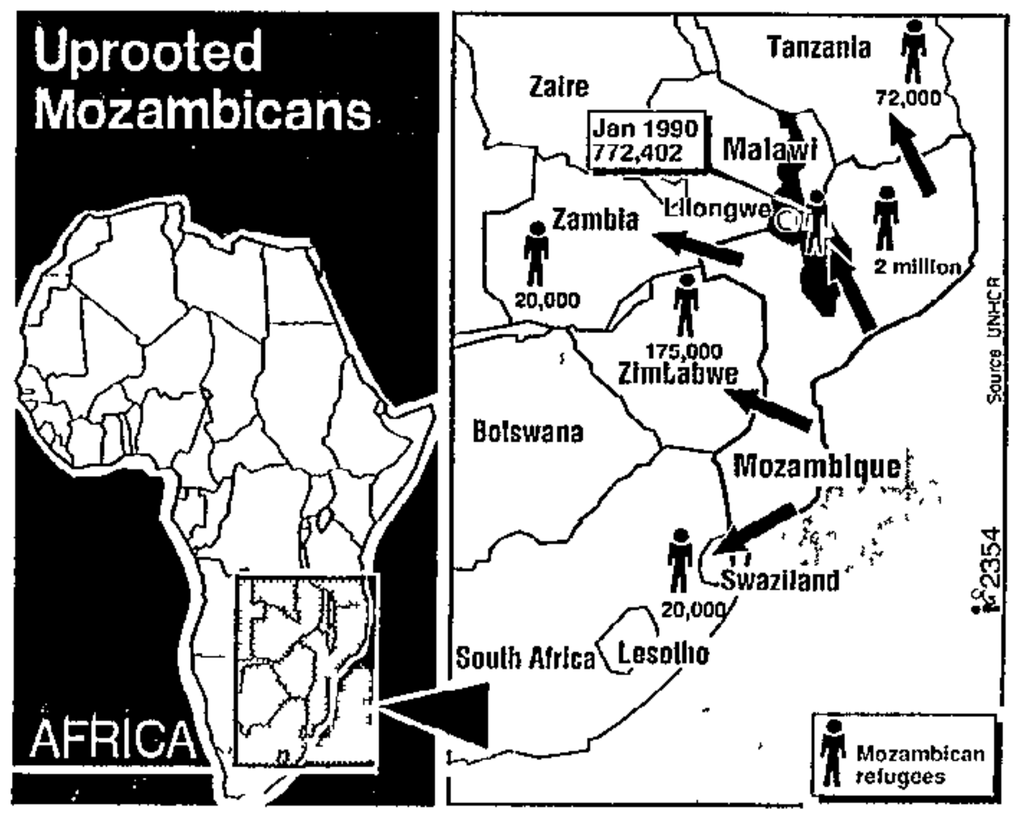
Because of a lack of land in the country, the refugees are not able to grow their own food, they depend on assistance from the international community

But shortages of food supplies have led to increased malnutrition among refugee children The queues of women waiting for water are growing longer and there is mounting concern that the water supplies in the camps won't be sufficient

Shortages of firewood and of the grass needed to thatch the houses mean that refugees have to walk further and further in search of materials

Many walk back to Mozambique in search of grass and firewood But Renamo is still active and in many areas, there are landmines.

The week before we visited one of the camps, three refugees from that camp were killed by mines in Mozambique when they returned to find wood



The churches in Malawi have responded generously to the refugees The Christian Council of Malawi (CCM) has several programmes in the camps

In response to the often desperate needs of the refugees when they first arrive, they have built transit shelters where the refugees can stay while they build their houses

When they arrive, refugee families are given 14 poles to build their houses, but must find the grass for thatching and construct them themselves

As many of the new arrivals are physically weak from their journey, and because the poles are often not available, they need a place to sleep for a few weeks

"Last month, I got a call from UNHCR," Mr Laviwa said "They said they needed 100 new transit shelters immediately because a large number of refugees had just arrived

"UNHCR called on Friday afternoon By Sunday, we had already put up four of the shelters "

Stories

CCM has built other buildings as well, in several camps they have built multi purpose" buildings used for day care and meetings of refugee committees as well as by Malawians living in the area.

They provide training and income generating projects But perhaps the most important work they do is simply to be present with the refugees, to listen to their stories to show their support.

Church assistance to the Mozambican refugees isn t only expressed by the Christian Council Congregations throughout the country collect clothes and maize meal for distribution to the refugees

Rev Mwambila is a pastor in the northern part of the country where refugees arrive by boat across Lake Malawi

"Every week I take groups from my congregation to the camps — sometimes the women's guild or the youth group or the men's group — so that people can see and understand the situation of the refugees

Pastor

At first they see only their pain and suffering

But gradually they come to see the human beings beneath the pain "

Over and over again, Malawian pastors and lay people talked of the need for pastoral counselling for the refugees most of whom are Christian

"Often refugees will come to talk with me because I am a pastor " said Mr Mazunda, CCM general secretary

"They've seen so much violence and suffering, they have to talk to someone. And maybe they find it easier to talk to a pastor or to a church member than to other people "

This pastoral care is urgently needed by the refugees, and particularly for the many Mozambican children living in camps in Malawi Zimbabwe, South Africa and Tanzania.

The stories of the Mozambican children are heart breaking and appalling in the violence which they have seen

After a few months in the camps with adequate food and medical care, most of them look like normal children

Psychological

But the people who work with them tell of the deep psychological scars caused by the violence

They tell of Mozambican children who have seen their parents murdered their homes burned, of children who have been forced into Renamo's armies and forced to commit atrocities

As a result of its financial difficulties UNHCR's funding for education has been reduced

In Kunyinda refugee camp which has about 45 000 refugees there are eight primary school classrooms where classes are taught in three shifts

But each of the 29 teachers has between 140 and 160 students

There are no tables books paper or pencils

The teachers share Mozambican curricular materials with each other, taking turns copying lessons onto the board

But only 5 000 children are able to attend school, thousands more don't have the opportunity

Talents

Mr Anthony Ayok Chol, director of the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Dar es Salaam, is concerned about the inadequate primary education, but even more concerned about the lack of any kind of secondary school for the almost one million Mozambican refugees in Malawi

"These children are Mozambique s future. Mozambique needs their talents and their energies to rebuild the country

Most of the refugees have been here for four years, they may stay for another four years

"If none of them has a chance to get education beyond primary school what will that mean for the future of the country? Who will be the schoolteachers and the bookkeepers of the country? Where will Mozambique's leadership come from in the future?"

As long as Renamo continues to terrorise villages and to destroy the country's infrastructure refugees will continue to arrive in Malawi and other countries

(Elizabeth Ferris is study and interpretation secretary of the Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service—CICARWS)

FROM DEATH'S DOOR: War and drought took these children to the edge of death Now in a refugee camp, they have another chance

Shortfalls in new social contract, no end to war

(218)

No joy for Mozambicans

Sowetan 6/12/90

The newly adopted Mozambican constitution diverting the course of the country from a one-party Marxist-Leninist state toward a multi-party, free enterprise democracy has been widely acclaimed However, *Sowetan* Correspondent Ken Vernon looks at some of the possible shortfalls of the new social contract

JOAQUIM CHISSANO

MAPUTO - The newly-born liberal Mozambican constitution was finally presented to its millions of foster parents last week - to be greeted with a thunderous silence

There was no dancing in the streets by the estimated three million people consulted on the contents of the constitution no waving of flags by newly created political parties, no outburst of long suppressed outrage in the newly unshackled press, and, most importantly, no end to the dirty civil war and its legacy of poverty, despair and death

Announcing the imminent birth last week at the largest Press conference he has ever addressed President Joaquim Chissano cut short questions on the document because he said he was due at a women's organisation meeting

Not that it mattered unduly because up until his departure he had side stepped answering the few serious questions on the new constitution by saying that laws giving practical effect to the constitution had still to be drafted

That process could take years

As it stands at present the constitution is a many flawed thing

More of a declaration of (possible) intent than a carefully plotted course into a democratic future it contains provisions that could be used to continue to deny future opposition parties any meaningful role in government

At the heart of the constitution a device termed the Constitutional Council has been created and this is where the biggest problem may lie

The Constitutional Council has been granted the power to

* "Evaluate and declare the inconstitutionality of the legislative and statutory acts of state organs "
* "Pronounce on the legality of referenda
* "Supervise the electoral process '
* Verify the legal requirements for candidates for the post of President of the Republic
* "Validate and proclaim the final results of the electoral process

These powers effectively turn the council into a political supreme court, overseeing the whole political process from an unassailable position

This fact is explicitly endorsed by article 182 of the constitution which declares that "there shall be no appeal against the decisions of the Constitutional Council"

Under the constitution the president of the Constitutional Council is appointed by the President, but how the rest of the council is to be appointed or dismissed is not known

If the council is filled with Frelimo Party cronies it could be used to effectively stymy opposition bids for power

Voting system

Another major stumbling block for opposition parties could be the type of voting system used in a general election - the first of which under the new constitution is scheduled for the middle of next year

The constitution stipulates that ' the Mozambican people shall exercise political power through universal direct, secret and periodic sufferage

An electoral law to put that aim into effect is still to be drafted and at last week's Press conference Chissano said such a law would not even be discussed at the forthcoming sitting of the assembly

However the government has already indicated that it has rejected proportional representation in favour of a winner-takes-all system

Given the power base the ruling Frelimo Party has built up after 15 years of one-party rule, plus the fact that the country is not yet even divided into individual constituencies that there is no voters role in existence and finally that war and banditry will exclude most rural dwellers from voting, it can be expected that this system will result in opposition parties being virtually excluded from the assembly for the foreseeable future

This in turn would almost certainly mean a continuation of the civil war - which would make a mockery of any commitment to economic and social recovery

As yet no opposition parties have proclaimed themselves for next year's election because an enabling law defining how political parties are to operate has not yet been promulgated

Remote chance

Given that such a law could at best only come into effect some time into next year the chances of opposition parties being able to effectively contest the crucial first election under the new constitution are remote

Renamo the rebel movement which has been waging a brutal war against the one party Frelimo government for 15 years has already rejected the new constitution and the chances of it fighting the election are also remote

These are the two most important stumbling blocks in the constitution, but there are also inherent contradictions that could derail the aim of re directing Mozambique towards a Western style multi-party democracy

The much vaunted commitment to Press freedom guaranteed under article 74, is in article 105 made subject to the workings of a shadowy "Supreme Mass Communication Council"

There is no indication so far that the government/Frelimo intends to relinquish its control over the existing monopoly print and electronic media.

The constitutional commitment to private property and the free enterprise system is contradicted by continued state ownership of all land, which may not be sold or mortaged pawned or alientated in any way'

In addition article 35 stipulates that natural resources in the soil and subsoil in interior waters in territorial waters, on the continental shelf, and in the exclusive economic zone shall be property vested in the state"

Further indications of a lingering socialist commitment permeate the document

Talks lead to partial Mozambican ceasefire

Star Africa Service

Star 7/12/90 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Renamo rebel movement has agreed not to attack Zimbabwean and Malawian troops confined to the corridors leading from Zimbabwe and Malawi to Mozambican ports

This was revealed by Mozambican Minister of Transport Armando Guebuza on his return from talks with the rebel movement in Rome

At the talks, the government and Renamo agreed that Zimbabwean troops in the country — at present undertaking an offensive against Renamo — be confined to two narrow corridors linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican ports of Maputo and Beira

It was also agreed that a joint monitoring commission be formed so that they can oversee the agreement

Mr Guebuza named the US, Soviet Union, France, Britain, Zambia, Congo, Kenya and Portugal as potential memebers of the commission

In addition, there are seats for the Zimbabwean and Mozambican governments, Renamo and the four Rome mediators — Italian MP Mario Raffaelli, the Catholic Bishop of Beira the Most Rev Jaime Goncalves, and two members of the Santo Egido community

Mr Guebuza said he was disappointed that a general ceasefire had not been negotiated, but described the agreement as a step in the right direction

He said Renamo had also agreed not to attack Red Cross vehicles, meaning that supplies could now be transported to refugee centres

Bid to wipe out the slave trade

THE South African Council of Churches is investigating alleged slave-trading near the Mozambique border and has urged the government to implement "some humanitarian process" to stop exploitation of Mozambican refugees by South Africans.

The final responsibility for illegal slave trading rested with government because it was happening within South Africa's borders, the SACC said yesterday

Fieldworkers in the area have been instructed by the SACC to assess the extent of the slave problem.

Legal advice would be sought and the "scandal" discussed with the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Mozambican refugees in South Africa were particularly vulnerable because they were regarded as illegal aliens and had no recourse to the law.

The UNHCR has no presence in South Africa, as the South African government is not a signatory to the UN charter on refugee protecton.

Mozambican refugees were easy prey for profiteers promising financial protection because they feared arrest and deportation by South African authorities.

The SACC said they expected the government to bring any existing culprits to justice for "this most heinous crime". – Sapa

A human tragedy unfolds

C/News 9/12/90

gee camps in Nsanje; Muloza and Chilinga camps in Mulanje; and the Chiumbangame, Kalanje and Mwawa camps in Mangochi, the southern part of Malawi.

In Nsanje there are 262 445 refugees in both camps – compared to 201 311 Malawians.

Mankhokwe can no longer take new arrivals, who come in at a rate of up to 300 a day Instead, they are referred to Nyamithuthu where 75 000 refugees live.

Muloza and Chilinga camps, which were capable of accommodating 3 000 and 6 485 refugees respectively, have been closed to new arrivals.

So far, 5 100 of these refugees have been transferred to Chifunga camp in Mwanza district, according to United Nations official Joke Langenkamp

218

Chiumbangame and Mwawa camps in Mangochi, which hold 15 466 and 4 304 refugees respectively, were also closed to new arrivals.

Newcomers were being referred to Kalanje camp in the same district, where there are already 12 029 refugees

Kalanje can only support a maximum of 15 000 and soon the camp will be rejecting new arrivals, UN officials said

Refugees scattered throughout the country represent 10 percent of Malawi's population

■ Mozambicans have always sought refuge in Malawi, even during colonial days when the Portuguese ruled their country Each time they were confronted by unbearable circumstances at home, they simply crossed the border

However, never in the history of Malawi has the refugee population been as high as now – ANO

The scenery is awesome, but so is Malawi's refugee crisis

THE long, hot road along Africa's Great Rift Valley marks the border between Mozambique and Malawi

In this beautiful countryside of awesome mountains and vast green valleys, a human tragedy of horrific proportions has been played out over the years (218)

Driving for hours along the border road, your attention is caught by two images On the one side is Mozambique with its wrecked houses and abandoned fields.

On the other side is Malawi, teeming with beehive cities of Mozambican refugees in tiny grey mud huts squeezed into maize fields, between existing villages and up hillsides

The more time one spends in one of the many refugee camps, the more you witness the amazing human spirit of endurance C/Press 7/12/90

These "refugee holding districts" are facing serious shortages of land, water, health facilities and wood due to the massive influx

Refugees have therefore been transferred from one camp to another

There are currently 800 815 Mozambican refugees in Malawi and hundreds of them cross the border into the country every day, travelling on foot The refugees vow not to accept a voluntary repatriation programme until Renamo terrorists quit slaying innocents and lay down their arms In some districts the refugees outnumber Malawians As a result, land and other essentials have become scarce

Local and foreign journalists recently toured Mankhokwe and Nyamithuthu refu-

Chased by Renamo gunfire . . . Mozambican refugees gear up for hard times in Malawi as shortages of water, land and health facilities threaten their fragile existence.

Mozambique's food programme 'a mess'

(218)

Star 11/12/90

By Ken Vernon
Star Africa Service

The spectre of widespread starvation once again hangs over Mozambique with the failure of donor countries to supply all the food and logistical aid the country needs

According to figures released by the state-run news agency Aim, less than a quarter of the aid requested has arrived

International donors, stuck with serious economic problems at home, appear to have finally given up on the ability of the Mozambican government to run the massive aid programme.

Food and other aid given to Mozambique is administered by a government agency, the Disasters Control Office (DPCCN), which has long been plagued by either theft or mismanagement

Food delivered to the country oftens rots in harbour warehouses or is stolen to reappear at high prices on the "candonga" — the black market

According to Aim, just 218 250 tons of food aid out of a requested 838 000 tons has arrived, while only 23 percent of logistical aid — trucks, boats and finance for airlifts — has arrived

Most of the food aid requested, 620 000 tons, is in fact destined for the state-owned food stores where it is sold at subsidised prices The rest is distributed free to people dispossessed by the 15-year-long civil war and living in rural refugee centres.

However, the distribution system is chaotic Brand new trucks often stand idle for lack of simple spare parts, while scared drivers often refuse to enter areas declared safe by the Mozambican army because they don't trust the army

As a result, food has to be airlifted to most areas at high cost The DPCCN is supposed to operate these airlifts, but in fact it merely contracts them out to foreign-based companies and then takes a cut of the foreign exchange donated to the programme

The failure of international donors means that cases of malnutrition are increasing in the urban areas as well as the rural refugee camps

Possibly the only thing that will avert starvation will be a negotiated settlement to the civil war wracking the country — allowing peasant farming operations to restart and what food aid there is to be economically distributed.

Spectre of famine is still a threat in Mozambique

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Sowetan 12/12/90

THE spectre of widespread famine and starvation once agains hangs over Mozambique with the failure of donor countries to supply all the food and logistical aid the country needs.

According to figures released by the state-run news agency, Aim, less than a quarter of the aid requested has arrived in the country.

International donors, stuck with serious economic problems at home, appear to have finally given up on the ability of the Mozambican government to run the massive aid programme needed to feed its own people

Plagued

Food and other aid given to Mozambique is administered by a government agency, the Disasters Control Office (DPCCN), but the body has long been plagued by theft, mis-management and inefficency.

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Chaotic

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However the distribution system is chaotic Brand new trucks often stand idle for lack of simple spare parts and people with knowledge to fit them, while scared drivers often refuse to enter areas declared safe by the Mozambican army as they dont trust the army.

As a result food has to be airlifted to most areas at high cost. The DPCCN is supposed to operate these airlifts, but in fact it merely contracts them out to foreign-based companies and takes a 'off the top' cut of the foreign exchange donated to the programme.

The failure of international donors means that cases of malnutrition is increasing in the urban areas as well as the more usual rural refugee camps.

Possibly the only thing that will avert thousands of deaths from starvation in the near future will be a negotiated settlement to the civil war racking the country - allowing peasant farming operations to re-start and what food aid there is to be economically distributed.

Guarding Africa's sleeping giant

Star 12/12/90 (218)

While much of Africa remains in darkness, its biggest source of power stays switched off But there is hope that Cahora Bassa's turbines will turn again, reports DAWN BARKHUIZEN of The Star's Africa News Service

Cahora Bassa . . all it generates now is a huge maintenance bill

IN a remote corner of Mozambique is a giant monument to Africa's potential and its frustrated hopes — the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme

The multi-million-dollar dam and power station, one of the world's biggest, stands dormant in a dark continent, allowing 1 600 cubic metres of water to flow unproductively by each second

All it generates are million-dollar maintenance bills

Cahora Bassa had little chance to prove its capabilitues Soon after it became operative its 900km power line to South Africa became the target for repeated attacks

Power supplies to South Africa and Maputo were disrupted to such an extent that in 1983 Eskom suspended its contract — effectively causing a shutdown

Since then the underground power-station and nearby substation in north-western Mozambique have, at enormous expense to Portugal, been kept in pristine condition.

For more than seven years 1 000 people have worked at Cahora Bassa's dormitory village of Songo, living for the day that the power would one day be restored and the R352-million investment be recovered

Songo is like a small colonial island, untouched in a sea of war Life for the engineers, secretaries, managers, school teachers and motor mechanics who fly in from Portugal for 11-month shifts bears no resemblance to that in the rest of the war-ravaged country

Songo has clubs, schools — one for the children from Portugal — swimming pools, a bus-station and supermarkets supplied with Ceres apples, Outspan oranges and smoked snoek from the Cape. Floodlit tennis courts stand under flaming red Flamboyant trees

Songo has the best motor vehicle maintenance workshop in the whole of Mozambique, complete with trained staff

There is a club, where whisky is served by uniformed waitors

From the guesthouse at Songo it is difficult, almost impossible, to picture the refugee camp 22 km away, the armed convoy that runs the gauntlet from Tete and the rapid rattle of gunfire further downstream.

Even more at odds with the devastated African country than Songo is Cahora Bassa's subterranean power-station It has the dimensions of a cathedral and the atmosphere of a James Bond film set

There are endless dripping tunnels — big enough for a car to drive along — electronic metal sliding doors and control rooms with lifeless control panels

But instead of crazy scien tists there are Portugese engineers waving their hands and explaining hydro-electricity in broken English

They are particularly proud of the fact that it would take little more than a flick of the switch to put Cahora Bassa back in business — if the 1 400 pylons destroyed by MNR rebels were repaired

The cost of maintaining the power-station has been enormous.

The 1990/1 budget alone was $30 million (about R75 million) according to Vitor Coelha, director of Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) which administers the scheme

The losses, should it abandoned, would be even greater

Portugal would lose $1,2 billion (nearly R3 billion) according to Eskom s chief ex ecutive, Dr Ian McRae

South Africa would lose R25-million and a further R55-million lent to Portugal in the 1970s and a further R50-million promised this year In addition South Africa would, before the end of the decade, have to build more power stations

Mozambique would lose the biggest single source of employment and potential revenue

And large portions of Zimbabwe and Mozambique would remain in the dark.

Time is running out for Cahora Bassa, according to Dr McRae

Should plans to rehabilitate the project fail to get off the ground within 18 months, future electricity tariffs would be so high that the project would not be viable

For the first time, there is a flicker of hope that the lights will come on — in South Africa at least.

Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dlakhama has promised to stop attacks on the 900-km line that feeds South Africa, although he will not yet stop hitting the line running from Komatipoort to Maputo

HCB director Jose Moreira Barra believes Cahora Bassa will be up and running by 1993

"You can smell the change in the air Here are two countries with huge potential It would be a tragedy were all this to go to waste," he said ☐

New party in Mozambique

NAIROBI - An exiled Mozambican opposition group announced yesterday it would contest the southern African nation's first multiparty elections since independence 15 years ago.

Joaquim José Nyota said his Democratic Party for the Liberation of Mozambique had sent organisers home to mobilise supporters for general and presidential elections scheduled for late next year.

Nyota, formerly known as Nyoka, said he was president of the party he formed in Kenya in 1979. - *Sapa-Reuter.*

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27 June 1990

Slap bang where nobody needs it, is the best motor vehicle maintenance workshop in the whole of Mozambique, complete with trained staff.

Uniformed waiters

There is a club, where whisky is served by white uniformed waiters

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Up and running

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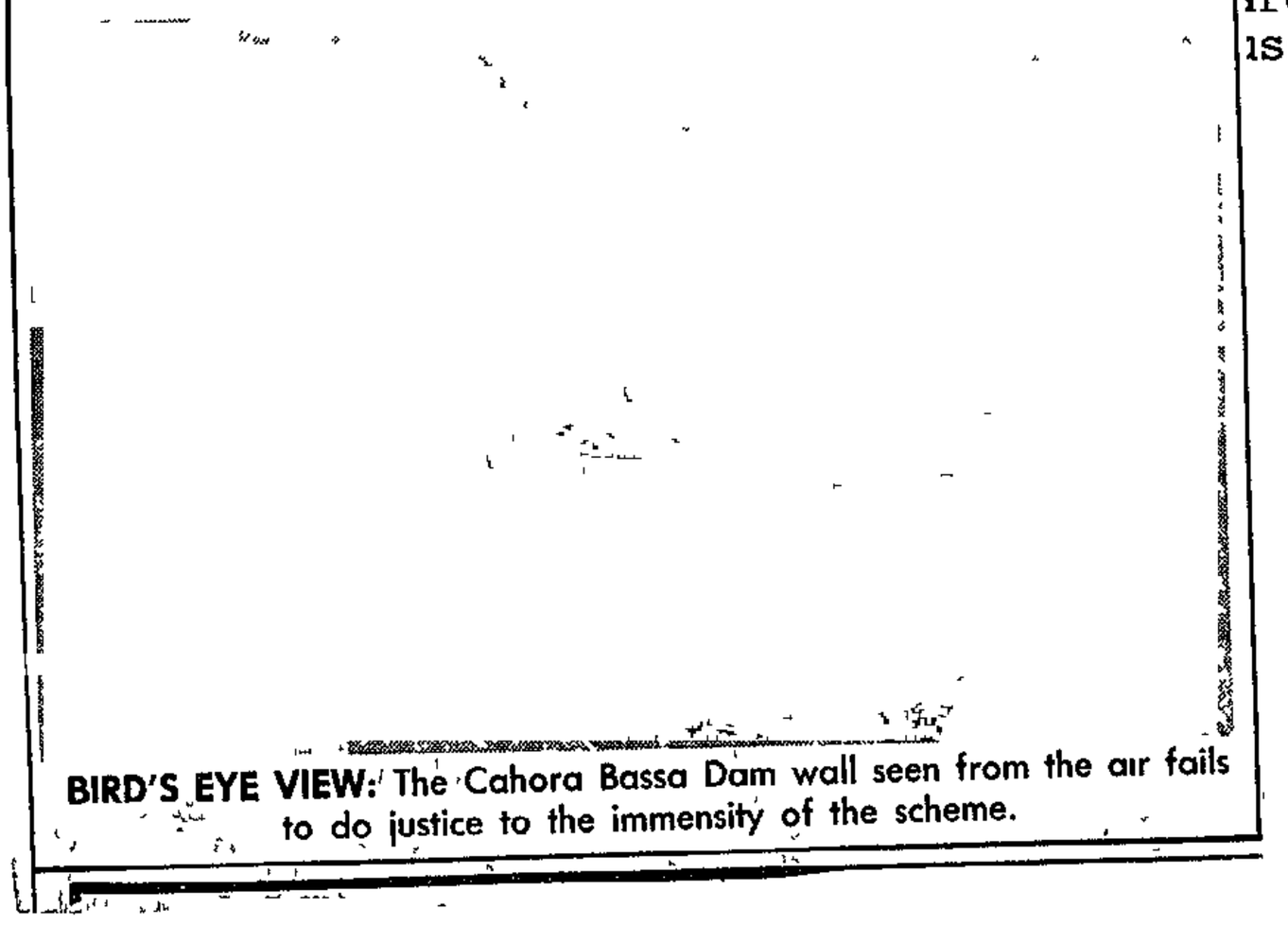

BIRD'S EYE VIEW: The Cahora Bassa Dam wall seen from the air fails to do justice to the immensity of the scheme.

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8-nation watch on Moz ceasefire

218

Cape Times 19/12/90

ROME — The United States, the Soviet Union and six other nations moved into mediating roles yesterday to help resolve Mozambique's 15-year civil war at a meeting between the government and right-wing rebels.

The government and Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) guerillas initialled a partial ceasefire here on December 1 after mediation by Italy and a Rome-based Roman Catholic charity organization.

The accord provided for a ceasefire on two railway lines — the Beira and the Limpopo corridors — plus tight restrictions on the estimated 10 000 Zimbabwean troops who have been helping the government.

The agreement will be monitored by diplomats and military personnel from the US, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Portugal, Kenya, the Congo and Zambia, who arrived here at the weekend.

The US and Italy signalled in mid-November that they would get more involved in stopping the civil war, by holding secret meetings in Rome with Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the leader of Renamo.

More than 600 000 people are estimated to have died in the civil war, while 4,3 million have been affected by hunger. Another 2m have been displaced from their homes, and nearly 1,5m refugees live outside the country. — Sapa-AP

Mediators gather in Rome to find peace for Mozambique

B/Day 19/12/90

ROME — The US, the Soviet Union and six other nations moved into mediating roles yesterday to help resolve Mozambique's 15-year-old civil war at a meeting between the government and right-wing rebels

Mozambique and Renamo guerrillas initialled a partial ceasefire in Rome on December 1, after a mediation effort by Italy and a Rome-based Catholic charity organisation.

The accord provided for a mini ceasefire on two railway lines — the Beira and the Limpopo corridors — plus tight restrictions on about 10 000 troops from Zimbabwe who have been helping the government

The agreement will be monitored by diplomats and military personnel from the US, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Portugal, Kenya, the Congo and Zambia, who arrived in Rome over the weekend.

The US and Italy signalled in mid-November that their governments would get more deeply involved in stopping the civil war when Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and US under-secretary for African affairs Herman Cohen held secret meetings in Rome with Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama

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It was the first time a leading US or European official met Renamo's leader

More than 600 000 people are estimated to have died in the civil war, while 4,3-million are affected by hunger. Another 2-million have been displaced.

Rome's Sant'Egidio charity, where three rounds of peace talks took place before the partial ceasefire was signed, was scheduled to host the first meeting of the Joint-Verification Commission yesterday The accord provides for the commission to eventually move to the capital of Maputo, while international observers move to the two transit corridors to watch the concentration of the Zimbabwe troops over the next three weeks.

Renamo hopes Zimbabwe's troops will eventually be withdrawn, and that it will be able to participate in democratic elections — Sapa-AP

Moz moves to democracy

218 Cape Times 24/12/90

MAPUTO — Mozambique's parliament unanimously approved a bill legalising multi-party democracy at the weekend, ending 15 years of one-party politics in the war-ravaged state

The Political Parties Act, passed by the 250-member assembly, paves the way for Mozambique's first multi-party elections, which are planned for next year

Aspiring political leaders, who have been quietly canvassing for support for fledgling parties in recent weeks, can now register their organisations if they can muster the backing of at least 100 people from each of the country's 10 provinces and the capital, Maputo

Apart from the socialist Frelimo, which has governed the country since independence from Portugal 15 years ago, three embryo parties have signalled that they will contest the elections.

These are the Liberal and Democratic Party (Palmo), which says it is anti-socialist, the social democratic Mozambique National Movement (Monamo), currently exiled in Portugal, and the Mozambique National Union (Unamo), formerly an anti-government guerilla group

The right-wing rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), which has fought a 14-year-old bush war to topple Frelimo, has not yet accepted the government's offer to register as a political party if it lays down arms.

The Maputo government and Renamo are negotiating to end the civil war — Sapa-Reuter

Ceasefire eludes Maputo talks

ROME — Talks aimed at ending the Mozambican civil war have been adjourned in Rome with no sign of a ceasefire. B/Day 24/12/90

In a joint statement signed by the Mozambican government and Renamo, which formally ended the fourth round of negotiations, the two sides merely set a new date for the next round of talks. (218)

The statement said the parties had begun discussing political issues — the main obstacle to a ceasefire — and would continue their discussions next month

Meanwhile, Mozambique's parliament has unanimously approved a Bill legalising multiparty democracy.

The Act, passed by the 250-member assembly, paves the way for the country's first multiparty elections planned for 1991. Apart from the ruling Frelimo party, three other parties have indicated they will contest the elections, but Renamo has not yet accepted the Mozambican government's offer to register as a political party and to lay down arms. — Sapa.

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Renamo team in Maputo

MAPUTO — Three senior Renamo officers have arrived here from Rome to participate in the joint commission that will monitor the ceasefire in the Beira and Limpopo corridors where Zimbabwean forces are assembled.

It is the first Renamo delegation to visit the capital city in an official capacity.

The commission will be made up of nine countries plus Mozambican government and Renamo delegations

Its members will be spread out in the southern Gaza and central Manica provinces, Beira and in Maputo — Sapa

Hard currency plans could soon backfire

Star 29/12/90

HARARE — Mozambique Railways (CFM) has postponed for a month the introduction of new hard currency freight charges that could drive southern African importers away from Mozambican ports.

David Zausmer, managing-director of the private Beira Corridor Group, told Reuters yesterday the CFM had agreed in a telegram to the group to put back the introduction of the new charges to February 1 to allow for further consultations

Divert

Mr Zausmer said that, if the Mozambican proposal went into effect, it could divert traffic away from Mozambique's three main ports at Maputo, Beira and Nacala

"People may possibly consider diverting cargo to South Africa, and once that's done it's going to be very difficult to attract them back," he said

He estimated it was about 1 000 Zimbabwe dollars (about R1 000) cheaper to import a container to Zimbabwe through Beira than through a South African port

Under the current system, importers pay freight fees in local currency at the destination and settlement is made by the national railways with the CFM

The sudden announcement in mid-November that Mozambique Railways planned to charge hard currency fees for transport of freight from Mozambican ports to their final destination threw a major scare into importers in landlocked southern African states

Importers in Zimbabwe, for example, would be unable to pay such fees under existing foreign exchange regulations without Reserve Bank approval Zimbabwe's National Railway would also be hit, with freight charges being first paid to the CFM

Complained

The new regulations were due to have come into effect on November 1 and were subsequently put off until January 1. Businessmen complained that CFM officials were unable to explain the new system.

The Beira Corridor Group is a private advisory organisation promoting the use of the transport links between Zimbabwe and the port of Beira — Sapa-Reuter.

Mpulo to raise charge double

818

Ceasefire commission expects results soon

218

MAPUTO — An international commission set up to monitor a partial ceasefire in Mozambique could help efforts to achieve an overall peace settlement, its Italian chairman was quoted on Saturday as saying

Ambassador Manfredo Incisa di Camerana said in an interview with the Maputo daily Noticias that the commission's meetings were being held in a very positive atmosphere and in a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding

This particularly applied to the most important members of the commission — representatives of government and Renamo, he said.

He expected positive results soon

Incisa di Camerana said "We are confident that the commission will help in the efforts under way at the talks in Rome to achieve peace as quickly as possible."

Under the accord, Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique to support government are confined to defensive positions in transport corridors linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican ports of Maputo and Beira

Renamo has agreed not to attack these corridors

The commission has met twice in Rome and once in Maputo. B/Day 31/12/90

Government has given the go-ahead for a multiparty state in Mozambique and plans elections next year

Renamo has so far refused to lay down its arms and turn itself into a political organisation to seek power through the ballot box. — Sapa-Reuter