

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1992

UN renews plea for Mozambicans

(218)
 Own Correspondent
 LONDON — The UN yesterday renewed its call for the SA government to grant refugee status to 100 000 Mozambicans who have fled across the border *BIDAY 27/5/92*

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva said it had asked government to extend their mandate in SA to cope with the growing crisis in the refugee camps *(218)*

In September last year, the UN signed an agreement to assist in the repatriation of 15 000 exiled South Africans. The operation began in December — marking the first time in 30 years that a UN body had been allowed to operate in SA.

Now the UNHCR was trying to persuade SA to give the refugees UN protection, said Christien Berthiaume at the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva.

The drought and civil war in Mozambique has resulted in a continuous stream of exiles — in spite of the forced repatriation of up to 50 000 people a year.

BBC news yesterday highlighted the plight of the refugees who walk for days and risk their lives crossing the electrified border fence into SA to escape drought, famine and civil war.

According to the BBC, SA has maintained that giving Mozambique's exiles UN refugee status is not an option.

ANC, govt agree to more meetings

BIDAY 27/5/92
 SENIOR members of government and the ANC who met on Monday night agreed that more bilateral meetings should take place in an effort to bridge differences that had emerged at Codesa, sources said yesterday.

The meeting, attended by government's senior negotiators and a host of senior ANC members, was held in an attempt to clear the air after more than a week of vociferous public debate.

The decision to hold more bilateral meetings is perceived as one method of ensuring the progress of negotiations, which currently hang in the balance following the impasse at Codesa II.

If more bilateral meetings between the ANC and government are held, the focus of negotiations will inevitably move away from Codesa to these meetings between the two leading members of the two main blocks at Codesa.

The focus of discussions at the Monday night meeting was the outstanding disagreements which emerged during discussions in Codesa's working group 2 which was dealing with the form of the interim gov-

(218)
 TIM COHL

ernment and the constituting-making bodies.

However, no solution was proposed to any of the major outstanding disagreements between government and the ANC. Neither did the parties broach the thorny issue of the percentage required for a new constitution to be passed.

The issue of the Codesa forum which will decide these issues was also not agreed, although it is known government is in favour of merging Codesa working groups two and three which have the task of discussing transitional government.

There is some hope that agreement on the outstanding issues will be reached before the current session of Parliament ends in June and both government and the ANC have publicly stated their intention to pursue this goal. However, the chance is considered small.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and the damaged relations between the two sides exacerbated by the series of accusations and counter-accusations were partially healed, a source said.

Informal sector in anti-AIDS project

BIDAY 27/5/92
 AMERICAN Duncan Earle, director of Population Services International (PSI), is planning to use the informal sector to distribute 4-million condoms a year in the AIDS-stricken Natal province.

Business development magazine Enterprise reports that Earle will mount the first phase of the project with extensive research to establish a new brand of condom that markets within the culture of SA.

A private, non-profit organisation, PSI has launched health and family planning programmes in 25 developing countries around the world, including about 12 in Africa.

Earle aims to enlist an "army of wholesalers" who will make condoms and vital health information available in shebeens, bars, spaza shops, factories, transport depots and through pavement hawkers.

These retailers will also act as advisors and will be equipped with basic training, says Earle.

He plans to get the condoms on sale throughout Natal by mid-year and go nationwide next year.

The main thrust of the condom programme is to curb the spread of the HIV virus which leads to AIDS, and which is particularly prevalent in Natal, says Earle.

Earle says that at R1 each condoms are too expensive for the average South African, so PSI intends slashing the retail price to between 15c and 20c a piece, or 50c for a pack of three.

While parent company PSI-USA has pledged substantial funding, PSI has also been negotiating with a number of top SA companies for financial support.

The entire project is being run by Earle from his office in Durban.

He was responsible for launching similar projects in Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Benin.

Gambler cites Act in renegeing on debt

CAPE TOWN — A Sea Point casino is suing a Constantia man for a R75 000 gambling debt which he refuses to pay, claiming it is not enforceable by law and that he lost the money playing an illegal game of chance.

Highstead Entertainment, trading as The Club, claimed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town on Monday that Ruby Rutenberg of Daw Avenue had stopped payment of a cheque for R75 000 in settlement of losses for one night's gaming and demanded immediate payment with interest.

In an affidavit Rutenberg admitted stopping the cheque, but said he was entitled to do so.

He said he issued the cheque to The Club in settlement of a gambling debt which was not enforceable by law and which he was not obliged to pay because the transaction was in contravention of the law.

On April 21 he went to the casino and arranged for The Club to provide him with credit. Before being given his chips he had to sign a blank cheque which would prevent a gambler from later refusing to pay.

He was provided with chips worth R75 000 and by the end of the evening had lost the lot.

He played a game called ace high which was a variation of blackjack.

The game was "predominantly one of chance", as even a skilful and experienced player could do little when he had a weak hand, Rutenberg said.

Although it was sometimes contended that "card counters" — players who had the rare ability to count and remember which cards had been dealt — could predict with a some accuracy what most of the remaining cards would be when the game had progressed to a certain stage, he disputed this — Sapa.

Mozambique 'needs food for 9 million'

*Guardian weekly
(in w/mant)* By Paul Fauvet in Maputo (218)
2215-2815192

THE Mozambican government has appealed urgently for more than 1.3 million tonnes of food aid to stave off huge loss of life threatened by the worst drought in living memory.

Addressing diplomats in Maputo, the Prime Minister, Mario Machungo, warned that unless large quantities of aid were received soon deaths could exceed the 100,000 in the 1983 drought.

The drought affects all southern Africa, but Mozambique is worst hit because its economy has already been wrecked by the war waged by South African-backed rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

Renamo is still receiving support from the South African and Malawian police, the Mozambican armed forces claimed.

Even before the drought struck the food supply was precarious and Mozambique was seeking more than 250,000 tonnes of relief food for 1.8 million destitute people, mainly war refugees.

Now the number dependent on emergency rations has risen to 3.1 million. Since almost no surplus is being produced in the countryside, Mozambique also needs food aid for the 6 million people who buy their food in the markets.

The appeal, prepared jointly by the Mozambican government and the United Nations, also asks for non-lethal assistance to the Mozambican troops guarding food aid convoys.

Mr Machungo estimated that this year's harvest will be only about 30 per cent that of a normal year.

Mozambique hopes to meet 5% economic growth target

B/day 19/2/92

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MAPUTO — Mozambique, drained by 16 years of civil war, is hoping for better times in 1992 after failing to reach its economic growth target of 5% last year

"One of the things we are afraid of is going back to a situation where there is stagnation," Vice-Minister of Co-operation Oldemiro Baloi said in an interview.

"We are now very clear about what to do, when, where and how, and we are trying to monitor the economic situation very carefully," he said.

Donor nations pledged Mozambique's 1992 assistance needs of \$1,125bn at a meeting in Paris in December

"If we can get fulfilment of pledges on time, I'm convinced this year will be a good year," Baloi said.

Legislation to privatise state enterprises is in place, and several Portuguese and SA banks have shown interest in Mozambique as fiscal constraints have been relaxed.

The World Bank representative in Maputo, Nils Tcheyan, estimated growth in gross domestic product last year at between 4% and 4,5%

"We are evaluating last year's performance and will try to produce our economic and social programme for 1992 in early February," he said.

GDP growth since an economic reform pro-

gramme started in 1987 has averaged 4,3%, a dramatic turnaround from an annual decline of 5,9% in the 1982-85 period.

Inflation was held to between 30% and 35% in 1991 while the government was expected to reach its money supply target of about 25%, Tcheyan said.

The difference between the official exchange rate and the secondary market was stable at about 4% with the current official rate at about 1 800 meticals to the dollar

The 16-year civil war with Renamo remains a massive drain on scarce resources

Baloi said the government would concentrate less on agriculture, Mozambique's traditional economic base, and more on industrial development in 1992, with urban industry more easily protected against rebel attacks.

Peace negotiations are under way in Rome, but President Joaquim Chissano has appealed to the international community for pressure to end what he called foot-dragging and delaying tactics by Renamo to bring a quick ceasefire

Government and aid officials say many millions of dollars will be needed for post-war reconstruction

Tcheyan said he was satisfied with the way the economy was progressing

Mozambique's total external debt amounted to about \$4,1bn, he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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First legal opposition in Mozambique

MAPUTO — A Mozambican opposition group said yesterday it was the first legal party in opposition to President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party.

The Mozambique National Union, a peaceful breakaway from the armed rebel Renamo movement, and known by its Portuguese acronym, Unamo, said it had delivered all the necessary documents to the Justice Ministry —
Sapa-Reuter

Maputo still waits for happy new year

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W/Mca 10/11-16/1/92
By RACHEL WATERHOUSE

THE holidays are over and as Eugenio Langa sits back down at his cardboard box, displaying the cigarettes he sells on Maputo's streets, his face betrays anxious impatience.

"This isn't the New Year we wanted—it's not what they promised." For most Mozambicans there were few festivities as 1991 turned into 1992 and the new year began with the same harsh realities of old—war and hunger. Despite bright promises from the government and the Renamo rebels, the one thing needed for a real new beginning to the year was absent, peace.

The old year ended with bitter disappointment, as a promised ceasefire failed to materialise and President Joaquim Chissano tried to sweet-talk his people.

Yes, his government failed to bring peace, but it wasn't their fault and next year would be different, if Renamo stop its "delaying tactics",

On the bright side, Chissano pointed to progress in the seemingly endless rounds of peace talks between the two warring sides, begun in 1989 in Rome. Two protocols were signed late last year, one agreeing on the basic principles of negotiations, according to mutual recognition between the two sides for the first time, the other agreeing on the process for legalising new political parties in Mozambique, officially transformed from a one, to a multi-party state in November 1990.

Diplomatic sources in Maputo put the moves down to growing international pressure on both sides. The Italian government and Catholic church mediators have grown impatient, the Italians threatening to end their involvement if the process doesn't speed up.

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama was well-received on a European tour in November, leading to his promise that Mozambicans would have "peace by Christmas". The only result was a two-day Christmas truce proclaimed by Renamo.

The next round of peace talks is due to start in Rome on January 15. Top point on the agenda will be the process for holding Mozambique's first-ever multi-party elections, after a peace accord is signed. Even though the new year started out exactly like the old, Mozambicans are still pinning their hopes that negotiations will bring the basis for peace.

Boost for Mozambique peace hopes

HARARE — Prospects for peace in Mozambique have been boosted by apparently successful talks in Malawi between President Hastings Banda, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama

However the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique was not discussed at Thursday's crucial meeting, the Zimbabwean leader said on his return to Harare

That would be a matter for the peace talks in Rome, said Mr Mugabe, but once the peace process was concluded the troops would not stay a day longer in Mozambique. It was not necessary for them to be there until peace had been established

STAR
11/11/92 ROBIN DREW (218)

Talks between Mozambique's warring factions have been spluttering along in Rome for the past two years, without nearing a solution

President Mugabe said that Mr Dhlakama was a man with some ideas who was anxious to secure the position of Renamo. It was possible there would be more meetings in the future

This represents a major change in the Zimbabweans attitude to the rebel leader, who has in the past only been referred to as a "bandit" — usually appended as

being supported by the "South African regime"

He said he and Dr Banda had tried to influence Mr Dhlakama positively and had emphasised the need for peace

The meeting with the Renamo leader represents an important breakthrough in the search for a peaceful settlement and follows last month's meeting in Beira between Mr Mugabe and President Chissano

Zimbabwean troops are confined to the transport corridors to Beira and Maputo in terms of the partial ceasefire agreement

Mr Mugabe's comments were made to reporters on the tarmac when he flew back to Harare

Mozambique's 'peace puzzle' nearly complete

STAR 13/1192

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

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HARARE — The last pieces of the Mozambican peace puzzle were being fitted into place, Zimbabwe's main newspaper, *The Herald*, said today, commenting on President Mugabe's meeting last week with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

The paper said too early a meeting with "the man whose bandits had killed and maimed hundreds of thousands" might have been construed by Renamo as a sign that Zimbabwe would agree to almost anything. Timing was critical.

The main sticking point

now appeared to be the realisation by Renamo that it was unlikely to win any election and hence its demand for special favours.

The meeting took place in Malawi. President Banda and Mr Mugabe conferred the day before they both met Mr Dhlakama.

Afterwards Mr Mugabe said the Renamo leader was a man with some ideas and was talking peace. He said the question of the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops was a matter for the Rome peace talks but the Zimbabweans would "not stay a day longer" after the peace process had been concluded.

Renamo wants to stop war - Mugabe

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Southern 13/1/92

HARARE - Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, who met Mozambican rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama for the first time this week, says the Renamo boss is keen to end Mozambique's 16-year-old bush war.

"He is talking peace and expresses his desire for

peace," Mugabe told reporters on Friday night after returning home from a short visit to Malawi.

The local media said Mugabe and President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi met Dhlakama secretly in the city of Blantyre.

Mugabe described the meeting as "very good" and said he hoped it would help achieve peace.

The rightwing Mozambique National Resistance has been negotiating with the Mozambican government for 18 months to end the war, which has raged since soon after independence in 1975.

Political sources said Banda was trying to use his influence on Dhlakama, who has used Malawi as a political base, to advance the peace process. - Sapa-

Reuter

Renamo rebels kill 2 in suburban Maputo

STAR 17/1/92

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MAPUTO — Two people were killed and five wounded when right-wing Renamo rebels attacked the Machava suburb of Mozambique's capital, Maputo, the Mozambique News Agency reported yesterday.

The Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels also kidnapped eight people, destroyed two cars, and looted two shops, a bakery and a barber's shop in the attack on Wednesday night, the agency said.

One house was burnt down but its occupants escaped unhurt.

Militiamen resisted briefly but ran out of ammunition, said local militia commander Carlos Manhique.

Two of the five wounded were victims of landmines, the agency said. Their legs were blown off, it added.

The Renamo group, numbering about 100, left behind posters bearing a photograph of their leader, Afonso Dhlakama.

A message on the back of one of the posters appeared to indi-

cate that some rebels were unaware of the changes that have taken place in Mozambique over the past three years.

"We will defeat communism and Marxism," the message said.

Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party abandoned Marxism in 1989 and the following year adopted a multiparty constitution, abolished most price controls and adopted a free-market economy.

Earlier this week, in Chonguene, in Gaza province, Renamo rebels killed 17 people.

A Radio Mozambique journalist who saw the bodies said the rebels had mutilated the corpses of their victims.

According to the official Mozambican news agency AIM, although the killings took place next to an army checkpoint, the soldiers took no action to stop the massacre.

A similar massacre took place at the same spot in November. — Sapa-Reuter and Star Africa Service.

STAR 23/1192
**Maputo to set up
commercial bank**

Africa News Service (218)

MAPUTO — Top officials of the Bank of Mozambique discussed the creation of a commercial bank in Mozambique at a three-day meeting this week.

The Bank of Mozambique is operating as the central bank — issuing and controlling the Mozambican currency, the meticals — as well as fulfilling the role of a commercial bank by accepting deposits from individuals and institutions.

But the Mozambican parliament last month passed legislation restructuring the bank and separating its two functions.

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STAR
24/1/92

Renamo use of chemical weapons probed

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities believe Renamo rebels may have used chemical weapons in an attack on a town close to the border with South Africa, state radio said.

It reported late on Wednesday that chemical weapons may have been used in the attack on Macaene, 10 km from the Transvaal border.

A team of South African military and civilian doctors had visited the capital Maputo at the government's invitation and took away samples from Mozambican soldiers killed in the January 16 attack.

It said officials from Mozambique and other countries would also analyse samples to try to establish the cause of death.

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday confirmed that an SADF team, including medical specialists, went to Maputo on Wednesday to assist in treating the injured and in investigating the incident.

The 10th round of peace talks between Maputo and Renamo opened in Rome on Tuesday.

PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe appeared uncomfortable and somewhat nervous when he returned to Harare after an overnight trip to Malawi earlier this month. Pursing his lips and folding his arms tightly across his chest, the Zimbabwe leader told journalists at the airport the startling news. he met Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama while in Malawi.

Mugabe, staunchest of the frontline leaders, even found some moderate words to say about Dhlakama

"He is the leader of Renamo and my first reading of him is that he is a man with some ideas and a person who, naturally, is anxious that the position of Renamo be assured after the peace process," said Mugabe. "He is talking peace and expresses his desire for peace."

Mugabe said future talks with the Renamo leader were possible but he adamantly insisted there was no discussion of Dhlakama's demand that Zimbabwe withdraw its 7 000 troops deployed in central Mozambique. Mugabe did, however, indicate that once the peace process gets underway and there is a general ceasefire throughout Mozambique, the Zimbabwean troops will be withdrawn promptly

The Malawi meeting was a dramatic turnaround that may herald a breakthrough in Mozambique's stalled peace negotiations. Or the meeting could backfire and cause Renamo to continue delaying any agreement.

It is evident to all that a settlement is badly needed to end Mozambique's 16-year conflict that has taken more than one million lives, caused another million to flee Mozambique and has displaced an estimated six million Mozambicans who are refugees in their own country

The unending war also troubles all the countries of southern Africa, particularly Zimbabwe which is spending an estimated US\$300-million a year to safeguard the Beira corridor, the landlocked country's route to the sea

It is understandable that Mugabe, hard-pressed to reduce his budget deficit, would want to speed up the Mozambican peace process. He found it distasteful to contemplate meeting Dhlakama, a man Mugabe had frequently condemned as a South African puppet who had butchered thousands of innocent civilians. Yet others encouraged Mugabe to meet Dhlakama. The beleaguered Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano is desperate to achieve a peace settlement and when he met Mugabe in December he apparently encouraged the Zimbabwean leader to talk with Dhlakama to try to breathe new life into the ineffective Rome negotiations

The Mugabe/Dhlakama meeting was arranged by Tiny Rowland, whose multinational Lonrho has extensive holdings in Mozambique. Rowland has the reputation for influencing African politics to suit Lonrho's

Uneasy Mugabe sups with the devil

W/Mant 24/11-30/11/92

Robert Mugabe's surprise meeting with Renamo rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, could pave the way for peace ... or backfire if the guerrilla leader does not get what he wants.

By **ANDREW MELDRUM**

W/Mant 24/11-30/11/92

interests, and a peaceful Mozambique would greatly boost the profitability of Lonrho's Mozambican cotton estates, citrus ranches, gold mines and hotels.

Mugabe left for Malawi intending to keep his groundbreaking talks with Dhlakama a secret, but leaks to the press forced him to announce the meeting upon his return to Harare

For Dhlakama, the meeting with Mugabe represents a major step towards respectability and acceptance as an African political leader. It is part of the campaign to improve Dhlakama's image from that of a little known commander of a shadowy terror group to the leader of a bona fide political force. Dhlakama is seeking to win the status that Jonas Savimbi has in Angola.

Until recently Dhlakama rarely travelled from Renamo's Gorongosa stronghold and saw few outside visitors. Little is known about him except that in the late 1970s he defected from Frelimo to join the rebel group formed by the Rhodesian intelligence. Dhlakama received training from the Rhodesian SAS. When the South African military took over Renamo's reins in 1980, Dhlakama became its top commander. Roland Hunter, who was jailed for revealing the South African Defence Force's secret assistance to Renamo, tells of meeting monthly with Dhlakama in 1983/84 to hand over his R800 monthly salary and to deliver shipments of arms and ammunition. Under Dhlakama's command Renamo carried out numerous mass killings, mutilations and

torture of rural Mozambicans

In the past year Dhlakama has taken grooming lessons and received new uniforms and business suits from his South African friends and far-right supporters in Europe. He toured Europe to meet the Italian prime minister, the Portuguese president and prime minister and senior American officials. Dhlakama also met former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in six sessions which, according to Harare diplomats were also set up by Lonrho

Dhlakama's quest to transform himself from Mozambique's mutilator to a national politician may soon take him to Washington to meet President George Bush. The president could fend off any criticism for receiving a South African-backed terrorist by pointing to the fact that Dhlakama has already been accepted by Robert Mugabe, one of southern Africa's hardest-line leaders

For his part, Mugabe may also be starting a new strategy of meeting regional foes that could see him meeting President FW de Klerk later this year. By meeting Dhlakama, Mugabe has demonstrated he will do whatever necessary to achieve a Mozambican settlement and that process could continue

The international recognition for Dhlakama has been arranged as a strategy to boost Dhlakama's confidence so he will begin negotiating in earnest. But that assumption may be fatally flawed

"Dhlakama has no background in diplomacy or politics," said a Mozambican analyst who has met the Renamo leader. "He only knows the tactics of a guerrilla fighter. His gut feeling about the Mugabe meeting may be that it simply proves that Renamo has the upper hand. If so he will continue business as usual and that means more blood for Mozambique."

So far the signs are not good. Renamo has delayed the tenth round of the Rome peace talks which were to have begun on January 15. Mozambican officials complain of Renamo's lack of good faith in the negotiations

If high-level meetings and negotiations don't bring results, what can succeed in bringing peace to Mozambique?

Dhlakama has no interest in a swift transition period and elections, as is taking place in Angola. Renamo retains an odious reputation inside Mozambique that would translate into few election victories. Instead, Dhlakama is understood to be pressing for a lengthy transition period of at least two years during which he would have administrative authority over the large territories which Renamo controls. Such unelected power is what Dhlakama badly needs to effect the transition from terrorist to political leader

The rebel leader is holding out for such an offer, and without that it appears no amount of meetings with heads of state will bring success to the Mozambican negotiations. Until he gets what he wants, Dhlakama is holding the region to ransom

Soldiers tell of 'chemical' attack

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STAR 25/1/92

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE and SAPA-REUTER

WHAT killed the Mozambican soldiers who apparently died without being shot during an attack by Renamo rebels?

The mystery apparently remained unsolved today, with no word from the South African army doctors who went to Maputo to help investigate suggestions by the Mozambican authorities that the soldiers were victims of chemical weapons.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that an SADF team, including medical specialists, went to Maputo to help with the investigation and with the treatment of the surviving soldiers.

Two have described the attack.

The Mozambican news agency AIM said the men died in a Renamo attack on January 16 at Macaene, about 10 km from the border with the Kruger National Park. It said doctors from Mozambique and "third countries" were working with the South Africans to try to establish the cause of the deaths.

Neither the number of soldiers killed in the attack nor the number of survivors being treated has been disclosed by officials, but sources at Maputo's military hospital said at least five government soldiers died and 10 were wounded.

Aircraft

The suggestion that chemical weapons had been used was made in the armed forces radio programme, which quoted an officer in the Mozambican frontier guards as saying the attack took place after an unidentified aircraft had flown over the area.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said that the SADF team was working "in close collaboration with the Mozambican government".

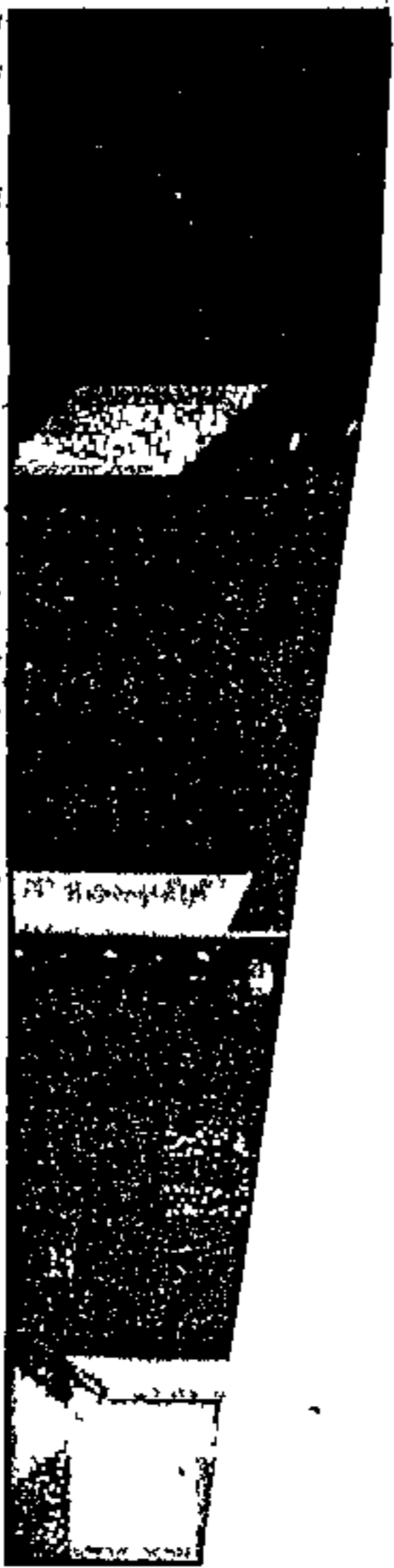
The matter was first raised at the regular meeting on January 21 in Maputo of the joint South African-Mozambican security commission. The South Africans had offered their help and the offer had been accepted.

Renamo has dismissed accusations that the rebels had fought with chemical weapons on January 16, saying it has never used them in its 16-year-old bush war to topple the government.

"If government soldiers were killed by chemical weapons then the government army itself is the only one behind the event," Radio Mozambique quoted Raul Domingos, head of Renamo's delegation at peace talks in Rome, as saying.

Yesterday, two Mozambican soldiers said from their hospital beds in Maputo that they had been attacked with chemicals. They said a projectile exploded in the air, releasing a dense cloud of

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STICKING ?

Chemical (218)

FROM PAGE 1

black smoke which provoked "severe pain and irritation". He said they felt severe chest pains, were tired and thirsty and when they drank water the next morning some of them vomited.

Second Lieutenant Joaquim Jonasse said the projectile exploded between 50 and 75 metres above the soldiers' heads "It became very hot. Some of us were going crazy". The men said the device which injured them was fired from the ground from the direction of the South African border, but they were unable to say which side of the border.

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Mozambican peace talks stall over rebel demands

MAPUTO — Peace talks in Rome between the Mozambican government and right-wing Renamo rebels are in trouble over Renamo's proposals on electoral law, the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) reported at the weekend.

Among the rebels' proposals is a ban on coalitions, before or after the multi-party elections which the ruling Frelimo party of President Joaquim Chissano wants to hold this year, AIM's correspondent in Rome said.

This would exclude about a dozen recently created opposition parties from entering government, because none of them can win enough votes to form a government alone, foreign diplomats here say.

The delegation of the present Mozambican government at the Rome talks believes that the position of Renamo "is not consistent with a spirit of national reconciliation and does not meet universal democratic standards", AIM said.

The rebels are also demanding that a party must win at least 18% of the vote to have any seats in the next parliament, AIM said.

AIM said this seemed to contradict another Renamo demand that the elections be held under proportional representation.

The government delegation in Rome, headed by Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, has said it is willing to accept proportional representation. — Sapa-Reuter.

Sithole defends

(218)
Massive

maize

STAR 27/1/92
scam

revealed

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — A newspaper has revealed that "tens of thousands" of bags of maize and wheat are stolen every month from a government-owned food processing plant in Beira.

The Maputo daily, Noticias, says it has exposed the existence of a network of conmen and thieves which is systematically defrauding the factory.

The network, it says, includes local bakery owners and other businessmen, and is co-ordinated by employees of the government-owned factory, Mobeira, itself.

The sacks of grain leave the factory through the use of fraudulent invoices, in the name of companies which never requested the food, and, in some cases, do not even exist.

These frauds mean, it says, that genuine Mobeira clients, who are entitled to monthly quotas of wheat and flour, find that there is not enough share left for them.

The paper notes some Mobeira officials, with monthly salaries of only R300, have acquired cars, motorbikes and well-furnished homes.

Helping hand from SA firm

810 ay
29/1/92

JONO WATERS 218

REMBRANDT'S Transvaal Sugar Limited (TSB) has supplied the Mozambican border town of Ressano Garcia with a KSB 30kW pump to solve the town's water crisis.

The sugar company is installing about R100 000 worth of equipment at the Nkomati river to pump water up to the town reservoir and purification plant.

The rehabilitation of the town's water supply followed a TSB visit the town in December when the company offered to repair broken pumps or replace them.

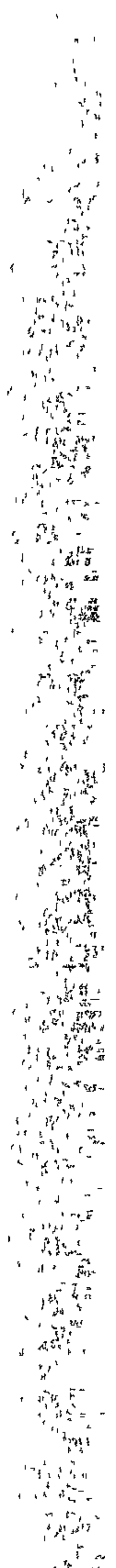
Help was also offered to rebuild the town's infrastructure and establish closer ties between Ressano Garcia and enterprises in the Onderberg region.

The 7 000 inhabitants of the little town, situated less than a kilometre from the SA/Mozambique border, had experienced water problems for more than a year because of pumping difficulties.

6/09/29/1/92

New plane delivered

MOZAMBIQUE's national airline, Linhas Aereas de Mozambique (LAM) has taken delivery of a new 192-seater Boeing 767-200 Extended Range aircraft, the first of two ordered from the US. A Boeing 767 costs between \$64m and \$75m. The aircraft will be used on LAM's long-haul services between Maputo, Paris, Copenhagen and possibly to Berlin (218)



Renamo attack probe

THE US and Britain are studying the possibility that pro-Renamo forces operating inside SA may have dropped chemical warfare agents on Mozambican troops

The British government has sent investigators to look into a January 16 incident at Macaene, 10km from the SA border in which 20 soldiers died and many more had to be hospitalised after a light aircraft flew over them from the direction of the border. (218)

Survivors suffered severe nausea, chest pains and internal bleeding, diplomatic sources said

26/11/92
6061/13

UK to probe 'Renamo' chemical strike in Moz

Own Correspondent

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WASHINGTON — The United States and Britain are studying the possibility that pro-Renamo forces operating inside South Africa may have dropped chemical warfare agents on Mozambican troops earlier this month.

The British government has sent investigators to look into a January 16 incident at Macaene, 10km from the boundary of the Kruger National Park.

According to diplomatic sources, 20 soldiers died and many more had to be hospitalised after a light aircraft flew over them in the direction of the border.

CT 30/1/92

Survivors reported suffering severe nausea, chest pains and internal bleeding, the sources said.

South African involvement was "one of the angles that is being studied", a US official said, but he added that the use of chemical agents had yet to be confirmed.

The Mozambican government has so far avoided pointing a finger at South Africa and has blamed the incident solely on Renamo.

High level delegations of the Mozambican-South African joint security commission met to discuss the matter last Tuesday.

Renamo seeks two-party state

Sowetan 30/11/92 (218)
Sowetan Correspondent

MAPUTO--The rebel Renamo movement is trying at the Mozambican peace talks to eliminate minor parties and turn the country into a bi-party state, said the official news agency, Afp.

The agency's correspondent in Rome, Tomas Vieira Mario, said the leader of the Renamo delegation, Mr Raul Domingos, was forcing Mozambican politics into a bipolar mould and reducing a multi-party system to a two-party system - itself and Frelimo.

According to Mario, Domingos said Renamo wants the new parliament elected by proportional representation.

He said the Frelimo government regarded this threshold as too restrictive and believed it would negate proportional representation.

He said Renamo wanted coalitions to be outlawed, either during the election campaign or afterwards in parliament.

Other points concern the ways of amending the constitution and the timing of the election.

THE most graphic account so far on international radio of a mysterious hi-tech escalation of the war in Mozambique came this week over a bad line to London from Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

The BBC's Network Africa correspondent had been interviewing doctors at the military hospital who are treating soldiers for burns and skin sores, sore throats and problems with their eyes after a "remarkable explosion" during a Frelimo attack on a Renamo base north of Maputo. Is Renamo turning to chemical weapons? If it is, who is supplying them? Or (here we go again) is there a "third force"?

Because the strange explosion, unlike anything that has ever happened before in the conflict between the government and Renamo, occurred very close to Mozambique's border with South Africa (L.S.Km. in fact), the BBC correspondent confirmed there "is no question that there will be speculation" that South Africa could have been involved. But he added emphatically that he did not believe there would be "direct evidence" of this "for some time; if ever".

Mozambique's mystery explosion 218

RADIOWATCH

Humphrey Tyler follows the world on shortwave radio



Soldiers describe the explosion as a weird type of fireball that detonated fairly high above them. They say there was "intense heat" and many threw off their clothes in panic. Five died. Autopsies might prove whether the explosion was in fact caused by a chemical weapon.

What is extraordinary about the attack is that it is so totally unlike previous Renamo battle tactics. Invariably these have been relatively low-tech affairs; shoot-outs with guns and grenades. Never before, said the BBC correspondent, had there been

anything "on the scale of any photo-chemical attack". Nobody has been able to say exactly how it happened. They just agree it was "most remarkable and unusual". Renamo itself refused to comment.

But the most important news of all for millions of people in Africa this week has been a different kind of conflict, the final at the weekend of the Africa Nations Cup in Dakar, Senegal. It was won by Ivory Coast and the government immediately declared a two-day national holiday. It was hardly necessary; to judge from the jubilation recorded on radio, the nation would have stopped work to celebrate anyway, official holiday or not.

The curious thing is that this prime sporting event received such relatively poor coverage in South Africa, especially in the dailies. It was left to Radio France International to tell us that when it was announced that South Africa was to return to world soccer "all the delegates in the crowded hall rose like

one man and burst into wild applause".

RFI pointed out some of the implications of this might be tampered now to sign up, if asked, for local professional teams — "in search of the mighty rand" as an RFI sports reporter put it, obviously unaware of the rand's actually shaky condition.

RFI is a major player in the African radio scene, broadcasting to the continent not only in French, but also in English and Portuguese and, for North Africa, in Arabic. It gave sometimes minute by minute coverage (mainly in French) of the major matches in Dakar (noting in passing that the local Senegalese team left the field "in tears" after being knocked out).

Many forget how many millions of people speak French in Africa. For a start, in more than 20 African countries French is the official national language.

●You can hear RFI in English in South Africa each day for an hour from 6pm on 12015kHz in the 25-metre band.

Two SA firms bid for Maputo port

SITimes [BUS]

By CIARAN RYAN

MOZAMBIQUE is to privatise Maputo port. It has invited companies to make offers to take over the terminals.

At least two SA groups will make offers to run one or more terminals.

This would give SA greater control over the port which has been plagued by operational and security problems since Frelimo came to power in 1975.

One possibility being investigated is a joint venture between the private sector and the Mozambican Government.

Coal

A source says the port authorities are keen to lease terminals to private operators for a specified period. By doing so they would retain control of the port.

It seems likely that the port will be run by several private concerns, perhaps even a consortium.

Until last year, the two coal terminals were managed by SA company TMS.

But in an effort to pare costs, port authorities decided against renewing the management contract.

Since then, coal tonnage handled has declined. An increasing number of

Eastern Transvaal exporters are re-routing cargo through Durban.

Tonnage through the port dropped by 23% in 1991 to 2,35-million tons after a record 3-million in 1990. Coal shipped from Maputo was 58% less than forecast.

This is largely because small mines in the Eastern Transvaal have been hit by low world prices for steam coal and many have stopped exporting.

Pilferage and delays caused by breakdowns in terminal handling equipment are blamed for the lower throughput of citrus and sugar.

After a spell of relative stability, traffic from the Eastern Transvaal town of Komatipoort to Maputo was disrupted when rebels sabotaged the railway line late last year.

Tighter security measures were introduced this year and no new attacks have been recorded.

Routing traffic through Maputo as opposed to Durban more than halves the distance to the sea for Eastern Transvaal exporters.

A port refurbishment programme, with loan assistance from SA, was completed in 1990 in an effort to improve turnaround times and ease bottlenecks.

The port relies on traffic from the

Eastern Transvaal, Zimbabwe and to a lesser extent Malawi and Swaziland.

Maputo holds little attraction for exporters from the Reef who pay up to R1 100 a ton for containerised rail freight to the port compared with about R750 to Durban.

Maputo cannot handle large vessels and this tends to push up the cost of shipping.

Angela Self of the SA Foreign Trade Organisation says "The next step is to put Maputo on a commercial footing. This requires fairly long-term development."

"A master plan has been drawn up by the authorities and will be presented to aid organisations for funding."

Wary

Most shipping lines are wary of docking in Maputo and charge large premiums to do so. Only SA Europe Container Services operates a regular monthly service to Maputo. Most exporters charter ships to the principal destinations in the United States and Far East.

Private operators will want some control over plans to stabilise security in the southern part of the country because Eastern Transvaal exporters rely on the safe passage of freight from Komatipoort to Maputo.

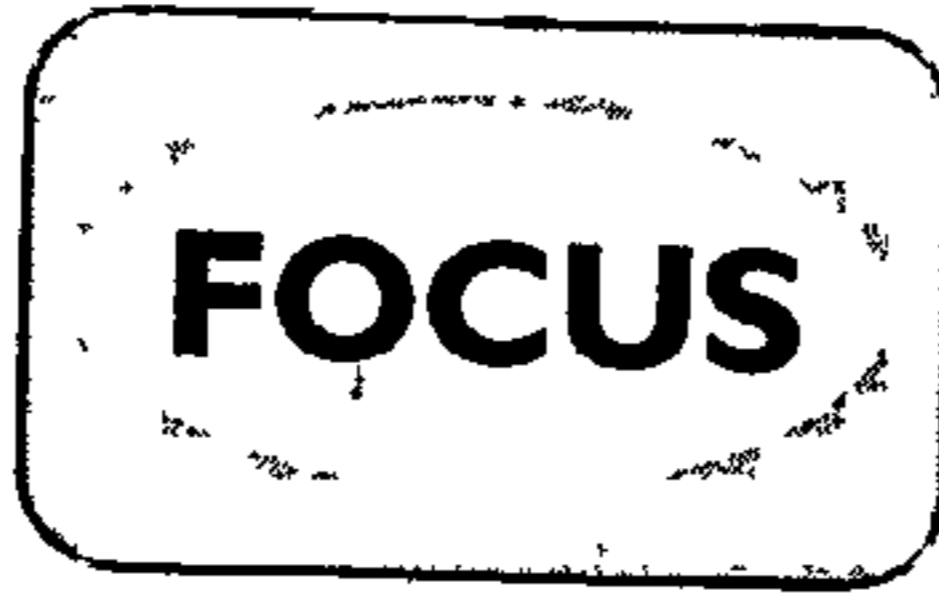
Mozambique rebuilds after 16-year civil war

MAPUTO - Despite slow progress in peace talks in Rome, officials in Mozambique are laying the groundwork to rebuild the country after 16 years of devastating civil war.

"If we start now, we are still in time. If we wait until we have a ceasefire, we will be too late," Oldemiro Baloi, Mozambique's vice-minister of co-operation, said in an interview.

The ninth round of 18-month-old peace talks between the Maputo government and the rightwing rebel Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) is under way in Rome, with the government accusing Renamo of foot-dragging and delaying tactics.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano on January 30 appealed at a conference here of Western donors and 10 southern African states for international pressure to bring peace to his country



A ceasefire and peace will however pose formidable problems for Mozambique, where about five million of its 15 million citizens are displaced internally, with another 1,5 million refugees in neighbouring countries.

The legacy of Portuguese colonial rule that ended in 1975 and the subsequent civil war has left what little infrastructure Mozambique possessed in a state of collapse

Government and aid officials say many millions of rands will be needed to get displaced people back home, demobilise armies and absorb soldiers into civilian society, and rebuild infrastructure such as roads, schools and health clinics.

Sowetan - 3/2/92 - (218)
The head of the UN Development Programme in Mozambique, Peter Simkin, said government demobilisation proposals had received little donor response.

"Rural infrastructure will take probably decades to recover, there has been such universal destruction. Rehabilitation is a very long-term goal and I'm not sure donor interest will last that long in Mozambique," Simkin added

Baloi noted Mozambique had been hit by the collapse of East European socialist states and the Soviet empire which had been major aid contributors - Moscow to the tune of around R425 million annually.

In addition to the loss of these funds, drought had caused further problems which, combined with the effects of war, had produced a patchwork of hunger due to lack of transportation.

But Baloi said the government was planning for the future.

"We need a masterplan to help the peace issue. A European Community consultant is here working to prepare an international conference to be held after a ceasefire to gather the international community to discuss new ways of supporting Mozambique in this phase.

"Preparedness is crucial," he said.

The government also achieved its target of R2,75 billion of assistance pledged by donor nations for 1992 at a meeting in Paris in December.

Diplomats and officials say that, given peace and security, Mozambique is potentially a rich country.

On an optimistic note, the UNDP's Simkin said peasants resettled in fertile central Zambezia province and provided with seeds and tools had become self-sufficient within two years. - SA Press Association-
Reuter

Renamo rebels 'had gas masks' (218)

STAR 512192
MAPUTO — A defector from the Renamo rebels in Mozambique says the insurgent group uses chemical weapons

Victorino Fernandes said on Monday he had met about 50 Renamo fighters carrying gas masks at a base 40 km north of Maputo on January 22

Mr Fernandes said the men told him the masks were necessary as protection against a weapon

they were carrying, a projectile that could be fired from a heavy machine-gun.

The weapon released a poisonous substance which, if inhaled in sufficient quantity, could kill.

Western military experts said they knew of no chemical weapon designed to be fired from machine-guns

Renamo officials in Europe have denied using chemical weapons

in their fight against the Maputo government.

Mr Fernandes said the men told him they had fought in a January 16 battle with government troops at the rebel base of Ngungwe

Survivors told reporters they had been overcome by dense black smoke coming from a projectile which exploded over their heads — Sapa-Reuter



Food aid scheme held up by scam, says Venter

CAPE TOWN — Government's aid programme to help off-set the effects of VAT on poor communities had been held up in one region by a scam, Health Minister Raza Venter revealed yesterday.

The Nutrition Development Programme was now going smoothly and according to plan, she told a news conference.

Venter said Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had indicated that in the coming financial year he was prepared to double the R220m set aside for the programme.

A delay in the payout of funds had been partly due to the need to tighten controls after it was discovered last year that funds allocated to one regional organisation — which Venter declined to name — were being misappropriated for "personal enrichment".

Her department had stepped in quickly and obtained a court order for the funds to be put back in the programme. Further steps were being taken against the organisation involved.

Other delays had been caused by the need to train community organisations to write their own development programmes.

A total of R94,55m of the R220m was in the process of being spent on the programme.

Non-government organisations had already been paid R16,35m, while another R9,7m had been approved and would be paid soon.

A further 199 applications totalling R17,5m were being processed. R51m had been allocated for expanding the state scheme, which was run through clinics — Sapa

'Govt fears ECC challenge'

PRETORIA — Government was afraid to accept the End Conscription Campaign's court challenge on conscription, knowing that if it lost its case the whole basis for compulsory military recruitment would be shattered, said constitutional lawyer Prof Marius Wiechers.

The state had only about a 50-50 chance of successfully prosecuting men who refused to report for service, Wiechers said at the weekend.

In the event of the SADF losing a case against an objector, the Defence Act would require hasty amendment for the military to continue to meet its recruitment needs.

Because defence was a "general affair" in terms of the constitution, amendments to the Act required ratification by all three houses of Parliament — something Wiechers believed would be difficult to attain. Government knew this and was, as a result, unwilling to prosecute draft dodgers.

The SADF said the number of national servicemen who reported for service last month exceeded expectations by 21%. Military police would investigate the cases of those who failed to report.

JONOTMAN REES

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said government was showing bad faith by relying on "intimidation" to continue conscription when it acknowledged that the system's legality was shaky.

Wiechers said government had obviously shipped up when it repealed the Population Registration Act last year.

The first draft of the repeal Bill made allowance for racial provisions in other Acts to remain in effect, but after adjustments by the standing parliamentary committee on constitutional affairs, Parliament passed the Bill with only the racially-based clauses in section 52 of the Constitution Act — which provides for a racially-based tricameral parliament — specifically remaining in effect.

Wiechers said the courts would have to decide whether the Population Registration Repeal Act intended to retain or abolish racial clauses in laws such as the Defence Act.

The courts might not refer to legislative history in reaching a decision.

'Renamo rebels' use chemicals'

MAPUTO — A defector from Mozambique's right-wing Renamo rebels says the insurgent group uses chemical weapons.

The defector, Victorino Fernandes, told a news conference he had met about 50 Renamo fighters carrying gas masks at a base 40km north of Maputo in January.

Fernandes said the men told him the masks were necessary as protection against a weapon they were carrying, a projectile that could be fired from a heavy machinegun. The weapon released a poisonous substance which, if inhaled in sufficient quantity, could kill people further away from the impact point than they were seriously weakened, Fernandes said.

Western military experts said they knew of no chemical weapon designed to be fired from machineguns.

Renamo officials in Europe have denied using chemical weapons in their fight against the Mozambique government since Mozambique secured independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuter.



SA firms vie for gas field contracts

Fuel deal with Mozambique in the pipeline

218 ~~213~~ ~~215~~
8/Day 6/2/92

SEAN VAN ZYL

THE Mozambican government is within weeks of agreement with one or more SA synthetic fuel and chemical firms on a multibillion-rand venture to exploit and market products from its large Pande gas fields, industry sources say.

It is envisaged that Petronet, Transnet's pipeline subsidiary, will build a R1bn pipeline to carry gas to the Reef. It is believed that a parallel line will be built to carry refined fuel from SA to Mozambique.

Sasol, Engen and AECI are in the running to establish a plant to convert the gas into petrochemicals, with Sasol believed to have an edge over its rivals.

Petronet MD Eric Crowley confirmed yesterday that his company had been involved in discussions with the Mozambican authorities and the World Bank, which was expected to participate in the funding.

He added that the discussions had centred on the possibility of Petronet constructing and operating an approximately 900km gas pipeline between Mozambique's Inhambane province and the Reef. About 80% of the line would be in Mozambique. He said discussions were still at a tentative stage and that their outcome hinged on the decision of the Mozambican authorities and the World Bank. Industry analysts say the outcome also hinges on Mozambique's security situation and Maputo's ability to guarantee that Renamo will not sabotage a

pipeline as it has the power line linking SA and Cahora Bassa.

Petronet operates SA's only commercial fuel pipeline network connecting major business centres with the oil refineries at the coast. About 85% of the refineries' product is carried by Petronet's system.

Sasol spokesman Jan Krynauw confirmed his company was involved in discussions with Mozambique but was reluctant to elaborate yesterday as talks were at a sensitive stage.

The Pande gas fields have been explored sporadically over the past few decades, with most recent work being done by Soviet drillers. They, however, failed to complete the job. A feasibility study, which has been running on and off for 10 years, has been completed by Engineering Management Services (EMS), a local engineering project manager.

EMS MD Steve Hrabar said yesterday World Bank financing would probably be forthcoming only if private companies invested in the project. Mozambique itself does not have the resources to finance the project.

Unofficial estimates quoted by Engineering Week put Pande's annual gas production potential at 1-billion cu m. This would make it significantly larger than SA's own offshore reserves off Mossel Bay.

Minister cleared

MAPUTO - The case against Mozambique Interior Minister Colonel Manuel Antonio, accused of taking part in a plot to overthrow the government, has been dropped. *Sowetan 7/2/92*

Mozambique's official news agency AIM said yesterday the release of Antonio, who was arrested on August 11 last year, was ordered by Judge Arlindo Mazive, who said Antonio had denounced the plot in May 1991. *(218)*

The case against 14 other accused stands' - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Trans-Natal developing Mozambique coalfields

By Derek Tommey

218

Planning is under way to make Mozambique a major coal exporter by the end of the decade, says Mike Salamon, MD of Trans-Natal.

He made the announcement yesterday when disclosing an increase in Trans-Natal's interim dividend from 22c to 23c a share. The planning centres on the Moatize coal field, near the town of the same name in Northern Mozambique.

Partners in the project are Trans-Natal, the Mozambican Government and Brazil's Companhia Vale do Rio Doce.

Mr Salamon said the partners had completed a pre-feasibility study, which had led to a decision to go ahead with a full study.

The partners would meet in Maputo next month to discuss how to implement the study and how to finance it. It is expected to cost about R70 million.

Mr Salamon said Moatize coal resources were extensive. However, the cost of developing them would be about \$1.5 billion.

Much of the money would be needed for a 400 kilometre railway line and a coal terminal.

Moatize would mine 20 million tons of coal a year and have export sales of 10 million tons, representing just over a fifth of SA's current export figure.

While some aid money might be available for the railway line, most of the money needed would have to come from private investors.

Mr Salamon said Eskom's decision to mothball the Camden and the Komati power stations from the beginning of 1991 had badly affected Trans-Natal.

It had now recovered from the setback by off-setting the loss of low-priced Eskom sales with higher-priced export sales.

Exports now accounted for 67 percent of group income (63 percent a year ago).

Trans-Natal has not only published profit figures for the six months to December 1991 and for the six months to December 1990, but also for the six months to June 1991.

Mr Salamon said this had been done because the figures for the six months to December 1990 in-

cluded sales to Camden and Komati.

Therefore they were not really comparable with those for the six months to December 1991.

A fairer indication of progress could be obtained by comparing the latest figures with those of the six months to last June.

The figures show that sales revenue rose 7,6 percent to R769,1 million, while the cost of sales rose 3,3 percent to R660,7 million.

This boosted operating income by 44,5 percent to R108,4 million. Pre-tax income was 43,6 percent higher at R95,2 million.

But a R37,9 million swing around in tax payments and deferred tax reduced attributable income to R66,3 million, equal to 83,2c a capital unit from R78,1 million (96,7c a capital unit) in the six months to June.

The increased dividend took R18,3 million (R15,5 million a year earlier).

The net cash position declined marginally to R175,3 million from R182,6 million at the end of 1990, mainly because of high capital expenditure.

The group said a year ago it

had a R1 billion five-year capital expenditure programme.

This has not been changed materially.

Mr Salamon said change in political attitudes overseas towards SA had not yet helped coal sales. Several countries were still boycotting SA coal.

As coal was sold on a one-year contract basis, sanctions would have to be lifted by August or September to assure sales next year.

Export prices now being negotiated by all major buyers and sellers were running about half a US dollar lower than last year.

He believed the "political discount" on South African coal had now disappeared.

He said the group's ability to maintain its earnings in the six months to June this year would depend on exports, the dollar price of coal and the rand/dollar exchange rate being maintained at levels prevailing in the six months to December.

However, he believed that earnings in the period should at least be equal to those of the six months to December.

French power lights Maputo

Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — A new French-built power station is now available to provide the Mozambican capital with emergency supplies of electricity when the line from South Africa is cut by Renamo rebels, as happens periodically. STAR 7/29/92

Up to now the city has relied on a coal-fired power station for back-up. It was unable to meet the demand for power in Maputo.

The new diesel-fueled facility, which has a capacity of 25 megawatts, will increase the city's emergency generating capacity by 50 percent.

The new facility was opened this week by the French Minister for Co-operation and Development, Edwige Avice.

Mozambique set to join major coal exporters

218
ARC 7/2/92

DEREK TOMMEY

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique will be a major coal exporter by the end of the decade, says Mr Mike Salamon, managing director of Trans-Natal.

He announced this yesterday along with an increase in Trans-Natal's interim dividend from 22c to 23c a share

The coal export planning centres on the Moatize coal field, near the town of the same name in Northern Mozambique

Partners in the project are Trans-Natal, the Mozambican government and Brazil's Companhia Vale do Rio Doce

Mr Salamon said the partners had completed a pre-feasibility study, which had led to a decision to go ahead with a full study

The partners would meet in Maputo next month to discuss how to implement the study and how to finance it. It is expected to cost about R70 million.

Mr Salamon said Moatize coal resources were extensive. The cost of developing them would be about 1,5 billion

Much of the money would be needed for a 400 kilometre railway line and a coal terminal

Moatize would mine 20 million tons of coal a year and export 10 million tons, representing just over a fifth of South Africa's current export figure

While some aid money might be available for the railway line, most of the money needed would have to come from private investors

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The increased dividend took R18,3 million (R15,5 million a year earlier).

The net cash position declined marginally to R175,3 million from R182,6 million at the end of 1990, mainly because of high capital expenditure.

The group's R1 billion five-year capital expenditure programme begun last year had not been changed materially

Mr Salamon said change in political attitudes overseas toward South Africa had not yet helped coal sales. Several countries were still boycotting South African coal.

As coal was sold on a one-year contract, sanctions would have to be lifted by August or September to assure sales next year

Export prices now being negotiated by all major buyers and sellers were running about 50 US cents lower than last year

He believed the "political discount" on South African coal had now disappeared.

the first decade, and to cope with the in- meeting before March

R50m benefit from Cahora Bassa

CAPE TOWN — SA manufacturers stood to benefit to the tune of R50m from the rehabilitation of Mozambique's Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project scheduled to begin this year, Eskom CE and chairman Ian McRae said in an interview at the weekend

The rehabilitation project — estimated to cost about \$140m — will be financed mainly by an Italian government loan with SA providing a guarantee for a R50m credit facility for the manufacture in SA of necessary equipment.

McRae said the World Bank had indicated it would provide the \$38m shortfall but was only prepared to consider \$20m if it did not have guarantees from the Portuguese and SA governments.

Finalisation of an agreement was in the pipeline

It was hoped that the project would get under way

8/day 10/2/92
LINDA ENSOR
this year 218

“We are looking at alternative financing possibilities to reduce the World Bank loan to below \$20m”
McRae said Eskom had been appointed co-ordinator of a feasibility study to link Zaire, Angola, Namibia, SA, Zambia and possibly Botswana in a power grid with power generated at the Inga power station on the Zaire River

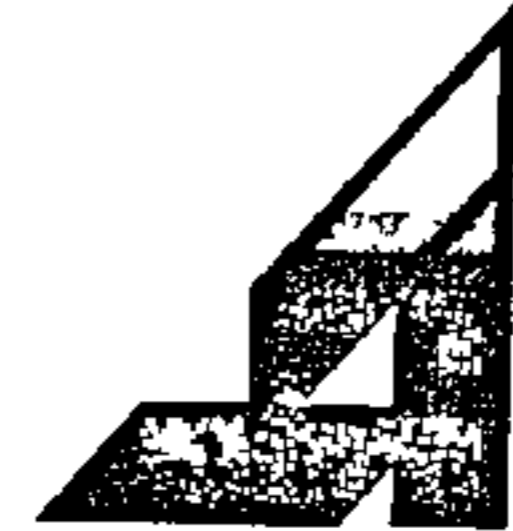
Eskom would link into the grid and could import up to 10% of its electricity requirements, McRae said

At an SA British Trade Association function McRae said Eskom aimed to reduce the price of electricity by 20% over the next five years, contributing to the international competitiveness of SA industry.

The utility intended to increase the percentage of

people with electricity from 30% to 70%-80% over the next decade and, in conjunction with local authorities, to electrify three-million homes over five years.

McRae supported the idea of a national electrification forum, decided on by delegates at an ANC national meeting on electrification on Friday



ABACUS

LISTING OF ADDI

Road fraud: ranger sought

Mozambique, Renamo talks deadlock

Sowetan 11/2/92

218

MAPUTO - The Mozambican peace talks in Rome have reached a deadlock and a meeting between the heads of the two delegations on Friday failed to resolve the stalemate.

According to the official Mozambican news agency AIM, the main obstacle to concluding an agreement on the country's future electoral law is Renamo's insistence that the parliament emerging from the country's first multiparty elections must amend the constitution

The government says Renamo is in effect trying to convert the future parliament into a constituent assembly, with the intention of "questioning all the legislation

adopted since independence" in 1975

Leader of the government delegation, transport minister Mr Armando Guebuza, said the peace talks could not tell a future parliament what it should or should not do

In its formal proposal, the government declares that parliament "will have full sovereignty to determine its own agenda"

Which means that if the parliament so desires, it can change the constitution and mechanisms for this are envisaged in the constitution itself

The leader of the Renamo delegation, Mr Raul Domingos, told AIM that in his view the Frelimo government's position "would render our struggle illegitimate" - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Sowetan Correspondent **HILARY ANDERSSON** reports that the Mozambican peace talks are a curious mixture of obstacles and optimism

ROME - Disagreements in the Mozambican peace talks between Renamo and Frelimo are being played down by optimism that a ceasefire will be signed within the next few months.

"We hope that even by May or June we will have signed a ceasefire," said Mr Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation

Both Mr Don Matteo, head of the St Egidio Community, the Roman Catholic body that is mediating the talks, and chief of the Frelimo delegation, Mr Armando Guebuza, were more cautious, but agreed that this was when they too hoped for a ceasefire

Blocking

If a ceasefire were signed this quickly, democratic elections in which Renamo and Mozambique's 13 other new parties would participate, would have to take place by mid-1993. But obstacles still blocking the signing of the third protocol on electoral principles are very real

Most hotly debated is whether a new constitution should be decided on by a multiparty assembly before the new government takes office, or if any changes to it should be left up to the new government

Proposal

According to Domingos the current constitution is undemocratic because it was decided on by one party, and it should not be allowed to exist in its present form under any circumstances. Frelimo's position is that a multiparty assembly will have no democratic authority to draw up another constitution. Guebuza argues that Renamo's proposal would

introduce premature and potentially unnecessary disruption to Mozambique

Other details which must be resolved before the signing of the third protocol include the minimum age of government representatives, and the technicalities of the future system of proportional representation. The mediators and Renamo expressed more optimism

than Frelimo that compromise could be reached on all these questions soon

Protocol

It is anticipated that in total five protocols will be signed, the fifth incorporating the agreement and implementation of a full ceasefire. In addition the fifth protocol will provide for the implementation of

all the others, and include some guarantees, such as one for disallowing trials for war crimes

Due to the sensitivity of the next round of negotiations, representatives of four nations will act as observers. It has been suggested that South Africa, the United States and Portugal should be among the observers

It has been agreed that Mozambique will follow not the Angolan or Namibian model but the model of Haiti in its moves towards peace

"We are going to extend an invitation as soon as possible to the United Nations," said Guebuza. "It will monitor elections and the implementation of the ceasefire."

The shaky steps to ceasefire

Sowetan

12/2/92

218

Blow by blow

June 25 1975: Independence of Mozambique. Frelimo government formed. Renamo had been formed in 1974, and began fighting by 1977.

1982: Attempted informal contact between Renamo and Frelimo.

1985: Pretoria Declaration talks failed.

1988: First contact between Mozambican church and Renamo.

August 1989: First contact between Frelimo and Renamo with Mozambican Catholic Church as mediators.

November 30 1990: Signing of partial ceasefire agreement which is still theoretically in force.

May 28 1991: Agreement on agenda for Rome peace negotiations.

October 18 1991: Signing of Protocol I on mutual principles.

November 13 1991: Signing of Protocol II on principles on recognition of political parties.

December 1991: Tabling of proposals for Protocol III on electoral matters.

December 12 1991: Agreement on general principles of Protocol III.

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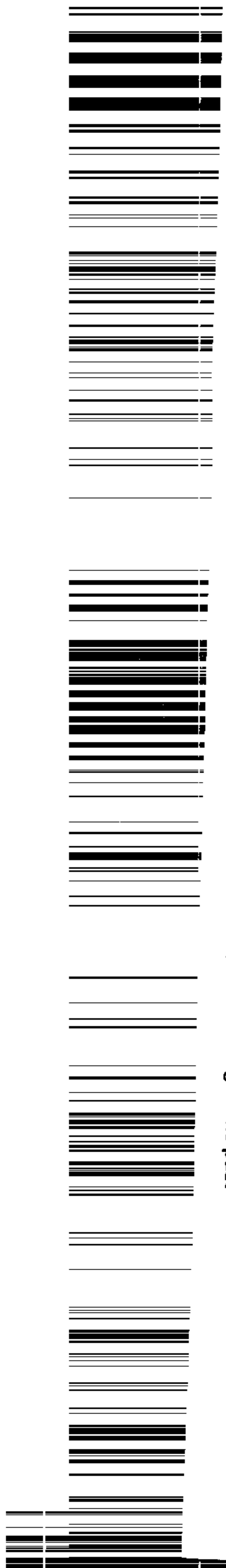
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INSTRUMENTS OF WAR when will scenes like this in Mozambique be a thing of the past?



The good times roll in poor (218)

Mozambique

South 13/2-19/2/92

By Ruth Ayisi

FIVE years ago high-quality restaurants in Maputo were difficult to find. But today there is a wide choice, ranging from Italian, French, Portuguese and Chinese to local eateries.

And, upon entering a growing number of eating places, it is almost impossible to guess in what part of the globe the restaurant is located.

One restaurant is full, on the patio and inside, by 9pm — every day.

English not Portuguese (the official language) is spoken here, most of the customers are young, hip and blond-haired, and rock music fills the air. It could be upmarket Johannesburg.

A crowd is inevitably queuing outside. Grilled prawns and fat steaks go down well with many people.

The hitch about eating out in Maputo these days is that you need to be a member of the Mozambican elite or part of the large foreign community.

The average cost of 50 000 meticaïs (Mozambican currency) a head in most restaurants would swallow the monthly salary of most Mozambicans. The minimum monthly salary is the equivalent of about US\$20.

So restaurant managers capitalise on foreigners, especially the South Africans flooding into the capital on holiday or to open businesses.

For foreigners the prices are normal. They are used to them in London, Paris, Johannesburg and Lisbon.

But such a blatant display of inequality breeds resentment. Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of only US\$100. More than 60 percent of the country's 16-million people live in absolute poverty.

Prices have escalated since the introduction of the 1987 structural adjustment programme sponsored by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Discontent among city dwellers is growing. An exploding crime rate shocked Maputo last year and many took the law into their own hands, in some cases killing alleged criminals.

In January violence erupted in Maputo as more than 1 000 Mozambican migrant workers from the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) demanded compensation because of the abrupt end of their

contracts due to the unification of Germany. Some 15 000 returned from the GDR, and most are unemployed.

A wave of strikes hurt industries last year and is just another problem for Mozambique's economy, wrecked as it is by the 16-year-old war between the State and Renamo rebels. But how long people will tolerate hardship when they see others having so much is difficult to predict.

A sign of exclusivity in Maputo society came in with the new year. Parties rocked the capital, but, where it used to be common to let anyone enter, this year many people could not afford it and sold tickets to cover costs.

One night club, frequented by the young on Saturday nights when prices average around 5 000 meticaïs, suddenly raised its entrance fee to the equivalent of US\$60 a head.

A young Mozambican woman in the queue, however, barely blinked as she paid a million meticaïs (US\$500) for her family to enter.

Mozambique, SA set to sign gas deal

MAPUTO — Mozambique and SA will sign an agreement this month on the sale of Mozambican natural gas to SA, a senior official in the Mozambican Hydrocarbon Company (ENH) has confirmed.

The gas would be extracted at Pande in Inhambane province, about 600km north of Maputo, and sent by pipeline to SA

The ENH official declined yesterday to give details of the agreement or name the

SA company involved. A full statement would be made on February 27, after the agreement had been signed

The first exploration well at Pande was drilled in 1961 and the existence of a huge gas field was confirmed two years later

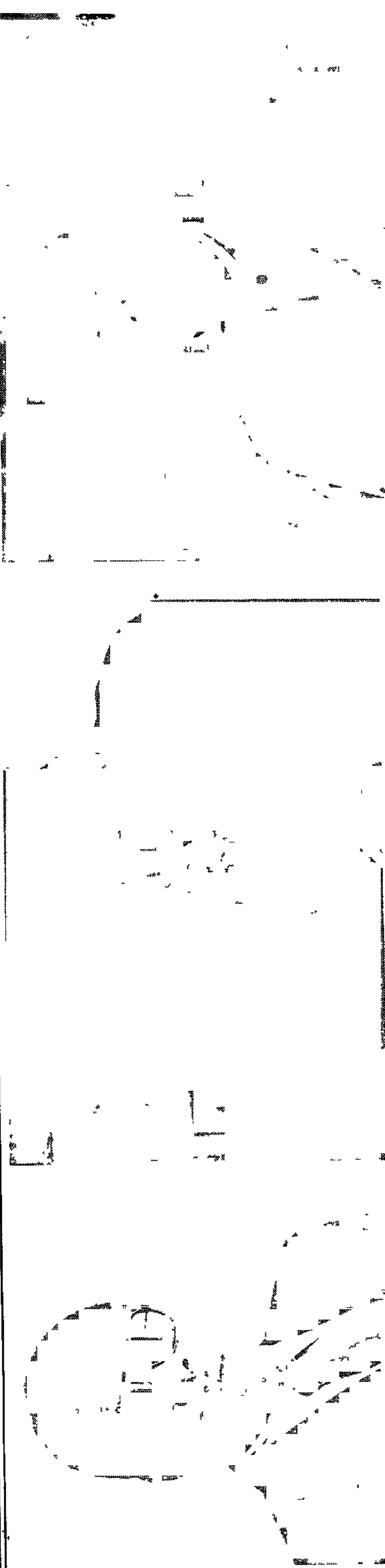
The most recent estimate, published last May by the official Mozambique News Agency, put reserves at 40-billion cubic metres — Sapa-Reuter

14/2/72

(218)
(036)

Anti-corruption captain held

STAR 15/2/92
MAPUTO — Military police arrested a captain in the armed forces yesterday, who has been waging a campaign against alleged corruption in the provincial military command in Nampula. The arrest took place at the Maputo offices of the National Journalists' Union, where the officer, Captain Muzamilo Cassimo was about to give a lecture on his accusations of corruption — Sapa-AFP (C)



□ **MEDIATOR:** The man in the middle, Don Matteo, head of the mediating St Egidio Community, spends much of his time on the telephone between the two warring parties. The Catholic Church has played a leading role in trying to bring about a settlement in Mozambique

□ **RELAXED:** Mr Armando Guebuza, the Frelimo government's Transport Minister and leader of the government delegation, is not averse to casual garb.

APR 15/2/92 (218)

In-fighting before the ceasefire

DISAGREEMENTS in the Mozambican peace talks between Renamo and Frelimo are being played down by optimism that a ceasefire will be signed within the next few months

"We hope that even by May or June we will have signed a ceasefire," said Mr Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation

Both Mr Don Matteo, head of the St Egidio Community, the Roman Catholic body mediating the talks, and chief of the Frelimo delegation Mr Armando Guebuza were more cautious, but agreed that this was when they too hoped for a ceasefire

If a ceasefire were signed this quickly, democratic elections in which Renamo and Mozambique's 13 other new parties would take part, would have to take place by mid 1993. But obstacles still blocking the signing of the third protocol on electoral principles are very real.

Most hotly debated is whether a new consti-

tution should be decided on by a multi-party assembly before the new government takes office, or if any changes to it should be left up to the new government

According to Mr Domingos the current constitution is undemocratic because it was decided on by one party, and it should not be allowed to exist in its present form under any circumstances

Frelimo's position is that a multi-party assembly will have no democratic authority to draw up another constitution. Mr Guebuza argues that Renamo's proposal would introduce premature and potentially unnecessary disruption to Mozambique.

Other details which must be resolved before the signing of the third protocol include the minimum age of government representatives, and the technicalities of the future system of proportional representation

The mediators and Renamo expressed more optimism than Frelimo that compromise could

be reached on all these questions soon

It is expected that in total five protocols will be signed, the fifth incorporating the agreement and implementation of a full ceasefire. In addition, the fifth protocol will provide for the implementation of all the others, and include some guarantees, such as one for one disallowing trials for war crimes

Due to the sensitivity of the next round of negotiations, representatives of four nations will act as observers. It has been suggested that South Africa, the United States and Portugal should be among the observers

It has been agreed that Mozambique will follow the Angolan or Namibian model but the model of Haiti in its moves towards peace and democracy

"We are going to extend an invitation to the United Nations as soon as possible," Mr Guebuza said. "It will monitor elections and the implementation of the ceasefire."

□ **SNAPPY:** The head of the Renamo delegation Mr Raul Domingos, favours dark glasses, even indoors, and a dark suit.

Old enemies slow

MENTION of the Mozambican peace talks to one Roman restaurateur made him tilt back his head in an exasperated way and say, "Of course, there had to be something going on — that's why the traffic has been so bad lately".

In reality, the eight delegates to the talks in an old convent have hardly brought Rome to a standstill. Indeed, the progress of the historic events unfolding for millions of Mozambicans in the small Italian piazza of St Egidio, nestled in the cobbled back streets of Rome, is at times barely perceptible.

While the war drags on in Mozambique, its future is being discussed in agonising detail in the piazza. Last week the battle was over something as technical as a minimum age for future delegates to parliament.

This does not mean, however, that the larger issues have been solved. Far from it. The talks leader on the edge of collapse daily, and are kept going mainly by foreign pressures and the calm intervention of the Catholic mediators.

It is not so much the lack of will on the part of the participants, or enormous political differences, as it is lack of trust.

"These are not details," insists the head of the Frelimo delegation, Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, "but fundamental principles we are discussing".

Fifteen years of Mozambique's ferocious war have obviously not been easily forgotten. By comparison, almost 2½ years of talks has been a short time, and there are involved explanations for every minute of delay.

Despite the serenity and discipline of the cloistered surroundings, the talks are taking place amid a certain haphazardness not uncommon in Africa.

Renamo still does not have a smooth method of communicating with its headquarters in Mozambique. It attempts to do so by way of a radio link with Malawi. When the message or question finally winds its way down through Africa to Renamo President Aconso Dhlakama's hut in the bush, all is not over. The reply must come back, and find its way all the way back to chief negotiator for Renamo Mr Raul Domini.

Mozambique's progress towards peace

June 25 1975: Independence of Mozambique. Frelimo government formed. Renamo had been formed in 1974, and began fighting by 1977.

1982: Attempted informal contact between Renamo and Frelimo.

1985: Pretoria Declaration talks failed.

1988: First contact between Mozambican church and Renamo.

August 1989: First contact between Frelimo and Renamo with Mozambican Catholic Church as mediators.

November 30 1990: Signing of partial ceasefire agreement which is still theoretically in force.

May 28 1991: Agreement on agenda for Rome peace negotiations.

October 18 1991: Signing of Protocol I on mutual principles.

November 13 1991: Signing of Protocol II on principles on recognition of political parties.

December 1991: Tabling of proposals for Protocol III on electoral matters.

December 12 1991: Agreement on general principles of Protocol III.

January 21 1992: Beginning of 9th round of negotiations. Protocol III.

gog's room in the inappropriately named Ritz Hotel.

Pervading not just the practicalities but the entire unsophisticated operation of the talks is a strong impression of two sides fumbling in the dark. They are desperately trying to come to an agreement which will not lay to waste the ever-obscure reasons for the war.

Frelimo has already undertaken the very changes that Renamo says it has been fighting for. So what is the war about now?

"What Frelimo made is cosmetic changes in order to survive," said Mr Domingos. "But real change will only be made when multi-party elections are held in Mozambique and the new assembly reviews the constitution."

It seems that it is not political differences as much as it is emotion that runs highest on the agenda.

"At first it was very awkward," said Father Leone Granturco, one of the St Egidio mediation group. "Once in the early days of the talks, two opposing delegates caught sight of each other informally in the street, and both turned away,

VERBAL WAR: In the unlikely setting of a narrow street in Rome, the Piazza di san Egidio.

Used that they are talking to people they must attempt to consider equals, because they are talking about the same country.

Mr Guebuza, asked how developed he thought Renamo's idea of what it wanted was, replied, "Renamo used to be like a man with a stick who was beating the grass because he once saw a snake there. He did not know what he wanted. He only knew he must keep beating the grass because there were probably more snakes there. Now, though, it has a much better idea of what it wants."

Few appreciate how far the Mozambicans have come. Nobody knows when they pass Mr Guebuza or Mr Domingos in the halls of their hotels what horrors these men have supervised to rid themselves of the other.

Only the mediators who have witnessed the talks since the beginning appreciate what enormous meaning it holds that four members of the opposing delegations are now talking the same language.

There are not many things that the two sides fully understand about each other, but one is that they will certainly face each other in elections one day. For they are too far along the road for there ever to be a return to an armed solution to the war.

But the question of time is another matter. Renamo, Frelimo and the mediators all say they hope to have a full ceasefire signed by May or June. But, as Mr Guebuza observed, "We have heard these stories before."



A tale of persecution and resurgence

South 20/2 - 26/2/92

Ruth Ansah Ayisi
Maputo

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SMALL BOY hurriedly pushed a wheelchair carrying an elderly disabled man. It was too late. The men were already slipping on their shoes outside the mosque and gathering in a group under the trees to chat. One of them explained gently to the man in the chair that it was not worth taking the trouble to enter the mosque. It was peaceful. The murmurs of the conversation were almost drowned by the soft whistling of leaves in a welcome breeze. Even the young boys were sitting quietly.

Yet this little haven, tucked away on a side street, is situated in the heart of the overcrowded, vibrant capital of Maputo. By no means, however, does the relaxed atmosphere at the mosque tell the story of the struggle that Muslims underwent in Mozambique. It is only

in recent years that they are being allowed to worship openly. Today Islam is flourishing here.

There are no official statistics for the number of Muslims in the country. Estimates range from around 30 to 60 percent of Mozambique's 15.7 million people. Most Muslims live in the northern provinces of Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado, where it is believed they make up more than 90 percent of the population.

"It used to be thought we had no Muslims in Mozambique," says Sheik Aminuddin Mohamad, who had been conversing with the men under the trees. "But here in this mosque alone some 2 000 men come to worship."

Scattered around Maputo there are about 30 other mosques. Islam is deeply entrenched. The first Muslims arrived in Mozambique before the Portuguese colonists more than 500 years ago.

"The Portuguese wanted to Christianise everyone and beat down Muslims," says Aminuddin, a member of the Mozambique Council of Islam. The colonialists opened school doors only to Christians or those who converted to Christianity. Muslims were forced to give their children Christian names so that they could study.

Others decided to preserve their faith at the expense of education, and kept their children at home. "Muslims here are the group most educationally backward because of this," adds Aminuddin. "We didn't have any preachers or teachers in Islam."

Christianity was pushed aside after independence and the late president Samora Machel ushered in Marxism-Leninism. Muslims looked to outside the country for support and built on their contacts with other Muslims around the world.

Aminuddin had, in 1965, received a scholarship to study in Pakistan so was fortunate enough not to have had to sacrifice either his religion or education. Today he has published 10 books

on Islam. At present some 50 Muslim Mozambican children have received sponsorships to study in Islamic schools in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan. Under President Joaquim Chissano's government, there is for the first time in centuries a respect for religion in Mozambique.

Chissano received a warm welcome when he addressed crowds of Muslims in Nampula last year. Plans are underway to build a college in Maputo open to Muslims in southern Africa, and Muslim schools are being built in northern Mozambique.

The major obstacle now shared by all the Mozambicans, says Aminuddin, is the 16-year-old war between the government and the Renamo rebels. "When there is peace we shall be able to move freely and make more contacts with other Muslims throughout the country who are cut off from us by the war," says Aminuddin

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RC bishops ⁽²¹⁸⁾
discuss condoms,
Aids dilemma ^{STAR}
Star Africa Service ^{20/1/92}

MAPUTO — Southern Africa's Roman Catholic bishops are this week discussing one of their most agonising dilemmas: the conflict between their church's ban on condoms and the argument by health authorities that condoms are an essential defence against the Aids pandemic that is ravaging Africa

The main item on the agenda for the third meeting of the Inter-regional Association of Roman Catholic Bishops of Southern Africa (Imbisa), is not Aids, however, but finding ways of blending the Catholic religion into local African cultures

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told the bishops this task was difficult "because for many centuries we were told that what is typically African is worth very little".

Opening the meeting, Mr Chissano said the creation of a free and democratic society in South Africa remained the key to lasting peace and stability in the entire sub-continent

He accused the rebel Renamo movement of using delaying tactics to hold up the Mozambican peace talks in Rome.

Mozambique to tackle ceasefire

ROME — The Mozambique government and Renamo rebels would tackle within days the vital issue of a ceasefire in the country's 16-year-old civil war, mediators at peace talks said yesterday. (218)

Mediator Mario Rafaelli said both sides had agreed to sign a protocol on electoral law, meaning they would start talking about a ceasefire. Blom

REPORTS. Sapa-Reuters

21/2/92

'SADF supplied Renamo last year'

STAR 24/2/92

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2 The Star Monday February 2

The South African Defence Force delivered weapons to Mozambican guerrillas and brought rebels to South Africa for training last year, possibly without the approval of President de Klerk's Government, according to a report by the US Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)

South Africa has repeatedly said its support for Renamo was wound down after the Nkomati accord with Mozambique in 1984

The US Defence Department concluded that arms were still being shipped to Renamo by the SADF after interrogating a

rebel deserter in March 1991, who laid out details of weapons drops and his own training in or near the Kruger National Park.

In its assessment of the interrogation, obtained by The Independent, the DIA also paints a pitiful picture of a child brought to South Africa at the age of 10 to learn to kill.

The deserter, identified only as Macuacua, is now 18. He fled Renamo during an attack along

the Limpopo corridor, where a ceasefire is supposedly in effect.

The DIA begins its report with a simple summary "As late as February 1991, South African helicopters delivered arms and ammunition to Renamo in southern Mozambique".

The drop was made to a Renamo base at Mapulanguene in Gaza province "The equipment delivered by

the helicopters included small arms and ammunition for AK-47s, FN rifles with ammunition, 60 mm mortars with ammunition, and grenades

Unnoticed

Macuacua said the grenades had some type of throwing device

"The helicopter was an unmarked civilian helicopter piloted by two white pilots

helicopter also picked up Renamo members who were going for special commando training in South Africa Macuacua said that because of these deliveries, his base did not have material or ammunition shortages," the DIA says

The DIA questions why the SADF still arms Renamo, and how this could go unnoticed by a higher authority It does not offer answers but said that

while Mozambique says it accepts the South African Government's good faith in claiming it does not support Renamo, Maputo believes the SADF, ignoring the politicians' peace with Mozambique's once-Marxist government, continues supplying the rebels.

The DIA interrogator, identified as RO, describes Macuacua as an unassuming boy, and a simple but sincere footsoldier

"Macuacua did not strike RO as a boy with a vivid imagination who would dream up stories of South African support to Renamo, or who could be coached into telling the story he told," the report said

Macuacua was brought to South Africa in 1984 aged 10, with about 70 boys of the same age, in a camouflaged military helicopter mounted with machine guns He was turned into a boy soldier.

"Looking into his mind was like trying to piece together a complicated jigsaw puzzle. And it is evident he has led a sheltered but violent existence," the DIA report says

"Macuacua himself explained the utility and rationale of why Renamo uses young boys as footsoldiers when RO asked Macuacua if his father had also been a soldier He answered that Renamo does not use many adults to fight because they are not good fighters He said kids have more stamina, are better at surviving in the bush, do not complain and follow directions" — The Independent News Service

Report accuses Renamo of killing civilians

Star Africa Service

(2/18)

MAPUTO — Renamo is being held responsible for the "vast majority" of human rights abuses in Mozambique.

A US State Department report on human rights in Mozambique blames the rebel movement for the "great majority" of civilian deaths. It also accuses Renamo of "regularly holding civilians against their will".

It condemns the army's forced recruitment campaign of 1991, and the compulsory movement of civilians to "government-protected" villages.

However, Aim says, the report notes that the Mozambican press reported "in full and without any penalty, strong criticism of Frelimo and the government by the new political parties".



The rebel group continued to execute or kidnap non-combatants after attacks on villages, often hacking or burning people to death, and later displaying body parts, apparently to intimidate would-be resisters, the report says.

The report also criticises abuses by government soldiers and police.

It names incidents in which troops beat civilians or extorted money from

C

AFRICA

Convoy on corridor of fear

In former, peaceful times, Tete was a bustling trucking route — one of the lifelines of southern Africa. Today, it is among the most dangerous stretches of road anywhere in the world.

By HAMILTON WENDE

THE narrow strip of road that runs through the Zambezi valley between Zobe in Mozambique and Nyamapanda in Zimbabwe is known as the Tete corridor. At least twice a month convoys are attacked, often more frequently, by Renamo rebels.

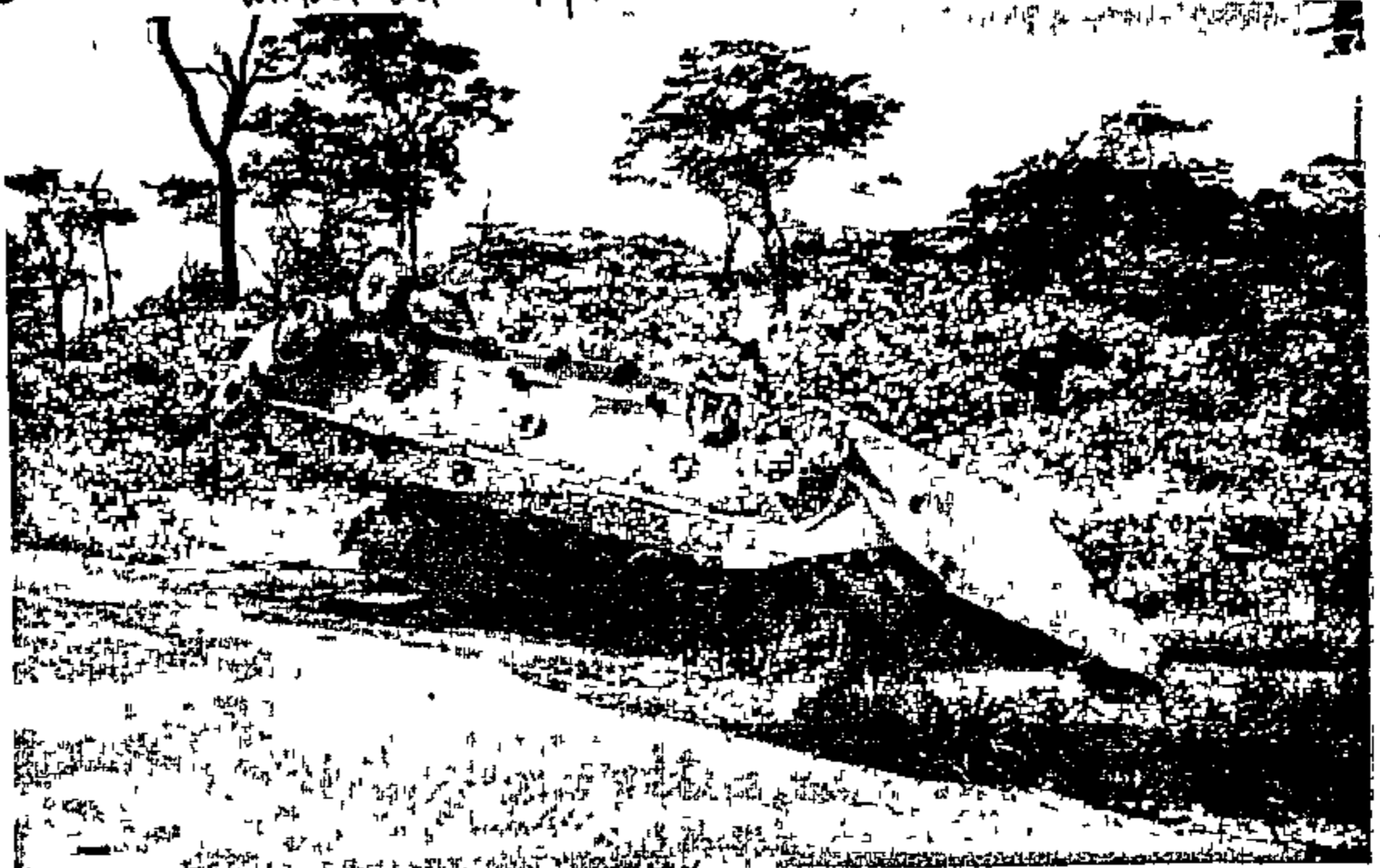
Figures are hard to come by. The only real source of information is from the truckers who do the route but it is mostly rumour that has been passed from driver to driver. There is little or no media coverage of them — it's just another little Third-World war.

The collection point for the convoy is near a Frelimo army outpost about 20km inside the Mozambique border. A few officers lounge in the shade of a low-walled rondavel. From the bush around us emerges a number of teenage soldiers dressed in a motley array of faded camouflage fatigues, T-shirts, slip-slops and combat boots. All are armed with AK-47s and other weapons and they go from truck to truck, begging for anything they can get from the drivers.

It is 7am. Already the sweat is running down the face of Laxton, the driver who has agreed to give me a lift. Without any visible signal, the trucks in front of us start moving off into the heat and we follow. Only a few kilometres down the road we start to see evidence of the war that has wracked this country for more than 17 years. Every building is pockmarked with holes from AK-47 fire. Then we see our first evidence of more recent attacks: a huge load of bottles lies smashed in a glittering heap on the side of the road, the tarmac black and burnt from rocket fire.

"The *matsangas* (bandits) hit them first with RPGs and then they came out of the bush and stabbed them with bayonets to teach them a lesson," says Laxton. "They killed women too, chopped them dead with pangas."

About 50km out of Zobe is the most dangerous part of the journey. The bush is thick — mostly mopani



Sign of the times ... One of the many vehicles littering the Tete corridor

— and the district is remote.

There is one bad stretch where, for about 20km, every 500m or so there is a burnt-out vehicle lying in the bush. The soldiers ride up and down in their armoured vehicles peering anxiously into the bush, holding their weapons at the ready. The convoy of more than a hundred trucks is five or six kilometres long. With only three vehicles guarding the convoy — one APC and two seven-ton trucks with 188mm machine guns mounted on the back — there are long periods of time when you are completely unprotected.

After two hours of tension-filled driving we pull into Tete. The APC comes screaming past us, headlights flashing, the horn blowing. Soldiers give the "thumbs up" sign at the drivers as they pass them. We are in Frelimo-secured territory again. Safe. That night we sleep in Tete on the banks of the Zambezi.

At 6am the convoy starts to gather on the outskirts of town. The landscape is a red sandy plain dotted with thick knobby baobabs. All along the road on this section are children begging, their hands outstretched towards the trucks. "Driver, driver. Please bread, please bread tobacco? shirt?" The children's expressions contort in anger and disappointment as, one by one, the trucks crawl past them blowing dust and hot, reeking

diesel fumes into their faces.

Further on, the bush becomes thicker. A burnt-out cab lies next to the blackened remains of a lala palm tree. The mood starts to tighten. The possibility of an attack puts everyone on edge.

In a shallow depression filled with white sand and sun-bleached grass there are the scorched remains of a Land Rover hit by an RPG-7 rocket. It was hit yesterday, but nobody seems to know what happened to the occupants.

Twenty kilometres from the Zimbabwe border we come around a bend in the road. A column of thick black smoke billows into the air. All along the rise of the hill, trucks are stopped and the drivers standing on the far edge of the road, peering nervously ahead. There are no troops anywhere near. A few drivers are gathered in anxious, jittery knots. The air is abuzz with a mix of Shona, English and Portuguese. Many of the drivers are on the verge of unhitching their loads and doing a U-turn.

A few hundred metres on, there is a trailer burning furiously on the side of the road. A group of Frelimo soldiers is standing guard over it, AK-47s at the hip.

A short distance beyond that is a horse standing without a trailer. Everybody gets out to gather around the driver and ask him what happened.

He doesn't know. He looked in his mirror and saw his cargo in flames. His hands are cut and bleeding from releasing his trailer so quickly.

His freight was bales of cotton, so the likely explanation for the fire is spontaneous combustion. But not everyone is convinced.

At the border, the incoming convoy meets up with the outgoing one. Two hundred or more trucks — 6 000 tons of cargo caught up in a bureaucratic eddy of paperwork.

A kilometre down the road into Zimbabwe is a pub. Lucky Dube blares out of speakers on the wall, a snooker table in the corner, and young women sitting at the bar. The talk is all about the corridor. Who saw what, and where — a scorched wreck that hadn't been there last time, a rustle someone saw in the mopani that turned out to be a hornbill — how scared nobody was. And of course, what happened yesterday and last week with the rockets, the bayonets and the pangas and what might have happened today.

It was only the fire this trip, but who knows about next time? There are too many burnt-out wrecks along the road to think that it can't happen to you. But jobs are scarce these days. Laxton's wife and two daughters are waiting back home in Harare, and the danger pay for driving the Tete is Zim\$500 a trip.

Church plea for 200 000 refugees

TED MAGILL

(218) AUG 29/2/92

Weekend Argus Reporter

A JOINT delegation of the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has met a government delegation to discuss the status of 200 000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa

The church delegation, led by the Rev Frank Chikane, secretary-general of the SACC, proposed that the refugees be given status and registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The government delegation undertook to speak to President De Klerk and the Cabinet

Father Jude Peterse, SACBC secretary-general, said the refugees needed to be protected from exploitation and deportation

He said the government delegation was concerned that the refugees were fleeing economic difficulties rather than the war and feared they would abuse official status and take jobs away from locals.

There are 95 000 refugees registered with churches in South Africa

Hope for Mozambique ceasefire fades

ATTITUDES towards a ceasefire appear to be hardening in the camps of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party and the Renamo rebel group

Just two months ago, many commentators felt certain Mozambique's 12-year civil war — one of the longest-running in Africa — was coming to a peaceful end. Both Frelimo and Renamo had signed historical protocols in Rome pledging to recognise each others' right to exist and agreeing to the rudiments of an election campaign

But, that accumulated goodwill — never mind the distinct possibility of a ceasefire — seems to have evaporated

"If Frelimo was negotiating in good faith," said Renamo chief of political affairs Victor Anselmo, "the war would have been finished a long time ago"

Anselmo made his remarks from a well-guarded Maputo hotel, where he resides with two top military officials of Renamo

Despite Frelimo's continued outlawing of Renamo, the three maintain a quasi-diplomatic immunity under the auspices of the Italian embassy, which continues to assume a mediating role between the combatants.

However, it is Renamo which

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Despite almost two years of peace talks there seems no end in sight to Mozambique's civil war.

MICHAEL WANG reports from Maputo

appears to be in no hurry to sign a peace deal. In Rome, talks are grinding to the end of their second year. And there is little optimism that a third protocol — which deals with the electoral process, international observers and free access to the media during an election campaign — will be signed soon

Most observers continue to blame an intransigent Renamo for the delay. They allege it is intent on further destabilising the collapsing government while attempting to curry favour with the locals. "If we stop the war," said Anselmo, "we want the ability to explain to the people who we are. Our main principle is to be a political party"

Militarily, the war — which has claimed one million lives — shows no signs of abating. Renamo guerrilla raids continue to be reported in the northern provinces of Nampula and Zambezia, as well as the outskirts of Maputo itself. Indeed, some seasoned observers feel Renamo has launched a new offensive

The recent slaying of Manuel Antonio — the guiding light behind a mystical, but potent, pro-government peasant militia grouping known as Naparama — and a demoralised Frelimo army which has not seen a pay packet in more than three months, seems to have only emboldened Renamo's 25 000-strong rebels.

"It is true we have had some delay of salaries to the forces," conceded Mozambique leader Joaquim Chissano in a rare interview at his presidential compound late last month. "But, this is technical problem and is being solved."

Determined not to lose any more ground to Renamo, Chissano recently boosted his defence budget by a hefty 12 percent. The 52-year-old president also recently sent a letter to delegations from the United States, Portugal, Britain and France urging them to take up chairs as official observers at the next round of peace talks in Rome

"All these countries have experi-

ence," he explained. "Particularly when talking about military issues and the ceasefire, which is the main problem of the talks"

Diverted from dealing with domestic problems, a beleaguered Chissano has also had to face a chorus of howls from the donor community

The group of lending nations, who contributed over R3-billion to Mozambique's moribund economy last year are increasingly angered by the seemingly unstoppable spread of corruption and the ineffectiveness of government steps to deal with it. Pilfering at Maputo harbour is the largest headache

"Usually, shortages of up to five percent are acceptable," explained an ex-patriated Western foreign and official. "But, we are seeing upwards of 25 to 30 percent of our aid going missing. That's unacceptable"

The drought affecting southern Africa is adding to Mozambique's woes. The country's fertile northern provinces have largely been untouched, but poor transport lines and the continuing bush war make transfer of food stuffs to the drought-ravaged south next to impossible

Multiparty poll a step nearer in Mozambique

STAR 1313/92

218

ROME — Negotiators for Mozambique's leftist government and right-wing rebels yesterday signed an accord on electoral issues, helping clear the way for a general ceasefire in the country's 14-year civil war.

The accord establishes a procedure for impartial and democratic multiparty elections, monitored by international observers. It also calls for free access to the press, freedom of association, and the return and reintegration of refugees.

Mediators said the only outstanding political issue before a final accord could be reached on a ceasefire and the formation of a united national army was the confirmation of Mozambique's constitution.

The formerly Marxist ruling party, Frelimo, introduced a

new constitution in November 1990 calling for free elections and a multiparty system. The Renamo rebels rejected it, complaining they were not consulted during its drafting.

The nation has been at war since 1977, two years after it gained independence from Portugal.

More than 600,000 people have died in the fighting, which has also left more than 1 million refugees and half the nation's 15 million people in need of donated food.

The peace talks, which began in Rome in July 1990, are being mediated by the Italian government, Mozambican Catholic leaders and a Rome-based Catholic charity organisation.

Negotiations are set to resume at the end of next month. — Sapa-AP.

Maputo in pact with Renamo

(218) CT 14/3/92

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday unveiled an agreement on the country's future electoral system reached after two months of hard bargaining with Renamo rebels

Government negotiators signed the agreement with Renamo on Thursday in Rome, where a Catholic community is helping to mediate an end to 15 years of civil war

The government has bowed to a Renamo demand that parliamentary elections should be held by proportional representation, rather than a first-past-the-post system

Each province will be treated as a multi-member constituency. All citizens aged over 18 will be able to vote, but only if they have registered

This decision flies in the face of advice to the government from Commonwealth experts, who suggested that, just as in Zimbabwe's independence election of 1980, voter registration could be dispensed with, particularly because of the huge task of registering returning refugees

Renamo had wanted to rule out coalition governments and ban all alliances among political parties, but the final agreement specifically allows alliances provided the parties present themselves to voters under just one symbol

The rebel movement also gave way over its demand that a party must take 20% of the votes before being represented in parliament

The two sides are due to meet again next month to discuss military matters — Sapa-AFP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mozambican agreement

MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano on Friday unveiled an agreement on the country's future electoral system reached after two months of hard bargaining with Renamo rebels (218)

Government negotiators signed the agreement with the organisation on Thursday in Rome.

8/10/92 16/3/92

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Boy (10) ordered by Renamo to kill

Star Africa Service

(218)

MAPUTO — A 10-year-old boy, press-ganged into Renamo's forces, has told how he was ordered to execute a woman at a rebel base near the SA border

The boy, captured by government forces on Sunday, is one of large numbers of children and teenagers forced by the rebels to join them and sometimes to commit atrocities

Local reporters have spoken to the boy and two teenagers captured by Frelimo troops on Monday when a Renamo force of about 200 attacked the Mapu-

to suburb of Patrice Lumumba, killing at least 22 people

Arlindo Machango (12) said the rebels had kidnapped him from home in Macia a month ago and taken him to a base in Xinhaunganine. He said he and others were guarded and tied up at night. He showed the reporters rope marks on his arms.

Machango said the raid on the Maputo suburb was his first and he was not given a weapon, only told to carry loot afterwards. The commander of the raiding party had warned that any member of it who tried to escape would be shot dead.

Mario Mabjaia (16), member of the raiding party, said he had been kidnapped from the Maputo suburb of Singatela in December. He was taken to Xinhaunganine and trained to use an AK47 rifle. He said the attack on Patrice Lumumba was his first, but said he had only fired into the air.

Lazaro Matavele, captured while on a reconnaissance mission for Renamo north of Maputo on Sunday, said he was kidnapped about a year ago while visiting his aunt at Xinavane. He was taken to a Renamo base in Mapulanguene district, close

to the SA border, and trained to use a rifle

He was then ordered to shoot a woman prisoner at the base. He said he did so "because the commander told me to"

The boy said he had twice seen light aircraft land at the base and unload weapons. On one occasion there was a white man among the crew.

The Mozambican news agency, Aim, reports that an older youth, Vicente Chambe (20), said after he was abducted he was at first kept tied up and afterwards guarded closely. He was trained to use a rifle.

STAR 18/3/92

Maputo: Renamo not serious about peace

218
B/Dans 2013/92

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government's chief negotiator in peace talks with Renamo has charged that the rebels were not negotiating seriously and still hoped to seize power by force

Transport Minister Armando Guebuza told reporters this week his government wanted firm guarantees that Renamo would respect any future peace agreement

"Renamo seems not to have desisted from its intention to reach a solution by military means, through violence," he said.

Mozambican rebels killed at least 22 people on Monday night in a rampage through the outer suburbs of Maputo, military officials said

Guebuza added that the authorities had "drawn the attention" of foreign governments, as well as of the Italian and Catholic church mediators in the talks, to Renamo's recent behaviour.

Guebuza denounced what he called atrocities and massacres committed by Renamo

"For Renamo, defending the rights of Mozambicans means hacking off their ears, cutting off their sexual organs or stabbing them through the stomach with bayonets," he declared

"We want guarantees that Renamo will respect any eventual peace agreement," said Guebuza

Asked about Renamo's recent declaration by commander Afonso Dhlakama that the next round of talks should deal with suspending various articles of the Mozambican constitution, Guebuza made it clear that this was unacceptable to the government.

The government would insist on discussing military matters leading up to a ceasefire which were the next item on the agenda

"Renamo exists to a great extent because foreign support was never cut off," he said "It is necessary to ascertain what foreign support for Renamo still exists, and see what measures can be taken to end it"

He was referring in particular to support reportedly still flowing in from SA in violation of a 1984 non-aggression accord between the two countries. A recent US intelligence report said the SA armed forces had continued to support Renamo up until at least February 1991 — Sapa-AFP

Renamo

STAR 23/3/92

guerilla

(218)

incursion

claimed

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Renamo has infiltrated guerillas trained in Kenya into northern Mozambique through Malawi, the official news agency AIM has reported

The agency said it received this information from a source on the general staff of the Mozambican armed forces.

The source declined to name the country through which the infiltration had taken place, said AIM, but it could only have been Malawi as Tanzania was a close ally of Mozambique

This is the second time Renamo forces trained in Kenya are alleged to have been infiltrated into Mozambique

In August 1990 Defence Minister Alberto Chipande said 300 rebels had been infiltrated through Malawi

AIM's general staff source said it appeared from the latest infiltration and from the spate of Renamo attacks on the suburbs of Maputo and Beira that the rebels were trying to exert pressure on the Frelimo government to accept the conditions being demanded in the Rome peace talks

Another possibility was that Renamo still believed it stood a better chance of coming to power by force of arms than through the ballot box.

Renamo has denied that its forces are responsible for the attacks on the cities and has blamed them on unidentified armed groups.

Frelimo officials say, however, that rebels captured in these attacks have admitted being Renamo members

Private crayfish farm has vital role in Mozambique

218

B/Day 23/3/92

ADRIAN HADLAND

EXACTLY 2 000 feet above the northeast coast of Mozambique, Mano Marquez adjusts his Ray-ban and switches the 14-seater Cessna Caravan to manual.

With the powerful engine eased down to idle, the Spirit of Chiloane, glides down onto a broad swathe of sand lined by the Indian Ocean.

Chiloane, a palm-fringed island 100m south of Beira, is remarkable for two things.

First, it is an idyllic place where winchimes tinkle under a cashew tree and the only crowds are the crayfish teeming in the mangrove swamps

Second, it is the site of the first private investment enterprise in one of the world's poorest countries, where 16 years of civil war have claimed more than 1-million lives

The key relationship in the enterprise began several years ago in a bustling Washington bar — a scene light years removed from the tranquility of Chiloane

William Friedman, a Texan millionaire banker and political consultant, versed in the vagaries of life on Capitol Hill, introduced himself to Joaquim Chissano, then Mozambique's foreign affairs minister

Five years and \$3m of investment later — with Chissano becoming president in the meantime — the friendship between the two men has produced a glimmer of hope for the future of Mozambique and a reminder of the days when Lourenco

Marques was the jewel of southern African tourism

The progeny of the relationship is a crayfish farm on Chiloane from whose emerald waters and mangrove swamps two tons of seafood were flown to Johannesburg last month

The shipments will continue up to an optimum level of 20 tons a month, most of which will appear in restaurants and shops in Johannesburg and other SA cities.

The establishment of the first investment project in Mozambique which does not involve state, multinational or aid-oriented funding has not been an easy task

Mecca

Hindered by red tape, security fears and the fearsome logistics of shipping generators, fibre-glass boat moulds, cement and a mini-tractor to the island on a small aircraft, the project at last is producing the kind of quality fare which helped make Lourenco Marques a seafood mecca.

But apart from providing a Mozambican economy suffering from an R8,2bn external debt with a little inflow of foreign exchange, not to mention more than 100 jobs that Friedman's Harrill Seafood Inc provides on Chiloane, the enterprise could even have an influence on the country's political future

Deep in the heart of Renamo territory, with the frequency of attacks

against agricultural and industrial installations on the increase in the past few weeks, Chiloane appears to be a perfect guerrilla target. It is protected by little more than the enthusiasm of the island's 4 000 inhabitants, strong currents in the stretch of water between it and the mainland, and four rusted Lee Enfield rifles

And yet, as relations between Renamo and Chissano's Frelimo government have begun to thaw — as signalled by the signing of a protocol on electoral law last week which is likely to culminate in elections later this year — it appears both sides have recognised the need and value of enterprises such as the crayfish farm.

The venture on Chiloane is exactly the kind of private enterprise and free market project that Renamo has been fighting for over the past 16 years, a Renamo representative said.

Now Friedman is hoping to bring Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama together on the island for a meeting.

Friedman's close contacts with the financial and political community in the US could also be helpful in attracting the kind of foreign investment Mozambique desperately needs.

However Mozambique's proposed elections turn out, the need to ensure the success of private investment projects like Chiloane's crayfish farm has been acknowledged by all concerned

Food crisis for refugees

MAPUTO — Nearly 1-million Mozambican refugees face starvation in neighbouring Malawi because of the southern African drought, say UN officials.

"The available food for the refugees is expected to be exhausted by July 1992," says a document presented by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at a crisis meeting in Maputo last week. (218) (41)

The UNHCR said there were 980 000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi, and warned delegates there was no food aid in the pipeline for them. No pledges had been made. (218) (41)

The workshop on large-scale repatriation of Mozambican refugees was attended by UNHCR officials, the Mozambican government and neighbouring states. (218) (41)

Malawi hosts by far the biggest number of refugees who have fled the 16-year war between the Frelimo government and Renamo rebels. (218) (41)

Another 500 000 are in SA, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Swaziland, UN reports say — Reuter —

Frelimo seeks key to peace

Sowetan 24/3/92

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Sowetan 24/3/92

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - Lasting peace in Mozambique will not be possible without continued Frelimo military activity, social tranquility, economic recovery, democracy and consolidating the rule of law

This was declared in a communiqué after a week-long Frelimo Central Committee meeting in Maputo

Mozambique official news agency AIM reports that the committee reaffirmed a "talk but fight" policy, and that it considered the actions of the armed forces as "fundamental in order to win peace"

It called on improved management, discipline and control of the armed forces after complaints that soldiers often went for months without pay and that combat rations were diverted to black markets

According to AIM, the Mozambican government came under "severe criticism", with the central committee calling for "more active, more rigorous, and sharper activity by the government and by state bodies as a whole"

The government was urged to take immediate action in resolving conflicts of land distribution, to build low-cost housing and to act against the growing crime wave in the main urban areas.

In the meeting, Frelimo urged its members to "defend the peasants against the expropriation of their land and other injustices in land distribution"

In the cities, party members were called on to defend tenants of state-owned housing "against the acts of destabilisation practised by former landlords"

Pik Botha on two-day Japan visit

Sowetan 24/3/92

TOKYO - South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha arrived in Japan yesterday for the first high-level talks since Tokyo and Pretoria established full diplomatic ties in January.

Botha, on his first overseas trip since his government's victory in a referendum on reform last week, is expected to discuss economic relations and a possible visit to Tokyo by South African President FW de Klerk

"We welcome the visit, the first by a Cabinet Minister since our two countries established diplomatic relations, and expect it to promote better ties," said a government official

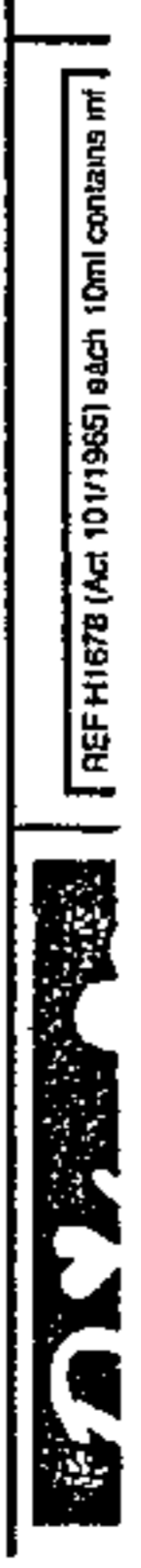
During his two-day visit, Botha was meeting Foreign Minister Mr Michio Watanabe to discuss bilateral ties and a possible De Klerk visit to Tokyo, the official said

Speculation is growing that De Klerk could arrive as early as June for a visit highlighted by meetings with the Japanese Prime Minister and Emperor Akihito

After decades of estrangement, the two countries established full diplomatic relations in mid-January

Pik Botha is in Japan

South Africa had previously operated only consulates, never embassies, in each other's country. All ties were cut during World War 2 - Sapa-Reuter



REF H1878 (Act 10/1/1985) each 10ml contains 1ml



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Renamo stalling in talks, says Frelimo

STAR 27/3/92

218

Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Renamo has been accused by Frelimo of stalling in the Rome peace talks to win time to achieve its political and military goals

Briefing the Mozambican parliament on the state of the talks, Transport Minister Armando Guebuza said the rebels were using "an exaggerated mistrust of the government" to justify delaying the talks

The real problem, he said, was "the contradiction between the time that Renamo needs to implement its political and military goals and the short time public opinion is demanding for reaching a ceasefire"

The chairman of the national assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, said progress would be achieved only if government forces scored military successes against the rebels.

AFRICA

EVIDENCE is mounting in Mozambique that Renamo continues to get support from South Africa. New accounts from refugees, a United States intelligence report and the high concentration of Renamo attacks along Mozambique's border with South Africa all point to the conclusion that support for the rebels is still coming from its southern neighbour.

Frontline diplomats say if Renamo's support is not from the South African government itself, then it is from the South African Military Intelligence unit which has funded other covert operations throughout the region.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Pascoal Mocumbi, is hopeful that with the success of the referendum, President FW de Klerk will take steps to end South Africa's support for Renamo, no matter where it comes from.

"The yes vote is a positive sign for peace in our country," said Mocumbi. "The very forces against change in South Africa are the same ones supporting violence and destabilisation in Mozambique."

Officially the De Klerk government claims it no longer has anything to do with Renamo. But Mocumbi charges that "small and isolated" conservative groups within the South African military establishment remain Renamo's lifeline. He said it is incumbent for De Klerk to root out these cells of support for Renamo.

The government adamantly asserts that South Africa cut funding to Renamo long ago, but US military intelligence sources claim otherwise. According to a report by the US Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA), Renamo was getting arms and training from the South African Defence Force at least until February last year.

The US report includes testimony from an 18-year-old rebel deserter, called Macuacua, who

SA 'still giving Renamo support'

w/mond 3/4-9/4/92

Several sources have uncovered

evidence of continued South

African support for Renamo.

By **RACHEL WATERHOUSE**
in Maputo

gave details of arms supplies to Renamo from South Africa. Macuacua said he was part of a Renamo group which was trained at a military camp near Kruger Park.

Macuacua's is one account among many suggesting South Africa fails to honour the Nkomati Accord. In 1980, the SADF took over control of Renamo from the Rhodesian government which had formed the rebel group in 1976 and supplied it until the Ian Smith government fell with Zimbabwe's independence.

The South African military greatly expanded Renamo's destructive capabilities within Mozambique, giving Renamo training, supplies and payments to destabilise that country's formerly Marxist government. In 1984's Nkomati Accord, the South African government pledged to end all support for Renamo, but documents captured from Renamo's Gorongosa headquarters conclusively proved that official South African support continued.

poison chemical during a Renamo attack on Macaene, along the South African border, on January 16.

The Chissano government had scheduled a press conference on March 13 to publicise this proof of chemical weapons being supplied by South Africa, but called it off at the last minute. Apparently the government decided that such allegations might weaken De Klerk's campaign for a yes vote.

Apart from evidence of South African military support, Renamo is held to be closely linked with Portuguese ex-colonials who, fleeing Mozambique at independence from Portugal in 1975, now live in South Africa. They are called Renamo Brancas (white Renamo). Some Mozambican observers fear the Branca faction could be getting desperate, as democratic change hits their new home. If South Africa proceeds to majority rule, they say, the Portuguese may want to come back to Mozambique — on their own terms, dictated to Mozambique through the violent methods of Renamo.

Other groups bolster the military support that Renamo is believed to receive from South African sources. The *Indian Ocean Newsletter*, published in Paris, has identified a number of rightwing religious groups with ties to Renamo, including the South African-based Frontline Fellowship, the Shekumah Ministries in Malawi, and the US-based Food for Africa, World Relief Services and Jimmy Swaggart Ministries.

External support for Renamo is permitting the rebels to continue spreading destabilisation throughout Mozambique and is slowing the peace talks in Rome to a snail's pace.

Much of Mozambique's southern border region with South Africa is now under Renamo control. Recently refugees from the area have reported seeing helicopters fly in over the frontier which have dropped weapons to the rebels.

More Renamo deserters, interviewed over the past two weeks by Radio Mozambique, have added their voice to Macuacua's allegations.

This February, 31-year-old Renamo deserter Vittorio Fernandes claimed South Africa was not only training specialists in urban guerrilla warfare, but supplying them with toxic chemical weapons. When he gave himself up in January, Fernandes told journalists in Mozambique that 50 men arrived that month at his base in Matchitche, 30km from Maputo.

Fernandes said the men told him they were trained at a camp near Phalaborwa. He said they all had gas masks and carried oxygen supplies, and they showed Fernandes poison-filled pellets they said were stored at Ngungue, another Renamo-held area on the Mozambican border that regularly trades with South Africa.

Fernandes' account was borne out by the gruesome report of a cloud of poison gas which felled several Frelimo men in a skirmish with Renamo near the South African border. An army commander for Maputo Province, Lieutenant-Colonel Musa, claimed five of his men were killed by a

83 Company Interviews, and Records, BCI Box 33.

84 Marx, K. quoted in Thompson, E.P., 'Eighteenth-century English society, class struggle without class', in *Social History*, 3 [2] 1978, p.151. with obvious apology to both Marx, and Thompson.

ARTS

'Flying to avoid the landmines'

w/m int 3/4 - 9/4/92
 Former Mozambican minister of culture, sometimes writer and roving ambassador for his war-torn country, Luis Honwana describes himself as "just an ordinary militant". On a working trip to Johannesburg, he spoke to **CHARLOTTE BAUER**

AT 50, Luis Bernardo Honwana looks not very much older now than he did in 1964 when, as a sloe-eyed schoolboy in Lorenzo Marques, two important things happened to him — his first — and to date only — book, a collection of short stories, *We Killed Mangy Dog*, was published and, shortly afterwards, he was arrested by the Portuguese secret police for his underground work for Frelimo

Honwana spent the next three years in prison without books, pen or paper, creating and memorising his next story in the form of a letter from a peasant woman to the father of her child who has abandoned them. The signature he gave the woman was *Rosita ate morrer* — Rosita until I die. To this day, Honwana says, he can pretty much remember it word for word

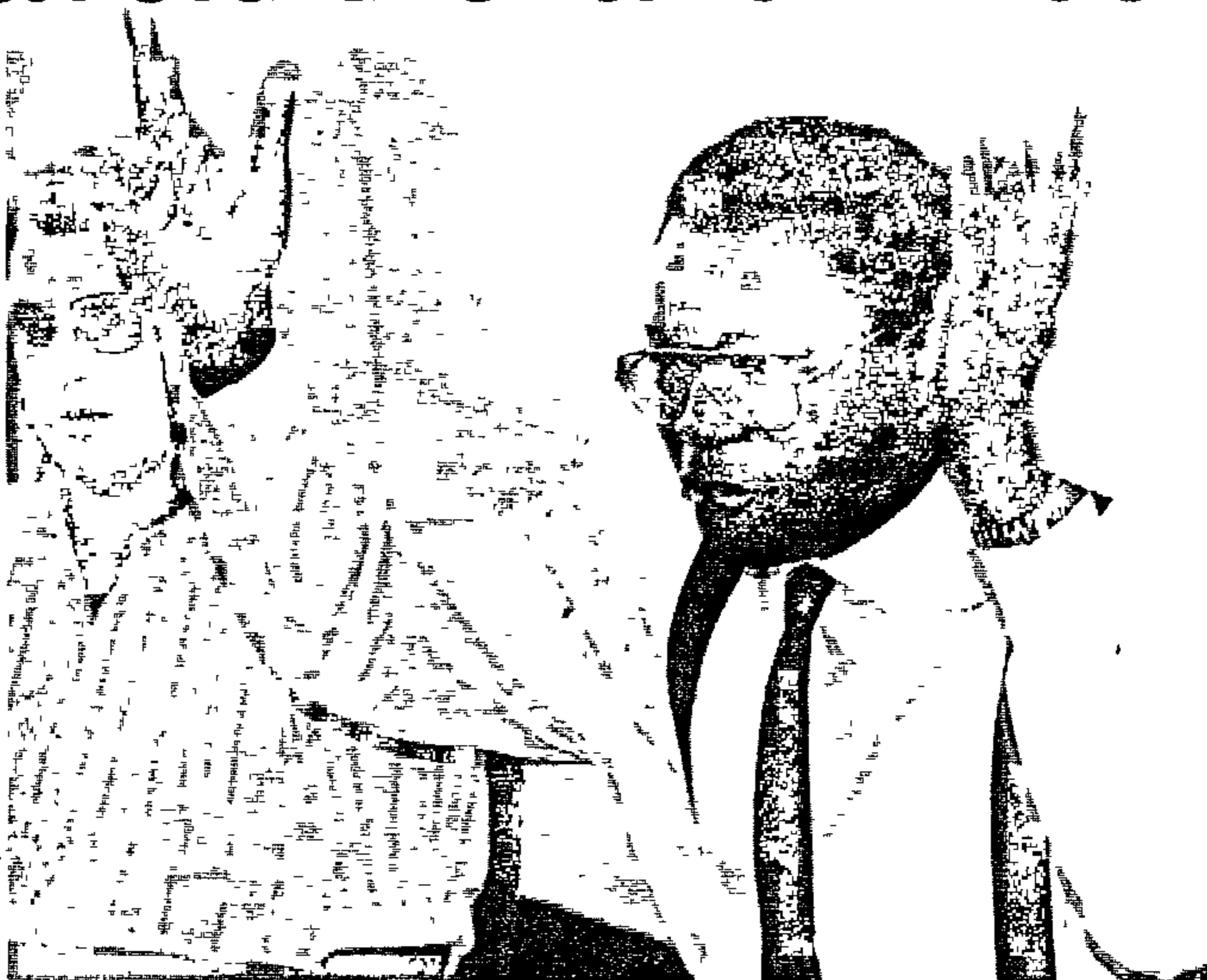
We are sitting in the Devonshire Hotel in Braamfontein drinking filter coffee because, to the Mozambican's horror, the espresso machine is broken. Currently on his second visit to this country, the former minister of culture — looking every inch the power broker apart from the odd, teasing flicker of his bright, red braces — had just spent the lunch hour at the University of the Witwatersrand chatting to students and academics about everything from the shortage of paper in Mozambique to cultural links with Brazil

Afterwards, he expressed surprise, both at discovering that *Mangy Dog* was used by so many universities, Wits included, as a "weapon of (student) torture" and also that those present at the seminar didn't "fight harder" with him at a literary or political level

And yet, in a sense, he himself had already solved his own puzzlement. "You know very little from Mozambique and Mozambique knows very little from you," he had told his audience. South Africa the invader; Mozambique the invaded, the former inviolate, the latter violated. Neighbourly cultural exchanges were hardly possible during the 17-year war of destabilisation that is not yet over. And so, as Honwana said, "somewhere along the line, we lost track of each other".

Honwana, along with many of his countrymen, is anxious to make a start now. "The distance between us is actually very short — a long as you fly to avoid the landmines"

Like many of his contemporaries — African writers whose work expressed and reflected the pressing weight of colonialism while they still struggled on its pin — Honwana moved as naturally into politics as he later moved out of politics. Asked to join the transitional government in the nine months leading to independence in 1975, Honwana subsequently became minister of culture, a post he extricated himself from in 1990. He



Luis Honwana ... 'I don't see myself as a writer'

Photo. KEVIN CARTER

explains: "I joined the government because I understood that, as a member of the generation who fought for independence, we had to take up the reigns of responsibility for governing the country. Now my task is finished. I think that all members of government should be in power only temporarily and anyway, I have never been a member of the central committee. I'm just an ordinary militant." It took Honwana 18 months to persuade President Joachim Chissano of the logic behind this argument

"I don't see anything extraordinary about what I did. I think I have been very lucky to have been part of that generation"

Honwana's modesty, which is of the kind that pre-empts mistrust, extends to his opinion of himself as a writer. "I don't see myself as a writer — not a very fertile one, anyway — I lack the necessary commitment."

He also mentions the conflict of conscience between writing fiction and working for the government, although he disclaims this as a reason for his never having published a second book. That, he says, would be "an excuse"

"Some writers have managed to live with what I see as the contradiction between holding high posts in government (telling people what to do) and writing fiction, which in most cases implies intrinsically being on the side of the dispossessed"

"In a way, I have felt not entitled to assume the posture of a writer because of my government work."

And yet, as Lewis Nkosi once said of *We Killed Mangy Dog*, while the title story is certainly a "paradigm of a society in which brutality is equated with masculinity, love and protectiveness with weakness and cowardice .. not once does Honwana speak directly of these things, not once

does he raise his voice to harangue us"

Honwana is critical of the extent to which much contemporary Mozambican literature is locked in battle with the war years — "dull, depressing, pessimistic, reactive .. people in Mozambique do not see many reasons to be hopeful"

He himself is full of hope, although his family is a typical Mozambican one in that it has not been spared the ravages of war. Honwana has four children — the youngest two adopted, he says, "thanks to the South African forces".

In 1987, during a military raid on the homes of "activists" in Maputo, his wife's sister and her husband were mown down in a blaze of machine gun fire in the living room of their apartment in front of their toddler daughter and seven-year-old son. The children were found by rescue workers, lying on top of their mother's body, covered with blood, but physically unharmed

Five years on, Honwana tells the story matter-of-factly. "This is not unusual. There is no family in Mozambique that has not had something like this happen to them"

The parallels with life, as it has become commonplace for many in South Africa, bring us back to books. Honwana believes that African literature needs to broaden its market — primarily on its own continent, he cites the extent to which many African writers have written for a white, foreign audience in order to make more impact and money, as a problem

"Our job now is to make sure that African audiences are going to win back their authors. We need to succeed in this sub-region in seeing ourselves as part of the same cultural zone, to realise that there is a wider audience for our work right next door, somewhere where we stand a very good chance of being understood."

Drought swallowing mighty Limpopo

(218)
STAR
7/4/92

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — The Limpopo, the "great, grey-green, greasy" river made famous by Rudyard Kipling, has disappeared, swallowed up by drought, in its lower reaches.

Where the river used to flow into Mozambique from Zimbabwe and South Africa, whose border it marks, there is now something that "looks like a very wide dirt road", according to a Mozambican journalist who visited the area.

Normally the Limpopo provides irrigation water that makes Gaza province one of the bread baskets of Mozambique.

"Now there is no river," reports Antonio Makwala of the Mozambican news agency, AIm. "For about 250 km from the point where the Mozambican, Zimbabwean and South African borders all meet, the Limpopo has simply ceased to exist."

Stricken

Downstream, from the point where water flows in from the Massingir Dam on the Olifants River, there is some water in the river bed. But this flow, too, is drying up.

Makwala visited the area last week with Deputy Co-operation Minister Oldemiro Baloi. He said that Mr Baloi, looking out over the stricken landscape around the former river, exclaimed "I am shocked at what I am seeing."

The United Nations special co-ordinator for emergency relief operations in Mozambique, Peter Simkin, also accompanied the party on a tour through hundreds of kilometres of barren fields. Makwala says the UN official "was visibly stunned".

The most worrying aspect, Mr Simkin said, was that donor countries tended to assume that even in an emergency many people would be able to grow some food.

"This year I don't think that possibility exists," he said.

"We have got to mobilise international resources and make sure that enough food is pledged and shipped to avoid breakages in the food chain. It's going to be a massive effort. We are talking about a calamity."

Towards the end of last year the Mozambican government appealed for 1 million tons of food for the 1992-93 crop year. It now estimates that a further 250 000 t will be needed.

Getting the food to starving people will remain a problem, however, because food convoys are subject to looting both by Renamo rebels and by hungry government soldiers.

Red faces all

round in Maputo

STAR 7/4/92

218

ON the road to and from enforced socialism there are, as Africa has painfully learned, many pitfalls. Mozambique's national assembly has just spent the best part of a week climbing out of one of them.

This particular pitfall was constructed unwittingly by the very same parliament in 1976 when its members were drunk on the champagne (or should one call it the home brew?) of independence and were gleefully nationalising just about everything in sight, including housing.

In their anxiety to give the "masses" ownership of the high-rise flats built by Portuguese landlords, the parliamentarians of the one-party (Frelimo) government nationalised all housing with a fine, revolutionary contempt for discrimination.

It was only later that it occurred to them that they had nationalised not only the property of the Portuguese landlords but also the reed huts and corrugated iron shacks in the slums, all of which were owned or occupied by elements of the masses.

It did not much matter at the time, it being all in the family, as it were. Those slum dwellers who didn't own their shacks were just as happy to pay rent to the government as to a private landlord. But it did become a bit of a problem when, 17 years later, with most of the Portuguese landlords having long abandoned the country and with the Frelimo government having abandoned socialism, it was proposed to pay compensation for the nationalised shanties or to return them to their former owners.

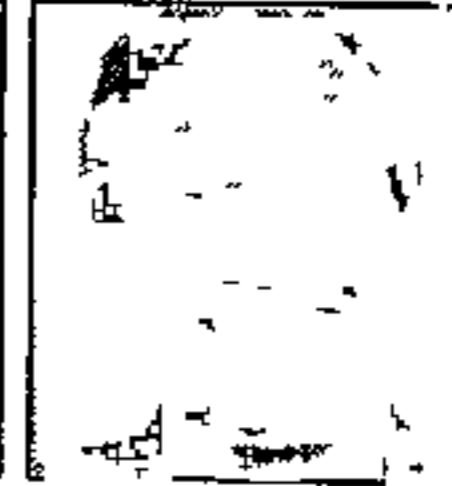
Some of the deputies in the national assembly choked on the thought that this might result in compensation being paid to former Portuguese slumlords now living just across the border in South Africa. Might it not even encourage them to claim compensation for their blocks of flats — or even to get the flats back?

So these deputies sought to restrict the compensation to native Mozambicans. One of them, thinking no doubt of the growing foreign (mainly South African) interest in investing in Mozambique, warned against a move to "recolonise Mozambique".

The debate in the assembly be-

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



came quite heated, especially when former agriculture Minister Joao Ferreira called Mozambique's post-independence history "15 years of distortion". That brought assembly chairman Marcelino dos Santos indignantly to his feet to declare "I do not renege on our history. If necessary, we'd do it all over again".

Amid loud applause, several deputies leaped to their feet and began singing the patriotic song *Nao Vamos Esquecer* (We Shall Not Forget), which the news agency, AIM (to whom I am indebted for most of the information for this particular column), describes as "a powerful evocation of the evils of Portuguese colonialism".

When some deputies declared that it had never been the intention of the assembly to nationalise mud huts and shanties made of reeds and corrugated iron, labour Minister Teodato Hunguana retorted that intentions were irrelevant. If it was now contended that these dwellings had not been nationalised, he said, "that's rewriting history".

The main problem, he argued, lay not with the houses, most of which had probably fallen down or been entirely rebuilt since 1976, but with the land on which they stood. Could not the former owners claim title to the land?

Deputy Roger Juawana, who is himself a former landlord (slumlord?) came quickly to Mr Hunguana's support, and he didn't beat about the bush "I want what is mine," he declared.

In the end, the assembly passed a law offering compensation to the former owners of shacks of 10 times the annual rent they charged at the time of nationalisation in 1976. Tenants now living in the houses will be given the option to buy them — but only if they are Mozambicans.

This is tough luck on any former Portuguese slumlords now living in Rosettenville, but that's how the pitfall crumbles, as they say in societies trying to climb out of them. □

EDWARD WEST

INTERNATIONAL transport consultants Intrancon have concluded what they believe to be one of the first private sector joint ventures between SA and Mozambique since the start of the privatisation programme in that country in 1991

The agreement involved the collaboration in road trailer assembly between SA company Transport & Engineering Equipment (TEE) and Mozambique's railway rolling stock manufacturer Cometal-Mometal, Intrancon technical director Mike Reid said yesterday

Firm seals Mozambican deal

Cometal plans to produce between 50 and 100 TEE-designed trailers a year on a royalty basis with the three-year production projection running into 200 units a year. These would be aimed at buyers in Mozambique, SA, Malawi and Tanzania with studies being done in markets like Namibia, Angola, Uganda and Sudan.

Intrancon technical director Mike Reid said agricultural, construction, clothing/shoes and transport industries were earmarked as priority in Mozambique's internationally su-

pervised reconstruction programme. There were plans to privatise between 200 and 300 enterprises this year, he said. A group called Snaad, consisting of representatives from international aid organisations, had been authorised by the Mozambican government to oversee the distribution of an initial aid package worth \$450m, said Reid.

In other joint ventures Sasol and Mozambique have agreed to develop the Pande gas field and Trans-Natal is investigating coal deposits in northern Mozambique.

GREEN PAGES: War and reconstruction

SA ships strip coast of LM prawns

WIM and

16/4 - 29/4/92



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PIRATE ships which sail into Mozambique's territorial waters, mainly from South Africa, are illegally stripping the coastline of its prawns — and local maritime authorities are powerless to prevent this

Mozambican fishermen last year reported a constant presence of South African boats in Mozambican waters, primarily in Machungulo Bay 25km south of Maputo

"They are only able to catch fish out there on the high sea as prawns are abundant only in shallow waters. So they come right in here to zones which they know are out of bounds," said Ernesto Nhambe, the director of Maritime Administration in Maputo

The boats are usually spotted by fishermen in dhows or marine guards, who inform the maritime authorities. "We speak to them over the radio and that's how we found out they are South

Before you shell and pop that delicious LM prawn in your mouth, consider that the prawn was probably illegally caught off the Mozambique coast **By GIL LAURECIANO**

Africans," says Nhambe "We immediately inform the National Maritime Directorate who lodge complaints with the South African authorities" But the government, which spends

about 45 percent of its revenue on the country's war effort, lacks the resources to stop the plunder. The maritime authorities don't have a single boat — and helicopters that could be used to control illegal fishing are engaged in anti-insurgency operations

The export of prawns contributes 40 percent to Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings and illegal fishing is a serious threat to one of the country's most valuable resources

"The consequences of this form of ecological destruction won't differ from those of the war in the country-side," says Luis Martins, a biologist from the state secretariat for fishing

The government has begun to toughen up its controls on legislation and measures to prevent the overexploitation of marine resources, including a revision of the fishing calendar, limiting licences to foreign fishing concerns and penalties for disobeying the law

with 218

War and Reconstruction

The rebuilding of Southern Africa's prettiest and poorest land

The plunder of paradise ...

The 17-year war in Mozambique has devastated the lush mangroves and reefs. Desperate refugees slash and burn trees for firewood. Even the country's famed prawn industry is threatened. **By EDDIE KOCH**

WAR That's why Mozambique, a lush and languid land that slips gently into the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean between Kosi Bay in the south and the Rovuma River in the north, cradles an immense ecological contradiction.

Vast tracts of savannah and indigenous woodland — bounded by an inland escarpment and a coastline of mangroves, estuaries and coral reefs — sustain a mix of animals, birds, snakes, insects, crustaceans, fish, dolphins and marine mammals that celebrate the diversity of life.

But this landscape also provides the spectacular backdrop for a 17-year civil war that has killed more than a million people and is so ferocious that it has obliged academics, who last year drafted a report on the state of the nation's environment, to state: "The most threatened species in Mozambique is mankind."

For this reason, it is understandable that concern about the flora and fauna is frequently dismissed by government officials as well as ordinary Mozambicans as an extraneous luxury, a perverse and Eurocentric distraction from the struggle by its people to survive.

But human misery and ecological degradation in Mozambique are, in fact, inextricably linked. Systematic plunder of the country's natural resources makes it possible for Renamo rebels to continue waging their war: the strife they create has, in turn, unleashed powerful forces that are busy laying waste the biotic beauty of the land.

In 1974, at the start of the war, Mozambique's elephants numbered between 50 000 and 65 000. Last year the population was 13 350 and getting smaller. Small herds that have survived the ravages of war inhabit remote regions in the northern provinces of Tete, Niassa and Cabo Delgado. A small group have retreated into inaccessible swamps in the Marroneu Delta, where the Zambezi River fans into the ocean north of Beira.

"There is now a pile of evidence which shows that Renamo hunts down these animals and uses their tusks to pay for its guns and war materiel," says Abdul Adamo, director of Mozambique's Forestry and Wildlife Department (Departamento de Fauna Bravia).

"Five years ago, when the army over-ran Renamo bases, they confiscated 19 000 tusks from various rebel camps. Information from my staff in the field and from a number of rebel defectors confirm that Renamo poaches elephants and exchanges the ivory for guns and ammunition."

Last year government troops captured hundreds of documents when they routed rebel guerrillas from a base at Nhamagoda in Sofala province. One written by Renamo chief Afonso Dhlakama requests "the price of every missile (and) the price of every kilogram of ivory. Renamo can arrange the ivory. Renamo can arrange the landing strip for the plane."

More recently a defector from the rebel's logistical headquarters for the Gaza province, located at Ngungue close to the boundary of the Kruger National Park, told reporters that a group of South African soldiers arranged for the delivery of supplies to the camp in exchange for elephant tusks.

And last year a Renamo commander tried to sell a sack full of tusks to a French television crew, who were filming the electrified fence that separates southern Mozambique from the eastern Transvaal, in full view of an SADF patrol — and the footage exists to prove this.

But Mozambique's battleground is an arena for many different armies and all of them have taken



Towards progress ... A truck bears supplies from Chomoio to Beira

Photo BLAKE OWENS

... and the long road back to Eden

The tropical paradise of Bazaruto island is a conservation model for Southern Africa, reports **EDDIE KOCH**

RECONSTRUCTION This word dominates a discussion taking place around a half-full bottle of whisky and a log fire, its red coals fanned by a gentle breeze blowing off the sea, that burns into the early hours of the morning on one of Bazaruto Island's white beaches.

Abdul Adamo, director of Mozambique's Forestry and Wildlife Department (Departamento de Fauna Bravia), and ecologist Paul Dutton are deep in conversation with a delegation of consultants from the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, who are on a whistle-stop trip around the country to evaluate the conservation work being carried out by the Departamento de Fauna Bravia, and the topic is a brave plan to rehabilitate Mozambique's once famed nature reserves.

Thirteen percent of the country's surface area has been demarcated since colonial times as conservation land, nearly double the proportion of land allocated to game reserves in South Africa and well in excess of the amount set by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as a target for all countries.

This chain of game reserves and conservation areas — which stretches from the Maputaland Elephant Reserve in the far south through the Banhine and Zinave Parks in the southern provinces, into the legendary Gorongosa and Marroneu reserves in the centre of the country, and on up north to the Niassa Reserve that straddles the banks of the Rovuma River — has been affected in a profoundly ambivalent way by the war.

Gorongosa has been occupied for years by

Renamo, who have converted the reserve into the movement's nation headquarters, and it is the scene of fierce battles with government troops. The infrastructure of all the other parks has been destroyed by war and many of the large species have been decimated.

"But the demographic revolution that the war has created in Mozambique has left large areas of land lying fallow for more than a decade and this has had a positive affect on the diversity of plant and animal life in some of these abandoned areas," says Adamo.

"There is now a prospect for negotiated peace and Mozambique has the unique opportunity to reconstruct its conservation areas, which represent a wide range of the diverse ecosystems in the country, without having to remove people from the protected areas."

The island of Bazaruto, on which the UN's officials are being feted by Adamo and Dutton, is the largest of an enchanting tropical archipelago that — along with Margaruque, Benguerra and Santa Carolina — reaches from the town of Vilanculos into an azure Indian Ocean.

Declared a nature reserve along with Margaruque and Benguerra in 1970 during Portuguese rule, the island has been transformed in the past few years by the work of Dutton, the island's chief conservation officer, into a prototype for the style of conservation that Adamo's department plans to use to repair the damage done by war to the country's ecology.

Dutton, a gentle man with a deep passion for the island he lives on, is fond of taking his visitors to Coral Gardens, a few swimming strokes off the north eastern beaches of Bazaruto. This blend of hard and soft corals, which owes its existence to the nurturing currents of the warm Mozambique Current and the absence of silt-carrying rivers on the Vilanculos coast, is reput-

ed to be one of the richest on the African coast. Livid sea fans, tangled bushes of brittle underwater plants and magnetic blue domes of soft coral teem with shoals of tropical fish every shape and size that mingle into a kaleidoscope of iridescent stripes and brilliant spots of colour.

Dutton calls this monument to Mozambique's biological diversity — also with red duiker, bushbuck, night apes, samango monkeys, crocodiles, 148 species of birds and a range of snakes that inhabit the island — a living laboratory for the department's rehabilitation plan.

The Xitswa-speaking inhabitants of the island, along with about a thousand fugitives who have sought refuge here from the carnage on the mainland, are encouraged to participate in a range of schemes to protect the coral reef, rare dugong populations, three species of turtles and a range of other species that thrive on and around the island.

The islanders once slaughtered green, loggerhead and leatherback turtles — who return from their travels around the seas of the southern hemisphere to lay their eggs on these beaches where they were born — for their meat, shells, and plundered their nests for their eggs. But these species are now protected through an innovative "turtle farming" scheme implemented by Dutton.

The people are encouraged to identify sites where turtles have nested with standardised markers. The eggs are then removed and after they have hatched, the babies are kept in small tanks maintained by the villagers. After two years, half the mature turtles are released into the ocean and the other half are kept by

GREEN PAGES: War and reconstruction



ist trade Photos: BLAKE OWENS

Make your stand against vivisection

LABORATORY ANIMALS

On Friday April 24 spare a thought for animals who live only to serve medical science. The Durban & Coast Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be holding a wreath-laying ceremony at noon at the memorial built last year to commemorate the death of millions of animals captured or bred for use in scientific experiments and cosmetics and medicine testing.

Tel Gail Parsonage at (031) 81-2346 for more details

RIVER WEEK

The western Cape has been organising river-related activities at the start of the rainy season for several years, and this year promises to be the most successful yet. April 29 is River Day, and people are encouraged to participate in clean-ups and guided river walks.

Phone Diana Wilson at the Wildlife Society (021) 701-1397/8 or Janice Barrett at Cape Nature Conservation (021) 483-4082, to find out about activities planned for this year

AFRICA BEYOND LIBERATION

This workshop will be held at the Potchefstroom University from April 27 to May 2. Registration costs R50 a day or R250 for the week

NETWORK NEWS

Bev Geach

Inquiries M Esterhuysen, conference secretary, IRS, PU-CHE, Potchefstroom, 2520 Telephone (0148) 99-1621

COMPETITION FOR YOUTH

The Department of Environment Affairs is running a competition aimed at school pupils to raise awareness about environmental issues, and reward teams for their efforts in trying to improve the quality of the environment.

Closing date for entries is April 30. For more details, contact Annelise Moore at (012) 310-3719 or Piet Cilliers at (012) 310-3707

SCRAP TYRE DISPOSAL

The Tyre Dealers' Association and the SA Tyre Manufacturers' Conference have recently formed the National Committee for Recycling in the Tyre and Rubber Industry, to look into the problem of disposal of the 5,8-million scrap tyres generated annually.

A symposium will be held on May 6 at the Carstenhof Clinic Conference Centre in Glen Austin, Johannesburg. The cost is R100. Contact J Coetzee at (011) 789-2542/3 to register before April 23.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Organised jointly by the Chemical Manufacturers' Association and the South African Chemical Institute, a seminar will be held on May 15 at Mintek in Randburg, Johannesburg. The fee is R200 for members and R250 for non-members or registration after May 1. Topics include responsibility of industry towards the environment, legislation, environmental auditing, control of water pollution and waste minimisation in the chemical industry, transport of dangerous goods and response to emergencies.

Telephone (011) 726-5300/7 for information

FUNDING FOR WATER RESEARCH PROJECTS

If your organisation aims to carry out scientific research into water next year and requires funding from the Water Research Commission proposals should reach the WRC by May 31.

Contact WRC at Box 824, Pretoria, 0001. Tel (012) 330-0340

UNSPOILT PLACES

EXT time you go down to the Costa do Sol and are too tired to swim for the rusty beer cans and the sewerage and silt that is carried into Maputo Bay by four major rivers, seek out a fisherman called Vasco

the captain of one of the many dhows that dot the bay more than willing to take you, for a small fee of R50 (45000 meticals at black market rates), to a tiny island Xefina where the beach sand is pure white and you can see the bottom of the sea.

people who have crammed into bustling Maputo, a city that groans under the weight of three times the number of people it was meant to carry, generate 578 tons of rubbish a month.

authorities have the resources and the infrastructure to handle only 80 of these tons, so it's not surprising that the city is littered with junk.

there are no equivalent statistics for the raw sewerage that flows into the bay but health authorities are beginning to worry if it's safe to swim.

Xefina — which takes just half an hour to reach by boat if the wind is right, and even less time if Vasco can borrow his boss' small outboard motor — comes as a refreshing change.

when you get there, stay for the day or camp for the night. There are a number of large and shady trees to pitch a tent. Just take your own water and food, because the island has no fresh supplies, and chat up the friendly bunch of soldiers who hang out in the ruins of the old colonial prison on the island.

it is possible to walk around the island in a couple of hours. The eastern beaches, which face the open sea, are the cleanest and most exposed to the wind. On this side, the ruins of large stone structures, used by the Portuguese to protect the city from a scaborn invasion, have collapsed into the sea.

those with an interest in history, the prison is a relic of the colonial rule. In true Papillon tradition there are hangings on the wall left by inmates. And, it is rumoured, some prisoners in underground cells had to stand on tiptoes to breathe through chimneys above water when the tide came in.

the fringe of the island facing Maputo is more wooded and scenic. Dhows arrive filled with teams of fishermen who spend hours dragging their nets through the shallow water in return for a paltry catch of crabs, sardines and other small fish.

there are now 6 000 artisanal fishermen who have taken to the bay in search of protein for the families since the economic conditions have cut them off from the machambas, the agricultural plots they once cultivated for food.

one of these war fugitives. His mother and father were killed last year by a rebel group and he now relies on the sea to feed his family who live in a crowded room in central Maputo's crowded tenement blocks.

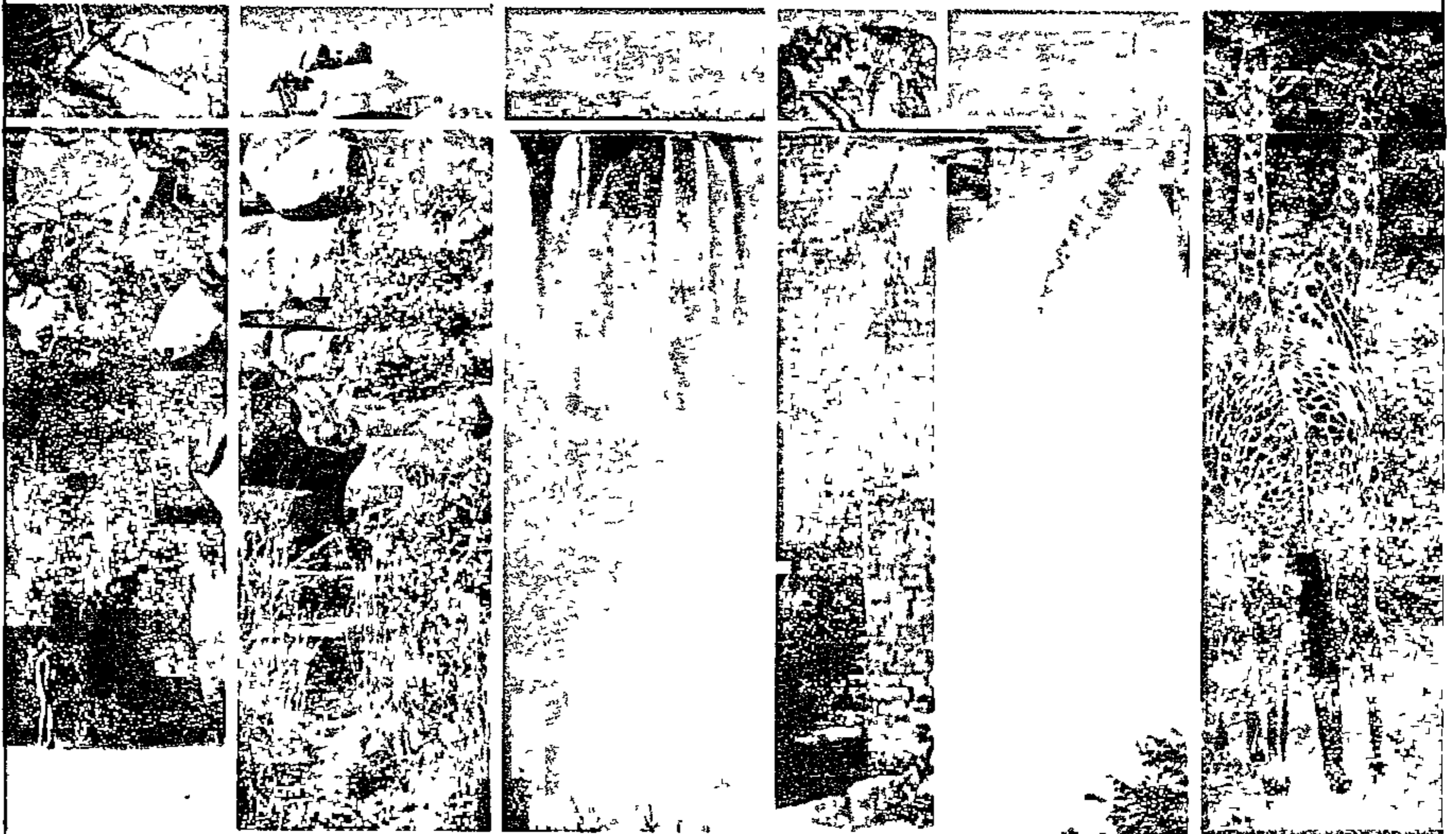
sometimes how he is forced to sail all night far out into the bay, sometimes as far as Inhaca Island, to obtain ever-increasing catches of fish. "The fish is finished. There are too many people using it."

of the fishing crews carry axes under their nets when they return to the island. If they fail to catch anything after a few hours they chop down a couple of trees and return to the island where woodfuel is becoming one of the most sought-after commodities in the city.

the island has, so far, survived the vicissitudes of war. You can't find Vasco, negotiate with any of the other men on the island in the fishing communities along the Costa do Sol. But if you meet them they will be willing to give up a strenuous day of fish-exchange for a guaranteed wad of meticals and the services of your company on Xefina

Eddie Koch

Sunbird Territory



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Route into Maputo

By GIL LAURECIANO
RENAMO rebels have

mounted a new phase in their insurgency with repeated attacks on the suburbs of Maputo, Beira and Nampula — and there are indications they are using the country's fuelwood crisis to infiltrate into the cities

Evidence supplied by peasant farmers from the Matola, Gare and Tenga regions, some 35km from Maputo, suggests that some woodcutters and transport operators are working hand in glove with the rebel movement.

Truck drivers and woodcutters have to travel up to 100km out of Maputo to find suitable trees for felling because of the extent of deforestation around the city. This takes them into territory controlled by the rebels and local militiamen suspect that some of them make deals with the insurgents, providing them with passage into the suburbs in exchange for the right to cut trees in rebel-held areas.

A member of the militia protecting a suburb called "KM-15" on the outskirts of the city told *The Weekly Mail* that, after being tipped off by a young child, he found six rifles under a pile of firewood being carried into the city as well as two Renamo insurgents who were trying to pass themselves off as assistants.

"What happened after that was we ordered that all the lorries coming into the city with supplies of wood be searched. But it is difficult to enforce the regulation because the drivers come with cigarettes and money and offer these to the regular soldiers along the road, who order us not to stop the lorries," says the militiaman.

An assistant to one of the biggest suppliers of wood to bakeries in the city said he knew that "from time to time we carry sacks of flour to people cutting wood out there in the bush." The assistant said it was clear that these could only be Renamo members.

Another factor that aids the movement of insurgents and weapons into the city is the abolition of control posts along the roads leading into Maputo. Mozambique's new constitution, effective since 1990, guarantees the free movement of people and their goods around the country.

● Thanks to Sol Carvalho and Kanemo for help with researching these articles.

Renamo wins the war of spirits

W/Mail 16/4-23/4/92.

By GIL LAURECIANO and
BEATHUR BAKER

(218)

THE civil war in Mozambique's Zambezia and Nampula provinces has degenerated into a form of spiritual warfare with rival armies resorting to magic to bolster their powers.

A powerful army called the Napramas, which operated independently from government troops, last year staged a series of effective campaigns against Renamo and claimed supernatural powers from a powerful potion as the key to their success.

But the whirlwind offensive of the Napramas, who painted their faces black when they went into battle, was dealt a fatal blow late last year when their leader, a charismatic 29-year-old Manuel Antonio, was killed in battle.

It now appears that the rebels have gone onto the offensive with the formation of a rival unit, called the Mukuepas, who are said to use the services of a powerful *inyanga* from Zambezia to provide *muti* even more powerful than that used by the Napramas. The Mukuepas also paint their faces with a white substance to distinguish themselves from their rivals.

A BBC team, which made a film on the Naprama's activities last year, explained how "the success of the *muti* lies in the traditional beliefs of the culture".

The Naprama, meaning "vaccinated one", is treated with *muti* against the enemy's bullets with "medicine" or ash from a secret bush.

"In mass ceremonies each recruit is cut many times with a razor blade on the breast into which this ash is rubbed. The traditional doctor then tests these vaccinations by hitting the Naprama with a machete."

"If the machete does not cut the warrior then the vaccine has worked and he is ready for battle." Unlike some local versions of the preparation ceremony, this particular one is said to have "many strict rules which, if broken, remove the vaccination's protection".

The Naprama must not have sex during operations; he must always attack in the sun, never in the shade; he must always receive soup served with the spoon tipped, not turned over.

But in one of the villages when a Naprama was shot four times through his arm and leg, his vaccine did not protect him. This, it is said, was because he had broken an important rule of combat—he turned his back on the enemy.

"It seems quite possible that if the war continues we could see the slaughter of Naprama by the bullets of Renamo reinforcements who are themselves being vaccinated against the Naprama spears by their own witchdoctors."

Since the death of Antonio and Renamo's effective counter-attack in the spiritual realm, with the formation of the Mukeapas, the Naprama movement appears to have degenerated into factions led by rival warlords.

Maputo sends out SOS over oil spill fears

MAPUTO — Mozambique, saying it faced environmental disaster, appealed for international help yesterday after more than 3 000 tons of heavy fuel oil had reportedly spilled from the stricken tanker Katina P

Reuter reports that Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said the spill was "the biggest environmental disaster to hit the Mozambique channel"

Oil from the Greek-owned tanker, grounded on a sandbar off the southern Mozambican coast, has begun to wash on to beaches and is drifting into Maputo Bay. It is feared that the tanker could break up

at any moment

Mocumbi said government had decided at an emergency session earlier to seek support from the international community. He estimated that more than 5% of the oil aboard the tanker had spilled, saying this posed a serious threat to marine life and Mozambique's fishing industry.

The ship is beached near turtle hatcheries off a stretch of the coast popular with tourists, divers and anglers.

Prawns, among Mozambique's main exports, are harvested there.

Earlier yesterday a team of British ex-

perts arrived in Maputo to help prevent environmental damage. The team, from the Oil Spill Service Centre in Southampton, was sent to Mozambique with 45 tons of equipment following a request from BP.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that a spokesman for Cape Town-based salvage expert Pentow Marine said its divers had discovered a 30m² hole in the tanker's side.

Pentow Marine spokesman Godfrey Needham said yesterday that ship-to-ship oil transfer equipment was on its way to the scene, and Pentow Marine's super-tug,

□ To Page 2

Oil spill

the John Ross, was expected to reach the Katina P late tonight or early tomorrow

Teams from Pentow Marine, the SA Transport and Environmental Affairs departments, an oil company and representatives of the ship's owners would monitor the situation until the oil transfer began.

Katina P captain Trifon Kalaitzakis, who had abandoned ship at the weekend with all 19 crew members, said the ship had lost 15m of plate from its hull.

Several tankers have been asked to sail to the area to assist with the transfer.

Yesterday Safair long-range Hercules aircraft relieved the two SA Air Force Puma helicopters which had been on

standby since Friday at Hoedspruit air force base after an alert from Mozambican port authorities.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said SA and Mozambican authorities were working together to avert a potentially major ecological disaster.

A major spill would not only have disastrous ecological effects on the coastline of southern Mozambique and northern Natal, but would also wipe out any income from seafood catches on which small coastal communities relied.

The Katina P, carrying 66 000 tons of oil, was on its way from Venezuela to the Persian Gulf. It is owned by Polem Bros of London and Athens.

□ From Page 1

SA teams and tugs head for Maputo as tanker's condition worsens

Race to avert oil disaster

STAR
21/2/92
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P72

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A huge salvage operation has been launched from Cape Town in a bid to save the oil tanker Katina P and prevent an ecological disaster on the Mozambique coast.

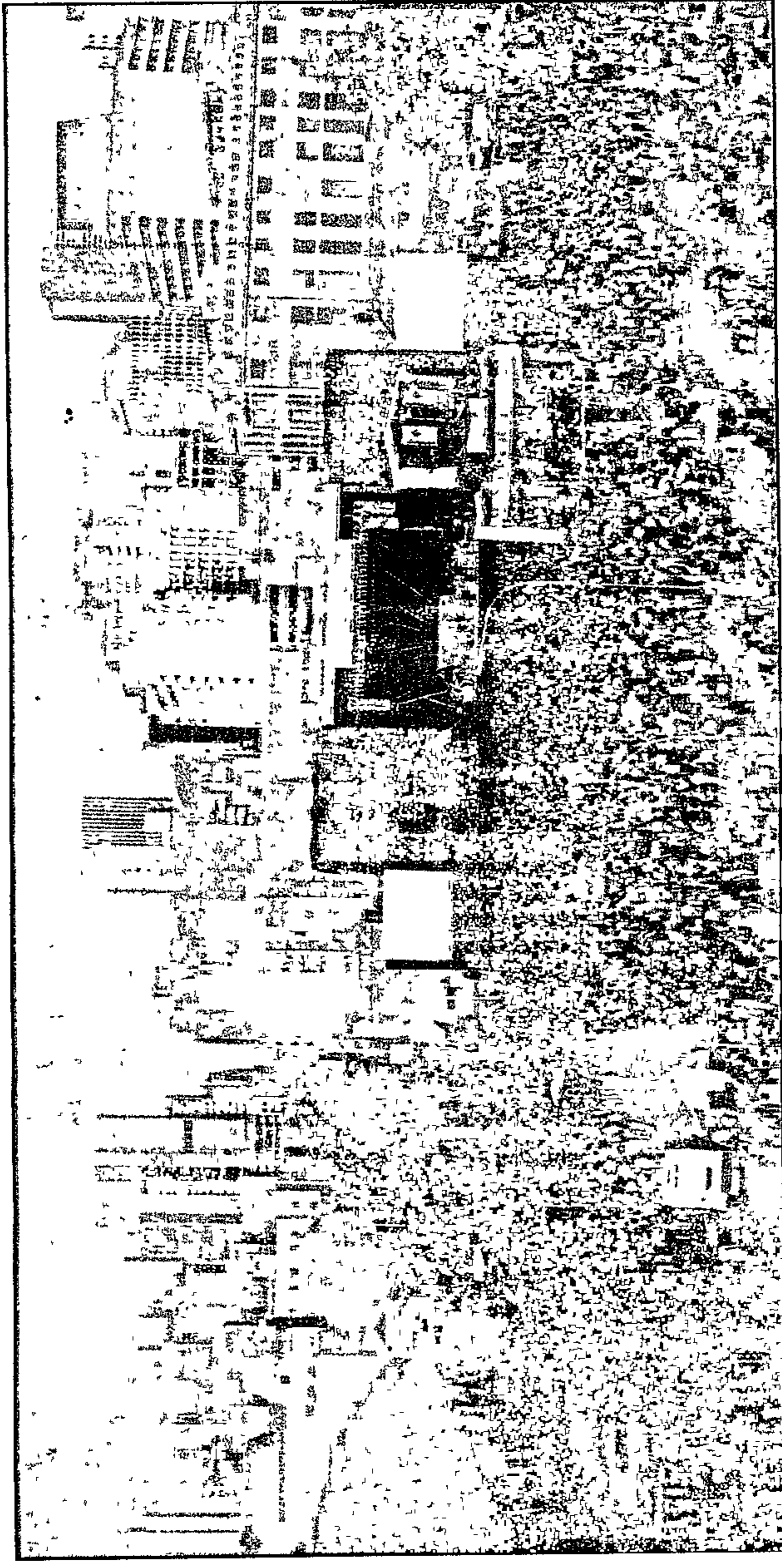
The condition of the storm-damaged Greek tanker is steadily deteriorating and oil — estimates vary between 150 and a few thousand tons — has already spilled into the Mozambique Channel, polluting beaches in the Maputo area.

South African equipment and expertise could prove crucial in preventing the Greek vessel breaking up and spilling its full 66 000-ton cargo of heavy fuel-oil into Mozambican and possibly Natal waters. The tanker took refuge in Maputo Bay on Friday after heavy seas ruptured hull plates.

Cape Town-based salvors Pentow Marine, charged with the urgent task of stabilising the listing tanker and averting a pollution crisis, have dispatched a small flotilla of anti-pollution and salvage vessels to the area.

Anti-pollution and shipping experts from the Departments of Environment Affairs and Transport were flown by Kuswag aircraft to Maputo yesterday to assist anxious local officials.

An Environment Affairs pollution expert said last night if the Katina P's oil cargo could not be transferred to another tanker in



Fans tune in to global groove

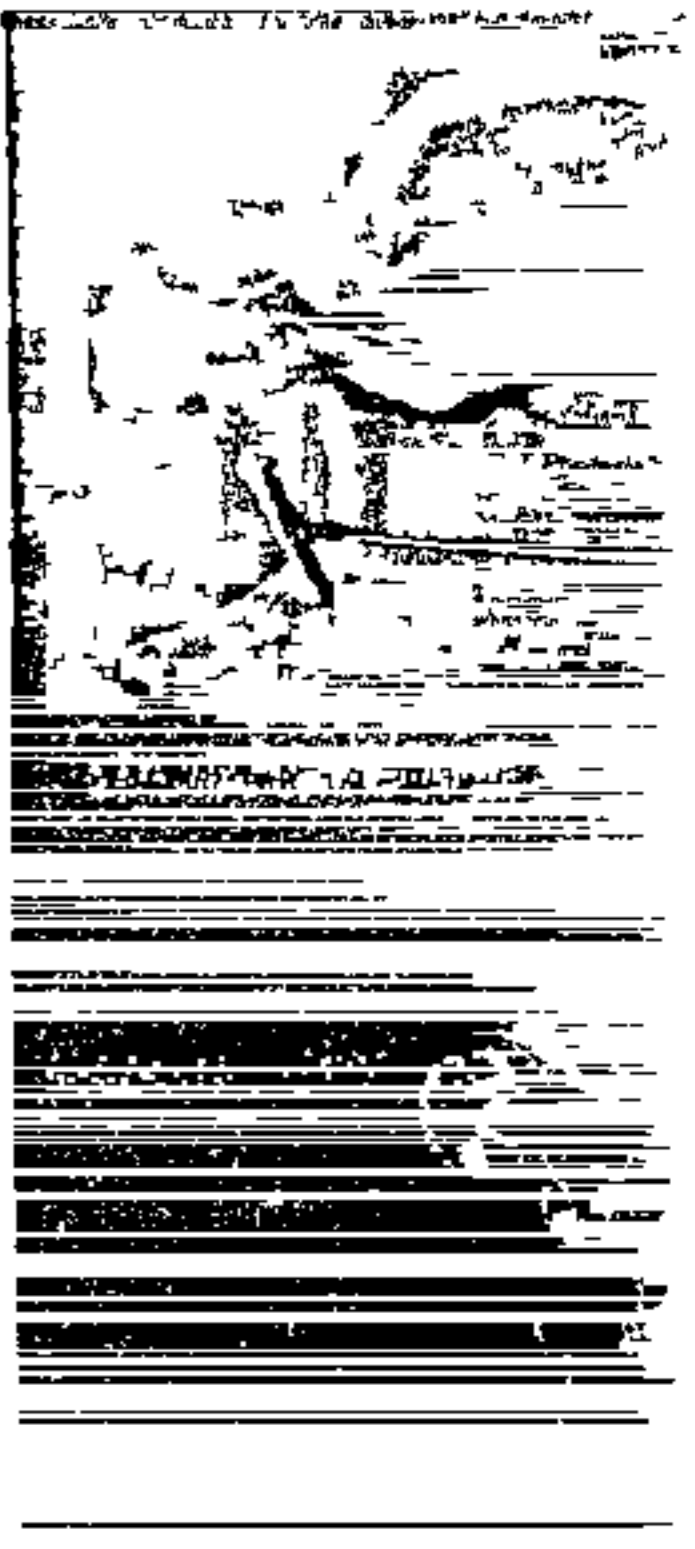
By Susan Smuts

Mango Groove, boerewors rolls, sunny skies and condoms were a mega-success yesterday when the South

react against the recent closure of the St Francis Aids hospice in Boksburg were signed by all kinds — acrid heads in search of beer, angry young skinheads, new a e hippies h r-hoisters.

killling The Yard of Ale's cup ran and ran until it ran out of beer. Then the thirsty found a shebeen. Great crowd, great music, and a good time had by all. A hout 72 000 rock fans

City on the move... a bird's-eye-view (above) of the crowd streaming into the Market Theatre precinct yesterday for Queen's Aids concert. Claire John-



and spilling its full 66 000-ton cargo of heavy fuel-oil into Mozambican and possibly Natal waters. The tanker took refuge in Maputo Bay on Friday after heavy seas ruptured hull plates.

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An Environment Affairs pollution expert said last night if the Katina P's oil cargo could not be transferred to another tanker in time, the only alternative would be to tow it to the deep sea and sink it.

Pentow chief Captain Dai Davies said the hull damage was "serious" and conceded there was a possibility the tanker could break up with disastrous results.

Similar

"Nobody can handle 66 000 tons of pollution anywhere in the world," he said.

Pentow Marine, which has done two similar operations in the Mozambique Channel, started mobilising over the weekend. "Everything we have is en route to Maputo," a spokesman said.

Elements of the operation are:

- The Richard's Bay harbour tug Hoffe, chartered by Pentow, is to keep the tanker's bow pointing safely into the weather.

- The tug Causeway Salvor left Cape Town on Saturday. Before heading for Maputo it will pick up about 50 tons of salvage equipment in Durban.

- The Pentow supertug John Ross left Cape Town on Sunday and is racing around the coast at almost 20 knots. The John Ross will reach the tanker tonight.

Dr Lynn Jackson, a Department of Environment Affairs pollution control officer, said the grade of oil was very thick and would be difficult to pump from the Katina P. Oil which did reach the beaches would "take a lot of effort" to clean up.

The Maputo Bay area was shallow, had extensive tidal flats and coral reefs, all of which were "very sensitive to oil pollution". The prawn industry as well as tourism would be affected.

She said it was possible some of the oil spill will drift into Natal waters.

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All-out bid to fight Maputo oil disaster

STAR 22/4/92

Own Correspondents
and Star Africa Service

A full-scale operation to avert a massive pollution disaster swung into top gear yesterday as oil from the stricken Greek tanker Katina P began washing ashore on the Mozambican coast

A tug arrived at the damaged tanker yesterday afternoon and a salvage team departed from Cape Town to tackle what Mozambican authorities are already calling the worst ecological disaster to hit their coast.

Oil is washing up at the popular tourist beach Macaneta, about 30 km north of Maputo, a second, smaller slick has entered Maputo Bay and oil has been found in the mangroves on the island of Xefina

Salvage experts believe, however, that only 150 tons of oil had so far escaped.

Divers have found that the tanker has a large hole — about 25 m long and 12 m deep — in her side.

The tug, chartered by Cape-

Town based salvors Pentow Marine, is being used to keep the damaged starboard side of the tanker away from wave and wind action until the company's tug, the John Ross, arrives at the scene today

The British government promised more than R1,3 million to help the Mozambican government combat the spillage

The seas in the area are relatively calm and the transfer must take place before the weather changes

Pentow Marine have dispatched a small flotilla of anti-pollution and salvage vessels to the area.

They are charged with the task of removing the 66 000 tons of oil from the tanker

An Environment Affairs pollution expert said that if the oil could not be transferred to another tanker the only alternative would be to tow it to the deep sea and sink it

Pentow chief Captain Dai Davies said the hull damage was "serious" and said the tanker could break up

"Nobody can handle 66 000 tons of pollution anywhere in the world," he said

Elements of the operation are

- The Pentow tug is to keep the tanker's bow pointing safely into the weather

- The Pentow supertug, John Ross, which left Cape Town on Sunday, is racing around the coast at almost 20 knots in the hopes of reaching the tanker last night or today

- The tug Causeway Salvor left Cape Town on Saturday. It will pick up 50 tons of salvage equipment in Durban on its way to Maputo.

Dr Lynn Jackson, a Department of Environment Affairs pollution control officer, said the grade of oil was very thick and would be difficult to pump from the Katina P

Oil which is reaching the beaches would "take a lot of effort" to clean up

The Maputo Bay area was shallow, had extensive tidal flats and coral reefs, all of which were "very sensitive to oil pollution" The prawn industry as well as tourism would be affected

She said it was possible some of the oil spillage would drift into Natal waters

... will continue to exploit and develop the assets of ...

AFRICA

Farmers in bid to defuse maize row

Bl Day 23/4/92

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Zimbabwe's commercial farmers are trying to defuse a row with President Robert Mugabe which could embitter the crisis over food supplies and the land nationalisation controversy.

Speaking at independence celebrations at the weekend, Mugabe accused the 4 500 commercial farmers of hoarding maize for their livestock while Zimbabweans queued for dwindling food imports

Relations between the government and commercial farmers are already strained by the passing of the Land Acquisition Bill, designed to pave the way for nationalising 6-million hectares of prime farmland without right of appeal to the courts over compensation levels

Mugabe complained that farmers were asking for R800 a ton for the 300 000 tons of maize he said they had grown for their livestock.

This is the price Zimbabwe has to pay for imported grain, but farmers have been offered a producer price of R300 a ton

"These are the farmers we believe are part of our society, our nation," he added, saying that his government would be "tak-

ing note" of their response
The Commercial Grain Producers' Association and the Commercial Farmers' Union issued a statement yesterday "to avoid any further misunderstandings or interpretations"

They estimated their lands would yield 280 000 tons of maize this year because of the severe drought, while their 2-million labourers and dependants would need a minimum 300 000 tons for consumption.

To help "bridge the gap" until the arrival of foreign maize the farmers were offering a scheme to deliver what grain they had to the Grain Marketing Board.

They had proposed a payment of R800 a ton, which would be the price farmers would pay to "buy back" imported supplies

Observers here say the potential for the food crisis to develop political and racial overtones, with the government blaming the commercial farmers for distress, is unlimited, coming as it does on top of the land acquisition controversy

Zimbabwe to buy Cahora Bassa power

Bl Day 23/4/92

MAPUTO — Zimbabwe had signed a multimillion-dollar deal to buy power from the giant Cahora Bassa dam in north-western Mozambique, the Mozambique news agency (AIM) reported last week.

The agreement was signed at Songo, alongside the dam on the Zambezi.

Construction of transmission lines was budgeted at \$200m, 50% of which had to be raised by Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

France had expressed an interest in providing soft loans to finance 20% of the cost, the agency said. The European Investment Bank, the African Development Bank and

some Nordic countries were other possible investors, industry sources said

The Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments hoped work could begin in six months and be completed in three years, the sources said. Two parallel 350km transmission lines will carry 500 megawatts of electricity from Cahora Bassa to Harare under the deal

Portugal, which incurred huge debts to construct the dam, stands to gain from any sales. It still holds 80% of the shares in the operating company, Hidroelectrica De Cahora Bassa — Reuter

Nigeria to forge ahead with plant

Bl Day 23/4/92

LAGOS — Nigeria's military government is pressing ahead with work on one of the world's biggest aluminium smelter plants despite domestic controversy over its scale.

Finance Minister Abubakar Alhaji said last week 45% of the civil works on the DM2.4bn project had been completed

Alhaji said most of the materials for the project had been procured from abroad and would soon be shipped to Nigeria

The project, started in 1990, aims to place Nigeria among the world's major aluminium exporters by the mid-1990s

But critics of the scheme say it is too ambitious and may end up like the vast Ajaokuta steel plant in central Nigeria, still unfinished after gobbling up more than DM5.5bn in construction work over more than a decade

The aluminium smelter is due to start producing molten metal in 1993 and is projected to reach its full capacity of 180 000 tons per year in 1995

The Nigerian government holds 70% of the equity in Aluminium Smelting Company of Nigeria, a joint venture incorporated in 1989 to build and operate the plant. The remaining 30% is shared by German and US companies — Reuter



Oil spill ⁽²¹⁸⁾ threat to ^{Southern} fish _{23/4/92}

MAPUTO - Leaking oil from a stranded tanker is washing on to beaches and threatening the fishing industry in impoverished Mozambique, the national news agency said yesterday.

The Greek-owned Katina P has spilled an estimated 4,5 million litres of heavy fuel oil since last Thursday, when it hit a sandbar about 8km offshore and some 80km northeast of Maputo, the capital.

A South African tugboat has reached the Katina P and was preparing to pull it further out into the Indian Ocean, where the remaining oil will be transferred to another tanker, the AIM news agency said.

Coastline

An AIM reporter flew over the Katina P late on Tuesday and said a long oil slick was seeping from the vessel and headed toward the coastline of the country.

AIM has described the oil spill as the country's biggest environmental disaster, though the extent of the damage is not yet clear.

Large lumps of tar-like oil have washed on to popular beaches north of Maputo and the pollution has affected fishing, one of the leading industries of the war-torn nation.

Nature reserve

Fisherman Ernesto Inguila told AIM he first noticed the oil on Sunday and it has grown progressively worse since then.

Mozambican environmentalists are worried the oil could wash up on Inhaca Island, which contains a nature reserve and a biological research station.

The waters around the island are home to rare species, such as the whale-like dugong.

The Katina P, traveling from Venezuela to the United Arab Emirates, was carrying 85 million litres of fuel oil.

Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi on Sunday estimated the spill at about 4,5 million litres. - SA Press Association-AP

Rich pickings in Maputo for SA

218
Sowetan
23/4/92
RAB
RAB

MAPUTO - Some are fixing up hotels, some breed cattle, some sell hot dogs.

But all are South Africans hoping to reap a financial harvest from newly accessible Mozambique

South Africa, which for years backed rightwing rebels in a war that has crippled Mozambique's economy, is now being welcomed as the sponsor of a business revival.

The once-hated South Africans appear as farmers in far-flung provinces, managers of restaurants, businessmen seeking contracts in everything from plastics to ship-building.

Hot dog seller Mr Niel van Niekerk, a white South African from Johannesburg, came to the Mozambican capital Maputo last November and says he is glad he made the decision

"We are making a very good profit," he said, taking the equivalent of little more than a dollar for a "boerwors" hot dog smothered in tomato sauce, mustard and onions

"People doing the same bust-

FOCUS

ness in Johannesburg would never make the turnover that we do in a little thing like this. Never, never, never"

Mr David Ankers, who works for the South African hotel company Karos, is equally enthusiastic about doing business in Mozambique

Elegant relic

For the last two years he has been manager of Maputo's Polana Hotel, an ageing but elegant relic of Portuguese colonial days

The hotel in the tree-lined Avenida Julius Nyerere was nationalised soon after Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975 and still belongs to the State, but the business is now effectively under South African control

Karos is also the biggest single shareholder in the local company, Hoteis Polana Limitada, with 32,5 percent of the shares, he added

Ankers said that Karos had spent R38 million on refurbishing the hotel

"I have no fear of competitors. I think people will come to the Polana for the sake of nostalgia," he said

"Looking at our forward projections, we feel that we won't have a problem. Turnover is exceeding R864 000 a month and we have an average occupancy of 70 percent"

Ankers is planning an inauguration party for the revamped hotel, to be attended by "certain personalities" from both countries, in late June or early July

He won't say who the personalities are but Maputo business sources say invitations have been sent to President FW de Klerk and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique

After that ceremony, said Ankers, Karos plans to spend another R8,1 million to renovate the

Polana-Mar, an annexe to the hotel which overlooks picturesque Maputo Bay

Maputo does not have diplomatic relations with Pretoria. But the South African trade mission, a sprawling modern complex down the road from the Polana, is regarded as an embassy by many Maputo residents

Mr David Laubscher, chief of the mission, said Mozambique was attracting considerable attention from the business community in South Africa for a variety of reasons

"Mozambique is known from the past to a lot of South Africans and many have links here. The flow is being aided to a certain extent by the economic recession in South Africa."

In February, Mozambique's State-owned hydrocarbon company and Sasol signed an agreement for the exploitation of millions of cubic feet of natural gas at Pande in southern Mozambique - *South African Press Association-Reuters*

Oil spill begins to foul Mozambique coast

MAPUTO — The grounded Greek tanker, Katina-P, continued to spill oil into the Mozambique channel yesterday as experts prepared to begin the massive salvage operation

Cape-Town salvors Pentow Marine — who have two tugs in the area — said yesterday their brief was to pull the badly damaged ship out to sea

The Mozambican Government earlier ordered the ship to be taken beyond the Mozambique Current in the hope this would form a barrier between the vessel and the country's beaches.

An inspection of the hull of the 26-year-old ship was car-

ried out yesterday by British, South African and other marine surveyors.

One of the Pentow tugs is alongside the grounded tanker, but as far as could be seen from the air yesterday afternoon, the operation to halt the spillage of oil had not yet started

The Maltese-registered tanker was grounded on a sandbank 52 km north of Maputo after the captain had detected severe structural problems following stormy weather

It was carrying 66 000 tons of fuel oil from Venezuela to Fujirah in the Persian Gulf.

An oil slick has severely fouled Maputo's Costa da Sol

beach, where thousands swim

Unwary children who swam in these waters on Tuesday afternoon emerged coated in oil. Despite the evident danger, many fishermen are continuing to work in the polluted waters.

The mouth of the Incomati river and the bay of Maputo itself are severely polluted

Mozambican environmentalists are particularly worried that the oil may drift on to Inhaca island, which contains an important nature reserve and biological research station, has the world's southernmost intertidal coral reefs and is home to rare species such as the dugong — Sapa-Aim

STAR 23/4/92

(218)

MOZAMBIQUE TOURISM

Filtering back

Tourists and other foreign visitors are beginning to show up again in Mozambique thanks in part to the efforts of two SA companies, Protea Hotels and Karos Hotels, that are investing millions in the war-torn country's tourism industry

Holidaymakers are returning to the offshore islands as Protea has been particularly successful in marketing its 40-room hotel on Inhaca Island to SA anglers. But hotels in the capital, Maputo, are filled only on weekdays by businessmen. They empty on Fridays because lack of security in the surrounding countryside traps tourists in the city. Karos joint MD Stan Hoffman says, however, "Maputo is beginning to live again. There are new restaurants and four new discos."

Karos and Protea are taking long-term views of their investments in Mozambique.

Karos has almost completed its R46m revamp of the Polana Hotel that will bring it up to international five-star standards, Hoffman says. The hotel, which is already profitable, is leased to Karos and had belonged to the Hoffman family before it was nationalised without compensation after independence. To boost weekend occupancies, Karos will offer discounted two-night packages from June 1.

Protea chairman Otto Stehlik wants his group to be well positioned when the fighting stops and Mozambique again becomes one of the favoured stomping grounds for SA holidaymakers. On a recent visit to Europe he gained the impression that southern Africa as a whole, not just SA, is being viewed as an up-and-coming destination.

(218)
Protea is spending R12m modernising the Rovuma Protea in Maputo. Before the group took over the hotel last year it was losing more than R1m a year under the government's stewardship. In its first year in control Protea turned in a R1,5m profit. Protea is also reinvesting some of the profit it makes on the Inhaca Protea. It has spent R250 000 improving the hot water system and will spend another R300 000 upgrading the rooms before the end of the year.

The two groups have proved to be so successful in breathing some life into Mozambique that the government has been trying to get them to take over other hotels it ran and ruined. Protea has been shown eight. Some were so run down that "we wouldn't even think of becoming involved," says spokesman Ray Smuts. "But we are taking over the Concho Motel at Xai Xai, and we have taken over a site at Linga Linga on the Inhambane peninsula north of Maputo, where we're spending nearly R3m developing 25 villas for boaters."

Gamblers warned of state clampdown

PRETORIA — Gamblers were warned yesterday that the Gambling Act would be scrupulously applied.

Transvaal Acting Attorney-General M T van der Merwe and Witwatersrand Acting Attorney-General C Human said the public should not anticipate government decisions on gambling, lotteries and games of chance. *Blom 24/4/92*

No conclusions should be drawn from the fact that certain prosecutions in terms of the Gambling Act had not been successful, the statement said.

They emphasised that other courts

were not bound by judgments of regional and magistrate's courts.

Several prosecutions under the Act were pending, they said.

Meanwhile in Cape Town, police swooped on a "casino" at Highstead Manor in Sea Point on Wednesday night, charging the operators and 37 guests under the Act and seizing a gaming table and a poker machine.

The raid followed a warning by Acting Attorney-General Frank Kahn to gaming establishments in the western Cape to close or face prosecution. — Sapa.

Fishing banned in Maputo

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government has banned all fishing in Maputo bay because of the potential health hazard posed by oil-polluted fish.

The dramatic step — which will have severe implications for thousands of fishermen and the population of the southern province — was announced late yesterday by Health Minister Leonardo Simao.

The move was a direct result of the spillage of hundreds of tons of heavy fuel oil by the Greek tanker Katina P.

Swimming was also banned.

The Greek-owned vessel, carrying 19,4-million gallons of oil, was ripped open and its captain grounded the ship on a sandbar 50km northeast of the Mozambican capital a week ago.

It was being towed away from the coast and last night was about 80 nautical miles off Maputo.

The Katina P monitoring group, a community group representing Mozambican biologists and other interested parties, said last night the seriousness of the disaster could be measured only if it was taken into account that 40% of the country's total

exports depended on the sea.

Representatives of 7 000 local fishermen yesterday urged government to seek compensation from "whoever is proved to be responsible for the spillage".

Biologist Mia Couto mangroves vital for prawns were covered with oil, Sapa-Reuter reports.

After inspecting the mangroves at the mouth of the Incomati River north of Maputo, he said. "Within three to four weeks these mangroves will probably die."

The fishing ban was expected to remain in force until UK oil spill experts cleared the remaining slicks and the health ministry completed water quality tests.

A clean-up operation on Maputo's tourist beaches also started yesterday.

Sapa reported that the rate of deterioration in the holed tanker had decreased and, so long as it remained in one piece, the transfer of oil would go ahead. Pentow Marine's Capt Bob Liptrot said a ship-to-ship transfer was still planned.

Blom 24/4/92 *218*
Own Correspondent

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Tanker oil spill threatens livelihood

Star 24/4/92

Mozambican fishermen fear oil slick will cause starvation

By Hans-Peter Bakker
Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — Fishermen in the small coastal village, Banno dos Pescadore, only a few kilometres north of Maputo, are afraid to take to the sea after having their nets clogged and their vessels swathed in the thick fuel-oil leaking out of the giant Greek tanker lying off the Maputo coast.

Swadike Yusuf owns a small rustic dinghy which for years has provided his wife and their nine children with a means to survive in the harsh Mozambican environment.

On Tuesday, unaware of the looming black tide lying in wait for him, he cast out to sea with his younger son, 16-year-old Umberto, to catch the family's seasonal income.

He was sailing strongly toward the small island of Xefina, about 10km from his home, when he first realised something was wrong.

His little sail boat had sailed right into a thick, uncompressing oil slick.

The heavy globules of oil stuck to the hull of his boat, the Deus Nao e Crianca, and leaning over the side Umberto tried to scrape them off, but that only made things worse as his fingers caked up with the oil and

everything he touched turned to slippery black.

But the hunt for food cannot be easily abandoned and Swadike decided to cast his nets into the oil-covered sea, unaware of the effect the oil would have on his fragile nets.

He continued fishing, catching a small basket full of fish, but with each cast of his nets, they became heavier — sodden with fuel oil.

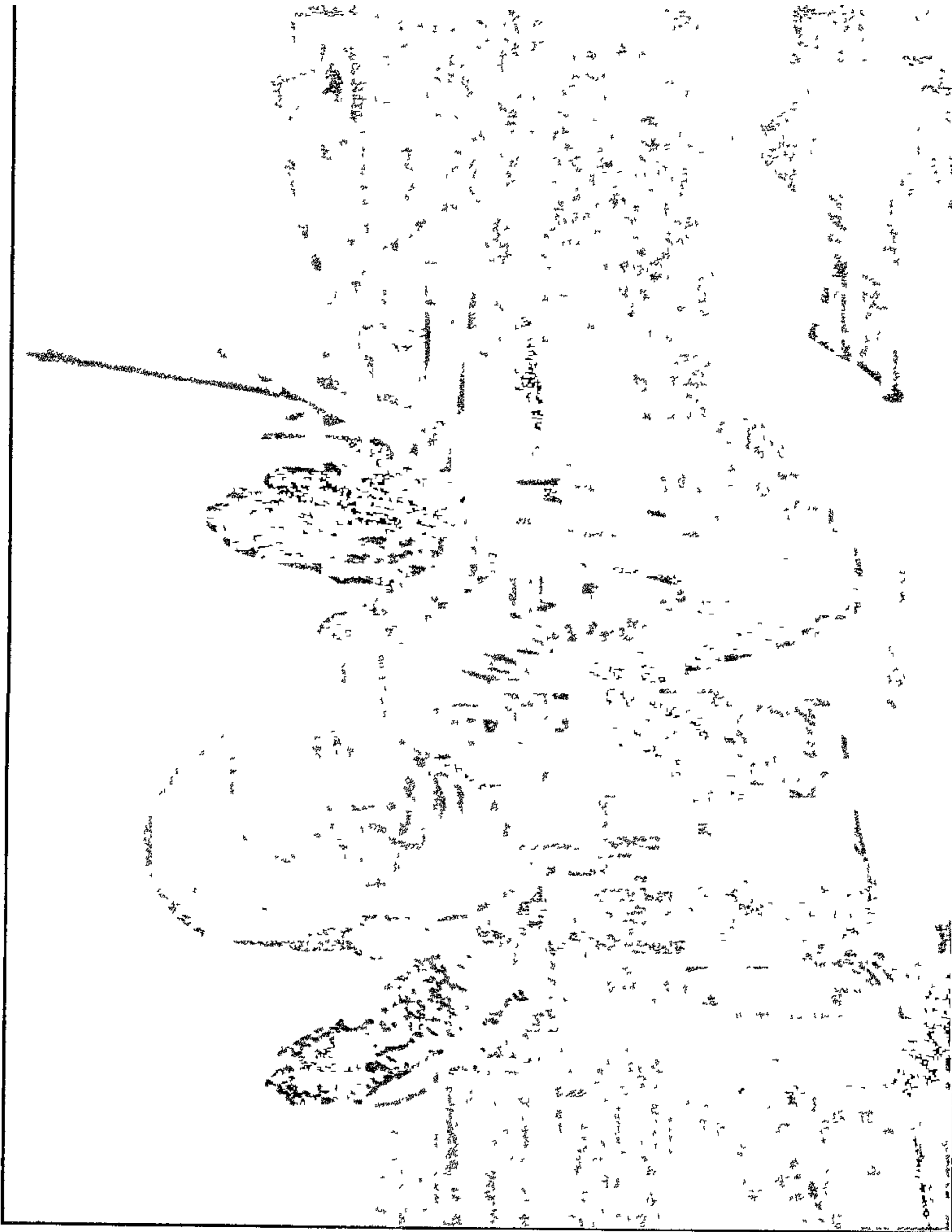
At the end of the day Swadike knew that the day's fishing meant the end of his nets, which, with his meagre income would be impossible to replace before his family starved.

Swadike did not hesitate to sell his catch to the central market, because he said "the oil will not affect the fish. The oil is on top of the water and the fish below".

Fish and shell-fish are a vital source of food to the people living in and around Maputo but with the news of the oil spillage, more and more people are beginning to fear buying and eating sea food.

Many people are angry and complain that no health warnings had yet been issued and that news of the disaster had initially been withheld from them.

Hardly anybody in Maputo knows if the oil is toxic or if affected fish can be eaten, while children continue to play happily in the oil-laden surf.



Black tide Umberto Yusuf with oil from the stricken tanker Katina P that has forced him and fellow fishermen of the small coastal town of Banno dos Pescadore (Bay of Fish) just north of Maputo, to stay ashore. Picture John Woodro

Rain, sand and a silted port choke off a people's lifeline

STARTS 1/4/92

(218)

NACALA, once considered one of the best deep-water harbours on the east coast of Africa, is fast getting silted up by massive soil erosion. As a result, the vital railway lifeline to the interior of Mozambique may be choked off, writes HANS-PETER BAKKER of the Africa News Service.

NACALA (Mozambique) — Eija Mustonen knew they were in trouble when she woke up on that grey November morning. Outside, blankets of rain still poured down steadily.

For most of the night she had been kept awake by the deafening deluge on the tin roof, and by the knowledge that it was almost certainly destroying the fragile anti-erosion work she had been overseeing.

Eija is one of a group of Finnish aid workers in Nacala, a small but vital seaport on the northern Mozambique coast. They are trying to stem the erosion that is destroying its infrastructure, and thereby threatening a lifeline supplying millions of people in the hinterland as well as in neighbouring Malawi.

As Eija and her Mozambican workers walked through the town on that morning in 1991, they knew their nightmare had come true.

The normally bustling town centre was 2 m-deep under sand. Tarred roads, railway lines, electricity pylons, telephone poles and thousands of tons of sand had been swept into the harbour in a vast tangle of disaster. Several people had died.

"If the flood had occurred during the day, more lives would have been lost. But it still paralysed the port, and the electricity supply to the interior was cut," Eija said. It would cost many millions of aid money to repair the colossal damage.

Mozambique's civil war is being blamed as a prime cause of the widespread erosion.

Said Eija: "The war is the reason for so many people having moved to Nacala. The refugees are uncertain of their fu-

ture and therefore show little interest in their homes. Some think they will have to go back to the rural areas when there is peace."

Thousands of displaced people have crowded together on sloping land around Nacala. They have cleared the ground of vegetation, leaving large areas of steep, sandy soil exposed to the weather.

The tons of sand swept into the sea every year are filling up the harbour, which was once considered by some to be the best deep-water port on the east coast of Africa. If the erosion and silting continue, it will be only a few years before larger ships will be unable to use the harbour.

"If only the erosion could be controlled," wailed Eija. But the efforts of the Finnish workers are doomed to failure unless the community of Nacala and its leaders become more involved in the struggle.

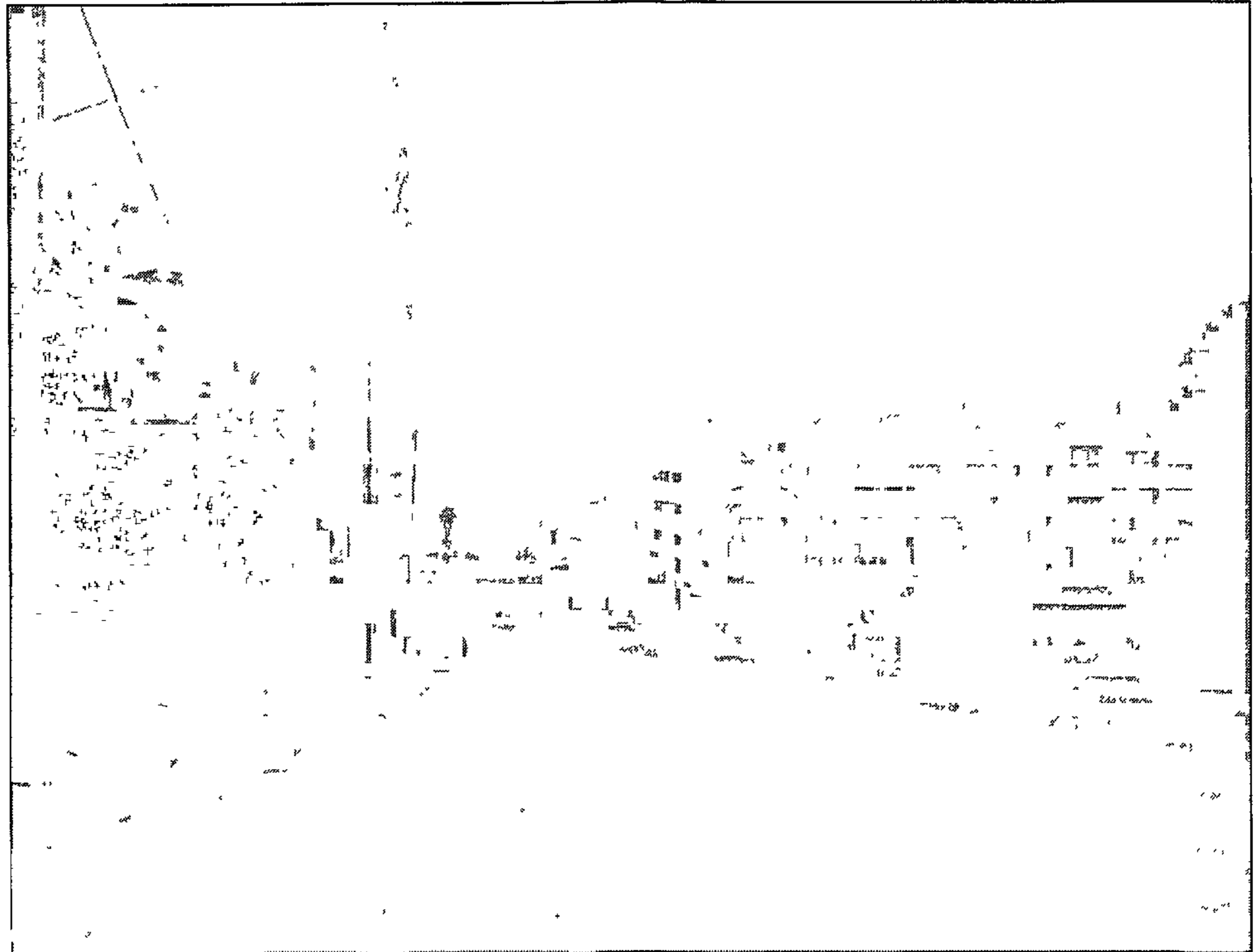
So far the Finnish workers have spent a lot of time and millions of dollars on the scheme, which they call the Nacala Integrated Urban Development Project.

Its major concern is to curb erosion, which it tries to do by counselling and training Mozambican municipal officials on aspects of town management and soil control.

Jorma Virtanen, the team leader and a mayor in his home country, has the difficult task of advising Nacala's mayor, who is treated like a feudal lord by his people and has little time for what one of his officials described as "small things like erosion."

The destruction of his fiefdom during the 1991 wet season did open his eyes to the danger of unchecked erosion, but it also made him lose faith in the Finnish team.

"They have worked on the erosion thing for two years, but



RUN-DOWN: The town of Nacala, on the slope leading to the harbour

still the sand comes," the official said.

The mayor and his officials want short-term solutions and do not recognise the difficulties and long-term commitment of dealing with the problem.

One of the team's successes involved a programme in which several families were moved from steep, unstable land to an area more suitable to building homes.

The eroded land was then replanted and the municipality persuaded to bar any new arrivals from settling there.

But the one small success pales into insignificance beside the remaining thousands of families who need to be relocated

and the years of work required to stabilise the slopes around the harbour.

Eija wonders just how long the municipality will be willing and able to prevent new refugees from taking over the small patch of land which she and her team have managed to save.

Despite the apparent hopelessness, Eija, Jorma and their compatriots continue to spend all their energies and Finnish aid money on Nacala. They hope the mayor and his community will one day recognise the full dangers of unchecked erosion and the difficulties of dealing with it.



VITAL SUPPLIES. American food aid being loaded in the port of Nacala, after being brought in by ship from Maputo.

3. FINA
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Refugees brave 'The Snake' to flee terror of Mozambique

2014-30/4/92

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REFUGEES fleeing war in Mozambique encounter little but misery in South Africa. But still they come by the thousand, repeatedly defying efforts to drive them back, testimony to the terror at home.

When he was 16, Patrick Nkhuma lost his left hand to "The Snake" — the name the refugees use for South Africa's border fence which writhes 63km through the bush along part of the long frontier. Patrick's body bears many scars from the electric current in its wire.

"Death is sometimes better than living, we suffer so in Mozambique," said Patrick, now 19 and a veteran of a refugee camp in a fly-blown village near where the borders of South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland meet.

Mozambique's 17-year-old civil war between the Frelimo government and Renamo rebels has created one of the world's forgotten refugee populations. About one million are in Malawi, 180 000 in Zimbabwe, 125 000 in Swaziland and Zambia and some 250 000 in South Africa.

International aid workers say more than 800 refugees a month, almost all of them women and children, register for help.

The total number arriving is probably double that, as many do not register and males above 13 usually head straight for the shanty-towns and industrial melting pot of Johannesburg.

The South African government

does not grant the Mozambicans refugee status, but repatriates almost 50 000 every year.

"Many come back three or four times, and it isn't easy," said Mr Philippe Ruscasser of Paris-based Medecins Sans Frontieres. "They must escape Renamo and Frelimo first, then mine-fields, then the fence and then the South African army."

Some of them slip through the Kruger Park to escape "The Snake". Refugees often tell of chases by lions and some talk of companions who didn't make it.

South Africa built "The Snake", army code-name Calfan Line, in 1986 to keep out anti-apartheid guerrillas. The double fence, about three metres high and 10 metres wide with huge coils of barbed wire down the middle, was once charged with lethal doses of electricity. Ninety-six people who tried to penetrate it died on its fangs between 1986 and 1989.

The army says the current has now been turned off, but some aid workers and refugees question that

They don't go to school.

They are kept as slaves,

working in the house, in

gardens, tending cattle'

It remains a formidable obstacle to people with war at their backs.

In the refugee transit camp here, brothers Xico and Aron Ngwamba, 14 and 15, said they had lost their parents.

The sun was going down when they arrived at the fence two days earlier with their mother, father and 10-year-old sister. Helped by a guide who lifted the wire with sticks, the boys wrangled into South Africa.

"We heard shooting inside Mozambique. Our parents were still on the other side. We haven't seen them again," Xico said through an interpreter.

Mrs Rachel Nsamabini, a big, jolly former Salvation Army worker, administers the transit camp.

She said the Ngwamba boys' experience was common and that she spent much time, usually hopelessly, trying to reunite children with parents.

She said she worked hard to prevent exploitation of refugees by farmers looking for cheap labour — less than R3 a day in the fields was common. Workers were sometimes

reported to the police as illegals instead of being remunerated on pay day. Children, left alone in border villages while parents searched for work, were often cruelly treated by villagers, she said.

"They don't go to school. They are kept as slaves, working in the house, in gardens, tending cattle," she said.

Nsamabini tells of unscrupulous border guides who charge about R300 to help people through "The Snake", taking young girls as concubines or selling them to dirt farmers in the remote bush.

"It happens a lot — rape, abuse, selling young men and women," she said. Even young, fit men arriving at the camp full of hope for a fresh life face a grim future. Forty percent of South Africans are unable to find work and black townships are boiling with violence.

Sister Heidi Baumgartner, a Franciscan missionary from Austria, avoids thinking of tomorrow as she cares for some 200 infants in the camp, trying to teach them how to play.

"All these girls," she said, doing out beans and corn pap. "They have no chance. See how small they are. The next thing, they are pregnant at 13 or 14."

The boys? They will get no work. To put it terribly, they have a future only as robbers," she said.

"I just hope the war ends and they can go home. That would be their only future, in their own country." — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo in pledge on ⁽²¹⁸⁾ food convoys

LILONGWE — Mozambique's rebel leader met the top US official for Africa on Saturday and pledged not to attack convoys carrying emergency food aid, US embassy officials said in Lilongwe.

Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Mozambique's Renamo rebels, also said he would withdraw some demands that had held up Mozambican peace talks, said US embassy spokesman Charles Barclay.

Dhlakama met US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen for two hours in the Malawian capital.

Barclay said Dhlakama agreed there was an urgent need to resume peace talks to end Mozambique's 14-year civil war.

The war has left half of Mozambique's 15-million people, and more than one-million refugees in neighbouring Malawi, in need of donated food. The severe drought has worsened the situation.

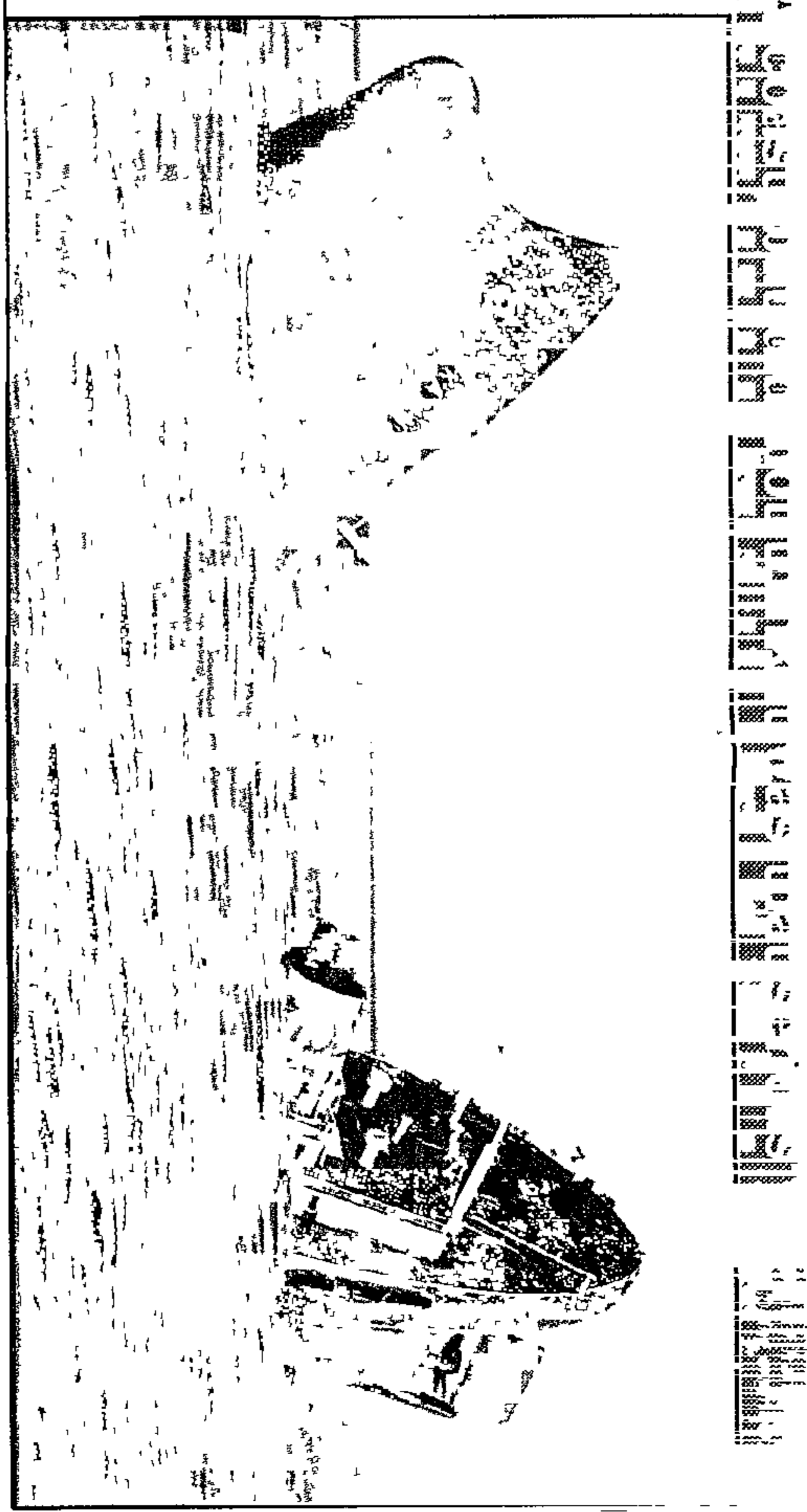
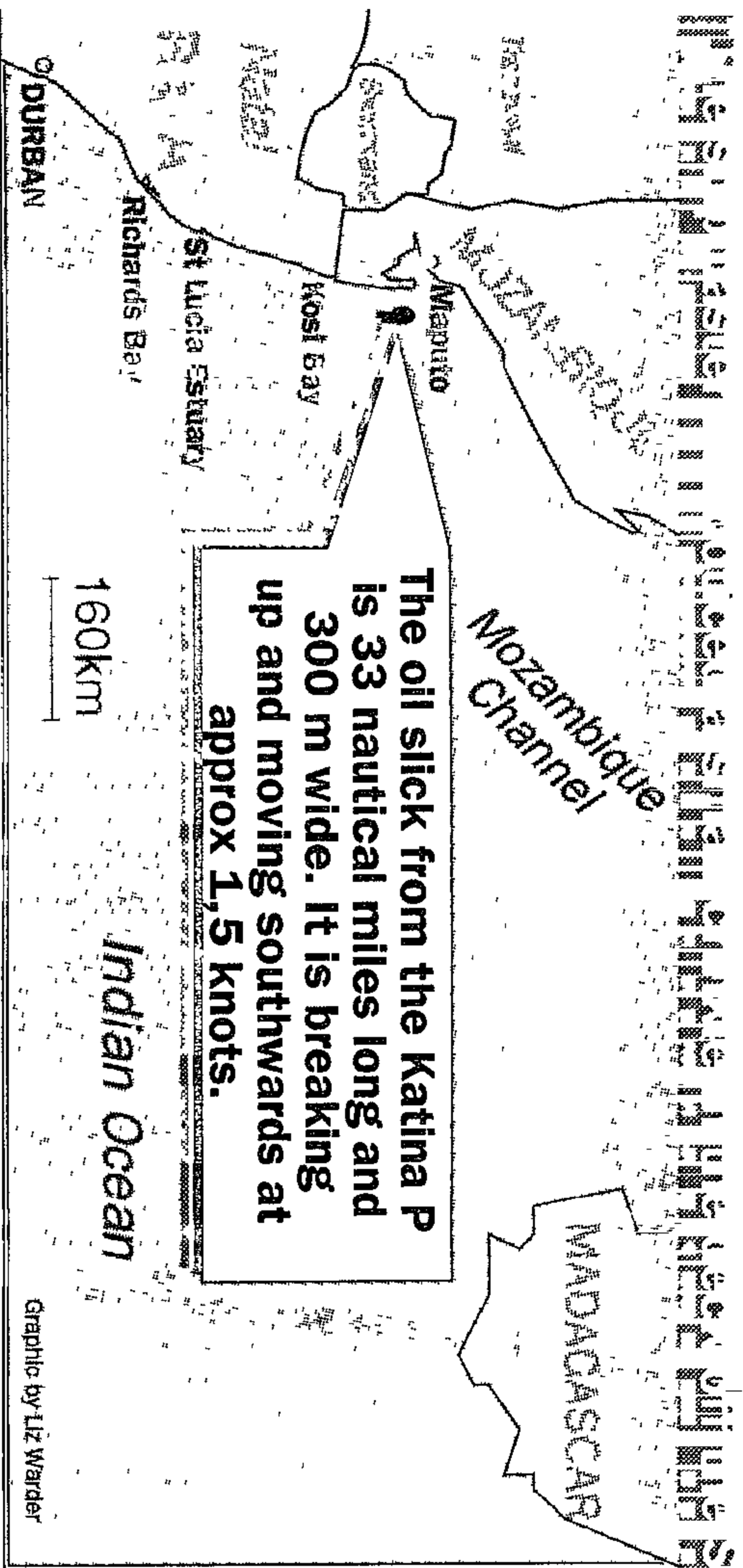
Dhlakama promised to allow Western food aid, including millions of tons of grain from the US, to travel unhindered to impoverished peasants in Mozambique and neighboring countries if it passed along designated transport corridors, Barclay said.

Food trucks have been a regular target in the past, especially of renegade guerrillas and runaway government soldiers.

The Renamo leader withdrew a demand that peace talks first address constitutional issues before military matters, Barclay said. This could substantially speed up efforts to achieve a general ceasefire.

The first of nine rounds of peace talks between Renamo and the government began in Rome in July 1990. Another is expected in May. — Sapa-AP

Warning of a



Graphic by Liz Warden

MOZAMBIQUE'S "biggest environmental disaster" is drifting south towards the pristine northern Natal coast and is threatening to become a myth African ecological disas-

Twelve days ago the Greek-wrecked, Maltese-registered oil tanker *Katina P* — en route from Venezuela to the United Arab Emirates — ran into trouble in stormy weather 50 km north of Maputo. Captain Triton alatzakis steered his ailing vessel on to a sandbar to prevent its breaking up.

A 15-m-wide gash on the starboard side of the tanker saw an estimated 13 000 tons of oil seeping into waters rich in hellish and leatherback turtle fisheries.

Efforts to transfer the bulk of the 47 000 tons of oil proved useless and, on the insistence of the Mozambican government, the tanker was towed out to

Who'll foot the bill?

Star 30/4/92

As an oil slick from the sunken *Katina P* threatens the Natal coast, many questions must be answered. PETER DAVIES AND STEFAANS BRUMMER report

open seas, and sank on Sunday.

Now a slick of oil 33 nautical miles long and 300 m wide coats the ocean and is nearing the northern Natal coast.

Dr Louis Botha, chief director of Sea Fisheries at the Department of Environment Affairs (DEA), whose team is monitoring the slick, said that if the oil permeated estuaries such as Kosi Bay or St Lucia, the situation would be disastrous — killing off animal and plant life and severely damaging mangroves.

Weather conditions will determine if the slick reaches

South African shores.

"As the oil moves southward, it will hit the Agulhas Current coming round the east of Madagascar. The oil will not break through the natural barrier formed by the current unless there is a strong onshore wind," said DEA officer Lynn Jackson.

If the oil does come ashore, the DEA will activate contingency plans drawn up five years ago.

Estuaries would be sealed by stringing inflatable booms to block surface oil, and entrances would be bulldozed closed if the

currents dragged oil under the booms.

As well as addressing the potentially disastrous ecological problem, the governments of Mozambique and South Africa also have to foot the bill for monitoring the threat to their shores.

On Monday, the *Katina P*'s Greek owners terminated their contract with salvors Pentow Marine, forcing the company to withdraw a tug and an aircraft monitoring the slick. The taxpayers of countries affected

thus bear the cost of oil spill clean-ups.

Not surprisingly, officials have accused shipowners of "dragging their feet" or "penny pinching" when bold and urgent salvage action was needed.

Director-General of Shipping Willem Kempen said he would have expected the ship's owners or their insurers to pay until the soiled Mozambican coastline had been cleaned.

without double hulls from entering its waters, and governments worldwide are putting more pressure on builders and operators of tankers.

Maritime lawyer John Hare said governments had a "difficult balance" to maintain when deciding whether to give damaged tankers refuge in coastal waters.

"We all need oil and we thus create the need for oil tankers. But the difficulty is with a 26-year-old tanker like the *Katina P*, which was not fit to sail our coast."

The South African Government has the power to refuse unseaworthy vessels entry into territorial waters, but policing is a problem.

"There is not much the Government can do except ensure that ships which want to come in shore are in good condition," said Mr Hare.

In August, the damaged *Atlas Pride* tanker was ordered beyond the 50 mile pollution danger zone until salvage plans were agreed upon. The vessel damaged its bow off East Lon-

don, and the Department of Transport refused it entry to South African territorial waters. Prosecution was threatened when the ship-owners did not comply fully.

The department's hard stance in that instance could have been a factor in the decision not to seek a haven in South Africa for the *Katina P*.

One Department of Transport official said he did not know whether the *Katina P*'s run was intentional, but added "It sounds nice. It would mean we are doing our job properly."

David Fiddler, a Department of Transport shipping engineer who was in Maputo for the duration of the crisis, said he did not believe the *Katina P* ran aground deliberately. "I spoke to the shipmaster on an informal basis and he said they noticed a small crinkle in the deck off the South African coast, but they did not think it was that serious." □

No 'fast money' to be made in Mozambique

B1 Day 30/4/92
GAVIN DU VENAGE

SA INVESTORS keen to make fast money are falling over themselves to put cash into Mozambique, often without any idea of what they are getting into.

The Mozambican Bureau for Investment Promotion in Maputo says it has been flooded with feasibility studies which "do not always reflect the reality of the situation".

Spokesman Musfa Ufmbn said this week stringent requirements had to be met before an application was considered. "We need to know the value of investment, and the cost of equipment and machinery to set up a project," he said.

Investors also needed to supply income projections for at least five years, as well as a detailed assurance of funds, he said. He said the bureau investigated the background of potential investors.

Ufmbn said some people "mistakenly believe we have cheap land for sale". While land in Mozambique was inexpensive, it was on a leasehold basis only. An investor had to show the land would be used "to the benefit of the local economy".

He said once granted, however, the tenant would enjoy the same security as if he owned the land. "Nobody can move you without a good reason," said Ufmbn.

Property for personal use was not available.

He added most interest from SA investors was in agriculture and tourism.

SA's Maputo trade mission head David Laubscher said businessmen might have been misled by media reports suggesting land was being given away.

He said investors should consider the "what, where and how", before submitting a feasibility study.

Meanwhile the latest edition of the Indian Ocean Newsletter has accused SA and Portuguese investors of wanting to "jump on a bandwagon". It said investors were seeking to exploit Mozambique's economic liberation programme, often without even specifying which region they wanted to operate in.

Ceasefire on agenda for new peace talks

STAR 5/5/92

Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — Steps leading to a ceasefire will be discussed at the next round of talks between the Mozambican government and rebel movement Renamo

Mozambique news agency Am reports that Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said the eleventh round of talks would begin later this month in Rome

Earlier, Renamo had demanded that the talks should look at amending

the Mozambican constitution.

But the rebel movement reportedly changed its position after a meeting between US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama

After the talks, the United States guaranteed that the next round of talks would focus on military aspects

Observers from Portugal and the United States will be at the negotiating table for the first time later this month.

More calls for Dalling to resign

Political Staff

Former Democratic Party MP for Sandton Dave Dalling is facing renewed demands for his resignation following his defection to the ANC last month and his shift to the independent benches in Parliament.

The National Party's Sandton branch has called on Mr Dalling to resign his seat because "he has no moral right to continue claiming his salary as the MP for Sandton".

5/5/92
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Wage talks crisis

POSTAL wage talks were thrown into crisis yesterday when two staff associations walked out of talks with Telkom. *Sowetan 6/5/92*

The SA Post and Telecommunications Association and the Post Office Employees' Association of SA walked out in protest against alleged bad faith by management in announcing that white staffers had been granted a 10 percent wage increase *(268) (SAPA)*

A statement by Saptea and Peasa said management's explanation that the announcement was requested by the white staff association was unsatisfactory.

"The action of Telkom management in responding to the request of its white staff association smacks of racism," the statement said - *Sapa*

Mozambique showing signs of recovery

218
Sowetan
6/5/92

Amidst the bloodshed, starvation and the degradation of Mozambique's civil war a new element of hope is growing as economic development begins to take off. For South African businessmen this offers opportunities — but also risks. HANS-PETER BAKKER of the Sowetan Africa News Service reports.

MAPUTO - South African businessmen keen to take advantage of the opportunities opening up in Africa will find Mozambique a hazardous but potentially lucrative field for investment.

Apart from the problems of war and drought, other difficulties like excessive red tape, inefficiency and corruption pervade much of the country today

That does not mean Mozambique cannot be profitable. It is blessed with one of the most idyllic environments for tourism and a shrewd businessman with the right contacts in the right places can reap a good portion of the available money

And it is only a matter of time before the United Nations lifts its sanctions against South Africa, which will immediately give South African concerns access to many millions of dollars in international aid and development money earmarked for Mozambique

These days South African businessmen can be seen and heard everywhere in Maputo. In all of the three more acceptable hotels in the capital city, Sandton yuppies and grizzled Afrikaners can be seen rubbing shoulders with smartly dressed Mozambicans and Western aid workers

According to Mrs Angela Self of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto), imports from South Africa shot up from R17,5-million in 1989 to more than R30-million in 1990. She confirmed that there was "tremendous and growing interest" in Mozambique among South African businessmen

But she cautioned about going it alone. "Anybody seriously looking at Mozambique should be identifying a partner. It is now much more difficult than ever before without having that local person to have his ear to the ground, to have the right contacts, to know how the system works and who is aware of changes in legislation."

Doing business in Mozambique begins and often ends in red tape. Even if an entrepreneur can overcome the difficulties imposed by decades of civil war and a protracted drought, he will still have to face endless cajoling of government officials and high tariffs at every turn

A South African who started a business in Maputo tells of the many attempts by petty and even senior government officials to close his business

"They just don't like me coming in here and making good," he said

The businessman, who did not want his name mentioned for fear of further threats to his business, said the only reason he had managed to survive in Maputo was because of a Mozambican associate who "knows how things operate here"

Most South African trade follows one of three routes into Mozambique: by rail through Komatipoort, by road through Swaziland's Lomahasha border post and by sea into Maputo Port. A fourth alternative, the road that runs from Komatipoort/Ressano Garcia, is considered too dangerous by traders because of ambushes by Renamo rebels and bandits

The other overland routes are also subject to ambushes but most of the trains and trucks that run the gauntlet to Maputo get through safely, although the scores of burnt-out wrecks and regular killings on the routes testify to the hazards

In an effort to make for safer and quicker passage of goods, South Africa paid for a feasibility study to look into upgrading the road and rail route, commonly known as the Nkomati route, from Komatipoort. According to Mr Dawie Laubscher, head of the South African Trade Mission in Maputo, one of the options considered in the study was to realign the road so that it would run alongside the railway to form a corridor which could be more easily protected. He said R54 million was needed for the upgrading

"Finance is being looked at. So far there has been a lot of international interest, but nothing has yet been concluded."

Until then, adventuresome traders will continue to budget for the high risks of the overland routes

The sea route to Maputo is safer for life and limb but is by no means the easiest or cheapest way, for customs officials slap high duties on imports, while inefficiency and pilfering in the port further reduce profit margins

South Africa has provided loans of R27 million, over a four-year period, towards upgrading some of the specialist facilities of the port. Last year that loan agreement ended and was intended to lead to the next phase

"Our hope was that a commercialisation phase — aimed at attracting international financing and encouraging joint ventures — would be entered into fairly quickly," Self said

But that was not to be — at least not just yet

Profits and pitfalls in Mozambique

South Africa 7/15/92

(218)

SOUTH African businessmen keen to take advantage of the opportunities opening up in Africa will find Mozambique a hazardous but potentially lucrative field for investment.

Apart from the problems of war and drought, other difficulties, such as excessive red tape, inefficiency and corruption, pervade much of the country.

That does not mean Mozambique cannot be profitable. It is blessed with one of the most idyllic environments for tourism, and a shrewd businessman with the right contacts in the right places can reap a good portion of the available money.

These days South African businessmen can be seen and heard all over Maputo. In all of the three more acceptable hotels in the capital, Sandton yuppies and grizzled Afrikaansers can be seen rubbing shoulders with smartly dressed Mozambicans and Western aid workers.

According to Angela Self of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, imports from South Africa shot up from R17.5 million in 1989 to more than R30 million in 1990. She confirmed there was "tremendous and growing interest" in Mozambique among South African businessmen.

But she cautioned about going it alone. "Anybody seriously looking at Mozambique should be identifying a partner. It is now much more difficult than ever

before without having that local person to have his ear to the ground, to have the right contacts, to know how the system works and who is aware of changes in legislation," she said.

Doing business in Mozambique begins and often ends in red tape. Even if an entrepreneur can overcome the difficulties imposed by decades of civil war and a protracted drought, he will still have to face endless capling of government officials and high tariffs at every turn.

A South African who started a business in Maputo tells of the many attempts by petty and even senior government officials to close his business.

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The other overland routes are

Among the bloodshed, starvation and degradation of Mozambique's civil war, a new element of hope is growing as economic development begins to revive. For South African businessmen this offers opportunities — but also risks. HANS-PETER BAKKER of The Star Africa Service reports from Maputo.



Maputo harbour SA has provided loans of R27 million towards upgrading some facilities



View down Independence Avenue as Mozambique looks towards a brighter economic future, the capital, Maputo, is experiencing an influx of businessmen Those with the right contacts can reap a tidy profit Pictures Hans-Peter Bakker

also subject to ambushes, but most of the trains and trucks that run the gauntlet to Maputo get through safely, although the scores of burnt-out wrecks and regular killings on the routes testify to the hazards.

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study to look into upgrading the road and rail route — commonly known as the Nkomati route — from Komatipoort. According to Davie Laubscher, head of the South African trade mission in Maputo, one of the options considered in the study was to realign the road so that it would run alongside the rail

way to form a corridor which could be more easily protected. He said R55 million was needed for the upgrading.

"Finance is being looked at. So far there has been a lot of international interest, but nothing has yet been concluded." Until then, adventurous businessmen will continue to budget for the high risks of the overland routes.

The sea route to Maputo is safer to live and limb but is by no means the easiest or cheapest way, as customs officials slap high duties on imports, while inefficiency and pilfering in the port further reduce profit margins.

Protea Hotels has taken over the management of two hotels and plans are under way to take on the rehabilitation of 10 more by mid-1993.

Erwin Jakes, regional manager for Protea Hotels in Mozambique, came to Mozambique two years ago to manage the first of the hotels in the country.

"Mozambique two years ago and Mozambique now are two entirely different countries, the changes are just incredible." He admitted that the Mozambican system was still very heavily bureaucratic and "clinging to its rubber stamps." But he expressed the same optimism shown by many other people in Maputo.

"Already it is no longer necessary for South Africans to apply for work permits and the South African rand is everywhere accepted as Mozambique's second currency."

Yok Chan, president of the Mozambican Tourism Association, said South Africa was Mozambique's natural tourist market, but he was concerned about the negative image his country had in South Africa.

"It is true that we still have a war in Mozambique, but we have many places — like Maputo and Inhaca — which are safe for tourists.

"In London recently I narrowly missed injury in an IRA bomb attack, but tourists still go to London, so why don't they come to Maputo?"

There certainly is reason for hope, but traders and investors would do well to investigate carefully before rushing into Mozambique. □

APB

3-m may starve in Mozambique (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique estimates up to 3 million of its people could starve to death in the worst drought southern Africa has seen this century

The government, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, plans to ask the world this week for urgent assistance

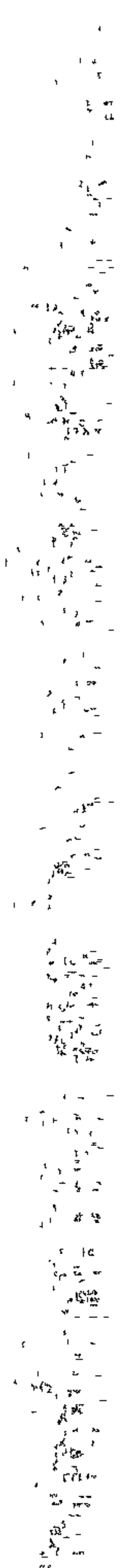
The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation said in Rome last week that 17,2 million Africans

would need foreign help to survive the year, mostly because of drought, but also because of war

The latest estimate puts total needs at 1 286 350 tons of food, mostly maize, rice and wheat, for the next year

The rains have failed over most of the country and major rivers have virtually dried up — Sapa-Reuter.

STAR 11579



^{Sowetan}
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**3-m are
starving
to death**
^{11/5/92}

MAPUTO - Mozambique estimates up to 3 million of its people could starve to death in the worst drought Southern Africa has seen this century (218)

The government, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, plans to ask the world this week for urgent assistance for the tormented nation of 15 million people (218)

"The current Southern African drought is threatening Mozambique with the worst disaster in living memory, putting the lives of millions of Mozambicans at risk," says a draft of the appeal

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation said in Rome last Thursday that 17.2 million Africans would need foreign help to survive the year, mostly because of drought but also because of war - *Sapa-Reuters* (218)

Sovetain 12/5/92
3-m face starvation

MAPUTO - Mozambique estimates up to 3 million of its 15 million people could starve to death in the worst drought southern Africa has seen this century - Sapa-Reuter (2/8)

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SAP 'trains terrorists'

THE Mozambican army has accused the SAP of training anti-government rebels. (218)

Mozambique's AIM news agency reported yesterday that the army said "elements linked to the SA police" recruited young Mozambicans and trained them in terrorism.

A Foreign Affairs department spokesman could not comment.

B10ay 15/5/92

Duties 'threaten firms'

THERE was almost anarchy in the clothing industry because of the huge increase in duties on imported cloth, Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association chairman Simon Jocum said in Cape Town yesterday.

Jocum said the near 50% increase in duties would result in large-scale retrenchment and many factories would close.

B10ay 15/5/92

Postal services halted

POSTAL workers suspended services in Alexandra yesterday because of criminal attacks, Alexandra ANC branch secretary Ohed Bapela said in a statement.

He said workers had complained to the ANC that their lives were in danger.

B10ay 15/5/92

2,7-million jobless

THE number of unemployed people in Britain claiming benefits went up in April to 9.5% of the workforce or about 2.7-million people, the Employment Department said in London yesterday.

REPORTS Political Staff, South Down Correspondent

B10ay 15/5/92

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Food goes aground 218

MAPUTO - A Honduran-registered ship carrying emergency food supplies for a famine-stricken area off Mozambique has run aground near the entrance to the port of Inhambane

The vessel, the Donatina, is carrying 1

500 tons of maize destined for distribution among starving people in eastern Mozambique. The Mozambique newspaper *Noticias* said the Donatina had run aground because buoys in the channel had been wrongly positioned - *Own Correspondent*

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THE POLANA HOTEL

A Business Times Feature

R38m brings a new model

THE "rebirth" of the Polana Hotel by joint-venture company Hotels Polana Limitada encountered logistical storms, but it was smooth sailing when it came to financing the multimillion-rand project.

Mike Burt, manager, international services, at Standard Merchant Bank (SMB), oversaw the implementation of the loan agreement with Polana's holding company. It involved R25.5-million of the R38-million so far spent on refurbishment.

Mr Burt says SMB was enthusiastic about the project. With the involvement of Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation, it put together the financial package before knowing which company would ultimately operate the hotel.

Biggest

"It made sense that a South African hotel chain got the deal because the goods, services and finance package were all coming from here. We were delighted when Karos took the honours."

Only 18 months ago the loan agreement was tied up with Hotels Polana Limitada, the Mozambican holding company of the Polana in which Karos is the biggest single shareholder with 32.5%.

Mr Burt says "The speedy completion of documentation

AS Africa opens its doors once more to South African investment, many entrepreneurial eyes have turned to Mozambique.

Leading the way is Karos Hotels, whose initiative and expertise have led to the refurbishment and return to SA hands of the Polana Hotel in Maputo. The Polana is about to be relaunched in all its glory after an investment of more than R40-million.

LUCILLE PARKER investigates the people, politics and prospects involved in the project — the largest yet SA-controlled investment in post-independence Mozambique.

by all parties was due mainly to an efficient and enthusiastic management team at Karos."

Hotels Polana served as a learning experience for SMB, its first involvement with a joint-venture company formed under the Foreign Investment Promotions Act in Mozambique.

The Act — it has its counterparts in many developing countries — is designed to smooth the path for foreign investors in setting up joint-venture companies. It gives a tax holiday for up to five years and other incentives.

Mr Burt says a department was set up by the Mozambican Government to handle all applications for investment under the Act and to cut out red tape. A feasibility study was presented to this department and once all aspects had been settled, the application went to the Council of Ministers.

The SMB Polana loan is repayable over 10 years in equal semi-annual instalments beginning six months after completion of the refurbishment. The deal has a rare

feature in that SMB controls all the hotel's foreign-currency accounts, even to the extent of receiving notice of bookings.

"This is something we drove hard for."

Mr Burt endorses confidence in the economic development of Mozambique. He first visited Maputo to "start the Polana ball rolling" three years ago. In subsequent visits he has seen a great improvement in circumstances.

Jams

"Three years ago you could cross the potholed streets in Maputo without even bothering to look out for oncoming cars because they weren't any. Today, there are traffic jams and packed shelves in shops that were previously empty."

He says there is a long way to go on the road to prosperity, but the future looks a lot healthier.

SMB is willing to become involved in projects in Mozambique, but foreign-currency earning ventures are favoured.



THE NEW-LOOK POLANA

three years on from the multi-million deal to restore a landmark familiar to South Africans

First World oasis in heart of the Third

A HOTEL is only as good as its manager and the Polana has hit on a winner.

David Ankers could well have been born to fit the position.

Mr Ankers is unassuming, but start talking to him, and it is obvious why he can be at ease at a diplomatic reception and then rush off to smooth the way for a shipment of building supplies through a border post. Mr Ankers has an unusual background, plus top-class experience in the hotel trade.

Born in Manchester — he still bears a trace of that earthy accent — he "shipped off" with his parents as an infant to Brazil where his father was involved in textiles. Mr Ankers modestly mentions that he was "packed off" to the UK to school —



DAVID ANKERS. It seemed as if the clock had stopped in the 1920s

th" — and ensuring that food was regularly imported from SA to improve the "table".

Mr Ankers refuses to take all the credit for converting what amounted to a third-rate boarding house into a five-star establishment of international standard.

"I couldn't have done it without the help of a superb management team."

He says that when he took over the hotel he "inherited" the staff of 420. The number has been reduced to 290.

By September 1990 construction had begun on one half of the hotel and since then things have proceeded apace.

Mr Ankers says the hotel's customers are mostly potential investors in Mozambique, diplomatic missions,

A 30-year-old link is forged anew 218

STimes (Buss) 17/5/92

KAROS Hotels' involvement in the refurbishment of the Polana Hotel is a personal triumph as well as a corporate success for joint managing director Stan Hoffmann

The Hoffmann-Polana connection goes back almost 30 years to pre-independence Mozambique when Maputo — then Lourenco Marques — was the playground of those seeking fun in the sun, good food and fishing and exciting night life.

In 1963 the Hoffmann family became shareholders in the South African holding company — Polana Hotel Limited. Other interests were mainly Portuguese and the hotel was run by a partner in the company, Armando Matus Ribeiro

The company let the hotel to the Southern Sun group in

1972 Mr Hoffmann says "We then became the landlords, but only three years later came independence and the war. The Frelimo Government nationalised the property without compensation. Ever since we have been trying to get compensation with no success"

It was the beginning of a dark period in the Polana's history because Southern Sun was forced to "walk out and leave the place standing".

The Mozambican Government took over the hotel. Its priorities directed at winning a civil war, the Government allowed the building and services to deteriorate

But the Hoffmann family did not forget the Polana. Mr Hoffmann, as joint managing director of Karos Hotels, seized the first opportunity to

start the wheels turning for the Polana's restoration

His chance came in November 1988 when he visited Maputo to attend a conference of the Young President's Organisation (YPO), and met ministers and senior officials. With the help of a YPO member in Maputo, Mr Hoffmann started negotiations for the formation of the joint-venture company — Hoteis Polana Limitada

Once again shares in the Polana are in the hands of SA interests and 32,5% of the stock is owned by Karos.

In effect, the Polana has come home in a new coat of many colours and the future is rosy

Mr Hoffmann says the institution of democratic government in Mozambique is imminent — he is convinced there will be free elections before the year is out. This will re-open Mozambique to SA tourism and investment. The Polana is ready and waiting to meet everyone's needs and comfort



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A Business Times Feature

Maputo throbs as things get better

STimes 17/5/92 (8455) 218

THE fact that Mozambique remains "a country at war", and that the little news received from it in recent years has been bad, might make South Africans afraid to choose it for a holiday

But Polana general manager David Ankers says he has encountered nothing but friendliness in the streets of Maputo, although he advises guests not to leave the city

The hotel offers organised city tours as part of its weekend package deals. Although Maputo may be "a little worn around the edges" from its years of neglect, it remains historically, architecturally and ethnically an interesting place

A positive picture is painted in an informative new bi-annual tourist information publication, Mozambique Time Out, published by Editorial Economia in Maputo. It indicates that Mozambique is keen to revive tourism

Editor Jeanne Stephens writes "Life is getting more exciting in Maputo as new

restaurants spring up and the night spots are hotter than ever. The hotel scene is also improving. The Polana Hotel, now almost completely renovated, is a true delight. A number of other hotels are also being upgraded.

"In all, Mozambique is becoming a fascinating destination for tourists and offers growing investment opportunities for business."

The publication lists the goods and services available to tourists, including hotels and restaurants and suggests some "pleasant walks" in the city taking in places of interest.

Did you know, for example, that an old steel building below the city hall on Avenida Samora Machel, known as the Casa de Ferro, was designed by Alexander Gustave Eiffel and was the first prefabricated building put up in Africa?

Architectural buffs would also enjoy a look at the railway station, which Time Out says "requires some repairs",

but remains a magnificent Victorian edifice, or the city council chambers, the interior of which is "resplendent".

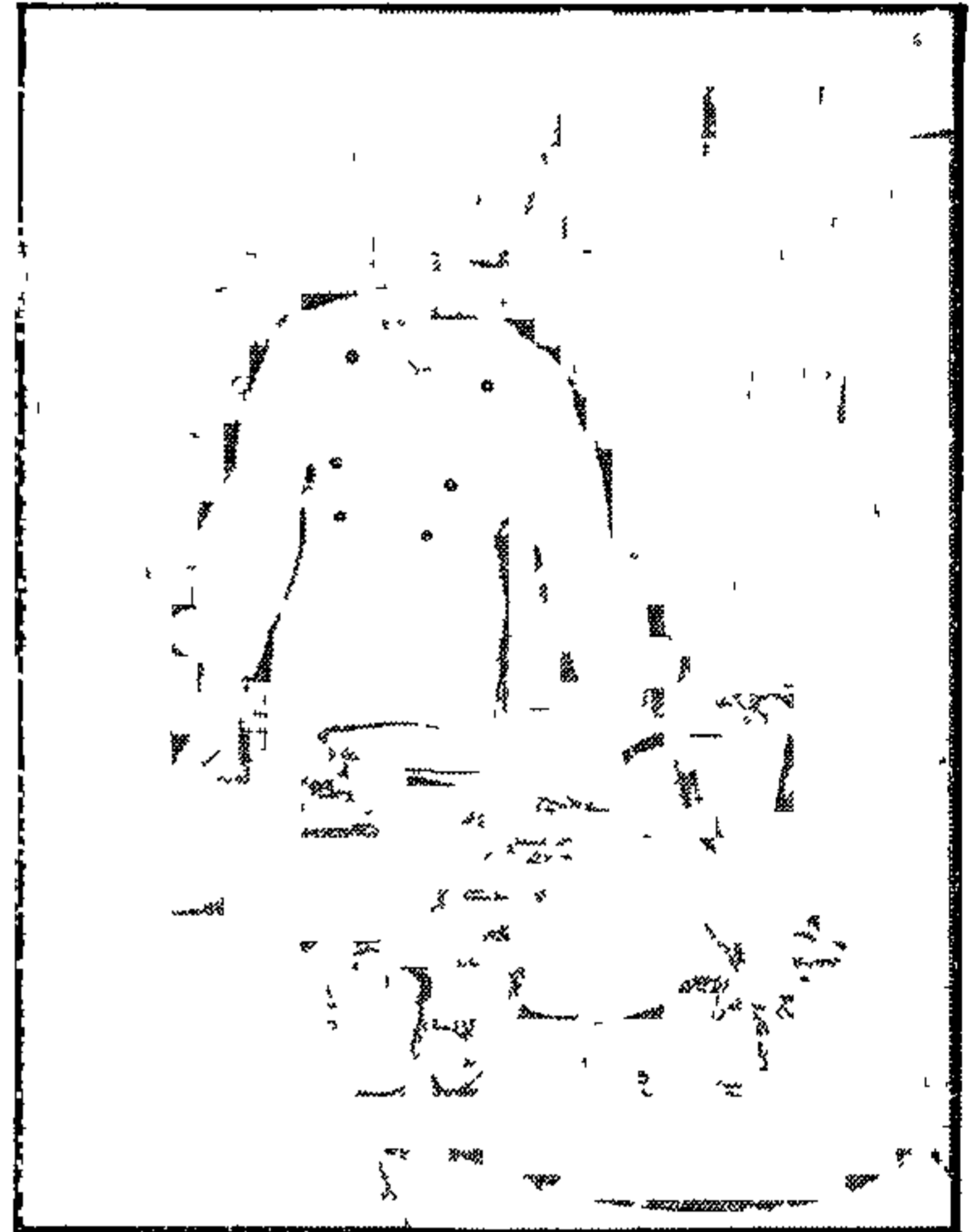
The Natural History Museum has "a spectacular exhibit of the gestation period of an elephant foetus — the only one of its kind in the world".

Indigenous art is plentiful, both in an intriguing mural by Mozambique's well-known artist, Malangatana, at the Natural History Museum and in a collection of contemporary work at the Art Museum.

Serious sight-seers will also be fascinated by the Museum of Money, which is housed in the oldest building in Maputo. It displays barter goods and money used throughout the history of the land.

There are many gift shops and handcraft markets. Although the currency is the metical (plural, meticals), US dollars and rands are usually welcome — some will accept nothing else.

When it comes to getting around town, it is preferable



PRAWNS APLENTY The revamped Polana Hotel offers two a la carte restaurants where the menus are slanted to local cuisine — seafood and curries

to take an arranged hotel tour. Taxis are scarce. If you hire one, it is wise to arrange further trips with the driver.

Car rental firms also operate, but advance booking is

"highly advised because demand outstrips supply".

Restaurants offer seafood in outdoor settings and live entertainment. The hotel will make recommendations and bookings.

R795 buys a weekend with old-style luxury

S Times (BUS) 17/5/92
HOTELS Polana Limitada has put together weekend packages together with SA Airways

Although nobody can yet suggest that conditions in Mozambique are what they were in "the good old days" before independence and the resultant war, the Polana provides an oasis of pleasure and luxury

Game fishing trips can be arranged from the yacht club below the hotel

The first weekend package, available from June 1 and priced at R795 a person sharing, offers a Friday evening SAA flight to Maputo, transfer to the hotel and two nights' accommodation with meals. The cost includes a tour of the city, visits to night spots and a Sunday lunch at the Costa Do Sol beachfront restaurant.

After lunch SAA will fly you home. This deal is also offered with a R125 supplement for singles

A corporate package for businessmen is also on offer. With its up-to-date conference and

communication facilities, the Polana is geared to mix business with pleasure.

A weekend package on this scheme costs R895 a person sharing and includes all the benefits of the tourist package as well as use of conference facilities

Bookings can be made through Karos central reservations by calling Johannesburg (011) 484-1641, or fax (011) 643-4343. Central reservations can also handle questions about the hotel and the package tours. Alternatively ask a travel agent.

The hotel operators are negotiating with Linhas Aereas de Mocambique (LAM) for further packages

At this stage recommended access to Maputo is by air only. The hotel management is aware that money is available for upgrading of the road through Komatipoort and is optimistic that in the next few years the highway will again be open to travellers from SA

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US to help Mozambique peace process

STAR 1815792

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

(218)

WASHINGTON — The United States is to significantly increase its involvement in the sputtering peace process in Mozambique following a meeting in Malawi last month between the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, and the leader of Renamo, Mr

Afonso Dhlakama

For the first time, an American observer will sit in on talks between Renamo and the Frelimo government of President Joaquim Chissano, a situation which would put the US in a position to use its diplomatic leverage with both parties outside the official negotiations

Since the bulk of foreign drought relief in southern Afri-

ca is being supplied by the US, Washington is better able to impose a simple logic on Mozambique's warring parties — that they cannot expect the US taxpayer to mount a major lifesaving effort costing millions of dollars if it is all to be dissipated in a continuing bloodbath.

The number of desertions from Renamo are said to be increasing rapidly

Million facing starvation (218)

STAR 18/5/92
Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Nearly a million people face starvation as a result of the drought in the southern Mozambican province of Gaza, authorities say.

Provincial governor Eugenio Numaio told the Mozambican news agency, AIM, Gaza would need 60 500 tons of food aid to make up for the total loss of this year's

harvest. Otherwise, he said, almost 70 percent of the 1,3 million population could be at risk.

Mr. Numaio said even major rivers had either disappeared or reduced to a trickle because of the lack of rain.

The Limpopo River, he said, had almost ceased to exist. "Where the river bed is broad, you can almost play football on it," he said.

Red faces over visit to UK

STAR 21/9/92

(218)

AFONSO Dhlakama, leader of the Renamo rebels in Mozambique, took British authorities by surprise by landing in London last Wednesday for six days of secret peace talks sponsored by Lonrho, the multinational corporation with large interests in Africa

"We knew absolutely nothing of the visit," said an embarrassed British Foreign Office official. Neither did Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, whom Lonrho had mistakenly hoped would have a meeting with Mr Dhlakama

"It was something of an ambush," said Zimbabwean High Commissioner Steven Chiketa. "Mr Mugabe was in Britain for private talks with Prime Minister John Major and had no idea that this was intended"

This is not the first time Lonrho's attempts

The British were thrown into a tizzy when Lonrho sneaked Renamo's Afonso Dhlakama into London.

HILARY ANDERSSON reports for The Star Foreign Service

to broker peace in Mozambique have conflicted directly with Foreign Office diplomacy. The British government had itself attempted to set up a Dhlakama-Mugabe meeting in London in January

For the purpose, the British government had lifted the three-year-old ban on Mr Dhlakama visiting Britain. But in January Lonrho preempted the British government's peace talk attempt by setting up a meeting between Mr Mu-

gabe and Mr Dhlakama in Blantyre, Malawi.

And this week Lonrho made use of the lifting of the entry ban by flying Mr Dhlakama in and attempting to bulldoze Mr Mugabe into direct talks with the rebel leader.

Frantic diplomacy followed, with Foreign Office officials unclear for several days as to whether Mr Dhlakama's entry had been legal

Even though Lonrho did not win that particular wrangle, it became clear when Mr Dhlakama emerged from closed-door talks with the company leaders that old age has hardly dampened Lonrho boss Tiny Rowland's power

Mr Dhlakama promptly announced that he would be willing to allow international aid groups to take food into rebel-held zones of Mozambique where thousands face starvation

This is a commitment from Renamo that others, including US Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, who met Mr Dhlakama recently, have failed to secure

There has been speculation that Renamo's insistence on \$12 million (R33,6 million) before it will sign a ceasefire may have been partially met by Lonrho. Lonrho refused to comment

Lonrho's interest in food reaching the drought-stricken areas is intense, for with its estates in Mozambique under attack, and its assets in Malawi suffering from the high transport costs incurred by the Mozambican War, it wants to see peace as much as anyone

It apparently recognises that the food problem is one of the main reasons for the current intransigence over peace. □

Pound/Rand

Dollar/Rand

US lawyer boosting Renamo - agency (218)

Star Africa Service

STAR 22/5/92

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels in Mozambique are paying a Washington lawyer \$40 000 (about R110 000) a month to advise them and promote their interests in the US, according to the news agency AIM

AIM said registration papers filed with the US Justice Department on July 22 1991 by Bruce Fein also declared that he was paid for writing a political agenda for Renamo and "generating public support and

legislation in furtherance of its political aspirations".

According to AIM, Mr Fein was connected with the conservative Heritage Foundation and wrote for the right-wing Washington Times newspaper. He had drafted a constitution that Renamo proposed for Mozambique which was largely a copy of the US one, and a proposed flag closely resembled the US one.

By the time Mr Fein had registered with the Justice Department, he had already received \$145 000 (R435 000)

Now few rebels know what they are fighting for

STAR 23/5/92

THE new African warlords are not idealistic revolutionaries, but clan bosses looking for loot. HUBERT KAHL reports.

(218)

GUERILLAS are fighting mini-wars against government troops or rival forces in nearly a dozen African countries, from Somalia to Mozambique, Liberia to Rwanda

Nearly every second news report from Africa refers to some rebel group or other. They used to be considered revolutionaries and freedom fighters. Today hardly anyone knows what they stand for.

Until the mid-1970s, African guerilla movements enjoyed a great deal of sympathy. This is particularly true of those that fought against Portuguese colonial rule in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique, or against the medieval regime of Emperor Haile Selassie in Ethiopia.

Many of these rebels claimed they were fighting not only for political freedom, but also against social oppression. But Africa never generated the aura of revolutionary idealism that surrounded some Latin American guerilla groups and charismatic leaders such as Che Guevara.

Many rebel movements were quickly caught up in the slipstream of Soviet foreign policy and their ideals quickly became little more than a red, communist figleaf which they wore to get military aid from Moscow.

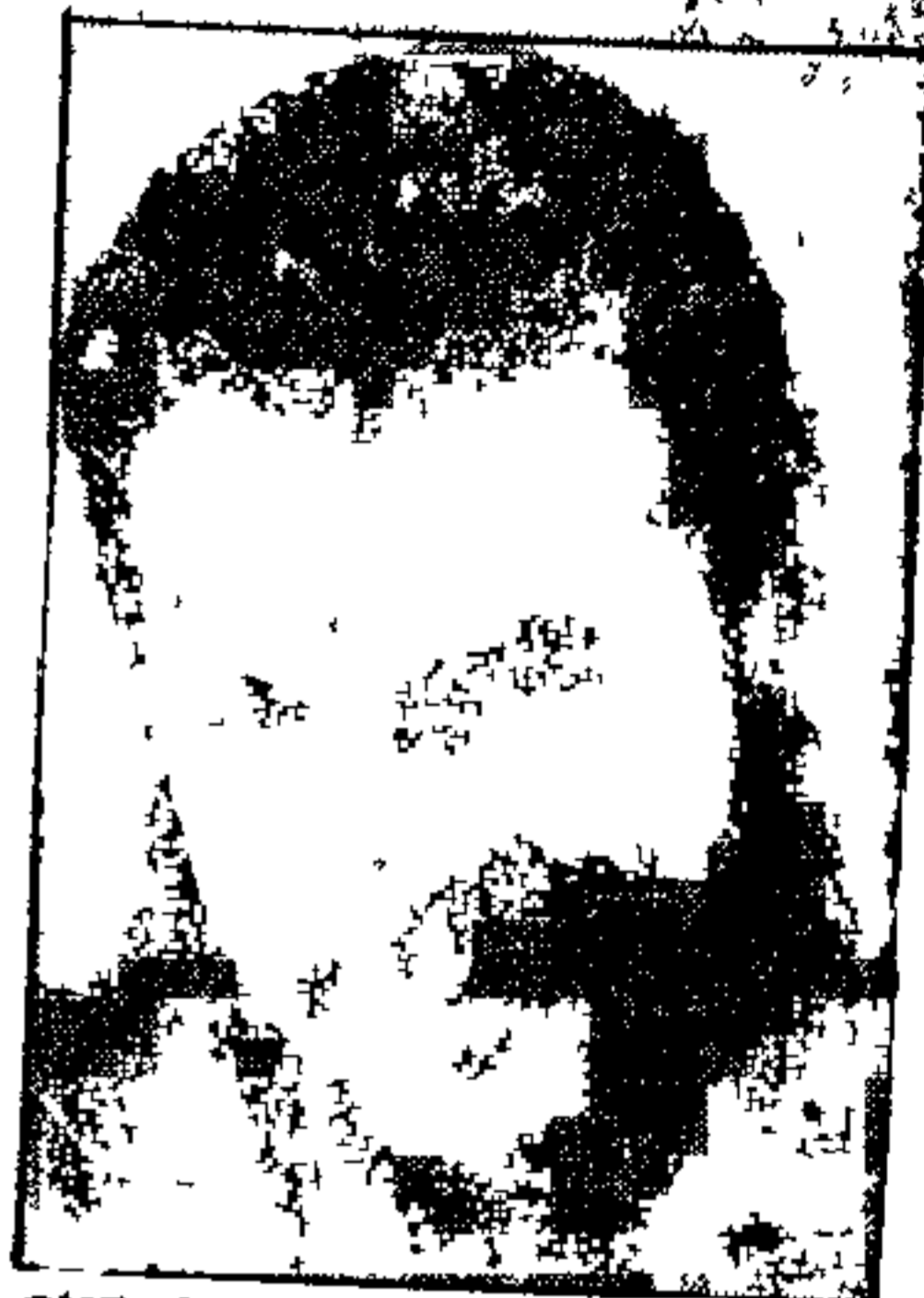
Today's rebels — for the most part — do not have any ideals at all. Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor can claim to have toppled the bloody regime of dictator Samuel Doe, but when asked about his ideology he does not quite know what to say.

"I guess I have to find one. It is not what Charles Taylor believes in, but what the people of Liberia want," he told the British-based magazine *New African*.

In Somalia the trend away from political ideals towards "rebellion without policy" has been taken to extremes. The rebels who drove out dictator Mohammed Siad Barre fought only for themselves. "Basically they are no more than gangs of armed bandits, which are now fighting each other," a Western diplomat said.

Poverty keeps increasing on the continent, and an improvement of the economic situation

CHARLES TAYLOR when asked about ideology does not know quite what to say.



CHE GUEVARA: a charismatic guerilla leader surrounded by revolutionary idealism.

is not in sight. Those in power can ensure that when scarce resources and foreign aid are distributed, their own tribe, or clan, gets the lion's share.

Bearing this in mind, the United Nations has manoeuvred itself into a difficult position with its attempts at mediating in the conflict in Somalia. "The UN peace missions in Mogadishu have given two big bandits (interim president Ali Mahdi Mohammed and his rival, General Mohammed Farah Aided) a place on the world stage," said an expert who asked to remain anonymous.

"It might have been better to isolate the two warlords and only to negotiate with forces that did not take part in the fighting," he said — DPA

Drought kills 48

Sowetan 25/5/92

MAPUTO - At least 48 Mozambicans have died in the past few days in the worst drought sweeping the impoverished country in living memory, officials said

218

Renamo may lose ballots because of bullets strategy

South 30/5 - 3/6/92

A Maputo university academic says Mozambican rebel movement Renamo faces a tough task if it hopes to win votes in a democratic election. **Quentin Wilson** reports

A recent United Nations survey bestowed on Mozambique the dubious honour of being the poorest country in the world.

President Joaquim Chissano and his ruling Frelimo party are trying to fight this poverty but their efforts are being hampered by the drought and the civil war being waged by the Renamo guerrillas.

According to Ms Bridget O'Laughlin, a visiting associate at UCT's Centre for African Studies, guerrillas are all that Renamo will ever be.

Yet, of all the opposition parties that have been formed since the growth of a tiny national bourgeoisie, Renamo remains the biggest political threat to Frelimo.

"Throughout the Mozambican negotiation process, Renamo has not been able to get over its origins transported from 'Rhodesia' and backed by the South African government, they are still trying to destroy all outposts of the state. Their key targets have remained transport lines," O'Laughlin argues.

This strategy reduces Renamo's chances in democratic elections — should Frelimo succeed at the negotiating table.

"Renamo are trying to hold out on this point. They still need to draft slightly more literate and tenable documents — they want to project themselves as more of a political party.

"But until they are able to do

'They are essentially spoilers. They still need to draft more literate and tenable documents'

of state enterprises does not seem a good way to address this," says O'Laughlin.

"Letting the free market take over does not do much for the way these enterprises operate. A critique of the private sector is that the market always reinforces the people who are strong," she says.

Prospects seem bleak for a country ravaged by war. While countless refugees flee to Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe, others move to the towns.

In a land where food is scarce, some eat grass to survive.

Says O'Laughlin "When I first came to Maputo in the beginning of 1979, I could walk around the city at any time of the night.

"Workers were all going to night school and the police and soldiers were there to help. There was no fear of suppression.

"Now, Maputo is a dangerous place to live. There is a lot of discontent and if things deteriorate — the government, the police and the military tend to deteriorate."



VISITOR FROM MAPUTO: Academic Ms Bridget O'Laughlin who is at UCT

Photo Yunus Mohamed intended to reduce the budget deficit.

The idea behind Mozambique's SAP is to favour the development of export production and turn the economy against imports.

But, productive machinery in the country is dependent on imported components, resulting in a rapid rise in inflation — a rise which has not been matched by wage increases.

"It's certainly true that state employment is enormous and the deficit in the state budget has become huge. But the privatisation

in South Africa, but there are only official denials from the government.

"If it's not the SA government office, then how else is it supported? How do they operate? How can logistics still go through South Africa?"

"As long as Renamo continues with its military presence, Frelimo does not have any power," O'Laughlin says.

However, Frelimo has pressed ahead with its structural adjustment programme (SAP). This includes a privatisation scheme

this, their support base will not be strong enough to do well in elections. They are essentially spoilers," O'Laughlin says.

If Renamo's political bankruptcy is real, then why are they a threat to Frelimo and how have they managed to force the one-party state to the negotiating table?

O'Laughlin says it is foreign support for Renamo's military campaigns which has ensured that Frelimo's political power is undermined.

"There are supposed to be strong networks (of support) here

Cholera hits Mozambique

LISBON - An average of three people are dying every day of cholera in a southern Mozambique village, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said yesterday (218)

The agency said the new epidemic in Massavasse, north of the town of Xai Xai in Gaza province, appeared to be due to drinking water that had become polluted due to the effects of drought

Mozambican officials have reported some 6 000 cases of the disease so far this year, and around 60 deaths

Sowetan 10/6/92

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Refugees

Sowetan
double 17/6/92

MBABANE - The number of Mozambicans fleeing civil war in their country to seek refuge in Swaziland has doubled over the past few months, refugee authorities said yesterday.

The average figure early this year was 250 a month, and this has risen to 500 a month now, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees resident representative Mr Gary Perkins. He said hardship caused by the war is now being increased as effects of drought take hold.

He said similar increases had been noted in Malawi and Zimbabwe recently.

Perkins said just over 22 000 Mozambican refugees were receiving UNHCR assistance in Swaziland. Reliable estimates put the total number of refugees here at almost 50 000.

Sowetan Africa News Service

Katina-P was scrapped

MAPUTO - Officials investigating the worst oil spill of East Africa's coast say the tanker that caused it was in such bad condition that it had been headed for the scrapyard.

The Greek Katina-P ran aground near Maputo in mid-April and leaked 3 000 tons of heavy fuel oil, polluting mangroves and beaches, before it was towed to sea, where it sank to a depth of 2 000 metres and has continued leaking.

Joao Sitor, Mozambique's deputy director of shipping and the government spokesman on the case, told reporters over the weekend that the commission of inquiry set up to establish the causes of the disaster found that the Katina-P had been heading for a scrapyard somewhere on the Indian subcontinent from Brazil.

But as the ship was crossing the Atlantic, it received instructions to turn around and collect a cargo of 66 000 tons of heavy fuel oil in Venezuela to be delivered to Jujira in the United Arab Emirates.

The UAE produces light crude, while Venezuela produces a thicker oil that yields heavy fuel oils that are routinely exported to other countries, including light-

Sowefem
crude producers

1/6/92

(218)

Sitor said some crew members said structural problems became evident when the ship was already in Mozambican waters, while others said they appeared earlier, when it was in South African waters, and thus a long way south of the site near Maputo where the tanker eventually ran aground.

Meanwhile, a 6km oil slick has appeared above the wreck, despite previous assurances by experts that the low temperature of the sea at 2 000 meters would ensure that the oil still on board would become too thick to leak.

Sitor said the slick did not appear to pose a threat to the Mozambican coast, but its movement was being monitored.

British and American specialists have been assisting the Mozambican authorities in drawing up a preliminary estimate of the damage caused by the oil spill in and around Maputo Bay. Their report is expected tomorrow and will be used as a basis for Mozambique's claim for compensation - *Sapa-AFP*

Renamo leader 'not invited' to SA

STAR 10/6/92



Afonso Dhlakama . . .
invitation claim denied.

Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — South Africa's diplomatic representative in Maputo has denied a claim by Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama that he has been invited to South Africa for talks with President de Klerk.

Mr Dhlakama said in an interview last month with the London newspaper The Observer that

Mr de Klerk had invited him to Pretoria to discuss the Mozambican peace negotiations.

However, the head of the South African trade mission in Maputo, David Laubscher, told the local newsheet, Mediafax, that there was no truth in the Renamo leader's assertion.

In its report, Mediafax added that it had been

told by a well-informed source that President de Klerk had been invited to Maputo to attend the inauguration of the renovated Polana Hotel, which is now under South African management.

It said the ceremony would probably take place in July and would also be attended by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

Deep in Renamo's nerve-centre

STAR 6/6/92. (218)

THE hidden headquarters of the Renamo rebels is a well-ordered camp that seems a far cry from the brutal atrocities for which the rebels are blamed elsewhere in Mozambique. HAMILTON WENDE reports for the Africa News Service from Gorongozo.

IT'S LIKE a scene out of a "Star Wars"-type fantasy. Rebel soldiers go screaming through narrow forest lanes on Honda scramblers.

The action takes place deep in the forest in the Sofala province of central Mozambique at the Gorongozo headquarters of Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. Renamo's headquarters is a well laid-out camp, with the huts of the 400 or so workers and soldiers spaced out along the footpaths that wind through the trees.

Dhlakama's complex at the centre consists of an office, his personal quarters, a row of comfortable huts for visitors and a kitchen compound. Deeper in the forest is a small parade ground, a church, a small clinic, a tailor's shop, and

We are also shown Military Academy No 3 — a collection of thatched huts with students attending lectures in military intelligence and logistics.

During a training display given for our benefit by a group of about 25 Renamo soldiers, the most striking thing is how battered the troops' rifles are and how often they jam — usually after every second or third shot.

Renamo does not deny that it used to get aid from Rhodesia and South Africa.

The rumour state of their weapons suggested to me that perhaps this official aid really has stopped, and that they may well be capturing the weapons and ammunition they use from Frelimo and perhaps getting some others.



TRAINING EXERCISE: A Renamo fighter aims his AK-47 rifle at an imaginary enemy

fully with an open mind — willing to be convinced, if it is indeed the case, that Renamo is a legitimate rebel movement with real political aims and genuine support among the Mozambican people.

To dismiss them as mere bandits is simplistic. There is clearly some level of discipline and their operations are not entirely random.

But there can be no doubt that human rights violations are occurring on a massive scale in Mozambique. Stories of brutal massacres, of

senseless and inconceivably cruel mutilations of men, women and children, of human targets being used for training young Renamo soldiers who are barely older than children, filter through constantly.

The sources are varied: refugees, Western aid workers, journalists, international observers.

Dhlakama is frank about why he allows the fighting to continue. "It is the only reason Frelimo is negotiating seriously with us."

I ask him about the accounts of atrocities. He grows quite agitated. "It is Frelimo that has committed atrocities, not Renamo," he says. "Sometimes civilians get caught in the crossfire, but Renamo has never done those things. It's all Frelimo propaganda."

All of it? How can he prove this?

"The elections will show that," he says. "They will prove that Renamo is the true representative of the people."

For now, that is the best answer we are likely to get.

STAR

6/6/92

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information centre with a hand-cranked copying machine and old typewriters — all well hidden under the forest canopy

The Renamo soldiers are ragged and dressed in whatever clothes they can find. Many are young women, who are generally better dressed than the men. All carry battered AK-47 rifles

and often a half-bag of mealie meal or a bundle of personal possessions on their heads.

Whenever our party or a senior officer passes them, they snap to attention

There is no evidence of recent South African aid. A few soldiers are wearing unbelievably old and shredded Rhodesian army-pattern camouflage shirts

The camp has six Honda 200 scramblers that the president and the senior officers use for transport — when there is fuel available

When I ask where

from private sympathisers in southern Africa

The next day, riding pillion on the motorbikes, we roar behind Dhlakama to a political meeting at an outlying village some 20 km away, out in the open savannah. Despite the drought, the area has plenty of sorghum fields, a few vegetable patches, mango and banana trees

The people inhabiting the area are desperately poor — I saw at least three women

with nothing else to wear but an old grain sack wrapped around their bodies — but they are no worse off

than in Frelimo-controlled areas

About 2 000 people gathered in the centre of a small cluster of huts applaud Dhlakama's arrival. They sing, dance and play music. Dhlakama briefly joins the dancers, grinning broadly, before making a speech in Portuguese, translated into the local dialect



THE LEADER. Renamo commander-in-chief Afonso Dhlakama.

Renamo gets its arms and ammunition, the standard answer is that they are captured from Frelimo

About the motorbikes Dhlakama is vague, but the next day three missionaries from right-wing protestant churches in SA are flown in, and one, an ex-Rhodesian, tells me he brought spares for them.

About 6 km away in the forest is Dhlakama Central Hospital — a cluster of long, thatched huts.

The 32 beds of the hospital are made of tree branches and reeds, and the one "operating theatre" has an operating table made of the same, with a single Sabax drip hanging from the thatched roof and a sheet of plastic acting as a skylight for illumination. A few wooden shelves hold a paltry selection of instruments and medicines

I am told that, with the exception of a few visits from the Red Cross, no major aid agencies will work in Renamo-held areas

He speaks on multi-party democracy and the need for private ownership of land, about freedom of speech and of the press, about the importance of an independent judiciary. At points in his speech the villagers break into clapping or ululating, but there is no real enthusiasm that I can see.

It is hard to interpret a meeting like this as real support for Renamo. Clearly it has been arranged for our benefit. A poverty-stricken, drought-beleaguered populace living in the heart of Renamo-held territory can hardly be expected not to turn up for a political gathering organised by Renamo. They certainly are not likely to show any signs of dissent

On the other hand, driving through the territory on motorbikes it is clear that the local population are not scared of Renamo

In the end, the visit left me with too many unanswered questions

I went there — hope-

Maputo ²¹⁸ crackdown

MAPUTO - Mozambique has banned all export of copper and bronze scrap metal in an attempt to stop the theft of metal products

Mozambique news agency Aina reports that the country has experienced an alarming wave of theft of cables, telephone wires, parts of railway carriages and other metallic products

The director of Foreign Trade, Savador Namburete, said thieves declared the products scrap and had fraudulently obtained export licences - *Sowetan*

Africa News Service

More hitches for Mozambican talks

■ FURTHER delays have hit the Rome peace talks between the Mozambican government and the Renamo rebels. The rebels postponed the 12th round of talks this week until the Italian ambassador to Mozambique, Manfredo di Camarano, could be present. (218)

Di Camarano chairs the International Joint Verification Committee which monitors the limited ceasefire which exists along Mozambique's Limpopo and Beira transport corridors.

Renamo's chief negotiator, Raul Domingos, charged there are irregularities in the way the limited ceasefire is being monitored.

Compiled by Mark Huband in Abidjan and Andrew Meldrum in Harare

W/mcaul 26/6 - 2/7/92

Peasants hit hard

MAPUTO - The drought is forcing peasant families to abandon their homes at Massinga in Mozambique's Inhambane district *Sowetan 26/6/92.*

Authorities fear the exodus will swell the number of refugees concentrated in urban centres, because of the drought and the civil war. - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

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Renamo scupper talks (218)

Sowetan Africa News
Service

MAPUTO - The long-running Mozambican peace talks resumed in Rome this week but immediately ran into difficulties when Renamo refused to discuss the first item on the agenda.

They insisted instead on a discussion of allegations that Zimbabwean troops were still operating outside of the Beira and Limpopo rail corridors in violation of the partial ceasefire signed in December 1990

The negotiators had been scheduled to discuss military matters relating to a full ceasefire, such as the formation of a single, integrated army

Previous allegations by Renamo that Zimbabwean troops were violating the accord were investigated by the international body set up to monitor it, the Joint Verification Commission, which found the allegations to be groundless

Sowetan
24/6/92

Exports of copper banned

STAR 11/6/92
MAPUTO — Mozambique has banned all export of copper and bronze scrap metal in an attempt to stop the theft of metal products

Mozambique news agency AIM reports that the country has experienced an alarming wave of theft of cables, tele-

phone wires, parts of railway carriages and other metallic products

The director of foreign trade, Savador Namburete, said thieves declared the products scrap and had fraudulently obtained export licences. — Star Africa Service

(218)

'Mozambican slaves sold in SA'

By Alan Robinson
Star Bureau

STAR
15/6/92

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LONDON — The slave trade has returned to Africa, with young women being bought and sold for as little as R75 each

And the business in human lives is being carried out in South Africa

So says Richard Ellis of the London Sunday Times in a front-page report following a visit to the Mozambican border

during which he "bought" two 22-year-old Mozambican refugees for R150.

Most of the "slaves" are young women — some of them as young as 12 — who gladly flee the deprivations of war in the hope of finding jobs in SA.

Instead, many are sold off to provide sexual services, as well as cook and clean, for their new owners. Some, says Ellis, have ended up in forced prostitution in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Many of the men find themselves working seven days a week without pay for farmers or businessmen

He names Aaron Mashegwane, a "smooth-talking South African in his early forties", as one dealer — who also boasts that Mozambican contacts can supply anything from people to drugs and arm, including "red mercury", a substance Mr Mashegwane said was used in atomic weapons

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Peace talks in Rome *Sowetan* 8/6/92

MAPUTO - A new round in Italian-sponsored peace talks aimed at ending a long and bloody, devastating war in Mozambique is scheduled to open in Rome this week.

The government's chief negotiator in the talks with the Mozambique National Resistance, Transport Minister Mr Armando Guebuza, left Maputo on Saturday for the Italian capital, where the protracted talks are due to resume tomorrow.

It will be the 11th round of talks since negotiations with the rebel Renamo force began in July 1990, and this one is seen here as crucial in determining whether or not a ceasefire can be reached in the near future.

Key issues

On the agenda are a series of key military issues, including the nature and size of a future national army; to be drawn both from the existing armed forces and from Renamo units.

Also under discussion will be the demobilisation of tens of thousands of armed men from both sides, and way to implement and monitor a ceasefire.

Renamo has already demanded that the new army should be set up on the basis of parity between the two belligerents. It has said that the army should be no more than 26 000 strong, with each side supplying 13 000 men.

Control

One demand raised by Renamo, which the government is expected to reject, concerns control over areas currently occupied by the rebels. In the transition period between a ceasefire and proposed general elections, Renamo wants to continue administering the zones it now holds.

The government of President Joaquim Chissano will, however, insist on the extension of laws, the constitution and the authority of the state throughout the country.

In addition to the Italian government and Roman Catholic Church mediators, observers from Britain, France, the United States and Portugal will be present at the talks - Sapa-AFP.

Transit camp the last hope for refugees fleeing Renamo raids

STAR 16/6/92

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau 218

TONGA — Mozambicans, fleeing their drought-stricken and war-torn country, continue to arrive at KaNgwane's Mangweni transit camp daily

With only the clothing they are wearing, exhausted after having walked for days without food and water, all have heartbreaking stories to tell

But just being alive gives them the courage to face the future in an area free of war.

After a Renamo attack at the Lavela village, Maria Muringo (30) joined a group of people on their way to South Africa

With her 2½-year-old son strapped to her back, her seven-month-old baby in her arms and her six-year-old daughter holding on to her brother's foot, the four walked for seven days without food or water

Joao Ndlovu, an illiterate old man, wept bitterly as he told how soldiers gunned down his wife in the Kaboka village

"Being younger than my wife, I managed to escape. But had I known they were going to kill her, I would have stayed and died with her," he sobbed.

Anna Mashava (65) is lucky to be alive. After soldiers opened fire on worshippers in a church recently, killing several, her husband was taken prisoner

Mrs Mashava and other women were ordered to carry bags of maize meal on their heads

A woman who did not



Survivor . . . Maria Muringo braved the elements and trekked for days to SA with her three children after a rebel attack. Picture: Clyde Johnson

walked fast enough was hacked to death by a soldier. Horrified, Mrs Mashava screamed and fell.

A soldier ripped off her dress and held the barrel of his rifle against her cheek, saying "Try that once more and you're the next to die"

That night she managed to escape. She

walked for four days to the village where her daughter lived, and they reached the Mangweni transit camp five days later

Refugees arriving at the camp are registered, checked medically and immunised. Each person is issued with a blanket, a bar of soap, clothing

and 7,5 kg of maize meal to last a month.

Those who are fortunate enough to have relatives in Tonga go to their families, while others depend on the kind-hearted but poor locals

Refugee field co-ordinator Sally McKibbon, who has worked among

refugees for five years, said about 25 000 Mozambicans — mainly women, children and old men — were being accommodated near Tonga

"None of them are here to take jobs away from the local people. They are all desperate people escaping a cruel war," she said

But with an average of 15 to 20 people arriving daily, the region has more than reached saturation point

Water supplies are fast drying up, stomach ailments are prevalent and outbreaks of malaria and typhoid are feared

A creche provides one meal a day for children. Small children walk up to 7 km a day for a plate of food

With barely enough drinking water, refugees are unable to irrigate their vegetables and there is just no food

Ms McKibbon said boreholes were the only hope and emergency teams were looking for underground water

A number of welfare organisations — both local and international — provided food and assistance to the refugees but the situation was getting out of hand

"We cannot send these poor people back to the misery they escaped. Yet we just do not have the water and facilities to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers," said Ms McKibbon

She said things would get worse in the months ahead, and they could only pray for rain

It was late afternoon when new arrivals were issued with blankets, soap and maize meal

"This is the first time in more than a year that I have held a bar of soap," an old woman said

Stalemate over aid convoys

STAR 19/6/92

(218)

MAPUTO — In a meeting with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, the UN representative in Mozambique has been unable to get from him an undertaking that the rebels will not attack convoys carrying humanitarian aid to starving communities

UN official Peter Simkin said mass starvation would occur unless the food got through

"This is an apocalyptic situation and we cannot allow it to

continue because we know that in the coming weeks people will start dying of hunger"

Mr Simkin said the UN delegation had tried without success to get an undertaking that food convoys, including those passing through Renamo-held areas, would not be attacked. He said, however, that new proposals, including the designation of specific routes, would be put to Renamo — Star Africa Service

Children die of hunger

STAR 10/6/92,
Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — The death toll in Mozambique's drought-hit areas is rising and relief efforts are hampered by the civil war

Mozambique's official news agency, AIm, reports that 13 children have died from starvation and hunger-related sicknesses in the village of Chihumdzi in the southern province of Inhambane.

Village chairman Andre Mazive said urgent relief was needed to save the 3 500 inhabitants of Chihumdzi

The town's health post is empty. The district health authorities wanted to restock the post, but the resident decided against it, fearing that the new stocks would attract Renamo attacks.

In the district of Caia on the Zambezi River in Sofala province at least nine people are known to have died of hunger

New peace talks (218)

A new round in Italian-sponsored peace talks between government and rebel forces aimed at ending the long and bloody war in Mozambique is scheduled to open in Rome tomorrow

STATZ 8/6/92

AFRICA HIGHLIGHTS

Renamo 'no' to food convoys

Sowetan 19/6/92

218

Sowetan Africa News Service

THE United Nations representative in Mozambique has been unable to get from Renamo an undertaking that its rebels will not attack convoys carrying humanitarian aid to starving communities.

UN representative Mr Peter Simkin confirmed to the official news agency Afn that the secret meeting had taken place between him and Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama but refused to say when and where it was held.

Mass starvation would occur unless the food got through, he said.

"This is an apocalyptic situation and we cannot allow it to continue," he said, "because we know that in the coming weeks people will start dying of hunger."

Simkin said the UN delegation had tried without success to get an undertaking from Dhlakama that food convoys,

including those passing through Renamo-held areas, would not be attacked.

He said, however, that new proposals, including the designation of specific routes, would be put to Renamo and added "I believe the door has not been closed."

Renamo insists that all humanitarian aid be flown in rather than taken in by road on the grounds that convoys would expose the rebels to possible covert surveillance by government forces.

The UN is insisting, however, that the aid must go in by road as not all famine-hit areas have airstrips and only small loads can be landed at existing airstrips, and then at much greater cost than road transport.

Credit line is cut ~~_____~~

THE World Bank confirmed this week it had cut off its credit to Mozambique's state-owned electricity company, Mozambique's news agency reported

The World Bank's Maputo representative, Nils Tcheyen, said they suspended funds because they didn't approve of the way the accounts for the project were handled *Sowetan 26/6/92*

The accounts, currently managed by the Bank of Mozambique, should be placed in the hands of the electricity company, Tcheyen said

"This decentralisation of financial management would substantially speed up the pace of implementing the projects that we fund," Tcheyen said

The World Bank-sponsored energy project concerned was approved in 1987 and involves R56 million, R19 5 million dollars of which has already been disbursed

Mozambique's 15-year civil war has destroyed its economy, leaving 50 percent of the country's population dependent on international aid for survival - *Sapa-AP*

Mozambique in protest to Zambians

Sowetan 24/6/92
MAPUTO - The Mozambican government has protested to Zambia over the arrest and maltreatment of a high-ranking Mozambican official who was mistaken by Zambian police for a wanted man.

The official was held without food for 20 hours at a Lusaka police station, where he was stripped of his clothing and his watch, ring and money were confiscated

The police refused to listen to his protests that he was Dr Carlos Silia, national director of training in Mozambique's ministry of culture and deputy secretary-general of the cultural and information committee of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

They insisted that he was a Mozambican

passport holder who was wanted for alleged crimes in Zambia

Silia's ordeal began when he was stopped by police while driving from Lusaka airport to the city, where he was to take part in an SADCC meeting

The police refused to allow him to telephone the Mozambican embassy in Lusaka but after some hours he was allowed to telephone his wife in Maputo. She in turn telephoned the Lusaka embassy, which at midnight began efforts to get Silia released. They were not successful until 3 20pm the next day.

The Mozambican government has demanded compensation from the Zambian government for the incident - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

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(218)

Sowetan 26/6/92

SA firm to redevelop Mozambique hotel

DURBAN — After two years of negotiations with the Mozambican government a Natal-based company has acquired the rights to redevelop a Mozambique hotel and holiday resort at a cost of R5m

The East Coast Development Company (ECDC) has also negotiated to establish customs and immigration facilities near the hotel — in the village of Xai Xai, 200km north of Maputo — to accommodate direct flights from SA. *(S. Day) 18/6/92*

The former Chongoene Beach Hotel was one of the most popular destinations for SA tourists before organised tours to Mozambique were stopped in 1975, said ECDC MD Alex Strachan

The hotel closed down in 1987.

Strachan said the development plans were based on the "anticipated mass in-

~~SA~~ Own Correspondent 218

flux" of tourists into Mozambique as a result of "the imminent resolution of conflict". SA tourism to Mozambique had increased 52% in 1991, he said.

Accommodation at the new Chongoene Beach Hotel would consist of two-, four- and six-sleeper units and other facilities would include a casino, nightclub, swimming pool and tennis courts. Fishing and diving charters would also be provided.

The project would be launched on July 1 and the first phase of the Chongoene refurbishment was expected to be completed by January 1993 — by which time a low-cost air shuttle service between Nelspruit and Xai Xai would be in operation

Slave trade still a booming business

SOUTH AFRICA'S slave trade — involving young girls abducted from Mozambique and sold to local men, who subject them to forced labour and often rape them — continues to flourish

The slave syndicates, which were uncovered last year when an investigative team from *The Weekly Mail* purchased two slaves for R200 each from a trader operating in the eastern Transvaal homeland of kaNgwane, appear to have proliferated. Not a single trader has been convicted, despite evidence being handed to police about the practice.

In February this year one of the slave traders, known in Mozambique as *marianos*, lured six girls from Maputo

across the South African border to a village in the homeland of kaNgwane where he kept them in a kraal and invited prospective buyers around to see them.

"One of the girls, Soma Sibuya, aged 13, was raped on the way to the border. She used the words 'I have been stolen' when she described her ordeal to us," says Sally McKibben, a fieldworker who runs a scheme that provides emergency aid to Mozambican refugees in kaNgwane.

"They were enticed into crossing the border by the trader, who promised them well-paying jobs in a shop in South Africa. They were still at school at the time and their parents did not know where they were."

A year ago The Weekly Mail exposed the slave syndicates. Despite information being given to the police, the trade in people is growing.
By **EDDIE KOCH**

The girls broke out of the stockade where they were being kept and fled to a neighbour's home after hearing rumours that they were about to be sold to a local *inyanga* and killed so that their bodies could be used as *muti*.

Residents from the Ntsikazi district of the homeland, which borders on Mozambique's southern provinces,

insist that refugees who are brought by professional guides across the electrified fence that divides the two countries are frequently murdered and parts of their bodies sold to witchdoctors — although there is no documented evidence of this.

The neighbour, a Swazi woman from kaNgwane, directed the fugitives to a transit centre for refugees located in a village called Mangweni where McKibben works. Affidavits were taken from all of the girls and handed to the local police station so that charges of abduction could be laid against the trader, known to the girls as Alfonso.

Various forms of bondage, forced labour and sex slavery have developed around the large population of refugees

who flee into South Africa to escape Mozambique's civil war. But McKibben detects a common strand that runs through most of the accounts she has collected from victims of the trade.

A group of guides or agents have developed a lucrative business which involves bringing villagers from Mozambique across the electrified fence in South Africa for a fee that ranges from R150 to R250, depending on whether the fugitives want to be dropped off across the border or travel by taxi to Johannesburg.

Some of these guides offer a valuable service to people desperate to escape the extreme forms of brutality carried out by Renamo. But other unscrupulous dealers take advantage of the desperation caused by war. They offer young Mozambican girls a free ride across the border and a job in South Africa — a gesture of altruism that is a sure sign the agent is *mariano*.

Once they cross the frontier with the girls, who have no identity documents or official record of their existence, the traders sell them to men in the townships who then try to justify the transaction by saying they have paid *lobola* and that the girls are now their wives.

In reality the "wives" are forced to have sex with their owners, cook for them, carry out domestic chores without any payment, and are frequently assaulted if they refuse. Many of the women complain that they are fed only scraps of food and left-overs from the meals they prepare.

Ironically, most accept this form of bondage, even though it is fairly easy to escape. To report their owner to the police is to invite being arrested as an illegal alien and sent back to Mozambique, where their fate is even more terrifying. They face famine, drought and a horrific form of slavery practised by Renamo bands who raid villages and force women to kill their husbands before force marching them to bases where the widows are allocated to rebel commanders.

In January this year five young girls who found their own way across the electrified fence, known as "the snake" because of the lethal 3 000 volts it delivers to those who come into contact with it, were waiting at a taxi rank in a border village when they were picked up by a driver called Madonsela.

The man then took them to Johannesburg and visited various townships, apparently on the east Rand, looking for customers. Along the way he allegedly raped some of the girls and, after failing to sell them on the Reef, took them back to kaNgwane. There he allowed a friend to sleep with one of the captives while looking out for local buyers.

The girls escaped from a local motel and reported to the Mangweni transit centre. Refugee workers called in the kaNgwane police who took affidavits from the girls.

Madonsela was arrested and then released on bail. He has not yet been charged as all of the girls disappeared soon after he was released. The refugee workers have evidence that at least one of them was abducted by the trader.

Less than two weeks ago a team of health workers came across 17 adults and 19 children being held in a village called Block C at the home of a woman who is known to recruit people and sell them as chattels.

The team alerted refugee worker Rachel Ntsimbini, who visited the premises and returned the next day in a bid to rescue the group — only to hear from neighbours that the trader had been warned and promptly loaded the entire group into a single taxi bound for Johannesburg.

● To PAGE 10



A desperately narrow escape from slavery. Anna Timba and her two daughters. Photo PAUL STOBER

Seeking a better life, she was sold for R200

By PAUL STOBER

THE only thing that saved Anna Timba from slavery was an absolute determination to escape the life to which her masters wanted to condemn her.

Through an interpreter she told how her family was broken up and she was driven into the clutches of a man who sells people for less than R500. She is not shy and her thin body seems to have shrugged off the abuse to which it was subjected.

In September 1989, after her village was attacked by the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, Timba fled to the relative safety of Maputo. She spent the next three months in the capital, struggling to eke out a living for her family by selling tomatoes on the streets.

In December that year, Timba received an offer she felt she could not refuse for the sake of her family. A *mariano* offered to take her to South Africa and find her a job. *Manana* is the jargon used by residents of Maputo to describe people who lure Mozambicans to South Africa by offering them transport and jobs. Eager to start a better life and ignorant of the danger involved, Timba accepted.

Days later, the *mariano*, Mahulani Mapalani, herded Timba and her family, along with at least 80 other men, women and children, into an

open truck and drove them to the South African border. At an unmarked place, the group crossed the border on foot, were picked up by another truck and taken to Mapalani's farm in kaNgwane.

Timba and her family stayed at the farm for two months, sometimes watching others being quietly taken away.

After this time, Mapalani brought a man Timba knows only as Sibuyi, to the farm in a minibus. Mapalani told her that she must go home with Sibuyi.

He took Timba and her children to Tembisa on the east Rand, where he lived and ran a shop.

On the first night he demanded that Timba sleep with him. "You are my wife now — don't you know I paid that man money for you?" asked Sibuyi. Timba later discovered that he paid about R200 for her.

As punishment for not going to bed with him, Sibuyi locked Timba and her family out of the house when he went to market.

Determined to get away from this man she knew nothing about, Timba managed to steal two R5 notes from the shop. Using the money, Timba bought a box of bananas which she sold while she was locked out of the house. Over the three months she was with Sibuyi, Timba managed to squirrel away R75.

One day in May she scooped up her

family and using the money, caught a taxi back to Mapalani — "because he was the only one I knew".

Timba confronted Mapalani and accused him of selling her. He admitted he had done so, asking "How else am I going to get my money back?" According to Timba, in Maputo, he had said nothing about her having to pay him.

By way of an apology, Mapalani promised to get her "a better husband".

Timba reminded him that she was already married and wanted work, not a husband. Mapalani responded with "There is nothing for you to do here and you must go".

Before long, he had sold Timba and her children again, this time to Philip Mahlalela for about R450.

Mahlalela dismissed Timba's refusal to sleep with him and during her first two nights with him she was brutally raped. After that, though he did not sexually molest Timba, he assaulted her almost every day. He spared the children.

Mahlalela was unemployed but sometimes did the rounds of his brothers, asking for money and food which he shared with her and the children. Timba was forced to plait hair each day to raise the R4 she needed to feed all of them.

While she was working, Timba heard about a centre nearby which

took care of Mozambican refugees. She bolted from Mahlalela's house late one night, and walked with her daughters until she reached Mangweni, kaNgwane, the next morning.

In Shungwe, Timba met refugee fieldworker Sally McKibben, and made a detailed statement about what had happened to her over the past months. The refugee project then helped Timba and her family settle in "Block A" of the nearby township.

But Timba's fears of the slave traders are far from over. After writing to her family, Timba discovered her younger sister, Wilhemina, had been brought to South Africa by a man who claiming she (Timba) had sent him to fetch her.

After making inquiries among Mozambican refugees, she discovered another *mariano*, known as Sedake, who claimed her sister was being held on a nearby farm. He promised that if she gave him R20 he would fetch her sister. McKibben gave Sedake the money, who left and has yet to return.

Despite this disappointment, Timba is determined to track her sister down.

In the meantime Timba has established a life for herself. She teaches at a pre-school for the children of refugees and has a close circle of friends.

The trade in people grows

● From PAGE 9

Last year an Australian television crew, working with a local reporter, "bought" a young girl from the same trader, interviewed her at a plush hotel nearby and then dumped her at the transit centre. *W/ward 5/6-11/6/92*

The incident, which highlights how easy it is to buy and sell human beings in this corner of South Africa, caused a rumpus at the time as the journalists failed to inform either their slave or the refugee workers about the purpose of their transaction, causing a panic in the area as villagers believed a new group of traders had come to town.

Indications are that the trade has spread far beyond kaNgwane. There have been isolated reports of women being sold into slavery in Gazankulu, a homeland that along with kaNgwane offers temporary refuge to war fugitives from Mozambique.

In the middle of last year *City Press* reported women were being sold in a squatter camp north of Pretoria called Winterveld, where a large number of Mozambicans live illegally. *The Weekly Mail* collected evidence that women had been kept at depots in Tembisa and other east Rand townships before being sold to local men.

"The kaNgwane police try to help but they are powerless in many respects," says McKibbin. One of the biggest problems is that the absence of a law in South Africa that prohibits slave trading and police have to investigate alternative charges such as rape, abduction or kidnapping.

But refugees are an itinerant group of people. "They have to get a job. So witnesses can't hang around while the law takes its course. The girls feel they won't win the case anyway. So what's the point of hanging around when they could be looking for work?"

After *The Weekly Mail's* exposé last year, the South African Police promised to investigate the trade and a detective from Nelspruit visited our offices to collect details about the trade and people involved in it. To date there has not been a single conviction.

because of the initial 5 000 volts it delivers to those who come into contact with it, were waiting at a taxi rank in a border village when they were picked up by a driver called Madonsela.

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● To PAGE 10

Probing gun running

Sowetan 217192

MAPUTO - South African police officers have joined their Mozambican counterparts in Maputo in efforts to curb the gun-running across the border that is believed to be supplying

weapons for crime and political unrest in South Africa. (218) (SF)

The presence of the SAP officers was confirmed by the head of the South African trade mission in

Maputo, Mr David Laubscher. He told the local newspaper *Mediafax* that they were there to work with Mozambican police against gun-running across the border.

Anger in US

218

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The Renamo rebel movement appears to be coming under growing pressure from Western countries to accept proposals for breaking the deadlock in the Mozambican peace talks in Rome

The United States, which last month entered the Rome talks on an observer basis with other Western countries, has directly blamed Renamo for the impasse

It has made it plain it will not receive Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in Washington until he shows that his movement is serious about ending the Mozambican civil war.

A US State Department spokesman has denied an assertion by Dhlakama in Paris this week that the US had refused to grant him a visa to visit Washington because of propaganda by the Frelimo government in Maputo

The spokesman, interviewed on Voice of America radio, said the US Administration was disappointed at the slow pace of the Rome talks and had no intention of admitting Dhlakama to the US until Renamo had shown that it was committed to finding peace in Mozambique

The State Department is thought to be angry with Dhlakama for renegeing on an undertaking

Sowetan 317/92

STAR 7/7/92
**Renamo's
truce offer
kindles hope**

By Gerald L'Ange
Star Africa Service (218)

An offer by Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama to sign an "immediate ceasefire" in the Mozambican civil war has been received with cautious optimism in diplomatic circles.

Mr Dhlakama disclosed the offer at a weekend news conference after a meeting in Gaborone with President Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Botswana's President Quett Masire.

It was conditional on Renamo receiving guarantees that its men would not be harassed during the ceasefire, forcing them "back to the bush".

Sources see this as a way of restating Renamo's reluctance to sign a ceasefire without the Mozambican constitution being changed to remove sections that the rebels feel operate to their disadvantage.

The Frelimo government, for its part, argues that it cannot change the constitution without elaborate procedures.

These conflicting attitudes have contributed to the deadlock in the peace talks in Rome.

From the bush to the boulevards

STAR 7/7/92

THERE has been a dramatic change recently in the lifestyle of Mr and Mrs Afonso Dhlakama — from jungle to jet-set, one might say.

As leader of the Renamo rebels in Mozambique, Mr Dhlakama has lived rough for the past few years. His homes have been thatched huts in primitive camps in the Mozambican bush, which he has had to shift from time to time to evade the Frelimo government troops. The only wheels available to him for travelling through the bush were the two on a scrambler motorbike. Mrs Dhlakama presumably rode pillion whenever moving time came around.

In recent months, however, he appears to have broadened his horizons. He has taken to foreign travel, ostensibly to cultivate external political support and to improve his organisation's image in the outside world.

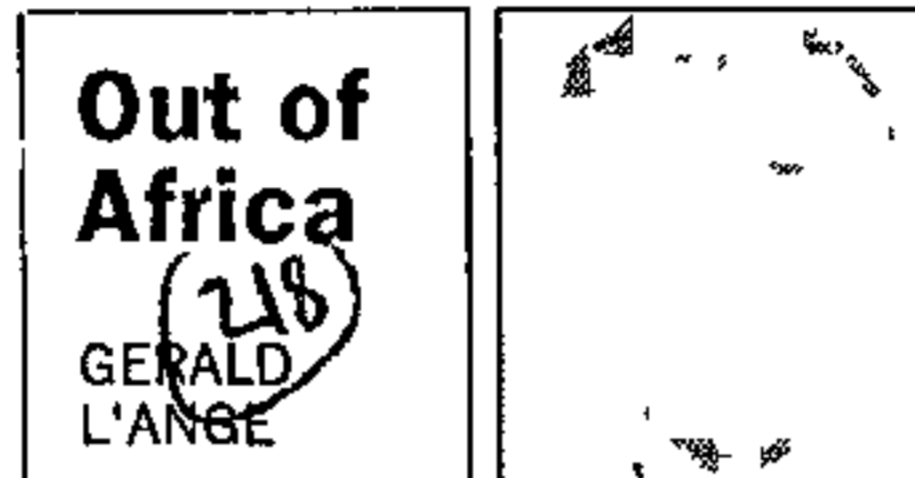
It would take more than good PR to erase Renamo's reputation for atrocities against civilians but that does not appear to be a concern of Mr Dhlakama. What he wants most — and certainly needs — is outside backing for his cause of taking power from Frelimo.

His detractors say that another reason for his recent fascination with foreign parts is that the comforts of European hotels have begun to make life in the bush seem increasingly hard — but only he knows the truth of this.

Mr Dhlakama's first ventures out of his bush hideaways were to Malawi and then to Nairobi. Lately he has taken to visiting Europe with the approval of various governments that hope this exposure will help persuade him to reach an agreement with Frelimo at the peace talks in Rome. In the United States, however, the State Department has refused to admit him until he shows them that he is serious about ending the war.

In the meantime, he is being kept busy visiting European capitals. And lately he has been taking his wife with him. For a woman accustomed to living in a bush camp, the sudden exposure to the glitter of the boulevards must have been overwhelming.

Sources in Europe inform me that Mrs Dhlakama made her first trip in April, when she visited Lis-



bon under the auspices of Dinfo, the Portuguese military information service. According to my sources, Dinfo thought it advisable that she be taught some of the refinements of manners appropriate to someone who might be considered a shadow First Lady.

Dinfo was not necessarily looking ahead to the possibility of Mrs Dhlakama suddenly finding herself presiding over presidential dinners in Maputo in the event of her husband winning political power in Mozambique. It also thought it advisable to show a measure of impartiality in its dealings with the Frelimo government and Renamo.

Mrs Dhlakama was put through an intensive course in the correct use of cutlery, the seating of guests, the serving of wine and other elements of etiquette. My sources say she is also learning to play the piano and to speak French but they cannot say whether this is Dinfo's doing or her own inclination.

Lisbon is not the only capital into whose glitzy hotels Mrs Dhlakama has dropped. She was in London in May, reportedly at the invitation of Lonrho, which never misses a trick when it comes to promoting present or potential advantages in Africa. Last week she was in Paris, where, I am told, she spent her days shopping. She is said to particularly enjoy shopping for shoes.

Perhaps when she returns to Mozambique she might be able to get a couple of pairs of those shoes to the women in the war-ravaged areas of the country who, for lack of anything else, wear the bark of trees.

And perhaps the next time Mr Dhlakama sticks his fork into a devilled kidney in the grill room of the Hotel Splendide it may remind him to ask his guerillas back in Mozambique to stop sticking their bayonets into women and children. □

Frelimo soldier gets 22 years for 'executions'

Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — A court martial has imposed a 22-year prison sentence on a Mozambican government soldier, Fernando Samute, whom it convicted of ordering the execution by firing squad of six civilians he suspected of sympathising with the Renamo rebels.

The death penalty is outlawed in Mozambique and no soldier has the authority to shoot or maltreat a prisoner, even a Renamo guerilla, says the official news agency, AIM STAR 9/17/92.

Samute was expelled from the army and ordered to pay damages of about R3 250 to the families of his victims.

Multiple gains for Mugabe in Mozambique negotiations

By ANDREW MELDRUM

SEEKING a dramatic breakthrough in the stalled Mozambican peace negotiations, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe met Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama in Botswana and emerged with a promise that the rebel commander would agree to an immediate ceasefire

Appearing on Zimbabwe television last weekend, a smiling Mugabe said "The deliberations went very well ... Dhlakama said he is for peace in Mozambique. He is for a ceasefire almost immediately, but guarantees must be given so that after the ceasefire there are no arrests or harassments, no restrictions of the Renamo party. He wants Renamo to be treated like a movement that would want to be elected to power."

Mugabe was filmed sitting with Dhlakama, Botswana's President Sir Ketumile Masire and a beaming Tiny Rowland, chairman of the multinational Lonrho. Mugabe specifically thanked Rowland for setting up the meeting.

Lonrho has extensive holdings in Mozambique, including a gold mine, hotels and vast agricultural lands. The company is facing serious economic difficulties in London, so Rowland must be hoping to achieve a speedy Mozambican settlement that will make his holdings more profitable

Sitting with his wife, the bespectacled Dhlakama simply said: "It was a good meeting. I confirm what President Mugabe has just said. Together we can try to get a solution because this war is not good, not just for Mozambicans but for all of us here."

If Mugabe is able to turn the ceasefire promise into a reality, he will achieve a major regional settlement that has eluded the Mozambican negotiators in Rome for nearly two years. He said he would speak to President Joaquim Chissano as soon as the Mozambican leader returns from a trip to the United States.

In Washington this week, Chissano responded cautiously to the offer of a ceasefire, saying some scepticism was justified as Renamo had used delaying and obstructionist tactics in the Rome talks. He said he looked forward to meeting with Mugabe and that he was open to a ceasefire, adding "the ball is in Renamo's court".

Chissano said Mozambique's new constitution guaranteed the right to form political parties and pointed out that there were already 15 registered parties. After a ceasefire, Renamo would be free to operate like any other party, he added.

A successful ceasefire and peace process would mean that Mugabe could withdraw some 7 000 Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique and achieve considerable economic savings. And, taking a page from the book of former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, Mugabe would be able to dispell domestic political problems with a stunning international victory.

Mugabe needs such a dramatic accomplishment to obscure the fact that Zimbabweans have greeted his long-awaited cabinet reshuffle with a shrug. The reshuffle, announced last week, left Zimbabweans complaining that the cabinet of 43 remains much too large and retains too many of the same faces.

Under domestic pressure as well as from the World Bank and donor nations to reduce the size of his government, Mugabe deliberated nearly a year before announcing his new cabinet. He managed to reduce his cabinet from 32 to 26 ministers, but he included nine deputy ministers and eight provincial governors

"No deputy ministers are needed as all the ministers have secretaries to carry out those functions," commented John Makumbe, chairman of the University of Zimbabwe's political science department. "The only reason Mugabe has deputy ministers is because he's afraid of the political threat they would represent outside his government."

IMF policy stifling small traders

CP/ren 12/7/92

(218)

ORLIVIO GUSTAVO kick-started his bakery and snack bar in Maputo last month with a 7 000-dollar loan from the government's Employment Creation Office (GPE)

Today he boasts "the cheapest bread in the city" with constant queues for bread

Gustavo is typical of the small businessman who has profited from Mozambique's radical change from a rigid state-controlled economy.

From the peasant farmer, driven to town by a 16-year war in the countryside, to road sweepers and ministers, there is hardly an urban Mozambican nowadays who does not engage in a little private business

But despite the official green light, small businesses complain of weighted odds

They say poor access to credit is a major problem.

Arnaldo Namboro recently left his job with a tyre company to start a small decorating business

All he needed to turn his one-paintbrush show into a civil construction company was a

small loan from the bank for a few machines

But the bank was not interested

"For small businessmen like me it's impossible to get credit from the bank

"Those people have no faith in us," says Namboro

Comments government labour consultant Fion de Vletter "There are plenty of budding entrepreneurs out there who could help revive the economy, but they can't get credit to start up.

"Following 500 years of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique and 15 years of socialism - until 1990 when a new constitution was introduced - few Mozambicans have any accumulated capital, or experience of a formal market economy"

Mozambique is classified by the United Nations as the world's poorest nation with 60 percent of its 15 million people living in "absolute poverty"

This situation has worsened since the introduction in 1987 of economic austerity measures under the International Monetary

Fund's (IMF's) Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)

The IMF's plan for beating inflation (running at about 50 percent) is to restrict money supply.

De Vletter argues the IMF policy is killing the very private initiative it aims to encourage, imposing excessively tight credit ceilings on the state-run banking system, especially for foreign exchange

"When you block credit, local business can't take off or develop

"That means no local production, continued dependence on imports - and that is really the cause of inflation," says De Vletter

The best credit facility open to small-scale, urban business at present is a 2.5-million dollar credit line through the GPE

The GPE claims a 75 percent loan recovery rate, according to De Vletter

Meanwhile, access to bank credit is only available to business in the formal sector. Between 70 to 80 percent of Mozambique's economy lies in the informal sector - AIA

**Truce called for
Rwanda civil war**

Sowetan 14/7/92
ARUSHA, Tanzania - The Rwandan government and guerrilla opponents have hammered out a ceasefire to end 21 months of tribally based civil war which nearly crippled the tiny central African state

"I am optimistic that the ceasefire will hold and lasting peace will return to our country," Rwandan Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira said at the end of three days of talks brokered by Tanzania in Arusha

Sowetan 14/7/92
**Renamo members
dying from hunger**

MAPUTO - Renamo defectors claim that six people a day are dying of starvation in one of their bases in the central Mozambican province of Manica. (218)

Mozambican news agency AIM reports that the men said about 50 Renamo members had died by the time they left the camp at Gagadzi, near the Zimbabwe border. According to the agency, hundreds of Renamo members had surrendered to the government in an effort to escape starvation in the drought ravaged areas.

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Gencor eyes Mozambique

44 C DUMA GOUBUIE 218

GENCOR is discussing a joint venture agreement with Washington-based mining company Edlow Resources and the Mozambican government to explore for titanium deposits in Mozambique.

Genmin executive director Jack Roux yesterday confirmed that his company had been talking to the two parties.

He said his company had committed "a couple of million rands" for further investigation of some of the deposits. This would be followed by a feasibility study which, if successful, could lead to a project.

Jack Edlow told Southscan magazine his company had discovered two deposits in Mozambique with "world class potential". He expected to sign formal contracts with the Mozambican government and a large international mining company within 30 days

BIDAM 1717192

SA plans to bulldoze dunes foiled

By EDDIE KOCH
MOZAMBIKAN wildlife officers this week foiled plans by a consortium of South African businessmen, including a member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging convicted of fraud and dealing in illicit diamonds, to bulldoze fragile sand dunes and reefs on the island of Benguerua in order to make way for a tourist resort.

Paul Dutton, senior ecologist for the Bazaruto Nature Reserve, uncovered an alleged scheme by a company called Coral Island Lodge to send front-end loaders, trucks and tractors to the island to carry out earthworks for the proposed complex. And officials in Maputo's wildlife department have obtained documentary evidence that Wessels Pienaar, one of the shareholders in the consortium, is in fact a member of the neo-fascist AWB.

"The wetlands next to the proposed complex is to be bulldozed for a 1 km airstrip to accommodate Dakota aircraft, which will bring in supplies and guests to the lodge," says an official report compiled for Mozambique's Department of Forestry and Wildlife. "The reef in front of the proposed complex will also be flattened to permit water sports."

The report, based on information supplied to the department by a former manager of the

Coral Island Lodge, notes that the resort was planned without an environmental impact assessment being carried out.

Benguerua forms part of the Bazaruto archipelago, the only national marine reserve off the Mozambican coast.

Ernst Henning, a director of the controversial company, this week adamantly denied any plan to bulldoze any part of the island's ecology. He said the wildlife department's report was based on false information supplied to Dutton by the lodge's manager. "This employee made false allegations. He has since been dismissed," Henning told *The Weekly Mail*. "Nobody in their right mind would do that."

He insisted that a scheme to expand the lodge will go ahead, but that regulations governing development in the nature reserve will be strictly observed. "We will respect stipulations that no natural vegetation can be destroyed, no damage can be caused to coral reefs off the island and that only 40 people can be accommodated at a time in the resort."

Professor Koos van Wyk, an ecologist from Potchefstroom University and a friend of Henning's, will act as environmental consultant for the company.

Henning said he knew nothing about his associate's rightwing political connections or

his criminal record. "Pienaar is just a salesman without any shares in this business. I don't know anything about links with the AWB."

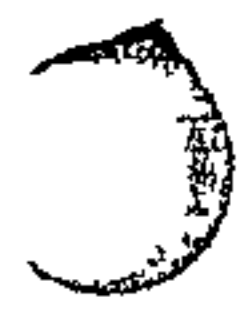
But members of the wildlife department lodged reservations about the project with Mozambican ministers after receiving proof that Pienaar, described as Coral Island Lodge's marketing director, has been convicted in the South African courts of numerous counts of fraud and dealing in illicit diamonds. And Peter Fogg, a businessman with close links to Coral Island Lodge, this week confirmed that Pienaar was a shareholder in the consortium and has been convicted of fraud and IDB.

Fogg, who owns a share in a Mozambican company which holds the concession for tourist development on Benguerua, also has documents to prove Pienaar has been a member of the AWB. Fogg said he was busy negotiating with Coral Island Lodge and would only allow the scheme to go ahead if the AWB member was excluded.

Wildlife officials in Maputo believe the consortium has abandoned the most controversial aspects of its venture, including the involvement of their AWB associate, in an effort to stave off negative publicity.

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NEWS ROUND-UP

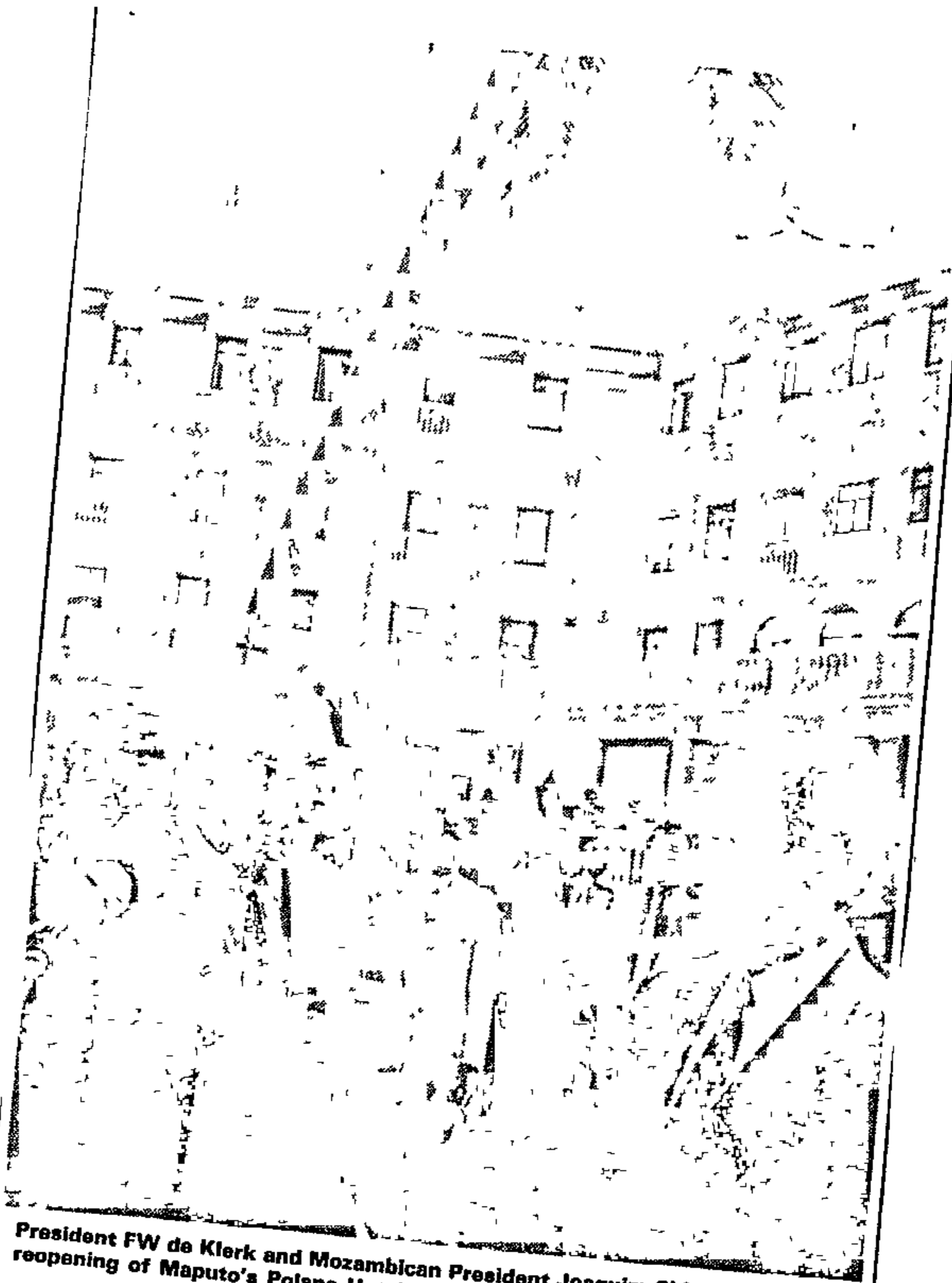
Maputo talks on refugee problem

ST Times 19/7/92 (218)
PRETORIA and Maputo are to form a joint task group to tackle the problem of repatriating Mozambican refugees.

This was among agreements reached by President FW de Klerk and his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, during talks in Maputo yesterday. "This problem will have to be analysed before we agree on how it can be solved," Mr De Klerk said.

The two leaders also discussed the expansion of economic co-operation between SA and Mozambique and moves to bring peace to the region.

President Chissano said he expected peace talks in his country to conclude "within a few months".



President FW de Klerk and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano toast the reopening of Maputo's Polana Hotel on Saturday. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Talks strengthen ties with Mozambique

MAPUTO — SA and Mozambique moved closer to establishing stronger diplomatic ties following talks between President FW de Klerk and President Joachim Chissano on Saturday. Following the discussions, both presidents emphasised the need to bring about regional economic integration and peace. Chissano said the reopening of Maputo's Polana Hotel, which was a joint SA-Mozambique enterprise, was a significant beginning to economic co-operation between the two countries. He and De Klerk officiated at the reopening on Saturday following the completion of a R44m refurbishment of the hotel.

De Klerk said southern Africa had to redouble efforts to bring about regional economic integration but emphasised that peace was an essential prerequisite for growth. De Klerk said he and Chissano had agreed that progress was being made to bring peace to the region and a positive environment was being created in which problems could be addressed. "This part of Africa should be seen as a safe haven for investment where the natural treasures of our sub-continent can be unlocked and used to improve the quality of life of all our people," De Klerk said — Sapa

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(201)

NEWS Mews movers to end 16-year civil war in Mozambique after one million die

Chissano, Mugabe talk on civil war

Sowetan 20/7/92

■ Chissano visits Zimbabwe in search of end to 16-year civil war:

MOZAMBIQAN President Joaquim Chissano, his country crippled by a 16-year civil war, held talks yesterday with his Zimbabwean counterpart on ways of ending the conflict that has killed more than a million people

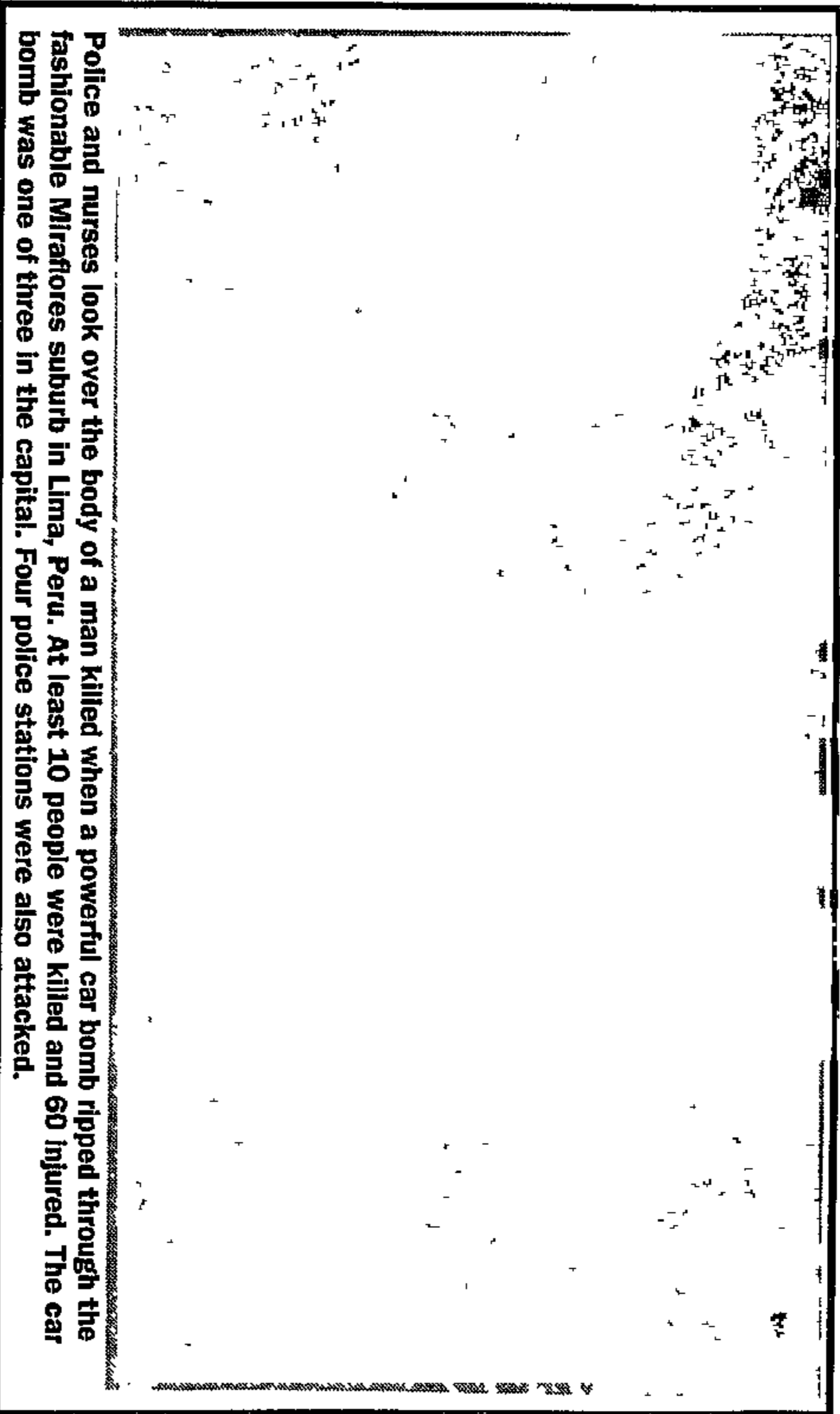
Zimbabwean officials said Chissano, who on Saturday met State President Mr FW de Klerk whose Government once backed Mozambican rebels, would brief President Robert Mugabe on the De Klerk

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meeting He would also update Mugabe on latest international efforts aimed at reaching a ceasefire between the Mozambican government and rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

"The two men want to compare notes and see what other moves they can take (to stop the war)," one official said

MNR and Maputo government officials, meeting in Rome on and off for the past two years, reached an accord last week under which each side pledged to allow free movement of humanitarian aid to thousands of war-displaced people inside Mozambique - *Sapa-Reuter*



Police and nurses look over the body of a man killed when a powerful car bomb ripped through the fashionable Miraflores suburb in Lima, Peru. At least 10 people were killed and 60 injured. The car bomb was one of three in the capital. Four police stations were also attacked.

De Klerk,

Chissano renew friendship

By Ken Vernon 20/7/9

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and South African President F.W. de Klerk took advantage of their joint opening of the refurbished Polana Hotel at the weekend to hold talks on the stalled constitutional negotiations under way in both countries — and renew their warm friendship.

According to sources at the talks, President Chissano offered to do all he could to help resuscitate South Africa's Codesa talks, and President de Klerk in turn pledged that South Africa would take a more active role in promoting peace in Mozambique.

The sources said President Chissano had indicated that African leaders were "disappointed" at the breakdown of



Here's to peace

President de Klerk and President Joaquim Chissano drink a toast outside the refurbished Polana Hotel, Maputo

Picture: João Silva

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STAR

20/7/92

were confident that talks would resume soon — especially after last week's UN resolution urging both sides to return to the negotiating table.

On ANC charges that Mr de Klerk was responsible for promoting the violence that had led to the breakdown, President Chissano said African leaders still regarded President de Klerk as sincere in his reform efforts.

At a press conference after the hotel opening, President de Klerk denied that the SA Government or defence force still supported the Renamo rebel movement in any way.

● HARARE — President Chissano said yesterday he had agreed to meet rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama, signalling a breakthrough in the country's 16-year civil war. Mr Chissano, speaking after talks with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, said a date for the meeting with the Renamo leader was still to be arranged.

WHAT at first was a trickle has grown into a flood of ragged people leaving the rebel-held hinterland for the government-controlled towns and villages of Mozambique. Very little else moves across the parched landscape. The worst drought this century has turned once fast-flowing rivers into wide highways of sand.

A second year without rain and 17 years of civil war have driven more than 5-million Mozambicans — one third of the population — from their homes in search of food and safety. International aid agencies say more than 3-million people are in need of emergency relief. Deaths from starvation and thirst are rising in the worst affected central and southern provinces.

Lack of security in areas held by Renamo has made most of the country inaccessible to urgently needed relief convoys.

In the past two months, 15 trucks loaded with food aid have been looted and destroyed by the rebels. With the exception of the Beira corridor linking the coast to Zimbabwe, inland population centres cannot be reached by road.

Because of widespread banditry, UN officials in the capital Maputo believe it could be many months before an agreement by Renamo to assure safe passage for government relief convoys can be safely implemented. It is not known how much control is held by Renamo leader Afonso Dhakama over the estimat-

The country of calamities

5/10/92 21/7/92

DAVID ORR in Maputo

says David Antonio, district administrator of Machaze in central Mozambique. "They have no objectives any more, just survival."

Machaze's 25 000 inhabitants became isolated in 1983 after continued attacks made the road into their village unsafe. Until 1990 they produced a crop surplus but drought has since made cultivation impossible.

In recent weeks, 2 000 people have come from the bush into Machaze to escape the rebels and look for food. Where once they obliged farmers to sustain them, the *matsangas* are now letting people go because they can no longer work the land.

The displaced arrive sick and malnourished, dressed in rags. Many children are near to death. The last airlift to Machaze was in May so only those in critical condition can be fed. They are accommodated in a clearing where they scavenge for roots and berries to supplement the meagre supply of grain.

In the village of Chibabava in Sofala province, hundreds of "recuperados", people freed from Renamo-held territory by the army, huddle under makeshift shelters on a patch of open ground.

"All the suffering we have gone through is because of Renamo," says



□ CHISSANO

LETTERS

Manuel Naene, a farmer whose livestock was taken by the rebels. "We were forced to supply them with food and clothes. Sometimes they said we didn't work hard enough and they beat us. In the next village a family who refused to help them had their ears cut off."

Since arriving in Chibabava one of Manuel Naene's four children has died from starvation; his two-year-old daughter is severely malnourished.

For Renamo in particular the drought is a serious political disadvantage. The reduction of external support from SA, Malawi and Kenya has forced the rebels to rely increasingly on raiding and taxing the residents of the areas they control. Their policy has been to stockpile food from past taxation but these reserves have all but run out.

"Their readiness to talk in Rome is an indication of how bad things are," says Dan O'Dell, Unicef representative in Maputo and an observer at the talks.

By all indications — infant mortality, life expectancy, per capita income, literacy and medical care — Mozambique is the unhappiest nation on earth.

It is, in the words of Chissano, "a country of calamities".

But not until a ceasefire agreement is signed and the effects of drought alleviated can Mozambique begin to build for a democratic future — Daily Telegraph.

24 February 1992 04.57.40 '92

ig reward Minister flies to Moscow to defuse problem

Minister to meet unhappy students

MAPUTO - Health Minister Leonardo Simao has gone to Moscow to hear the grievances of Mozambican students studying in Russia who are occupying the Mozambican embassy

The students have taken the embassy staff hostage and are demanding that the authorities

■ Mozambican students hold embassy staff hostage in Moscow to demand increased subsidies:

Sowetan 21/7/92

increase their subsidies

Hunger strike

They are on hunger strike and are also forcing their captives not to take

their meals

One of the students is reported to have said that if they were forced to return to Mozambique, "we will take the heads of the embassy staff with us"

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Sowetan 2/7/92
176 die of cholera (218)
MAPUTO - About 176 people have died of cholera in Mozambique since

Cholera
Sowetan 2/7/92
the beginning of this year, according to the ministry of health (218)
There have been 10 365 diagnosed cases of the disease in eight of the country's eleven provinces. Worst hit is the southern province of Gaza with more than 3 000 cases resulting in 66 deaths. Maputo city had over 1 000 cases with eight deaths.

Mozambican adversaries set to talk peace

STAR 2217192 (218)

HARARE — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and his main rebel opponent Afonso Dhlakama could hold their first meeting next week in Rome, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Mr Chissano said on Sunday that he was prepared to meet Mr Dhlakama in a bid to end the 16-year civil war that has devastated his country of 15 million people.

The diplomatic sources said the meeting was likely to be in Rome, where representatives of the Maputo government and the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) have been discussing peace prospects on and off for the past two years.

"Arrangements are still being worked out," one diplomat said.

Mr Chissano announc-

ed his readiness to meet Mr Dhlakama after a four-hour session with Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe in Harare on Sunday.

He briefed Mr Mugabe on international peace efforts to end the war, which has cost an estimated 1 million lives, and on a meeting on Saturday with South African President F.W. de Klerk, whose Government once backed Renamo.

Mr Mugabe, leader of southern Africa's Frontline states seeking an end to white domination in South Africa, met Mr Dhlakama in Botswana two weeks ago.

Zimbabwe has about 7 000 troops in Mozambique guarding road, rail and pipeline links to the Indian Ocean. Renamo has demanded the removal of these forces. — Sapa-Reuter.

● Frelimo and Renamo stand accused. — Page 17

Renamo and Frelimo stand

STAR 22/1/92

(218)

Recent positive developments in Mozambique coincide with the publication of a 208-page report by the London-based human rights group Africa Watch detailing serious violation of human rights by both warring parties, writes BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of The Star Africa Service.

accused



President Chissano

THINGS are looking up for Mozambique. Renamo and the government have agreed to allow relief supplies to reach starving people in all parts of the country, and President Joaquim Chissano says he is prepared to meet Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

If Mr Chissano carries out his promise, it will be the first face-to-face meeting between the two leaders since the beginning of the 16-year-old war.

This is a complete about-face by Mr Chissano and his government, who have sought over the years to either demonise Mr Dhlakama and his movement, or preferred to deal directly with South Africa, which they regard as Renamo's master. The meeting should help to

break the logjam in the peace talks in Rome.

But of immediate benefit to the ordinary people of Mozambique is the agreement reached in Rome last week which will allow the distribution of food supplies to all of Mozambique.

Relief supplies have for long been a weapon, with each side using it to gain military or territorial advantage. People have starved because the warring factions would allow aid to be distributed in the territories they control only on their terms.

The situation was more acute in Renamo-controlled areas. But according to the agreement reached last week, Renamo has now agreed to allow food to be distributed and UN and Red

Cross personnel to travel freely

These developments coincide with the release yesterday of a comprehensive report on the situation in Mozambique by Africa Watch, a London-based human rights group.

The report says the war between the Frelimo government and Renamo rebels has been exceptionally brutal. Massacres, mutilations and the forcible re-

location of communities have been characteristic of the war, which it says has "reduced much of the country to Stone Age conditions"

The report, which deals with a wide spectrum of human rights concerns, says Renamo has gained a reputation for extreme brutality

It says one of Renamo's most

flagrant abuses has been the forced recruitment of child soldiers, with children as young as eight being forced to join up and commit atrocities

Africa Watch says the Mozambican army has also been guilty of a range of abuses

"Some have been systematic, such as the scorched-earth tactics in Zambezia province, while others, such as widespread looting of relief convoys, have been due to the low and intermittent pay and poor morale of the soldiers," it says, adding that government soldiers have been responsible for some incidents of mutilation as well as killings of civilians

Africa Watch says all those members of the armed forces, on both sides, who are responsi-

ble for gross abuses of human rights during the war should be brought to trial, and a permanent independent human rights monitoring body with powers of investigation established

The report says that this year, due to the effects of severe drought and continued warfare, Mozambique faces famine on an unprecedented scale

During the past two years the country has moved from being an authoritarian Marxist state to adopting a liberal constitution that guarantees civil and political rights in a multiparty system

"On paper the reforms are extremely encouraging. In practice, they have proved less easy to enforce," it says. □

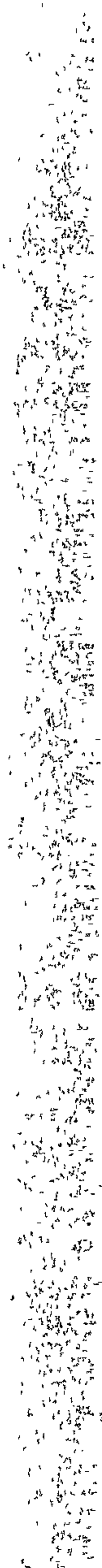


Afonso Dhlakama

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22/7/72

Student sit-in (218)

MORE than 70 Mozambican students in Moscow, staging a hunger strike in their country's embassy in protest against poor allowances, ended their week-long sit-in yesterday after a cabinet minister flew from Maputo to hear their grievances



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He said this would be enough to cut the unemployment rate, currently at 7,8%, down to around 6,5%, but not until the end of 1993. For this year, many Fed officials

conceded that the big jump in the unemployment rate over the past two months had caught the Fed by surprise — Sapa-AP

Renamo names date for peace talks

LISBON — Mozambican rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama told the Portuguese news agency Lusa yesterday he would meet President Joachim Chissano in Rome on August 3. **610AM 23/7/92**

It will be their first meeting in 16 years of civil war that has cost an estimated 1-million lives **(218)**

Chissano said at the weekend after meeting Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe that he was prepared to meet the Renamo leader to seek peace for the country of 15-million people.

Dhlakama, speaking from Geneva, said he had been contacted by an envoy of

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe on Tuesday to agree on a date for talks. He did not say how long the talks would last.

"We are going to discuss important political questions with a view to ending the war in Mozambique," Dhlakama said. "It is possible that we will reach an agreement to end the war."

He added "A ceasefire can only be made when (Chissano's government) accepts that democracy be established in Mozambique, and it could even be signed at the summit."

Dhlakama said Mugabe would also be present in Rome, along with a representative of Botswana and observers from the Rome talks — Sapa-Reuter

Net income before abnormal
item
Abnormal

A lesson from aloes 218

The proportions of the human disaster which has overtaken Mozambique can scarcely be imagined. Here is a country whose capital is actually closer to Johannesburg than is Durban, but which has fallen out of the 20th Century into something resembling the Stone Age.

One million people have died since independence in 1975 and 5m have been displaced. Those who are not shielded by the remnants of the army in the cities of Beira and Maputo are subject to starvation, banditry and colossal destitution.

Next week, Frelimo president Joachim Chissano is meant to meet his main political and military opponent, Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader whose links with the SA military (and before that the Rhodesian security forces) have been well-documented. Perhaps if they can agree on a path to democratic elections and co-operation in reconstruction, the surviving Mozambicans might have some cause to hope their children will not suffer further.

This agreement is by no means assured. Dhlakama is quite probably not in control of the numberless bands of killers and looters who control vast territories in the interior and

drought has made the war for survival nasty, brutish and short.

The Soviets who once backed Frelimo have long gone. There can be little doubt that Chissano will be forced to ask F W de Klerk for help to restore normality, despite the history of betrayal and distrust which underlay the mood of their recent meeting.

In any case, SA itself is hardly stable and its financial resources are so strained that any extensive foreign military operation, even with possible OAU support, is questionable.

So there is really little to be done about Mozambique, except to take it as the pre-eminent case study in Africa of what happens when ideologies clash and have real effects on the daily lives of millions. The ideologies — Marxism for Frelimo and whatever Renamo chooses to call its policies — have little relevance to actual conditions. A wasteland has been left.

South Africans of all persuasions should look on this with dismay. That is the abyss that lies ahead if we do not negotiate.

Chissano, Dhlakama to meet

STAR 2517192
ROME — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama will meet in Rome on August 4 in their first direct talks to end one of Africa's bloodiest civil wars, an Italian official said yesterday.

Mario Raffaelli, a legislator who has been mediating peace efforts, said it was impossible to predict the outcome meeting.

But in an interview published in the Maputo daily Noticias this week, Chissano said he hoped it would produce "con-

crete results which would lead to a ceasefire and to consequent peace established in the country." Lower-level peace talks have been going on in Rome between the Renamo rebels and the Mozambique government for over two years, so far without success.

Raffaelli said that President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe would also attend the meeting. Zimbabwe depends on transport corridors through Mozambique to reach the Indian Ocean.
— Sapa-AP

Rebel at talks (218)

MAPUTO - The leader of the Mozambique Democratic Union, Mr Guno Phiri, a former second-in-command of Renamo, is in Maputo to negotiate the integration of his army into the Mozambican military. *Sowetan 29/7/92*

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, reported that Phiri was in command of more than 2 000 armed men who operate mainly in the central province of Zambezia. Phiri left Mozambique a year after independence in 1975

Sowetan 29/7/92 (218)

and formed an army in Malawi which carried out raids in Zambezia. In 1982 he merged with Renamo, but four years later he broke away after a disagreement on strategy with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama

Mozambique talks resume 218

MAPUTO - The Mozambican peace talks resumed in Rome on Tuesday but no progress is expected until the meeting next week between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. *Sowetan 30/7/92.*

According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, despite months of negotiations, there are still strong disagreements between the two parties over a series of crucial issues.

Frelimo and Renamo have yet to agree on the criteria for the formation of a new national army, the timetable for the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops stationed along the Beira rail corridor and how to demobilise surplus troops. Renamo wants these issues to be sorted out before constitutional matters are discussed. - *Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter-AP-AFP.*

SA-run clinic to take health care to Maputo

A GROUP of SA doctors is to open Mozambique's first private medical clinic, a R6m facility in Karl Marx Avenue, Maputo, next week

The clinic is expected to upgrade the devastated health facilities in the city

A Clinica Cruz Azul spokesman, a doctor who cannot be named for ethical reasons, said the project — which is financed mainly by the African Development Bank — would be the first in a chain of private hospitals throughout Africa. Development would begin in Angola this year.

The opening of the clinic followed three

B1044 30/7/92

KATHRYN STRACHAN

years of negotiation between the group and the Mozambican government. Construction of a 250-bed training hospital, attached to the clinic, was expected to begin soon.

The doctor said the "First World island in a Third World sea" would be equipped with all the latest in medical technology, and would charge rates recommended by the Medical Association of SA.

While the clinic was aimed at tourists and foreigners, he said the general population would also benefit. The Mozambican

government would take some profit and use the hospital to train state doctors

The clinic would be staffed by doctors in Mozambique, supplemented by SA specialists. Specialists would also treat patients in state clinics free of charge and provide educational lectures

A worldwide travel assistance chain, Europ Assistance, has undertaken to set up Maputo's first ambulance system

Eduardo Mondlane University medical dean Prof Albertino Damasceno said there were about 200 Mozambican doctors serving a population of about 15-million.

Star 1/8/72
**SA pair held
near Maputo**

AFRICA (218)
NEWS SERVICE

MAPUTO — Mozambique police have arrested two white South Africans and a junior officer in the Mozambican armed forces in connection with trafficking in mercury and uranium.

Police raided the officer's house at Matola, near Maputo, on Thursday and found an AK-47 assault rifle and two projectiles, which they assume had been used to conceal mercury.

The names of the three have not been released

SA medics open clinic in Maputo

STAR 3/8/92
Medical Reporter

218

A group of South African doctors opened the first privatised medical clinic in Mozambique at the weekend.

The opening of the clinic in Maputo comes after three-year-long negotiations with the socialist Mozambican government. It precedes the construction of a 250-bed training hospital in Maputo.

"There has been a lot of talk about South Africans co-operating with their African neighbours. Clinica Cruz Azul has met the challenge and is making a positive contribution," according to clinic head Dr Konstantine Katsouris.

The clinic, described by Dr Katsouris as "a First World island in a Third World sea", will consist of a full operating theatre, a five-bed high care ward, a casualty ward, a radiological unit, doctors' and dentists' consulting rooms, a full laboratory, a pharmacy, two ambulances and a communications network.

Self-sufficient standby generators and water systems will also be installed.

The clinic will be staffed by doctors in Mozambique, supplemented by South African specialists. All equipment will be brought in from South Africa.

Chissano upbeat about talks with Renamo

MAPUTO — Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano is "optimistic" about his first meeting with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome tomorrow

Chissano has told a news conference he expects "positive results" to emerge. His optimism is based on comments by Dhlakama to Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe in Botswana on July 4.

Mugabe briefed Chissano two weeks later in Harare, telling him Dhlakama wanted "a serious meeting to discuss peace and sign a ceasefire".

Dhlakama also wanted guarantees for

his personal safety and that of his men, who should not be harassed or discriminated against, and be able to pursue political activities freely.

"We thought Dhlakama was not demanding anything impossible," Chissano said. "The government guarantees all citizens that they can live in peace and security and express themselves freely."

Chissano insisted, however, that Renamo should also give guarantees that it would not murder or harass people.

He hoped Dhlakama was serious about

seeking peace. A breakdown in talks would be a "catastrophe", Chissano said.

The talks between government and Renamo delegations, now in their 11th round, have so far failed to reach agreement on a series of issues, including the composition of a new national army.

But Western diplomats have noted the devastating drought is putting pressure on all sides to reach a quick settlement.

President Mugabe is due to attend the talks and there are reports that Lonrho CEO Tiny Rowland will also attend — Sapa-
Reuter-AFP

BIDAY 4/8/92

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Peace talks on track

MOZAMBIQUE President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama arrived in Rome yesterday for their first face-to-face talks aimed at ending one of Africa's bloodiest civil wars, officials said (218)

The Italian government has been mediating in an attempt to end the 15-year war

BIDAY 5/8/92

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Mozambican peace talks get off to a friendly start

ROME — Hopes of a quick accord to end 16 years of civil war rose after talks between Mozambique's president and its rebel leader got off to a good start

"All I can tell you for the moment is that the meeting went well," Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday after his first meeting with Renamo's Afonso Dhlakama, who has been fighting to overthrow the Frelimo government since 1976

A handshake in a Rome hotel was the first move in the latest bid to end the war as President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe brought the two foes face to face for the first time

Mugabe and Lonrho CE Tiny Rowland, whose British conglomerate has extensive interests in southern Africa, took part in the talks, a senior Mozambican source said.

The talks only broke up after dawn yesterday when Chissano and the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) returned to their hotels for a few hours' sleep before the start of formal negotiations.

Both Chissano and the rebel leader said earlier they were looking for a quick peace settlement in Rome.

Chissano said on arrival on Tuesday that well over half the population of Mozambique needed urgent outside help in the country's worst drought in decades.

"There are 3.1-million people who need to be rescued and 6-million more who are in the cities but who need outside help to eat. Of course, the war is making this more difficult."

Renamo and the Mozambican government have been negotiating for the last two years in Rome and have signed agreements on holding

elections and the formation of political parties. But there is still a wide gap between them

Their military leaders cannot agree on what the country's future army should be called — let alone how many men it should have or what role the intelligence services should play

Apart from the military issues, Renamo is holding out for guarantees that any accords signed in Rome will not be torn up as soon as the rebels lay down their arms

Sapa-AFP reports from Maputo that Renamo last week seized weapons in a raid on a police station in a town close to Maputo, according to the national Mozambican news agency AIM

The attack last Friday was against Catembe which faces the capital across the Bay of Maputo and is normally reached by a short ferry ride from the city.

Citing Catembe residents, AIM said the Renamo unit, numbering about 70 heavily armed men, killed 16 people and seriously wounded a further four

They attacked the local administrative offices and stole at least 47 AK-47 assault rifles from the police station.

AIM also reported that last Tuesday that Renamo attacked the town of Macia in Gaza province, killing at least one person. In a shootout with Mozambican troops two of the raiders were killed

Macia lies within the Limpopo corridor, one of the routes between Zimbabwe and Mozambican ports that is supposed to be protected by the partial ceasefire signed in Rome between the government and Renamo in December 1990 — Sapa-Reuter

Hopes high for swift end to war

STAR 6/18/72. (218)



Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano . . . meetings went well

ROME — Hopes of a quick accord to end 16 years of civil war rose yesterday after all-night talks between Mozambique's president and its rebel leader got off to a good start

"All I can tell you for the moment is that the meeting went well," Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said after his first meeting with Afonso Dhlakama

A handshake in a Rome hotel was the first move to heal the rift caused by the war as President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe brought the two foes face to face for the first time

The talks broke up only after dawn Then Mr Chissano and the Renamo leader returned to their hotels for a few hours' sleep before the start of formal negotiations

A meeting hosted by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and bringing together Mr Chissano, Mr Mugabe, Mr Dhlakama and Botswana Foreign Minister Gaoitse Chiepe began late because of the all-night talks

British businessman Tiny Rowland, the chief executive of the British conglomerate Lonhro, also attended.

Both Mr Chissano and the rebel leader said earlier they were looking for a quick peace settlement in Rome

Mr Chissano said on arrival in Rome on Tuesday "There are 3,1 million people who need to be rescued and there are another 6 million who are in the cities but who need outside help to eat. Of course, the war is making this more difficult"

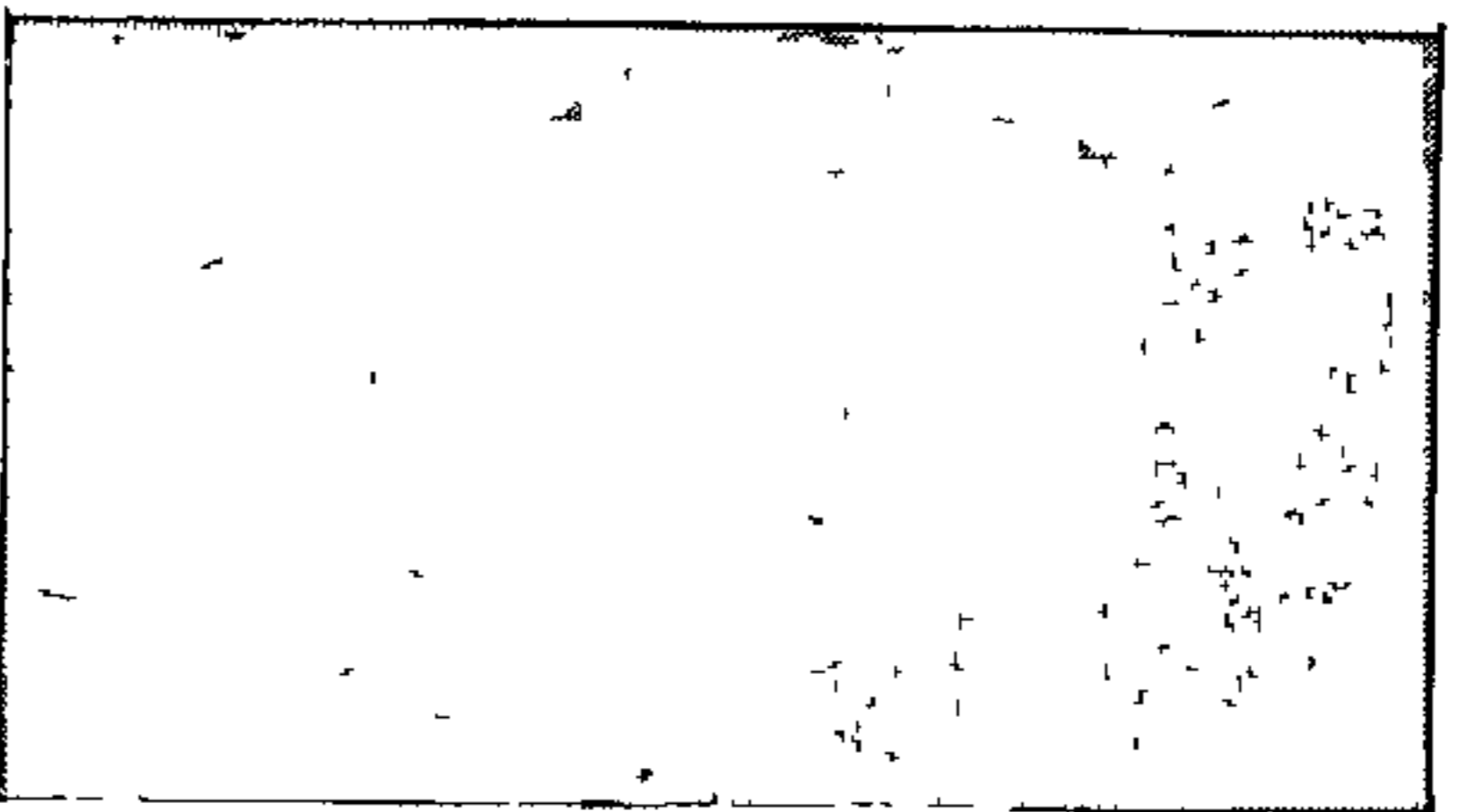
Renamo and the Mozambican government have been ne-

gotating for the last two years in Rome and have signed agreements on holding elections and the formation of political parties But there is still a wide gap between them

Their military leaders cannot agree on what the country's future army should be called — let alone how many men it should have or what role the intelligence services should play.

But the Italian and Roman Catholic mediators who have been conducting the negotiations say the basic problem is one of overcoming years of mistrust

Apart from the military issues, Renamo is holding out for guarantees that any accords signed in Rome will not be torn up as soon as the rebels lay down their arms — Sapa-Reuter



Afonso Dhlakama . . . handshake in Rome the first move to heal rift

AFRICA NEWS Chissano and Renamo leader meet ● 200 are dying of starvation every day

Mozambique talks begin

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ADVANCING SLOWLY Ceasefire

MAPUTO - No truce or ceasefire in Mozambique is expected to emerge immediately from the historic talks being held in Rome between President Joaquim Chissano and the Renamo rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama

However, the discussions are thought likely to lead to further exchanges that could ultimately bring an end to the civil war that has devastated Mozambique for the past 16 years

Another round of talks between the two leaders next month in the Botswana capital of Gaborone is already being discussed

Chissano and Dhlakama had long, private discussions on Tuesday night before meeting formally on Wednesday. Their talks were due to continue

agreement not likely to be made soon:

Yesterday and today

Dhlakama made it clear shortly before he went into the first day of talks that he was not ready to sign a truce as that would "just mean putting down our guns for a week or a month and afterwards reactivating the war".

He repeated his demand for guarantees of political freedom and immunity from military attack for Renamo if it laid down its arms

He also said Renamo would not sign any ceasefire until certain "anti-democratic" clauses were removed from the present constitution

He did not specify these clauses but indicated that one of them gave the Frelimo government the power to declare a state of emergency. He said Renamo feared that this clause could be invoked by Frelimo to hamstring his movement in an election

If Frelimo were to accept Dhlakama's demand for these clauses to be removed from the constitution, it would have to be done by parliament, which could be a relatively lengthy process. For that reason alone, an immediate ceasefire seems unlikely - Sowetan Africa News Service

**Rebels reject
ceasefire in
Mozambique**

(218)
STAR 7/8/92

ROME — Mozambique's government and rebels were today expected to sign an agreement fixing a precise calendar for peace, but hopes of an immediate end to the fighting were dimming fast

President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama had refused his offer to sign an armistice that would go into effect at once and last until a full peace settlement had been worked out

This is what the international community had been hoping for after 16 years of civil war that has cost over a million lives. The horrors of the conflict have now been compounded by a devastating drought this year.

Mr Chissano said it had been unfair to expect three days of talks in Rome to produce a complete ceasefire agreement, but did not conceal his disappointment that he would be leaving Rome without news of an immediate truce for his war-weary people.

Instead, negotiators are drawing up a joint declaration that should map the exact path to peace — Sapa-Reuter

**Hope for wage settlement
with striking metalworkers**

STAR 7/8/92

By Thabo Leshilo
Labour Reporter

A settlement appears imminent between striking National Union of Metalworkers of SA members and car manufacturers following wage talks

Numsa spokesman Dr Bernie Fanaroff yesterday said more than 115 000 workers had been on strike since Monday. A meeting would be held on Monday following "good progress" in talks this week. Dr Fanaroff said a strike ballot would be held for the motor industry — including filling station employees and panelbeaters —

later this month after negotiations deadlocked last week

Numsa and the employer body, the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of SA (Seifsa), seemed to be heading for a bitter battle after companies locked out workers on Wednesday

Dr Fanaroff said the employers' action was based on "incorrect advice" from Seifsa that the strike action was illegal. Seifsa executive director Brian Angus has denied that Seifsa advised companies to lock out workers. Seifsa has applied for an interdict to declare the Numsa strike illegal

'Integrate MK and SADF'

By Michael Sparks

The sooner the armed wing of the ANC can be integrated into the SA Defence Force and together makes an apolitical force loyal only to the government of the day, the sooner distrust between them will be overcome.

This is the view of Britain's retired director of Military Assistance Overseas, General Andrew Dennis, who was speaking

at a conference in Pretoria yesterday arranged by the Institute for Defence Politics

The Midrand-based institute is a non-profit trust seeking to assist the SA Defence Force become accountable, and legitimate

One way of reducing distrust in South Africa would be for the defence force to stop playing a role in internal security, General Dennis said

Tête-à-tête raises Mozambique hopes (218)

w/m ail
MOZAMBIQUE President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama met face to face for the first time on Tuesday night, raising hopes for a swift resolution to the country's civil war.

The two men talked into the early hours in a five-star Rome hotel, ahead of the formal negotiations which started several hours later on Wednesday. Also present were President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Tiny Rowland, senior executive of the British conglomerate Lonrho,

7/8-13/8/92
both of whom have an interest in the future of Mozambique.

The negotiations, held under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian government, are being hosted by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Chissano and Dhlakama, leader of the rebel movement Renamo, commented that they were looking for a quick peace settlement from the current negotiations. But after two years of talks in Rome, during which agreements on elections and the formation

of political parties have been signed, there is still a wide gap to be bridged between the two sides. Military leaders are still at odds over the size and composition of the future army and the role of the secret services

The negotiations have been given a sense of urgency by the worsening drought. As Chissano said: "There are 3.1-million people who need to be rescued and six million more in the cities who need outside help to eat. Of course, the war is making this more difficult." — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwean farmers ponder a 'Great Trek'

HARARE — Talk of a new "Great Trek" by white Zimbabwean farmers facing nationalisation of their land overshadowed their annual congress yesterday.

The phrase was used by Acting President Simon Muzenda, who said farmers planning to move into Zambia and Mozambique were "overreacting".

But 4 000-strong Commercial Farmers' Union deputy director Jerry Grant said land reform plans had caused farmers "to look north and east for opportunities".

Muzenda, who opened the congress on Wednesday night, said cries of anguish by white farmers over government plans to nationalise about half their land had created a climate of "persecution".

Reviewing the industry, Grant said attempts to ensure farmers' security of tenure and the right of appeal to the courts over compensation had been only partly successful.

It was ironic neighbouring countries had "welcomed the prospect of attracting commercial expertise to their impoverished agricultural industries".

Zimbabwe's large-scale commercial farmers, almost all of them white, pride themselves on their productivity.

Some 200 of them, representing all dis-

tricts, swapped their traditional shorts and open-necked shirts for suits and ties and headed for town in their Mercedes-Benzes and pickup trucks for the annual talk shop which ended yesterday.

This year there were two main topics — the worst drought on record and the recently passed Land Acquisition Act, which enables the government to acquire 5-million hectares for resettlement of peasants from overcrowded communal lands.

Some 4 000 farmers own around 28% of the land in a country of 10-million people. They produce 81% by value of all crops and livestock marketed in the country's agriculture-based economy.

When talk of moving to neighbouring countries first surfaced, President Robert Mugabe said: "Let the whole shoot stop farming. The people of Zimbabwe will not perish as a nation".

But yesterday confrontational rhetoric was replaced by attempts at bridge-building. Muzenda said there was "enough land in our country for Zimbabweans who genuinely want to make a living from farming", and Agriculture Minister Kumbirai Kangai said the government would nationalise under-utilised land first to avoid loss of production — Sapa-AFP.

Renamo 'no' on offer to end fighting

ROME — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said yesterday he had offered rebels an immediate cessation of hostilities to end 16 years of civil war, but that this had been rejected by Renamo (218)

Chissano, who met rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome on Wednesday for the first time, said negotiators were instead drawing up a calendar for a general ceasefire that could be signed at an African summit within the next few months. It was possible, he added, a ceasefire calendar would be approved by the two sides later yesterday.

"I proposed an immediate cessation of hostilities. A truce is the wrong word, as it implies a pause before the fighting resumes but Dhlakama rejected this," Chissano said in a media interview.

"I told him my armed forces were willing to stop immediately. I said my officers were ready... but he said his men were not prepared and probably not disposed to obey."

"I told him it was better to have a few ceasefire violations here and there, even if it involved clashes between entire battalions, rather than go on with generalised fighting and the systematic killing of innocents" — Sapa-Reuter

Namibia moves to liberalise transport laws

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Cabinet has approved draft legislation to amend the Road Transport Act to liberalise certain transport operations in the country, Information-Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu said yesterday.

The Cabinet has also mandated the works, transport and communications ministry to work towards removing re-

strictive provisions in the legislation giving rise to a monopoly

About 50 large trucks jammed central Windhoek for an hour last Friday while the Namibia Truckers' Association handed a petition to President Sam Nujoma.

The NTA, representing small operators, claimed there was collusion between large operators regarding the allocation of transport permits — Sapa

(218) CT 8/8/92

Mozambican accord signed

ROME. — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama sealed an accord here yesterday to end 16 years of civil war by October 1, ending three days of talks with an emotional embrace

"This is a historic day for the people of Mozambique and Africa . . . Please, no more deaths. No more war," Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who brought the two foes together for the first time, said after the signing ceremony

Mr Chissano, who called the rebel leader "dear brother", ex-

pressed regret that the fighting was not ending at once, despite his offer of an immediate armistice.

A six-page accord said both the government and Renamo were "determined to do all in our power to end the catastrophe resulting from the combined effects of the war and the drought in our country."

The war began a year after independence in 1975

Mr Mugabe, the architect of the Rome talks, urged Renamo not to try to grab more territory in the coming weeks to strengthen its

negotiating hand and said the government should not try to flush out rebels from their positions

The Renamo leader, defending his decision to reject an immediate truce, said it was "not enough" to just call a ceasefire "You must have the proper mechanisms set up to supervise it . . . We don't want a simple truce"

The accord commits Renamo and the government to wind up two years of negotiations in Rome on a peace accord within the next seven weeks — Sapa-Reuters

Peace comes

STAR 8/8/92

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RICHARD WALLIS

ROME — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama sealed an accord yesterday to end 16 years of civil war by October 1, ending three days of talks with an emotional embrace.

"This is a historic day for the people of Mozambique and Africa. Please. No more deaths. No more war," Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, who brought the two foes together for the first time, said after the signing ceremony.

Chissano, who called the rebel leader "dear brother", expressed regret that the fighting was not ending at once, despite his offer of an immediate armistice.

"It would undoubtedly have been more honourable if our meeting had meant the end of the war, today. There is no reason why the guns should not fall silent," Chissano said.

Catastrophe

"Although the war will continue a little longer, the fact that we know it will end by October 1 is a consolation."

A six-page accord said both the government and Renamo were "determined to do all in our power to end the catastrophe resulting from the combined effects of the war and the drought."

FORMER foes have created hope for peace in a war-weary Mozambique now also racked by drought.

Hugs as war set to end on October 1

in our country".

Mugabe, the architect of the Rome talks, urged Renamo not to try to grab more territory in the coming weeks to strengthen its negotiating hand and said the government should not try to flush out rebels from their positions.

"That would mean more war and more people dying. The next two months are crucial," Mugabe said.

The civil war, which began a year after independence from Portugal in 1975, has cost more than a million lives and brought one of the world's poorest countries to its knees. This year, the horrors of war have been compounded by a devastating drought.

Chissano warned before the talks began on Wednesday that over

halt of Mozambique's population could no longer feed itself.

The Renamo leader, defending his decision to reject an immediate truce, said it was "not enough to just call a ceasefire. You must have the proper mechanisms set up to supervise it. We don't want a simple truce."

"We did not refuse peace. We refused war because what we want is peace with security," he told a news conference.

Dhlakama, evoking the Cold War origins of the conflict, said Russians, East Germans, North Koreans, as well as Zimbabweans, Tanzanians and Malawians had died in the fighting.

Repeating that he felt extremely moved that national reconciliation had finally been achieved, Dhlakama said he was prepared to accept defeat in democratic elections and would in such a case merely lead the political opposition.

Democracy

"I want to tell the people of Mozambique that if they vote for the president and Frelimo, I will remain in Maputo as leader of the political opposition. This is what democracy means," he said.

The Rome accord commits Renamo and the government to wind up two years of negotiations in Rome on a peace accord within the next seven weeks. It also binds the government to enshrine in law the guarantees Renamo has been asking for — Sapa-Reuters.

to Mozambique

Peace to bless

Mozambique? ⁽²¹⁸⁾

CPN 9/8/92
PEACE for war-weary Mozambicans is in sight following the historic signing of a peace agreement on Friday by President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) leader Alfonso Dhlakama.

President Chissano hugged rebel leader Dhlakama after the former bitter foes signed the agreement which sets October 1 as the target date for a ceasefire.

"This is a historic day for the people of Mozambique and Africa. Please, no more deaths, no more war," said Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe who brought the two face to face for the first time.

The accord commits Renamo and the government to wind up two years of negotiations in Rome on a peace accord within the next seven weeks.

It also binds the government to enshrine in law guarantees the rebels have been seeking, which mainly cover their personal safety once the war ends.

All this should be completed by October 1 so that a ceasefire can come into force.

The civil war, which began a year after Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, has cost over a million lives and brought one of the world's poorest countries to its knees.

Dhlakama said he was prepared to accept defeat in democratic elections and would in that case merely lead political opposition to Chissano. — Sapa-Reuter

ANC blames Koevoet

By THEMBA KHUMALO

DESPITE vehement police denials, Driefontein villagers in south-eastern Transvaal are adamant their raiders last week were members of the notorious Koevoet unit. *CIPren 9/8/92*

ANC president Nelson Mandela alleged on television that Koevoet members were involved in house-to-house searches at Driefontein last Saturday.

They harassed the community by locking some families inside their houses to prevent them from attending an ANC rally in the village, Mandela alleged.

State President FW de Klerk announced last month that Koevoet and the controversial 32 and 131 battalions would be disbanded and members of the two battalions would be absorbed into SADF structures as part of rationalisation of the security forces.

The alleged police action on villagers and the involvement of Koevoet has sparked off a row between the ANC and the police.

In response to Mandela's allegations, the police have launched a high-level investigation headed by Brig Floris Mostert.

Mandela said he would bring the

matter to the attention of the Goldstone Commission for investigation.

Driefontein ANC chairman Yunus Cajee said about 300 policemen arrived and parked about 300 metres from his shop on Saturday morning.

Cajee, who is also a local general dealer, said he identified clearly some 200 of the policemen as Koevoet members through their language and their uniform.

He said the men wore dark-green overalls and blue coats.

"They were the only ones who wore that uniform and spoke a Namibian dialect.

"They looked like people who came from an isolated place because they were so excited about buying takkies and after one of them bought a pair others followed suit and they were behaving like children," Cajee said.

Another villager, Paul Nkosi, alleged that Koevoet members came to his house and asked to search the car which was parked in his yard.

Cajee said the police barred people from going to work while they were conducting the searches.

Cajee has made a statement to the police about the incident.

There will be peace, says Chissano

ROME — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said at the weekend that last week's agreement on the timetable to a ceasefire in the country would bring peace

"Yes, peace it must be," he said at the end of the peace talks "The world has seen that we have signed an agreement" *BIPAM 10/8/92*

Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama signed an accord on Friday setting October 1 as the target date for a ceasefire in a 16-year civil war that has claimed more than 1-million lives.

Dhlakama rejected Chissano's call

for immediate peace on Friday "It is not enough just to call a ceasefire," he said "You must have the proper mechanisms set up to supervise it"

Chissano, however, said he was not disappointed. *(218)*

"Renamo has said they want to stop the fighting, and a peace accord will be signed if they keep their word."

He said he did not know how the war would progress in the run-up to a formal ceasefire, but noted the two sides would remain in contact in Rome until October — Sapa-Reuter

Peace only once AKs still ed

THE MOZAMBIKAN peace talks have resumed in Rome with a new sense of urgency, for now the negotiators are chasing the deadline for agreement that was set by the leaders of the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebels in their historic meeting last week.

However, the negotiations will continue to be shadowed by uncertainty over whether it will be physically possible to stop the violence in Mozambique even if a ceasefire agreement is reached between the two warring parties.

Much of the violence has no political character at all, it is sheer banditry by gunmen showing no firm allegiance to either party and beyond the control of any authority.

There are simply too many loose guns in Mozambique — AK-47 assault rifles in the hands of men who may once have been Renamo guerrillas and may still from time to time see themselves in that role, other

AKs wielded by men who see the guns as their only means of gaining a livelihood, still other AKs held by members of the government army who sometimes use their weapons to take food and money from civilians when their own army fails to pay or feed them.

Controlling and perhaps disarm the disaffected soldiers will be a relatively easy matter. Getting the semi-guerrillas or their outright bandits to stop their looting and killing will be much more difficult and nobody has yet come up with any ideas on how it might be done.

First, however, the fighting between Frelimo and Renamo must be ended and the negotiators in Rome have seven weeks in which to do it. When they entered the Rome peace talks two years ago, each party in effect acknowledged its inability to win a military victory. This has now been confirmed by the agreement reached last week-end between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader

Afonso Dhlakama.

By October 1 the negotiators in Rome must find agreement on the two main issues still dividing them firstly, whether elections should take place under the present constitution or a new one, secondly, how the two opposing forces should be melded together in a single national army.

The third main obstacle to agreement — guarantees sought by Renamo of the security of its members after they have laid down their arms — has been partly addressed by the Rome agreement. The rebels will want it made firmer before they sign a ceasefire.

When the negotiators resumed their meetings on Monday, following the departure of their leaders, they took up the issue of the composition of the armed forces, and reports from Rome suggest they may already be close to agreement on it.

Members of the Frelimo team were reported to have said there were "more conver-

Negotiators in Rome are racing the clock to arrange a ceasefire in the Mozambican civil war — but another danger waits in the background, reports GERALD L'ANGE, Editor of The Star Africa Service.

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gent than divergent points"

The constitutional issue may be more difficult to resolve. It was taken up earlier in the negotiations, but proved so intractable that it was put aside while the negotiators took up the military issue.

Renamo had insisted on the constitution being changed before elections are held, which would be a lengthy process that could not possibly be completed within the next two months. The rebels' undertaking to sign a ceasefire by October 1 suggests, therefore, that it has already tacitly accepted Frelimo's stand that the first step to any other agreement must be a ceasefire.

Speaking in Nairobi on his

way back to the Mozambican bush from Rome, Mr Dhlakama said he was "in total control" of his forces and they would stop fighting on October 1.

This implies that, had he wished, he would have been able to prevent his guerrillas from carrying out the atrocities against civilians for which they have been blamed.

Mr Dhlakama is not on record as having condemned the atrocities or having demanded that they cease. He has only denied that his forces were responsible for them. The evidence is overwhelming, however, that most of the atrocities — the killing, mutilation and abduction of civilians, in-

Conh me





Mozambique's Chissano *desperate search for peace*

or deteriorated. Financial systems fell apart.

A million lives were lost, hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced, banditry is rife — and now the drought means that a third of the 15m people face starvation.

The peace talks — sponsored by Italy, with good-office mediators such as Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and Lonrho's Tiny Rowland — began in December 1990.

Yet Frelimo's Joaquim Chissano and Renamo's Alfonso Dhlakama met only last week.

After the ceasefire agreement for October 1 1992, with previous attempts to stop the killing having failed, Chissano was able to describe Dhlakama as a "dear brother" while Mugabe was even more enthusiastic. "This is an historic day for the people of Mozambique and Africa. Please. No more deaths. No more war."

The former enemies face the joint task of rebuilding Mozambique. Their resources are now so exhausted that they can hardly fight further. Government estimates that it will take at least five years to pacify the countryside. Humanitarian aid has failed to reach rural areas and allegations of corruption have prompted the World Bank to cut aid to the State-owned electricity company on the grounds that the accounts are being mismanaged.

Moving emergency food supplies into the interior is bedevilled by this corruption and a new, unexpected factor — claims that white members of the Frelimo elite are feathering their nests at the expense of blacks. If true, this suggests a resurgence of racism in a theoretically classless society. Frelimo has accepted multiparty rule and the free market but its credentials are not convincing, it is surrendering full power because it has lost that power.

For his part, Dhlakama — a friend of the late Bavarian Franz Joseph Strauss — has a murky past of Rhodesian complicity in the origins of his movement, followed by SA assistance. The date when SA support ended remains in dispute. He travelled on an SA passport until 1984, when Pretoria (spuriously as it turned out) agreed with Machel to halt support of Renamo. His heartland is the

Gorongosa forest. He now has a Kenyan passport courtesy of embattled Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

In the mid-Eighties, Renamo's Western credentials were tarnished by well-documented accounts of atrocities: murders, mutilations and kidnappings. The US State Department issued a comprehensive report on these matters — effectively reducing Renamo's status from what it might have been, an equal of Unita in Angola.

Though Dhlakama has since met Herman Cohen, US Undersecretary of State for African Affairs, several times, Renamo was cut off from material assistance such as Stinger missiles — and this may have contributed to the aggressiveness of what subsequently happened in the countryside. There, any overall direction to the war has been undercut by warlords and the battle to survive.

Frelimo reached a political watershed in 1984 — prior to the Nkomati Accord. On the grounds of gross underdevelopment, it was denied membership of Comecon, the communist economic bloc, and SA's destabilisation policies compelled it to turn to the West for protection against its aggressive neighbour. Machel met President P.W. Botha, whom he mistrusted.

Debt burden

These developments — followed by the collapse of the Soviet Union — increased Frelimo's dependence on the West and it eventually acceded to the major lending agencies' demands for economic restructuring. It has a calamitous debt burden, much of its annual aid inflow — US\$1.4bn a year to 1993 — goes to servicing debt and it owes 1.5bn roubles to the former Soviet Union mainly for obsolete military equipment.

With doubts over the effective, corruption-free dispersal of what remains of the aid money after the servicing of debt, the effective capitulation of Frelimo to outside pressures to reach an accord with Renamo became insuperable. Even as it did so, the US signalled its pleasure at the development and urged Renamo and Frelimo to accelerate efforts towards peace on October 1.

The US went further. A statement issued from the US embassy in SA said: "As an official observer to the Rome talks, the US will continue to provide technical negotiating assistance to the mediators and the Mozambican parties as needed."

Assistance on reconstruction and debt might also be forthcoming if Mozambique can shed its bleak heritage and move towards a free-market democracy. As in SA, this depends on whether the violence can be ended.

SA's role in reconstruction — hand in hand with Western donors — should bring unparalleled opportunities to entrepreneurs working in a land blessed with many natural resources but which has suffered almost every known disaster in its violent period of independence. But SA bears much of the responsibility for the warfare that has ravaged Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE FM 14/8/92
The difficult peace (218)

This week, days after the signing of a Mozambican peace protocol in Rome, rebel Renamo forces killed five people and kidnapped 100 in a raid on the outskirts of Maputo. Peace may prove easier to achieve on paper than in reality after 16 years of conflict sponsored largely by Cold War and regional antagonists.

Mozambique achieved independence as a one-party, Marxist-Leninist State in 1975 under Frelimo's Samora Machel. Though the main US/Soviet antagonisms over Africa were to be more fully acted out in Angola — with SA and Cuban surrogates — Mozambique's civil war has destroyed the remnants of civilised life.

The skills left by the departing Portuguese proved inadequate to run a modern economy. Socialism turned off all capital inflows except for aid. Road, rail, electrical and communications infrastructures were destroyed.



Brothers in arms . . . President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo's Afonso Dhlakama embrace after signing the provisional accord in Rome
Photo AP

Mozambique hesitates on burning its bridges

W/M edit

1481 - 2012192

(218)

EVEN the American diplomats who likened Renamo's fondness for slaughter to that of the disciplined Khmer Rouge never doubted that most of Mozambique's rebels were more than a loose collection of bandits

The roving guerrillas proved invaluable in pursuing the Renamo hierarchy's campaign of destabilising the government by wrecking their country's fragile infrastructure and terrorising the civilian population

But Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama's lack of direct control over his troops raises serious doubts about his ability to rein them in under the ceasefire agreed last week

Under the provisional accord between Dhlakama and President Joaquim Chissano in Rome, a halt to the fighting will be called on October 1, provided a number of important but resolvable differences are ironed out. If it happens, it will bring an end not just to the carnage that has claimed

Mozambique's leaders have agreed to a ceasefire — but why are they hesitant about putting it into effect?
CHRIS MCGREAL reports

upwards of one million lives in a country of just 15-million people, but some relief from the devastating drought suffered by hundreds of thousands of people in areas where aid agencies have been unable to work because of the war

The reservations about the ceasefire were expressed by Mozambique's largest newspaper, *Noticias*, which greeted the news with the subdued headline "Understanding reached on ending war in Mozambique"

Chissano offered Dhlakama an immediate ceasefire last week. The Renamo leader declined, saying he wanted guarantees for the political

freedom and the safety of his supporters. But Dhlakama also conceded he could not guarantee that Renamo commanders would immediately heed orders to stop the killing, let alone the men under them

Chissano himself faces problems with discipline. Some of his army commanders have profited considerably from the war and are reported by diplomats to be hesitant about the ceasefire. Elite troops went on strike last month over conditions and the military has been behind several large raids on food convoys to drought areas

The severity of the drought may be what finally pushed the two sides to agreement. The rebels relied on provisions offered or taken from villages in the areas through which they move. In regions under regular Renamo control, the civilian populations worked to keep the rebels fed. Those who tried to leave were often killed. But the drought has left many rural Mozambicans unable to feed themselves, let alone the guerrillas.

In the driest central and southern areas, hunger has suppressed fear. People in search of food are flocking from rebel strongholds to areas where aid agencies work, in such large numbers that Renamo simply cannot prevent it any longer. Many rebels have apparently been left unable to sustain themselves

It may be that Renamo's soldiers can be induced to give up the fight with an offer of food. Or, as in Angola, the crisis and further collapse of order might encourage soldiers on both sides to go freelance and take what they can at gunpoint

← *Corina*

Dhlakama has also voiced concern about where he will find the finances for a political campaign against a government with resources at its fingertips. Tiny Rowland, chief executive of British consortium Lomtho, may provide the answer. Lomtho has extensive interests in Mozambique and Rowland has been praised by both sides for his key role in brokering the peace deal by helping to persuade Chissano to meet Dhlakama. Whispers among the diplomats at the meeting suggest financial guarantees were offered to Renamo.

The differences over the issues still to be settled are not so wide as to scuttle the ceasefire, unless Dhlakama finds his commanders and men either unwilling or unable to enforce the ceasefire. But if the Renamo leader is looking for a way out of the agreement, the door is still open

Renamo attack after ceasefire agreement

■ MOZAMBICAN rebels killed five people, wounded 12 and kidnapped more than 100 in a raid on the outskirts of Maputo on Sunday night. According to a Radio Mozambique broadcast on Monday, a large group of Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels attacked Costa do Sol Ward looting 26 houses and seizing food, clothes and money. The attack follows the signing of a pact between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama in Rome which set October 1 as the target date for a ceasefire.

WIMBENT 1418-20/8/92 (218)

EC hails peace accord

■ End of Mozambique's 15-year civil war 218

LONDON - The European Community on Wednesday welcomed an agreement by Mozambique's leaders to end the southern African nation's 15-year civil war. *Southern 14/8/92*
The president of Mozambique, Mr

Joachim Chissano, and the rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, committed themselves in Rome on August 7 to signing a general peace accord on October 1. They agreed to sign a ceasefire by then. - *Sapa-AP.*

IFP man linked to gun running

By EDDIE KOCH

W/M and 14/20/8/92
A SELF-CONFESSED arms smuggler has implicated Bruce Anderson, the white Inkatha official deported from South Africa last month, in a racket that involved smuggling AK47 rifles out of Mozambique into South Africa

The gun-runner says Anderson acquired about 40 AK47 rifles and "a few anti-personnel mines" from contacts in Mozambique and then arranged, through a middleman in Swaziland, for the consignment to be dropped off at a shop in kwaMashu township near Durban

The Weekly Mail's source claims to have personally supervised arrangements for Anderson's cargo of weapons to be transported from Mozambique to Natal.

The Department of Home Affairs has refused to comment on the reasons for Anderson's sudden deportation to England last month. Inkatha declines to say why their official was booted out of the country. And British officials remain tight-lipped about Anderson's expulsion.

Asked if the Inkatha official's expulsion was linked to gun-running, Home Affairs' Chris Pretorius said "We do not give reasons, as you know, for people being deported."

But sources close to Mozambican intelligence this week confirmed that Anderson had close ties with Renamo rebels in Mozambique and has long been suspected of involvement in the movement of weapons from that country into South Africa.

Anderson also visited Washington last year where he made contact with a number of rightwing movements and inquired about the possibility of purchasing weapons

Mozambican intelligence sources added that President Joaquim Chissano discussed the issue of arms smuggling between the two countries with President FW de Klerk when the two leaders met at the opening of the new Polana Hotel in Maputo last month

"De Klerk said he would take action against anyone who was supporting Renamo from South African soil if concrete details were supplied to him," a leading Frelimo member told *The*

Weekly Mail

British diplomats, who ask not to be named, say they are also certain that the expulsion was related to the Inkatha official's involvement in gun-running

Anderson was the chairman of Inkatha's Sandton branch and a delegate for the Zulu movement at Codesa. He also served on an interim dispute resolution committee in Alexandra township

He came to South Africa in 1981 after being convicted of fraud in Zimbabwe where he lived for a number of years. Anderson became a confidante of Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama as well as Ndabaningi Sithole, Zimbabwe's rebel nationalist leader.

He was also a member of Britain's neo-fascist National Front before he emigrated to Rhodesia in the late 1970s

Anderson was declared a persona non grata on July 17 this year and was given a one-way ticket to England on that day. It is believed he will be attending a reunion meeting for members of the Rhodesian special forces in London this weekend

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Le Monde

ENGLISH SECTION

15, rue Falguière, 75501
Paris, Cedex 15

Maastricht 'no' votes gain ground

CHATEAUBRIAND, who in his time grappled with a Europe very different from that of Maastricht, would have given the quiet assurance that "almost always in politics, the outcome is contrary to the forecast" Slightly less than seven weeks to go before the referendum on which hinges the ratification of the Treaty on European Union, the rising tide of "noes" recorded by opinion polls lends new validity to that dictum Misgivings are arising first among the treaty's supporters Whom could they trust if the French, who were thought to be unshakably wedded to the European cause, suddenly got it into their heads to opt out at the last moment?

By Gilles Paris

Europe has long enjoyed a special status among the French The first polls conducted from the end of World War II showed an unquestionable attachment to Europe From 1947 to 1967, most of the French wanted a united Europe The number in favour of union practically never dropped below 60 per cent (except in 1955 when it sagged to 45 per cent in the wake of the quarrel over plans for a European Defence Force, and again in 1957), and rose to 80 per cent in 1962

Support for the building of Europe was still very clear-cut in the '70s and the '80s It increased even more, rising from 70 per cent in 1979 to 85 per cent in 1984 In one poll in 1989 the French made it the first priority There has been little variation in pro-European sentiment among the French from 1947 to 1992 Support is strongest among management executives and professional people There is a perceptible fall-off in enthusiasm among the working class, traders, craftsmen, and farmers It should be noted that until 1955 support for closer integration among French farmers ran higher than the national average Commitment to Europe in general becomes stronger as the level of

education and incomes rises The continuing attraction that the building of a united Europe has been exerting on people's minds needs to be seen in perspective One 1989 study shows that this attraction is tinged with misgivings since a majority (58 per cent as against 33 per cent holding the opposite view) said they were worried about the consequences of entering the single European market (on January 1, 1993) The charms of European integration would appear to be fading as union comes closer to becoming a fact When French opinion was sounded between 1962 and 1967 on a union where "certain major decisions would be taken by a central authority rather than by the individual member-states", the proportion voting for it fluctuated between 38 and 55 per cent, whereas those who objected to it were between 27 and 23 per cent

Unlike what was noted in the polls carried out in 1989, the prospect of a common foreign and a common defence policy did not unleash any passions in 1986 Those in favour of national policies were roughly equal to the "supranationalists" The 1989 poll showed 52 per cent voting for a common defence, but the number dropped to 40 per cent in 1986, whereas those who held the opposite view rose from 30 to 41 per cent Only the prospect of a common monetary policy, which is the issue in the Maastricht treaty, allows a majority to emerge (53 per cent in favour, 30 per cent against at the end of this period)

Assessments of the benefits of Community membership, extolled by most politicians, have also undergone some adjustments In 1957, 48 per cent of the French were unable to say how the Common Market would affect their living standards — 32 per cent expected an improvement and 13 per cent feared an increase in the cost of living Ten years later, most respondents (58 per cent) considered



'My film Maastricht-man comes out in September'

that their standard of living would have been the same if the Common Market had not existed, 11 per cent thought it would have improved and 16 per cent that it would have declined

Given this situation, the referendum held on April 23, 1972 on enlarging the Community to take in Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway failed to whip up any genuine enthusiasm as shown by the low turnout (60.5 per cent) which took much of the shine off the victory of the ayes 68 per cent (of the votes cast) for enlargement, 32 per cent against In other words only 32 per cent of the registered voters said "yes" compared with 17 per cent who said "no" Public opinion shifted significantly during the course of the campaign, with the share of those in favour of enlargement dropping in one month from 85 to 72 per cent At the same time the number of registered vot-

ers who decided to say "no" rose from 11 to 28 per cent

The same phenomenon is being repeated in recent polls on the referendum on ratifying the Maastricht treaty A series of three polls carried out between early June and early July by the Institut CSA shows that the proportion of the "yes" vote slid between the first and third poll, dropping from 69 per cent to 56 per cent, whereas in the same period the "no" vote rose from 31 to 44 per cent The positions were more stable between the second and third survey, but here again the "yes" vote shed two points, while the "no" vote rose in the same proportions The trend has been confirmed by other polls, in particular BVA In its poll, the "no" vote fell from 65 to 57 per cent between early June and early July, while the "noes" rose from 35 to 43 per cent An IFOP telephone poll

Continued on page 16

Rivals seek a way to topple the president

As the Brazilian political crisis deepens with each new allegation of corruption, it has united the opposition and the government on one thing — the need to establish a procedure to impeach President Fernando Collor de Mello.

By Denis Hautin-Guiraut

RIO DE JANEIRO — Convinced that it now has the means to topple the president, the opposition is already making plans for a coalition government But the federal government in Brasilia knows that it can still count on a minority (one-third of the deputies) in the Assembly to block the move and confound the opposition The president's close supporters, however, fear that this slender support may quickly be whittled down to a minimum consensus and are therefore to get this business over quickly

The parliamentary commission investigating the allegations of corruption has not, however, completed its hearings, and is expected

to publish its findings on August 26 The latest accusations made before it put President Collor in an even more difficult position O Globo, the capital's daily newspaper, claims bank statements produced before the commission show that in two years \$93 million was cleared through accounts held by people close to the government Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, the head of the big building material holding company, Votorantin, has confirmed cases of influence peddling by Paulo Cesar Farias, the financier of President Collor's election campaign

Several experts are trying to establish the legal framework for impeaching the president Brazil's 1988 constitution makes it possible, but the special law that was to have completed the provision was never voted The experts are therefore working on a legislative text going back to 1951, while National Assembly speaker Ibsen Pinheiro has begun recording requests from citizens

Brazilian society is starting to react with the Roman Catholic church and several Protestant movements making their views known One document published by Ecumenical Coordination (CESE) points out

that "powerlessly and with growing indignation the people are witnessing this spate of accusations denouncing official corruption and lying" It adds that "the patience of these impoverished people has been taxed to its limits" Addressing a public meeting praying "for the return to political morality", the chairman of the Brazilian Bishops' Conference, Msgr Luciano Mendes de Almeida, described as "deplorable" the government's alleged intention to make budgetary resources available to deputies if they vote against the move to impeach the president

Members of the government who are standing by Finance and Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira appear to have reached a fragile understanding not to rock the boat The half a dozen ministers concerned should not resign until the parliamentary commission completes its hearings and publishes its report

Only the Liberal Front Party (PFL) is still fiercely defending President Collor The PFL, which was formed when a section of the party that had supported the military regime from 1964 to 1985 split from the parent body, has four ministers in the government One

of its best-known leaders is Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, governor of the State of Bahia, who has been repeatedly pressing the finance and economy minister to break with his austerity policy which has helped Brazil to have its foreign debt rescheduled "The country cannot tolerate this situation for very long," claims Magalhaes

Meanwhile Vice President Itamar Franco is continuing his consultations with the leading opposition parties Orestes Quercia, the former governor of Sao Paulo and head of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) which has the largest number of members in parliament, has already said he is ready to enter a coalition government

This unstable situation is having repercussions inside and outside the country The International Monetary Fund has delayed sending a technical team to Brasilia as part of the agreement for granting it a stand-by loan of \$2.1 billion Sao Paulo's industrial leaders have voiced their concern Mario Amara, the chairman of their federation, has confirmed that he is supporting the economy minister and emphasises the need for an "emergency survival plan as long as political problems remain unsettled" (August 9/10)

COMMENT

Handshake sets a deadline for peace

14/8-20/8/92
Guarcelm/wl in w/mar/1
TWO YEARS of talks have not quite put an end to 16 years of civil war. But Mozambique has never been so close to peace meeting in Rome, President Joaquim Chissano and the leader of the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebel movement Afonso Dhlakama have signed a joint statement committing them to reaching a peace settlement by October 1

This is the first time since Mozambique became independent in 1975 that the two have met Following three days of intense negotiations in Rome, the two men cordially shook hands True, the ceasefire has not been signed yet, but the belligerents have made a commitment before witnesses — the Italian and Botswana foreign ministers and Zimbabwean president Robert Mugabe

Credit for the Rome summit's success, modest though it is, has to be given to Mugabe, who is anxious to polish up his image which has been dimmed by serious domestic problems He did everything possible to get his Mozambican counterpart and the rebel leader to agree to talks in Italy The South African government, which for years had been heavily supporting Renamo, has also played a major role in getting the peace process on track 14/8-20/8/92

Without the Rome meeting, no decisive progress could be considered Begun two years ago, under the auspices of the Italian government and the Sant Egidio Roman Catholic community well-entrenched in Mozambique, the discussions between the Maputo and Renamo leaders remained stalemated, while there were no signs of an end to the war which has taken more than 1,500,000 lives and completely devastated the economy of a country which has for years been reduced to living on the generosity of the world

The two sides had already arrived at arrangements guaranteeing in particular the safety of communications along the Beira corridor along the Limpopo linking Harare to the Indian Ocean. It has also been decided that the first multi-party elections will be held within one year of signing a ceasefire And on July 16, another agreement was signed allowing the Red Cross and the United Nations to distribute sorely needed aid to the Mozambicans

The Rome discussions, however, never resulted in a concrete plan for a ceasefire On the ground, the people have not known any respite from the war On August 7, even as the two leaders were meeting in Rome, Mozambique Radio announced that Renamo rebels had derailed a train and attacked a provincial town killing nine persons

These exactions will continue so long as a proper ceasefire is not negotiated And it is only once peace has returned to the country that Mozambique will be able to aspire to democracy and economic development Chissano and Dhlakama have a duty to keep the engagement they have given the international community to put an end to Southern Africa's last war by October 1.

(August 9/10)

Fears for the future in Kuwait . . .

KUWAIT — "I'm afraid for the future of this country, and especially for my children," a doctor said. His fears are widely shared throughout Kuwait, where deep feelings of insecurity and vulnerability have taken the place of post-"liberation" enthusiasm and hopes that, having made peace with itself, a new Kuwait would emerge.

The Kuwaitis believe that their country could be invaded and occupied again, and that the rest of the world will not necessarily come to their rescue. Despite having been emptied of half its population, Kuwait is more or less back to normal as far as appearances go. But the people's hearts are just not in it. Everyone is more concerned with keeping their options open — by

By Françoise Chipaux

sending or keeping their money abroad, acquiring assets overseas and putting their children in the city's foreign-run schools in order to facilitate future transfers.

They do not so much fear the imminent return of the Iraqi army, which would be unlikely today. Their pessimism is fed mainly by a feeling that the huge mess of the occupation served no purpose, and that the reigning Al Sabah family failed to learn any lessons from it.

"We thought that this horrific experience would give us the chance to start over from zero, to rebuild the country on healthier foundations. But nothing has changed — in fact, things have got worse, because now nothing works," said a frustrated businessman who stayed in Kuwait through the occupation.

Everybody complains about the slump in business, the growing lack of security, the shortage of skilled personnel, and the laws that change to suit the needs of the moment — in essence, about the state of permanent instability. This, according to the opposition, is the result of "the weakness of a government incapable of taking a decision and sticking to it".

A banker commented: "Given the circumstances, what we needed was a very strong, exceptional government, but we just got back the one we had before." The massive exit of the country's foreign population, in particular the departure of nearly all of its very large Palestinian community — only 30,000 Palestinians remain out of more than 400,000 — is being sorely felt,

and measures aimed at replacing them are widely felt to be unsatisfactory.

There are 650,000 Kuwaitis in Kuwait today, making up half the population of the emirate — which is just what the government wanted. But many of the foreign nationals who have got jobs in Kuwait since the crisis paid between 300 and 700 dinars (between £400 and £1,000) for their working permits. A few government fat cats got rich from the exercise, but those hired were not always qualified for the job. "You can't find an executive secretary anywhere in Kuwait today," lamented a businessman, "and you can't bring one in because the foreigners' quota has been reached".

A doctor said "At the hospital, Bulgarian, Czech, and Yugoslav physicians have replaced the Palestinians and the Iraqis — much to the despair of the Kuwaiti patients, who now prefer to go to Europe and be hospitalised there at the government's expense." The situation is the same for many types of skilled jobs.

The civil service is staffed mainly by Egyptians, who were the principal beneficiaries of the limited number of jobs given to Arabs. Suspected of harbouring atavistic tendencies to implementing their country's legendary form of bureaucracy, they have not received a unanimous welcome. "The government wants to have it both ways," said a foreign observer. "They want qualified personnel, but they don't want to pay a lot of money so that the country won't be attractive to immigrant workers." The result would have been unimaginable before the invasion: senior managers, doctors, engineers, and teachers have quit one after the other, only to be grabbed by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The drastic reduction of the foreign population is also responsible for Kuwait's sluggish business climate. The Asian and Arab workers who are not allowed to come with their families do not spend their money here. Bringing one's family over — which only those who earn more than £750 a month are allowed to do — costs a small fortune: £900 for a wife and three children. The property sector has also been affected. Some 180,000

apartments are thought to be empty — 90,000 in the Hawan district, which used to be a predominantly Palestinian neighbourhood. Many factories have not reopened, and prices have generally gone up by around 30 per cent.

The war has resulted in unprecedented levels of theft and other crime. Calls from the government for people to turn in weapons — rifle since the war — have had little effect. Every Kuwaiti has a weapon and intends to keep it, if only as a souvenir. The police force is severely understaffed — with only half its pre-war personnel — but no one wants to sign up.

Provided they are able to prove that they did not "collaborate" with the occupier, some of the "bidoun" (stateless Bedouins, many of whom used to be in the police and the army) are being rehired. The government has plans to set up citizens' auxiliary units to assist the professional police on a part-time basis — despite the obvious risks of mishaps.

Terrorist attacks, attributed by the government to an Iraqi "fifth column", help maintain the feeling of apprehension. The opposition accuses the ruling authorities of carrying out the attacks in order to justify putting off the elections due to be held in October. This sort of tactic does not seem very likely, however, and the government vigorously denies any such intentions.

The democratic and Islamic opposition movements, both of which call for the application of the 1962 Constitution — suspended twice by the authorities, the second time in 1986 — are fiercely critical of the emir's family, whom they accuse of wanting to hold on to their power over everything and of failing to keep their promises, made at the time of the misfortunes, to start sharing a little.

"As soon as they came back, all they did was destroy the unity that had been created during the occupation," was the bitter comment of an independent candidate in the legislative elections. "They want the people to be dependent, so they can prove that without them, nothing is possible."

"The government has done everything to make sure that the people will not change, namely stuffing them with money so that they don't think about anything else," said Ahmad Aqur of the Islamic Popular Assembly. "What can we offer them today that the government



Emir Jabel Al Sabah

doesn't give them? It controls the money, the press, employment. Under such circumstances, it's difficult to do anything."

In this climate, the feverish preparations for the elections have already given rise to some serious disagreements — especially concerning the "primaries" organised among the tribes. The opposition is almost unanimous in denouncing the primaries as a means for those in power to ensure that it gets its traditional support.

"Nothing of the kind is provided for in the Constitution," said Abdelwahab Al Wazzan of the Islamic National Assembly, made up of several Shiite movements. "But the government gives them money and jobs and protection, and gets their loyalty in exchange."

A worried intellectual said "The elections might be honest on the day of the ballot, but it's before that things will be going on." He added "But it's also the responsibility of the coalition of the Arab

and Western countries against Iraq to oversee things. After all, the coalition didn't just come to reinstate the Al Sabah family."

Significantly, one of the candidates' principal demands is that the government give "clear explanations on what happened before, during, and after the invasion." "We fell asleep on Wednesday night and woke up on Thursday with the Iraqi army at our door," said Mr Wasmî of the Democratic Forum. "We want to know who failed, why, and how. Even if only to avoid a recurrence of the same tragedy."

In the meantime, the Kuwaitis are counting on the Americans for their country's security. The need for American military support is at least one thing on which the government and the opposition can agree. "We cannot contest the American presence now," said Abdallah Nibari, spokesman for the Democratic Forum. "We have no other choice, in that inter-Arab security didn't work, and appears to be impossible." What about the security agreement with the United States? "It's a political agreement," he said, "because whether or not it exists, the Americans will act

according to their own interests. We must be conscious of this."

The American soldiers ensconced in the Kuwaiti desert (since the end of the Gulf War, their numbers have fluctuated between several hundred and a few dozen) are keeping a low profile. They do not appear in the streets in uniform — at the request of the Kuwaiti government, who would like to gloss over their reassuring presence which, indispensable though it may be, is also a bit of an embarrassment in that it implies a right of inspection, from a distance, of the country's internal affairs.

Two years after the Iraqi invasion, Kuwait has not nearly finished bandaging up its wounds, and is more concerned than ever over its future as a rich but tiny state surrounded by three great powers — Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, all threatening to varying degrees. The people, conscious that despite appearances nothing will ever again be as it was before, are worried.

(August 4)

. . . but it's boom time in Saudi Arabia

RIYADH — Two years after the invasion of Kuwait and the ensuing conflict the Saudis are more confident than ever. The war seems to have been but a remote parenthetical incident, which was over as quickly as it had begun. The best proof of this confidence is the recent business boom, a direct result of the Gulf crisis and the speedy return of capital, which is better remunerated here than in Europe or the US.

Although the state is poorer (the war cost between \$60 and \$65 billion) Saudi citizens are loaded with cash and looking to invest it.

"The war proved to us that we have friends and now we know that whatever happens they'll defend us," said Khalaf, a young advertising executive, expressing a widely shared sentiment.

"In our still very tribal society, it was the big test of our unity behind the Al-Saud family," added an intellectual. "This proved to us that our social, religious, traditional, and cultural roots are strong." The war and the presence

on Saudi soil of half a million foreign troops have left barely a trace. Once the foreigners' "contract" was finished, everyone found it quite natural that they should leave quickly and come back if they were needed again.

The war was nevertheless a shock, and by highlighting the shortcomings of a still very rigid system, it helped to create an awareness of the inevitability of change. Having emerged victorious from the crisis with his power assured, the king agreed to take measures to "modernise" the system to some degree and to respond to the dissatisfaction expressed both by the "liberal-modernists" who want more of a say in government affairs and by the religious faction who want to see stricter enforcement of Islamic law.

The reforms announced in March reflect a willingness to address these issues, even though their actual political impact remains to be seen. Obviously, the constitution is still the Koran and the Sunna (the edicts of the Prophet), but the "basic law" adopted in March is the

first piece of legislation to institutionalise the organisation and the prerogatives of state structures, to codify individual rights and freedoms and to define clearly the rules of succession — for which "the most able of the sons and grandsons of Ibn Saud", the kingdom's founder, are eligible.

The long-promised decision to create a Consultative Council (Majlis al-Shura), whose 60 members are to be appointed by the king by September, is also the first step towards citizens' participation in government.

Although most Saudis are not expecting much, most feel that it is "a step in the right direction" that could change society a little. "The king might use it against one opposition movement or the other," a politician pointed out, although he did not exclude the possibility of the council serving as a "fuse" in case of dissent. Some businessmen fear that this body will just be an additional screen between the king and his subjects, making direct dialogue even less accessible.

Several measures have been adopted in response to the criticisms most commonly heard at the beginning of the year, most of which concerned corruption and the need to distribute wealth more equally. Several princes have been relieved of their functions or told to shape up. To satisfy the least privileged Saudis, fees for public services like gas and telephone calls have been cut by between 30 per cent and 70 per cent. This measure will cost the state, whose public debt of £25 billion already equals almost half of GDP, around £700 million.

The figure has to be seen in the perspective of the country's immense resources. But the state's losses will still have a severe impact on one of the regime's foundations: the redistribution of money, which has always played a major role in heading off dissent. Although dissent is not a threat to the ruling authorities today, the extent of the influence of radical Islamic groups, who spread their ideas mainly by fax, is still difficult to assess.

Saudi Arabia has not been spared the phenomenon of the "Afghans" — the young men who enlisted in the Afghan resistance and whose dreams of Jihad cause them to denounce everything which they feel is not in line with true Islam. From this point of view, the alliance with the US and Saudi Arabia's participation in the multilateral peace talks with Israel, are regularly denounced in tracts, whose impact appears limited for the time being.

More than the war, it is the way in which the whole world is evolving that could bring change and create problems among a population whose way of thinking is not progressing as fast as it should for the country's needs. Paradoxically, in a country where foreigners are almost as numerous as the native population, Saudi Arabia is now experiencing growing unemployment — a dangerous situation in a society that is both very religious and very much into flaunting its wealth.

The "Saudiisation" of companies
Continued on page 15

Golden age of art in Lorraine

ARTISTS in Lorraine tended not to live to a ripe old age in the first few decades of the 17th century: Jacques Callot died at 43, Jacques Bellange at about the same age, Jean Le Clerc at 46, and Etienne Gellée at 29. Only one man survived a little longer, the recluse of Lunéville, Georges de La Tour, who died in 1652, aged 59, from an epidemic that also killed his wife and valet.

The reason for citing this rather grisly catalogue of events is that the history of art in Lorraine, as illustrated by two exhibitions in Nancy, lasted barely half a century, opening in a blaze of glory and ending in misery, like the Duchy of Lorraine itself, which died a sudden death at the same time as its artists.

Some knowledge of the diplomatic and military history of the time is necessary for a full understanding of art in Lorraine, particularly as the two exhibitions, while excellent, cannot offer a straightforward, coherent picture of the phenomenon since they are located in different museums.

Act I Scene I begins in the Duchy of Lorraine around 1590-1600, under the reign of Charles III. While the Wars of Religion had ravaged many French provinces, the proudly independent Catholic Lorraine enjoyed a reputation for being a land of peace and prosperity.

Travellers and chroniclers gave glowing accounts of its plenty, its mines, the grandeur of Nancy, the magnificence of the ducal court and the waters of Plombières.

That the arts should have been held in high esteem in such a wealthy region, in an "utterly beautiful" city whose streets were "wide and straight like those in the Netherlands," comes as no surprise. But the artists of Lorraine took their cue less from the Netherlands than from Italy when it came to style and technique, and from an Italy still influenced by Mannerism.

In 1608, after learning all he could from the Nancy goldsmith Demange Crocq, to whom he had been entrusted by his father the previous year, Jacques Callot set off for Rome. He was only 16.

He began by producing a series of etchings known as "Les Tableaux de Rome" based on paintings by a wide selection of artists ranging from Michelangelo and Andrea del Sarto to the Siennese Mannerist Salimbeni. In 1612 he settled in Florence and was soon admitted to the Uffizi, which housed the studios of the Medici.

During his stay there until 1621, Callot produced his first accomplished works — large-scale depictions of *feste*, the sophisticated entertainments organised by the Medici with grotesque *commedia dell'arte* characters, jesters, braggadocios, transvestites, masked figures, and Punchinello. Callot's skill as a draughtsman and etcher is everywhere evident in these lively works, where fan-

tasy rubs shoulders with monstrosity.

At around the same time, a painter called Jacques Bellange was in charge of the decoration and organisation of ceremonies at Charles III's court in Nancy. We know little about him, except from the few drawings and engravings that have survived. What do they tell us? That he was clearly an eccentric, a fanatic, a Mannerist to the bone — a second, but madder, Jacopo Pontormo — as well as a first-class visionary artist.

The talent and the audacity of Bellange's work on show at the Musée des Beaux-Arts are quite breathtaking. His etchings of the apostles consist of a succession of abnormal poses and deformed bodies, sometimes elongated, sometimes inflated and seemingly emptied of flesh.

Why did Bellange go in for such extravagances? It would be an understatement to say that Bellange disturbs. One is reminded of Pontormo's Galluzzo frescoes, but there is no evidence that Bellange ever went to Tuscany. Nor is it known whether he visited Prague or Fontainebleau, other great centres of Mannerism.

However that may be, Bellange in Nancy and Callot in Florence cultivated seductive effects, revelled in a riot of ornamentation, and oscillated between pathos and the burlesque. Their draughtsmanship is grandiloquent, almost expressionist, and they both allude directly or indirectly to Italian models. Callot is more prolix and precise, while Bellange is more powerful and inventive, but there are curious resemblances between them.

In 1621 Callot returned to Nancy, where he turned out various series of court prints, portraits of the fashionable local nobility, cavaliers with dashing hats and attractive beards, and flirtatious ladies using their fans and black masks to good effect. In 1627, he illustrated the festivities organised in honour of the Duchesse de Chevreuse. There are allegorical combats and fancy dress balls. The chariot of Messieurs de Couvonge and de Chalabre evokes hell, with the two gentlemen in question featuring in the flattering roles of Minos and Rhadamanthus.

For the entrance of Monsieur de Brionne, 20 pages walk in front of a marine contraption illustrating the myth of the Golden Fleece. "His Highness" the young Charles IV, Duke of Lorraine, appears as Apollo on a chariot drawn by six nymphs

and happy province of Lorraine was devastated by war. From 1630 on, it was occupied by the French and the imperial armies.

Four years later the duchy was annexed by Louis XIII and ceased to exist. In 1633, Callot etched his celebrated series "Grandes Misères de la Guerre." War's attendant horrors — ambushes, killings, executions, preceded by torture, famine, destitution, rape — left a deep impact on an artist who had apparently had no experience of suffering.

In fact, things are rather more complicated than that. If Callot has now emerged as the major artist of his time, eclipsing the extravagant Bellange, if he bears comparison with Caravaggio or Poussin, it is because, from the 1620s on, he broadened the register of his subject matter.

The man who had been in the pay of the Medici and recorded the masquerades of the court also knew



From "Les Gueux" by Jacques Callot

how to draw Tuscan peasants, whether at work or asleep, their pack animals, their carts, and the rudimentary market stalls they erected to sell their vegetables.

In 1620 Callot executed a large etching, "La Foire d'Impruneta." The result of several years of sketching, it depicts a celebrated fair that used to be held on St Luke's Day in a little town near Florence. The scene, which is closed off at the back by the church and its belltower, depicts a huge crowd consisting of countless types and classes of people in poses as varied as in a Bruegel.

On his return to Nancy, Callot printed the logical sequel to the "Foire," a series of prints of beggars, cripples, and blind people called "Les Gueux." The realism here is all the more effective because he shows his subjects in isolation, against a white background, like magnified elements from some detailed study of suffering.

The four etchings entitled "Les Bohémiens" explore the same theme and look forward to the "Grandes Misères de la Guerre." Long before he was compelled to do so by what was happening in Lorraine, Callot was already alternating between Mannerist *tours de force* and exercises in Naturalism.

He was clearly reluctant to restrict himself to a single style or universe. He wanted to represent the world in all its diversity, and to that end he stripped his technique of certain compositional affectations and constructed more powerful figures in simpler ways. That this was what he set out to do can be seen from his preparatory washes and sketches as much as from the etchings themselves.

The same is true even of his landscapes *chiaroscuro*, which reduces detail, becomes more accentuated, there are fewer planes, and the framing is more symmetrical. The best of these black chalk and ink drawings have a monumentality reminiscent of Poussin and Claude Lorrain, who were perhaps influenced by Callot.

It is quite clear, however, that Callot's mood changed as the turn of events became grimmer. The last rooms of the exhibition are devoted to the masterpieces of his later years, "La Tentation de St Antoine," which Flaubert liked so much he had a print of it in his study, the "Grandes Misères de la Guerre," and the less well-known but equally admirable "La Grande Passion," "La Petite Passion," "Les Grands Apôtres," and several etchings of martyrs.

So much has already been written by art historians and others, in often overenthusiastic terms, about these works that there seems little point in my further describing or commenting on them, but it is perhaps worth pointing out that Callot's religious etchings deserve a much better reputation than they currently enjoy, and that his preparatory washes for "La Grande Passion," which are rarely exhibited (they belong to the Duke of Devonshire), are remarkably eloquent.

Here again Poussin — the Poussin of "Les Sept Sacrements" — comes irresistibly to mind. There is the same restrained violence in the draughtsmanship, the same symmetry of groups and buildings, the same light that petrifies forms.

By the time he had attained these admirable standards, Callot had no rival, let alone equal, in Nancy. Bellange was dead. The court Mannerists had foundered in a welter of elegant, fatuous imagery. When compared with Callot's etchings, Claude Deruet's "Le Calvaire" is no more than an orotund and confused piece of ostentation, and the paintings of Jean Le Clerc are little more than workmanlike religious images on a large scale.

Only one artist stands comparison with Callot: Georges de La Tour — and one of the great merits of the two exhibitions in Nancy is that they re-establish the link between the two men. La Tour lived in seclusion in Lunéville. He was apparently rather wealthy and well protected from the horrors of his time.

A fine selection of his paintings has been brought together for the exhibition at the Musée des Beaux-Arts. They include several versions of his "Vieillesse," the two versions of "Le Tricheur," "La Femme à la Puce," "La Rixe des Musiciens," and even "Le Règlement des Comptes," in which La Tour seems to be following the teachings of Caravaggio, though it is not known whether he went to Rome in his youth.

The point the exhibition organisers are making is thoroughly convincing: La Tour, master of shadow, portraitist of beggars and the blind, is partly the product of Callot.

The point being made is also convincing in another way: by about 1630 or 1640, the era for depicting the loves and diversions of the local nobility was well and truly over. The hour of suffering and violence had struck and what La Tour was doing was bequeathing to posterity a portrait of his contemporaries. And a particularly grim portrait it was too.

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L'Art en Lorraine au Temps de Jacques Callot, Musée des Beaux-Arts, Nancy. Closed on Tuesday. Until September 15.
***Jacques Callot, Musée Historique Lorrain, Nancy. Closed on Tuesday. Until September 14.**

(July 16)

Continued from page 14

set forth in the legislative document is not going very well. Many employers would rather hire a foreigner who can be got rid of easily, rather than a more demanding Saudi who, in any case, would be quite unprepared to occupy an inferior post. The cliché of the Saudi who is only willing to be a director with very limited responsibilities may be facile, but it does reflect reality — especially as the country's education system remains unable to respond to the needs of the country's rapid development.

King Fahd, who was Saudi Arabia's very energetic education minister in the 1950s, recently

called for reforms to make education more profitable, provide more effective orientation for pupils and develop technical education — in which young people have shown little interest up to now.

By the year 2000, 46 per cent of Saudi Arabia's population will be under 15. There is no doubt that even though they will still live a favoured existence, these young people will not be able to count quite so much on the largesse of the welfare state.

Already, things have changed. Although the state continues to

provide young couples with the means to buy a home, Khaled, who lives under his parents-in-laws' roof along with his wife and her brothers, pointed out that "the waiting list for a citizen is five to six years."

"The days of being spoilt children are over," said a senior Planning Ministry official. "The Saudis are going to have to work hard to learn that they can only rely on themselves. This was another lesson of the war. Competition is going to be tougher from now on." Gumaisha, a specially trained nurse, represents a rare phenomenon: women

account for only five per cent of Saudi Arabia's working population. She works nine hours a day for a monthly salary of approximately £800. An American co-worker earns twice that amount. Her brother, an electrical engineer who studied three years in the United States, deplored young people's failure to embrace the work ethic. He lay some of the blame with the country's university system, which is open to everyone but which does not provide any real orientation.

"It's time to re-evaluate everything we've done so that we'll be

better prepared for the future," said a dean of King Saud University in Riyadh. The overall situation still looks quite positive, and no one is really challenging it. Despite the objections of a religious class ever ready to decry change, there is no doubt that society is slowly evolving, while maintaining the delicate balance between the "religious" and "modernising" elements. The crop of TV satellite dishes that has sprouted on Riyadh's roofs — dishes were prohibited during the war, and theoretically permission is still required to install one — is an obvious sign of this subtle process. F. C.

(August 5)

Boom time in Saudi Arabia

HAVANA — Perched on top of a platform, Willy invited strollers to join in a rap contest. Two large amplifiers were belting out the music of young African Americans. Willy, who looked like a Harlem swinger, was an activist in the Young Communists Union which has turned the Malecon, Havana's broad seafront avenue, into a vast velodrome with a scattering of open-air discos.

Taking care of the country's youth is a major concern of the regime during this "special period" when Cuba is experiencing shortages of everything from oil down to toilet soap. "Sixty per cent of the population were born after the Revolution," said Nelson Torres, one of the youngest members of the Cuban Communist Party's political bureau. "Many young people regard socialism's achievements, such as health-care and education, as birthrights. The restrictions which are part of this special period are therefore spawning frustrations."

All the top Cuban officials, beginning with *el Lider Maximo Fidel* Castro himself, regularly acknowledge that 1992 is the most difficult year of the Revolution. The break-up of the Soviet Union has forced the island to fall back more and more on its own resources. "The cessation of our trade with the former Socialist bloc has had the effect of a second blockade after the one imposed on us by the United States since 1961," said Torres.

A few figures are sufficient to show how dramatic the break has been. Until 1989, 85 per cent of Cuba's trade was with the socialist countries and on preferential terms. This trade has practically ceased in less than two years and what trade that still exists is conducted at market rates and in hard currency. A tonne of sugar, the island's main export, which used to be traded for six tonnes of Soviet oil, now buys only 1.4 tonnes.

The tens of thousands of tonnes of dried milk, deep frozen chicken, wheat and malt that Cuba used to obtain in barter deals with the former East Germany, Bulgaria

Food campaign helps Castro to defy 'second blockade'

Now that the Soviet Union has collapsed and Cuba has to pay market prices for what it buys from the ex-communist countries, growing enough to feed his people and keeping young people busy are Fidel Castro's most urgent concerns. Expectations of the country going the way of Romania have so far been belied.

and Romania have abruptly ceased to arrive.

Thousands of Hungarian buses, Czechoslovak-made garbage dump trucks and Soviet tractors rusting away in vast warehouses for lack of fuel, tyres, and spare parts testify to the paralysis gradually spreading over the island. One group of Cuban economists, whose findings have not been published, says the island's gross domestic product dropped a record 24 per cent in 1991, and the recession is continuing this year.

Yet the regime is holding up and has so far given the lie to the predictions of all those who had prematurely written it off as another Romania and compared Castro to Ceausescu. Though the Cuban leader's recent eight-day visit to Spain was shorter than originally planned, it helped him to show the world that he was still very much in control at home.

The special measures and the drastic rationing adopted after the Soviet bloc's collapse and the end of a largely subsidised trade are helping to keep the population supplied with food. "We eat but not our fill," explained Antomo, a young black who had served as an "internationalist combatant" in Angola. He is today illegally hawking rum on the Malecon right under the noses of the "special brigades" police agents patrolling the street among the thousands of cyclists.

The regime's survival depends largely on the "food programme" launched two years ago. "The Cuban is happy when his belly's quite full," noted Ignacio Rodriguez, a party activist and journalist. Eugenio Balari, head of the Insti-

By Jean-Michel Caroit

tute for Controlling Internal Demand, said: "The food programme can't produce dramatic results, but we're making substantial headway." He expected self-sufficiency in food to reach 70 per cent this year, compared with less than 55



Castro: difficult year

per cent three years ago. He thought that the potato reserves held in cold storage in warehouses scattered around Havana should be enough to provide two and a half kilos per person per month until December.

Victory Smile Camp, an hour's drive south from the capital, is one of some 60 work centres hastily installed in Havana province for increasing agricultural output. Some 300 state employees and students work on this 250-hectare

piece of land where bananas and vegetables are grown. Prefab units erected around a statue of Jose Marti, the national hero, house volunteer workers who are rotated every fortnight. The head of the camp, Omar Torres, has temporarily abandoned diplomatic activities. "The food plan at this moment is the Revolution's most important task," he explained.

The municipal market at Arriete Ciego Montero, a small town of 4,400 inhabitants north of Cienfuegos, is well stocked and housewives do not have to queue for hours as in Havana. Like most residents, Maria Eugenia Portela tends her own kitchen garden to supplement her food. "Since the special period came into effect, we have gone back to our old ways," she said bringing out a bottle of home-made orange liqueur.

"Self-sufficiency" in food is the watchword everywhere. Six workers at the Vasil Levski plant, which turns out irrigation pipes, are permanently assigned to the company kitchen garden, chicken yard and piggery. "We meet more than half the requirements of the company canteen which serves one meal a day to 670 workers," said the plant director.

Energy is another major challenge facing Cuban leaders. Oil imports have halved over the last three years. Cuba, which received 13 million tonnes of Soviet crude in 1989, will have to manage this year on less than six. Despite savings in electrical power consumption — ten per cent less last year in industry and 30 per cent less in the domestic sector — power dips are becoming more frequent. Many busi-

nesses are paralysed and transport is increasingly chaotic.

Over the last two years, 200,000 oxen have replaced the 60,000 tractors on farms. This means a corresponding reduction in the meat supplies reaching shops. Trinidad, a town dating from the Spanish colonial period, has relapsed into its turn-of-the-century somnolence. Animal-drawn carts and heavy Chinese-made bicycles are the only vehicles.

The Soviet-built reactor in Cienfuegos is unlikely to go on stream in the near future. The concrete shield and steel inner shell covering the reactors have been completed but, according to an expert, it still requires several hundreds of millions of dollars, in particular for installing instruments. A few kilometres from there stands the "nuclear city" where banners lauding "Soviet-Cuban friendship" are still flying.

But the Russians are not making concessions any more and the repayment of Cuba's debt is currently at the centre of tough negotiations. Meanwhile windmills and tiny dams are sprouting all over the country. The authorities expect to save the equivalent of one million tonnes of oil next year by using briquettes made of sugarcane waste. They also hope that foreign oil firms, including France's Total, which have signed prospecting contracts, will strike a deposit.

Earning hard currency has become a major concern. Tourism is developing rapidly and the authorities are pinning great hopes on exports of drugs. Helped by Spanish investments, Cuba's hotel industry is expected to bring in about \$500 million this year, which is roughly half the money earned from sugar exports, if the *zafra* output remains at a level of five to six million tonnes. But the "social cost" of tourism is steadily rising. The well-stocked shelves of shops catering to the tourist trade where the dollar is king are sharpening the frustrations of local inhabitants who are being urged to tighten their belts.

August 5

Use of force 'can be avoided' in Somalia

One and a half million inhabitants of Somalia are in danger of dying shortly because of famine, according to Mohamed Sahnoun, the United Nations secretary general's special representative there.

ASKED what he thought of the present situation in Somalia, Sahnoun said: "You imagine it's a standard famine which is causing many victims against a background of political destabilisation. As a matter of fact, what we're witnessing is a real disintegration of society, a decomposition of the state. There is a so-called interim government but its writ doesn't run beyond one suburb of the city of Mogadiscio. We need to do everything to help a population which has been abandoned for far too long a time. The civil war in fact broke out in 1988. Syaad Barre (the former president who had been in power since 1969) left Mogadiscio in January 1991. That is when we should've moved in."

He thought about 50,000 civilians have already died as a result of the fighting and the famine. Altogether 4.5 million Somalis are in need of everything and he thought that 1.5

million of them were virtually doomed.

He praised the International Committee of the Red Cross for being first in with help (it has 68 representatives on the ground and they are helped by 1,500 Red Crescent volunteers, one-quarter of the ICRC's annual budget of Dollars 500 millions is earmarked for Somalia). The aid, said Sahnoun, began to be sent in January, while the United Nations began making a significant contribution only in March.

"Somalia's geographical configuration hampers the dispatch of food aid," said Sahnoun. "Its elongated shape makes it difficult to be everywhere. Consequently, some regions have been favoured, particularly the Mogadiscio region. At the same time the arrival of aid in the capital is causing inextricable problems."

"We have in recent days succeeded in getting supplies out to some towns in the interior, like Baidoa, but the southern part of the country is getting practically no aid at all, whereas it's Somalia's most heavily populated region. What's more, the aid is quite insufficient. We estimate the needs to be between 40,000 and 50,000 tonnes a month, whereas only 10,000 tonnes are coming in."

In a recent report submitted to

the UN secretary-general, Sahnoun is said to have criticised the organisation's attitude to the Somali tragedy. Why did he do that?

"I noticed, even if this was already known," answered Sahnoun, "that the UN was using salaried personnel (in this operation) who want guarantees on working conditions before going on any assignment. Non-governmental organisations are manned by volunteers who are ready to work under difficult conditions. Which makes them more effective. With the exception of UNICEF, UN agencies don't appear to be prepared to cope with emergency situations. I prefer not to name them."

What steps had the UN taken to follow up the Security Council resolution passed on July 27 which provides for large-scale aid to be sent to Somalia?

"A technical commission arrived in Mogadiscio on August 6 and it should report back on August 15," said Sahnoun. "It has to make recommendations on the kind of structures that will be set up for distributing the aid in various regions of Somalia. It is to be hoped that this will be sent in as early as possible."

That resolution provided for the use of force if aid could not be distributed in satisfactory conditions. Did he feel that it will come to this?

"If it proves to be necessary, yes, for it's a question of saving human lives. I nevertheless consider that recourse to force can be averted, for the situation here today bears no resemblance to what is happening in the former Yugoslav territory. There is no large-scale war going on between the various clans which have staked out the country among themselves. Each movement controls a well-defined territory whose dimensions roughly match its aspirations. It is therefore the status quo. Banditry is the real problem. There are gangs looting a part of the aid destined for their needs and needs of their families."

"The solution to the problem would be to cede 60 to 70 per cent of the humanitarian aid at low cost to local traders on condition that they market it. That's the way to get the economy going again while at the same time discouraging looters. Some of these traders, by the way, are not too unhappy about the looting, for they're so irritated by the competition from humanitarian organisations."

"If force has to be used, it'll be the first instance of the UN intervening to make sure that humanitarian aid is duly distributed. It wouldn't be a force performing a peacekeeping operation, as we have seen elsewhere, but one ensuring that help in fact does reach its destination."

(August 9/10)

'No' votes

Continued from page 13

conducted on July 30 and 31 shows a 5 per cent drop of the "yes" vote in two months and a corresponding rise in the "no" vote.

This development is confusing the issue. Just as in 1972, the 1992 referendum campaign is plainly suffering on account of the political situation inside France. The Maastricht treaty's supporters fear the referendum vote on September 20 might be affected by the continuing decline in President Mitterrand's popularity, in view of his commitment to a united Europe, and by the end of the political honeymoon, as shown in opinion polls, that Pierre Bérégovoy has enjoyed since taking over the prime ministership. There is no other explanation for the fact that Mitterrand has been absent for weeks from the campaign. All the same, the rising tide of "noes" should not be used for laughing off the reservations that have always been observed whenever Europe opted for too clear-cut a course.

(August 5)

Le Monde

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that it has renounced terrorism and prove that it no longer harbours terrorists or operates training camps.

Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988. The council also demanded that Libya co-operate and make suspects available to a French investigation into the bombing of a UTA airliner over Niger in September 1989. Libya has said it would co-operate with the French probe. - Sapa-AP

EC hails peace accord

■ End of Mozambique's 15-year civil war (218)

LONDON - The European Community on Wednesday welcomed an agreement by Mozambique's leaders to end the southern African nation's 15-year civil war. The president of Mozambique, Mr

Joachim Chissano, and the rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, committed themselves in Rome on August 7 to signing a general peace accord on October 1. They agreed to sign a ceasefire by then. - Sapa-AP

'Bring cash home'

NAIROBI - Parliament has passed a motion requiring Kenyans with money in foreign banks to bring it into the country soon to help the country deal with the worsening economic situation.

MP Mr Kennedy Kiliku, who made the suggestion, claimed that over R8 million was being held overseas by Kenyans.

Assistant minister for finance, Mr Mathias Keah, said the government would approach the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for a list of Kenyans with foreign accounts.

Africa in brief

Sowetan 14/8/92

so that "culprits and unpatriotic Kenyans" could be forced to return the money for the country's development - Sowetan Africa News Service.

UN forces welcome

NAIROBI - All Somali's faction leaders have signed an agreement for 500 UN troops to be deployed in the port and international airport of Somalia's capital Mogadishu. Sowetan 14/8/92. UN envoy Mohamed Sah said on his arrival in the Kenyan capital yesterday.

"We have signed an agreement today with the Somali leaders who were hitherto opposed to the deployment of 500 security guards from the United Nations". The UN representative had returned from talks with the warlord of southern Somalia, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, at Bardera in the southwest of the famine-stricken Horn of Africa country, which is gripped by civil war. - Sapa-AP

NEWS IMF aid to Africa will not be

Lay down arms now

■ **President Chissano's appeal to Renamo rebels:** (218)

MAPUTO - Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the weekend appealed to Renamo rebels to end their 16-year war immediately instead of waiting for the formal signing of a ceasefire on October 1.

"This appeal is addressed to the men of Renamo. There is no reason at all for the continuation of hostilities. We want peace today, not tomorrow," Chissano told a rally in Maputo.

Sowetan 17/8/92

"It makes no sense to go on killing each other. The end of the war should be now. Papers, protocols, more words - this we will carry on doing. But peace is necessary now. Continuation of the violence is absurd," proclaimed Chissano in an emotional speech.

Chissano's appeal follows an agreement with Renamo in Rome on August 7 that a peace accord ending the civil war would be signed by October 1.

brief

More food aid (218)

MAPUTO - The governor of the southern Mozambique province of Gaza has ordered more food aid for the district of Chibuto where this year 150 people have starved to death

Journal 18/8/92
Mozambique news agency AIM reports that governor Eugenio Numaio, on a four-day tour of the affected area, asked the district authorities to follow the day-to-day situation closely Chibuto, already seriously affected by a large inflow of people displaced by a civil war, has been further threatened by drought.

Peace protocol (218)

MAPUTO - As a first step towards implementing the Rome peace declaration, the Frelimo government has asked the United Nations to get ready to monitor a ceasefire and subsequent election in Mozambique.

Announcing this over the weekend, President Joaquim Chissano said the government would also introduce legislation to put into practice the various protocols signed in Rome with the Renamo rebels.

218/18/92
Simons

Ceasefire: Frelimo asks UN to help

MAPUTO — As a first step towards implementing the Rome peace declaration, the Frelimo government has asked the United Nations to get ready to monitor a ceasefire and subsequent election in Mozambique

President Joaquim Chissano said at the weekend the government would also introduce legislation to put into practice the various protocols signed in Rome with the Renamo rebels

Mr Chissano also appealed to

Renamo members to lay down their arms now and not to wait for a formal ceasefire

"The continuation of violence is absurd," he said at a rally in Maputo at which he publicly reported on his first-ever meeting with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome.

At that meeting the two leaders failed to reach final agreement on a ceasefire but committed their respective negotiators to do so by October 1

STAN 18/8/92

NEWS Attempt to overthrow Mozambique government • UN refugee tangle in Nairobi

State officials held after aborted coup

MAPUTO - A Cabinet Minister and an army brigadier claim to have been government agents who infiltrated - unknown

to one another - a group planning to overthrow President Joaquim Chissano in June 1991

Despite the claim to be working for the government, Interior Minister Manuel Antonio was detained for eight months following the discovery of the plot and Brigadier Manuel Manjiche's name appeared on a military intelligence list of the plotters for a week after the plot was made public

The Interior Minister has been exonerated and has returned to his Cabinet portfolio while the brigadier is the key witness in a trial, which began this week,

■ PLOT REVEALED Samora Machel's brothers are also implicated: *Sowetan* 19/8/92 (218)

of former army chief of staff Colonel-General Sebastiao Mabote

Mozambique news agency AIM reports that Manjiche's testimony had failed to incriminate Mabote

He told the court that the general had not been present at any of the meetings of the plotters he had attended AIM reports that "ironically", Manjiche had been recruited to become operational chief of the plotters

Manjiche told the court that the plotters intended to "destroy the government" and declare a "council of the

revolution" which would "continue the policy of Frelimo, end the talks with Renamo and continue the war"

As a member of parliament, Mabote's case is being heard in the Mozambique Supreme Court The case against the other 13 accused will be heard in a lower court

In a summary of the case against Mabote, Supreme Court Judge Joao Trindade said the coup was led by Mabote and Boaventura and Orlando Machel, brothers of the late President Samora Machel

Mozambique's new investment code

PATRICK BULGER

MAPUTO — A revived Mozambican foreign investment code would be introduced soon to simplify investment procedures, Mozambican Office for Foreign Investment director Augusto Sumburane said yesterday. **BIDAY 20/8/92**

The new code would establish "objective" investment rules and remove the present need to negotiate the terms of individual foreign investments.

Features of the new code are property guarantees and generous tax incentives. Sumburane told SA businessmen from the SA Institute of International Affairs' fact-finding mission that foreign investment was welcome in agriculture, fisheries, trade, services, tourism and mining.

The new code included a guarantee of security of property, and permission to transfer funds and to export profits. Incentives included customs duty exemptions on materials, tax holidays ranging between two and 10 years, zero taxation on capital spending and a lenient policy on employing expatriates.

He said the Mozambican government "was happy to negotiate investment protection with any country" Sumburane said any future Mozambican government would have the same investment priorities as it had been realised that only foreign investment could uplift the country and boost exports.

At present, foreign investors have to deal with months of bureaucratic delays in negotiating the terms of each investment.

He said export-processing zones, due to be introduced early next year, were part of Mozambique's new investment policy.

Although all land would remain the

□ To Page 2

Mozambique

property of the state, utilisation rights would be granted for up to 50 years

Referring to property guarantees, Sumburane said Mozambique had "learnt from its own experience the result of nationalisation. We will not repeat that"

At present the bulk of foreign investment (30%) was concentrated in agriculture, Tourism, hotels, transport, telecom-

munications and minerals offered new opportunities, he said

Sumburane said the government was actively seeking investment from SA companies. It was particularly keen to promote partnerships between foreign investors and Mozambican nationals

The introduction of a private banking sector and the denationalisation of legal practices would also assist investors

□ From Page 1

Opposition leader in Mozambique jailed

MAPUTO — The leader of Mozambique's only legal opposition party has been jailed for an offence he was convicted of seven years ago

Mozambique National Union (Unamo) president Carlos Reis was arrested recently in the coastal town of Quelimane in his home province of Zambezia, Radio Mozambique reported this week.

Reis, formerly a trader in Zambezia, was accused of speculation, an economic offence in Mozambique, but left the coun-

try before he could be brought to trial. He was tried in his absence and the local court sentenced him to an 18-month prison term as well as a heavy fine. The same court has now converted the fine to a further 12 months imprisonment.

The arrest of Reis, who returned to Mozambique more than a year ago, will be an embarrassment to President Joaquim Chissano, who sealed a peace deal with rebels, partly on the basis that they would not be persecuted if they laid down their arms. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Mozambicans flocking to SA

BDA 2/18/92 TIM COHEN (218)

PRETORIA — Illegal immigration from Mozambique is reaching critical proportions, quadrupling over the past decade and intensifying over the past year because of the drought.

During an SADF briefing in the Kruger National Park border area this week, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach was told that the number of deportations of Mozambicans had risen from 11 534 in 1983 to 46 958 last year. The figure for the first eight months of this year was already higher than that for the whole of last year. The SADF, which patrols the length of the park, had arrested 2 890 people last year and 2 730 so far this year.

There are an estimated 400 000 Mozambicans in SA illegally.

Military authorities believe the terrain impedes the apprehension of illegal immigrants. Only 20% are caught.

Mozambican refugees, pushed by the civil war and pulled by the need for food and work, are increasingly attempting to cross into SA via a hazardous 35km walk across the park.

Those arrested are handed to the SAP within three days and are repatriated at border points nearest their homes, if it is considered safe for them to make the trip.

Military analysts are concerned at the poor health of refugees and the health risk they bring with them. Political implications are also beginning to be felt, with refugees absorbing many of the homeland resources, especially at schools and clinics.

Wait-and-see approach to Mozambique

R1004 24/8/92.

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PATRICK BULGER

LIKE the East European countries from which it took its lead at independence in 1975, Mozambique is undergoing the difficult transition from an economy driven by official whim to one based on the free market.

As a group of SA businessmen who visited Mozambique as part of an SA Institute of International Affairs fact-finding mission last week discovered, the country is rapidly shedding its Marxist pretensions.

The prospects of peace in the 12-year-old civil war against Renamo have never been better. President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama have signed a protocol providing for a ceasefire on October 1. If the peace holds and a multiparty system replaces the one-party Frelimo state, Mozambique could at last set course for prosperity. The obstacles, however, are formidable.

Mozambique was plundered after the Second World War as Portugal, a poor European power, sought to benefit from dirt-cheap imports from its colony. Entrepreneurship among the indigenous population

was strictly discouraged.

After 1975, and under the supervision of Eastern Europe, Mozambique became the classic example of an economy directed from above. SA destabilisation and war with Renamo devastated the countryside.

The key to the new economic policy is a recognition that foreign investment alone has the potential to alleviate Mozambique's misery. Consequently, the emphasis is now on creating an enabling environment to protect that investment and ensure that returns compare with those offered by other countries in the region.

There was almost unanimous agreement among the visiting SA businessmen that the absence of a free market in property is the biggest single brake on economic growth. Without security of tenure, what security can investments enjoy? Land, however, is one of the Mozambique government's non-negotiables.

Frelimo fought a war of liberation around the land issue and is not about to allow land purchase in a country where most nationals cannot

afford it. Instead, the government offers a 50-year lease on land at a rate of about R5/ha, and a promise of security for your investment.

There is one State letting agency for all properties in Mozambique. Since independence, only one major building has been completed.

Government is now devising a new investment code which will feature generous tax holidays and guarantees for property. But few businessmen accept this undertaking at face value. They point to the unavailability of foreign currency, the cumbersome bureaucratic process that accompanies investment proposals, an almost non-existent financial sector and corruption as reasons to stay out of Mozambique.

Businessmen want to see investment codes in black and white. They want watertight guarantees, efficiency, a reliable transport sector and little or no government interference. At present, the terms and con-

ditions of each foreign investment have to be negotiated with government.

Those on the fact-finding mission almost all agreed on a wait-and-see approach. The investment code may allay some investor fears. Office for Foreign Investment Promotion director Augusto Sumbrane says there is now consensus in Mozambique about the need for investment.

"Everybody recognises that peace is necessary and democracy essential. A climate of democracy and understanding may help economic development. With political stability there is a good framework for investors. Everybody is fed up with slogans — they want concrete plans for economic development."

Mozambique's economic recovery plan has followed World Bank and IMF directives since 1987. This has involved currency devaluation, privatising state-owned companies, reforming the tariff structure and creating a more favourable climate for foreign investors.

However, just getting approval for a foreign investment project can take several months, even years

Having a local investment partner speeds things up.

Private business activity, frowned upon by both the Portuguese and Frelimo, is now on the increase and there is hope that this will assist the nurturing of a free market environment. There are about 100 manly entrepreneurs in Mozambique, and the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce boasts about 450 members.

Trade between SA and Mozambique is increasing, says SA trade representative David Laubscher. There has been a dramatic rise in the past two years, and trade has been boosted by improvements to Maputo harbour, which SA has helped rehabilitate. But road traffic is still threatened by bandit activity.

In a southern African region dogged by uncertainty and drought, and facing marginalisation by the world community, Mozambique presents opportunities in agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and mineral exploration. But removing the dead weight of central planning is proving an awesome task, not least because it has created a bureaucracy chiefly concerned with its own survival.

BOOKS

EVERY day, a Mozambican household gathers to embark on a long and hazardous walk across some of the most inhospitable terrain in Africa

Mostly in small groups, consisting of a single extended family, they bid farewell to their friends and the area where they were born and bred and set off for the modest fence which divides SA's Kruger National Park and Mozambique

The barrier is not the fence itself, which most northern suburbs Johannesburgers would regard as woefully inadequate security. The barrier is what lies beyond 35km of parched land, with few water sources these days, inhabited by wild animals of every description. There are no towns where food and water can be bought or begged, and approaching the tourists or tourist-guest camps would be unthinkable. If they are fit (which they seldom are), and there is a full moon, and they have a reliable guide, they could make the walk in a single day. They carry their worldly possessions in a single suitcase and walk in shoes which the average township resident would have discarded long ago

What drives them is as obvious as it is pathetic. No food, no water, no health-care, no schools, having to act as carriers alternately for Frelimo or for Renamo, whoever happens to be in control of their tribal lands at the time, the danger of being attacked and robbed by both sides, in short, they are driven by the brute will to stay alive

What attracts them is in most cases a mirage, but it attracts anyway. They will end up working for R6 a day on an eastern Transvaal farm, or in a Red Cross refugee camp, or scrounging the ash heaps in the cities on the Reef, but even this is the lesser of two evils

They could decide to enter SA anywhere along the 350km stretch of the Kruger National Park, but then they will have to brave the elements and the animals which are themselves not overtired in these days of drought. They could attempt a crossing at what is known in military terminology as Catfan One, two strands of

Refugees dice with death as they flee war and poverty

TIM COHEN

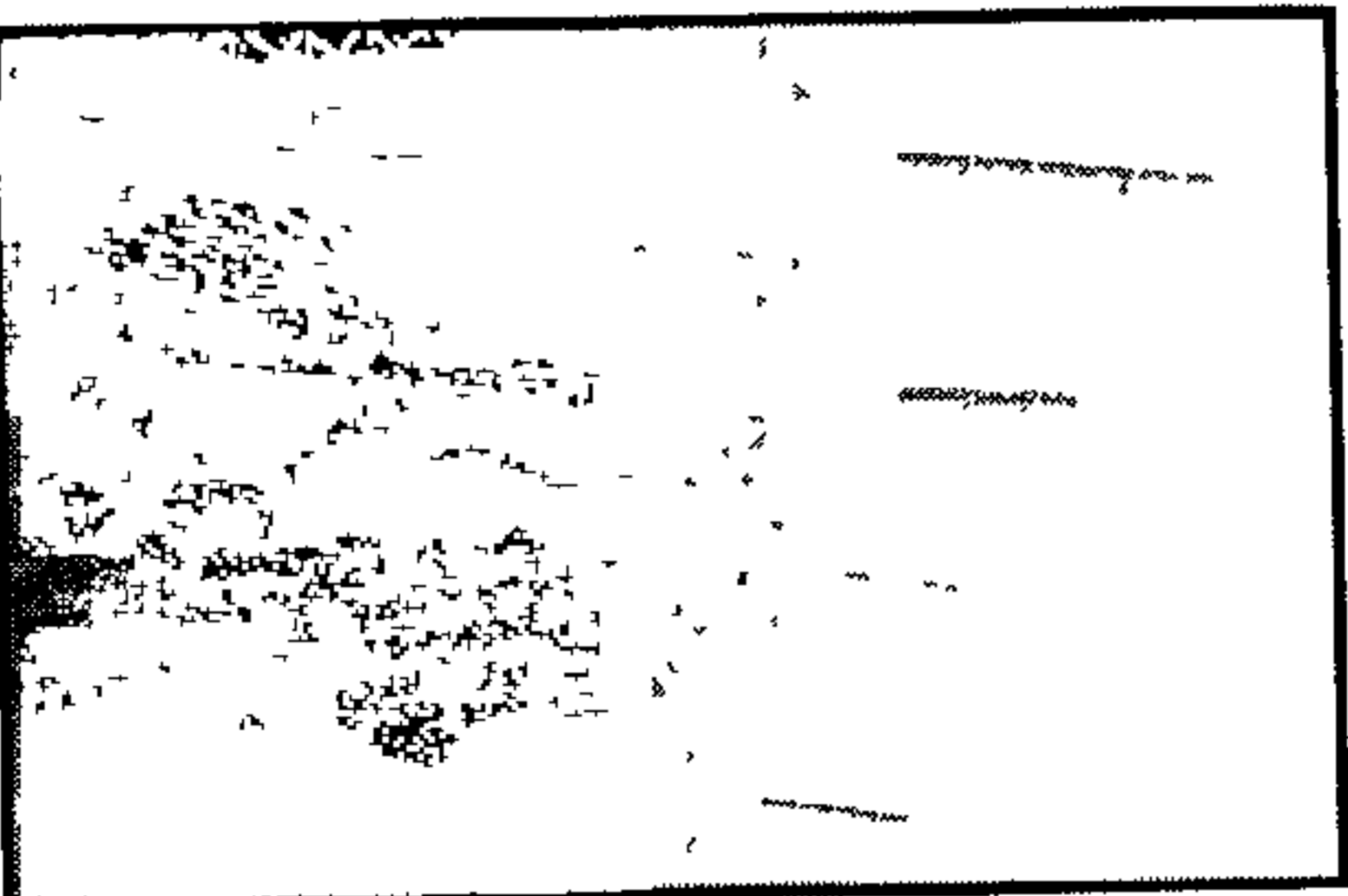
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electrified wire, three rolls of razor wire topped by two electrified strands, and a further two strands on the other side. Catfan One extends from the Swazi border to Ressano Garcia, and is not a favoured option.

But even when the electricity was set at what was considered to be a deadly voltage (which it no longer is), some did try. To achieve this feat, what was required was a brave guide, who would be paid to hold the wire open for 19 seconds. Local experience showed that guides could sustain 19 seconds of power, but no more. Proving this required a certain amount of experimentation, and was achieved at human cost, but the rapidly increasing core of professional guides learnt the skill and still faithfully pass it on to members of their select band.

Of those who attempt the Kruger crossing, about one in five groups get caught by the SADF members who patrol the park on bicycles. When a spoor is found, backup vehicles are called in, because on foot even the fittest SADF member would be hard-pressed to catch a refugee running for his, or in most cases her, life.

Once they are caught, a fixed procedure is followed, and within five days the illegal immigrants are back where they started from, with a little food and water for their trip home — if the SA authorities consider that the trip will be safe. They are given



Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breitenbach talks to Mozambican refugees at the border fence in the Kruger National Park.

medical treatment if necessary, and housed for the duration of their capture in small but neat quarters near the military bases in the park. But often they try again. One was caught 10 times by the SADF and had, from his frequent interactions with SA au-

thorities, learnt a smattering of Afrikaans!

The situation is rapidly getting out of hand. In 1983, 11 534 illegal Mozambican immigrants were deported from SA. Today the figure is more than four times that. There are estimated to be about 400 000 "illegal" Mozambicans in SA currently.

New strategies have to be found, and the SADF has embarked on one which shows promise. At several points along the border it has begun to buy the only thing the Mozambicans have to sell: firewood. The long-burning firewood is sold to the park administration which in turn sells it to park visitors. The SADF sells food, mostly mealie-meal, to the Mozambicans. The effort is an attempt to curb the desire to immigrate illegally. At present it only scratches the surface, but it helps.

The SADF has also bought carvings from the Mozambicans. Initially the quality of the wood carvings was so poor that no buyers could be found. Most of the carvings were done with stones. Examples of saleable curios were supplied, with some tools and sandpaper, and the prospects now look fairly positive.

SADF members say their aim is only roughly to balance their books, and last year trade in wood to the value of R41 400 was conducted, which was sold for R43 225. Curios

were bought for R4 500. The trade, clearly welcomed by the Mozambicans, has fostered a good relationship between the SADF and the people who live immediately on the other side of the border, although it is of some concern that a long-term dependence might be established.

In fact, this trade has been going on for some time but has never been disclosed, mainly because the SADF is concerned that it might be misinterpreted as support for one side or the other in the civil war. SADF officers speak bitterly of allegations springing up "like malaria" about their support for Renamo, and vociferously claim their hands are clean.

Another approach to the illegal immigrant problem would be to establish refugee camps just on the Mozambican side of the border, and for the civilian relief organisations to perform their functions in these camps.

The relationship between the SADF and the relief organisations is evidently poor, but the idea has merit. The relief organisations are apparently suspicious of the SADF's motives, and reluctant to be seen as assisting the SADF in any way for fear of alienating their beneficiaries and donors, but an avenue for contact clearly must be discovered considering that their work is potentially complementary.

At one of the trading posts, which consists of little more than a small square hole at the bottom of the border fence, a gathering of Mozambican residents spoke this week with equal bitterness about their relations with the soldiers of both Frelimo and Renamo, providing eloquent testimony to the struggle of ordinary people caught in the vice of a civil war.

They also spoke about the lack of rain, gently asked when the SADF members would be coming again to buy wood, and said how pleased they would be when peace returned. They said they had heard that peace would happen on October 1 (the date set by the Mozambican government and Renamo at the recent peace talks), but clearly intended to remain in their mud-shacks huddled along the border fence near the small square hole where they could sell wood

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Mozambique and SA sign trade accord

STAR 25/8/92
Pretoria Correspondent

Full diplomatic relations between South Africa and Mozambique could be established soon, following the signing of the first formal trade agreement between the two countries

Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and his South African counterpart, Pik Botha, signed the agreement, providing for the establishment of representative trade offices, in Pretoria yesterday

Mr Mocumbi said while further co-operation between the two countries depended on internal stability in Mozambique and the establishment of full democracy in South Africa, there was "a good chance" full diplomatic relations could be established in the near future

Mr Botha said the signing of the agreement could be the first step towards greater co-operation between the two countries

It created "tremendous potential" for joint ventures between the two countries and would enable South Africa to assist Mozambique with its economic development projects.

18192

Renamo accused

(218)

MAPUTO - Authorities in Mozambique's Manica province claim Renamo is stirring discontent among government troops and army veterans, promising them senior posts in the rebel movement if they switch.

Manica governor was quoted as saying he knew of people being recruited by Renamo, promising "anyone who succeeds in provoking strikes among the troops will be rewarded a leadership position"

NEWS Hopes grow for the resurgence of Mozambique's battered economy

Polana Hotel has risen from the ashes

A GRACIOUS COLONIAL HOTEL, legendary haunt of spies during World War 2, has become a symbol of economic hope as 16 years of conflict draw to a close in one of the world's poorest countries

Maputo's Polana Hotel, which has been refurbished at a cost of R44,16 million, represents the biggest investment in post-independence Mozambique by South Africa.

■ SYMBOL OF HOPE Mozambique and South Africa search for prosperity.

The official opening last month was attended by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and State President FW de Klerk, sealing a new start in relations between former foes. South Africa was consistently ac-

cused by Mozambique of backing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, whose war against the formerly Marxist Maputo government has wrecked the country. Now, Mozambique has dropped

Marxism, South Africa says it is dropping apartheid, and Chissano and Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama have pledged to sign a ceasefire by October. Lending an obvious economic significance to the peace process was the presence at the negotiations in Rome earlier this month of Louro chief Tiny Rowland, whose multinational has extensive interests in Mozambique. 'To build the country up from its position as the world's poorest is obvi-

ously a very long term programme and will depend on a great deal of international goodwill,' says UN Development Programme resident representative Peter Simkin. But he believes that, given a comprehensive peace and an end to the current drought, the land is rich enough for the country to be self-sufficient in food within two years - Sapa-AFP.

Sowetan 27/8/92

2/18

W/Mail 28/8 - 3/9/92 (2/8)

Leader's arrest condemned

■ A POWERFUL branch of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party has condemned the imprisonment of the leader of the only legal opposition party, Maputo newspapers reported this week. The Frelimo steering committee in Zambezia, the country's most populous province, said a court decision to imprison Carlos Reis was "regrettable" and contrary to government reconciliation efforts.

Reis, a Zambezia businessman and president of the Mozambique National Union, was arrested on August 19 and jailed for 30 months for trading offences committed a decade ago.

The ruling has deeply embarrassed President Joaquim Chissano, who guaranteed "personal security to all members of political parties" when he negotiated a peace agreement in Mozambique's civil war with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Chemical attack ⁽²¹⁸⁾ denied ^{ARG 29/8/92}

Weekend Argus Correspondent and Sapa-AFP

PRETORIA. — A Mozambican armed forces accusation of South African responsibility for a chemical attack against Mozambican commandos has been rejected as "absurd" by a SADF army spokesman.

According to a Mozambican armed forces general staff statement this week, the weapon used belonged to the South African army and was fired by black South African troops, in connivance with some members of the

rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo)

"This type of allegation has been made in the past and proved to be untrue," said the SADF army spokesman

The incident took place on January 16, when it appeared that Mozambican troops might seize a major Renamo base at Ngungwe on the South African border, about 180 km north-west of Maputo. A projectile was fired, releasing what survivors described as "a dense cloud of black smoke"

Eighty Mozambican troops were killed or are still missing from the attack, according to the Maputo military command. British experts found the survivors' symptoms were consistent with the use of a chemical agent acting against the nervous system

The general staff statement accused the South Africans of testing their weapon against the Mozambican troops. Its ultimate purpose was use against guerrillas of the African National Congress should it resume its armed struggle against Pretoria.

HEAR CLEARLY

DO YOU



100 000 may starve to death

■ Drought and civil war combine to spread famine in province of Mozambique: (218)

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - Over 108 000 people, almost the entire population of Mozambique's Manjacaze district, face death from starvation because of the drought and civil war, according to district administrator Mr Antonio Manjate

At least 200 people died of hunger between the middle of July and early August, Manjate told officials from Maputo who visited the district which is

in the southern province of Gaza

The official news agency, AIM, says Manjate told the officials that the district had been receiving only 140 tons of food a month from government relief agencies but this, was only enough to feed 45 000 people. More than 500 tons were needed to avert famine

Food supplies

Manjate said over 108 000 of Manjacaze district's population of 128 000 could starve to death if food supplies were not increased

Three centres were established by the authorities in Manjacaze this month to accommodate people displaced by the drought and the war

Several hundred have arrived at the centres and others are coming in at a rate of about 30 a day as word of the centres spreads, says AIM. Some, however, have died of hunger while trying to reach the centres

"The food we receive doesn't kill our hunger," said one old man at the centre. "But at least it will delay our own deaths for some days or weeks."

BIDAY 4/19/92

Inkatha, Renamo meet

INKATHA and the Mozambican Renamo rebel movement jointly committed themselves to upholding free enterprise, human rights, freedom and full democracy at a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday between the movement's leaders, Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Afonso Dhlakama.

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SA and Moz look ahead

PRETORIA. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama visited senior government officials yesterday, eliciting a promise for SA to assist Mozambique through its stuttering peace process

Mr Botha said he thought the signing of a ceasefire agreement, due to take place on October 1, had a reasonable chance of being achieved

Punishing debt trend

continues

B/DAY 7/9/92
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The collapse of companies into liquidation and individuals into insolvency in the three months to end-July is a trend likely to continue until at least the end of the year, Absa economists Adam Jacobs says

According to Central Statistical Service figures, the number of liquidations of companies and close corporations for May-July increased by 6,1% to 507 compared with the same period last year. Compared with the previous three months — February-April — there was a reduction of 28,7%.

Liquidation of individuals and partnerships increased by 18,5% in April-June to 1115 compared with the same three months last year. Compared with January-March there was a decrease of 0,4%.

Jacobs said there were indications of the heavy toll being taken by the recession on companies and individuals tapering off. But there was no hope of any significant easing until towards the end of the first half of the new year.

Drought aid teams poised for action

B/DAY 7/9/92
RAY HARTLEY

WATER supply teams from SA were poised to provide emergency drought relief assistance in drought-stricken areas of Zimbabwe and Mozambique should they be asked to do so, Water Affairs spokesman Simon Forster said last week.

Forster said the UN had asked SA to help with regional emergency water supplies a fortnight ago, but this would take place only when formal requests from neighbouring countries were received.

He said SA's Foreign Affairs Department had given the go-ahead for the drought teams to go into action as soon as possible.

Training

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed SA would help neighbouring countries where possible if official requests for assistance were made by their governments.

Forster said although there had been no official contact with Mozambican officials, technical liaison was taking place.

Water Affairs was already training technical staff in Mozambique and private companies, including the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, were helping supply water in southern Zimbabwe, he said.

SA was already supplying about 800 000 Mozambican refugees in Gazankulu with emergency water, Forster said.

Reports early last week said more than 100 000 people in Mozambique's Manjacaze district faced death because of the drought and civil war in the area.

Forster, who serves on the Water Supply Task Force (WSTF), said SA teams could help stem the tide of refugees from Mozambique by supplying emergency water to drought-stricken villages there.

The WSTF is a joint government/community initiative to supply water to areas where traditional water supplies have run out.

ANC economic policy spokesman Derek Hanekom said SA was in a better position than its neighbours to cope with the drought because it was economically better off and the drought did not affect the whole country.

He said it was ironic that SA had to compete with poorer countries for offshore aid money, while local money allocated to drought relief did not find its way to impoverished communities.

Forster said SA has begun a comprehensive study of the giant Inkomati basin, which covers large areas of the three countries, with a view to determining how water should be distributed there in the long term.

Forster said preliminary results indicated the basin, which includes the Okavango delta in Botswana and the Zambezi River, was drier than previously thought.

Ex-chief of staff cleared

Southern 8/9/92

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■ Accused of conspiring to overthrow Mozambique's Chissano:

MAPUTO - The former chief of staff of the Mozambican armed forces, General Sebastiao Mabote, has been found not guilty of conspiring to overthrow the government of President Joaquim Chissano

The six supreme court judges returned a unanimous not guilty verdict

The announcement of the court's decision was greeted with loud applause from the courtroom, packed to capacity with Mabote's relatives and supporters

The judges' decision followed a three-week trial in which the prosecution had tried to

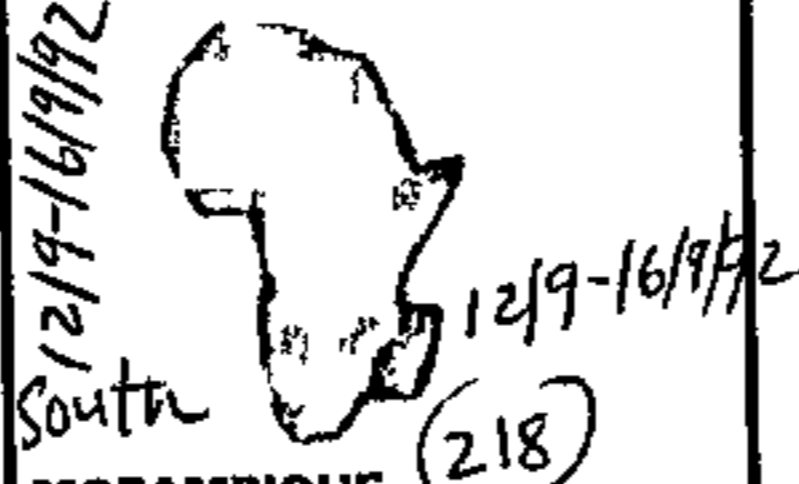
prove that Mabote was a leading figure in a plot to stage a coup. The coup, it was alleged, was to have taken place in June last year but was foiled by military intelligence which had infiltrated the conspiracy

Mr Justice Joao Trindade said all the prosecution had proved was that Mabote had indeed met at various occasions with many of the other accused with whom he had discussed various subjects

The 13 others accused of taking part in the alleged conspiracy will be tried this week

Africa newswatch

Compiled by Quentin Wilson



MOZAMBIQUE

President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama signed an agreement last month to end the country's 16-year-old civil war by October 1

The agreement follows two years of talks in Rome sponsored by the Roman Catholic San Egidio community and the Italian government

Mozambique, its infrastructure ruined by 28 years of almost continuous warfare, is experiencing a devastating famine UN sources estimate that as many as five million Mozambicans could starve

COMPANIES

Sasol eyes Mozambique gas project

BIDAY 14/9/92
SASOL is to meet potential joint venture partners later this month to discuss the exploration and development of gas fields onshore of the Mozambican coast, Sasol assistant GM Peet Steyn said yesterday.

Steyn said discussions were to take place with various international companies to find a third partner with the necessary experience in the development of onshore gas fields.

Sasol and the Mozambican energy company Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos de Mozambique (ENH) entered into an agreement in February regarding the joint exploration for and development of natural gas in that country.

In terms of the February agreement, ENH was continuing with exploration activities and was currently engaged in drill-

(218) EDWARD WEST (250)
ing the 11th exploration well in one of the potential fields, the Pande gas field.

Sasol was drawing up a market survey to establish the potential gas market. Steyn said although the reserves were not big, further exploration should find sufficient reserves to ensure a feasible project. Meanwhile, Soekor is following up approaches made by numerous potential investors in either participation or concession rights to its Bredasdorp Basin, Soekor spokesmen said.

The oil exploration parastatal had also approached various companies and authorities on the west African coast for further opportunities and several prospective projects were being investigated.

peace

He noted that Mozambique could afford, as well as textiles to Zimbabwe, one of Africa's biggest textile producers — Sapa-AP

Agreement reached on Mozambique's army

218
O'DAY 14/9/92
CHARLIE PRETZLIK

MAPUTO — Agreement was reached in Rome at the weekend between the Mozambican government and the Renamo rebels over the size and composition of a new army, in what is being hailed as a "major breakthrough" by diplomats in Maputo.

60 000.

The issue of a future army has dogged the Rome talks for weeks and has been one of the main obstacles to a ceasefire agreement on October 1

Few details were available yesterday but Renamo chief political representative in Maputo, Anselmo Victor, confirmed that the new army would consist of 28 500 men drawn in equal proportions from government and Renamo troops

UN permanent representative in Mozambique, Peter Simkin, welcomed the agreement saying this made the signing of a ceasefire on October 1 almost certain

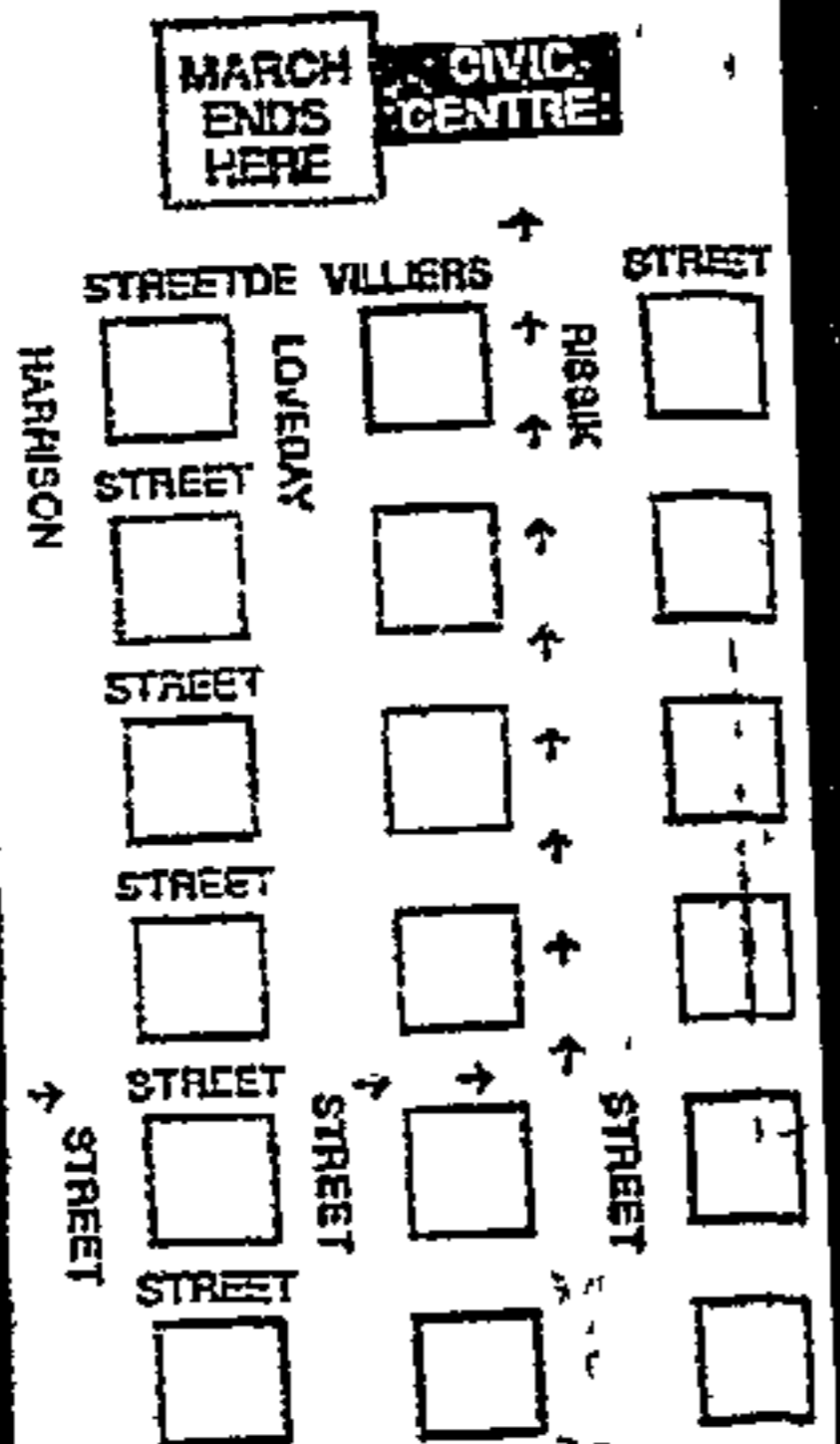
Renamo had called for the army to be headed by a general from each side, but Victor yesterday said he did not yet know if this had been agreed to

Victor said points still to be resolved included the structure of the police, the secret service and the status of the protocols signed in Rome.

Observers say the figure of 28 500 represents a considerable victory for Renamo as the government had called for an army of

A nine-man UN special delegation arrived in Mozambique last week.

Simkin said it would assess the possible role of the UN in monitoring the ceasefire and the elections, which are expected some time next year



Push for SA presence at Mozambique peace talks

BIDAY 16/9/92

218

ROME — SA is likely to be given a seat at the Mozambique peace talks, negotiators said yesterday

Mediators racing against time to conclude a peace agreement by October 1 are to suggest this week that SA be granted observer status because of its interest as a neighbouring country

The two-year-old Rome talks have been deadlocked since the start of the month over disagreements between the Mozambique government and Renamo on military and security issues. However, there are indications that a settlement could be reached soon.

Both the Mozambique government and Renamo were in favour of SA being at the final phase of the talks, sources said. This will be formally proposed when full negotiations resume tomorrow

Chief mediator Mario Raffaelli said yesterday it was logical that SA, which would be heavily involved in monitoring any future ceasefire, should have a say in how the agreement is drawn up

The leader of the Mozambique government delegation confirmed that his country would welcome SA's presence among the observers — alongside Italy, France,

Portugal, Britain, the US and the UN

Mozambique's transport minister Armando Guebuza said his government, however, also favoured Zimbabwe "and eventually countries like Russia" being given seats at the talks

Although the talks have been deadlocked, sources said President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama had agreed to push ahead with negotiations in order to be able to sign a ceasefire by the end of the month

"If there is a will, we can still make it (by the October 1 deadline agreed last month)," said Raffaelli

The war in Mozambique has cost more than 1-million lives since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975

Guebuza said it was vital to stick to the timetable agreed for a peace settlement

Under the latest compromise worked out between Chissano and Dhlakama to unblock the talks, both sides agreed to postpone discussions about the future of the country's secret service and the size of the future army until the end

Renamo is insisting on the secret service being dissolved and this is the biggest stumbling block — Sapa-Reuter

Call for SA seat at Moz talks

ROME — Mediators racing against time to conclude a Mozambique peace agreement by October 1 are to suggest that South Africa should be given a seat at the talks

Both the Mozambique government and Renamo were in favour of South Africa being given observer's status in the final phase of the peace talks, sources said

The talks have been deadlocked since the start of the month over disagreements on military and security issues

(218) CT 16/9/92
But the sources said President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama had now agreed to sidestep the problems and push ahead to be able sign a ceasefire by the end of the month — Sapa-Reuter

Scepticism mounts over Mozambican ceasefire

DOUBTS are growing among informed observers that the Mozambican peace negotiators in Rome will be able to meet the October 1 deadline for signing a ceasefire.

Prime Minister Mario Machado said in Mozambique this week that he was optimistic that the deadline would be met. But other informed sources say the Rome negotiations have not yet been able to remove the two main obstacles to agreement — the composition of the army and the future of the secret

service — despite partial agreement having been reached on the size of the future army.

According to these sources, the Renamo rebels are insisting on firmer guarantees than those given by the Frelimo government when President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama committed themselves to the October 1 deadline at a meeting in Rome on August 7. The agreements essentially concern the safety and political freedom of Renamo members

GERALD L'ANGE, Editor
Africa News Service

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after they lay down their arms.

The sources said that even if a ceasefire was signed by October 1 it was unlikely to become operative immediately as it would take a few weeks to put it into effect. Thus the fighting in Mozambique was unlikely to end until late next month or early November.

It is reported from Maputo that

the United Nations is threatening to hold Renamo responsible for famine-related deaths in its areas unless it fully accepts a UN food distribution plan by this weekend.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency AITM, Wolfgang Scholtes, the UN's deputy chief in Mozambique and head of its emergency office, said the government had accepted the plan but Renamo was delaying.

"We hope that Renamo will completely accept the plan by Saturday

If not, we shall tell the world that it is Renamo that is responsible for the deaths of people in the regions that it controls," he said.

The plan proposes eight air corridors, of which Renamo has accepted seven, and 10 overland routes, of which Renamo has accepted two.

Meanwhile, attacks on food aid convoys are continuing, despite an agreement in July between the government and Renamo to allow the distribution.

Peace talks

MOZAMBIQUE'S President Joaquim Chissano met rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama in Botswana to discuss a ceasefire in the 15-year-old civil war. It was their second face-to-face meeting to smooth the way for a peace agreement.

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Peace talks

MOZAMBIQUE'S President Joaquim Chissano met rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama in Botswana to discuss a ceasefire in the 15-year-old civil war. It was their second face-to-face meeting to smooth the way for a peace agreement.

26/6/02
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(202)

(27)

Say a prayer for this dying mine

S/Times 20/9/92 214

A GROUP of white miners bent on keeping the Sabbath holy are playing God with the future of a small mining town.

The men, members of the Council of Mining Unions, do not want the town's major source of income, Harmony Gold Mines, to blast on Sundays

But mine management says this is the only way Harmony can produce enough gold to make ends meet

And, if Harmony joins the many other mines which have been forced to shut down because of the drop in the gold price, the town of Virginia is doomed

Harmony Mines human resources manager Jack Hattingh said the mining community was the financial backbone of the town.

"We are the biggest employer in Virginia. If we close at least 14 000 families will lose their livelihoods and many businesses will be forced to close"

Harmony Mines owns 32 percent of the houses in Virginia and pays the council R1-million a month in rates and taxes

The Council of Mining Unions, which represents less than 10 percent of mine employees, says Sunday blasting will set a precedent on other mines. But the real reason many of the unions' members refuse to work on Sundays is religious

"God made the world in six days and made Sunday a day of rest. It is a religious day," said shaft steward Dick Coetzee

"We can survive without blasting on Sundays. All we need to do is make sure every blast counts"

The secretary of the Mine Surface Officials' Association, Mrs Martie Nieman, said the small group of people leading the resistance believed blasting on Sundays was "communist"

"But most people on the mine would do anything to keep the mine going," she said



AGAINST GOD'S WILL . Dominees Lessing, left, and Van der Merwe, who are praying for a solution. Pictures ANDY KATZ

By CHARIS PERKINS

Virginia's dominees met representatives from the mine this week to discuss the issue. They were worried that Sunday shifts would interfere with church services

"We take the Bible's stand," said the dominee of Harmony Dutch Reformed Church, Rev Johan Lessing. "Only emergency work should interfere with our services. We pray God will find a solution"

The dispute between the Council of Mining Unions and management began last month

To produce the extra 300kg of gold a month the mine needs to survive,

management proposed blasting higher stopes more than once a day, including Sundays

If the plan goes ahead, management believes it could turn Harmony's forecast R42-million working loss for the year into a working profit of R31-million

But the Minerals Act forbids mines to blast on Sundays, and Harmony cannot ask the government to amend the act without the support of the unions and associations on the mine

So far the National Union of Mineworkers and mine associations have given the proposal their

view the situation before the end of next month

But Mr Hattingh said Harmony did not have time to waste. "The mine is losing money every day"

In its heyday five years ago, Harmony employed 36 000 people and Virginia was a booming town. But since 1987 rising costs and falling gold prices have forced the mine to cut down the number of employees by 22 000, and the town has suffered

In the suburb of Saarlpaas, row after row of derelict houses stand empty. Vandals have stolen the doors and broken the windows

Uncertain

Rev Koos van der Merwe of Saarlpaas, whose congregation has dwindled from over 1 000 to 550, said "You can buy a house here for as little as R10 000"

In the past six months 120 businesses have shut down in Virginia

"Another 120 businesses will go if Harmony closes," said the owner of Bullion Supermark, Mr Anacleto de Ascensae, who closed the other branch of his business two weeks ago.

"People are not spending money because they feel so uncertain about the future," he said. "The whole town is waiting for the results of the negotiations"

Mrs Nieman, who has lived in the town for 37 years, said "In a way Virginia has already died. But if Harmony closes the town will definitely go. It is something we do not want to think about"



DICK COETZEE
'Sunday is a day of rest'

blessing

At a meeting with the Council of Mining Unions on Friday, management agreed to postpone plans to blast on Sundays and to re-

Life tough, but at least there's peace

STAR 2/19/92.

Despite Mozambican peace talks, refugees continue to arrive in SA. Relief workers say a response to the crisis from the SA Government is as pressing as ever, reports JO-ANNE COLLINGE. (218)

REFUGEES they might be living on the goodwill of others. But dependence will not induce the latest Mozambican arrivals in KaNgwane's Mangweni reception centre to trade the secrets of their souls.

They speak only in veiled terms of the loss, the danger and the degradation which preceded their flight. Determined to renew their dignity in their new home, they turn cautious — almost shuttered — faces towards journalists.

One woman, with a baby on her shoulder, says she escaped after two years as a Renamo captive when Frelimo soldiers attacked the rebel camp.

No, she answers through an interpreter, she was not ill-treated because, after her husband had been killed in the attack during which she was taken captive, she was "married to the big boss in the Renamo camp."

She was in South Africa "to rest" and to begin the search for her children. She heard that her brother-in-law got them as far as Swaziland after she was captured and her husband killed.

According to Sally McKibbin, refugee co-ordinator for the Rural Advice Centre and a member of the Hlanganani Refugee Relief Committee, many of the 800-odd refugees arriving at the centre monthly are recent victims of Renamo atrocities. Among the group visited recently by the press and diplomats were rape victims and a woman whose sex organs had been terribly mutilated.

Peace initiatives between Frelimo and Renamo may be under way, but ordinary Mozambicans still need to flee their country to preserve their lives.

It is "rare to find a complete family" crossing the border, says Rachel Nsimbini, effectively manager of the reception centre. Orphans often come across under the wing of adults who have adopted them.



A new start

Rachel Nsimbini (far left) of Mangweni reception centre with a few days' intake of Mozambicans

Picture Peter Mogaki

After medical screening, inoculation and registration, refugees settle in one of the 35 villages around the reception centre. Many obtain land as tenants of local headmen for a one-off payment of about R75, or they move on to the plots of other refugees.

It is a hard life in the dusty, grey-dry thornveld. There are some comforts, although they have little to do with money. The comfort of predictability. The comfort of lost friends and family members found. The comfort of a guaranteed level of support, basic though this is.

The picturesque "traditional" character of refugee settlements owes much to poverty.

The clusters of little peaked-roofed rondavels, the shelters of reeds, the murals in shades of earth are all produced from materials that nature provides. Only the locals or the long-established refugees can afford commercial building materials.

In Gazankulu and KaNgwane, Mozambicans enjoy semi-official status as refugees. The KaNgwane authorities have responded humanely, says Ms McKibbin. "The refugees have a right of abode but they are not supposed to work here."

Registered refugees in KaNgwane, currently about 28 000, receive monthly Operation Hunger rations. But these only supply about half the daily energy and protein needs of recipients,

and workers frankly state that refugees must find some form of income to maintain themselves in health.

Very few men stay on in KaNgwane, although at present some 20 percent of new arrivals are men. They feel compelled to move on to urban centres in South Africa to look for work.

Figures from the Department of Home Affairs indicate that they stand a strong chance of arrest and deportation. Last year 47 000 Mozambicans were deported, and in the first seven months of this year the figure exceeded 33 600. Not all were fugitives from war.

Relief agencies argue that more resources would be available for refugees if the South

African Government were to extend the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to include Mozambicans in South Africa. In April this year they wrote to the Government, urging such a move.

In addition, relief agencies pointed out to the Government, the UNHCR would have the capacity to prepare "a repatriation plan, which should however only be implemented when the situation in Mozambique has improved so that the principles of a return with the refugees' voluntary agreement are met."

Asked about progress on this front, the Department of Home Affairs answered inscrutably: "The involvement of the

UNHCR to the extent mentioned is subject to the signing of the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 protocol relating to refugees or some other possible contractual arrangement with the UNHCR."

Until some solution is found, poverty-stricken KaNgwane and Gazankulu will be the only sanctuary for South Africa's war-weary neighbours. The burden of a humane response will rest with people already desperately short of land and, more pertinently, water to drink.

Home Affairs concedes it will be "obliged" to continue repatriating all illegal Mozambicans, without distinction between ordinary work-seekers and fugitives from war. □

Moz govt, Renamo 'agree'

GABERONE — The president of Mozambique and the leader of the rebel movement Renamo have overcome deep disagreements over the country's future army and security services at a meeting in Botswana, Renamo said.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Mr. Afonso Dhikama have re-affirmed they intend to sign a ceasefire on October 1, ending a 16-year civil war.

Mr. Chissano met Mr. Dhikama here at the weekend to discuss key issues which have been holding up peace talks in Rome, Renamo said in a statement issued by its office in Portugal.

The statement said Mr. Chissano and Mr. Dhikama agreed that a new national army should consist of 30 000 men, the figure originally proposed by the government.

They also agreed on a series of principles to ensure that a planned new security and intelligence service would respect the law and remain politically neutral, it added.

Meanwhile Britain has offered to train a unified Mozambican army after the government and Renamo sign a peace agreement. British overseas development ministers

Baroness Lynda Chalker said the offer had been made both to Mr. Chissano and to Mr. Dhikama.

Mozambican Prime Minister Mr. Marco Macchiango has called on Renamo to accept proposals for special courts to rush food aid to starving drought victims in war zones. The British charity Oxfam said Mozambique was close to a disaster on the scale of Somalia. — Sapa-Reuter

Bus murders: Civic offers aid

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape Civic Association will assist police in their investigations to help find the murderers of two bus drivers in Khayelitsha yesterday.

A R50 000 reward has been offered by police and Golden Arrow Bus Services for information leading to an arrest and conviction.

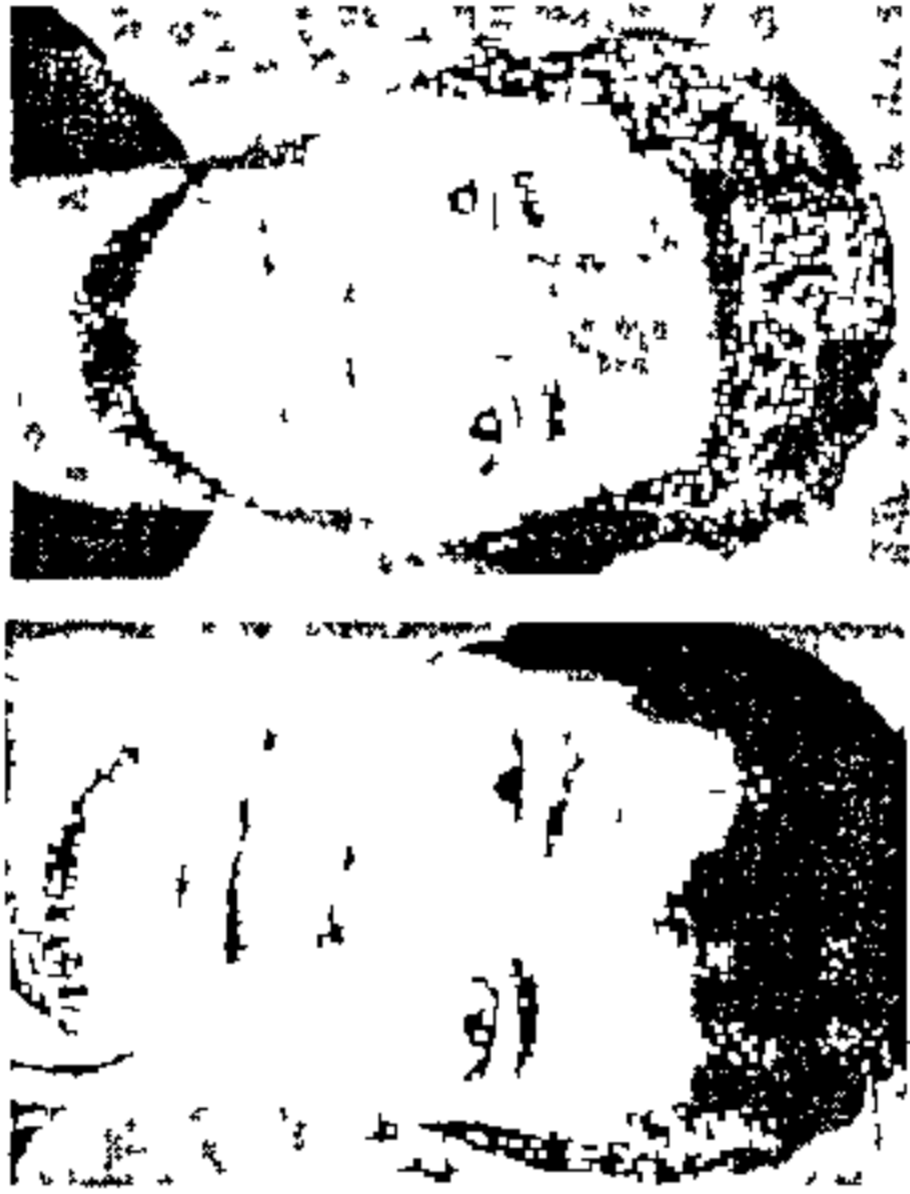
The two Golden Arrow Services bus drivers were gunned down at bus stops within 700m of each other in Lansdowne Road around dawn when gunmen fired on the buses with automatic weapons — as the drivers waited for passengers.

The ANC Western Cape branch yesterday condemned the killings.

Mr O B Kerchoff, one of the drivers killed, worked as a bus driver for over 20 years, and feared for his life after Golden Arrow bus drivers were kidnapped and attacked in the townships.

A member of the Kerchoff family said last night that the family had also been fearful for his life.

Mr James Gerald Roskrug, 36, of Matherhorn Crescent, Mitchell's Plain, died instantly after he was shot in the head and Mr



O B Kerchoff

James Roskrug

KILLED Kerchoff, 47, died about five minutes later from bullet wounds in the chest.

Mr Roskrug, whom his brother Joseph described as "a kind person liked by everyone" and who had worked as a driver for three years, is survived by his wife Brenda and 11-year-old daughter Tessa.

In a third attack yesterday four passengers and a bus driver were injured when several shots were fired at the vehicle in which they were travelling in Zweelitsha Drive, Nyanga.

The latest attacks follow an increase in the incidence of stonings, petrol-bombings and attacks on Golden Arrow Bus Services vehicles and staff in recent weeks, including the

shooting and injuring of a bus driver near Cala Dalries last week.

A Western Cape Civic Association spokesman said yesterday "We condemn the senseless killings and will assist the police in bringing the murderers to justice."

A Golden Arrow Bus Services spokesman said "It seems clear that the latest attacks are linked to death threats made to about nine drivers when they were kidnapped by taxi drivers on August 17."

However, Codeta spokesman Mr. Kidwell Magwai denied that taxi drivers were responsible for the incidents and said there were a number of people who could be responsible.

No arrests have been made in connection with any of the attacks on Golden Arrow Bus Services personnel, a police spokesman said.

A spokesman for unions at Golden Arrow bus services said that they sympathised with the families of the two drivers.

"We have been asking the company for bullet-proof windows for a long time now and they said that they do not have money for this. We hope they have learnt their lesson through what has happened," he said.

Court interdict

against union

THE Supreme Court yesterday confirmed an interdict obtained by Golden Arrow Bus Services against several striking bug-deckers and workers.

The order was granted by Mr Justice R M Marais on August 21 against the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Transport and Omnibus Workers' Union, members of the two unions and Golden Arrow employees.

In terms of the order the respondents may not instigate a strike, incite employees to take part or continue a strike, participate in a strike or sit in and blockade at Arrowgate depot at Montana.

They may also not obstruct business or interfere with — or harass — employees who choose to work.

Miners in clash

over transport

MBABANE. Several people were injured when fights broke out between South African bus drivers and Swazi-land taxi operators over the transport of mineworkers.

Police fired warning shots in the air to end the fighting at a Manzini bus terminus on Sunday.

At least 100 people were involved in the fracas, which ended with police and knobkerrie-wielding mineworkers escorting the buses out of town. — Sapa

Britain upset with Renamo

■ Renamo puts followers facing starvation at risk by disallowing food convoys: 218

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The Renamo rebels in Mozambique have been warned by Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, that they are putting their supporters' lives at risk by withholding agreement to a United Nations plan for getting food to starving Mozambicans

More than three million Mozambicans are facing starvation as a result of

drought and civil war

During a visit to Maputo over the weekend Chalker expressed irritation at Renamo's stalling, according to a report by the Mozambican news agency AIM. She warned that the UN was "running out of patience"

The rebels signed an agreement with Frelimo government representatives in Rome on July 16 to allow food to be taken to famine-stricken areas

The UN had proposed running 10 food convoys and eight air-delivery op-

erations, starting on September 14

The government accepted this plan but Renamo rejected it

They demand that most of the food be flown in. UN representatives say this would increase costs and reduce the effectiveness of the operation as only small planes can land on the bush airstrips

After a meeting yesterday with President Chissano, Chalker said there was now "a good chance" that Renamo would agree to the UN plan

Deadlock broken 218

GABORONE - Less than two weeks before the deadline for signing a ceasefire, President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Alonzo Dhlakama may have rescued the deadlocked Mozambican peace initiative with a surprise meeting in Gaborone over the weekend.

Renan 27/9/92

Sowetan 22/9/92

At their secret meeting in the Botswana capital the two leaders appear to have resolved the remaining issues that had deadlocked the peace negotiations in Rome

(218)

They said afterwards that they had issued instructions to their respective representatives in Rome to "prepare the necessary documentations so that a General Peace Agreement can be signed by October 1"

Mozambican pact 'rock solid' ²¹⁸

CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON — A final ceasefire agreement between Renamo and the Mozambique government will be signed on October 1 and the current provisional pact is "rock solid", says Lonrho chief Tiny Rowland

Rowland, a veteran entrepreneur with vast economic interests in several African countries, attended and facilitated the first-stage peace agreement signing in Rome last month between the Mozambican protagonists

He also took part in the recent Gaborone meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama which resolved the last remaining obstacles to a ceasefire

These were the formation of a national

army composed of both Renamo and government troops, and the role of the intelligence service during the transition to multiparty elections next year

Rowland, who has spent a hectic week of shuttle diplomacy between Botswana and southern Sudan, predicted that the efforts of himself and his company's East African director, Mark Too, in southern Sudan last week would result in the first face-to-face meeting between Sudan's President Omar Hassan Ahmed el Bashir and rebel leader John Garang.

The elderly Lonrho chief has assumed the mantle of broker in two of Africa's most devastating civil wars

31 DAY 279/92

Chissano, rebel chief resolve 2 vital issues

By Gerald L'Ange
Star Africa Service

(218)

Less than two weeks before the deadline for signing a ceasefire, President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama appear to have rescued the deadlocked Mozambican peace initiative with a meeting in Gaborone at the weekend.

At the meeting in the Botswana capital, the two appear to have resolved the remaining issues that had deadlocked the peace negotiations in Rome.

They said they had ordered their respective representatives in Rome to "prepare the necessary documentation so that a general peace agreement can be signed by October 1".

The meeting in Gaborone was obviously

held to get round the deadlock that had developed in Rome, despite the agreement reached there between Mr Chissano and Mr Dhlakama on August 7 to sign a ceasefire by October 1.

In Gaborone the two leaders resolved the two main points of contention. They agreed that the army to be formed from government and rebel troops would be 30 000-strong. Frelimo had wanted 50 000 and Renamo 15 000.

And instead of disbanding the secret intelligence service, Sise, as Renamo had demanded, they agreed to put it under the control of an impartial commission.

The deadlock in Rome had developed amid criticism of Italian mediators, who were said to have lost interest after the August 7 accord.

Sowetan 24/9/92
Peace for Mozambique (218)

MAPUTO - President Joaquim Chissano has told parliament that a ceasefire and peace agreement will definitely be signed on October 1, formally ending 16 years of civil war in Mozambique

There has been no similar confirmation from Mr Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Renamo rebels, but Chissano said he was confident from his meeting with Dhlakama in Gaborone last Friday that Renamo would sign the agreement.

SA, Mozambique in talks (218)

MOZAMBICAN and South African government representatives held exploratory talks in Pretoria yesterday on the issue of displaced Mozambicans in South Africa. *Sowetan 24/9/92*

A joint working group was established and will shortly hold its first meeting, South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department said in a statement after the talks. The meeting followed recent discussions between presidents FW de Klerk and Joachim Chissano in Maputo. *(Sowetan)*

"The discussions, which took place in a constructive spirit, were of an exploratory nature," the department said - *Sapa*

Chissano bid to speed aid

(218)
STAR 249/92
MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has ordered the army and police force to facilitate the distribution of relief aid.

Speaking at the opening of a session of parliament yesterday he told the Chief of Staff of the armed forces and the Minister of the Interior, "to collaborate to the maximum with the donors and the UN to save lives"

Mr. Chissano said he had urged Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Renamo, to accept the UN food distribution plan, "or better still open all the roads". — Sapa-AFP.

Rome talks

tying up

(218)

STAR 25/9/92

loose ends

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government and Renamo are tying up the last loose ends before they can sign a peace accord, planned for October 1.

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, reports that remaining protocols under consideration in Rome concern military questions, guarantees and technical arrangements for a ceasefire.

Italian mediators in Rome are optimistic that the political conditions to resolve the outstanding protocols exist.

AIM reports that difficulties concerning guarantees and Renamo's objection to "excessive" presidential powers could still complicate the process to peace — Star Africa Service.

Troops stall

pay mutiny

MAPUTO — A mutiny by unpaid Mozambican troops erupted this week in the town of Chibabava in Sofala province, the Maputo daily, Noticias, reported.

Several mutinies have occurred since July among troops based near Maputo and Beira, but this was the first reported in a small provincial town.

The Chibabava garrison mutinied on September 17, protesting that the men had not been paid for 18 months.

The mutiny resulted in a spree of vandalism and robberies culminating in the looting of 10 shops.

Sofala provincial military command sent the mutineers five months' wages, but this failed to placate them. At one stage they seized an aircraft belonging to a state-owned company and held the pilot and an official of the company hostage overnight.

The mutiny ended on Tuesday but the men said they would resume it on October 1 if the outstanding 13 months' wages had not been paid by then. — Sapa-AFP.

(217) (218)

FEARS that Inkatha is co-opting members of the notorious Mozambique rebel group Renamo have been fuelled by the arrival in kwaZulu of a mysterious detachment of Portuguese-speaking soldiers from Mozambique.

The *Weekly Mail* sent a reporter to kwaZulu this week to investigate reports that a "Renamo-type group" would be deployed in kwaMashu township, an African National Congress stronghold where tension is mounting over Sunday's Shaka Day rally.

A highly placed kwaZulu Police (KZP) source confirmed that 36 trained Portuguese-speaking men were recently brought to kwaZulu from Mozambique and are now based in Ulundi under the command of the KZP. The Mozambicans were imported with the help of members of the South African Police based in northern Natal, he added.

The source said they are intended to boost KZP strength when necessary, particularly if the threatened ANC march to the kwaZulu capital, Ulundi, goes ahead.

He said the Mozambican soldiers had breakfast on Tuesday with kwaZulu Minister of Police and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KZP commissioner Major General Jac Buchner, KZP deputy commissioner Brigadier Siphon Mathe and other senior KZP officials.

Mystery Mozambicans

boost KZP manpower

W | Mail 25 | 9 - 1 | 10 | 92

A highly placed kwaZulu Police source has confirmed that a mysterious detachment of Portuguese-speaking soldiers from Mozambique is operating in the homeland.

Weekly Mail Reporter

Also on Tuesday, KZP officers were briefed in Ulundi by Buchner. He allegedly discussed strategy for handling the Shaka Day rally and told the officers that "people would be coming" to help the KZP. They would provide extra manpower for the celebrations, and would later help to police other kwaZulu townships.

The source said that during a break in the discussions, a KZP van driven by a uniformed sergeant arrived, bringing 18 men whom he said had been fetched from the SAP in Piet Retief.

The men all spoke Portuguese, with a Captain Manzini from Esikawini acting as interpreter. They were later taken to the Ulundi government offices to meet and breakfast with Buthelezi and the other senior police officers.

According to the source, the other 18 Portuguese-speaking soldiers arrived separately and all 36 have now been placed under KZP command in Ulundi.

ANC northern Natal chairman Aaron Ndlovu said he had received sketchy details of the mystery arrivals earlier this week and that officials of the organisation had asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate.

Buthelezi strongly denied the reports and dismissed any suggestion of a "Renamo-type group" operating from Ulundi as "a figment of ANC imagination".

And Inkatha official Suzanne Vos yesterday also called for a Goldstone Commission investigation. She said Ndlovu should be called before

the commission to divulge his sources, adding that his statement was a highly inflammatory violation of the National Peace Accord.

The *Weekly Mail's* source said the Mozambican unit's brief is to back up the KZP forces this weekend in kwaMashu, where serious trouble associated with Sunday's Shaka Day rally is expected. On Wednesday five people were killed in unrest in the township, police reported yesterday.

The source added that Buchner had told his officers on Tuesday that all members of the KZP had to be on duty over the weekend and that no leave would be granted.

Buthelezi will address Sunday's rally in kwaMashu's Princess Magogo Stadium. Both Inkatha and the ANC have claimed they have information about attacks planned by the other side to ensure chaos in the township over the weekend.

Leaders of the two sides have urged a strong presence of international and local monitors on Sunday to minimise violence.

Pro-ANC organisations in the area have urged that the rally be called off, or be held in central Durban. Local civics are organising "mass evacuations" of several sections, particularly those along the route of the traditional march to the rally.

Hope is all that the refugees have ²¹⁸ and ²¹⁸ the struggle goes on ²¹⁸

CARRYING one child in her arms, Rosalina Shabangu cajoled, pushed and sometimes dragged her other three youngsters to safety from Mozambique.

Their four-day journey across the Lebombo mountains was not as long as some — if it had been, some of the children might not have made it because all the dams and rivers along the route were dry.

They eventually reached a refugee camp in the north-eastern Transvaal, the first step in their search for a better life in South Africa.

Like thousands before her, 28-year-old Rosalina brought little with her besides hope — for peace, the chance to build a home, plant food and find a job.

But for those who cross the mountains into Kangwane or risk their lives traversing the Kruger National Park to get to Gazankulu, South Africa offers only a continuation of their struggle.

It is a fight against drought, homelessness and unemployment, with the added hazard of deportation.

Some find their way to Johannesburg and other major cities where, as illegal immigrants, they search for work and a place to live while trying to stay hidden from the law.

Crazy

Rachel Nsimbini, 43, supervisor of the Mangweni transit camp in Kangwane for the past six years, has never come to terms with the desperation she encounters daily.

"About 200 refugees make their way here each day," she said.

"Operation Hunger feeds more than 28 000 people in Kangwane, and other organisations like the International Red Cross and the Catholic church provide blankets, soap and clothing.

"The South African government regards them as illegal aliens, not refugees, so if they are caught on South African soil they are arrested and sent back across the border.

"It's a crazy, mixed-up situation, and all we can do is feed them and try to keep them alive."

Among the refugees are teenagers, lured from their homes by ruthless operators who promise houses and jobs, guide them across the border and then sell them as slaves.

Martha Mabunda's parents paid a guide R100 to bring her to South Africa from Maputo after he



SURVIVORS Rosalina Shabangu and her four young children, who fled Mozambique

RISKING DEATH FOR A BETTER LIFE

assured them he had a job for her.

"There were 16 of us," said Martha, 20. "Eight were young women and the rest were young boys. When we crossed into Kangwane, I was sold to an old man as his wife for R400.

"When the old man tried to rape me, I managed to escape and a friend brought me to the transit camp. The others were taken away in a taxi and I was told they were sold in Johannesburg."

Other refugees are mothers, who walk for up to two weeks before arriving at the camp with not only their own children, but those of family members who have been killed by Renamo troops.

"They tell me that in their country, people are dropping dead from hunger and the decomposing bodies are lying in the bush," said Mrs Nsimbini.

One man arrived at the camp with his two wives,

their 11 children and his dead sister's four-year-old son.

"Just 10 days before they started out on their journey, soldiers attacked their village in the northern part of Mozambique," said Mrs Nsimbini.

"They forced his sister to carry a bag with the last meal that the family had. She was about eight months pregnant, and as she pulled the sack on to her back, the soldiers asked her what she was hiding under her dress.

"She told them she was pregnant. Then one of them took a panga and hacked her stomach open and pulled the baby out. They threw their bodies into the bush."

Farmer

"This man was a farmer, who owned a house with eight rooms. He left it behind. He still believes he'll have a better life here, but it won't be easy."

Last month, 322 new arrivals — 115 of them children — swelled the ranks of the refugees in the Humalani camp, about 9km from Phalaborwa, to 11 252.

Operation Hunger gives the camp about 5 000 bags of mealie meal and 60 bags of soup each month, while the SA Council of Churches gives 1 000 bags of mealie meal — but that's only one meal a day.

STAR 1/10/92

Mozambican accord on track (218)

By Gerald L'Angé
and Peter Fabricius

The signing of the Mozambican peace accord is expected to go ahead as scheduled in Rome today after Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama had been persuaded by diplomats to withdraw last-minute objections

Foreign Minister Pik Botha is understood to have played a major role in the diplomatic efforts to get Mr Dhlakama to the signing ceremony

Mr Botha, who flew to Rome last night, would be ready to help him with the final drafting of the agreement today, government sources said.

The signing had earlier been thrown into doubt by Mr Dhlakama's reported refusal to attend on the grounds that all contentious issues had not been resolved — particularly the administration of Renamo-controlled areas after the ceasefire

Renamo wants to retain con-

trol of these areas but the Frelimo government in Maputo interprets the agreements reached in Rome to mean that the areas must come under its control. The Italian government mediators are reported to have disagreed with Mr Dhlakama's interpretation.

Waiting patiently in Rome were the ambassadors of the observer nations: the US, Britain, France and Portugal, together with SA ambassador Glenn Babb who has been close to the negotiations.

STAR 2/10/92

Pik Botha in Rome

ROME — Foreign Minister Pik Botha arrived in Rome yesterday to attend the ceremony for the signing of the peace accord between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

There was a question mark over the whereabouts of Mr Dhlakama — who had doubts about certain aspects of the accord — although he was yesterday believed to be on his way to Rome.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and President Quett Masire of Botswana are also in the Italian capital for the ceremony — Sapa.

Voter education a Matla Trust priority

BIDM 2/10/92
WITH SA's first nonracial elections imminent, educational and charitable organisation Matla Trust has chosen voter education as a priority in its programme of uplifting disadvantaged South Africans

To this end, the trust has produced 320 graduates from eight two-week courses to train people in the concept of democracy and the electoral system. Matla Trust's community and citizen education programme national co-ordinator Terrence Tryon says

Matla Trust was established in 1990 as a nonpartisan body serving the needs of disadvantaged people across the political spectrum, following ANC president Nelson Mandela's consultations on the issue

The trust is being funded by money Mandela raised in overseas drives. To date, the Washington-based Free Mandela Fund has released R13m to the programme. It also receives funds from foreign governments, foreign and local business and individuals and non-governmental bodies

As an educational and charitable trust under the chairmanship of lawyer Ismail Ayob, the trust subscribes to the adage "When you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day, but if you teach him how to fish, you feed him for life"

The trust's objectives are to uplift

THEO HAWANA

disadvantaged people through educational, social, welfare, charitable and informative programmes

It also aims to promote the development of a democratic society by teaching people about democratic principles, institutions and practices. The name Matla comes from the Sesotho word meaning empowerment.

In an interview last year, executive director Billy Modise said the voter education programme would "generally prepare South Africans for democracy"

He said SA was changing rapidly and if there were to be an election now, many people would be disqualified from voting for procedural or tactical errors

The community and citizen education programme prepares people for elections by teaching them the basic principles, institutions and practices of democracy

"We got 53 organisations from all over the country to select people to be trained and to go back and train their constituencies. These people will also act as election managers and serve as monitors during elections," Tryon said.

"It must be made clear that the programme is not for a particular organisation, but is aimed at getting as many people as possible to vote"

Renamo leader arrives in Rome

ROME — Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama arrived in the Italian capital yesterday to sign a peace treaty ending Mozambique's 16 years of civil war. (218)

Dhlakama, who had balked at signing the treaty at the last minute but was later convinced to travel to Rome by SA officials, arrived at the city's Fiumicino Airport early yesterday evening

And Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told SA he was sure a face-to-face meeting with Dhlakama would be enough to save the threatened treaty.

SA diplomats said Chissano had assured Foreign Minister Pik Botha a settlement could still be signed in the next few days despite a last-minute change of heart by Dhlakama. BIDM

After talks with Chissano, Botha said: "Both parties are so close to signing this ceasefire that it would be a great pity if it did not happen in the next day or two"

"We hope that thanks to Italian efforts, there will still be a signing (ceremony) in the next few days in Rome," Botha said 2/10/92

Italy on Tuesday suspended the planned signing ceremony and put on ice invitations that had already been sent to world leaders including Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva — Sapa-AFP-Reuter.

Stolen goods recovered in Zevenfontein

Last hurdle for Mozambique
4/10/92

A LAST obstacle stands in the way of signing a Mozambican peace accord, a source said in Rome yesterday. (218)

The stumbling block is the provisional administration of the country during the transition phase and details of this were still being discussed, the source said. - Sapa-AFP

Hope for peace

218 5/10/92 CT

Mozambicans to end hostilities

ROME. — President Chissano of Mozambique and Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, the leader of Renamo, yesterday signed a peace settlement to end 16 years of hostilities in the former Portuguese colony.

In the words of more than one of the 30 or so African leaders and dignitaries gathered in Rome for a long and pompous ceremony — including Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe — it was an historic event for Africa.

But an end to the continent's bloodiest of civil wars in which nearly one million people are estimated to have died will only follow one month after ratification of the treaty by Mozam-

bique's parliament "within a matter of days".

In Maputo the government called on all Mozambicans to play their part in implementing the peace accord.

"Peace must be guaranteed by all of us," said the government statement read out over Radio Mozambique.

It warned that the army and police had been instructed to remain ready to maintain "order and tranquility and to fight against any actions which seek to create instability and call the agreement into question."

While at the Rome ceremony itself Mr Chissano was careful not to refer to the causes of the war. But the government statement was not so reticent. It blamed forces opposed to Mozambique independence for starting the war of "destabilisation in the 1970s

But after hugging Mr Dhlakama at the ceremony at the Italian foreign ministry in Rome, Mr Chissano announced that "the peace process is irreversible".

"We had and we will have our differences but they should be resolved by negotiation and should not be obstacles to the peaceful goals of our people," he added.

Mr Dhlakama who had postponed the signing ceremony from Thursday as last-minute negotiations to deal with his strong reservations too place here promised that Renamo "will respect the agreement".

We want clearly to say to our brother Joaquim Chissano that the

From page 1

Hope for peace 218 362

is no bitterness on our part and that the armed struggle is henceforth replaced by the political struggle," he told a joint press conference.

Mr Mugabe said his government would withdraw troops helping to guard vital road and rail corridors inland from Mozambican ports in 30 days but stressed that his country "has the right to access to the sea", adding that he hoped there would be "no need to return".

South Africa, which openly backed Renamo until signing a non-aggression treaty with the Mozambican government in 1984, sent Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha, who described the peace accord as a "good omen" for all in southern Africa and called on Western donors not to forget the region.

Mr Botha also had special words of gratitude for the decisively important role Mr Mugabe played when he gave the lengthy peace process a boost last August by bringing Mr Chissano and Mr Dhlakama together in Rome to pave the way for the accord, which the two had agreed to sign by October 1.

Under the treaty's terms, Maputo led troops and resistance fighters have one month from parliamentary approval to assemble at a number of specified and segregated points.

The United Nations, which is to distribute food at the points, has been given the role of overseeing the ceasefire together with a joint commission drawn from members of either side of the conflict.

Neighbouring Zimbabwe will also have one month from the date of ratification to withdraw its 7,000 troops from the strategic Beira and Limpopo corridors which have been guaranteeing it access to the Indian Ocean for nearly two years.

The signing comes after two years of talks sponsored by Italy and mediation by the Rome-based Sant'Egidio religious community. Following yesterday's ceremony, Mr Chissano handed a text to the United Nations representatives and promised that general and presidential elections will take place within one year.

Under intense diplomatic pressure to work for peace in order to curb growing famine brought on by devastating drought, the rebels and the Mozambique government agreed in August to sign a formal ceasefire settlement by last Thursday. But it was unexpectedly called off at the last minute with Mr Dhlakama contesting details and refusing to sign.

Italy angrily blamed his "character" for the breakdown, complaining that the sticking points were of little importance. The Renamo leader later relented and flew to Rome on Friday for two days of intensive discussions before deciding to sign.

The points in question have now been resolved with four protocols added to the treaty. They concern administration and freedom of movement within Renamo-controlled areas after the ceasefire and details of the constitution and powers of a new police force and a 30,000-strong army, both to be drawn up equally from either side. — Telegraph Sapa Reuter AFP



AGREEMENT Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano (left) and Renamo leader Mr Alfonso Dhlakama (right) shake hands during the signing of the ceasefire agreement in Rome yesterday. In the centre is Italian Foreign Minister Mr Emilio Colombo. Picture: AP



Peace pledge . President Joaquim Chissano (left), Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama after the signing of the pact. Picture. AP

Moz ceasefire is signed at last ⁽²¹⁸⁾

ROME — After two years of negotiations and two days of round-the-clock bargaining, the government of Mozambique and the right-wing Renamo guerilla group signed a formal ceasefire yesterday to end the 16-year-old civil war.

The accord was signed at a public ceremony by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama after last-minute objections by Mr Dhlakama were overcome on Saturday

The sticking point was the composition of local administrative bodies in the transition period leading up to elections.

The accord should allow Mozambique to receive urgently needed food aid and pave the way for free elections.

Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Quett Masire of Botswana, South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Kenyan Vice-President George Saitoti and assistant UN secretary-general James Jonah attended

US under-secretary for African affairs Herman Cohen, ready to offer more than R500 million in food aid, was also present

After approval of the ceasefire by Mozambique's National Assembly, the agreement sets a timetable for withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops who backed the Maputo government. Troops from both sides will be rounded up and blended into a national army. — Sapa-AFP-AP

NEWS Chissano, Dhlakama sign peace

Mozambique gets ready for peace

218

Sowetan 5/10/92

■ Hopes soar that fighting that killed 600 000 will cease:

ROME - After two years of protracted negotiations and two days of bargaining, Mozambique and the Renamo guerrilla group signed a formal ceasefire yesterday to end 16 years of civil war.

The accord was signed in a public ceremony by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Last-minute objections by Dhlakama were overcome on Saturday, Italy's Foreign Ministry said, capping two years of talks in Rome.

The bone of contention was the composition of local administrative bodies

in the transition period leading up to elections. A compromise allows Renamo to keep its local residents in their jobs, guaranteeing those personnel will not discriminate against the government's people.

The accord should allow the famine-stricken nation of 15 million to receive urgently needed food aid, suspend fighting which has killed 600 000 and pave the way for free elections in 1993.

Chissano and Dhlakama undertook in Rome on August 7 to sign an accord by October 1. - Sapa-AP

Dhlakama signs (218) ceasefire at last

ROME — After two years of protracted negotiations and two days of round-the-clock bargaining, the Mozambican government and Renamo signed a formal ceasefire yesterday. *610am 5/10/92*

The accord was signed in a public ceremony by President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama

Last-minute objections by Dhlakama were overcome on Saturday

The sticking point, said a spokesman for one of the mediators, was over the composition of local administrative bodies in the transition period leading up to elections. A compromise allowed Renamo to keep its local residents in their jobs.

The accord should allow the famine-stricken nation of 15-million to receive urgently needed food aid, suspend fighting which has killed 600 000 and pave the way for free elections next year.

The signing in Rome was attended by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha, presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Masire of Botswana, Kenyan Vice-President George Saitoti and UN assistant secretary-general James Jonah

After approval of the ceasefire by Mozambique's national assembly, the agreement sets a timetable for withdrawal of Zimbabwe's troops, which backed the Maputo government.

Troops from both forces will gradually be blended into a 30 000-man national army in a 50-50 ratio. — Sapa-AP

● Comment: Page 8

Rough road ahead for Maputo (218)

STAVE 6/10/92.

Mozambique is a ravaged land — but if the latest ceasefire holds there is hope, writes HANS-PETER BAKKER.

THE signing of the Mozambican peace agreement in Rome at the weekend brings hope to a nation reduced by war and economic mismanagement to an official status as the poorest in the world

But the signing is only the beginning of what could be a long, hard road to recovery

The ceremony will ostensibly end nearly 30 years of war, first by the Frelimo liberation movement against Portuguese colonialism and then by the Renamo rebel movement against the Frelimo government. Whether the accord will in fact end the fighting is an open question and, initially at least, the peace could be fragile

There is a consensus among informed observers, however, that the two sides have little alternative but to resolve their differences peacefully and install a democratic government

The commitment by President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama to end the war has come only after — and possibly because — Mozambique and its people have been brought close to the lowest possible level of degradation. The crippling drought may have been the final straw which forced the warring sides to agreement, depriving even the rebels of the ability to live off the land

Much of Mozambique is in a state of disaster in the true sense of the word. The Frelimo government has a tenuous control over most of the cities and towns but these have become little more than islands sur-



Joaquim Chissano . . . pragmatic approach.

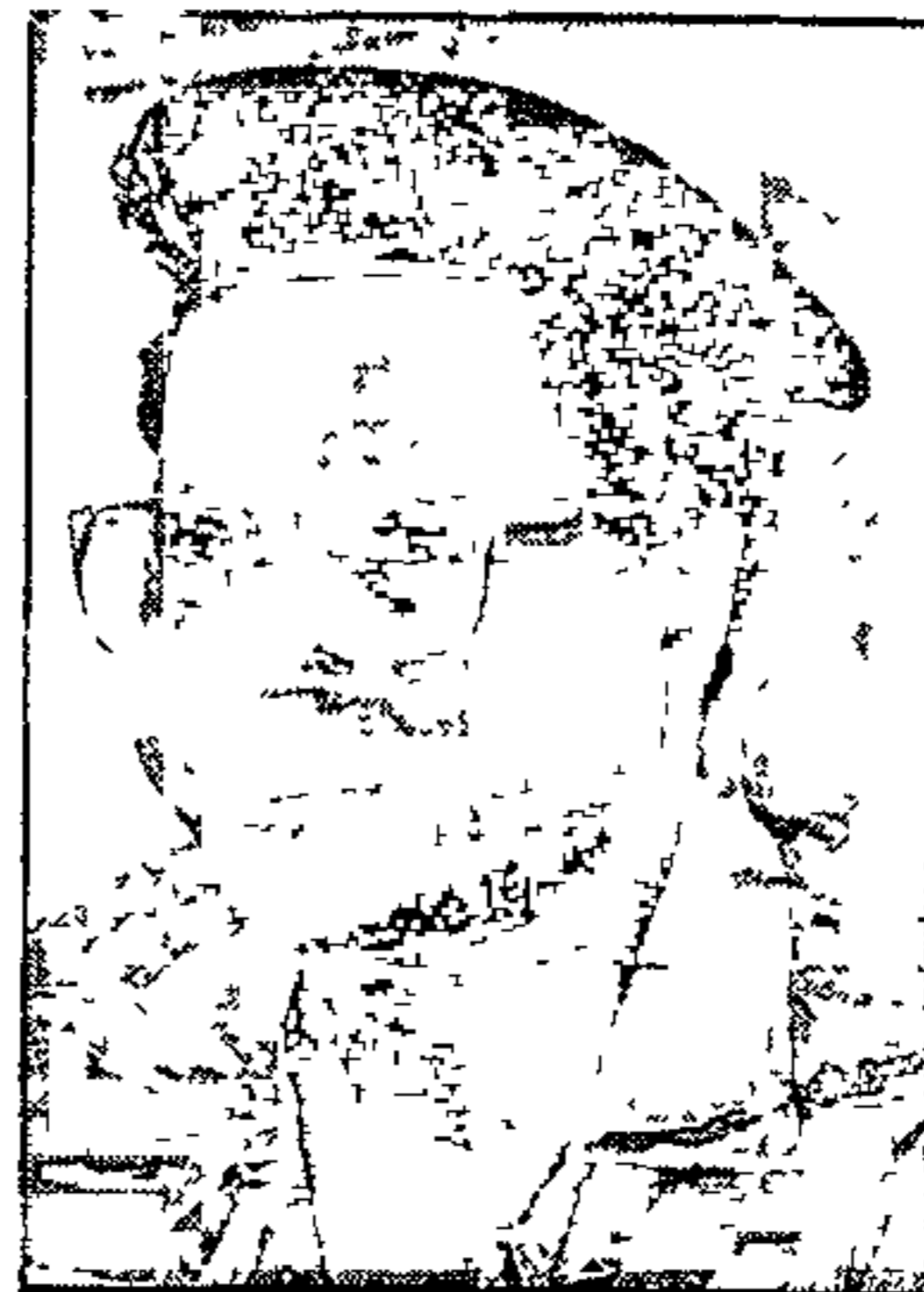
rounded by Renamo attrition. Almost every building is dilapidated and streets are pot-holed, often running with sewage and inhabited by hungry and desperate people, many of whom have fled from even worse situations in the rural areas

Security has deteriorated to a point where in some cases the only safe form of travel between towns is by air. Renamo claims to control much of rural Mozambique — and in disputed areas has been blamed for atrocities against civilians that have horrified the world

The once beautiful land, with its abundance of rich agricultural lands, game reserves and unspoilt lagoons and beaches has been ravaged

First there was a guerilla campaign against colonialism until in 1962 the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) began armed insurrection

By 1974, when the Portuguese withdrew following the collapse of their home government, Fre-



Afonso Dhlakama . . . Renamo leader.

limo was in control of much of the country. The party assumed full control when independence came in June 1975

Most of the Portuguese left, taking with them their wealth, their equipment and skills. They left a poorly developed infrastructure and a literate population of less than 10 percent

Frelimo imposed Marxist-Leninist social engineering which led to rebellion among some of the people and the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) emerged, sponsored first by Rhodesia and later by South Africa

But the Frelimo government, led by arch-socialist Samora Machel, faltered as its experiments with communism failed

President Machel in 1984 signed the Nkomati Accord with South Africa which called for Mozambique to stop supporting ANC insurgency in return for Pretoria ending its backing for Renamo and promoting investment.

The accord failed amid allegations that Pretoria had continued to aid Renamo. After his death in an air crash Machel was succeeded by the more pragmatic Joaquim Chissano, who introduced a multiparty, free market system and began exploratory talks with Renamo.

But the civil war continued unabated, despite the opening that year of peace talks.

Economic decline, drought and increased international pressure ultimately brought Mr Chissano and Mr Dhlakama together for the first time on August 5 in Rome, where they committed their sides to sign a ceasefire by October 1

The ceasefire will be monitored by United Nations observers. There almost certainly will be continued violence, for many of those with guns owe no allegiance to any party or authority and regard banditry as the easiest way of making a living.

Several political parties have been formed in the new political dispensation now operating in Mozambique but it seems likely that the election that is expected to be held next year will be contested mainly by Frelimo and Renamo

Rebuilding Mozambique at a time when the developed nations have grown tired of Africa and its problems will be extraordinarily difficult initially.

Large amounts of foreign aid will be needed to get the economy back on its feet. By the same token, however, opportunities will be opened up for foreign investment if the country can get on to a stable footing.

South Africa will be well placed to take advantage of the opportunities that will arise in construction, tourism and merchandising — provided the ceasefire holds and a democratic government is installed □

Maputo holds its fire

218

MAPUTO — The Mozambican defence ministry has ordered all military units to adopt a strictly defensive position following the signing of a peace agreement in Rome between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Immediately after Sunday's signing, Defence Minister Alberto Chipande issued orders to the armed forces calling a halt to any offensive action.

Strictly speaking, there is no ceasefire until the Mozambican parliament ratifies the agree-

ment — expected some time this week.

General Chipande announced that even before the ceasefire takes effect the armed forces should not take offensive action "in order to express the commitment of the Mozambican government to achieving peace".

Mozambican troops are, however, allowed to take defensive action whenever necessary.

Mr Dhlakama declared in Rome, shortly after the signing, that he would order his men to stop fighting within 24 hours.

If both sides ensured that all their units received these orders promptly, and obeyed

6/10/92
them, then the guns would fall silent by today.

Once the ceasefire has come into force, the troops of both sides are supposed to gather at assembly points. A total of 15 000 men from each side will be chosen to form the new national armed forces.

Gerald L'Ange of The Star's Africa Service reports that one of the most important benefits to flow immediately from implementation of the ceasefire will be the opening of roads to trucks carrying relief food for the millions of Mozambicans who face famine because of the drought and the war.

The relief convoys have up to now been idled in the main towns because of Renamo's insistence that food should be flown in by air. Relief agencies say aircraft cannot move enough food to meet the need.

Once it becomes clear that the peace agreement is holding reasonably well Mozambique is expected to receive a growing flow of foreign aid and investment to rehabilitate the stricken country. Interest among South African business concerns is said to be high and several have already begun projects in Mozambique — Sapa-AFP.

● Rough road ahead — Page 13

Stop squabbling, says Pik

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter



The signing of a formal ceasefire by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome on Sunday, and the completion of elections in Angola, presented a challenge to all South Africans to put their house in order, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday

Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival from Rome, Mr Botha said the two major developments — in which South Africa had played a role — challenged local political lead-

ers to stop squabbling, put an end to violence, and solve the country's problems so that South Africa could play its role in the region

Mr Botha said although the implementation of the Mozambican ceasefire would not be easy, no talk of implementation could have been possible without the agreement

South Africa had played "a small part" towards bringing the Mozambican government and Renamo to the negotiations table, he said

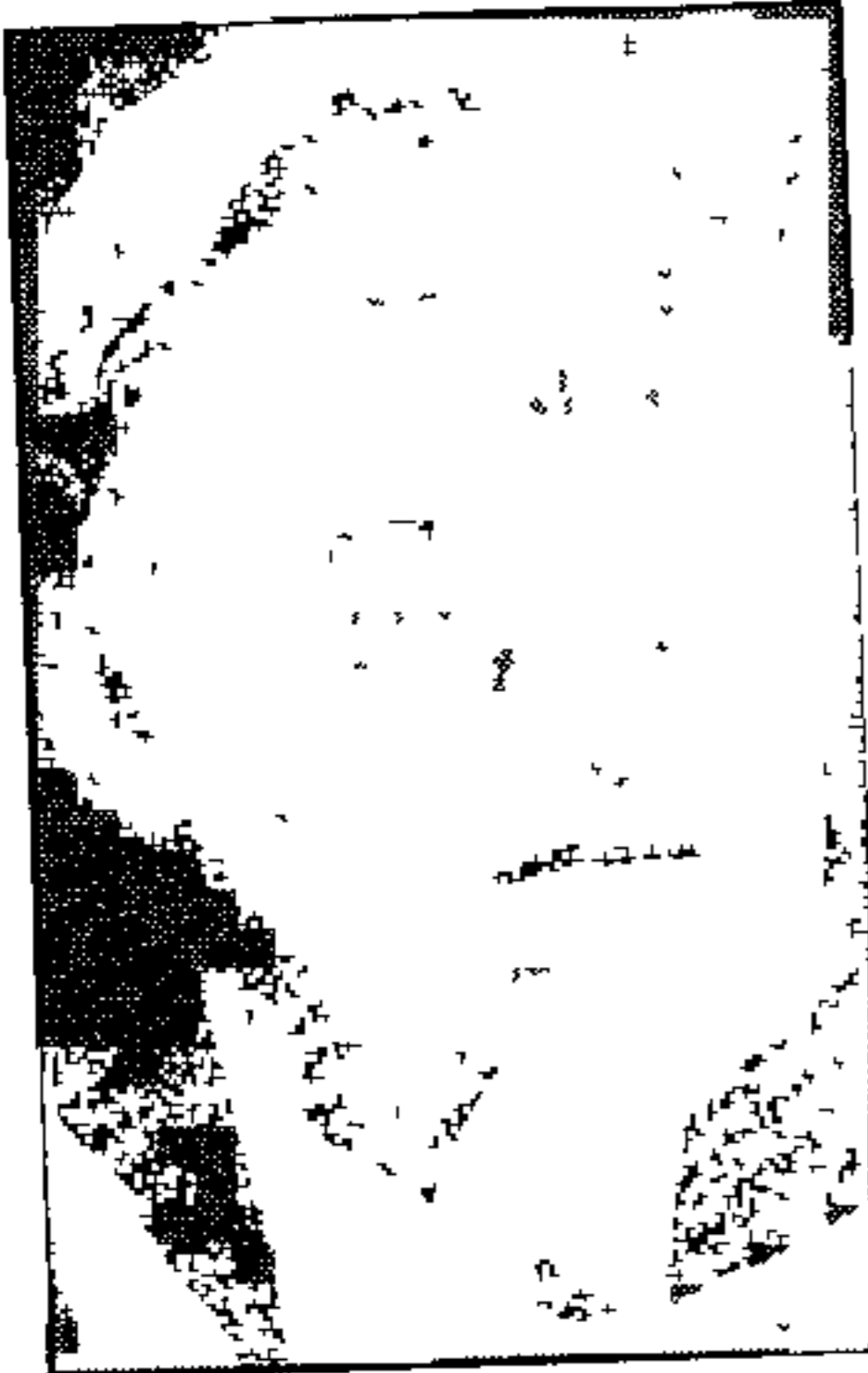
During a visit to Rome a few years ago, he had asked the Pope to nominate a church leader in Mozambique who would be acceptable to both sides to act as mediator That

had been done and had led to the signing of the ceasefire agreement, Mr Botha said

A number of commissions would be created to implement the agreement and prepare the ground for elections in Mozambique next year

On Angola, Mr Botha said his latest information was that Unita had polled about 40 percent of the vote, "which is a considerable amount of support to have" Unita had not been "overrun", and would play a significant role

The Government had sent a message to President Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to work for reconciliation and a government of national unity, he said



Pik Botha . . SA must put house in order.

(218)

STAR 6/10/92

Pik offers Mozambique SA's help with ceasefire

SA WOULD consider taking part in overseeing Mozambique's ceasefire if asked, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

He told a news conference on his return from Rome, where an accord ending 16 years of civil war was signed on Sunday, that various commissions were being created to monitor the ceasefire and help Mozambique along the road to democracy.

"We would be prepared to sit on some of these commissions, but only if asked," he said.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama signed the ceasefire after more than two years of peace negotiations in Rome mediated by the Roman Catholic church and the Italian government.

Botha warned that difficult times still lay ahead for Mozambique, one of the world's poorest countries devastated by war and the worst drought of the century in the region.

"This agreement has now been signed, but it doesn't mean implementation will be easy," he said.

"We are relieved that this impor-

tant step has now been taken"

Relief officials said refugees were still fleeing the famine in Mozambique into Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and SA. More than 2-million Mozambicans are refugees in neighbouring states, while millions more of the 15-million population have fled their homes within the country.

Botha said a return of refugees would have to be discussed with Mozambique's leaders.

Now, after the major events in Angola and Mozambique, SA was being challenged to solve its own problems and to stop the violence, Botha said.

He called on political parties to put SA's interests first, and not their own narrow party political interests.

Asked about his meeting in Rome with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, Botha said prospects were good for diplomatic relations eventually being established between the two countries.

However, Pretoria would not push for the opening of relations, but would wait for an improvement to come about naturally.

He said trade and communication links between the two countries were already good.

On Cahora Bassa, Botha said if the water project was resuscitated, about 15 000 workers would be needed to remove the vegetation underneath the power lines.

The Mozambique peace agreement would not only improve trade in the region, but would also pave the way for holidaymakers who wanted to visit the region.

The Foreign Minister said that while in Rome, he had discussed with a senior UN official the UN observers' function in SA and how they should co-ordinate their work with local structures such as the Goldstone commission.

Meanwhile, in Maputo, the Mozambican defence ministry has ordered all military units to adopt a strictly defensive position because of the signing of the peace agreement.

Immediately after Sunday's signing of the accord, Defence Minister Alberto Chipande ordered the armed forces to call a halt to any offensive actions. — Sapa-Reuter

Banda rules out change in Malawi

LILONGWE — President Kamuzu Banda has ruled out a multiparty system in Malawi, saying it was unsuitable and would cause corruption and strife.

"There is no question of multipartism here," Banda, president for life of the central African nation, told a convention of his ruling Malawi Congress Party at the weekend.

Malawi would remain a one-party state whether the country's "friends or enemies like it or not", he said, according to the official Malawi News Agency.

Banda, who has banned opposition parties and ruled Malawi since independence from Britain in 1964, said pluralist politics "bred corruption, political instability, poor economic performance and civil and tribal strife" — Sapa-Reuter

Breakaway gunmen seize key points in Madagascan port

ANTANANARIVO — Breakaway gunmen have seized control of key installations in Madagascar's main port town, Toamasina, in continuing violence in the runup to multiparty presidential elections next month.

Travellers returning from the port said groups of gunmen had taken over Toamasina Airport and were threatening to shoot down any aircraft attempting to land.

Travellers said the government sent troops to Toamasina at the weekend and to Toliara, 600km to the southeast, to end violence by supporters of regional rule.

Returning travellers from both towns said the gunmen were in control of local radio and television stations which they were using to broadcast demands for regional rule.

In Toamasina, they said they

planned to take over banks, the local treasury, the railway network and power and water plants to back demands for a federal state.

The transitional government announced on Sunday that presidential elections would be held on November 25, pitting Didier Ratsiraka, who has ruled for 17 years, against some 15 hopefuls from Madagascar's six provinces.

Madagascar has been in a state of political and economic upheaval for more than a year since Ratsiraka bowed to the democracy movement sweeping Africa and agreed to share power with a transitional government before general elections.

Toamasina, birthplace of Ratsiraka, has been the focus of violent opposition to a continued unitary state in recent weeks by supporters of regional rule.

AFRICA

Refugees pouring into Zimbabwe, says report

HARARE — Up to 5 000 Mozambicans a month were arriving in Zimbabwe as refugees, most of them weak from walking for days from rebel-held areas, the World Food Programme (WFP) said at the weekend.

In a report on the severe drought in southern Africa, it said the number of Mozambicans in Zimbabwe to escape war and famine had risen from 98 000 to 123 000.

"New arrivals increased sharply after July, with up to 5 000 a month, stretching housing and sanitary services to the limit," the UN agency said.

In July the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Mozambicans were arriving at rate of 2 500 to 3 000 a month.

"To cope with the influx, a sixth refugee camp will be established in Uzumba, in the northeast (of Zimbabwe)," the WFP said.

Renamo signed a peace agreement with Mozambique's government on Sunday after 16 years of civil war in which more than 1-million people died.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans have also fled to Botswana, Malawi, SA and Zambia. — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo in transition to respectability

HARARE — Mozambican rebels, once branded Africa's Khmer Rouge by other leaders, have finally completed a long quest for recognition by their enemies and emphatically stamped their mark as a powerful political force in southern Africa.

Political analysts said the signing of the Mozambican ceasefire on Sunday had transformed Renamo, a shadowy group known mostly for its brutality in Mozambique's ruinous 16-year war, into a credible opposition to the beleaguered government.

Renamo chief Afonso Dhlakama, adopting "backward and forward" tactics, wrung spectacular concessions from the government to underline the fact that Renamo had come of age, the analysts said.

"Few thought this bunch of dissidents would ever sit at a table with Mozambican leaders, let alone (Zimbabwean President) Robert Mugabe, who viewed the rebels as mere trou-

blemakers," said a Western diplomat speaking in Harare.

"Renamo has succeeded in not only getting the recognition it wanted, but it has managed to get concessions which clearly make the rebels victors this time round."

The agreement, signed in Rome, calls for the establishment of a new armed forces structure comprising about 30 000 men drawn equally from both sides.

And Zimbabwean troops guarding two strategic corridors between their country and Mozambique's ports must leave within a month.

Set up in 1974 by white rulers of then Rhodesia, Renamo has travelled a long and arduous road to achieve this recognition.

The rebel group, whose full name is the Mozambique National Resistance, was later taken over by SA as the main force to topple Mozam-

bique's first president, Samora Machel, who was fiercely opposed to the Pretoria government.

It also fought against Mugabe's guerrillas, then operating from Mozambique, with the help of Rhodesian security forces.

Its brutal attacks against civilians brought worldwide condemnation in the '80s, particularly from the US State Department.

With the war intensifying and the SA government pouring arms and ammunition into Renamo camps, Machel, who died in a plane crash in 1986, was forced to sign the 1984 Nkomati peace accord with Pretoria.

But the rebels stepped up their offensive, forcing peace talks between the Mozambican government and Renamo. The first talks started in Rome more than two years ago. — Sapa-Reuter

TIME



focus on Renamo

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Arms agreement

The agreement, signed in Rome, calls for the establishment of a new armed forces structure comprising some 30 000 men drawn equally from both sides

And Zimbabwean troops guarding two strategic corridors between their landlocked country and Mozambique's ports must leave within a month

Set up in 1974 by white rulers of the then Rhodesia - the name of Zimbabwe before independence from Britain in 1980 - Renamo has travelled a long and arduous road to recognition

South Africa steps in

The rebel group, whose full name is the Mozambique National Resistance, was later taken over by South Africa as the main force to topple Mozambique's first president, Samora Machel, who was fiercely opposed to Pretoria's white-dominated Government.

It also fought against Mugabe's guerillas, then operating from Mozambique, with the help of Rhodesian security forces

Its brutal attacks against civilians brought worldwide condemnation in the 1980s, particularly from the US State Department

Several southern African leaders branded Renamo Africa's Khmer Rouge, after the Marxist group that ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1978 and systematically killed millions

With the war intensifying and the South African Government pouring in arms and am-

Renamo has finally signed a peace agreement to end one of Africa's bloodiest civil wars. They have managed to wrest many concessions because Presidents Mugabe and Chisano believe they are unlikely to win any popular vote because of past atrocities against hapless citizens. (218)



Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano (left) and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama (right) give a toast after signing a peace agreement including an immediate ceasefire to end Mozambique's civil war. Italian official Sergio Raffaelli stands between.

munition into Renamo camps, Machel, who died in a plane crash in 1986, was forced to sign the 1984 Nkomati peace accord with Pretoria

Increasing power

But the rebels stepped up their offensive, forcing peace talks between the Mozambican government and Renamo which started in Rome more than two years ago

Mugabe, whose landlocked country has about 7 000 troops guarding trade routes through Mozambique, began to be more actively involved in seeking a truce to the war which has killed one million people and displaced several million others

"The economy of Mozambique had been driven to near collapse by the war," one diplomat said "Zimbabwe, too, was feeling the pinch" Zimbabwe has been spending more than 70 percent of its annual budget on the Mozambican war effort.

Then southern Africa's most disastrous drought struck, devastating the economies of Zimbabwe and Mozambique and leaving millions of people in both countries in need of urgent food aid

May assume leadership

"All these factors have made Renamo, for all the ugly things it has done, emerge from political oblivion to become a serious contender for the Mozambican political leadership," one diplomat said

But others said Mugabe and President Joaquin Chissano, who signed the ceasefire accord with Dhlakama, believed Renamo could not win a fair election because of atrocities it has been accused of committing

"These leaders apparently are convinced that Renamo will lose any election so they are prepared to give in to as many demands as possible," an African diplomat said - Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique Accord awaits UN monitors

Star Africa Service (218)

STAR 7/10/92

MAPUTO — The Mozambican peace accord will not come into effect until the United Nations monitors are in place and the joint commission that is to supervise it has been established, President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday.

Thousands of people greeted him at the airport on his return from signing the accord in Rome and thousands more lined the roads to the city to give him

an excited welcome

There was a roar of approval from the crowd as he appeared in the aircraft doorway and held aloft a copy of the bulky Rome agreement, symbolising the end of 16 years of devastating civil war.

Under the accord the ceasefire is supposed to take effect as soon as it has been ratified by the Mozambican parliament. This is expected to happen this week.

At a news conference at the

airport Mr Chissano said the UN would need "a few more days" to get its representatives in place.

Both the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebels have undertaken, however, to order their forces to respect the ceasefire immediately and there have been no reports of clashes between the two armed forces since the signing.

Asked about the difficulty in deciding which areas were to be regarded as under government

control and which under Renamo control, Mr Chissano said that "a lot of good faith" was needed if the accord was to be a success.

He said Britain, France and Portugal had been invited to train the new joint army and the three nations were already meeting in Portugal.

Britain had proposed doing some of the training at the army base at Nyanga in Zimbabwe where it has been training Mozambican troops.

US tells Maputo to fight famine

WASHINGTON — The US on Monday hailed the signing of a peace agreement to end civil war in Mozambique and said attention should now be paid to averting a severe famine in the country (218)

The White House said it expected all parties to redouble their efforts to overcome a severe humanitarian crisis in Mozambique brought about by war and drought. BDM 7/10/92

"Tens of thousands of Mozambicans in remote areas of the country are reported to be facing famine," said White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, adding that swift international action was needed to avoid a "large-scale human catastrophe".

President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama on Sunday signed a peace treaty in Rome to end the 16-year civil war that has devastated the country and killed more than 1-million people.

A ceasefire will take effect as soon as the treaty is ratified by the Mozambique parliament, which diplomats said would probably be later this week.

It will mark the theoretical end of a major southern African conflict which began shortly after independence from Portugal in 1975.

Millions have been forced to flee their homes amid the fighting between government troops and Dhlakama's Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), which had backing from South Africans and Portuguese.

Countless others died of hunger. US state department spokesman Richard Boucher said that under the agreement, democratic multiparty elections would be held within 12 months.

He said the agreement would not have been possible without the mediation of the Italian government and support of many other parties including Kenya, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Portugal, Britain, France and SA. He urged all groups to stay involved to ensure the agreement was implemented.

— Sapa-Reuter

Running the gauntlet of Mozambique's roads

BIDMS 7/10/92 218
CHARLIE PRETZLIK

HUNDREDS of truck drivers, many of them South African, used to run the gauntlet of Mozambique's treacherous roads every day, risking life and limb to bring in essential food supplies. They will be among the many who will be relieved about the signing of the country's peace accord.

There is little left of the road to Maputo from the Swazi border. For the last 16 years this vital artery has borne the brunt of the mortar and rocket exchanges that have characterised the civil war between Mozambique's government troops and the Renamo guerrillas.

The route from the border bears testimony to the risk the drivers run, for the scars of the war that has cost the country 100 000 lives and displaced 4.3-million of its 14-million people are everywhere.

The charred remains of houses and more than 50 ambushed vehicles line the route, mostly attacked by Renamo in their struggle to feed themselves and cut off the capital.

But the government was determined to keep the road open. When we travelled it last month, there was a group of three or four soldiers every 200m, most barely older than 18 but no less keen to display their importance.

As we approached each group, they lifted their rifles and rocket launchers and took aim — a signal, now well understood by our driver, to toss half a loaf of bread out of the window as we passed.

"Like everyone else here, they're hungry," Miguel explained. "Forget to give them food and they will shower you with bullets."

"You can get attacked by bandits, Renamo or even Frelimo — you never know which side it's coming from."

This border road was safe, though, compared with the coastal road north from Maputo. Described as the "hell road" by

truckers, it easily earned its name, for every day someone was shot at.

Our driver for this leg, Gary van Aardt, was one of the lucky ones. In 36 runs he had never been attacked.

His luck ran out, however, 30 minutes out of Maputo when half a dozen men leapt from the bushes and unleashed a few rounds at our truck from their AK47s. Somehow they missed, and Gary managed to chuckle and keep driving.

At the depot in Xai-Xai was another driver, Jo, who had been shot in the leg, along with his passenger, about a year ago. He lost his right leg and his passenger his left, but Jo has had a hand clutch fitted to his truck and keeps on running the same route regardless.

"The money is good, but above all the country is fantastic and the friendship among the drivers is unbeatable. Now I go shoe-shopping with my friend and we split a pair," he said, grinning.

Harry Thomas, who has been running trucks through Mozambique for the last two years, said drivers could make up to R3 500 a month as well as R500 danger money and R500 spending money a trip.

Most prefer not to travel in convoy because, said Gary, "the ground alongside the road is so soft they only need to take out the first truck and the others get stuck beside the road".

But while the troops and rebels begged and truck drivers ran the gauntlet of their hunger, even those with a little authority in Africa's longest-running civil war learned to look after themselves. Not far from Xai-Xai we came across a Frelimo officer being carried across the water onto his dhow. "I don't want to get my feet wet," he told us. "Why should I? I'm an officer!"

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21/07/72

Business Day misled

BUSINESS Day was deliberately misled and, as a result, incorrectly reported on July 30 that a private clinic to be opened in Mozambique would be financed by the African Development Bank. The Bank has asked us to point out that it is neither financing the clinic nor is aware of it.



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Renamo kills 2 SA drivers

MAPUTO — Rebel Renamo guerrillas on Tuesday killed two SA drivers in a three-truck ambush, violating the preliminary ceasefire, the Mozambican army said yesterday.

A statement by the general staff said a third SA driver had been beaten and robbed in the attack on the road from Swaziland (218)

One truck had been burned out and two others had been damaged

The identities of the drivers were not available. (10/10/92)

The Mozambique Defence Ministry and Renamo have said they had instructed their forces to halt all offensive military operations following Sunday's Rome peace accord, and prior to a formal ceasefire

Sapa-AP reports from Maputo that President Joaquim Chissano said on Tuesday his government was seeking ways to immediately implement such a ceasefire agreement

Chissano received a rousing welcome at the airport on his return from Rome, where he signed the peace accord ending 16 years of war

"We have learned our lesson — war

must never return to our country," Chissano told cheering supporters.

He said parliament would approve the accord within days, but it would not formally take effect until UN representatives came to Mozambique. No date has been set, but a strong UN presence is expected to monitor the truce, leading to elections by October 1993

The war between the leftist government and right wing Renamo rebels claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and made Mozambique one of the poorest countries in the world. More than 3-million people depend on food aid because of the war and drought

In Zimbabwe, President Robert Mugabe said Zimbabwean troops guarding roads and railways in Mozambique would be withdrawn only when it was clear the ceasefire was holding. The soldiers, believed to number 10 000, will remain if Renamo rebels continue to strike at transport links. Zimbabwe depends on these economic lifelines for about 10% of its trade — Sapa-AP-AFP

Mozambique rebels sign peace accord

Guardian/W (in W) mail
SIXTEEN years of civil war which have cost Mozambique up to a million lives and brought the country to the brink of ruin were formally ended at the weekend in Rome when President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama put their names to a comprehensive peace plan, writes Noll Scott.

The signing of the Rome accord, brokered by Italy, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, followed months of negotiations and repeated about-turns by Mr Dhlakama and his National Resistance Movement (Renamo). 9/10-15/10/92

Under its terms there will be an immediate truce and Zimbabwean troops will withdraw within a month. The troops have been guarding two strategic corridors across the country — the Beira corridor in central Mozambique and the Limpopo railway in the south — against repeated attacks by Renamo forces. Up to 500,000 Mozambicans have fled into the Beira corridor to seek protection.

The agreement also lays down that both government and Renamo troops will move into specified assembly areas within a month and hand their weapons to the United Nations monitors within six months.

AFRICA

Two countries battling for peace

MTH an estimated 30 percent of its weaponry underground and up to 25 000 battle-hardened troops, Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement has the capacity to resume a bush war in Angola, military and diplomatic sources say.

To do so would be to bring down the wrath of the international community. But sources say this may not be enough to deter a highly ambitious and unpredictable man who waged a 16-year guerrilla war with the overriding objective of national political power.

There is a real fear that Unita may go back to the bush; a genuine threat, one analyst said.

This week Savimbi denounced as fraudulent provisions results indicating he was certain to lose the country's free general elections, judged fair by international monitors. When the National Electoral Council stopped its provisional results on Tuesday, it showed the Unita leader trailing President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by 50 percent, with nearly 90 percent of the four million ballots counted.

Savimbi has means to resume war
U/M/92 9/10-15/10/92
If he chooses to defy international pressure, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has the capacity to start the bush war again.
By JUDITH MATLOFF in Luanda

vote's outcome. Former colonial ruler Portugal, one of the peace monitors, also warned Savimbi not to move down the path to violence.

South Africa has been steadily mending its fences with the Luanda government. It still maintains contact with Savimbi, but diplomatic sources say he can expect little future support from Pretoria.

Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro Castro van Duiem "Loy" left Luanda on Tuesday night for Lisbon, New York and Washington with a message for the Portuguese and US presidents and UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Diplomats said the message, from Dos Santos, was aimed at trying to defuse the crisis. "Everyone's trying to keep dialogue open and avert tragedy," said one US diplomat.

Some diplomats believe Savimbi could be hoping to negotiate a power-sharing deal and say moderates within Unita would not accept a return to war. But analysts believe the charismatic and egotistical Savimbi is still capable of cutting loose despite international opposition if his self-esteem is bruised badly enough by an election defeat.

"Savimbi has his whole ego wrapped up in becoming president, which his people already call him," one Luanda analyst said.

Headed the Unita leader might accept a parliamentary defeat, but balked at losing the presidency at the ballot box after a 16-year guerrilla struggle to capture it.

His radio station has been calling international observers "communists" and diplomats say he has locked himself incommunicado in his Luanda residence.

Tony van Nieuwenkerk of the South African Institute for International Affairs suggested conciliatory moves by the MPLA in the post-election process — such as a government of national unity — could help to defuse the situation — Reuters.

Some of the food aid trucks rolling along the Beira corridor carry a slogan "It's enough to live". It may prove the most important maxim of the coming weeks for many Mozambicans. The UN says three million people are at risk and that unless aid reaches areas made inaccessible by the war, then the ceasefire may prove meaningless to many.

Rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama, who must eye the outcome of Angola's election with concern, was probably forced by the drought to sign the peace accord after two years of protracted negotiations. Significant numbers of his men are starving, a disturbing sign of the conditions for civilians inside rebel areas. People arriving along the Beira corridor tell of those who died because they were too weak to make the journey. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, have already succumbed to hunger and thirst.

The problems in relieving the drought are manifold. The former Marxist government's incompetence and rampant corruption have severely hampered relief efforts. United Nations politics and bureaucracy have not helped. But the biggest obstacle in reaching the hundreds of thousands in rebel areas has been Renamo itself. Almost all foreign officials — from aid workers to diplomats from countries once close to the rebels — say simply Renamo does not care if the general population lives or dies.

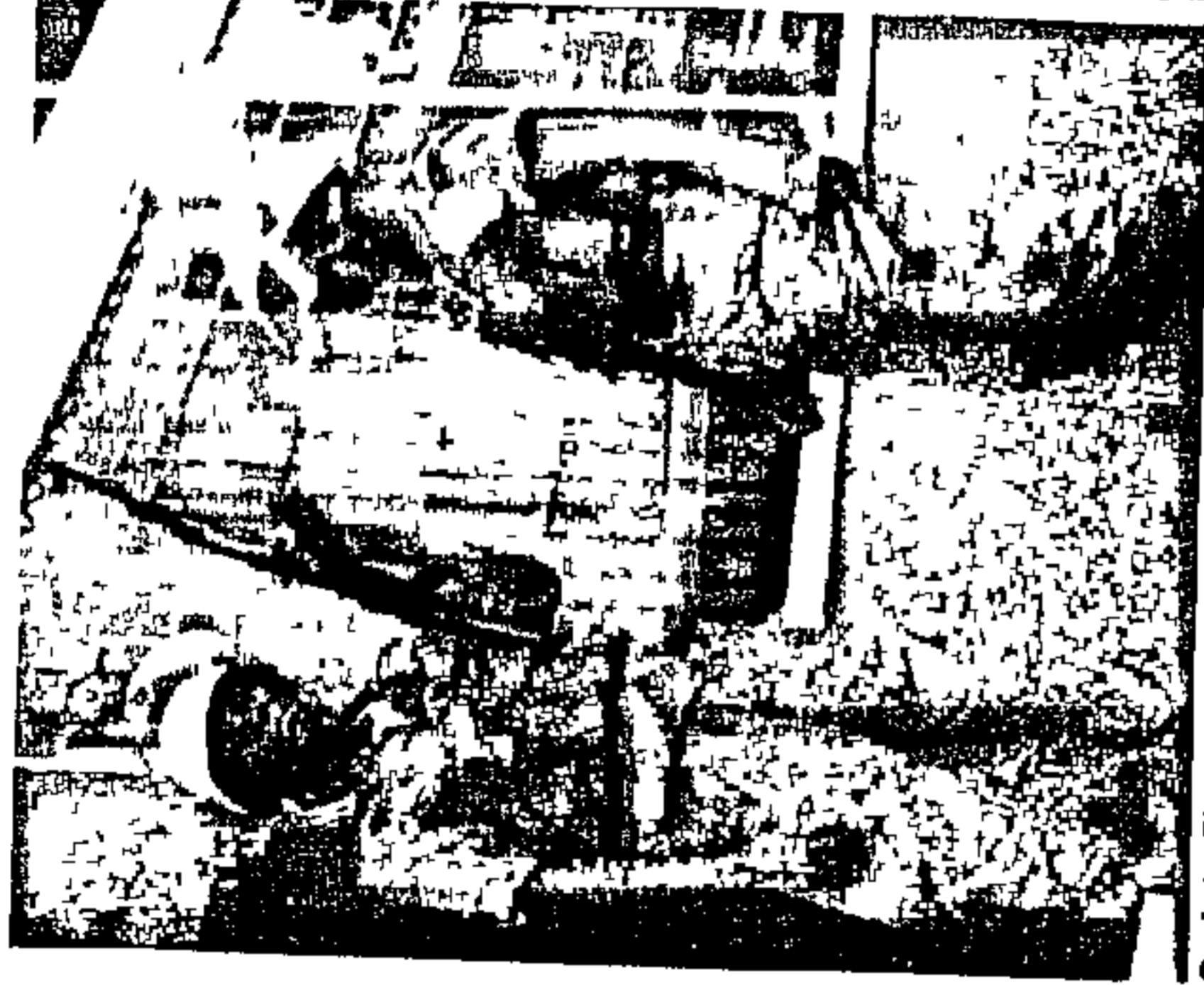
More than half of Renamo is under the age of 16. Psychologically many are a mess, damaged by what they've done. They've been involved in most dreadful killings. They've murdered indiscriminately, and shown exceptional cruelty. Do you want them in the army? Do they want to join the army?" asked one foreign military attaché who regularly meets Renamo fighters as part of the negotiating process.

Tens of thousands of government soldiers face demobilisation. For months there have been discipline problems. Troops who said they had not been paid more than a year last month blocked the Beira corridor. Disabled war veterans and hungry soldiers have seized government buildings, cut off power and water supplies to towns, and looted food.

Food and land may prove an incentive to some, but aid workers, such as Thabisi Mingazi, Oxfam's country representative in Maputo, are not optimistic.

"To me the banditry is the shape of things to come. I don't know what you do with the soldiers on either side. The Swedes are looking at a scheme where they buy guns from them and send the soldiers to their villages to set up co-ops. But I think they've learned to live by the gun," she said.

Even without the risk of continued conflict, elections will mean little while millions of Mozambicans sit on the brink of famine. There are 600 000 refugees from war and the drought, crowded along the



On alert. Riot police stand guard near the headquarters of the National Electoral Council in Luanda as tension rises over Unita's rejection of the election results.



Unita pull out. Unita general Arlindo Chenda Pera "Ben Ben" announces on Monday evening his former rebel troops will withdraw from Angola's new national army.

AS Angolans ponder whether their vote has brought about a new war, Mozambicans are doubting that the killing will even stop before elections next year under the terms of the ceasefire signed on Sunday.

The Frelimo government and Renamo's hierarchy both told their forces to refrain from attack ahead of formal ratification of the ceasefire. But fears that peace will prove elusive were reinforced on Tuesday with the Renamo murder of two truck drivers on the road from Swaziland.

The timetable set out in the ceasefire accord is considerably swifter than in Angola. The agreement stipulates that within a week of the ratification, expected within days, soldiers from both sides should gather at assembly points ahead of their integration in equal numbers into a 30 000-strong scaled-down military.

The formal ceasefire will take effect with the arrival of the first United Nations troops, due within a month for a peace-keeping and monitoring operation that secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali said will be substantially larger than in Angola.

Free elections are to be held within a year. The government has plans for 8 000 brigades to pan out across Mozambique and register voters, and appealed for foreign contributions to meet the \$80-million the elections are expected to cost.

But before that a form of peace has to be imposed. The signs are that the political war will not so much wind down as disintegrate into a new form not so very different from what has gone before.

Under the accord, troops from both sides are to be blended in equal numbers into a single 30 000-strong military. A number of the senior rebel commanders welcome integration into a standing army with all the privileges of high rank. The more disciplined elements under them will head the ceasefire. Similarly, a number of those in the regular army stand to benefit.

But aid workers and the UN expect it to prove very difficult to entice many of the rebels to assembly points. They fear the guerrillas may opt to join the rising banditry, fuelled by the drought and a proliferation of weapons. And while its doubtful Renamo has enough men to meet its quota for the new military many of those

Guns still likely to rule ceasefire in Mozambique

U/M/92 9/10-15/10/92
After so many years of brutal war there are doubts that the killing will stop with the Mozambique ceasefire.
By CHRIS MCGREAL in Maputo

it has are only boys too young to serve — Zambabwe, protected by Zambabwean troops.

Some of the food aid trucks rolling along the Beira corridor carry a slogan "It's enough to live". It may prove the most important maxim of the coming weeks for many Mozambicans. The UN says three million people are at risk and that unless aid reaches areas made inaccessible by the war, then the ceasefire may prove meaningless to many.

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IT'S late on a scorching Sunday afternoon and grey clouds are beginning to gather when General Veira Chimuzda emerges from the dry Mozambican bush astride a red-and-white scooter with an inebriated bodyguard, two AK-47 rifles across his back and a Tokarov pistol strapped to his waist, clinging precariously to the saddle behind his leader.

The general, reputed to be among the most efficient — and brutal — of the warriors who have waged 17 years of civil war for Renamo, has just been informed by radio that the peace agreement was signed in Rome that morning, and he is ecstatic. "It is finished. We are free. Our leaders have embraced each other and the soldiers will follow them."

The optimism of the rebel commander, known to his followers as "General Smart" for the way his rag-tag army has routed Frelimo forces in the countryside around Maputo, comes as a surprising antidote to the pessimism of most commentators on Mozambique's civil war.

The Renamo army is reputed to be composed of dispersed and ill-disciplined units. The rural economy has been pulverised and the guerrillas are accustomed to a life of banditry in this, the world's poorest country. Rebel warlords have a vested interest in the war and there is little hope of employment for demobilised soldiers. The countryside of Mozambique will continue to be ruled by the gun.

The pessimistic prognosis is inaccurate, says General Smart. "I control all of my soldiers in this province. I am in radio contact with President Afonso Dhlakama in Gorongosa and with each of my

General Smart's scruffy army we

officers in the field. When I give them the order to lay down their arms, they will do so. And they are very keen to do so."

The general has agreed to a meeting in the bush on the outskirts of his base at Ngungwe, the Renamo headquarters in the province of Maputo about six kilometres from the border with the Kruger National Park, to talk about the treaty that has formally ended Africa's longest bush war.

"My men are tired of the war. The Renamo soldiers are happy and even the Frelimo soldiers are happy. There will be an immediate end to the war and these women and children will be able to have peace."

This is clearly Renamo's official line on the Rome accord. But General Smart's rhetoric releases a genuine sense of excitement amongst the group of rebel soldiers who have gathered around him. They smile, slap each other on the back, and shake hands exuberantly with the reporters from South Africa — except for Daniel, the general's bodyguard, who clutches his AK, sweats profusely and stares blankly into the void. Probe a little further and it becomes clear that these Renamo fighters are genuinely weary of war. Some of them tell how the land between Ngungwe and Maputo is now deserted. The drought has ravaged the countryside. The river that supplies Ngungwe's 1 000-odd inhabitants is dry. And it is obvious that

Renamo's General Smart and his rag-tag army are elated that an end to the war is in sight and now talk frankly about the SADF's role.

By EDDIE KOCH

the rebels' traditional method of obtaining food by raiding neighbouring villages is no longer effective. There is nothing left to plunder.

In fact the South African Defence Force, it transpires, has been supplying the inhabitants of Ngungwe with one truckload of food and a tanker of water, three times a week, for the past year. The army supplies the food and water at a meeting place on the border near the Renamo base in exchange for firewood that is collected from the Mozambican bush by the women and children from Ngungwe and sold to tourists in the Kruger Park to defray the costs of the operation.

The SADF says this is humanitarian relief for Mozambican villagers who face famine, as well as the temptation to seek refuge in South Africa, from the drought. And there is no doubt that the aid operation, in a perverse way, has an authentic charitable

effect

According to a recent study by American academic Bill Minter, who interviewed scores of Renamo defectors from southern Mozambique, most of Ngungwe's inhabitants are captives who have been dragged into the organisation and live in the camp under extreme duress.

The report describes a typical Renamo raid in Maputo province like this: the rebel unit attacks the village, kills most of the adult men, and takes the women and young children. The women are forced to ferry the looted bounty to the Renamo base, where they are then kept as servants and chattels for the soldiers. The boys are put through gruesome initiation rites, which sometimes involves the killing of one of their family members, and then trained as the boy soldiers who make up more than half of Renamo's army.

As General Smart proceeds with his impromptu press conference, a group of these women and children captives from Ngungwe huddle in the bush nearby and sing a melancholy song about the virtues of Renamo. Just two days prior to the peace agreement, they received a truckload of food from the South African army and it is clear that without this aid many of them would have died.

But General Smart admits these humanitarian sup-

192. 218 Renamo's scruffy army weary of war

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But General Smart admits these humanitarian sup-

plies from the SADF have also made it possible for him to continue waging war for Renamo. "We are used to suffering. We can dig water out of the riverbed. We can fight on despite the drought. But this food from South Africa has helped us."

He describes, somewhat smugly, how he and other colleagues in the senior ranks of Renamo received military instruction, including advanced paratrooper training, from instructors of the SADF's Fifth Reconnaissance Commando in Phalaborwa

He insists that Renamo operated from bases inside Mozambique after the non-aggression pact between Pretoria and Maputo was signed in 1984 but does not deny allegations that elements of the South African army may still be supplying his organisation with war materiel.

"I can't comment on that. If there is that support (from the SADF) it is better known by my leaders. I will leave it to them to comment... We have military training and discipline and we will use this to make sure that the ceasefire is put into practice in the next few weeks."

Independent evidence collected by Minter indicates there is some truth in the general's claims about his ability to enforce a ceasefire. According to his informants, Renamo units operating in the southern provinces had a well-organised command structure

and a sophisticated system of radio communication, presumably a legacy of the training the commanders once received.

General Smart's rare press conference thus highlights some of the many ironies that characterise the conflict in Mozambique. Support from South Africa's military let Renamo wage its war for so long, now Pretoria's influence is a factor that will keep the ceasefire intact, the drought increased the ferocity of Renamo operations in recent months, now it encourages the movement's war-weary fighters to seek peace with enthusiasm

But ask the general about his own future, and a note of anxiety creeps into his upbeat note about the prospects for peace. "Frelimo has agreed to join their army with Renamo and that will give us jobs. That's what we want now. Jobs. But we are not sure if we can trust Frelimo. If a man puts on his jacket when it is cold, he takes it off when it is hot."

And then there's the unrelenting numbness in the face of Daniel, the bodyguard, which evokes the words of Mozambican photographer Kok Nam who describes the psychological damage wreaked by war on his people like this

"When I went to a rehabilitation centre for captured bandits, I met a young man named 'Fifteen'. I said to him 'Hey man, why do they call you Fifteen?'"

At first he did not want to answer me but the others said 'Hey man tell him'. He said 'I burned 15 buses with people inside'. And he laughed. He had a crazy look on his face. Most of that group had no normal reactions"

saun

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We will retaliate, warns Renamo

(218)

STAR 12/10/92

MAPUTO — The rebel Mozambique National Resistance yesterday warned that it would retaliate against what it claimed were attempts by government troops to occupy areas under rebel control, in violation of the peace agreement signed in Rome on October 4.

The Renamo statement alleged that 70 government soldiers had moved into Mbessa, a locality in the central province of Zambezia, which the rebels claim to "control totally".

In the north-western province of Tete, Renamo says, government troops are trying to occupy the area of Chiputo, and even left a note informing Renamo that this operation was on instructions from the General Staff.

If these allegations are true, they would amount to a violation of the agreement, which envisages that, as part of the cessation of hostilities, even before the ceasefire takes formal effect, neither side will occupy "new positions".

The Renamo statements follow accusations by the General Staff last week of several Renamo violations of the agreement. Thus Renamo was blamed for an ambush on Tuesday on the Mozambique-Swaziland road in which two South African drivers were killed and three trucks set on fire. — Sapa-AFP.

Truck driver runs bloody gauntlet

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — A 32-year-old truck driver described at the weekend how he kept his heavy-duty vehicle moving while hiding beneath the truck's dashboard as bullets riddled his vehicle during an ambush in Mozambique.

Then Daniel Shabulala felt a sharp blow in the elbow when one of the bullets hit him.

As blood poured from the wound, he ripped off his shirt, bound it round his arm and ran to a nearby dilapidated building for help.

Speaking from his bed at Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital, the Vanderbijlpark father of three young children said he was lucky to be alive.

Two colleagues travelling in trucks behind him were killed. One of the trucks was destroyed by fire.

Shabulala, driving a 25 ton horse and trailer belonging to Scotts Transport of Johannesburg, said he was on his way home on Tuesday after delivering a load of steel to Maputo.

About halfway between Ma-

puto and the Namaacha-Swaziland border, a man appeared from the bushes and fired at his truck. Seconds later about 40 more armed men appeared and opened fire.

"I engaged the truck into the lowest gear, slid off my seat, dropped beneath the dashboard and kept the vehicle moving without looking where I was going. The windscreen shattered, bullets rained into the cabin but I just kept moving."

Suddenly he felt a sharp jab in the right elbow and saw blood pumping from the wound.

"I ripped off my shirt, wrapped it tight and ran as fast as I could to an old, broken-down house some distance away. The attackers never followed and a friendly couple helped to stop the bleeding."

Shortly afterwards a colleague, known only as Cecil, arrived at the farmhouse and told him the drivers of two other trucks had been shot dead.

Shabulala refused a lift to a Maputo hospital, saying that if he was to die he would prefer to do so in South Africa.

A motorist who introduced himself only as Mr Brown brought him to Nelspruit.

STAR
12/10/92

218

EBB

Graham Linscott comments on some disturbing parallels

Let's get off this slippery slope, fast

STAR 12/10/72

A PEACE agreement in Mozambique, elections in Angola. It is 18 years since the coup in Lisbon began a precipitate decolonisation, yet neither country has got out of the starting blocks

Both have been crippled by a flight of the skills and capital of the settler communities, by attempts to bend to African conditions the theories of Marx, as adapted by Lenin, and by civil war. One hardly needs X-ray vision to spot the potential parallels in South Africa

We have a community which one political grouping insists are "settlers" (for each of whom a bullet is reserved), many of whose skills and qualifications place them in key economic and other roles — and make it possible for them to find similar niches elsewhere. Much of their capital has already departed. Many are poised on their perches right now. We have people who seem de-

termined that the theories of Marx and Lenin should be given just one last whirl — two-stage revolution, centralised political control and a command economy. And we have the ingredients of civil war — heavily armed groups, territories, no-go zones, extreme intolerance, fit-for-fat atrocities and a win-at-all-costs mentality.

It was a conventional wisdom during the Cold War that a harsh, neo-fascist regime so killed off conditions necessary to democracy that it had to be followed by a communist one, as secondary infection follows a virus.

Spain and Portugal disproved the theory in Europe (though in Portugal's case it was a near thing). In Africa, Zimbabwe is a hybrid of multiparty democratic institutions and doctrinaire socialism, governed by a harsh legal apparatus put in place by the previous regime. Namibia appears to

have so far disproved the virus theory, receiving independence in the post-Cold War era.

South Africa surely should then stand some chance of doing the same. The skids were put under Angola and Mozambique when the Portuguese made it clear they were bailing out fast, regardless of the consequences.

Alarmed as we might be by the tipping of dangerous criminals out of our jails, the army and the police force are not about to leave the country. Though the extreme Right might dispute it, we are not in Angola's 1975 position of having at the head of the caretaker administration a man who is also a card-carrying member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (in the Brezhnev days).

There is a chance for law and order, for compromise, for a recovery of the economy so that we do not have to endure the sheer hell Angola and Mozambique have

gone through in the past 16 years or so. (Though this conciliation rules out such pleasurable gung-ho activities as marches on the strong points of political rivals)

There is a chance, if we seize it. Angola earns oil revenues measured in millions of dollars a day. It was once one of the world's great coffee producers. Today it is in ruins. The men responsible are trying to shake hands and start over — but who would put money on the outcome?

Mozambique was never as blessed with resources as Angola. But, even under the Portuguese fascists, nobody compared it with Somalia in terms of misery.

Neither country set out to fight a civil war. It just happened, the way armed groups now clash in the streets of South Africa and communities live in terror.

It starts as a gentle enough slope, but is extremely slippery — and it soon steepens. □

Chamber and NUM go on historic tour

A TOP-level Chamber of Mines-NUM delegation is to leave for Germany tonight for a joint study tour of that country's coal mining industry. *Bloom*

The tour, described by both sides as historic, has been arranged by German mineowners and the country's mining union. A chamber spokesman said the visit followed the mining summit which committed management and labour to a co-operative approach in solving the industry's problems. *12/10/92*

The group includes chamber president Bobby Godsell, industrial relations adviser Adrian du Plessis, colliery committee chairman John Hopwood, NUM president

ALAN FINE

James Motlatsi, assistant general secretary Marcel Golding and union spokesman Jerry Majatladi

The group is to study Germany's coal-mining industry and the way it has adjusted to changing circumstances. *218*

Golding said the group would be looking at ways of protecting jobs as far as possible, such as by retraining workers. It would also examine an industrial relations system which allowed workers meaningful participation in decision-making without undermining the industry.

218

AFRICA NEWS Renamo attacks villages

Peace eludes; killing stays

■ Accord signed last Sunday has little effect on stability:

Sowetan 12/10/92 (218)
MAPUTO - Despite the peace accord signed in Rome last Sunday between the Mozambican government and the rebel Renamo, rebel attacks on vehicles and villages are still being reported

According to the Maputo daily, *Noticias*, Renamo rebels killed eight civilians in an ambush on Tuesday on a convoy of food aid trucks in the north-western province of Tete

Citing the provincial military com-

mando, the paper said the convoy's military escort managed to kill two of the attackers, and two of the Mozambican soldiers were wounded

A statement issued by the general staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces said that also on Tuesday, two villages were attacked in the north of the country, in Nampula and Niassa provinces. A total of 80 houses were burnt down in these raids but no casualties. -Sapa-AFP

Renamo attacks continue — reports

MAPUTO — Despite the peace accord signed in Rome last Sunday between the Mozambican government and Renamo, rebel attacks on vehicles and villages are still being reported

According to the Maputo daily Noticias on Saturday, Renamo rebels killed eight civilians in an ambush on a convoy of food aid trucks last Tuesday in the northwestern province of Tete. Citing the provincial military commando, the paper said the convoy's military escort killed two of the attackers, and two of the Mozambican soldiers were wounded.

A statement issued by the Mozambican Armed Forces general staff said that also on Tuesday, two

villagers were attacked in the northern Nampula and Niassa provinces

A total of 80 houses were burned down in the raids, but there were no reports of casualties

Mozambique's parliament has meanwhile altered election laws to match agreements reached in the ceasefire halting the 16-year civil war, the AIM national news agency reported on Saturday

Under the changes, elections would be based on proportional representation instead of the winner-takes-all system originally included in the constitution adopted in December 1990, said AIM

The constitutional

amendments would permit parliament to ratify the peace accord today, AIM said

However, the general staff said it had received information that local Renamo commanders in Niassa were opposed to the cessation of hostilities that was decreed by Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama immediately after signing the peace agreement

It has been suggested that the order to halt offensive action had not yet reached all Renamo units

But there are fears in Maputo that discipline in the rebel ranks is so poor, many units would go on fighting regardless of what Dhlakama said. — Sapa-AP-AFP

Star 13/10/92. (218)

UN chief sketches plan to enforce Mozambique pact

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali yesterday outlined plans for a new UN peacekeeping operation to help implement an accord between Mozambique and Renamo rebels.

The treaty, signed in Rome on October 4 by President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, ends a 16-year civil war that has devastated the country.

Mozambique's parliament yesterday unanimously ratified the peace accord.

In a report to the Security Council, Boutros-Ghali said he planned to

appoint immediately an interim special representative who would be in overall charge of the UN operation.

It is similar to one being completed in Angola — like Mozambique, a former Portuguese-ruled territory — following the signing of an accord in May 1991 between the Angolan government and Unita rebels.

The Mozambique operation involves helping to monitor the ceasefire, expected to come into effect no later than Thursday, overseeing the separation of the two sides' forces, the forces' concentration in designated assembly areas, and the demobilisation within six months of troops not en-

listed in a new Mozambican defence force.

The UN will also monitor and help organise presidential and legislative elections, to be held a year after the start of the ceasefire, and co-ordinate humanitarian programmes.

Boutros-Ghali said his special representative, to be appointed with Security Council approval, would immediately be sent to Mozambique with an advance team of up to 25 military observers and administrative support staff.

The team, whose military personnel would be drawn from existing UN peacekeeping operations, would be stationed in Maputo, Beira and Nam-pula. — Sapa-Reuter.

Little confidence that Renamo will honour peace deal

(218)

13/10/92

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama made a rare appearance on national television last week, interviewed at his base in the wilderness of Gorongosa.

Diners watching the broadcast in a corner of a restaurant on Maputo's Avenida Eduardo Mondlane tittered over their soup when they heard him complain that the government was not delivering food to his troops. They laughed because they knew that any lorry venturing outside Maputo was highly likely to be ambushed by Dhlakama's Renamo rebels, and would not get near the base at Maringue.

"I do not trust men with guns in the bush," said Jorge Pinto, a government clerk.

It is a perception that has thrown a damper over the conclusion of two years of peace talks. When the guerilla leader finally signed the agreement on October 5 — five days late — Maputo residents were not jubilant.

"When one of the signatories has been dragged kicking and screaming to the table, it doesn't inspire one with confidence," said a relief agency official.

There is deep concern whether Dhlakama can deliver his side of the agreement. Renamo's record for honouring agreements in the past is not encouraging.

The first deal it made was in December, 1990, to stop attacking the two corridors linking land-locked Zimbabwe with the coast.

However, Renamo's violations were so frequent that the Mozambican army stopped reporting them to officials monitoring the limited truce.

In July, Dhlakama publicly agreed to a UN-led convoy system to bring food across the combat lines to the drought-devastated southern and central areas under Renamo's control. Three months later, relief agencies are still haggling with the movement over which routes can be used.

The peace talks in Rome were a test of patience for Roman Catholic church mediators as Renamo repeatedly changed its mind and missed deadlines.

The last days leading up to the final signing appeared to take this pattern to extremes, leading Lonrho CE Tiny Rowland — Renamo's main link with the world outside Maringue — to declare "I have known this man for four years, but to tell the truth, I don't know how his brain is working now."

Most worrying of all, Western diplomats have said, is that Renamo appeared to have little reason for setting for peace.

Dudley Searle, a Zimbabwean businessman kidnapped by Renamo in 1990, remarked soon after escaping his captors that their weapons gave them everything they needed to live by, and that there was "no incentive for them to lay down their arms" — Sapa.

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STAN 74/10/92

Maputo approves general amnesty

MAPUTO — Mozambique's parliament yesterday approved a general amnesty for rebels and government soldiers, as called for by a peace accord ending the 16-year civil war

The AIM national news agency reports that the amnesty covers rebels jailed or awaiting trial for war-related offences, as well as soldiers court-martialed during the war. (218)

Thirteen alleged coup plotters are also to be freed.

President Joaquim Chissano said the amnesty was intended to promote reconciliation.

"Everybody should be allowed to go back to their homes," he said "Nobody should be killed, jailed, harassed or discriminated against. There should be no settling of accounts." — Sapa-AP.

Mozambique's accord is no cause for joy among citizens who still face . . .

Young men with guns in the bush

When Mozambican rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama made a rare appearance on national television last week, diners watching the broadcast in a restaurant in Maputo tittered over their soup when they heard him complain that the government was not delivering food to his troops.

They laughed because they knew any lorry venturing much outside Maputo is highly likely to be ambushed by Dhlakama's Renamo rebels.

"I don't trust men with guns in the bush," said Jorge Pinto, a government clerk, summing up the perception that has thrown a damper over the conclusion of two years of peace talks.

When the guerilla leader finally signed the agreement on October 5 — five days late — Maputo residents were not jubilant.

Renamo's record for honouring agreements is not encouraging. The first deal it made was in December 1990 — to stop attacking the two corridors linking landlocked Zimbabwe with the coast.

However, Renamo's violations were so frequent that the Mozambican army stopped reporting them to officials monitoring the limited truce.

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The peace talks in Rome were a test of patience for Roman Catho-

lic Church mediators as Renamo repeatedly changed its mind and missed deadlines.

The last days before the final signing took this pattern to extremes. Lonrho chief executive Tiny Rowland — Renamo's main link with the world outside its base at Maringue — said "I have known this man for four years, but to tell the truth, I don't know how his brain is working now."

Dhlakama was a private in the Portuguese colonial army in 1974 when he deserted to Frelimo, a year before it came to power.

After being put in charge of stores at the military base at Dondo near Beira, he was arrested for theft, only to be broken out of jail soon after by a Rhodesian-led raid.

Africa Watch, the London and Washington-based human rights

organisation, says in a detailed report on Mozambique published last month, that Renamo's roots are tribal. It is dominated by members of Dhlakama's language group, the Ndau, to the extent that the language has become the lingua franca of the movement.

Various independent reports put Renamo's strength at about 30,000 men. But many of these are children, some as young as eight years old. Africa Watch reports the existence of units of a couple of hundred, with only one or two adults in charge.

Traditional religion, rather than conventional strategy, plays a major part. Africa Watch details several consultations Dhlakama has held with spirit mediums, seeking guidance and predictions for the outcome of offensives —

Sapa □

218
SPAC 14/10/92

Moz ceasefire due to take effect tomorrow

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ceasefire is due to take effect tomorrow when an advance team of observers should be in place, says the UN

The UN team, headed by a special representative appointed by the secretary-general, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, would include "25 military observers and necessary administrative support staff", said a statement yesterday

It said the first team was small because of the limited time available, but would be followed by more people who would carry out all the functions envisaged for the UN under a peace agreement signed by the Mozambican government and Renamo rebels on October 4

The announcement followed ratification of the peace pact by the Mozambican parliament on Monday night — Sapa-Reuter

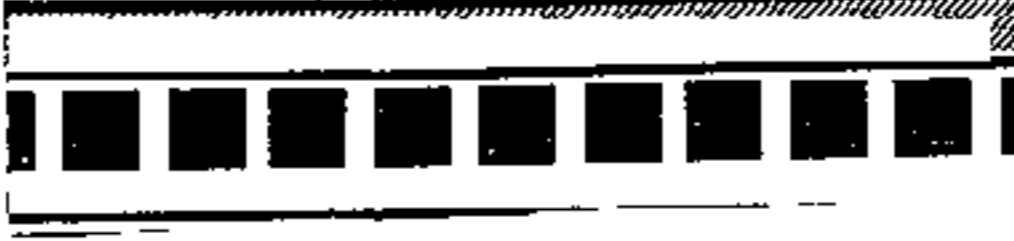
(218) CT 14/10/92

brief

Sbawefan 16/10/92 (2/10)
Pact tames Renamo

MAPUTO - The Mozambican cease-fire signed between Frelimo and Renamo more than a week ago, was already changing attitudes even before it came into effect yesterday

According to Radio Mozambique, a truck convoy carrying food aid was stopped by a Renamo unit. But when the trucks stopped, instead of looting them and killing the drivers, the Renamo rebels requested food. The drivers gave them sacks of maize.



AFRICA WATCH

Control

over

armies

South
is crucial

17/10 - 21/10/92

THE eruption of violence in Luanda after the Angolan elections has cast a shadow over the prospects for peace in Mozambique — another country which has been torn apart by civil war

The signing in Rome of the October 4 peace accord between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama came after two years of negotiations

And last-minute differences threatened to disrupt the historic occasion which was witnessed by several southern African leaders and broadcast live over Radio Mozambique.

Though the peace accord has been signed, there are still too many unknowns.

Nobody knows how much control the two warring sides have over their respective armies

Many rebels are thought to be youngsters who have had little formal education and who know only violence as a way of life.

On the government side, many soldiers have been forced to serve longer than their official terms, in some cases without pay for months. This has led to a wave of mutinies over the country in recent months

The other big question concerns the independent peasant militia, known as the Naparamas, who fought Renamo in the northern provinces of Zambezia and Nampula.

It is not clear yet whether they have agreed to lay down their traditional weapons in favour of reconciliation. — AIA

Probe into Renamo

MAPUTO -- United Nations observers were due to arrive in Nampula in Mozambique yesterday to investigate reports that Renamo had breached the Rome peace accord by seizing the port of Angoche in Nampula province (218)

The reported capture of the port has put the accord to its first major test less than a week after the ceasefire provided for in the Rome pact had come into effect. *Sowetan*

Under the accord both Renamo and Frelimo government troops were supposed to be moving into 20 assembly points before being disarmed and disbanded. 21/10/92

A number of men on each side were left to form a new joint army -
*Sowetan, Correspondents and Sapa-
Reuter-AFP*

Renamo seizes another town in northern Mozambique 218

MAPUTO - The rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), seized the town of Lugela in the central province of Zambezia on Tuesday, radio Mozambique reported yesterday

This brings to four the number of towns in Zambezia and the neighbouring province of Nampula that the rebels have occupied since Saturday. - *Argus Africa Service and Sapa-AFP*

Sovetam 22/10/92

Mozambique settles into uneasy peace

ARG 22/10/92

(218)

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique ceasefire is holding in spite of Renamo's seizure of four towns since the pact was signed and its failure to implement elements of the accord.

At the same time fraternisation between Renamo and government forces is being reported and transport is beginning to flow along main roads once made hazardous by ambushes

The Frelimo government has accused Renamo of "serious and systematic violations" of the agreement signed in Rome on October 4 and of "a deliberate strategy of conquering territory and strategic positions"

Frelimo had flung down "an open challenge to the Mozambican people and the international community", the government said in a statement

The statement said government troops had been placed in a state of alert but did not make clear whether the movement of the troops into assembly points, as provided for in the Rome accord, had been suspended

Renamo has been accused by the government of failing to send to Maputo its representatives on the joint commission supposed to supervise the peace accord.

● Aid convoys are reaching areas previously virtually inaccessible and 562 tons of food were delivered by road to central province — Sapa-Reuter

Renamo is accused of peace accord violations

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government accused rebels yesterday of serious violations of the peace accord signed on October 4, the AIM national news agency reported.

Under the accord, fighting was to cease when UN observers arrived in Mozambique to help enforce the agreement. The UN team arrived last week.

Yesterday's government statement said Renamo had seized four towns in central and northern Mozambique since the weekend.

It called the moves "a deliberate strategy of conquering territory and strategic positions" in defiance of the peace accord.

The statement said government forces should remain on alert, and that the government reserved the right to protect civilians and end violations of the peace accord with "appropriate measures".

It also accused the rebels of failing to send representatives to serve on commissions formed to supervise provisions of the peace accord.

President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama signed the agreement in Rome after two years of negotiations mediated by the Italian government and church officials. The peace pact was supposed to end 16 years of civil war that killed more than 600 000 people and devastated the economy.

AIM reported on Tuesday that rebels killed 40 government soldiers in weekend fighting for control of the port of Angoche, one of four towns the rebels are accused of occupying.

The rebels, too, have accused the government of violations.

Neither side's claims can be verified independently.

Zimbabwe's defence minister Moven Mahachi said yesterday Zimbabwean troops guarding transport lines in Mozambique had started withdrawing in terms of the peace accord.

About 5 000 Zimbabwean soldiers are in Mozambique, mainly to protect roads and railways linking their country with ports.

Mahachi expected all Zimbabwean soldiers and equipment to be home by the November 15 deadline.

A UN group said yesterday food convoys had been reaching government and rebel-controlled areas in the past week.

The group said in a statement that 728 tons of food aid had been delivered in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Southern Africa's worst drought in a century has left more than 3-million Mozambicans in danger of starvation without donated food. Relief convoys previously have been unable to travel to rebel-held areas out of fear of attack — Sapa-AP

Zimbabwean

trucks talks

Blom 23/10/72
HARARE — Zimbabwe's
Transport Minister Dennis
Norman held urgent talks
with Mozambique authori-
ties yesterday concerning a
dispute that has left dozens
of Zimbabwean trucks with
food aid stranded in
Mozambique. 218 (22)

The dispute arose two
weeks ago when Mozam-
bique raised fees for trucks
moving through its terri-
tory to \$150 from \$25 a
truck, in hard currency

The Zimbabwean offi-
cials said Norman wanted
the dispute resolved quick-
ly as the rainy season start-
ing next month could close
some roads and prevent
movement of the aid. —
Sapa-Reuter

Zim troops withdraw

HARARE - Zimbabwe has begun pulling its troops out of Mozambique and will continue to do so despite Renamo violations of the peace agreement, Defence Minister Moven Mahachi said yesterday. *Sowetan*

But he warned that any attack on Zimbabwean soldiers would be repelled with vigour, saying if the transport routes to the sea were attacked after the withdrawal, Zimbabwe would have to reassess the situation. *23/10/92.*

"You can rest assured we will not allow these routes to be closed," he said. *Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter-AFP.*



PWV train violence 'developing a pattern'

BIDAY 23/10/92



RAY HARTLEY

A PATTERN which went some way to explaining violence on PWV commuter trains was emerging, SA Rail and Commuter Corporation (SARCC) and ANC-aligned spokesmen said yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting between the parties, SARCC spokesman Koos Meyer said a direct link had been established between violence on trains and in nearby communities.

Shifts in township violence from east to west had been correlated with similar shifts in train violence, he said.

Cosatu official Alfred Woodington said train lines between Soweto and Johannesburg and between Katlehong and Germiston had been identified as epicentres of train violence.

He said the conflict was being generated by a grouping trying to derail multilateral talks on the issue. Attacks had also been found to follow publicised breakthroughs in the talks.

Progress had been made in identifying the perpetrators of the violence, but it was too early to publicise this, he said.

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the ANC continued to believe government was using surrogates to conduct "low intensity war" leading to train violence.

Woodington said a working group on measures aimed at preventing train violence would look at access control at trains

and stations, viable policing and public relations

Meyer said a second working group would deal with policing methods and arrangements had been made for a joint ANC alliance/SARCC delegation to visit a police operations room to observe existing methods.

"There's always crime and there will always be this violence on trains, but it is our duty to see that it is limited," he said.

"Nobody, not even the Goldstone commission, could find a reason for the violence. It's very difficult to solve the problem until you know the cause," he added.

Woodington said the parties would meet next week to prioritise action to be taken by the two committees and to set time frameworks.

Sapa reports a man was stabbed and pushed off a train at a Germiston station, east of Johannesburg, yesterday morning.

Witwatersrand police spokesman W/O Andy Pieke said L Ncube was stabbed numerous times with a sharp object before being pushed off the train at Driehoek Station.

He was admitted to Germiston's Willem Cruywagen Hospital in a critical condition. No arrests have been made.

Fancourt directors oppose Masterbond liquidation bid

PETER GALLI

THE Fancourt board of directors has opposed the application by Masterbond curators to have the up-market golf development in George placed in liquidation.

The board said the curators had failed to obtain the urgent application brought before the Cape Town Supreme Court on Wednesday and that they had filed an opposing affidavit.

As a result, the matter would now be heard on November 17 to allow the curators an opportunity to respond to this affidavit.

However, directors could not be reached for further comment and specific details of the affidavit were unavailable.

"We believe we will suc-

cessfully oppose the curator's application," the statement said.

"If we do so, this will have caused unnecessary damage to the project and will have wasted about R200 000 by the time the matter is heard."

The directors added that Fancourt was never a Masterbond company and its recent difficulties were caused by Masterbond's inability to meet its financial commitments to Fancourt.

Fancourt has retained the services of Mallinck, Ress, Richman & Closen-berg, assisted by advocates Jeremy Gauntlett, SC, and John Dickerson, to oppose the motion.

Zimbabwean trucks talks

BIDAY 23/10/92 HARARE - Zimbabwe's

Transport Minister Dennis Norman held urgent talks with Mozambique authorities yesterday concerning a dispute that has left dozens of Zimbabwean trucks with food aid stranded in Mozambique.

The dispute arose two weeks ago when Mozambique raised fees for trucks moving through its territory to \$150 from \$25 a truck, in hard currency.

The Zimbabwean officials said Norman wanted the dispute resolved quickly as the rainy season starting next month could close some roads and prevent movement of the aid - Sapa-Reuter



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Fragile ceasefire just holds in Mozambique but true peace is way off

Mozambique ceasefire ⁽²¹⁸⁾ holding

Sowetan
23/10/92

■ **PEACE PROGRESS** Renamo and government make friends slowly.

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The ceasefire in Mozambique is generally holding despite Renamo's seizure of at least four towns since the pact was signed and its failure to implement elements of the accord

At the same time as these violations of the pact have occurred, fraternisation between Renamo and government forces is being widely reported and transport is beginning to flow along main roads once made hazardous by ambushes

The Frelimo government has accused Renamo of "serious and systematic violations" of the ceasefire agreement signed in Rome on October 4 and of "a deliberate strategy of conquering territory and strategic positions"

Frelimo had flung down "an open chal-

lenge to the Mozambican people and the international community", the government said in a statement

The statement said government troops had been placed in a state of alert but did not make clear whether the movement of the troops into assembly points, as provided for in the Rome accord, had been suspended

The government had asked the United Nations representative, Aldo Ajello of Italy, to ensure that Renamo respects the agreement but no UN observers have yet attempted to visit the captured towns

Renamo has been accused by the government of failing to send to Maputo its representatives on the joint commission that is supposed to supervise the peace accord

Now Frelimo has offered to fly Renamo from their headquarters in Sofala province to Maputo because Renamo said it had no transport

Sulf 24/10-28/10/92 (218)

Mozambican peace threat

THE Mozambican peace agreement hangs in the balance after the seizure by Renamo guerillas of two government-held towns

The weekend capture of the port of Angoche in Nampula province and the town of Maganja da Costa in Zambezia province came as United Nations military observers were to start monitoring the October 4 pact on the ground

Land grabbing by the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebels is barred by the agreement, which is supposed to lead to multi-party elections in one year.

Fierce fighting in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambican government troops reclaimed the northern coastal town of Momba on Tuesday after fierce fighting with Renamo forces, the provincial governor said yesterday.

"Momba was reoccupied after intense clashes with Renamo forces," Nampula province governor Alfredo Gamito told state radio

Gamito said both sides had suffered casualties, but he gave no figures

The radio said Renamo had protested to the UN special representative in Mozambique that government troops were occupying areas formerly under its control in the towns of Samacuzza and Muanza in Sofala province, and had deployed troops into the provinces of Zambezia, Tete, and Cabo Delgado.

Government and Renamo have accused each other of violating a ceasefire signed on October 4 by President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Chakama to end the civil war that began on independence from Portugal in 1975.

Land grabbing by either side is barred by the accord which is supposed to lead to multiparty elections in one year — Sapa-Reuter.

Unita has a plan to break impasse

LUANDA — Unita, which had been blocking a conclusion to Angola's elections after making fraud allegations, on Tuesday offered a plan to end the stand-off, Angolan and diplomatic sources said

They said the proposal, which included a call for a greatly increased UN presence in a second round of voting, was put forward by Unita at talks with the government

The talks have been going on for a week behind closed doors.

The sources said Unita's plan called for the setting up of mechanisms to create a transitional government until a second round of voting

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos won 49,57% of the votes in the first round of the presidential election, against 40,07% for Savimbi. This made a second round necessary

Unita had initially delayed the announcement of the results, alleging fraud and threatening to restart the 16-year-long civil war

Unita's plan also called for strong UN presence during a second round of voting, and more international observers than in the September poll

Foreign observers who monitored

that poll said it was fairly conducted

Unita is also demanding that state information media be completely "impartial" in any new poll, and that "arbitrary" arrests should stop

The movement, backed by the US and SA during the war with the Soviet- and Cuban-backed MPLA, also called for a code of electoral conduct

The sources said the ball was now in the government's court. It would probably take some days to respond

Following its accusations of fraud, Unita pulled its forces out of the combined army they had formed with government troops.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has been holed up since then in the town of Huambo, refusing to come to Luanda for talks with Dos Santos

In the legislative part of the elections last month, Dos Santos's MPLA soundly beat Unita, gaining 53,74% of votes to its rival's 34,1%

Some diplomats saw Unita's offer as a positive development, saying the talks, which had been going on without any of the countries which guaranteed the Angolan peace agreement — Russia, the US and Portugal — were probably the last chance to avert a new war — Sapa-AFP

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Chiluba celebrates with privatisation promise

LUSAKA — President Frederick Chiluba marked his first year in power yesterday with a promise to spread wealth among Zambians by privatising unprofitable state corporations

Chiluba, a former trade union leader who defeated longtime president Kenneth Kaunda in last year's election, accused his predecessor of tearing apart the country with ill-conceived socialist policies, corruption and mismanagement

"Democracy has arrived in Zambia," Chiluba told a news conference "But it is just the beginning of a long process. We are a pacesetter and other countries want to emulate us"

Chiluba and his Movement for Multiparty Democracy campaigned on promises to end corruption and policies borrowed from the old East bloc. He won international support for pressuring Kaunda, Zambia's founding father, to end one-party rule

Kaunda, Zambia's leader since its independence from Britain in 1964, was widely blamed for transforming Zambia into one of the poorest nations in southern Africa

Chiluba said that despite Western-prescribed economic reforms, a small elite group still controlled the country's riches

He hoped the chasm between rich and poor would be narrowed through imminent privatisation of money-losing state corporations that control 80% of the economy

Many citizens, he said, would be able to buy shares in these companies, including copper mines, newspapers and sugar plantations

Chiluba said his government would, in its second year, also promote informal businesses so more people could become entrepreneurs — Sapa-AP

Students on visit

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SEVEN students from the University of Mozambique have arrived in South Africa on an Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa hosted visit

Idasa spokesman Simon Ntombela said the students were here for 10 days and would visit various parts of the country, including strife-torn areas in greater Durban and Maritzburg

Ntombela said the students would visit several factories and residential areas and would exchange problem-solving ideas with South Africans - Sapa

Sowetan 30/10/92

Renamo linked to Inkatha violence

W/Mail 30/10 - 5/11/92

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POLICE are probing reports that bands of Renamo soldiers have been infiltrated from Mozambique into Natal's flashpoints over the past four weeks to train Inkatha units and fight alongside them during clashes with members of the African National Congress.

And members of the National Intelligence Service last week travelled to Mozambique where they met intelligence agents to discuss reports that Inkatha leader Bruce Anderson had been smuggling AK-47s supplied by Renamo bands to arm military units set up by his organisation in hostels along the Reef before he was deported from South Africa.

Official investigators believe the Renamo factor — the movement of rebel Mozambican fighters into Natal's war zones — may have played an important role in the spiralling levels of violence in the province.

Inkatha has vehemently denied it is collaborating with Renamo.

ANC official Bongani Msomi charged this week that Natal leader Reggie Hadebe, gunned down in an ambush near Ixopo on Tuesday, was investigating indications that Inkatha youths were being trained by Renamo fighters at bases in Natal.

Evidence of Renamo links with Inkatha and the Mozambicans' involvement in Natal violence is mounting.

By **EDDIE KOCH**

At the time of his death "he was looking at evidence we had collected of Renamo fighters training youths at a camp called Mandleni, near Ulundi, where Renamo fighters are training young boys who have been recruited by chiefs in the area," said Msomi.

This is confirmed by *Natal Witness* reporter Lakela Kaunda, who says Hadebe was desperately trying to contact her the day before he was assassinated to convey the news that "Renamo was training Inkatha people in the Natal Midlands".

Evidence of the Renamo factor in the violence plaguing Natal and parts of the Reef is being investigated by the Goldstone Commission.

Inkatha Transvaal official Themba Khoza denies charges that the Zulu nationalist movement is working hand in glove with Renamo during its low-intensity war with the ANC in Natal. He says the Mandleni camp is

for teaching community development skills rather than guerrilla warfare.

However, there is an accumulation of reports that Inkatha has been working closely with Renamo in the wake of the ANC's threats to march on Ulundi in demand of democratic rights for the organisation in kwaZulu.

●An eye-witness said he was present when a minibus load of Renamo fighters was picked up at a military base near the Mozambican border and dropped off at Amatikhulu, a kwaZulu Police training base on the north coast of Natal.

●Mozambican intelligence sources report that a team of NIS agents visited them in Maputo last week to investigate reports that Anderson was running weapons obtained from Renamo into hostels on the Reef.

●The sources say Anderson was deported from South Africa two months ago after this had been requested by President Joaquim Chissano when he met President FW de Klerk at the opening of the Polana Hotel in Maputo.

●A senior kwaZulu policeman said earlier this month that 36 Portuguese-speaking fighters had been ferried into Ulundi from Mozam-

bique so that they could be used to bolster Inkatha's ability to withstand mass action and armed attacks from ANC supporters.

●Inkatha leader Musa Myeni is reported to have met Renamo chief Afonso Dhlakama when the rebel leader visited South Africa on his way to peace talks with the Mozambican government in Rome last month.

●There have been consistent reports that Portuguese-speaking men have been involved in attacks on train commuters on the Reef.

The Weekly Mail last year received reports that Renamo and Inkatha soldiers had been trained at the same military camp located in the mountains near Barberton in the eastern Transvaal. The source for these reports was an officer in army intelligence.

Inkatha's claim that the Mandleni camp is a "community development centre" is exactly the same description the organisation gave to one of its bases at Mkuze in northern Natal. It subsequently emerged that the camp was a military barracks where Inkatha fighters received advanced training in the use of AK47s, handguns and offensive guerrilla warfare.

The abyss between bush and beachfront

A sheen of normality has returned to Maputo. But it belies the threat from warring troops in the bush who don't even know the names of those negotiating peace for them.

By **JENNIFER GRIFFIN**

CIVILIANS are once again travelling Mozambique's main north-south highway to bring coconuts to Maputo. Tourists are returning to the newly renovated Polana Hotel, while South African businessmen set up shops and restaurants in a city they say is safer than Johannesburg.

Rebel Renamo leaders are emerging from their bush hide-outs and are easily accessible at their beachfront bungalows in the capital, where they conduct poolside conversations with diplomats and journalists.

A veneer of normalcy has returned as a result of the ceasefire signed by Renamo and the government on October 4. Individuals are trying to be optimistic, but many are doubtful that a peace of paper signed in Rome will restore peace in a country that has experienced so many years of terror.

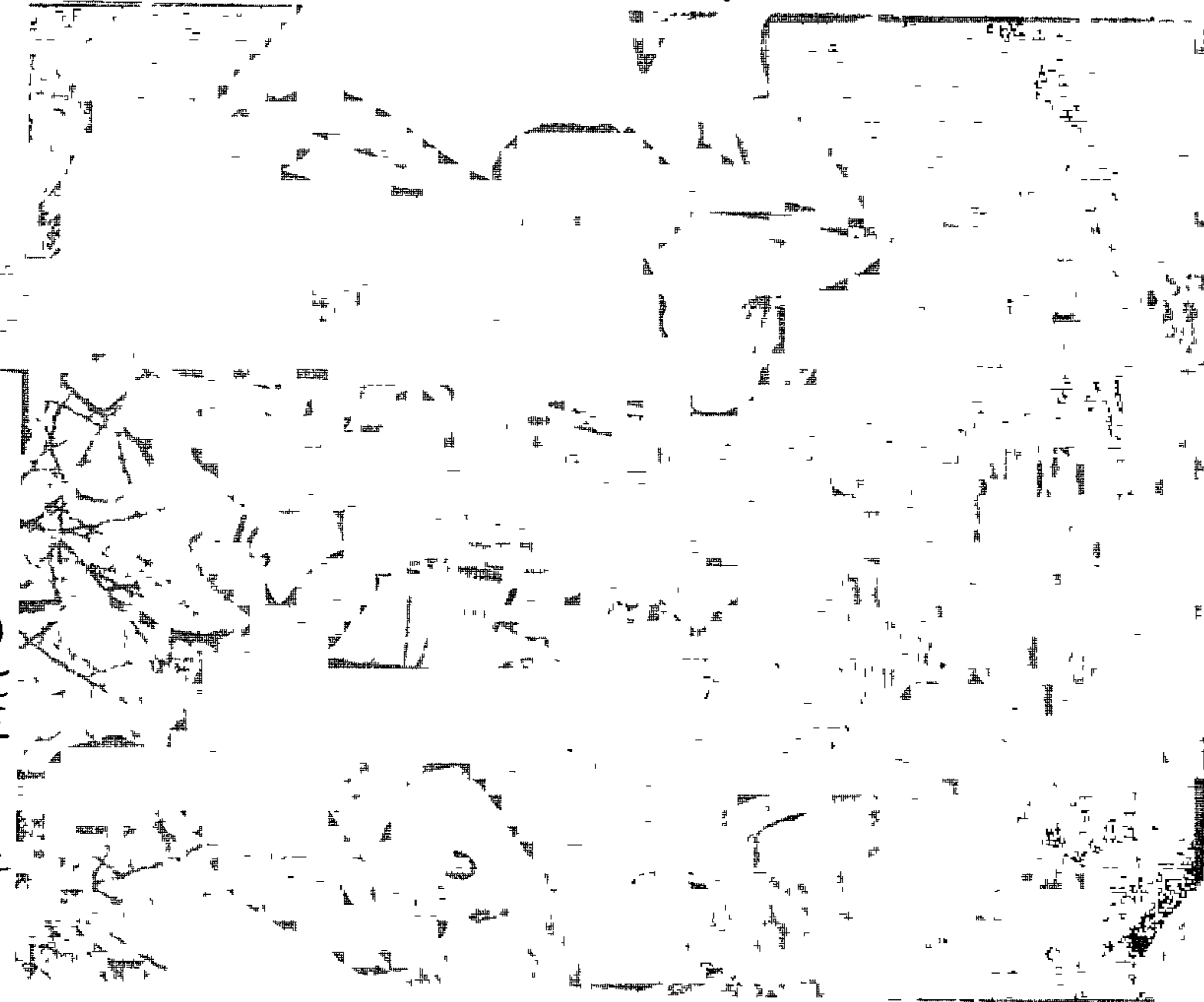
"There have to be alternatives for the people with guns. If not, they are going to use their guns to get by. I don't think anyone expects them just to hand in their guns and go home," said Joe Kessler, head of Care, the United States-based aid agency which is helping to co-ordinate the government's relief effort.

Continued fighting and bickering between government and rebel leaders on the battlefield and in the media is fuelling fears that there will be a full-scale resumption of the 16-year civil war which claimed an estimated one million lives.

Asked about the ceasefire, United Nations special envoy Aldo Ajello gave a wry smile and said "The fighting is going very well."

Hope rests largely on Ajello and the UN, who are responsible for ensuring that ceasefire committees are organised, assembly points for troops are established, and that elections are held by next October.

While all these substantive issues remain unresolved, the two sides bicker over housing arrangements for Renamo delegates who have



Hopeful signs . . . Enemy troops in the south make merry together Photo **JENNIFER GRIFFIN**

yet to arrive in Maputo. "I don't trust the government to support the agreement unless there are people who can place pressure on it," said Anselmo Victor, Renamo's chief representative in Maputo.

Just as the freshly painted buildings in Maputo barely cover the crumbling infrastructure, the ceasefire has little meaning for the ragged peasants in the drought-stricken villages. Four towns

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Despite the confrontations, there are some hopeful signs. Government officials say that the southern town of Salamanga, enemy troops are fraternising with each other, dancing around the cane and mud huts, drinking beer and sharing cigarettes. In Chipadja, Renamo fighters have emerged from the bush, weapons by their side asking for food.

There are several reasons for the inconsistent response to the ceasefire. Among them is the large gap that still exists between the leaders of each side and the troops in the bush.

A foreign diplomat in Maputo comments that it has always been difficult to tell whether Renamo has control of its troops. In some cases, the troop commanders in the bush do not even know the names of the representatives who are negotiating peace for them in Maputo.

Several foreign journalists last week tried to accompany a Red Cross food airlift to Ndzindiza, a village in Renamo-held territory, not far from Frelimo base called Maqueze in Gaza province. They asked permission from Renamo's Victor in Maputo, who gave them the go-ahead.

But instead of entering the territory, which has been off-limits during the war, the journalists spent three days sitting at an airstrip in Maqueze amid blinding sand storms and suffocating heat, awaiting approval from Renamo commanders in Ndzindiza, where the closest radio is a four-hour walk.

"They didn't even know Victor," said Rex Cross aid worker Christine Volkart, who accompanied the airlift. "They told us 'It's the first phase of the peace. Everything can change.'"

Observers are speculating about Renamo's recent spate of attacks on coastal towns to the north. Some say the rebels need a port, so they attacked Angoche. Others believe they chose key towns on the coast so that, in the event of an election, they could control the votes in Zambezia and Nampula, the most populous of the country's 10 provinces.

"If they capture these areas, they will control 50 percent of the voting population," said Salamao Pedro, a translator for the Ministry of Information.

Some aid workers speculate that Renamo troops captured villages like Derre and Ndzindiza prior to the ceasefire for sentimental reasons. Government forces controlled these villages temporarily, but they were taken back by Renamo. Ndzindiza has no water source and no population worth mentioning.

"There's no . . ."

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W/mail
30/10 - 5/11/92.

The government, like Renamo, was under intense pressure to reach an agreement. Most government troops have not been paid for six months. "There's no morale in the army," said Sylvester Joaquim, a soldier who earns the equivalent of R20 a month. "It's compulsory for two years, but they never let you out."

thing," said Christophe Wieser, a Red Cross aid worker. "It's also the only airstrip that Renamo has, so there is a certain degree of PR impact."

Some observers believe that Renamo, an organisation with little discernible ideology (it was started by former Rhodesians to destroy guerrilla camps set up by Robert Mugabe's troops during Zimbabwe's civil war) doesn't really want a ceasefire. Instead, they say, Renamo had no choice but to agree to the accord because the drought had left the rebel fighters in a desperate state.

"In the south they are fraternising because of the drought, but in the north they are not under this pressure," said Paul Fauvet, who works for AIM, the national news agency. "It was clear that Renamo units in the south and central provinces were hit hard by the drought. There wasn't anything left for them to loot."

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1993

Mozambique 'at historic moment'

STAR 2/11/93 (218)

GORONGOZA (Mozambique) — Understanding between political leaders and respect towards fellow citizens made the past year one of the most historically significant in the life of Mozambicans, Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama said in a New Year's message from Gorongozala on Thursday

He told his fellow Mozambicans that 1993 marked an "historic moment in time"

The new year came after a prelude of 16 years of armed and political struggle, carried out by the Mozambican people in defence of their rights, justice and freedom, he said.

New era

A new era of stability had been born

Dhlakama said problems were still being encountered in distributing aid. Desperately needed food and medical supplies from foreign organisations were not getting to those in need.

He appealed to Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to deal with foreign aid organisations in the new year in order to end disturbances in distribution.

He also appealed to Mozambican refugees who had fled the country because of the drought and the war to return.

"The war is over, and the rains have started," he said, and gave the assurance that Renamo had eased its armed struggle.

"Our struggle now is political only, and through the means of justice and democracy."

"In 1993 the people of Mozambique will have the privilege — for the first time in their history — to vote in elections," he concluded. — Sapa

Journalist murdered

MAPUTO — A Mozambican journalist, Alvaro da Fonseca, was murdered on New Year's Day. (218) ~~1994~~

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, said Da Fonseca's body was found in Matola, an industrial town near Maputo.

He was employed in the information sector of the Ministry of Defence. — Star Africa Service

vice STAN 4/1/93

Landmines:

SA firm is rejected

STAR 4/1/93

Star Africa Service (218)

MAPUTO — A South African company has failed to get a contract to remove Mozambique's landmines after the government objected to its Renamo contacts

The Mozambican government and Renamo have agreed to contract an unnamed British company to remove the mines

The agreement puts an end to attempts by Renamo to use the South African company, Minerva, run by former Rhodesian Special Air Services officer Garth Barret.

Jose de Castro, head of Renamo's foreign affairs department, said his organisation and the International Committee of the Red Cross had negotiated with the South African company to remove the mines from roads under its control

He said Renamo dropped the idea of using the South African company when the Mozambican government raised its objection to it.

MAPUTO: A REAL EAGERNESS TO PLEASE TOURISTS. NOW, IF ONLY THEY'D LEARN TO MAKE TOAST ...

By PAUL STOBER

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SOUTH African tourists lured to Mozambique by dreams of a holiday in a tropical paradise are being rudely awakened by the creaks in the country's rickety tourist industry. *W/Mapd 8/1-14/93*

Word of mouth reports of the tropical beauty of Mozambique's coast, cheap holidays and friendly people has made it increasingly popular with South African tourists eager to try the new destinations opening to them. The recent peace agreement between the Frelimo government and the rebel movement Renamo may also be a factor.

Travel agents offering holidays in Mozambique and the country's national carrier, Linhas Aereas de

Mozambique (LAM), all report an increase in the number of South Africans who made their way to Mozambique this December. "It was incredibly busy," said one agent.

But the fledgling Mozambican tourist industry is struggling to keep its head above the new flood of tourists.

Said South African tourist Bev Wrighton, who spent her Christmas holiday in Mozambique: "There is a basic inability to organise anything. Everything depends on how hard you can push."

Wrighton and some friends had booked a house at Pemba, in the north of Mozambique, as a holiday home. The reservation was confirmed twice before they landed in the town. Nonetheless, when they

arrived at the house they were told it was unavailable — the governor of the province had commandeered it that morning.

Flight reservations are as easily lost. Most LAM passengers have holiday stories about overbooked planes and long waits in filthy airports to come home.

The loosely run tourist industry also leaves room for common eager to make a quick buck off the burgeoning trade.

A group of South African tourists were taken for a ride when their prepaid package trip, to a quiet beach with reed huts, took them to a slum hotel where hard rock music was played over a bad sound system all day.

According to a member of the

group, Maxine Hart, when they asked the owners to turn the music down, they were each given a pair of earplugs.

The group also discovered that they had paid over double the going rate for their rooms in the hotel.

Although the hotel had showers and toilets, running water apparently referred to the trench which was dug through the middle of the village every third day to wash away sewage.

The locals, who seem determined to nurture the fledgling industry by making tourists feel welcome, do try to make up for these "third world" irritations.

Hart, who finally left her group and struck out on her own, described how helpful locals saved her holiday from disaster. "There is almost a

national feeling that they want tourists there, that they want to make things comfortable for you," she remarked. "Different types of people put themselves out for you unlike anywhere else I've been."

Hart described how the locals offered her lifts — which often became half-hour tours of Maputo — when she was stranded in the city. "Asking where you can find a taxi was code for asking for a lift."

And most holidaymakers admitted the unspoilt splendor of the Mozambican coast would lure them back again.

"It's a great country," said Wrighton, "but they have to learn you can't take one and a half hours to make a piece of toast."

Aid to Maputo may boost SA

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South African suppliers of goods and services stand to benefit indirectly from the R3 600 million that foreign donors have pledged to give Mozambique to finance its economy this year.

The donations were made at a meeting in Paris in December of the World Bank's Consultative Group on Mozambique, the forum where much of the foreign funding for the country's economic reform programme is decided.

Mozambique's economy, ravaged by years of civil war and marxism, is having to be largely rebuilt in the new multiparty, free enterprise society and much of the skills, materials and services required for this will have to be imported.

(218) ARG 9/1/93

More talks on Maputo peace

MAPUTO (218)
Mozambican President
Joaquim Chissano at the week-
end held talks with
visiting UN under-
secretary Mr James
Jonah at the beach re-
sort of Bilene in the
southern province of
Gaza

According to the
Mozambican news
agency, AIM, the two
men discussed the
prospects for the im-
plementation of the
peace agreement

Chissano told
Jonah that he was sat-
isfied with the
progress of the peace
process so far. Jonah
will also hold talks
with the Renamo lead-
ership and UN special
representative Mr
Aldo Ajello

Sowetan 12/1/93

Far-right plans to 'colonise' Mozambique

w/Manly 15/1-21/1/93

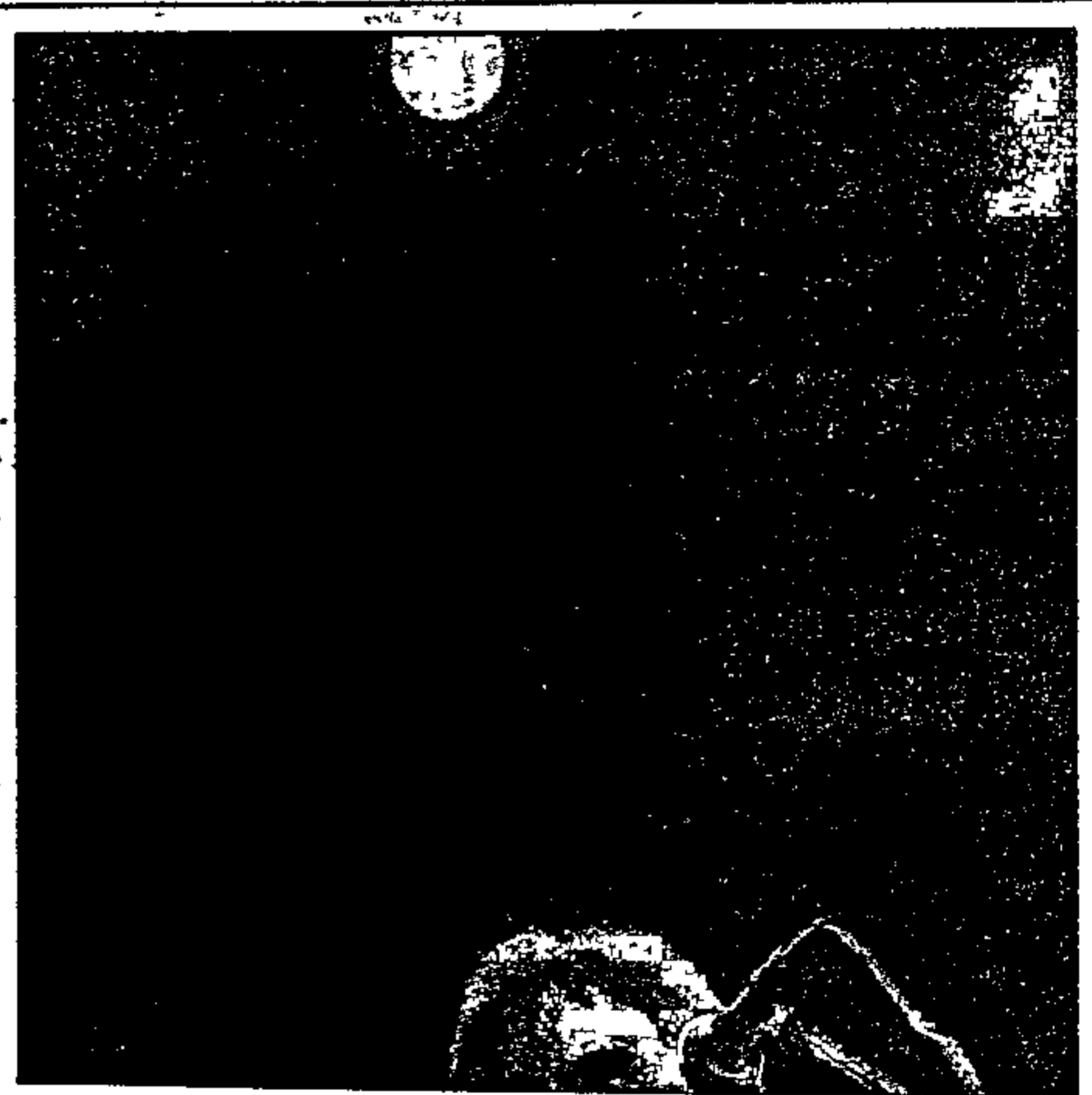
(218)

RIGHTWINGERS from South Africa are colonising land in rural Mozambique to set up farming and tourism projects. One plan aims to create a small white homeland.

A range of far-right splinter groups are expanding into Mozambique by offering the Frelimo government desperately needed farming and business skills needed to rebuild a country devastated by 15 years of civil war.

Some groups have entered into secret pacts with Mozambique's rightwing rebel movement, Renamo, to make sure that their plans succeed. Contacts with the Renamo leadership have been made through South African Defence Force officers involved in supplying clandestine aid to the rebels during the late 1980s.

Full details: PAGE 3



Renamo link

in plan to buy in Gaza area

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

DOCUMENTS seized by MI5 last month from two South Africans allegedly involved in an illicit arms deal indicate a desperate attempt by rightwingers to secure a chunk of land in Gaza province, Mozambique.

The prospectus formulated by the Sub-Saharan Development Company — offshoot of a group named Soundprops Investment 1145 Pty Ltd of Pietersburg — describes the area in question, promises the programme has the backing of Renamo leaders and will be protected by Renamo guerrillas.

In the prospectus, the company's managing director, Danie J Oosthuysen (also referred to as Oosthuizen in the document), notes: "The company has no intention of becoming involved in the dispute between Remano (sic) and Frelimo. The fact that most of the Remano (sic) guerrillas in the area will be employed by the company would serve as a stabilising factor..."

Mentioned in the prospectus are these intentions:

- Extensive cattle ranching for beef production, wildlife conservation and management in the first phase of a development scheme that sets 20 years as a time span for repaying interest on loans and completing the programme.

- The establishment of a centrally located meat processing factory in the second phase.

- Restoration and upgrading of the railway linking Zimbabwe with the Gaza development region and Maputo in the third phase

Between one and three million hectares would be needed for the development, according to the prospectus.

A Gaza under the sway of latter-day *bitereinders* could provide a highly useful fall-back area if anything resembling a white homeland were to arise on the South African side of the border.

In his presentation to Mozambique's Office for the Promotion of Foreign Investment (OPFI), Oosthuysen does not mention plans for co-operation with Renamo or his expectation of the support of the rebel movement.

He makes clear that his company expects the allocation of land would vest full ownership in the developers. Only when full and final agreement is reached would capital be raised, although an amount of \$85-million had been pledged in principle by an unnamed investment group. All equipment and livestock brought into the development area would need to be exempted from duties or taxes for five years, and income taxes would not be levied on the company for the first 10 years of operation.

Acknowledging the approach, OPFI deputy director Jose Julai Mazive wrote from Maputo in January last year: "I am pleased to inform you that your project is, in principle, acceptable. However, to give you the final decision it is necessary to present a viable project proposal with a guarantee of attention (sic) of related financment."

All the right's moves

w/ Mail 15/1-21/1/93

218

Far-right groups, with links to Renamo, are attempting to buy up land in Mozambique — possibly with a view to 'recolonising' the country.

By **EDDIE KOCH** and **ARTHUR GAVSHON**

RIGHTWINGERS from South Africa are colonising parcels of land in deserted rural areas of Mozambique so that they can set up farming and tourism projects

At least one of these schemes involves a bizarre plan to create a small white homeland in the former Marxist state

A range of far-right splinter groups, disillusioned by moves to end apartheid at home, are expanding into Mozambique by offering the Frelimo government farming and business skills needed to rebuild a country devastated by 15 years of civil war

Some groups have entered into secret pacts with Mozambique's rightwing rebel movement, Renamo, to make sure that their plans succeed. Contacts with the Renamo leadership were made, in some cases through South African Defence Force officers involved in supplying clandestine aid to the rebels during the late 1980s

Details about one of the more controversial projects surfaced in London last month when a man called Danie Oosthuysen, once a senior member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and a close friend of its leader, Eugene Terre'Blanche, fled the United Kingdom after being picked up by British security agents on suspicion of buying arms for the AWB

Oosthuysen left a pile of documents in his London hotel room which show that he was trying to raise investment capital for a multi-million dollar project that would have given the rightwinger a large chunk of land in Mozambique's Gaza province in exchange for upgrading the area (see accompanying story)

The documents reveal that Oosthuysen's company based in the northern Transvaal town of Pietersburg, the Sub-Sahara Development Co, has been secretly dealing with the leadership of Renamo while negotiating with the government of Mozambique

"It is the company's firm belief, after initial contact with Remano (sic) that the security of the company's property and personnel will not be jeopardised in anyway. At no stage must the government of Mozambique be informed that Renamo supports this scheme," says a memo contained in the documents

Oosthuysen's scheme is just the latest in a series of controversial projects being set up by members of South Africa's far-right in Mozambique

● In 1989 Colonel Gert Otto, commander of the SADF's security operations in the Kruger National Park, set up a company called the



Danie Oosthuysen . . Secret deals with Renamo

Mozambique Assistance and Investment Corporation (Mozaic) with plans to develop a large game reserve on the Mozambique side of Kruger

A senior officer in the South African Police told *The Weekly Mail* that Otto had extensive dealings with Renamo, supplying the rebels with arms and supplies until as late as 1989, while he was setting up the company

One of the colonel's stated objectives, according to the company's mission statement was to "provide productive security information to the security community"

The SADF officer's plans were scuttled when he was transferred from his post in the Kruger Park to the northern Transvaal. Some of Otto's men were using their contacts with Renamo to smuggle tusks from elephants poached in Mozambique into South Africa

● In the middle of last year Mozambican wildlife officers foiled plans by a consortium of South African businessmen — including a member of the AWB convicted of fraud and dealing in illicit diamonds — to bulldoze a coral reef off an island in the Bazaruto archipelago so that they could build an upmarket tourist resort there

The plan was aborted by ecologists working for the Mozambican government

● An even more bizarre project in Mozambique involves an offshoot of the militant Wit Wolwe called the Israelites

Jan Taljaard reports that the Israelites, a fanatical religious sect with extreme rightwing views, have set up a chapter in Mozambique with the idea of creating a small all-white enclave in the southern province of Maputo

The Israelites believe that members of the

white race are the descendants of the tribes of Israel and that all other races, including blacks and Jews, are sub-human. The sect's members appear to be unconcerned that Mozambique is ruled by a black government — even though they refer to Africans as "members of the mud races" or "crownless animals of the field"

Eddie von Maltitz, one-time leader of the Boerewcestandsbeeweging (BWB) and now head of an organisation called Resistance Against Communism, says he has been asked by Israelite members to help run a dairy farm they have established near Maputo (See PAGE 10)

Terre'Blanche this week told Mozambican journalists he was aware of plans by various rightwing groups to settle on land but said his organisation was not interested in this project. "The fact is that if I had a single rand I would use it to buy bullets, not land," Terre'Blanche is quoted as saying by the Mozambican newsletter, *Mediafax*

These groups are able to get into Mozambique because the authorities there are desperate to raise foreign investment capital

Large tracts of land in the country's hinterland have been left fallow for many years because millions of villagers and peasant farmers have fled to large towns and the relatively safe coastline to escape Renamo attacks

Abdul Adamo, former director of Mozambique's Department of Wildlife and Forestry, says his government encourages South Africans to invest in productive business projects in South Africa but that each scheme is examined by the Mozambican cabinet before being approved

Augusto Sumburane, director of the Office for Foreign Investment Promotion in Maputo, told *Mediafax* that there were four projects formally approved by his office which involved farmers from South Africa

One thousand hectares have been granted to Mozambicans who have entered into "joint ventures" with the South Africans for cattle and cotton farming. Some of the deals involve the import of farming equipment in exchange for land. There are no indications that these projects are linked in any way to the rightwing schemes

Government officials in Maputo say it is easy for foreigners to obtain access to land without going through official channels by getting Mozambicans to act as fronts for them

Mozambican officials say there has been a recent rush for land and business contracts in their country by South Africans as it appears that the ceasefire between Renamo and government forces will hold. "There are many more proposals from South Africa but most are not serious," said Sumburane

There is concern in some government departments that thousands of Mozambicans will return to their rural homes to find their land occupied by white Afrikaners and that this will become a source of serious social conflict in the future

Viva Paix! at last in Mozambique

W/moad 15/1-21/1/93

NHAMINGA was cut off from the outside world for seven years while a Renamo stronghold. Before that, it was held by Frelimo, who took it from the Portuguese colonialists. For two decades, it knew continuous warfare

Located deep in central Mozambique, 150km north of Beira in Sofala province, it has the haunted, ghostly air of many tales pressing to be told. The intense yet remote stares of its barefoot population of 20 000 silently tell of killings and mutilations, family members dead or disappeared and of deprivation and famine

The wide tree-lined avenues with once-handsome commercial buildings and spacious homes testify to the boom years when Inhaminga was a thriving railway junction linking Beira port to Malawi. Now the streets are littered with burnt-out shells of cars, trucks and army carriers

Locomotives rusting in a cavernous warehouse speak of Inhaminga's bustling past as a regional engine maintenance centre. Now the railway's giant cranes and drills stand idly by as women camping in the warehouse carry out the timeless African task of pounding grain with large wooden cudgels

In many respects, Inhaminga appears a hopeless casualty of Mozambique's 16-year war. Yet the seeds of the country's future peace are being sown there

Renamo officials are co-operating with the Maputo government and with international organisations. Because the town is still inaccessible by road, emergency food relief is being airlifted to the town. Seeds and hoes are being handed out so that people can start cultivating

The Mozambicans in Inhaminga, as throughout the rest of the country, are setting aside differences in order to get on with building a lasting peace

"We are all tired of war. We cannot survive if we continue fighting," said Augusto Xavier, Renamo's director-general of internal affairs, who is over-

The threat of another Angola if Renamo does not win the coming elections hangs over Mozambique. But in the rebel stronghold of Inhaminga **ANDY MELDRUM found encouraging signs for peace**

seeing the relief effort in Inhaminga "First we start by getting the people enough food to be healthy. Then they will be able to grow their own food"

Articulate and efficient, Xavier contradicts the widely-held view that Renamo has no capable administrators. He said Renamo would not sabotage Mozambique's peace if it lost the elections, as Unita has done in Angola

"Renamo will respect the election results, even if we lose," said Xavier. "We are not like Unita. We fought for the principles of multi-party democracy and a free market economy. The Chissano government has already instituted those changes, so we have already won

"Even if we lose the elections we will have won because there will be democracy in Mozambique"

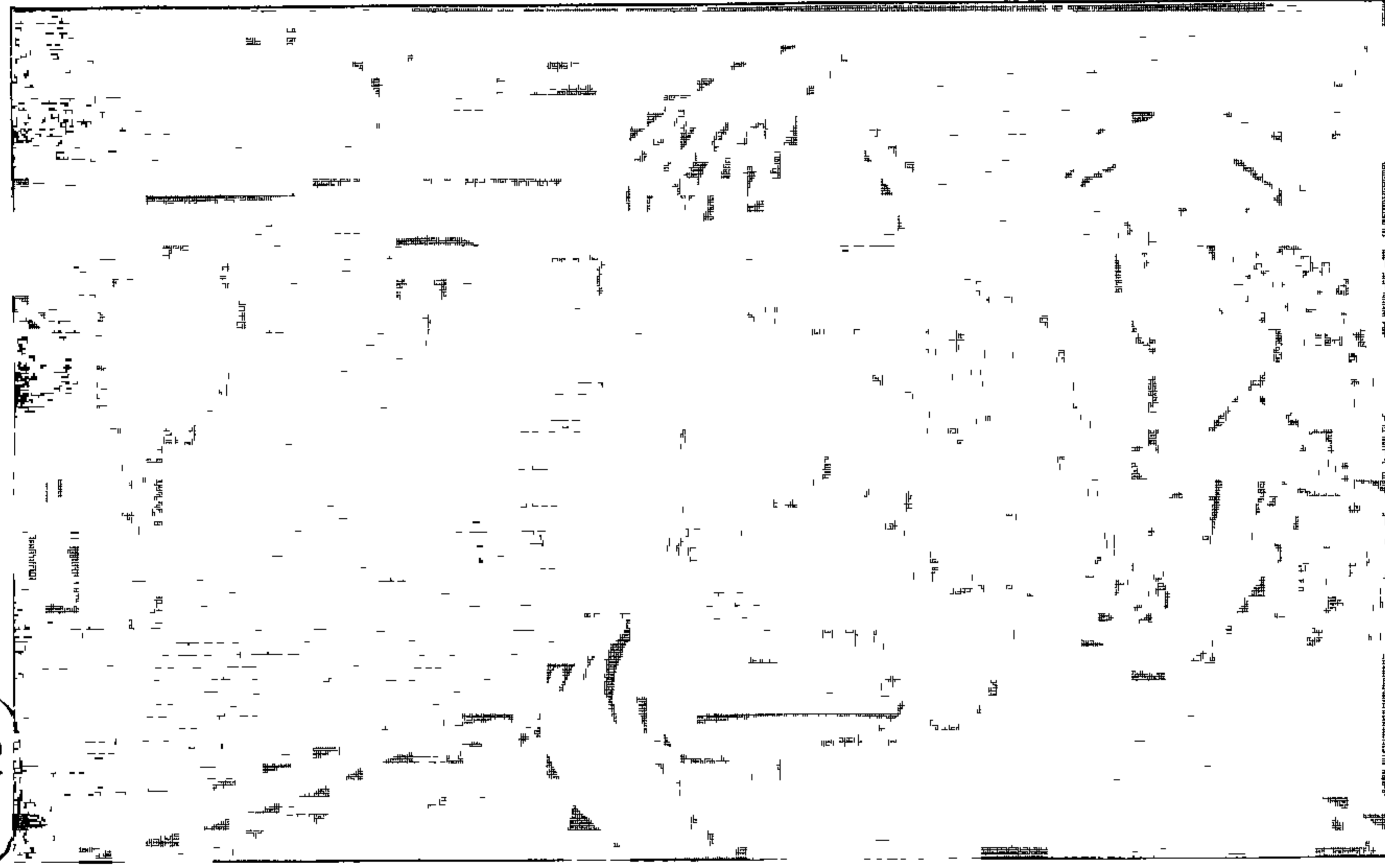
Asked about Renamo's reputation for brutality, massacres and mutilations, Xavier dismissed the charges as Frelimo propaganda

"The same things were said about Frelimo when they were fighting against the Portuguese," he said. "Now they are in power and they are making the same charges against us, calling us terrorists"

Such responses are obviously self-serving, but Xavier's answers contain positive indicators that Renamo would like to see peace established in Mozambique

At the muddy airstrip, 3km from Inhaminga's town centre, daily flights bring in 360 tons per month of desperately needed food

Demonstrating the end of the Cold War, Russian Antonov jets with Rus-



Does he have a future? . Many areas in Mozambique are not yet receiving food aid
Photo M SAYAGUES, WFP

sian crews deliver bags of American and European maize

The Russian planes and crews were hired by the United Nations' World Food Programme for the massive airlift needed in Mozambique

The British charity, Action Aid, is funding the delivery of the food to

Inhaminga

"By giving aid to the people in Renamo areas we are hoping to show Renamo that the international community is working towards peace with them," said Action Aid's emergency unit director Colin Baker. "By delivering emergency food to Renamo areas we are helping to consolidate the peace. This is the start of bringing Renamo into the country's mainstream"

The co-operation of all sides in the delivery of food aid and the onset of good rains bode well for Mozambique. Of course, things could go wrong very quickly. Many areas are not yet receiving food aid and there are reports of hungry crowds attacking food convoys. The Renamo and Frelimo troops have not yet begun to demobilise and disarm. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has delayed going to Maputo to take part in the preparations for elections. Yet signs are that all sides — Frelimo, Renamo and the international community — are working to make sure that Mozambique does not return to war as has happened in Angola

About 2 000 people have gathered around an abandoned schoolhouse where food aid is being distributed through their "reguio", a Portuguese colonial term for traditional chief. The atmosphere is rather serious, as the people await the food, but as several families receive their share without problems the mood lightens. A Renamo official leads the group in cheers "Viva Renamo!" he shouts, punching his fist in the air. The crowd responds "Viva! Viva Presidente Afonso Dhlakama! Viva!"

The aid officers are noticeably uncomfortable to see their food donations provide the excuse for a Renamo rally

A few words are exchanged and the Renamo leader quickly grasps the situation. He leads the cheers again, this time to everybody's satisfaction. He enthusiastically shouts, "Viva! Viva! Viva! Viva Paix (Peace) Viva Democracia! Viva!"

africa focus



SOUTH visited Mozambique to find a new mood of optimism echoing through the faded colonial streets and ravaged countryside. Reports and photographs by **Justin Pearce**

'Man-woman' Magaya takes on children's fight

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LINA Magaya points out the bullet-hole in her living room wall. It was put there by a Renamo soldier in June 1989.

"I was a target because I could say things," she recalls. Magaya has lived for most of her life in the village of Manhiça, about 100km north of Maputo. As one of the few educated people in this community (she studied in Maputo and Portugal), she found herself with responsibilities of educating and informing people in a country which at independence had a 90 percent illiteracy rate.

"Even in Maputo in 1985, many people didn't realise how those in the countryside were suffering."

Next to the bullet-hole is a bookcase with titles as diverse as Karl Marx's "Capital", Steve Biko's "I write what I like", the Bible, and Magaya's own two books about the war in Mozambique. She worked as a journalist in her youth in the sixties and has returned to writing in recent years.



INA MAGAYA: The killers were also victims of the war

In 1965, aged 20, Magaya was arrested for three months for her participation in the Frelimo underground in Maputo.

Later she received military training in Tanzania and fought in Frelimo's army. She maintains a reputation as a redoubtable political organiser.

"We call her the man-woman," says a fellow resident of Manhiça introducing Magaya. The nickname reflects of a culture where the combination of African patriarchy and Latin machismo have not provided many opportunities for young women to make an impact. But Frelimo had a women's section in its liberation army. There, most of Magaya's comrades were urban, coming from peasant families. Many of them, like herself, moved on to do civilian work in the areas of health and welfare. Most of Magaya's recent work has been with the children who have been orphaned or traumatised by the war. Her work earned her the Peace and Freedom award of

the Swedish Labour Movement in 1990.

Children were also the subject of her book "Double Massacre".

"The Mozambican people were being killed by Mozambicans, but the killers were also victims of the war," she says, explaining the book's title.

"But the killers did not choose to go to that kind of army. Boys as young as 13 were kidnapped by Renamo and forced to become soldiers — some of them were children I knew."

"Some were trained in South Africa, others in Mozambique. For these little ones to be able to kill, the Renamo commanders gave them drugs or drunk and ordered them to kill."

She recalls talking to a 14-year-old who had told her that "we are killing because there is a war".

"When I asked him how many people he had killed, he replied 'I don't know, it was a war'," Magaya says.

"You can still see these children begging in army uniforms. They will tell you 'we are Renamo'."

Magaya is optimistic that the ceasefire signed by Renamo last year will be effective.

"The Renamo forces are disciplined. Now that their leaders have told them to stop, they will stop. We can feel the freedom here in Manhiça and all along the highway to Maputo which, before October, was deadly."

Bomb craters and burnt-out vehicles along all the major roads in southern Mozambique bear witness to what Magaya says.

She is under no illusions regarding Renamo's motivation for signing the treaty.

"I don't believe Renamo decided to stop the war. The international community played an important role in supporting a climate of peace."

"It was impossible for the South African government to continue supporting Renamo, they have their own problems to sort out. But I believe there are some people in South Africa who would like to see the support continue."

Magaya is pleased that Frelimo is moving towards multiparty democracy. "I would like to see whether Frelimo really is accepted by the people."

She also believes that the phase of one-party rule after independence was necessary. Before independence, Frelimo was the only party strong enough to defy the colonial government's ban on political mobilisation. It was necessary for Frelimo to remain unchallenged "to teach the people the meaning of liberation", says Magaya.

FROM COLONIALISM TO COCA



PARADISE REGAINED? Tourists are trickling back to the abandoned holiday resort of Xai-xai,

Life stirs in his

POOOR people live in mansions in Mozambique. At least, some of them do. The mansions have no doors and no windows. They were abandoned when the Portuguese colonial masters fled in fear and resentment upon independence in 1975. Since then, the houses with their crumbling arches have been taken over by people with nowhere else to go.

These people live among the debris of history in a country where the past ended 18 years ago, but where the future has been delayed by the legacy of a brutal colonial policy and three decades of war.

Downtown Maputo is like a city in a time-warped shop. Shops and restaurants retain their fifties' neon signs and pastel colours — not because of some retro-trendy contemporary designer, but because they haven't been redecorated in at least 30 years.

The positive side of Portuguese heritage remains in an easy-going urban lifestyle.

People will drink beer in pavement cafés all morning and wander in the streets at night. They use the city as a social space in a way that seems strange to TV- and braai-bound South Africans.

The beneficiaries of this laid-back way of life are the black urban elite and the few whites who stayed on in Mozambique.

In fact, it is misleading to define this social sector in such terms since blacks and whites socialise together in a manner which in South Africa is seen only in beer advertisements.

A surprising number of black Mozambicans regard Portuguese as their first language, using African languages to communicate only with poor relations in the countryside.



SMALL BUSINESS: With the import of consumer goods from South Africa, nobody is too young to be a trader

Small-time private enterprise ensures plenty for those who can afford it. In addition to local produce like tropical fruit, cashew nuts and seafood, Maputo's central market is full of tinned food, cosmetics, artificial hair extensions and kitchen utensils — all imported from South Africa.

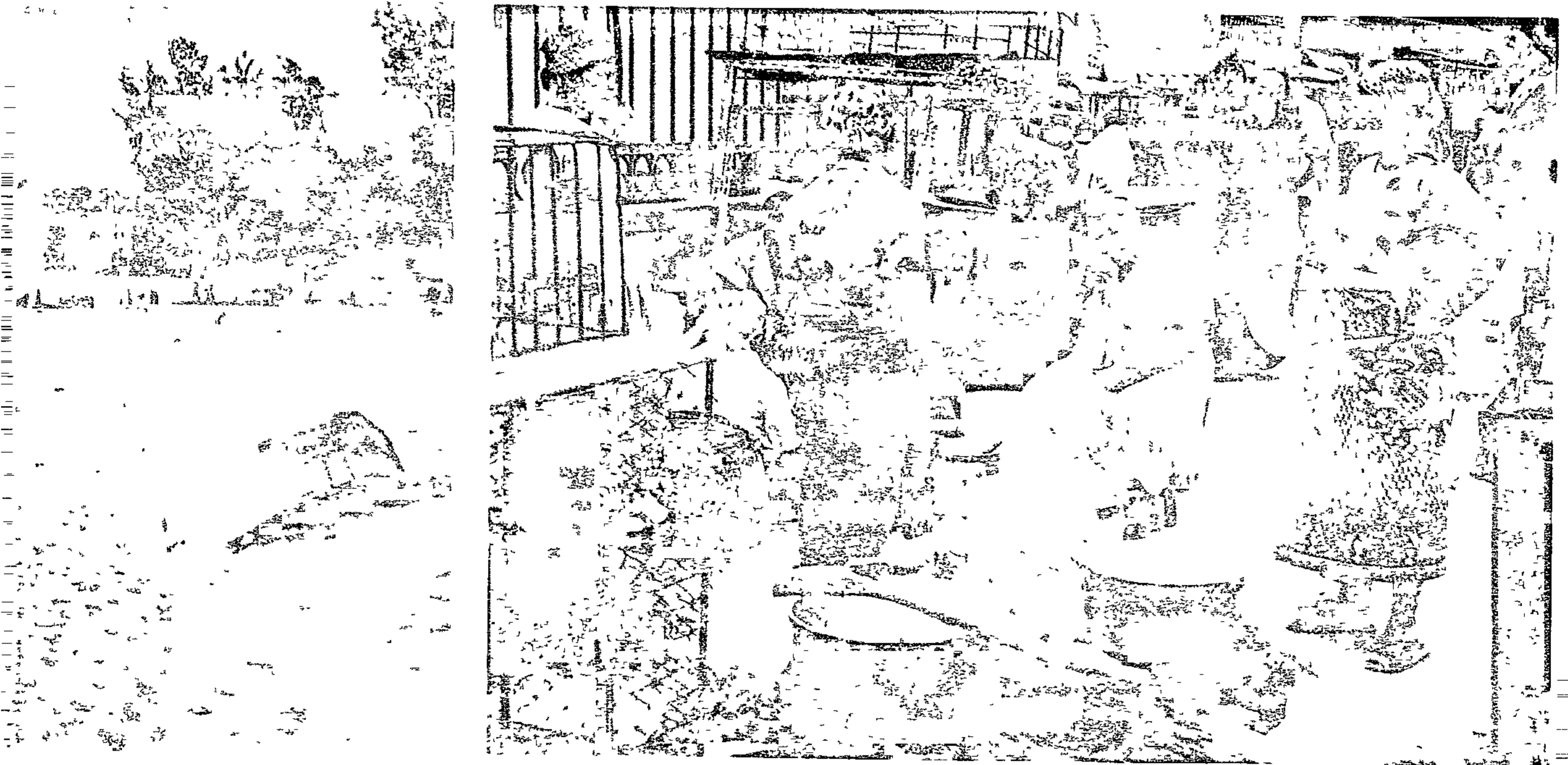
Children sell South African beer, Coke and wine on the streets and along the beachfront of Maputo.

The locally-made Laurentina beer is excellent, yet the fascination for the exotic encourages people to pay double the price for Carling Black Label.

Department stores built for Portuguese *senhoras* are once again filled, this time with South African clothing.

The fascination with the foreign extends to the poorest Mozambicans. Women cover their loins with the traditional *copulana*, a wrap-around skirt printed with wildlife, football players,

MOZAMBIQUE SEEKS ITS PLACE IN THE SUN



30km north of Maputo.

FEEDING THE MASSES: Women cook up meat and potatoes for sale at Maputo's central market.

Historical debris of Maputo

SOUTH 16/1-20/1/93.

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vegetables and maps of Mozambique optimistically juxtaposed with peace doves

But the top halves of their bodies now sport slogan T-shirts "Arizona Skateboarder", "Iron Maiden Power Slave" and "Welcome Mandela we salute you"

The informal import trade is financed by the money-changers who collect rands or dollars from tourists in exchange for the local currency, metacais

Tourism is set to become an important earner of foreign exchange. Already, Transvalers are being lured back to Mozambique by hedonistic memories of "LM", which in the days of Portuguese rule was the Transvaal's most accessible beach-front

Among them are the wealthy white farmers who come for the deep-sea fishing, complete with two servants, four-wheel-drive vehicle, power boat, tent the size of a small cottage, deep freeze and petrol generator.

OTHER visitors head straight to Inhaca, the island 30km off Maputo which, with its coconut palms and coral reefs, has the outward appearance of an island paradise

On the edges of Maputo, reality begins to take hold. Vast informal settlements accommodate people driven to the city by Renamo guerilla activity in the countryside, and by the quest for work.

Not much corrugated zinc here Maputo squatters build reed huts identical to the ones they left behind in the countryside

Only in rural Mozambique can one get an idea of the impact of the war Renamo aimed to shatter the country's infrastructure, with the result that the history of the war is

'As a result of the new optimism, people who have cars are reclaiming roads where a few months ago they would not have dared to venture'

inscribed on Mozambican roads It can take an hour to travel 30km over what used to be a tarred highway, now fragmented due to bomb craters and potholes

Small boys and gnarled old men wield shovels to fill in the holes, collecting tips from the motorists whose drive is made easier and safer by the levelled surface

Rusting carcasses of trucks and cars punctuate the roadside — at least one every kilometre and usually coinciding with the bomb craters To help pass the time on a tedious

journey, there is a game to be made out of trying to identify what these hulks used to be

Given a few years of decay, the differences between a Peugeot and a Golf are less obvious than you'd think.

You can spot the tourists a mile off — they're the ones who edge their cars painstakingly around the holes, or else drive smack through the middle and emerge with flat tyres if they're lucky, broken axles if they aren't

THE Mozambican drivers have evolved a method of weaving between the holes at 80km/h with nailbiting accuracy

Or, if the land beside the road is flat enough, cars will simply carve out their own tracks by driving parallel to the road — the bundu is more predictable than post-Renamo tarmac

Mozambicans are optimistic that Renamo will continue to honour the ceasefire signed in Rome in September last year, and 1993 has been designated a year of peace and consolidation.

As a result of the new mood, people with cars have lost no time in reclaiming roads where a few months ago they would not have dared to venture

On Christmas Eve, buses leaving Maputo were crammed with people taking the opportunity to visit relatives out of town

People are sick of the war

There has been no peace in Mozambique since Frelimo began pressing for the colony's independence from Portugal in the early sixties

They want to move into the future and to build a new country in the ruins of the colony that ceased to exist in 1975

Rural relief work run on a shoestring

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THE bus is over-full — all seats are taken, several large sacks of grain are aboard and standing passengers must contort their bodies into what little space remains

This is how relief workers travel in Mozambique

But they consider themselves lucky Four months earlier the road was a no-go — thanks to the operations of Renamo bandits

The Mozambican Humanitarian Aid Organisation operates from a garage below a block of flats in Maputo. Here the staff of volunteers meet to plan their operations, which consist of food hand-outs in the rural towns surrounding Maputo.

Relief workers are quick to point out that the organisation has no links to the government Neither does it receive any foreign aid

Everything the organisation does is funded by the members themselves Some of them donate as much as a third of their income to the relief programmes

This money is used as sparingly as possible

The organisation uses public transport as it owns no vehicles It operates from the garage rather than renting an office

Passengers' knees are on the point of collapse when the bus eventually pulls into Manhiça,

about 100km north of the capital The grain sacks are prised out from the mass of human flesh and bone, and taken to the home of a friend of the organisation who lives in the village

The volunteers are accommodated at the house for the night, along with a few members of the Mozambican media and one stray SOUTH journalist

The next day the food is prepared over a fire in the garden of the house

From early the next morning, the elderly and the weak from the area around Manhiça gather in the village with bowls and barrels to collect a solid meal

These people's poverty, and the lack of resources in rural Mozambique, are the direct result of recent history

Portuguese colonial policy involved gathering as much wealth as possible from its colonies with a minimum of investment

The socialist Frelimo government failed to redress the imbalance between rural and urban areas, and a relatively wealthy elite continues to exist in the cities

It is from this small sector of society that people like the members of the Humanitarian Aid Organisation are starting to scrape together what they can to try and rebuild the rest of the country

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18/11/93.

Renamo headquarters

RENAMO on Friday formally inaugurated its national headquarters in Maputo with a ceremony attended by diplomats, leaders of other political parties and religious groups.

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Total disarmament 'vital to Maputo peace'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Demobilisation of Frelimo and Renamo forces is the key to lasting peace in Mozambique and must be completed successfully before elections, even if it means the elections must be postponed until next year.

That's the word from the United Nations representative in Mozambique, who said the country should learn from the mistakes of Angola.

The head of the UN mission, Mr Aldo Ajello of Italy, said in an interview that the UN would not go ahead with the election process until demobilisation was completed and a new joint army formed. He said the planned October elections might have to be

delayed until early next year because of delays with the demobilisation process.

UN peacekeeping troops are scheduled to arrive only early next month and while 12 of the planned 49 assembly points have been selected demobilisation of the Frelimo and Renamo forces can only start once the troops are in position.

Mr Ajello said Angola's post-election crisis stemmed from the incomplete demobilisation of the armed forces in that country. He said the timetable drawn up by Frelimo and Renamo for the election was "unrealistic".

"But, it is going well by United Nations standards. This could be one of the few countries where

the United Nations will be successful.

(218) ARG 20/1/93
"There is a strong intent from both sides to go ahead with the peace process. We can't keep up with their desire for peace."

Adding to this a spokesman for a delegation of senior Swedish military personnel who arrived here yesterday to pave the way for the deployment of UN troops said they would "put much effort into completing demobilisation before the election".

"We learned from Angola and now the demobilisation of Mozambican forces has the highest priority."

He expressed doubt that the process would be completed before October.

Ombudsman tackles 2 000 complaints in his first year

PRETORIA — SA's ombudsman, after a year in office, has opened up more than 2 000 files on specific complaints.

According to the Association of Law Societies journal De Rebus, Judge P J van der Walt's office receives 30 to 40 phone calls a day from complainants

Complaints range from rezoning and ecological matters to the state of roads, financial wrangles — including complaints from married women about not receiving housing subsidies — to workmen's compensation cases and political detainees.

De Rebus says, however, that there are still several shortcomings in the Act governing the ombudsman. These include limitations on the types of matters he can investigate and his appointment by the President and not by Parliament.

There was a need to separate the ombudsman's office from the public service.

In terms of the Ombudsman Act of 1991, Van der Walt's title was changed from advocate-general to ombudsman and his

GERALD REILLY

powers and functions extended.

The society believes government departments, public servants and others were learning valuable lessons on accountability and the fact that they could be called to account for their actions.

De Rebus is concerned that a section in the Act which empowers individuals to voice grievances still requires that such complaints should result from someone being unlawfully enriched or advantaged.

This probably resulted from the institution's painstakingly slow evolution from an advocate-general's office, which was established to deal with issues such as the Information scandal.

De Rebus says there is no shortage of such issues in SA and the disclosures about fraud and maladministration in the homelands were good examples. But there should also be scope for complaints about other issues.

ANC-DP joint working group put on hold

CAPE TOWN — The ANC and the DP failed yesterday to reach agreement on launching a joint working group to promote free and fair elections in the western Cape.

At a meeting yesterday the ANC backed off, for the time being at least, from an earlier commitment to set up a formal structure with

Political Staff

the DP to monitor the volatile political situation in the region and promote a culture of tolerance.

Yesterday's meeting between delegations led by ANC regional secretary Tony Yengem and DP regional chairman Jasper

Walsh was arranged to discuss the proposed joint working group.

However, the ANC said the idea would first have to be canvassed with its rank-and-file membership and use should be made of peace accord structures to deal with crises as they arose.

Renamo weapons dispute resolved

MAPUTO — Renamo, government and the UN had "amicably resolved" a dispute over a list of weapons Renamo had to give UN peacekeepers, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

The row flared up at a joint Ceasefire Commission meeting on Monday, where Renamo claimed it was unable to supply a detailed list of the weapons and ammunition its units would take to 20 assembly points where its fighters are to be garrisoned prior to demobilisation.

The reluctance to provide lists fed suspicion that Renamo might try to cache arms

ready for use should the rebels dispute future general election results

It was agreed on Tuesday that Renamo would provide aggregate lists of all weaponry it possessed, without breaking the list down for each assembly point.

UN supervisors would check all weapons arriving at the assembly points against Renamo's total tally.

The peace accord's implementation is three months behind and it seems impossible to maintain the scheduled October 1993 date for Mozambique's first multiparty elections. — Sapa-AFP.

Gurkhas on the line

MAPUTO - Gurkha soldiers from Nepal will soon start lifting some of the thousands of land mines that were laid throughout Mozambique during the war between the MPLA government and the Renamo rebels.

The Gurkhas will initially clear mines from selected main roads to allow lorries to run into areas that have largely been cut off by road. This will open the way for the International Red Cross to truck relief supplies into famine-stricken areas that at present can be supplied only by air. - *Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter*

Sowetan 28/1/93

Star 1/2/93

Peace plan behind schedule

Star Africa Service



MAPUTO — Key elements of the Mozambican peace process have begun falling into place but it is still several months behind schedule

A start is expected soon, however, on one of the most urgent tasks neutralising the more than 2 000 000 landmines that are estimated to be strewn around the country

UN special representative Aldo Ajello said over the weekend that the first of the 49 assembly points, from which Frelimo and Renamo troops will be demobilised, should be opened this month

The first 12 assembly points have been surveyed but cannot

yet be opened because only 14 of the 354 UN observers have arrived in the country

The R72 million UN programme for the lifting of the landmines envisages a force of 1 200 specially trained men to neutralise the mines left over from both the civil war and the war against Portuguese colonialism

There are no maps showing the location of the Portuguese minefields and inadequate maps for the others

The UN programme will not begin until April, but before then a force assembled by the British company, Lonrho, will start lifting mines along main roads to allow Red Cross relief convoys to get to famine-stricken areas

Star 2/2/93
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Two allege kidnap, claim R20 million

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Two Mozambican teachers who claim to have been kidnapped by the South African Defence Force are demanding about R20 million compensation from the South African Government.

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, reports that Felix Ndimene and Jeronimo Simbine claim to have been abducted from the town of Namaacha on the border with Swaziland in a South African commando raid on August 22 1982.

The men, who have written a lengthy account of their experiences, claim to have been pressganged into participating in dirty tricks operations, includ-

ing raids into Angola in support of Unita and a kidnap mission in Swaziland.

Simbine managed to escape after three years but Ndimene succeeded in resigning from the SADF only in January 1991.

"If there is justice in the world, South Africa should be made to pay.

"It cannot be tolerated that the apartheid regime should always go unpunished for the many violations of human rights that it has committed," they said.

The two men demanded their claims be resolved by international institutions like the United Nations and Amnesty International, saying their experiences had wrecked them psychologically.

Star 412193

Rebels steal food for needy

(218)
MAPUTO — Former guerillas of Mozambique's war for independence blocked a road in the central province of Zambezia on Tuesday and stole 90 tons of food aid, national radio reported. The food, belonging to Save the Children Fund, was destined for destitute peasant families in the western district of Murrumbala, where deaths from hunger have been reported

Starvation 'inevitable' in dry, war-torn Angola

B/DAM 4/2/93.

CHIANGE — The combination of civil war and drought had made widespread hunger inevitable in southwestern Angola, relief workers said yesterday.

Although rains had been good in the north of the Unita-controlled southern province of Huila, farmers had been unable to harvest or move their scant produce to market.

"Since the government won't let the nongovernmental agencies send food into Unita-controlled areas, starvation is becoming very acute," said a Care relief agency official.

Unita has penned government forces inside provincial capitals in many parts of Angola. Aid agencies are unable to move freely in the Unita-held countryside to deliver food.

UN world food programme officials said they were flying to only a handful of provincial capitals be-

cause of renewed fighting. They estimated that 2-million people were in danger of starving.

In southern Huila, where government troops controlled the roads, making travel safe, six years of drought had taken their toll.

"The whole district is dry," Gambos assistant administrator Joaquim Antonio Nuauywhamena said. "We have 92 water holes and they're all dry." The 300 tons of food aid delivered to Gambos in December ran out before half the district's 80 000 residents received anything.

While aid officials did not expect hunger to be a problem in southern Huila as relief shipments could get through, the situation in the north was grim.

One said: "Even Unita has trouble getting food for its troops. They go into villages asking for chickens or

corn. People give it to them — or they'll be killed on the spot."

Meanwhile, as national radio reported intensified fighting in southern Menongue and Huambo yesterday, the government asked the international community not to abandon the country to civil war.

Unita men damaged an airport runway and about a dozen houses in Menongue. About 60 died in fighting in Huambo, Kuito and the provinces of Benguela and Kwanza Sul.

Prime Minister Marcolino Moco said "The international community followed Angola's peace and democratisation process, in which the government and political parties met their obligations. We demand that the international community assume its responsibilities . . . it cannot, in face of the current crisis, wash its hands" — Sapa-Reuter

War veterans hold up convoy, steal food aid

MAPUTO — A group of veterans who fought in Mozambique's war of independence against Portugal blocked a road in the central province of Zambezia on Tuesday, held up trucks and stole 90 tons of food aid, state radio reported yesterday.

The food, which belonged to the British charity Save the Children Fund, was destined for displaced and destitute peasant families in the western Zambezia district of Murrumbala, where deaths from starva-

tion have been reported

Food to the district passes from the provincial capital, Quelimane, through the village of Licuare, which is inhabited exclusively by former guerrillas dependent on government pensions, and their families.

The war veterans stopped traffic on Tuesday and detained 37 vehicles, looting 90 tons of maize.

The veterans justified their behaviour on the grounds that the govern-

ment had not given them any food aid, but veterans who receive government pensions are not entitled to free food aid anyway.

Government and donor agencies try to restrict free food distribution to those who really cannot produce or buy their own food, such as the displaced, returning refugees and those whose harvests have been completely wiped out by the southern African drought. — Sapa-AFP

War veterans hijack food aid

MAPUTO — Humanitarian organisations have suspended food distribution to the famine-stricken Morrumbala district in central Zambezia province after a food convoy was looted by veterans of the war of liberation against the Portuguese.

The looters are reported to have stopped the convoy as it passed through Quelimane and seized 90 tons of food from the Save the Children Fund.

The veterans are demanding food aid from the government.

Relief organisations now want assurance that further convoys will not be looted. — Star Africa Service. (218)

Mozambicans moving to SA despite curbs

■ The number working on SA mines is now 50 000:

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - Despite attempts by the South African Government to curb the influx, the number of Mozambicans working on the South African mines has increased in recent years and now stands at about 50 000

The miners earn more than 10 times the minimum industrial wage in Mozambique, according to Mr Pedro Taimo, the Mozambican Labour Ministry's representative in South Africa

Taimo told the official news agency *Aim* that, in addition to the miners, his office knew of about 8 000 Mozambicans who were working illegally in South Africa, some of them as slaves on farms

The actual number of illegal workers

could be much higher, he said

Many of them had fled from the war in Mozambique and unscrupulous farmers, taking advantage of their illegal status, were paying them "laughably low wages"

The figure of 50 000 now working on the mines was far below the maximum of 118 000 when Mozambique became independent in 1975. The Pretoria government immediately imposed restrictions that led to the number dropping to 41 000 in two years

It rose again to about 55 000 in the mid-eighties until the government in 1986 threatened to expel them all at the end of their contracts

Taimo said the wages paid to the miners were "reasonable", averaging about R700 a month

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'Sensitive' sites allocated to Ministers

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Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — A row has broken out in Mozambique over the allocation of beachfront building sites to wealthy South Africans and to top Mozambican officials at Xai-Xai, despite the threat of environmental damage.

Local planning officials say the plot-holders have begun bulldozing trees and vegetation

that are vital to the prevention of erosion at the holiday resort 150 km north of Maputo

Although the plots have been allocated by the Xai-Xai Town Council, Gaza province planning chief Turque Abubacar told the Maputo news-sheet Mediafax "We know nothing about this new concession of land. But we can tell you that, according to a study made in 1991, there is

no space for new buildings on the beach"

Government officials who have been allocated beachfront sites at Xai-Xai include Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto and Deputy Foreign Minister Salome Moiane

At least four South Africans have sought permission to build beach houses and one plans to build a tourist complex

Mozambique pushing privatisation targets (218)

MAPUTO — Formerly Marxist Mozambique is pushing privatisation, unloading its once vast network of business interests in a programme that is changing the economic face of the country

About 140 small and medium-sized companies have been sold off since 1987 when Mozambique started its economic reform programme backed by the World Bank

The bank stressed the need for a move towards a market economy, which became official state policy when the ruling Frelimo party ditched Marxism-Leninism and the National Assembly approved a new democratic constitution in 1990.

A World Bank report said plans to privatise larger and more complex enterprises were now under way

"Despite initial delays, sound progress has been made," said the report, prepared for international donors to Mozambique

In December, Prime Minister Mario Machungo authorised one of the biggest privatisations so far — the gradual sale of the major state trading group Empresa Nacional de Comercio (Enacomo)

In addition to its international trading interests, Enacomo is involved in timber processing, agricultural chemicals, veterinary products and tourism

It will be a step-by-step process, beginning with distribution of 30% of share cap-

ital to the group's executives and workers, while the state keeps 70%. But the state intends to sell off more of its Enacomo shares, putting 20% of them on the market in March

The World Bank report said the government was adopting a "phased approach to total privatisation".

"The privatisation option considered for most enterprises is that of joint ventures with direct private foreign investment

"The government's strategy is to give the private sector a controlling interest while maintaining a minority percentage of ownership at this stage (about 40%) with the objective of offering these shares to local private investors and employees at a later stage," the report said

The preliminary list of 40 large enterprises identified for privatisation "over the medium term" includes 10 enterprises expected to be privatised by the end of 1993

The government and the World Bank agree one of the obstacles to speedier privatisation is lack of clarity over the legal status of many firms abandoned by their foreign owners around the time of independence from Portugal in 1975

Under a procedure known as "intervention", the government assumed management control but not formal ownership of these companies — Sapa-Reuter.

Italian troops to police peace in Mozambique

THE expected arrival of 1 200 Italian troops in Mozambique by mid-February to secure the Beira corridor and relieve Zimbabwean troops will be an important step towards implementing a general peace agreement.

It is hoped that implementation will lead to political stability and economic rehabilitation.

The country has already benefited from the more stable situation which followed the ceasefire between government forces and Renamo rebels.

International donors pledged money to the Mozambican peace effort at the sixth consultative conference in Paris on December 10. Some US\$760m in credits, grants and food aid was allocated.

A further \$420m went to debt rescheduling. And more concessional debt rescheduling agreements along the lines of the Trinidad Terms will be negotiated at a Paris Club meeting later this year.

The promise of peace and democratisation has stimulated interest in SA, Mozambique's most likely source of ready investment. SA is Mozambique's second largest trading partner. Safto spokesperson Angela Self said there had

been an increase in awareness of business opportunities.

"SA wants things to happen quickly in Mozambique," she said, "but we do not expect a huge bonanza straight away."

Tourism and general trade were obvious opportunities, but there were also openings for small industrial developments.

The main problem is payment and potential investors are looking to counter trade and barter as alternatives to cash settlement.

A spokesperson for Sociedade Austral de Desenvolvimento, a Mozambican management consultancy, said 60% of the organisation's information newsletters were sent to SA. Most inquiries came from South Africans wanting to set up ventures with Mozambican partners, he said.

UN approval procedures, the absence of Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama from Maputo and a lack of experienced Renamo negotiators were factors contributing to delays in implementing the peace agreements, UN special representative Aldo Ayello said.

UN operations in Mozambique were already behind the Rome

timetable, which Ayello described as unrealistic. Elections scheduled for October 1993 would not take place until all soldiers had been demobilised, he said.

According to the 1992 World Bank report, Mozambique remains the world's most aid-dependent country. In addition, its external debt is US\$5bn and about 80% of its budget is funded abroad.

But, despite drought setbacks, the country's 1987 economic and social rehabilitation programme is continuing and it is estimated real growth will improve on the 1.4% achieved last year.

Finance Minister Eneas Comiche says Mozambique is committed to policies and structural reforms to create the basics for sustainable economic growth.

Financial reforms in the banking and insurance sectors since 1992 have led to the establishment of two independent banks and insurance firms.

In April 1992 foreign exchange controls were amended to create tax holidays and profit repatriation schemes for foreign investors. Roads and other transport links have re-opened and movement within the country has become possible again.

MARIANNE MERTEN

310mm 9/2/93 (218)

Star 12/2/93

Maize rots in Maputo

(218)

MAPUTO — While many people go hungry in famine-stricken rural Mozambique, large quantities of maize are rotting in dockside warehouses in Maputo because of a local glut

More than 8 000 tons of food-aid maize is reported to be rotting in the warehouses

because the merchants who are supposed to sell it to the public already have more than they can handle.

The maize was donated by the United States to Mozambique for sale through normal commercial channels as a means of overcoming the food shortage.

Brazilian to lead UN's troops

Star 12/2/93

MAPUTO — Brazilian Major-General Lelio Goncalves da Silva was confirmed yesterday as head of the military side of the UN operation in Mozambique as the country moves towards elections.

A spokesman for the United Nations in Maputo said that both the government and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) have given their formal approval to the appointment of Goncalves.

No date has yet been fixed for the arrival of the Brazilian but the UN spokesman expected it "very soon".

Goncalves is currently com-

mander of the Brazilian army's Eighth Division

The head of the UN military observers in Mozambique, Lieutenant-Colonel G P Sinha, denied a report from Lusaka yesterday that a Zambian colonel would head the UN force, but confirmed that Zambian troops would take part in the operation.

(218)
● The UN effort to restore peace and establish democracy in Mozambique will cost more than \$264 million (R818,4 million) and involve thousands of troops and civilian staff, according to a report to the General Assembly

This comes on top of an estimated \$681 million (R2,1 billion) for other peacekeeping operations this year for an organisation already severely over-extended by the demands imposed by member states.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's report on Mozambique coincided with his disclosure that the UN regular budget for 1993 will be about \$1 billion (R3,1 billion), only \$233,9 million (R725,1 million) of which had been paid so far — by 18 members who met the end-of-January deadline — Sapa-AFP, Special Correspondent.

Mozambique's plan to break out of Catch-22

218 15/2/93

IN trying to revive Mozambique's war-shattered economy, the government is caught in a Catch-22 situation that has become painfully familiar to Third World countries emerging from civil conflicts.

Mozambique desperately needs foreign investment to restore the economy and secure lasting peace. But foreign investors are reluctant to put money into Mozambique until they are sure the peace will last.

The effects of 30 years of war, years of drought and a failed socialist economy have taken a heavy toll. Mozambique's total external public debt is estimated to be well over \$4 billion (about \$12 billion). With a trade deficit of more than \$700 million (over \$2 billion) last year alone and inflation running at more than 30 percent annually, the coun-

try's hopes for recovery lie in increased production. But the flood of outside interest in the country's mineral, agricultural, fishing and tourism potential that was expected to come with the end of the war has not materialised.

The promise of peace offered by the accord signed in Rome last October will be severely strained if there is no economic revival and no employment for the thousands of former combatants who will be thrown into the job market when the Frelimo and Renamo armed forces are disbanded.

Realising this, the government has launched a programme to attract foreign investment that in essence is aimed at cutting red tape and removing language and legal hurdles facing foreigners.

Mussa Usman, vice president of the Mozambican Office for

Mozambique has managed to break out of its long civil war only to find itself trapped in an economic vicious circle. MARCO GRANELL reports from Maputo for the Star Africa Service.

Foreign Investment Promotion, said the government had recognised the importance of foreign investment for the prosperity of the country.

According to him, the signing of the Rome accord was expected to double foreign investment.

Agriculture is Mozambique's biggest industry, yet during the war-plagued '80s agricultural production increased by less than one percent. Other production declined by up to five percent a year.

The biggest increase in foreign investment last year came

from British companies, but was only 12 percent over the 1991 figure. Investment from South African and Portuguese firms increased only marginally. American and Dutch investment decreased.

Usman said the coming of peace had seen a significant increase in interest among but little actual investment by foreign investors, who appeared to be reluctant to commit themselves before the elections had taken place.

"The Angolan situation is very prominent in everyone's minds," he said, referring to that coun-

try's slide back into civil war after a very promising peace process.

Mozambique's investment programme gives priority to improvement of the infrastructure to accommodate increased trade and industry. It provides for reconstruction of railway lines, roads, bridges and the upgrading of the harbour.

Laws will be changed so that foreign investors can be offered greater incentive and security. The present stiff import duties on agricultural, mining and other industrial equipment will be relaxed.

The government is preparing English-language guidebooks, including explanations of the laws, to help foreigners with investing.

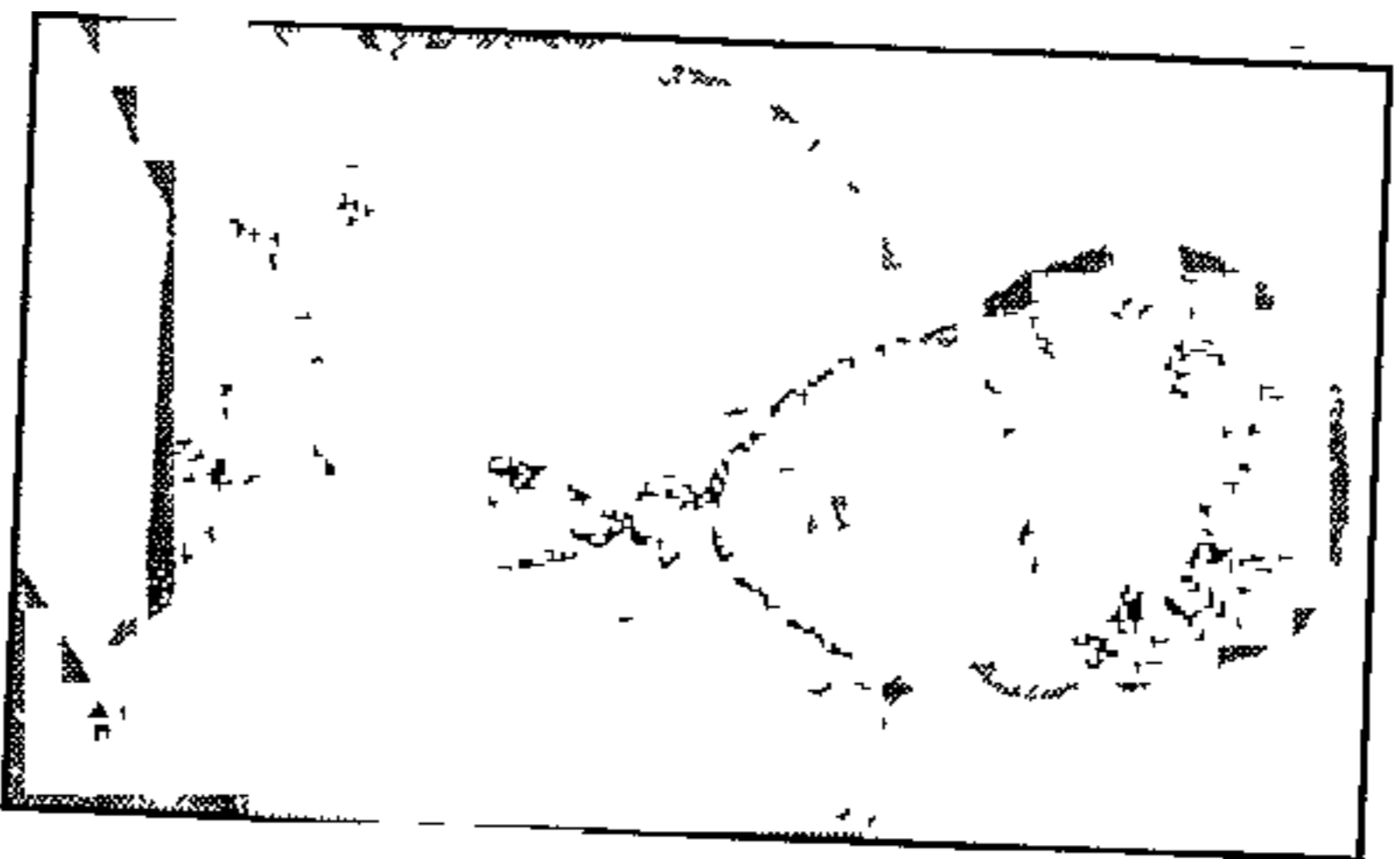
Most potential investors will probably want to see an elected government securely in place before they risk putting their money into Mozambique. While

officials like Usman would like to see that happen as soon as possible, United Nations and other players in the peace process are warning against precipitate action.

They do not want to see a repetition of what happened in Angola, where a dispute over the outcome of the imperfectly-monitored election degenerated into a resumption of fighting.

Elections are scheduled for October but UN representatives are urging that they be postponed until next year, which doesn't ease the Catch-22 problem.

Political analysts are more optimistic about the peace holding firm in Mozambique. In Maputo the hope will be that once this impression gains ground, investors will feel confident enough to help develop Mozambique's undoubted economic potential. □



Cutting red tape Mussa Usman of the investment promotion office.

Unless fighters become problem

MAPUTO — The "Baramas", who fought with spears and bows and arrows against Renamo during the Mozambican war, have become a problem to the Frelimo government, which is rejecting their demands for food, wages and pensions, and to be included in the demobilisation process.

Led by Manuel Antonio, who claimed to have been resurrected from the dead, the Baramas were credited with driving Renamo out of upper Zambezia province during the late 1980s.

Antonio died from a Renamo bullet. — Star Africa Service

Star 15/2/93

Mozambicans agree (218) to postpone election

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — The collapse of the peace process in Angola appears to have persuaded all parties in Mozambique to agree to a postponement of an election there in order to avoid the mistakes made in Angola.

The Frelimo government, Renamo, the other opposition parties and the United Nations group in Mozambique all now agree that the election, due to

be held in October, should be postponed until next year.

This is reported by the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, which says that the head of the UN mission, Aldo Ajello, has again urged the postponement of the election.

The Angolan peace process collapsed because of inadequate UN monitoring and because the armed forces of both sides had not been fully demobilised when a dispute arose over the election outcome.

Trucks shot up north of Maputo

MAPUTO — Reports of vehicles being ambushed have been received for the first time since the October ceasefire.

Several attacks were made on Friday on the main road about 80 km north of Maputo. In one attack, two people were seriously injured when a truck was shot at. The gunmen did not loot the goods. They later shot out tyres on several other vehicles without stopping them.

Last week four trucks from Malawi were attacked in Tete province but this time the gunmen were caught and identified as company guards.

Star 16/2/93

1 500 'Mozambicans' stateless

Star Africa Service (218)

zambicans are living in Portugal Their "illegality" results from their "inability to prove they have adequate means to support themselves".

since extended the deadline to March 5.

MAPUTO — More than 1 500 people born in Mozambique but who regard themselves as Portuguese have been declared illegal immigrants by Portugal in terms of new European Community norms.

The news agency AIM reports the Portuguese immigration authorities claim about 2 000 Mo-

Immigrants from countries outside the European Community were given four months until Saturday to regularise their situation, with the threat of deportation if they could not.

The government has

The Portuguese government plans to withdraw citizenship from several hundred people, who, though they were born in Mozambique, do not regard themselves as Mozambicans. To qualify for Mozambican citizenship, they must specifically renounce their Portuguese nationality and establish residence in Mozambique.

Govt wins ground back from Unita in Huambo

LUANDA — The Angolan government said on Monday it had regained ground from Unita in the decisive battle for the second city of Huambo but at least 6 000 civilians had died in more than a month of fighting.

Diplomats said the government's position was precarious and they believed Unita still controlled large parts of the smashed city.

"The government will need to regain a lot of ground to prevent Unita from taking control," said one Western diplomat.

Fighting was raging around the governor's palace and army installations, the government said.

More than 6 000 civilians were killed in the five weeks of combat and those who remained were short of food and water, it said. Hundreds of bodies were littering the streets, military officials in Huambo said on Sunday.

There was no independent confirmation of the reports but foreign aid

officials believe the death toll is in the thousands.

Angolan military sources said both sides had sent reinforcements to the central highland city, which has been pounded to rubble in many parts. Fighter planes took off from Luanda at the weekend towards Huambo.

State-run media yesterday repeated government claims that Zaireans and South Africans were helping Unita. A South African company had rented three DC-3 planes to Unita, it said.

The battle for Huambo, former headquarters of Unita, is the most significant in the civil war which resumed after Jonas Savimbi rejected his defeat in elections in September and began to expel local authorities from 75% of the country.

International aid organisations said they were unable to reach the worst-stricken areas. Unita has rejected a UN proposal for a brief truce in Huambo so that food and medicine can be rushed to wounded civilians.

The UN has failed to revive May

1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war between Unita and the MPLA.

Talks in Addis Ababa in late January failed to produce a ceasefire. Unita cancelled a second round planned for February 10 on the grounds that its delegation had not returned to Angola. Unita had refused to set a new date.

Many diplomats believe Savimbi wants control of Huambo before negotiating. Then he will seek a power-sharing agreement, a notion rejected until now by the MPLA, which was legitimately elected.

Peace accord observers Portugal, Russia and the US demand Unita agree to a new date by tomorrow night. But diplomats admitted they had little clout.

Military sources said a column of government troops heading from Benguela in the west had still not reached Huambo and some had turned back after clashes on the way. — Sapa-Reuter.



Government soldiers in Benguela, Angola, at the weekend preparing for departure to the front lines. Picture AP

Brazilian general takes Mozambique post

MAPUTO — A Brazilian general took up his post yesterday as commander of UN forces overseeing Mozambique's transition to democracy, UN sources said.

So far only 100 UN peacekeepers are in Mozambique, but when the international force reaches full strength Maj-Gen Lelio Goncalves da Silva will have more than 7 000 men under his command.

The UN force will include five infantry

battalions, three companies of military engineers, an air unit, and support and logistics units.

UN operations will have three regional commands in place.

The northern region will be headed by a Bangladeshi, the southern by a Zambian and the central region by an Italian.

Sapa-Reuter

B/P/M 16/2/93

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Star 17/12/93
Posh lure for rebel leader

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — The government has offered Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama one of the poshest houses in Maputo

The idea is to lure him out of his bush headquarters so that the peace process can be speeded up.

While Renamo has stationed representatives in Maputo, Dhlakama has refused to leave his headquarters in the bush near Maringue in central Mozambique. He has rejected the two houses so far offered to him in the capital, saying they were

neither sufficiently prestigious in style nor secure enough

He apparently fears attempts on his life once he leaves the bush.

But this has meant that communications between Dhlakama and his representatives in Maputo are slow. Frelimo complains that this is holding up implementation of the peace accord signed last year.

The government is now preparing a mansion with spacious grounds for the Renamo leader, according to the local newspaper, Mediafax. The house was used

by the city's mayors in colonial times and after independence by the governors of Maputo province

"Short of the presidential palace itself, there could scarcely be a more luxurious or more secure building in the capital," says the official news agency, Aim.

Meanwhile, the peace process went ahead with a meeting yesterday between President Joaquim Chissano and the newly arrived commander of the United Nations monitoring force, Major-General Lelio Goncalves da Silva of Brazil.

Highwaymen set ambushes

MAPUTO — Armed robbers have begun ambushing vehicles at night on the main road between Maputo and Beira

The Frelimo government and the former rebel movement, Renamo, are reported to be working together in an attempt to curb the highwaymen. However, the gangs are said to be growing in number.

An official who administers the Goonda locality told the state news agency, AIM, that he had been robbed twice in one night — Star Africa Service

APR 17 1973

Posh house offer to Renamo leader

(218)

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The government has offered Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama one of the poshest houses here in a bid to lure him out of his bush headquarters so that the implementation of the lumbering peace process can be speeded up.

While Renamo has stationed representatives in Maputo, Mr Dhlakama has refused to leave his Maringue headquarters.

He has rejected the two houses so far offered to him, saying they were neither sufficiently prestigious in style nor secure enough.

He apparently fears attempts on his life once he leaves the bush.

But this has meant that communications between Dhlakama and his representatives in Maputo are slow and cumbersome. Frelimo complains that this is holding up implementation of the peace accord signed in Rome last year.

Maputo ⁽²¹⁸⁾ peace ARG 18/2/93 delayed by UN spat

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican peace process has been delayed by a power struggle between two United Nations officials, a Maputo newspaper says.

Mediafax newspaper said there had been a struggle between Mr James Jonah, of Sierra Leone, who is UN Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Mr Aldo Ajello, of Italy, newly appointed UN representative in Mozambique.

Mediafax said the contest had been won by Mr Ajello.

Mr Jonah has been accused by the Mozambican Press of incompetence, according to the official news agency, Aim.

One of the Italians who helped negotiate the Rome accord to end Mozambique's civil war has joined in the controversy. He is Father Matteo Zuppi of the Santo Egidio Community in Rome, which hosted the talks that led to the signing of the accord four months ago.

Aim reported that at a news conference in Maputo Father Zuppi rejected the argument by some UN officials that the world body could not quickly respond to Mozambique's needs because it was involved in about 35 other places.

Father Zuppi warned that peace might be jeopardised by delays in implementing the October pact under which the UN military force should have been in place within a month.

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Sowetan 18/2/93

Offer to rebels chief

THE Mozambique Government has offered Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama one of the poshest houses in Maputo in a bid to lure him out of his bush headquarters so that the implementation of the lumbering peace process can be speeded up.

While Renamo has stationed representatives in Maputo, Dhlakama himself has refused to leave his headquarters in the bush near Maringue in central Mozambique. The rebel leader has rejected the two houses so far offered to him in the capital, saying they were neither sufficiently prestigious in style nor secure enough.

— Sowetan
Correspondents and
Sapa

Renamo won't fight again,

vows general

(218)
STAR 2/2/93

HARARE — Renamo won't go back to the bush if it loses multiparty elections in Mozambique, vowed army commander Lieutenant-General Mattheus Ngonhamo, who is also vice-president of the rebels.

He told Zimbabwean newsmen that Renamo was confident but, if it did not win, it would respect the results.

"Renamo is different from Unita," he said, referring to the Angolan rebel movement's decision to continue fighting after losing multiparty elections.

He was inspecting military training facilities in the Nyanga Mountains, where British and Zimbabwean instructors have been training Frelimo soldiers.

The training camp, established by the British Army, may be used to train the new integrated Mozambican army. Renamo claims to have a force of 20 000 soldiers.

The visit to Zimbabwe was the first by a high-level Renamo military delegation since the Rome peace accord in October.
— Star Africa Service.

Renamo considers army training offer

CT 29/2/93
Q19

LONDON. — The Mozambique resistance movement Renamo is considering a joint offer by the British and Zimbabwean governments to help train a new Mozambican army made up of government and Renamo forces.

Renamo vice-president General Mateus Ngonamo was today shown military training facilities in Zimbabwe run jointly by the country's army and the British Military Advisory training team

The British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe,

Mr Richard Dales, said Britain and Zimbabwe had made a joint offer to train sections of the planned new Mozambique army during the Mozambique peace talks in Rome last October

Mr Dales said the Mozambique government had already accepted the offer and Renamo had expressed interest in the plan, which explained Gen Ngonamo's visit to the joint British-Zimbabwean training camp in Zimbabwe's Nyanga mountains —
Telegraph

STAR 23/2/93

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Poll result binding - Renamo

HARARE — Renamo will not go back to the bush if it loses multiparty elections in Mozambique, according to army commander Lieutenant-General Mattheus Ngonhano.

Smuggling of arms to stop

Sowetan 24/2/93

■ With peace at last looming, Zimbabwe looks forward to the end of gunrunning from Mozambique: (218)

HARARE — The smuggling of arms from Mozambique to Zimbabwe will only be effectively controlled once the demobilisation process in Mozambique is completed in about April, Zimbabwe's national news agency *Ziana* reported yesterday

It was quoting Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, who said that although his country had gun control laws, thanks to the war, the authorities could not determine who was authorised to possess the weapons

Armed robberies

After a lengthy and brutal civil war between government troops and the Renamo rebel movement, Mozambique is slowly moving towards multiparty elections. It has been alleged firearms being used in the in-

creasing number of armed robberies in Zimbabwe have been smuggled from Mozambique

Mocumbi said on Monday evening that once demobilisation began in Mozambique, "we will know who is authorised to have a gun or not. The demobilisation process is starting in March"

Dumping firearms

Referring to South Africa, the Mozambican Foreign Minister said as long as there was conflict in the neighbouring state, weapons would be smuggled from South Africa into Zimbabwe

He said it was unfortunate there were manufacturers who continued to dump their firearms in countries such as Mozambique which had already been torn apart by war — *Sapa*

UN trio face split over peace roles

218
Sowetan 26/2/93
TOP DOG London, Rome and Lisbon in
bitter wrangle over control of monitor force:

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Signs of friction between countries involved in the Mozambican peace process have begun to emerge even before the process is well under way

The Italians have expressed unhappiness about their role in the United Nations monitoring force, Unomoz, and have delayed the dispatch of their contingent

Meanwhile, the British and the Portuguese are sparring over the right to train the joint national army that will be formed from Frelimo government and Renamo rebel forces

The advance guard of the Italian contingent in the United Nations peacekeeping force flew into Beira on Monday

The rest of the 1 300-strong Italian contingent were to have flown in today but their departure has been delayed

Initially defence minister Salvo Ando threatened to keep the men at home until their country was given "an adequate role"

in the command structure of the UN force, Unomoz

Ando did not specify what role he had in mind for the Mozambican contingent but appears to object to the appointment of a Brazilian general to command the Unomoz force when Italy is making the major military contribution to that force

Mozambican commentators have pointed out that Italy has already been given the top job in the UN operation in Mozambique, which is under the overall direction of an Italian, Aldo Ajello

The Mozambican news agency reports that representatives of Britain and Portugal were unable to iron out differences over the troop training issue when they met in Lisbon with delegates from France, the third nation invited to help in this part of the peace process

The British indicated that they wanted to train the new army, while the Portuguese made proposals that would effectively edge out Britain altogether

Under these proposals, Lisbon would supervise the formation of all three services army, navy and air force

Shoestring peace about to snap

SITING 28/2/93 (218)
FROM his spartan headquarters on the eleventh floor of a dilapidated central Maputo hotel, Aldo Ajello, head of the UN Operation in Mozambique (Unomoz), gazes out upon a country apparently in the throes of transformation.

When Frelimo seized power in 1974 it proclaimed a one-party Marxist state so doctrinaire that even the shoeshine stalls were nationalised. Opposition was banned and peasants were forcibly collectivised.

Education standards fell so steeply that researchers found that the majority of Mozambicans could not count past 10.

Then in 1990 President Joaquim Chissano announced a spectacular reversal of policy. The state officially abandoned Marxism and embraced capitalist development.

Now, with money from the World Bank and help from about 200 newly arrived aid agencies swilling around and providing 80 percent of the country's income, there are real signs of recovery.

But the burning question is whether Mozambique is experiencing a false dawn. Western ambassadors in Maputo are warning their

MOZAMBIQUE

United Nations red tape keeps the Blue Berets from arriving to guarantee stability, reports FRED BRIDGLAND in Maputo

governments that the Mozambican peace process — to which the West has committed R4-billion — is in danger of ignominious failure unless serious United Nations logjams are removed.

Postponed

"There's a facade of peace here because a ceasefire is holding very well so far despite the absence of UN peacekeepers," said Mr Ajello, a 57-year-old Italian. "But there are great risks and threats"

By the end of last year Mr Ajello was to have had 7 500 UN Blue Beret peacekeeping troops.

By this weekend the multinational peacekeepers were meant to have overseen the demobilisation of 48 000 of an estimated total of 80 000 government and rebel troops in prep-

aration for Mozambique's first multiparty general election in June. Instead, despite the UN's decision to allocate R1-billion to Unomoz, not one UN peacekeeping soldier has yet arrived, not one Mozambican fighter has been demobilised, and the country's multiparty elections have been postponed indefinitely.

Mr Ajello is clear about where the problems lie "There are so many UN missions in the field that administration units in New York are overwhelmed. We have the first UN military observers here, but I can't give them vehicles. To get vehicles I have to go through the contract committee in New York. That takes months."

Instead, Unomoz is operating on an emergency shoestring budget, renting vehicles temporarily from neighbouring countries, the nearest of which is South Africa.

A cherished slogan in Maputo is "Angola can never happen in Mozambique," a reference to Angola's quick return to bloody civil war after multiparty elections were held under limited UN supervision but that is precisely the danger now confronting Mozambique. — © The Telegraph, London

(218)
threatens
Maputo with
8:10 AM 2/3/93
terror war

MAPUTO — An unknown group calling itself the "Green Helmets" has circulated leaflets in Maputo threatening to launch attacks in Mozambique five months after a peace accord ended 16 years of civil war. The leaflets, delivered anonymously to local journalists, threatened to start ambushes to cut roads today. There were no immediate reports of any attacks.

The civil war ended last October with a peace accord between the government and the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo).

The leaflets, one a communique and the other a letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, indicated the major grievance of the group was that the government and Renamo were not looking after demobilised fighters from both sides, but enriching themselves.

The leaflets denounced the government, Renamo and Boutros-Ghali's special representative in Maputo, Aldo Ajello.

"Our action will begin on March 1, 1993, and we will cut most of the highways now considered open," the communique said.

"The commandos of the Green Helmets have no fear of Renamo, Frelimo or the blue helmets of the United Nations (peace-keeping forces). The men of the UN and the gang of thieves of Renamo and Frelimo will be fodder for our bullets."

The leaflets did not specifically claim the Green Helmets were responsible for recent isolated attacks on vehicles north of the Zambezi river in Tete and Zambezia provinces, but the letter said. "We have already tried out our incursions with good results."

The letter to Boutros-Ghali said of his special representative: "We are here to denounce the passivity of Dr Ajello in the Mozambique peace process ..."

The group claimed to have its headquarters 50km from Maputo. — Sapa-Reuter.

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New war looms as armies demobbed

AS southern Africa begins to stabilise and Zimbabwe and Mozambique prepare to demobilise thousands of soldiers, so South Africa is bracing itself for another border war — cross-border raids and even deep incursions by AK47-wielding ivory and rhino horn poachers.

At the recent conference of the Game Rangers' Association of Africa, held at Itala Game Reserve in Natal, rangers spent many hours discussing how to prepare for this new wave.

As rhino numbers slump throughout Africa north of the Limpopo, so South Africa has become a prime target, with 28 percent of all known rhino in the world.

Kruger Park, which holds more than 2 000 rhino, shares a 350 km border with Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Chief ranger Bruce Bryden says there are thousands of Mozambican troops near Kruger Park who will be demobilised and who have starving families.

Rhinos provide meat and horn.

In Natal and kwaZulu the reserves hold about 2 500 rhino and are on the alert.

Since 1990 the Natal reserves have lost 11

South Africa is braced for a new border war — against ivory and rhino horn poachers, writes JAMES CLARKE.

rhino to poachers. Kruger lost eight.

Major Piet Lategan, head of the SAP's 20-strong endangered species squad, told the conference the game departments were prepared for the "onslaught" which he sees coming — a suggestion vigorously denied.

Lategan's squad has had enormous successes. In February, a 23-year-old unarmed policewoman rounded up a gang and their cache of horns and ivory in Randburg. She and a black undercover policeman fooled the gang into thinking they were selling horn. One of those arrested had called to the policeman. "Hey, boy! Help load."

The policeman replied. "Ja, my baas."

When the handcuffs were snapped on, the leader said "I don't believe this."

Dr George Hughes, chief executive of Natal Parks, said Taiwan has 10 000 chemist shops selling ground rhino horn. Rhino horn has been sold as a fever cure for 4 000 years and, said Hughes, it works.

Taiwan consumes 200 kg a year but considers African rhino horn inferior to the almost unobtainable Asian horn, which sells at 40 times more.

The Taiwanese say they would welcome a legal and reliable source and told Hughes they do not want to go down in history as the people who extinguished the rhino.

A debate on whether it would be wise for South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe to put their huge stockpiles of rhino horn — confiscated from poachers or cut from rhino found dead from natural causes — on to the market went on inconclusively for two hours.

The world ban on rhino horn has singularly failed to stop poaching and, annually, the price goes up and the gangsters get rougher.

The law is also getting rougher when, last year, a senior Kruger Park ranger was given eight years for poaching rhino horns he appealed. He was then given 12 years □

Monitors in Beira 218

MAPUTO — The first contingent of Italian troops being sent by the UN to monitor an Italian-brokered peace accord in Mozambique arrived in Beira yesterday *Sowden 4/3/93*.

A battalion of 180 Alpine troops left the northern city of Turin on Tuesday night. The Italian contingent will grow to 1,300 by the end of the month. The first ship carrying equipment for the Italian soldiers docked in Beira on Tuesday and a second is due today.

Mozambique begins reconstruction

310M 4/3/93 218

AFTER 16 years of war, Mozambique is taking the first tentative steps towards reconstructing its socio-economic and political infrastructure, despite the fact that it is still dependent on outside assistance and the UN peace process has been delayed from its outset in October last year.

Mozambique will become the UN's biggest commitment in Africa, but at the moment only 60 UN military observers are in the country four months after the signing of the peace agreement.

However, the first contingent of Italian troops under the UN flag were due to arrive yesterday after a battalion of 180 Alpine troops left Turin on Tuesday night, Sapa-Reuter reports.

The Italian contingent will grow to 11300 by the end of the month.

About 7000 troops are eventually expected to implement the peace process.

However, UN peacekeeping operations worldwide are under financial threat because most member states have failed to pay their annual contributions.

MARIANNE MERTEN

UN special representative Aldo Ayello said UN troops would arrive in one month stages to coincide with the phased opening of assembly points for demobilised soldiers.

The UN operations in Mozambique had secured 12 of 49 assembly points for demobilising soldiers and would open them next month. It was investigating the next 12 assembly areas.

The demobilisation process is crucial for the success of the operation. Lessons learnt in Angola have meant elections will not be held until all soldiers are demobilised.

Ayello, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and President Joaquim Chissano have agreed to delay elections until after the rainy season in June 1994.

About 21000 Renamo and 61000 government soldiers will demobilise in the next months, a diplomatic source said.

By April 12, each side should have contributed 15000 soldiers to a joint defence force, but Maputo military sources believe Renamo will find it

difficult to provide this number.

UN assembly will provide tents to demobilised troops, who in turn are expected to build their own accommodation. Medical aid is also given.

Although Maputo has working electricity, water and sewerage systems, office space and accommodation is hard to come by.

Since the signing of the peace agreement, many refugees are returning to their homes in the countryside. However, urban overcrowding has not eased significantly.

UN officials estimate about 3.9 million people will depend on food aid this year while 1.5 million people are expected to return from neighbouring countries and more than 5 million internally displaced people also will require settlement aid.

At the Rome conference in December last year, \$320m was pledged by the international community towards the peace process.

However, seeds and tools pledged last year did not arrive in the country for last year's planting season, making rural resettlement for the returning refugees impossible.

Star 4/3/93
(218)

Mozambique looks to SA banks for Cahora Bassa reconstruction

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Reconstruction of the two supply lines for the giant Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique's north-western province of Tete is to be discussed with commercial banks in South Africa.

The Maputo daily, media-FAX, quotes an unnamed South African source as saying that at least five banks are to be involved.

The director-general of Mozambique's electricity company, Fernando Juliao, said about R375-million was needed to reconstruct 1 800 pylons

brought down along 300 km of lines during the war which ended formally on October 4 last year when the government and Renamo signed a peace agreement in Rome.

Juliao said Italy had promised R150-million and negotiations were under way with the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the Caisse Francaise du Development to reach the target.

The latter two demanded guarantees from the South African government.

Reconstruction of the supply lines to South Africa would take about two-and-a-half years and

would provide employment to hundreds of unqualified workers, many of them demobilised soldiers, Juliao said.

An unnamed source told mediaFAX that the South African cabinet would have a definite answer on the guarantees — which are critical to the project — by the end of March.

Gert Grobler, of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and South Africa's representative on the Cahora Bassa Joint Permanent Commission, said the matter was receiving urgent attention from the cabinet.

There was no doubt that Cahora Bassa was economically viable, he said.

The negotiations with South African banks follow a South African proposal that financial backing be looked for in the region rather than abroad.

Portugal's ambassador to Mozambique, Lopes da Costa, who heads the joint commission, said he was optimistic about the chances of getting the full amount by the next meeting in Lisbon on April 26.

FM 5/3/93 (218)

The unhappiest country

MOZAMBIQUE: A WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE by Hilary Andersson (Macmillan, 173pp, appr R175)

The road to hell in post-independence Mozambique was paved with the good intentions of Frelimo Andersson says Frelimo's plans for the country were frustrated by others' malice

No such claim can be made for Renamo, a fake liberation movement started by what was then Rhodesia and taken over by SA Its aim was to destroy the Mozambican economy and destabilise the society and government, at whatever cost

Andersson calls Renamo the "Khmer Rouge of Africa" She argues that the inhuman cruelty of its war against the people of Mozambique justifies this reproach Moreover, she finds it significant that the US, which openly supported Unita in Angola, came out against Renamo

If Renamo had no genuine goals, those of Frelimo were inconstant "What kind of principles, people might ask, guide a government to force peasant farmers to live in communal villages, to foster large-scale farming, one year and in the next decade decide that family farming should take priority, to rip miniskirts off women in the streets while also fighting for the rights of women, to profess democracy, yet not allow people to choose their government, to penalise church-goers and traditional ways of life, to flog people publicly for selling goods in the streets one day and to condone it the next?"



Machel

These turnabouts were not the outcome of changes at the top On the contrary, "it is the same core of people who changed the party from a loosely defined nationalist movement to a Marxist-Leninist party and now to a party which is struggling even to call itself socialist"

Frelimo did try to build up the country and to make basic foods, education and health available to all But, by its mere profession of socialism, it not only forfeited the credit to which its efforts entitled it, it lent Renamo an undeserved credibility despite that movement's origins, aims and activities

Andersson denies that Renamo articulates discontent with Frelimo's record in government, but she admits that serious discontent does exist This "is only discernible through a certain amount of passive and some positive action on the part of the peasants and through the existence of strong grounds for political discontent The passive discontent has been most destructive for Frelimo as it has played a large part in bringing about

Mozambique's economic collapse"

The existence of discontent brought at least some following to dissident elements These were primarily people who had wielded power during Frelimo's armed struggle against the Portuguese and who saw Renamo as a source of power in lieu of that which they were not willing to give up

But discontent extended to tribal leaders with power bases which Frelimo had treated with insufficient consideration Then, too, the Catholic Church was treated with a heavy-handedness which, says Andersson, provided the first glimpse of President Samora Machel's loss of touch with his countrymen

Andersson sees aid as essential for Mozambique, at least for now She clearly distinguishes relief from development aid "The first is the disaster-thwarting aid given only in cases of emergency Development aid is given for longer-term reasons, is concerned with such things as educational projects, seed growing, preventive medicine, infrastructural improvement and macro-economic growth"

She adds "In the sense that it never cures the problem, relief aid always goes down a bottomless pit it does nothing to reduce the need for itself in the long term One meal which keeps you alive until the next does not reduce your need for the next meal, nor does it cure your poverty

"Yet, without effective development, they (the people of Mozambique) are doomed to remain reliant on relief for an indefinite period"

Mozambique is a land of paradox On the one hand, "a survey of the nations of the world conducted for the International Index of Human Suffering labelled, not Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Nicaragua or Cambodia, but Mozambique, as the Unhappiest Nation on Earth"

Andersson adds "Yet it is a land of such potential The amount of foreign investment that began to pour in as soon as the economy was liberalised is testimony to this"

Radford Jordan

Gentleman Jim

THE JIMMY COOK STORY by Jimmy Cook with Frederick Cleary (Pelham, 220pp, R76,99)

Cook has always been a good, honest batsman, and so is this autobiography With no fuss, hype or hint of scandal he runs briskly through his cricket career with Transvaal, Somerset and SA Personal life is discussed only in so far as it affects his sporting career, and no dressing room secrets are betrayed

Even on the shameful treatment of Transvaal players by recent national selection panels, he refuses to express much more than



bewilderment It's a far cry from the first international against Kim Hughes's Australians, when the SA team comprised seven Transvaalers and four from Western Province, to the virtual exclusion of Transvaalers since the return to official international cricket and the incomprehensive attitude of the selectors towards Clive Rice and Cook himself, in particular

True, the Transvaal Mean Machine itself disintegrated long since, but it's hard to believe that all recent national sides have consisted of the best available players, bearing in mind the specific needs of each game One of the few weaknesses of the book, incidentally, is the co-writers' apparent inability to distinguish between proper Tests, unofficial Tests and one-day internationals

Cook has scored 11 000-plus first-class runs in SA As the Wanderers is his home ground, I must have seen a fair proportion of them Yet I can scarcely visualise a single innings he's played That is a comment on the unobtrusive style rather than the quality of his batting, much the same can be said of his writing

But as the (sadly, brief) statistical coverage by Frank Heydenrych shows, Cook's career average is higher than that of any other current SA batsman except Kepler Wessels — and that by less than a run, while his rate of scoring would surely have served SA better than Wessels's pedestrianism, which puts such unbearable pressure on an already fragile middle order

Of course, Cook is a pre-eminent member of the lost generation, whose sporting careers had not taken off when isolation set in, and were in their twilight when international doors re-opened At least he had those three golden years with Somerset

Michael Coulson

Pamphlets a threat to peace (18)

■ MAPUTO — An unknown group calling itself the "Green Helmets" has circulated leaflets in Maputo threatening to launch attacks in Mozambique five months after a peace accord ended 16 years of civil war. Delivered anonymously to local journalists, the leaflets threatened to start ambushes to cut off roads this week. The leaflets indicated the major grievance of the group was that the government and the opposition Renamo movement were not looking after demobilised fighters from both sides, but enriching themselves — Sapa-Reuters

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Star 9/3/93

Elite unit growing restless

MAPUTO — Unrest among Mozambique's armed forces has spread to the elite Presidential Guard, according to the Maputo newspaper, Mediafax

(218)
There has long been dissatisfaction among soldiers over pay and food, and disgruntlement is reported to be increas-

ing among troops grown tired of waiting to be demobilised under the Rome peace accord

The Presidential Guard has been dissatisfied over what it says is failure to pay a promised 23 percent increase. The authorities have denied making a promise

Star Africa Service

Frelimo has violated pact — Dhlakama

By Eric Janssen
Star Africa Service

(218)

MARINGUE — In a rare interview in the Mozambican bush, Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama has cast further gloom over the peace process in that country by lashing out at the Frelimo government and the United Nations for stalling the process.

Both, he said, were constantly throwing obstacles in the path of a quick, smooth transition to democracy.

The rebel leader's remarks reflect the increasing fragility of the peace effort, which is several months behind schedule.

Dhlakama was speaking at a news conference and interview at a Renamo base near Gorongosa, about 100 km north of Beira, where he is consulting with regional Renamo leaders and military commanders.

Dhlakama said Frelimo had scant respect for the peace accord signed in Rome last October and he "doubted whether President Chissano really wanted peace".

The main reason for him not meeting Chissano on Mozambican soil yet, said Dhlakama, was that Frelimo had constantly ignored all his demands.

Among the violations of the Rome Accord he alleged were:

- Frelimo was purposely stalling the peace process knowing it could not win a free election
- Instead of disarming its soldiers, Frelimo was secretly transforming them into a police

force.

- The UN was also slowing down the process, waiting five months before bringing in the first peace-keeping forces, and also appeared to be in collusion with Frelimo.

- The Frelimo government continued to control the news media and was relying heavily on disinformation to keep TV, radio and the press on its side

- Renamo had yet to see any food, transport or housing which it had been promised in the accord.

- Frelimo was supplying food and medical supplies only to its own people while Renamo children died daily.

He further alleged that at least 18 Renamo people had been blown up by landmines laid recently by Frelimo.

In answer to questions, Dhlakama blandly denied that Renamo had ever committed a massacre, ever abducted a child or ever received aid from Western countries during the civil war — South Africa included.

Looking towards the future, Dhlakama said he sought reconciliation, co-operation and development with all former enemies.

Although warning that drastic action was needed to avert a disaster he did not believe Mozambique would follow Angola's path.

"I fought for democracy not for power," he said "If Renamo loses the election we will accept it and we ask the same of brother Chissano

"Mozambique is not Angola, Chissano is not Dos Santos and I am not Savimbi," he concluded

Renamo looking for ways to speed up peace

610mm 12/3/93 (218)

HARARE — Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said this week he had no objection to Zimbabwean troops remaining in his country under UN command to accelerate the peace process.

"We have killed each other long enough and we cannot go on like that," he told Tommy Sithole, editor of the semi-official Zimbabwean daily, *The Herald*, in an interview at his headquarters at Maringue in Sofala province.

Sithole, a much-publicised reserve squadron leader in the Zimbabwean Air Force who took part in assaults on the former Renamo headquarters at Casa Banana, Gorongosa, appeared to be preparing public opinion here for an official reconciliation with the Renamo forces he until recently styled "bandits".

Sithole said Dhlakama "talked in passionate Shona — he made a direct appeal to President Robert Mugabe to intervene to bring pressure to bear on President Joaquim Chissano to stick to the 1992 Rome Peace Accord".

The Renamo leader rankled at suggestions he might reject the result of planned elections and plunge his country back into civil war, as has happened in Portugal's other African colony, Angola.

"That is a silly question I am not Sa-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

vimbi, President Chissano is not Dos Santos and Mozambique is not Angola.

"I personally as Afonso Dhlakama have no objection to Zimbabwean troops being incorporated into the UN peace monitoring force. This is a suggestion that could be negotiated," said Dhlakama. "But I must be frank, this is not something we have discussed as Renamo."

Zimbabwe is believed to retain up to 3 000 troops in the 270km "Beira corridor" linking the border town of Mutare with the Indian ocean. Plans for a ceremonial withdrawal last year were cancelled after fears of lawlessness and looting of famine relief trucks.

Dhlakama claimed there was "no good reason" UN troops had not yet been deployed to replace the Zimbabweans, as envisaged at Rome. Renamo has withdrawn from discussions in Maputo in protest at the ruling Frelimo party's alleged failure to honour promises over accommodation for his party, which now regards itself as the official opposition, and other issues.

Dhlakama accused Frelimo of using international aid for political purposes, channelling it only into pro-Frelimo zones.

Agreement reached on Cahora Bassa

HARARE — Agreement has been reached on long-awaited plans for Zimbabwe to draw power from Mozambique's giant Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme, and work on the 340km link is expected to begin by the end of the year

Notices in the Harare Press yesterday called for tenders for the construction of transmission lines from Songo, site of the 2000 MW dam on the Zambezi River, to Dema, south-west of Harare, as well as for substations to transform the power for transmission and the feeding of up to 500 MW into Zimbabwe's national grid.

The tender notice marks the first step towards work on the project, expected to cost about \$150m.

It follows years of negotiation between Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Portugal, the Electricity Supply Commission (Eskom) of South Africa, Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) and Electricidade de Mocambique (EDM) and Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa, the company which owns the power station, predominantly owned by the government in Lisbon

Observers see the development as the first major fruit of peace in Mozambique following the signing in October last year of the ceasefire between President Joaquim Chissano's government and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama's Renamo movement after 17 years of civil war. — Sapa

Star 16/3/93

Big step forward for Mozambican peace

By Eric Janssen
Star Africa Service

(218)

MAPUTO — The flagging Mozambican peace process will get a boost this week with the arrival of tons of equipment, military hardware and supplies for the UN peacekeeping force

Fears of Frelimo and Renamo resuming their bloody war increased recently after more than five months had passed since President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama signed the Rome peace accord.

And while United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali sanctioned the sending of a peacekeeping force to Mozambique in December, Italian members of parliament delayed the deployment of troops by up to three months

But now it's full speed ahead, said Felicio Silva, operations chief of the United Nations in Mozambique, following the arrival of an advance party in Beira on February 23

At present, about 200 members of the advance party are hard at work setting up a base at Dondo, about 25 km west of Beira, which will be the headquarters of the Italian contingent, whose main task is to safeguard the vital Beira Corridor

"The soldiers will also assist in setting up 49 assembly points throughout Mozambique where both Frelimo and Renamo soldiers will report for disarming and demobilisation," said Silva.

"In addition to the armed soldiers we will have 354 unarmed military observers from 19 countries to oversee the operation"

Silva said the UN peacekeeping force would comprise soldiers from India, Bangladesh, Botswana, Zambia and Uruguay. India would provide logistical support for the Zambian battalion while Portugal would provide the communications network and personnel for all battalions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Punish SA' call *(218)*

BIDM 18/3/93

MOZAMBICAN National Assembly Speaker Marcelino dos Santos, in Maputo, called on the UN Security Council to punish SA and other African countries for what he termed their continued support for Mozambique's Renamo movement, Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency reported on yesterday

Dos Santos said Mozambique had "proof" that some countries supported Renamo even after they had signed a peace accord with the Frelimo government

'Twin' law societies

BIDM 18/3/93

SA's Association of Law Societies and Namibia's law society are to work to foster closer co-operation between the two organisations

Both societies have agreed to join the International Bar Association's "twinning" programme

Zero-rated foods

BIDM 18/3/93

BOPHUTHATSWANA has added to its list of zero-rated VAT foods, with the new list coming into effect at midnight on April 6, the homeland's information service announced yesterday

Additional foods which no longer attract VAT include raw vegetables, fruit, vegetable oil, cultured milk, brown wheaten meal, eggs and edible legumes

ANC works for peace

The ANC was trying to resolve the situation in Angola, spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday

He said ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki had met Angolan government and Unita representatives recently to propose a peace plan

Mbeki travelled to Portugal this week to enlist the support of Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Barroso *BIDM 18/3/93*

Workers and TPA sign

A RECOGNITION agreement had been signed between the SA Municipal Workers' Union (Samwu) and the TPA, the TPA said in Pretoria yesterday

Procedures for the regulation of labour relations are included in the agreement *BIDM*

REPORTS Sapa Business Day Reporters

18/3/93

Failure to enforce fiscal discipline, complains ANC

BIDM 18/3/93

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Derek Keys was criticised by ANC economics chief Trevor Manuel yesterday for failing to introduce measures into the Budget to enforce fiscal discipline

"There is no indication in the Budget that discipline goes beyond aggregate expenditure cuts. Poorly targeted and inefficient delivery of social services will, by and large, continue through wasteful apartheid structures," Manuel told a media briefing on the Budget

He criticised the absence of clear objectives which would allow the measurement of performance. He said the nature of the internal budgetary process encouraged departments to build fat into their estimates

"The budgetary process undermines the good intentions the Minister may have on exerting fiscal discipline," he said

Manuel challenged Keys to provide the ANC with all the relevant data that went into the calculation of the Budget so that it could produce a costed development plan for social expenditure within three months

He said the theme of the Budget — discipline and growth — was inappropriate at this stage

Furthermore, there was nothing on the revenue side of the Budget which would promote economic growth. The effective personal tax rate had been increased and the higher VAT rate and excise duties would contribute to the contraction of consumer spending. These measures would contribute to a 2% rise in inflation

At the same time, government expenditure would be kept constant or decline slightly in real terms and as a proportionately higher amount would be used for interest payments, expenditure on goods and services would be reduced in real terms. Neither would the change in company tax have the



desired supply-side impact on economic growth, Manuel said

Our political staff reports that opposition parties slammed Keys's Budget for further milking taxpayers while failing to curtail government expenditure

Government efforts to relieve unemployment were also criticised

But there was praise for the equalisation of pensions for all races and efforts to stimulate the growth of emerging and small businesses

The DP said the Budget came as "a great disappointment" because the government had placed the burden "almost entirely on the public's shoulders"

DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said the "glaring omission" in the Budget was the "totally inadequate way in which the massive and dangerous problem of unemployment" was addressed

The CP said the 16c/l fuel price hike and the increase of VAT to 14% meant that the "ordinary man-in-the-street" would have to dig much deeper into his pocket

CP finance spokesman Casper Uys said no allowance had been made for fiscal drag or bracket creep

Cosatu secretary-general Jay Naidoo lashed out at government for unilateral decision making and criticised Keys for missing an opportunity to address corruption

Sapa reports he said the 40% VAT increase was the most significant feature of the Budget and would have a major effect on society. But he said Cosatu supported progressive taxation

Frelimo: 'Punish SA'

218 OCT 18/13/73

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Assembly speaker Mr Marcelino dos Santos has called on the UN Security Council to punish South Africa and other African countries for their continued support of the rebel Renamo movement

Mr Dos Santos said Mozambique had "proof" that some countries continued to support Renamo after it had signed a peace accord with Frelimo.

He also asked for help in handling the influx of returning refugees. Around 1.3 million Mozambicans are expected to be repatriated — Sapa

NEWS Mozambique accuses South Africa

Call to punish SA

Sowetan 18/3/93
■ 'Proof' of support for
Renamo:

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Assembly speaker Marcelino dos Santos has called on the United Nations Security Council to punish South Africa and other African countries for what he termed their continued support of Mozambique's rebel Renamo movement.

Zimbabwe's *Ziana* news agency reported yesterday Dos Santos said Mozambique had "proof" that some countries supported Renamo after signing a peace accord with the Frelimo government

"We have proof ⁽²¹⁸⁾ there are Renamo people being trained in Kenya," he claimed — *Sapa*

Sowetan 18/3/93

of continued support for Renamo

Star 25/3/93

Renamo stalls joint-army plan

Star Africa Service

(218)

MAPUTO — Hopes for starting the training of Mozambique's united armed forces by the end of March have been dashed by Renamo's refusal to send men to a British-run camp in eastern Zimbabwe.

Mozambique's news agency,

AIM, reports that the United Nations special representative in Mozambique had been optimistic that the first 100 troops from the formerly warring armies would start training by the end of this month

But a Renamo spokesman said training could not start until the troops on both sides

were garrisoned in assembly points and demobilised. Renamo is also refusing to demobilise any of its forces until at least three of the five UN infantry battalions are in place

Meanwhile, in a move which appears to be in contravention of the peace agreement, Renamo is setting up its own police force in Zambezia

UN peacekeepers arrive at last in Mozambique

Star 26/3/93

218

3/3/93

By Eric Janssen
Star Africa Service

BEIRA — After months of delays, the United Nations' peacekeeping operation is finally off the ground in Mozambique.

Yesterday the third aircraft arrived here, carrying 190 Italian troops and bringing to 670 the total number of officers and soldiers now in Mozambique. By tomorrow this will have grown to 1 050.

The arrival follows the weekend's off-loading of equipment including eight military helicopters, two light aircraft, 398 vehicles (including armoured cars, ambulances, trucks, field kitchens and trailers) and 72 containers of supplies.

The Italian contingent — the largest from those of eight countries which have sent personnel to Mozambique — expects to be fully operational by April 1.

A base and headquarters have been set up at Dondo, 30 km west of Beira.

Lieutenant-Colonel Giovanni Marizza, Italian chief of staff, said about half of the Italian contingent would move to Chimoió, near the Zimbabwean border, later this week.

"Our main task will be to safeguard the Beira Corridor. The UN must still work out the details, but our armed force will serve as a deterrent to bandits and soldiers thinking of taking up arms again. We will also set up some of the 49 assembly points where Renamo and Frelimo soldiers will be demobilised and disarmed," said Marizza.

While officers from Bangladesh, Brazil and Botswana have already arrived, their countries' soldiers will follow later.

Zimbabwean soldiers are presently safeguarding the western part of the Beira Corridor, but command will officially be handed over to the Italians on April 9 at Chimoió.

Star
Mutineers

30/3/93
appeased

Star Africa Service

(218)

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano has acceded to demands made by his Presidential Guard after they mutinied and held their commander hostage, according to a report.

The Mediafax news sheet reported that the guard mutinied last Wednesday after demanding payment of a demobilisation gratuity of 23 percent of their pay. They seized their commander, Colonel Chitupila, and

demanding that he summon the Minister of the Interior, Colonel Manuel Antonio.

Antonio referred the issue to President Chissano himself. The mutineers sent a delegation to meet him. It demanded that if guard members were to be demobilised, they should be issued with civilian clothes, transport to their homes and paid a gratuity of about R3 000 each.

Mediafax says Chissano accepted these demands and Chitupila was released.

Sowetan 30/3/93

No plans for war: Renamo

MAPUTO — Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama has denied a report that his organisation is preparing to resume the war in Mozambique and has pledged that it will never take up arms again

Dhlakama was reacting to news reports in local and European media that Renamo was planning to go back to war. — Sapa-Reuters and Argus Africa News Service

(218)

188028

Aluminium

US-based Kaiser Aluminium was considering a feasibility study for the construction of an aluminium smelter in Mozambique, spokesman Marybeth Greigg said yesterday.

Kaiser is one of the world's six biggest aluminium producers.

An SA/German Chamber of Commerce and Industry publication reported Kaiser investigating building a \$100m smelter at either Beira or

Maputo. Mozambican authorities could not be reached for comment.

giant eyes Mozambique

B/D/M 31/3/93
EDWARD WEST

SA Aluminium Federation chairman Tony Patterson and Alusaf technical director Pieter de Waal said they had heard only rumours.

Patterson said the move was possible because there was a trend to shift aluminium production from industrialised nations to Third World countries with sufficient energy resources and lower environmental standards. The major cost components in op-

erating a smelter were electricity and imported alumina. Mozambique had cheap electrical capacity from the Cahora Bassa scheme, although its infrastructure would have to be upgraded to provide uninterrupted electricity. Beira would be able to handle alumina imports and aluminium exports, he said.

A stock exchange analyst said it would make more sense to use gas from the Pande gas field when it came on stream.

Chissano bows to elite guards

Southern 31/3/93.
■ Yes to tough severance package:

Argus Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano has acceded to demands made by his Presidential Guard after they mutinied and held their commander hostage, according to a report published here

The *Mediafax* news sheet reported that the guard mutinied last Wednesday after demanding payment of a demobilisation gratuity of 23 percent of their pay. They seized armoured cars at their barracks in a Maputo suburb and drove them to the Presidential Guard headquarters in the city centre.

There they seized their commander, a Colonel Chitupila, and demanded that he summon the Minister of the Interior, Colonel Manuel Antonio, who is in charge of the guard as well as of the police.

President's request

Antonio refused the demand and referred the issue to Chissano himself. At the president's request, the mutineers sent a delegation to meet with him.

The delegation demanded that if guard members were to be demobilised they should be issued with civilian clothes, transport to their homes and a gratuity of about R3 000 each.

Mediafax says Chissano accepted these demands and Chitupela was released.

Chitupela told *Mediafax* that soldiers already demobilised from the Presidential Guard had been given the 23 percent bonus and were stirring up trouble among those still in the force.

Italian troops arrive in Beira as part of UN peacekeeping operation

MAPUTO — The final contingent of Italian troops for the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Mozambique were deployed from the central port city of Beira yesterday

An Onumoz spokesman said 188 Italians flew into the city on Wednesday, bringing the Italian battalion up to 1 140 troops

The Italians have been deployed along the Beira corridor, the vital road and rail route between Beira and landlocked Zimbabwe

Under the terms of an October peace agreement between the Mozambican government and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance, they are taking over protection of the corridor from

■ Final contingent for UN peacekeeping operation:

Zimbabwean forces, who guarded it for more than 10 years

The Zimbabweans are expected to withdraw all their forces from the corridor in the first half of April

The Italians are the first of five Onumoz infantry battalions due in the country

An advance party of 67 Bangladeshis has arrived to prepare for their role in protecting the railway from the northern Mozambican port of Nacala to Malawi

Botswanan troops will take care of the road from Zimbabwe to Malawi through Mozambique's northwestern province of Tete, while Uruguayans will be deployed along the main road from Maputo to Beira and Zambians will protect the Maputo-Zimbabwe railway

Meanwhile, the UN special representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, on Wednesday met with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama at Renamo headquarters in the central district of Maringue in an attempt to persuade him to end a month-long boycott of monitoring commissions established under the October peace accord

— Sapa-AFP

Sowden 2/4/93

(218)

Cameroon meetings banned

YAOUNDE — The government of Cameroon accused the opposition on Tuesday of trying to destabilise the central African country and banned all public meetings which could lead to violence. Scores of people have been killed in Cameroon in protests and ethnic clashes over the last three years. In a television interview, Information Minister Augustin Kontchou said the Union for Change opposition group — which is opposed to President Paul Biya's 11-year rule — was plotting "a diabolical scheme for the systematic destabilisation of Cameroon", including bomb attacks, the abduction of foreigners and assassinations. — Sapa-Reuter

W/Man 2/4-7/4/93

Guardsmen overpowered

MAPUTO — Seven mutineers were wounded when commandos stormed the barracks of the Mozambican presidential guard in an outer Maputo suburb on Tuesday, according to a government statement published this week. The commandos overpowered the

AFRICA BRIEFS

W/Man 2/4-7/4/93 (218)
guardsmen, who mutinied over pay and demobilisation benefits, and took control of the barracks using light arms in an operation that lasted about half an hour. — Sapa-AFP

23 militants killed

ALGIERS — Special army troops tracking down Muslim fundamentalists who slaughtered 18 soldiers in the bloodiest attack in over a year of violence in Algeria have killed 23 militants, the government announced. It said the fundamentalists, assisted by four soldiers, had slipped into Bougzoul barracks 100km south of Algiers to try to seize arms. It was the worst single attack on security forces since a state of emergency was decreed in February 1992. APS also quoted the paramilitary gendarmerie as saying that 211 other "terrorists" — the official name for fundamentalists — had been killed since December 4 when a partial amnesty expired. — Sapa-Reuter

W/Man 2/4-7/4/93

'Government controls Cuito'

LUANDA — The Angolan government denied this week a rebel claim to have captured the central city of Cuito after a two-month siege. "Cuito remains under the control of government forces," Defence Ministry spokesman Jose Manuel "Jota" said. But there had been fierce clashes on the outskirts of Cuito, a city of 280 000 people, on Sunday and Monday, he said. The government and Unita radio also reported continued fighting around the besieged city of Menongue, on the southeastern fringes of the central highlands where Unita has established its main power base. — Sapa-Reuter

Botswana's biggest

GABERONE — Botswana's largest diamond has been found at the Jwaneng diamond mine, owned by a subsidiary of DeBeers. The 446-carat stone will take its place in the record books among the biggest in the world. — Sapa

W/Man 2/4-7/4/93

Soldiers ^{Swetlan} accused 7/4/93.

MAPUTO — Members of the public in the central Mozambican district of Gorongosa have accused soldiers of the Mozambican army's Ninth Brigade of abuse of power and of sowing panic in the area, according to a report in the Maputo daily newspaper, *Noticias*. (18)

At a meeting with Alcido Nguenha, a member of the political committee of the ruling Frelimo Party, participants accused the soldiers of stealing relief goods distributed to Gorongosa residents.

A middle-aged peasant woman, Albertenia Meque, said soldiers had stolen a dress and shirt from her daughter had received in a distribution of second-hand clothing.

Star 10/4/93

Time now ripe for peace, prosperity

PEACE and prosperity is a sure thing for Mozambique, says Aldo Ajello, the UN secretary-general's special representative to this southern African country. "With the signing of the peace accord last October came rain, interrupting a long season of drought," he notes "I like the idea of linking peace and prosperity."

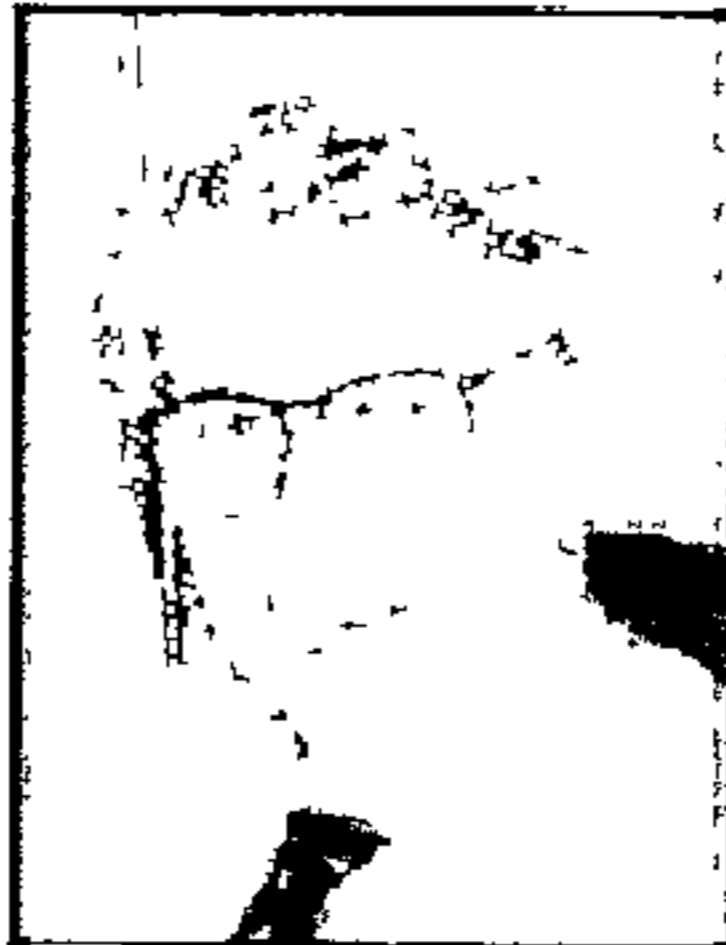
Sitting on the 11th floor of the Protea Ruyuma Hotel with only a UN flag decorating a sparse office, Ajello is constantly interrupted by a stream of officials, phone calls and secretaries

This tall, slim, silver-haired Italian diplomat who has been in Mozambique since October is convinced that both Frelimo and Renamo are committed to peace.

"I am optimistic, especially since I met the two leaders (President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama) I feel both parties want — and need — peace"

Dhlakama is a particularly impressive person, Ajello says. "He has an instinctive political skill, and he adores the new game. He wants to become a political leader and leave the role of guerilla chief"

"The government knows it cannot win a war. They have already been fighting for 16 years without success. So there is vested interests on both sides to



ALDO AJELLO

MANDY JEAN WOODS

achieve peace. All the elements for success are there"

The delay in moving the process along, he says, has been largely because of logistical problems. As one observer noted, the deadline suggested in the ceasefire agreement was "optimistic, even by the standards of Western countries, never mind an African country racked by two decades of bloody civil war"

218
Guarantees

The biggest problem at the moment is getting a basic agreement signed with the government which will allow the UN to function properly. It would, for example, guarantee freedom of movement and grant certain immunities, without which the arrival of the rest of the UN troops will probably be delayed

Already the first free elections are expected to

be held only in June 1994 (they were scheduled for October this year) because of the delays in implementing the ceasefire agreement

Other major obstacles have been Renamo's decision to demobilise its troops only once 65 per cent of the UN troops are stationed in the country, and the government's refusal to assist in funding Renamo's shift from a military organisation to a political party.

"Renamo's only capital is its troops, and weapons. Dhlakama is concerned that nothing should happen to them, which is why he is waiting for the deployment of the UN troops before doing anything."

At present there are only 1300 UN troops in Mozambique, in all, some 7500 are expected from Italy, Botswana, Bangladesh, Uruguay and Zambia. There are currently 154 UN military observers from 12 nations in the country, at full strength there will be 378 military observers from 19 nations.

Pledges from the international community totalling \$1 billion have already been made for the reconstruction of Mozambique, and there is huge interest, both from South Africa and the international community, in the opportunities a peaceful Mozambique offers, Ajello says

Renamo leader delays troop demobilisation

MAPUTO. — Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama has delayed further the start of a planned demobilisation of his forces under a ceasefire agreement.

Mr Dhlakama said he would only order the demobilisation when the entire UN peacekeeping contingent of 7,000 troops had arrived ahead of elections.

Thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers defending the transport route to Beira will begin to withdraw next week, a senior Mozambican official said. — Sapa-
Reuter-AFP

(218) CT 12/4/93



Ghosts of glory . . . the Grande Hotel once had glittering chandeliers, a sweeping staircase and a casino. Today it is distinguished by the trees growing out of holes that once were windows
 Picture: Patricia Hagen

People are the only jewels in battered post-war Beira

IT WAS the best of times, it was the worst of times. It was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair. We were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way.

Dickens may have been writing about Paris and London, but he could just as well have talked about Beira, the second largest city in Mozambique. In what might be called a balancing of the opposites, Beira offers views which are as different as vegetarians are from cannibals.

Poor people are everywhere, their clothes tattered, their soles (and perhaps their souls, too) worn through. They are either sickly thin or pot-bellied.

While Maputo managed to pull through the war in an almost respectable manner, Beira residents by and large sat back and chanced their luck — and were dealt a poor hand.

The streets seem to be an endless series of potholes. Jobs and goods are scarce and many survive by peddling anything from second-hand hair curlers to motor car spares.

One of Beira's colonial showpieces, the Grande Hotel, where Rhodesians once came for holi-

After roaming the streets of Beira, ERIC JANSSEN of The Star's Africa Service felt qualified to borrow some famous words from Charles Dickens.

days, now resembles a large concrete block with hardly any windows or doors left. Two trees grow out of cracks on the third floor.

Aptly, some neon letters have fallen off or been stolen, leaving only the R, the A and the T in place — although even a rat may find it uninhabitable.

Gone, too, is another former jewel of the colonial era, the seaside restaurant where diners literally sat in air-conditioned rooms on the beach, enjoying splendid cuisine. Only the walls remain, stripped of anything useful.

Beira's once-fine golf course has been turned to other uses by innovative locals, greens, fairways and bunkers have become al fresco homes, toilets, graveyards and, reputedly, places to hide the many bodies of murder victims.

In this unlucky city the unluckiest are those in the prison, which is likened to a furnace in

Beira's vicious summer heat. At its extremely small windows inmates can be seen on hot days virtually throttling themselves on the steel bars to get some fresh air.

While much of the country was crippled by drought, lack of water is not something Beira folks can complain about, but much of it is found in the wrong places, such as inside and in front of squatter camp homes, being used simultaneously for drinking and washing and spreading diseases at an alarming rate.

Much of Beira is a festering sore and its people have largely accepted the fate of having to live there. Yet here and there one finds evidence of some people trying to lift standards back to what they used to be.

The Imperial Restaurant is a beacon of this kind, boasting clean table cloths, interesting — though hardly Picasso — art works as decor, shining cutlery and fine fare.

The harbour also stands out with new and functioning machinery, which is not surprising, considering that almost R3 billion in foreign aid was pumped into the port.

Also strange to see are the Piscina swimming pools, one an

eight-lane 25 m pool, the other a deep pool complete with a multi-level diving board, where the city's youth hang out every afternoon — and where the floodlights still burn at night.

While it will not be listed in any travel guide of note, Beira's "best hotel", The Embaxaidor, deserves a small mention. Shabby and dirty though it is on the outside, its rooms offer the two things essential for visitors — air conditioners and hot water.

And if accolades are to be given, one must go to Beira's people. In spite of all their hardships and suffering, they are some of the friendliest one could meet, always smiling, always asking after your health, always the opposite of their money-grabbing, aggressive counterparts in Maputo.

On your first visit you become acutely aware of the poverty, the filth and the famine and you are soon longing to get back to those parts of South Africa where water flows from taps, people have enough food and doctors tend to the ill.

But as the place and people grow on you, you leave with a hope that those who are trying to make it better will one day achieve splendid success.

STAR 14/4/93

218

Star 15/4/93

SA may furnish some aid to Renamo rebels

By Esther Waugh, Political Correspondent (218)

que on an even-handed basis," he said.

The South African Government is considering a request for aid from Mozambique's rebel movement, Renamo — for office equipment.

Requests from the Mozambican government and Renamo had been received, he said. The request from the Mozambican government had been "nothing specific".

Department of Foreign Affairs chief director for southern Africa Gert Grobler this week confirmed that the request had been received.

South Africa took part in the Donors' Conference for Mozambique in December. The country's resulting pledge included the provision of seeds and implements, assistance with water provision and purification, and the installation of two manpower training centres.

"From the outset, South Africa said it would do everything possible to assist the democratic process in Mozambi-

\$7.5m study for a huge game park

Sitrus (Buss. Trip)

18/4/93 (350)

THE World Bank and the Mozambican Government have approved a \$7.5-million study which could lead to the creation of one of the largest protected ecological areas — incorporating the Kruger National Park — in the world.

By KEVIN DAVIE

The study will be funded by a grant from the Global Environment Facility, a World Bank-administered fund to prevent global warming, promote biological diversity and prevent depletion of the ozone layer

keen to use SA expertise in the rehabilitation of these areas

"We have been in touch with SA officials who are showing interest in working with Mozambique," she says, adding that technical assistance from SA will be welcome in certain areas

Mozambique will put the project out to tender SA ecological consultants are expected to apply

Part of the area to be studied is now a hunting area

Salomon Joubert, executive director of Kruger National Park, says the project holds the prospect of being "one of the most exciting wildlife developments in the world"

Terms 218

The study intends identifying the possible conservation use of a tract of land — larger than the Kruger Park — stretching along the SA border from Swaziland to Zimbabwe

He says meetings three or four years ago identified the possibility of such a project with Mozambique, but the war prevented progress

A key aspect of the study will be the needs of people who live in the area, including those who have been displaced by war in Mozambique

Now — with peace holding since October — studies can begin in earnest.

The area under study is said to be sparsely habitated, mostly in a pristine condition although largely denuded of wildlife

Core

The developments hold the prospect that in time fences on the Kruger Park border will be removed to allow the free movement of animals on an ecological rather than political basis

Dr Joubert says Kruger Park officials are likely to provide input for the feasibility studies, but stresses that much ground work including surveying still has to be done

"We're finalising the terms of reference and will call for tenders for the study," says Milagre Cezerilo, director for Forestry and Wildlife in Mozambique

"The core conservation area in Mozambique could be larger than Kruger Park," says Dr Joubert

The intention is that wildlife management should pay for itself, so tourism proposals will form an important part of the study Private companies, it is envisaged, will operate tourism facilities.

"Somewhere along the way it might be possible to cut the fences, but we would want assurances," says Dr Joubert

Miss Cezerilo says Mozambique is

The Global Environmental Facility is a \$1.3-billion fund which intends assisting developing countries to protect the environment Countries with a per capita income of less than \$4 000 and a United Nations development programme in place are eligible for GEF funds up to \$10-million a project

Star 29/6/93
No to coalition govt call

MAPUTO — Mozambican Justice Minister Ali Dauto has rejected a demand by 12 opposition parties for a coalition government before multi-party elections. About 420 Uruguayan soldiers were due to arrive in Maputo yesterday evening for the Mozambican peace-keeping operations under the Rome Peace Accord.

(218)

Repatriation stalls

LUSAKA — The repatriation of more than 25 000 Mozambican refugees from Zambia has stalled because Mozambican representatives refuse to sign a repatriation agreement (2/8)

An agreement between the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Mozambican and Zambian delegates was reached last week, but the Mozambicans require instructions from their government

8/087 6/57 9/3

Sowetan 7/15/93

Mozambique fights losing battle

**Sowetan Africa News
Service**

218

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities are battling with dwindling medical supplies to curb rampant malaria and cholera

Health ministry officials said

■ **Medicines dwindle as malaria, cholera ravages nation:**

stocks of medicine were running out and would be exhausted within the next few months unless foreign help was received. During the first three months of this year hospitals and clinics used as much anti-malaria medicine as in the last eight months of last

year, the officials said

Hundreds of people have died from malaria and cholera in central and southern Mozambique this year and officials expect both epidemics to get worse because of the lack of medicines and facilities

Lomrho in Mozambican peace bid

Argus Africa News Service
(218) AR 258/5/83

MAPUTO — Lomrho boss Tiny Rowlands, whose company has substantial interests in Mozambique, has been trying to free the logjam holding up the peace process.

Mr Rowlands told reporters he had discussed with President Joaquim Chissano the refusal of Renamo to attend meetings of the commissions

that are to implement the peace accord signed in Rome last October

Renamo said it had appointed its representatives to the commissions, but would not send them to Maputo from its bush headquarters at Maringue until the Frelimo government provided housing and offices for them in the capital. The government said it had done everything required of it

This dispute is believed to have been the main subject of Mr Rowlands's talks with Mr Chissano on Wednesday

At the end of the meeting the Lomrho head flew to Zimbabwe, but it is not known what he intended doing there

The implementation of the Rome accord is two months behind schedule, partly because of delays in deploying the UN

monitoring force

The latest arrivals to join the force, Unomoz, are 168 Bangladeshi troops, who will take over from Malawian soldiers who have been guarding the railway line from Nacala to Malawi. Nacala lies between Beira and the Rovuma river which forms the boundary between Tanzania and Mozambique

Motorist lock motorist in boot

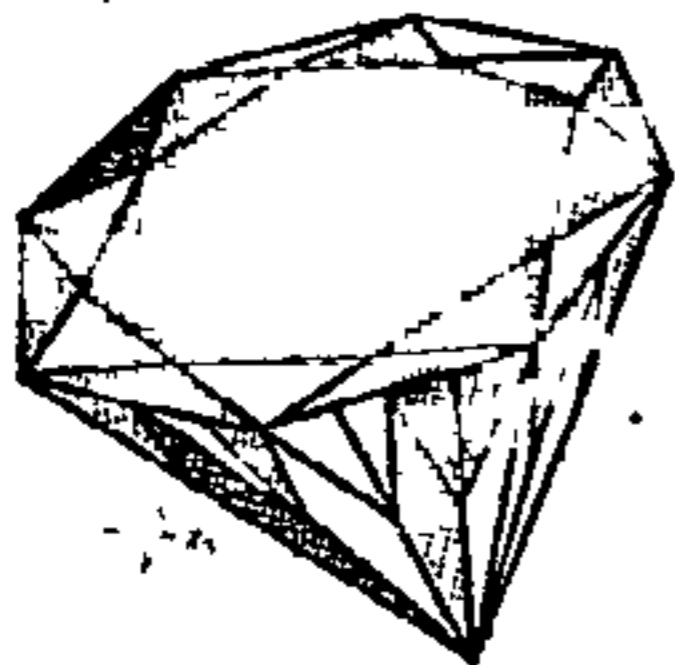
Motorist escaped from four armed hijackers locked him in the boot of his car in Enner- south of Johannesburg, at the weekend men grabbed Daniel Williams (30) on Satur- when he stopped at the roadside. He forced the boot and jumped out, police said.

at a glance

Overall (close)	3771 (+5)
Kong gold open	\$355,45 (-\$0,50)
dollar (May 7)	3,15
rand (May 7)	4,58
(FTSE-100)	2793,7 (-19,4)
(Nikkei open)	20 730,45 (-80,91)
York (Dow)	3437,19 (-4,71)

TOMORROW

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UN repatriates Mozambicans

LUSAKA — The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will begin repatriating 1,3 million Mozambican refugees next month in the largest such operation yet carried out in Africa.

The UNHCR said in Lusaka at the weekend that more than half a million of the refugees were expected to return home this year under the programme.

● The UNHCR estimates there are 250 000 unregistered refugees in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter

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Helicopter fired

Police arrested a 69-year-old man at an old age home yesterday after he allegedly fired three shots at an SAP helicopter searching for two suspects in Akasia, near Pretoria.

The suspects had stabbed an elderly couple on a small holding at Winternest, police said.

Police spokesman Major Andrew Lesch said a security guard at the old age home in Akasia claimed to have seen the man fire at the helicopter.

He said the planned child making a no for the past, f he heard the n uopter, he lo and shot at it.

The man is is expected to Pretoria North Court today.

Lesch said the copter was sear men after an a ternest couple kuyi (70) and his

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e crime wave

Mozambicans start putting back the pieces

218

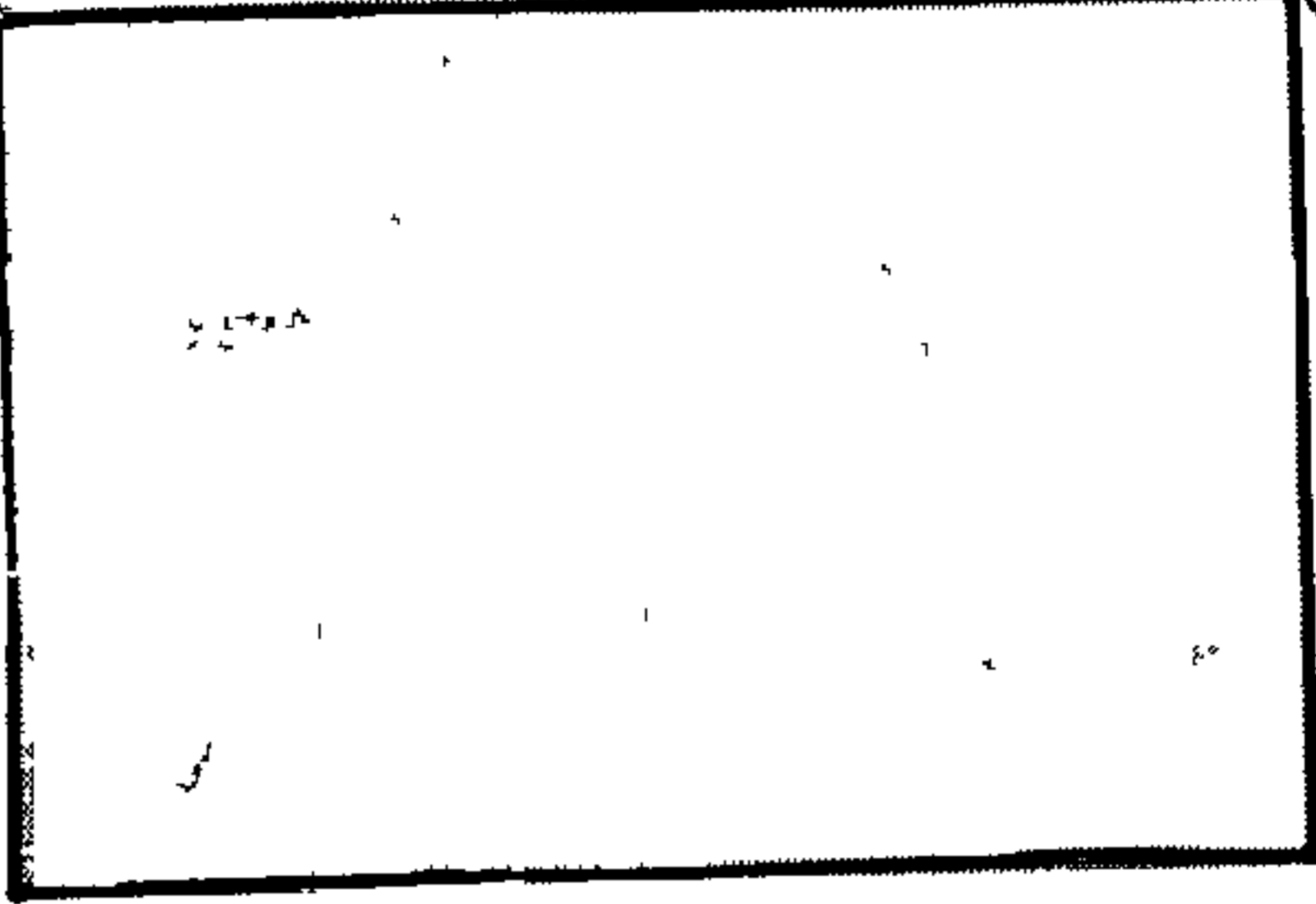
11/5/93

AFTER more than a decade of devastating civil war, Mozambique is finally on the road to democracy. But the fragile Rome peace agreement concluded last October between the governing Frelimo party and the rebel Renamo movement is only the first step on the road to economic recovery.

Mozambique National Assembly President Marcelino dos Santos, on his first visit to SA last week for Oliver Tambo's funeral, says Mozambique has returned to "relative peace" since the Rome agreement, with many of the country's 14 political parties already having registered ahead of elections expected to take place between June and August next year.

Refugees who fled Mozambique after their property, homes and families came under attack during fire-fights between Frelimo and Renamo are trickling back into the country and beginning to rebuild its shattered infrastructure, he says. The UN is to repatriate almost 1.5-million Mozambican refugees.

A one-time close associate of former Mozambican president Samora Machel and a guerrilla leader during



□ DOS SANTOS

the war for independence, Dos Santos is optimistic about the prospects for peace in his country. But the spectre of a post-election resurgence of hostilities, as happened in Angola

RAY HARTLEY

when Unita rejected election results and returned to the bush, haunts Mozambique

Dos Santos says everything is being done to minimise this possibility. The UN will deploy about 8 000 military and civilian personnel to supervise the election and minimise abuses. In the next phase of the ceasefire, Renamo and Frelimo troops will be confined to bases inside the country and a new army will be forged out of the two forces after elections.

"We hope everybody will do their best to legitimise the result. If Mozambicans and the international community follow through their responsibilities, what happened in Angola will not happen in Mozambique. We have the forces to force them to accept the election result," he says.

As a further insurance policy against post-election violence, Dos Santos says his party wants the UN and OAU to adopt resolutions con-

demning any force undermining peace in the country.

Dos Santos says he still believes that Renamo is an instrument of the SA government. "A snake can never change its nature," he says. He believes that the rebel movement will pay the price for its association with the SA government at the ballot box. "In Mozambique, more or less everybody knows somebody killed by Renamo. They will not win an election because of the way they conducted their war."

Dos Santos nonetheless says a government of national unity will be formed by parties with a substantial showing in the elections.

In the meantime, the reconstruction process is already under way, with the return of refugee farmers and a plan to stabilise the countryside by August this year, he says.

"We are trying to replace destroyed shops, schools and hospitals across the country to avoid people flooding to the cities."

The reconstruction programme aims to return agricultural production to levels achieved before the war with Renamo intervened in 1980

At the time Mozambique was exporting 40 000 tons of cotton, 19 000 tons of cashew nuts and 21 000 tons of tea a year. Although no figures are available for maize production, Dos Santos believes Mozambique could become self-sufficient in this area

About 550 000 tons of high-quality coal are being mined in the country's northern provinces and this could have been increased to between 5-million and 6-million tons a year were it not for the war, Dos Santos says, adding that the 4-billion ton coal reserve in the north could become a vital source of foreign exchange for Mozambique.

Tourism is another potential foreign currency earner, but a lack of experience has meant little economic benefit to date, he says.

While Mozambique's production targets might seem modest by international standards, they represent the only hope for the millions of Mozambicans who have watched their country deteriorate into anarchy and banditry

In the words of Dos Santos "Mozambique is a rich country, even if the people are poor"

LETTERS

COMPANIES

BHP looks to Mozambique

AUSTRALIAN-based Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP), the world's largest mineral resource group, is poised to take a stake in a mineral sands operation in Mozambique.

The move would see BHP joining the other major groups involved in heavy mineral projects in southern Africa — Rio Tinto Zinc and Gencor in Richards Bay Minerals and Anglo American in the Namakwa Sands project.

The London-based Mining Journal reported in its latest issue that, subject to further geological and other studies, BHP would pay \$24.1m to earn a 75% stake in the Congolone project 30km north of Angoche on the northeast Mozambican coast. Irish exploration company Kenmure holds a 95% stake in the project.

Congolone has a proven reserve of 167-million tons of sand containing 4.19-million tons of ilmenite, 373 000 tons of zircon and

JONO WATERS

90 000 tons of rutile. By comparison, Namakwa Sands, with reserves of 531-million tons, is expected to produce 375 000 tons of ilmenite a year along with 140 000 tons of zircon and 38 000 tons of rutile when it reaches full capacity in the mid-90s.

Irish, Menell, Rosenberg analyst Dave Russell said there was fairly good demand for heavy mineral sands. However, as with most commodities, prices were depressed and were likely to remain so in the medium term.

Heavy minerals' prices depended on the composition of the ore body. The easier it was to process with new environmentally-friendly technology, the better price it commanded, he said. Old technology had both waste disposal and radioactivity problems associated with it.

Japan in a flurry over peace role

STAR
12/5/93
218



On parade . . . in theory Japan has no armed forces because the constitution specifically bans the use of force. In practice, Japan has one of the best-equipped forces in Asia.

THE Japanese government is coming under fierce attack from opposition politicians over its decision to send peace-keepers to Mozambique, re-igniting an old battle over the extent to which Japan can play a full role in world affairs.

The Cabinet announced this week that 53 Japanese troops would be sent to Mozambique to prepare for UN-sponsored elections there, but the opposition says the plan violates a highly restrictive peace-keeping law passed last year.

A deputy foreign Minister has come under fire for asking UN officials in Cambodia to give special treatment to Japanese UN workers so that they are not exposed to danger. Concern about Cambodia has mounted after the murder last

The first Japanese troops to join an international peacekeeping force in Mozambique left for Maputo this week, amid strife at home over Tokyo's global military role. TERRY McCARTHY reports.

month of a civilian Japanese election monitor by unknown assailants in Kompong Thom province

The controversies which surround Japanese participation in both countries again highlight the lingering unease about a part in overseas peace-keeping missions.

In theory, Japan has no

armed forces because the constitution specifically bans the use of force. In practice, Japan has one of the best-equipped forces in Asia and is anxious to overcome distrust among its neighbours by setting its troops to work in peace-keeping missions

Because of Japan's refusal to apologise fully for its aggression in World War 2, there is considerable fear, both around Asia and in Japan, of its resuming a military role

Only a year ago there were parliamentary battles over the government's proposal to send peace-keepers to Cambodia, and a special law severely restricted what the 600 Japanese soldiers could do. They were chosen from an engineering battalion.

The opposition now says it was right to warn that this was the thin end of the wedge.

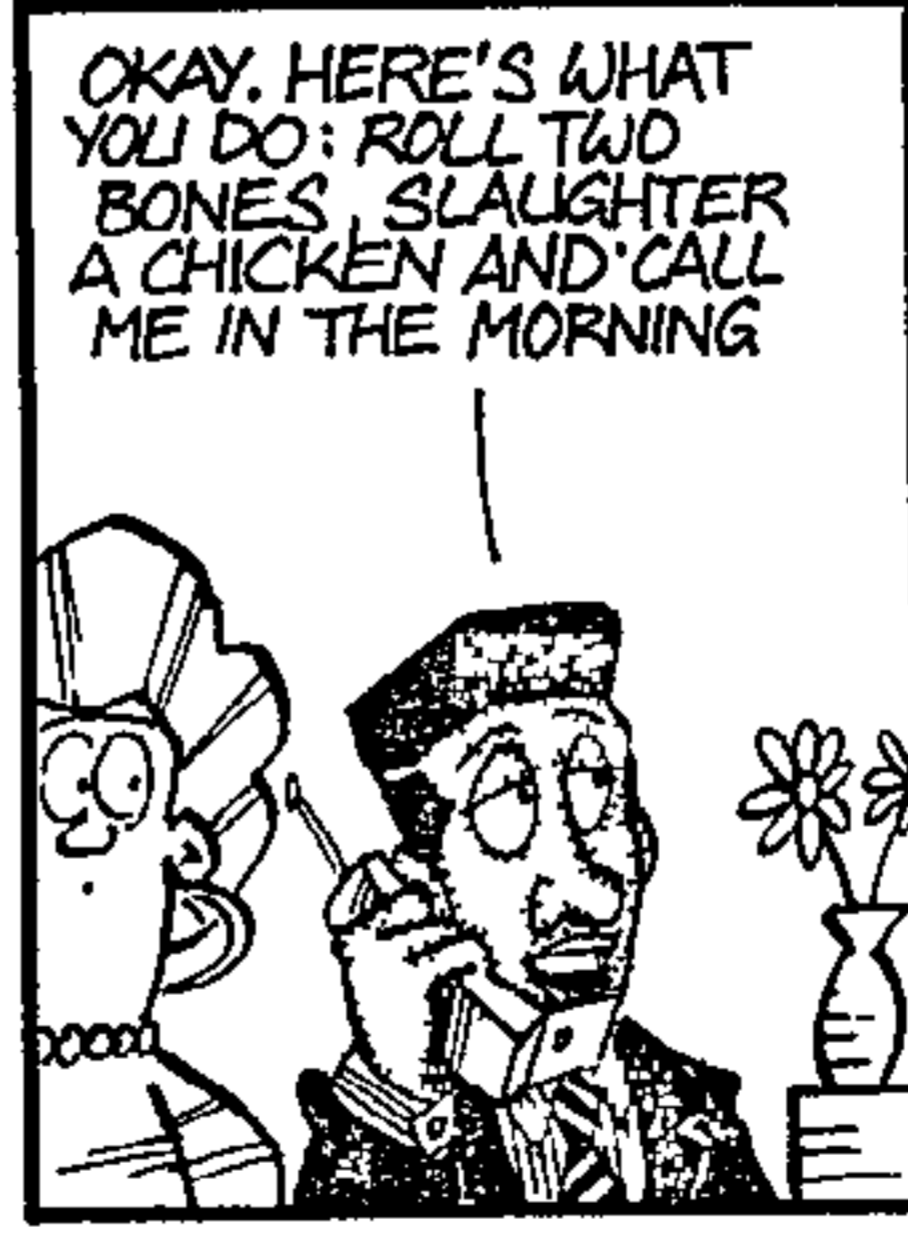
The dispatch of 53 soldiers to Mozambique marks a further step towards a full peace-keeping role for Japan. Five will be assigned to the command headquarters, where decisions on the need to deploy armed UN contingents will be taken

Opposition politicians say this directly contravenes the peace-keeping law of last year. The government says the five men will be sent "in an individual capacity", and their duties will be kept separate from those on military matters

The opposition says that is meaningless doublespeak. — The Independent News Service. □

MADAM & EVE

By S Francis, H Dugmore & Rico



© Report Phase Entertainment 1993

Star 12/5/93

Frelimo soldiers go home

Star Africa Service

Star 14/5/93
218

MAPUTO — The forces that fought each other in Mozambique's civil war were demobilised today as 1 766 former soldiers in the Frelimo government army were sent home.

After being given tickets and discharge pay at three demobilisation centres in Maputo, the former soldiers were taken to bus and railway stations, the airport and the docks by the United Nations monitoring force, Unomoz.

The demobilisation is more than two months behind schedule because of delays in deploying Unomoz and in setting up commissions to implement the peace process.

These commissions have still not begun functioning fully because of a dispute between the government and Renamo over accommodation for Renamo's representatives in Maputo.

There has been no report yet of Renamo forces having been formally demobilised, but numbers of the former guerillas are reported to have gathered of their own accord at designated assembly points.

AK-47s confiscated

SIX AK-47 rifles and ammunition were confiscated and nine illegal Mozambican immigrants have been detained since Wednesday when police began intensifying security action in the Eastern Transvaal *Soweto*

Police have erected roadblocks in the region. About 100 members of the police Internal Stability Unit have been deployed in the Ermelo and Nelspruit districts

(206)

(218)

(209)

14/5/93

(209)



Container volumes to Luanda increasing

POLITICAL uncertainty and conflict has had a negative effect on road and rail freight into Angola, but access by sea is booming

Grinrod Seafreight GM Paul Horsfall says the dramatic increase in container volumes to Luanda has continued unabated since last year

"In the first five weeks of this year the number of containers sent in amounted to about one-third of total 1992

^{8(DAY)}
container traffic handled by us into Angola" (S) (218)
And in Mozambique, the road links with the former Portuguese colony are now reported to be completely safe.

Local forwarder Walon reports that it recently took a convoy from Johannesburg to Maputo, unescorted by the military.

It is also reported there is hope for the rehabilitation of

Mozambique's east/west routes. The World Bank and donor countries are negotiating the upgradings. Delmas Mission Commandant Jean Marie Viger says a decision is expected soon.

The Africalink service, established by Grinrod with partners SCAC Delmas Vieljeux, offers the most extensive service in Africa — reaching 84 African and Indian Ocean destinations, says Horsfall

Soldiers arrive

Times 16/5/93

MAPUTO The first six Japanese soldiers of a 48-strong contingent to serve in the UN peacekeeping operation in Mozambique arrived here this week, followed by 185 soldiers from Bangladesh.

No fewer than eight Japanese television crews and 28 journalists arrived earlier to cover the arrival of the six soldiers.

Star 18/5/93

More Japanese join UN force

MAPUTO — A total of 42 Japanese soldiers arrived in Maputo yesterday to serve in the UN peacekeeping operation in Mozambique (218)

The full contingent of 48 Japanese troops, six of whom arrived as an advance party on Thursday, will be engaged in port and airport duties in Maputo and Beira.

The UN military presence in Mozambique is now virtually complete. It is made up of five in-

fantry battalions with a total of 4 721 soldiers

Bangladesh has sent the largest battalion of 1 320 soldiers to protect the corridor from Malawi to Nacala.

The Italian battalion of 1 039 soldiers is guarding the Beira Corridor which runs across central Mozambique from the Zimbabwean border to Beira.

The 821-strong Zambian battalion is stationed along the Limpopo

corridor from Chicualacuala on the southwestern Zimbabwean border, across southern Mozambique to Maputo

Some 820 Uruguayans are guarding the main north-south road that runs from Maputo over 1 500 km to Cabo Delgado on the border with Tanzania

The last of the corridors, in Tete province, is being protected by a Botswana battalion of 721 soldiers. — Sapa-AFP.

Posh Maputo hotel for Renamo leaders

■ Bid to resolve dispute that has stalled the peace process in war-torn Mozambique:

Sowetan Africa News
Service

218

MAPUTO - The second-poshest hotel in Maputo, the Cardoso, has been booked out to provide accommodation for leaders of the former rebel movement Renamo - and the man paying the bills is thought to be Lonrho boss Tiny Rowland.

The United Nations chief representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello of Italy, has announced that the hotel will be closed to the public to provide accommodation for Renamo leaders until they can find other accommodation in the capital.

This followed reports last week that Rowland had booked accommodation in the Cardoso for Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in a bid to

resolve the dispute over accommodation that has stalled the peace process.

Dhlakama has been refusing to leave his bush headquarters near Maringue until the government provides him with a secure house. He has turned down several proffered houses, including the former colonial gubernatorial mansion, on the grounds that they did not provide adequate security.

Renamo has been refusing to attend meetings of the committees set up to implement the peace accord until the accommodation issue has been resolved.

Dhlakama has now agreed to move from Maringue to the Cardoso until more permanent accommodation can be found for him, according to the daily newspaper, *Noticias*.

Star 27/5/93
Getting the
taste of 'coke'

MBABANE — Swaziland police have reported an alarming increase in cocaine trafficking from Mozambique through the kingdom for distribution in South Africa (218)

A police spokesman said that while in the past the route had been for transit, the drug was finding its way to local markets.

He said that the drug was usually smuggled through the Lomahasha border post and Matsapa International Airport.
— Star Africa Service.

Mozambique, SA drawing closer together

SA 28/15/93

MAPUTO — Mozambican and South African entrepreneurs will mingle in Maputo next week at an event to mark a new era of business relations between the two countries.

The South African Trade Mission is offering cocktails, there will be a wine-tasting at the town's

smartest hotel and a starlight feast in the hotel gardens.

But the drinks and food are only trimmings on South Africa's most public exercise so far in transforming its image in Mozambique from local bully to friendly business partner.

After Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, the Marxist government in Maputo and the government in Pretoria were enemies. This has now changed.

Trade and Industry Ministry officials in Pretoria said South Africa was eager to expand trade

with all its neighbours.

"We are eager to broaden our export horizons," an official said.

The three-day event starting on Monday will be the first of its kind since Mozambican independence.

John Sunde, South Africa's trade representative in Maputo and the man behind the seminar, said: "After 17 years, when contact between businessmen on both sides of our border was very limited, there is now a general lack of knowledge on both sides."

The main aim was to increase bilateral trade, but "this will happen only when there is an increase in knowledge and a climate of confidence be-

tween businessmen from Mozambique and South Africa".

South African trade with Mozambique is rising, with the balance heavily in favour of South Africa.

In 1991, the last year for which full trade statistics are available, Mozambique came second only to Zimbabwe as an African trading partner outside the Southern African Customs Union.

Total trade between the two countries amounted to R728 million in that year, with R690 million being South African exports to Mozambique.

Partial figures for 1992 show Mozambique slipping

into third place behind Zambia.

"We would like to see Mozambique — one of the world's poorest nations — being able to sell more to South Africa," Sunde said.

"We have a preferential trade agreement which allows Mozambique to export goods to South Africa on a quota basis — but generous quotas — and these goods will pay only a three percent import duty in South Africa.

"At present, Mozambican entrepreneurs are not taking full advantage of this, partly because of ignorance which we hope to address through the seminar" — Sapa-Reuter.

Mozambique nearly there

Star 28/5/93

218

MOST Africa-watchers have long doubted that either Angola or Mozambique would be able to end their civil wars and establish peace and prosperity. Angola has so far proved the cynics right, having turned away from the brink of what seemed to be a certain peace and dived headlong back into war.

But while Angola's miracle failed, Mozambique's is still going strong — or strongly enough to suggest that it might end up confounding the cynics by taking the country through an election and into a stable peace.

Unlike Angola, Mozambique has not yet reached the critical point of an election, which was the point at which Angola's miracle collapsed. There are still obstacles in the way that could wreck the Mozambican

peace process before it gets to an election.

Given the huge difficulties in turning Mozambique from war to peace, which once seemed much greater than those in Angola, it is little short of astonishing that so much progress has been made.

The critical difference between the two countries is perhaps that the warring sides in Mozambique have a greater hunger for peace than those in Angola. Having exhausted all other feasible options, they have nowhere else to go but into an election, whereas powerful factions in Angola's MPLA and

Unita still feel strong enough to go for outright military victory or victories that will strengthen their bargaining position in a final, negotiated solution.

The Mozambicans have probably suffered more from their war than the Angolans. Certainly the war in Mozambique has left that country more ravaged and hopeless.

Add to all of this a quality of open-mindedness and pragmatism that has characterised Frelimo, and especially President Joaquim Chissano, and one gets close to the reasons Mozambique is still heading steadily towards lasting peace.

Against all the odds, Mozambique's peace process is holding together and looks like staying that way while Angola's falls apart, reports The Star's Africa Service Editor GERALD L'ANGE.

Whether it gets there depends at this stage very much on the United Nations, which has been largely responsible for the fact that the peace process is now several months behind schedule and is still hung up on a crucial point: the demobilisation of the opposing armed forces.

Angolan peace process collapsed. The other was the inadequacy of the UN election monitoring machinery. When Angolans went to the polls, only token demobilisation had been effected, and when Unita cried foul after losing an election that the UN was unable unequivocally to declare free and fair, both sides still had strong armed

forces and resumed fighting. The lesson has been heeded in Mozambique. Aldo Ajello, head of the UN operation in Mozambique, has warned against the election being held before demobilisation is complete and a new, joint army formed. Demobilisation was held up, however, because the UN monitoring force which is to supervise the process was late in coming. The force had been delayed in part by bureaucratic delays at UN headquarters and among the nations contributing troops to the force. Of the 49 assembly points

Continue

from which, the soldiers are to be demobilised, only 19 have so far been set up and approved by both sides. Of these, 13 are ready but by last week were still officially unoccupied, according to Selcio Silva, operations chief in Maputo of the UN monitoring force, Unomoz.

This is not due to reluctance on the part of the troops to return to civilian life. Large numbers of Renamo soldiers are reported to have congregated voluntarily at the assembly points, and are waiting there to be formally discharged. On the other side about 16 000 border guards,

special militia and other forces who fall outside the provisions of the Rome peace accord, have happily been paid off and sent home.

But the government has not yet demobilised any of its standing army, which is estimated to number about 65 000. The size of the Renamo forces awaiting demobilisation is difficult to establish with any certainty but is believed not to exceed 25 000.

The cost of the demobilisation is estimated at R66 million, some of which has come from the UN and donor governments. The rest is expected to be pledged at a donors' conference starting on June 8.

There are still obstacles holding up demobilisation, however. Renamo's refusal to attend meetings of the commissions set up to implement the Rome accord Renamo representatives who were sent to Maputo for this purpose have been withdrawn to the organisation's bush headquarters at Maringue, north of Gorongosa, until the government provides acceptable accommodation for them and Renamo's leader, Afonso Dhlakama.

The government has provided accommodation it considers suitable but Renamo disagrees, and on this mundane point the peace-process has largely been stuck since the beginning of March.

Renamo says it is further hampered by lack of funds. It points out that, as a guerilla organisation operating from the bush, it has accumulated no financial or capital resources and does not have the wherewithal to carry out its obligations under the accord and go on to fight an election against the Renamo well-endowed Frelimo. Renamo estimates it will need at least R300 million for these purposes.

Under the Rome accord, arrangements were made to open two accounts, one for Renamo and the other for the other opposition parties, into which donor nations would place up to R90 million. Because of the donors' reluctance to be seen to be subsidising political rather than the usual humanitarian activities, and especially political activities by the rather disreputable Renamo, the arrangements were kept secret.

According to the London newsletter Africa Confidential, the gaffe was blown by Dhlakama when he became impatient at the non-payment of his share and "there followed a rapid and ungainly flapping of diplomatic wings".

Present estimates are that the election cannot be held before June next year or even October. When it is at last held it must be adequately monitored so that its fairness is indisputable. There must be no repeat of the Angolan mistake. □

Renamo cash plea rejected

MAPUTO — The United Nations special envoy in Mozambique yesterday dismissed an appeal by the former rebel movement Renamo for R300 million to transform itself into a political party. "Sure, I need a billion dollars, just for me. But that's nothing to do with the peace process," Aldo Ajello quipped to journalists when asked about the Renamo request made on Tuesday. — Sapa-Reuter

(218)

New Chinese VW order saves 700 from lay-off

ST Times (Buss)

30/5/93

VOLKSWAGEN SA will supply a further 17 000 left-hand drive Jettas to China, preventing retrenchment of about 700 workers.

The order, worth more than R500-million, follows one signed last year for 12 500 second-generation Jettas for FAW-Volkswagen (FAW-VW), a venture between Volkswagen of Germany and the Chinese Government.

The first shipment of this R400-million consignment was made in May last year and 10 000 cars have been

By DON ROBERTSON

delivered. It is expected that deliveries for the new semi-knocked down order will begin next year at a rate of about 1 200 a month.

Trade between China and SA has been in favour of the Chinese. Last year, SA imported goods worth R709-million from China and exported R489-million, most of which was Jettas.

Chairman and managing director Peter Searle says: "We believe exports to be of crucial importance to the

present economic situation in the country. The increased order also protects about 700 jobs at VWSA and many more in the component industry."

Because of the stagnant motor industry, VWSA recently held negotiations with unions about possible forced retrenchment of between 500 and 1 000 workers. A voluntary retrenchment and early retirement programme is still in operation.

Lin Ganwei, president of FAW-Volkswagen, and his

board visited the Uitenhage plant and announced the contract.

He says: "We are pleased to be able to continue our relationship with VWSA and see further opportunities for business as the Chinese economy is developing fast and we require this volume to support us through the start-up phase of our factory in Chang Chung."

The deal will go a long way to restoring VWSA's profitability. In its report for the year to December, Volkswagen AG said VWSA suffered a small loss.

Engen going for a London listing

ST Times (Buss)

30/5/93

ENGEN plans a London Stock Exchange listing, possibly before the yearend, to boost its international expansion

Engen investor relations manager Abbas Gani says the main aims of the listing are to raise the company's international profile and to have structures in place when it needs to raise capital.

"Opportunities knock on our door frequently and we want to have everything in place so that we can take advantage of them quickly"

But the proposed listing is not linked to any specific project or acquisition at this stage, he says

Engen is believed to be evaluating acquisition options involving oil in West Africa. Its evaluation includes funding its growing exploration in the area.

Engen boss Rob Angel was in London two weeks ago introducing the group to the press, investment analysts and institutions. The group expanded its London office by moving part of its logistics division there a fortnight ago

Mr Gani says the listing is in line with Engen's wish to be involved in the exploration and production of half of its crude throughput.

By ZILLA EFRAT

"To do this will involve major capital."

One advantage of a London listing is that it could help to overcome the increasing foreign-exchange difficulties that SA companies face when making acquisitions abroad.

Mr Gani says Engen will be listed in London only when the political climate in South Africa is conducive.

He says Gencor's proposed unbundling is regarded favourably by British investors because it will improve the tradeability of Engen shares.

Once Gencor and Genbel release their 70% stake, the number of Engen shares in public hands will jump from 28,2% to 64,6%

Sanlam is likely to be the largest shareholder with 22%, followed by Rembrandt Group and Old Mutual.

Gencor's unbundling may also result in its selling its 5,8% stake in the Alba and Britannia oilfields in the North Sea because they do not fit in with its core mining business. Engen holds a 2,2% stake in the venture.

Mr Gani says Engen might be interested in buying these interests "if the price is right". It will depend on prospects for crude-oil prices.

Alfa takes on the biggies

ST Times (Buss)

30/5/93

By JEREMY WOODS

AS covers were whipped off imported Alfa Romeos in showrooms round the country this week, Brian Taylor, managing director of Alfa Romeo Concessionaires, said: "We are out to nail sales of BMW and Mercedes."

Alfa Romeo has returned with a range of cars not seen in South Africa before.

Mr Taylor says: "If our

prices are comparable — and in some cases more competitive — we believe the discerning buyer will prefer a fully imported European-built car to one built here."

Franchises to sell Alfa Romeos are "being snapped up at a frantic rate" both for SA and other African countries.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Russian gold forecast

RUSSIA lifted its veil of secrecy over gold production and exports, forecasting a steady 1993 production and promising a "balanced and moderate approach" to selling gold on world markets.

Yevgeny Bychkov, chairman of the precious metals committee, told a rare news conference that Russia had produced 146 tons of gold in 1992 and expected to produce the same in 1993.

Exports totalled 98 tons in 1992 and the country, a major producer, had sold 21 tons of gold abroad so far this year.

"I do not think sales of gold will change substantially," Bychkov said. "The government has a balanced and moderate approach to the matter."

Figures for gold production, exports and reserves were for long a closely guarded secret in the Soviet Union.

Eskom to help Cahora Bassa

THE Government has accepted a proposal by Eskom to help finance rehabilitation of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique, says Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett.

The scheme on the Zambezi River was financed by South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal in 1969, but has worked for only a few weeks.

Zambia buying SA petroleum

ZAMBIA has started importing all its petroleum products from SA after the temporary closure of its only refinery.

Indeni Oil Refinery in Ndola is being reconditioned. Zambia Deputy Energy Minister Colonel Patrick Kafumukache says supplies from SA have already started arriving in Zambia, which intends changing some of its petroleum product suppliers to SA.

Nigeria at SA exhibition

A MAJOR promotional drive is under way in Africa and the Middle East to attract high-level businessmen to South Africa's largest technology show ever, The Africa Initiative

Nigeria, which still has sanctions against South Africa, is expected to send the largest delegation to this five-day business olympiad to be held at Johannesburg's National Exhibition Centre at the end of August.

SAA heads back to Angola

SAA, in association with Angolan carrier TAAG, will resume weekly flights to Luanda from next Monday. Flights started between Johannesburg and Luanda in April 1992 but were suspended in October due to the unrest in Angola. SAA said the new flights would leave Johannesburg at 9:15am on Mondays arriving in Luanda at 11:50 am.

Racy under investigation

A TRADE AND INDUSTRY inspector has been appointed to investigate the affairs of Racy, which sold its assets to three directors at a discount to net asset value earlier this year. The inspection follows the legal recourse offered disgruntled minority shareholders.

Arms: four held

Star 21/6/93
Four Mozambicans have been arrested after traffic inspectors found five AK-47 rifles, five Makarov pistols and ammunition in their car. (230)

The illegal immigrants are being detained at Machadodorp in the eastern Transvaal.

— Sapa (309) (218)

Optimism about SA entry to trade group

MAPUTO — South Africa could become eligible for membership of the Southern African Development Conference (SADC) within the next few months, according to John Sunde, head of the South African trade mission in Maputo.

Sunde was a key figure in a seminar held in Maputo yesterday, attended by top South African businessmen and government agencies and aimed at boosting trade between the two countries.

South Africa has been barred from the SADC not by economic factors, but by its political unacceptability, and Sunde was apparently anticipating progress being made in the negotiations at the World Trade Centre when he envisaged early membership.

He told journalists in Maputo that trade between South Africa and Mozambique must be

seen as part of a process of "integrating southern Africa".

Emphasising the importance of southern African economic unity in the face of European union, Sunde said: "There are very important changes in progress. It is essential for South Africa first to be invited into the SADC. We hope to meet the conditions of our incorporation within the next few months."

There is a big trade imbalance at present, with South African exports to Mozambique running at R690 million in 1991 and R469 million in the first nine months of last year, while Mozambique's exports to South Africa in 1991 were worth only R38 million.

The seminar held in Maputo was attended by Transnet, the Chamber of Mines, Satour and other South African bodies.

Star 216193
(218)

SOWETAN 216193
Mozambicans nabbed

17
17.7

FOUR Mozambicans have been arrested after traffic inspectors found five AK-47 rifles, five Makarov pistols and ammunition in their car. The illegal immigrants, aged from 15 to 21, are being detained at Machadodorp in the Eastern Transvaal, about 150km west of the Mozambique border. (218)

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Natrawl negotiating with Swiss firm.

NATAL Ocean Trawling (Natrawl) was negotiating with Swiss-based Megafish and its associate Eurotrade for a joint fishing venture off Mozambique's coast, chairman Jack Walsh said yesterday.

The multinational wanted to send 10 trawlers to Mozambican waters.

Megafish planned to re-evaluate its investment with Natrawl in July. Walsh was confident the joint venture, Ocean Trawl-

ing of Southern Africa, would go ahead.

The expansion of Natrawl's Mozambican fishing activities had been necessitated by the recent liquidation of associate Natal Ocean Trawling (Mozambique), as Natrawl lacked the infrastructure to fully exploit its fishing rights.

Megafish was considering establishing a base for its African operations in SA.

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(218) EDWARD WEST

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Peace process resumes

Sowetan 3/6/93

MAPUTO — The Mozambican peace process, which has been stalled for more than three months, is set to resume tomorrow with meetings of the commissions that were set up to supervise the process, according to a United Nations official

The commissions have been idled by Renamo's refusal to attend their meetings until its demands for accommodation and funds are met

A spokesman for the United Nations monitoring body, Unomoz, has told Radio Mozambique that the main body, the Supervisory and Control Commission would meet today

■ Mozambicans get together after a three-month hiccup:

The official did not say specifically that Renamo would attend the meeting but this is implicit since the commission cannot otherwise sit

Also due to meet tomorrow is the Ceasefire Commission, according to the official. He said the commission supervising the formation of a joint army and the commission on reintegrating former soldiers into civilian life would meet on Friday

If the meetings take place it will mean that Renamo's objections have been satisfied or dropped. The apparent resump-

tion of the peace process follows separate meetings held on Monday with both Renamo and the Frelimo government by senior UN officials and the ambassadors of the Western nations represented on the CSC

After the meetings the government's chief representative on the CSC, Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, said he was optimistic that the commissions would resume their work if Renamo representatives could be brought back in time from their Mozambican headquarters -- *Sowetan Africa News Service*

(218)

218

Mozambican poll on ice

MAPUTO — The UN Operation in Mozambique has proposed postponing the country's first multiparty elections until October 1994, a full year after the date originally agreed. A new timetable was published yesterday — Sapa-Reuter (218)

AFRICA

Mammoth move back home

W/maill 4/6 - 10/6/93

Peace in Mozambique sets in motion Africa's largest repatriation of refugees. **ANDREW MELDRUM** reports **218**

THE drums pounded out a catchy syncopated rhythm which was enlivened by the tinkling melody of the marimbas. Scantly clad females sashayed to the hip-twitching music while athletic men punctuated their stomping dance with exuberant pelvic thrusts.

This scintillating performance by the Mozambican National Dance Company was watched with awe by a few thousand Mozambican refugees who crowded round a dusty field at Zimbabwe's Nyamatikiti refugee camp. Young children shouted with glee at the stage antics, and toothless old women ululated and jumped up to give impromptu versions of the dances.

Others in the crowd showed less enthusiasm as they watched the performance, and some of the refugees were almost listless. Despite the carnival atmosphere created by the dancers, many of the thousands of refugees appeared to be depressed.

"We are doing this as a kind of morale booster for the refugees," said Mozambican ambassador to Zimbabwe, Lopes Tembe Ndelana, adding that the dance tour went to each of the six Mozambican refugee camps in Zimbabwe. "The show features dances from all of Mozambique's provinces, especially from Tete, Niassa and Sofala, where most of these refugees come from. We want these people to know they are not forgotten and that we are planning to help them return to their homes."

Getting on stage with the dancers, the ambassador said: "There is peace at home and soon you will all be able to return to your villages and dance."

"Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the United Nations are making plans to help you all return



Morale booster ... But many refugees can't appreciate the carnival atmosphere

Photo: PATRICIA VOS

We can provide transport and seed packs to help you resettle in an organised fashion. Don't just go back on your own, because you won't get all this help. Wait, and we can help you return with good organisation."

There are well over 250 000 Mozambicans in camps in Zimbabwe, and many more who are living with Zimbabwean relatives or working on large farms. This number is dwarfed by the more than one million Mozambicans who are living in camps in Malawi. In addition, there are a few hundred thousand Mozambicans in Swaziland and South Africa.

With peace in Mozambique, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is faced with the mammoth responsibility of repatriating the refugee population. It is Africa's largest repatriation of refugees.

But refugees at the Nyamatikiti camp showed little interest in waiting for international assis-

tance

"We're not interested in staying here. We want to go back," said Jaime Bento (27), holding his nine-month-old son, Ramalde. "We want to get back so we can grow crops in the next rainy season. We don't want to wait."

Bento has been at the Nyamatikiti camp for eight years since he fled the war in Tete province. He was trained to be a teacher at a Zimbabwean institute and he teaches primary school pupils at the refugee camp. Other refugees were taught skills to be carpenters, blacksmiths and tailors.

Despite the uncertain peace in Mozambique, Bento and several other refugees at the camp were adamant that they intended to return soon. "I don't care about politics. I don't care about Frelimo or Renamo," said Bento. "I just want to go back home by August or September at the latest."

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United colours of Europe on the Beira road

By ANDREW MELDRUM
STYLISHLY equipped with sunglasses and the United Nations trademark blue berets, one thousand Italian soldiers have arrived in central Mozambique.

They speed along the Zimbabwe-to-Beira road in gleaming white Iveco armoured vehicles, brandishing Uzi sub-machine guns and state-of-the-art radio communications equipment.

With rations of imported pasta and freshly-baked pizza, the Alpine brigade from Turin is happily settling in for a six-month stay in the tropical plains surrounding Chimio, midway between Zimbabwe and Beira.

"We are used to patrolling Italy's northern border in the Alps," said one Italian officer. "But we are getting used to this area of Mozambique, it is a bit like the time we served in Turkey. I think we can do a good job here."

The snazzy Italian brigade is doing more than making Mozambique safe for fettuccine and olive oil. Their crucial task is to guard the 300km road, railway and oil pipeline connecting landlocked Zimbabwe to Beira's Indian Ocean port.

"They began without any experience in the Mozambican situation, which can be very tricky," said a British military source. "But beneath their flashy gloss, they're well-trained soldiers. They're quickly finding their feet in Mozambique and should carry out their mission well."

Additional UN brigades, from Uruguay, Japan, Botswana and Zambia, are guarding other important transport routes. Brazilian Major General Lelio Gouvães Rodrigues da Silva commands the entire UN force in Mozambique.

Enthusiastic and energetic, the crack Italian force has made sure that traffic is safe along the strategic route.

Taxis and other vehicles now drive freely along the Beira road, as well as on secondary roads closed to traffic for years. But by late afternoon vehicles scurry for their destinations — there have been 16 night-time armed robberies along the road in the past two months, according to military sources.

"The Italians do a good job of keeping the road secure during the day, but at night the road belongs to anyone," said a Mozambican resettlement officer. The after-dark danger is posed by the many fighters, from both Renamo and the government, who are armed, poor and hungry.

The UN forces have maintained the ceasefire throughout the sprawling country, but neither of the warring sides, the government army nor the Renamo rebels, have been disarmed or demobilised. Nor has Renamo taken up its seats in the capital on the joint government/rebel commissions that are to oversee the peace process. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and his top deputies remain at their bush headquarters in Maringue near Mount Gorongosa in central Mozambique.

It is the lack of progress in disarming and demobilising Mozambique's two opposing armies that is most worrying. Neither the estimated 20 000 Renamo rebels nor the 40 000 government troops have assembled in camps and given up their weapons. Dhlakama has said his rebels will only demobilise when all the camps are open.

The major stumbling-blocks to the Mozambican peace process have come from Dhlakama's delaying tactics, and from the lack of a quick, decisive response from the UN in getting the peace plan going. In December last year the UN representative in Mozambique, Italian Aldo Ajello, persuaded the Security Council to agree to an ambitious UN mission to Mozambique with a budget of \$320-million and more than 4 000 military personnel and 3 000 administrative and monitoring staffers.

Ajello stressed the UN would not make the same mistakes in Mozambique that were committed in Angola. He said the election campaign would not begin until after all army and Renamo troops were disarmed and a new national army comprising fighters of both sides was established. Ajello's Onumoz (a Portuguese acronym for UN Operation in Mozambique) administrators are working to get all sides to agree to a new timetable for demobilisation and elections, which even the most optimistic say are not possible until mid-1994.

28

Hartebeestfontein 'not safe' for Mozambicans

Buss. Day 4/6/93

ALMOST 4 000 Mozambican miners had been separated from their colleagues and had not been permitted to work underground at Anglovaal's Hartebeestfontein mine since fighting broke out on May 25, a Mozambican labour office representative said yesterday.

The Mozambican government had not forbidden miners to resume work, but the lack of "minimum security conditions" at the mine meant it was not safe for them to do so, he said.

One Shangaan worker who had defied the ban on underground work had been killed this week by his fellow workers.

The 3 714 workers were being housed under "minimum living conditions" in an old, unused hostel at the mine, the representative said. The hostel lacked facilities and its sewerage system was failing.

Most of the affected miners had lost all their possessions during the fighting and did not have enough blankets or clothes, he said.

The miners would stay at the hostel for the two week "cooling-off" period agreed on, but some had been repatriated to Mozambique, he said. They would have to return to the mine

ERICA JANKOWITZ

within 30 days if they wished to keep their jobs. According to the representative, tension at the mine had been sparked by the Mozambicans' refusal to join industrial action called by the NUM. As a result they had been accused of working with management to the detriment of the union.

Of the 17 miners killed, 12 were from Mozambique. He described the incident as an unprovoked attack on unarmed workers.

In total 88 Mozambicans had been injured in the fighting. Of these, about 70 men were still being treated in hospital for injuries sustained during the fighting. The representative said they were receiving "inadequate attention" at the mine clinic.

An Anglovaal spokesman said discussions were proceeding with all interested parties. One issue which had been agreed was the referral of the investigation to the peace secretariat.

"In view of this it would be inappropriate for the company to make further statements," the spokesman said.

Siemens gets R25m Cahora Bassa contract

ST Times (Buss) 6/6/90

A COMPUTER contract signed between Siemens and the Hydroelectrica da Cahora Bassa is an important step in the establishment of a Southern African power grid

The R25-million deal is for the automation of the power transmission system connected to the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique. It involves the design of hardware and software, full simulation testing and installation at the site.

218 By DON ROBERTSON

It is expected to be commissioned in May and will prepare the hydro-electrical station for a link up with the SA grid. SA drew power from the Cahora Bassa station for three years in the late 1970s and 1980s, but supply was suspended when the power line was destroyed because of hostilities in Mozambique.

Construction of a Cahora Bassa link with Harare via which some of Eskom's surplus capacity will be moved to Zimbabwe is expected to begin soon and a link from the Matimba power station in SA to Bulawayo through Botswana is under consideration.

Although Eskom has surplus capacity, the 1450MW from the Cahora Bassa scheme will allow it to utilise this water generated power, rather than burn coal.

Renamo 'violating accord'

Star Africa Service

Star 9/16/93

MAPUTO — Renamo has been accused of setting up new military bases in central Mozambique in violation of the Rome peace accord. Gorongosa district administrator Chivavisse

Muchangaze told the Maputo daily newspaper Noticias that Renamo had established three new bases, one in the Gorongosa

Renamo's Sofala province representative, Manuel Pereira, denied the allegations.

(218)

SA/MOZAMBIQUE
Resuming old friendships

FM 11/6/93
After decades of anti-colonial and civil conflicts, peace-minded Mozambicans intent on rebuilding their shattered economy say their arms are open to SA investment. But SA businesses, dubious about the red tape and lack of hard currency in what the World Bank calls the world's poorest nation, are thinking hard before they jump into a long-term relationship, no matter how warm the welcome.

"I have a gut feeling it's moving in the right direction," says Gordon Angus, a member of the first SA trade mission to Mozambique since relations were normalised "But they are not there yet"

About 60 South Africans — ranging from entrepreneurs such as Angus looking for a niche, to representatives of the Chamber of Mines, Transnet and other big concerns — descended on Karos's newly renovated five-star Polana Hotel last week for the two-day seminar hosted by the SA Trade Mission in Maputo and attended by Deputy Trade & Industry Minister David Graaff

"The opportunities are mind-boggling," says Victor Arnold, a South African on contract to Mabor, a Mozambican company that manufactures tyres for export. "But you have got to know the country. You have to associate yourself with a company or with someone who knows his way around"

The conference also attracted about 100 of Mozambique's top business people and government officials but Inocencio Metavel, president of the consulting firm Proinvest, says there is still some resistance to SA interest "There are conservative nationalists who are nervous that SA will take all the opportunities But if we think like that we will always be poor and if we are poor we will have problems internally If we want to develop, we must open the country."

Throughout the sanctions era, SA and

Mozambique continued to do business, though the Department of Trade & Industry kept the figures secret until last year Now, the department is happy to report that SA exported R849m worth of all types of industrial and consumer goods there last year and imported R57m worth of products, mainly prawns

The Mozambicans would like to close the yawning gap The tariffs schedule — which dates back to 1964, 11 years before independence — is being simplified The government is pushing export promotion, especially for cashews, tea, cotton and sugar. In 1980 there were only 12 government-sanctioned importers and six exporters. Today, there are 1100 importers and 250 exporters

"We are open for investment in all areas of the economy," says Augusto Sumburane, director of the Mozambican Office for Foreign Investment Promotion

He says South Africans have been reluctant to get too deeply committed because they are unsure of the local procedures, and because of the political instability "They didn't have a clear idea of the areas of investment opportunities or incentives, and security is a problem that is being overcome.

also, the procedures (for licensing a business venture) were complex, but we're trying to get it down to just one form We're working hard to improve the international image of Mozambique. People know we're improving"

Since the peace accord was signed in Rome in October and the last remnants of fighting sputtered out in March, the country has enjoyed a renaissance. UN officials say it's safe to travel into the countryside Roads have been paved in Maputo and there are goods in the shops and prawns in the growing number of restaurants, which cater to locals as well as the burgeoning international community of expatriates and UN peace-keepers

The devastated economy, however, will need time to heal The World Bank says 66% of Mozambique's GDP is international aid, twice the average for Africa, making it the most aid-dependent country in the world In 1992, just 5% of investment was from the private sector — US\$25,3m.

Though there has been progress, exporters still complain about problems such as the 0,5% duty on exports and the seven days' worth of paperwork to get products out of the country The annual inflation rate is estimated to be as high as 77%.

"We are trying to adjust institutions made for a centrally planned economy to work in a market economy; this takes time," says Salvador Namburete, national director of external trade in the Ministry of Commerce "It's not just changing the paper, it's a serious problem of changing mentalities."

But it's not just the red tape and anti-business sentiment on the Mozambican side of the border that frustrate would-be investors South Africans at the conference made a strong pitch for Graaff to intercede on their behalf with the Reserve Bank, which has to

2/11/93

BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

approve any cross-border investment.

"The government makes it very difficult to take our money to Mozambique," said one SA businessman. "They are making noises of accommodation, but it would be useful if the Reserve Bank assisted investors. It's even difficult to get approval for a bid bond It's diabolical"

died in a Volkswagen Golf.
The driver of the rescue vehicle died on impact and two other firemen were taken to 1 Military Hospital

Rescue workers used hydraulic jaws to extricate the victims "It's frightening to think a fireman is sent out to fight a grass fire and he

spokesman said no injuries were reported but traffic officers had their hands full trying to cope with the congestion

Star 14/6/93

Police seize SAM-7 missiles

Crime Reporter



Kriel . . . likely to urge stricter weapons controls.

Police confiscated four SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles and four stick grenades early yesterday when they intercepted a group of Mozambicans who entered the Transvaal through the Lebombo border post near Komati-poort. (SAP) (218)

Eastern Transvaal SAP spokesman Warrant-Officer Izak van Zyl said two Frelimo security force members and one former Frelimo member were arrested in connection with the haul.

The arrests came before today's meeting in Cape Town between Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Mozambican Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Jose Antonio to discuss the

smuggling of weapons into South Africa.

Van Zyl said the men were arrested at a roadblock and that most of the arms confiscated in the eastern Transvaal were smuggled through the Mozambican and Swaziland borders.

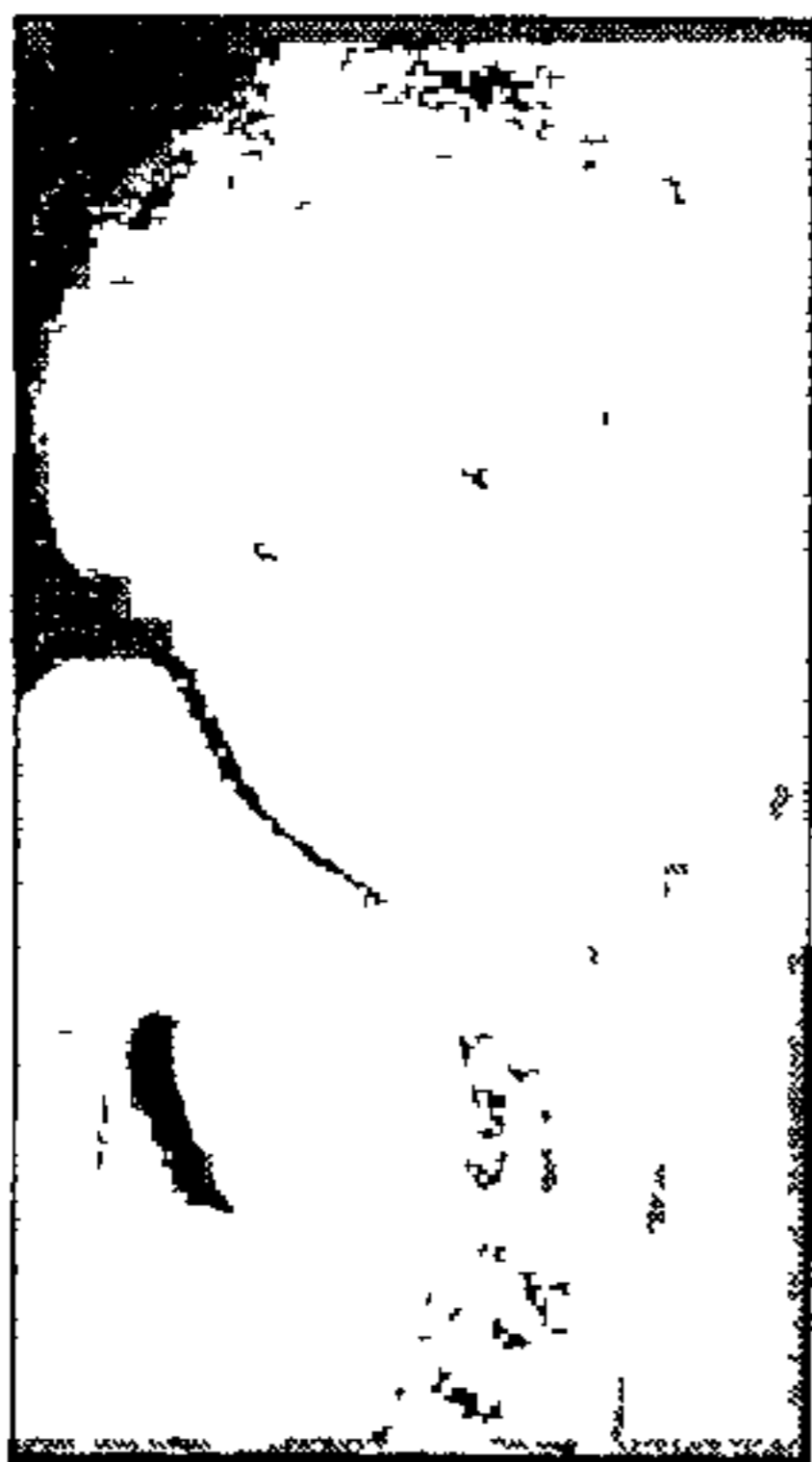
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The spokesman said Kriel would urge Antonio to implement stricter controls on weapons — like the AK-47 which sold for about R500 in South Africa — in the Mozambican army.

Van Zyl said the arrested men were expected to appear in court tomorrow

Star 14/1/93

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B/Say 14/1/93

NUM tackles violence

VIOLENCE on mines has always posed a major problem for employers and unions, but recent fighting on goldmines has had a particularly disruptive effect on production and labour relations. (218)

The issue of violence in the Klerksdorp area came under the spotlight at an NUM rally at a Sterkfontein stadium yesterday, an NUM spokesman said.

This was in response to the tense situation at the Hartebeestfontein mine where the situation had still not normalised, following recent fighting which left

ERICA JANKOWITZ

17 miners dead and nearly 100 injured.

Almost 4 000 Mozambican workers were still separated from other miners and not being allowed to work underground until a full investigation had been completed and tension defused, the NUM said.

Newspaper reports of fighting in the Klerksdorp area last week told of numerous miners packing their belongings and leaving hostels, in spite of a complete lack of job opportunities in the area.

Gengold's Beatrix mine was also recently the scene of several outbreaks of violence which led to the mass resignation of almost a third of the mine's workforce. Recruitment to replace these workers started last week. (218)

The NUM has taken some initiative in trying to combat the culture of violence which seems to pervade the mining industry. However, it maintains management has done little to back it in its quest.

Other issues discussed at the NUM rally, were wage negotiations with the Chamber of Mines and the depressed state of the goldfields region.

Three Mozambicans arrested

(218) Sowetan 14/6/93

THREE Mozambican citizens have been arrested in connection with illegal possession of weapons, SABC radio news reported yesterday

The three men, believed to be members of the Mozambican security forces, were allegedly found in possession of four Sam-7 missiles and four stick grenades in Komatipoort, Eastern Transvaal

SA-Maputo crime, arms clamp planned

Star 15/6/93

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and Mozambique have struck a far-reaching deal aimed at stemming the flow of weapons into South Africa and clamping down on organised car theft and drug smuggling between the countries.

Swaziland will also be involved in a "Trilateral Crime, Security and Border Co-ordination Monitoring Committee" — the first in the region.

In a joint statement after a meeting in Cape Town yesterday, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Mozambique's Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Jose Antonio described the pact as a major breakthrough. They said it was aimed at including the entire southern African region.

In terms of the deal, the following crimes have been identified as a top priority: organised arms smuggling, the organised drugs trade, organised car theft, and syndicates involved in other serious crime.

The trilateral monitoring committee will deal with train-

ing of special investigation units for certain crimes, training border staff in search techniques, and improving existing relations between the police forces in the three countries. Both Ministers agreed that the extradition of criminals should receive the highest priority.

The statement said Kriel would meet his Swazi counterpart "in the near future" on the strategy. "However, to be effective, this plan will have to be extended to countries in the sub-region and further north."

"It has now become clear that arms smuggling and other serious cross-border crimes have reached such serious proportions that they can only be dealt with on an international basis," the statement said.

● Three Mozambicans who were arrested near Komati-poort, in the eastern Transvaal, on Sunday, allegedly in possession of four ground-to-air missiles, are expected to appear in court today, reports Sapa.

Two of men are alleged to be Frelimo soldiers, the third a former Frelimo soldier. They apparently crossed the border from Mozambique into South Africa.

Banda 'trailing at polls'

Star 15/6/93

BLANTYRE — Pro-democracy forces claimed a huge lead in initial vote-counting in Malawi's referendum on one-party rule early today.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), which is fighting President Kamuzu Banda, said that with about one-third of possible votes counted, their side had 89 percent and the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) 11 percent.

UDF monitors taking part in counts at polling stations reported 1.3 million votes for multiparty democracy against

160 000 for continued single party rule by 1 am today. About 4 500 000 voters over the age of 21 are registered.

The UDF said their unofficial figures showed landslides for their side in the northern and southern regions. But the MCP was leading in the central region by 71 percent to 29 percent, they said.

When polling stations closed yesterday, both sides were claiming that victory was within their grasp.

The official result is expected later today — Sapa-Reuter

Crackdown on cross-border smuggling

CAPE TOWN — Government yesterday announced an agreement to set up joint policing with Mozambique and Swaziland to combat cross-border arms smuggling.

The announcement followed talks between Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel and Mozambican Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Antonio (218) (218) (218)

Kriel said he hoped the plan would contribute to a crackdown on arms, car and drug smuggling throughout the region.

The meeting follows the arrest of three Mozambican citizens at Komatipoort for

TIM COHEN

the illegal possession of SAM-7 missiles.

Kriel said the police forces of the three countries would work together to train special investigation units and border police in search techniques.

A joint statement said Kriel and Antonio agreed the extradition of criminals "should receive the highest possible priority" and treaties were expected to be signed shortly. A meeting with Kriel's Swazi counterpart was also expected to be held soon.

Demob finally begins

Star 17/16/93

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — The vital demobilisation of the opposing armed forces in Mozambique will begin on Monday, eight months late, when the first troops move into the United Nations-controlled assembly points (218)

Full demobilisation is considered crucial if Mozambique is to avoid the mistake made in Angola, where the election was held before the rival armies had been disbanded, with the result that they resumed fighting when the election outcome was disputed.

Aldo Ajello, head of the UN mission in Mozambique, said

the first three assembly points would be opened in Nampula and Zambezia provinces.

Government troops would assemble at Namialo, a town on the railway line from Nacala to Malawi

Renamo forces would assemble at Lurio and Nauene.

Under the peace accord signed in Rome last year, all troops from both sides should have been in the 49 assembly points by October 20

The process has been held up by delays in getting the UN monitoring forces in place and in providing Renamo with the means to set up offices in Maputo.

Durban's port can expect competition from Beira

DURBAN — Africa's busiest port, Durban, could expect competition from Mozambique ports Beira and Maputo as the country moved towards peace after 16 years of civil war, Durban port manager Rudi Basson said yesterday.

On Tuesday the Swaziland Sugar Association announced it was rerouting sugar exports through Maputo instead of Durban, as transport to Durban added R20m to export costs.

"With African ports getting their acts together, they will become more competitive," Basson said.

Portnet, which controls SA's ports, recently unveiled plans for additional berths and container terminals in Durban, which handles more than 2-million tons of cargo and more than 3 300 ships each year.

Portnet has even more

ambitious plans for the port at Richards Bay, which is bigger than SA's other four ports combined and is already one of the most diverse bulk-handling ports in the world, according to its manager, Glen Martin.

The Portnet plan provides for substantial extensions to the coal terminal, provision of passenger liner docking facilities and transformation of the harbour into a rapid ship turn-around centre.

Martin said planning was well under way for an additional 650m of quayside. Other developments mooted by Portnet were the erection of coal storage facilities, extended container terminals and sugar and grain terminals.

Richards Bay handles approximately 1 200 ships and more than 60m tons of cargo a year. — Reuter

Mozambique banks on peace dividend

CAPE TOWN — Mozambique is banking on a hefty peace dividend and an end to severe drought to revitalise its war-ravaged economy

Finance Minister Eneas Comiche expected GDP to grow 5% this year after shrinking 2,4% in 1992, as the result of "better conditions in terms of peace, weather, the ability to get seeds and tools to peasants, and support from the international community".

Speaking after a World Economic Forum conference on southern Africa, he said the Mozambican peace agreement held daunting challenges for a country whose per capita income at \$80 a year was the world's lowest.

About 1,5-million of the country's 12-million people fled the war to neighbouring states, and Comiche said a further 4- to 5-million were displaced within Mozambique. And, under the October peace accord, tens of thousands of soldiers would be demobilised.

Comiche said a key priority was to rebuild infrastructure. He said more than half the country's schools had been destroyed, along with many health clinics, roads, bridges and commercial facilities

The country's extensive rail network was already operating smoothly, though below capacity, he said.

As a result, he envisaged 11% growth this year in output from the transport and communications sector,

compared with 4,5% for agriculture, 5% for industry, and 3% construction and commerce

The World Bank estimated that Mozambique needed \$1,3bn in foreign funding this year, mainly to support economic and social reforms.

Comiche said international donors would meet in Maputo soon to review a request for about \$500m

Meantime it was forging ahead with reforms and measures to streamline investment incentives.

A new investment proposal would be submitted to the legislative assembly soon to achieve "greater objectivity" and speedier approval of investment proposals, and steps to unify incentives for foreign and local investors. A new code of fiscal incentives would also be considered

He said 200 smallish enterprises had been privatised. This was part of a programme which usually meant joint ventures with private — including foreign — investors

Comiche said 18 bigger firms and dozens of smaller firms were earmarked for privatisation this year.

He said steps were also being taken to open up and strengthen financial services, following approval for two Portuguese banks, Banco Portugues do Atlantico and Banco de Fomento e Exterior, to operate in Mozambique

He emphasized that the government was flexible on privatisation "If a foreign investor shows interest, we are open to discussion and to making a deal" — Reuter

Rebels haggle over price of peace

DMC 1876-24/6/93

(218)

THE price of peace in devastated Mozambique includes a multi-million pound housing complex, complete with crèche and a view of the ocean

The foundations have yet to be laid, but finance for the scheme is on a shopping list of demands submitted by Renamo rebels, who are apparently more interested in pursuing the good life than power itself after 16 years of a brutal and destructive civil war that claimed hundreds of thousands of lives

International donors are currently meeting in Maputo to decide how much more cash to contribute to back the peace agreement signed last October, while the rebels ratchet up their demands. United Nations-brokered talks aimed at pushing Mozambique towards distant elections have resumed three months after Renamo pulled out because of delays in the deployment of UN peacekeeping troops

With the rebel army still in place, Renamo retains considerable leverage. But the rebels' chief negotiator, Raul Domingos, is not spelling out power-sharing demands or laying down conditions for demobilising his troops. Instead, he is pressing the international community to pay for a £28-million housing complex. Two weeks ago he told the UN the rebels need £66-million to carry their organisation through to the elections.

The international community is being held to ransom in Mozambique.

Renamo rebels are demanding money in exchange for peace.

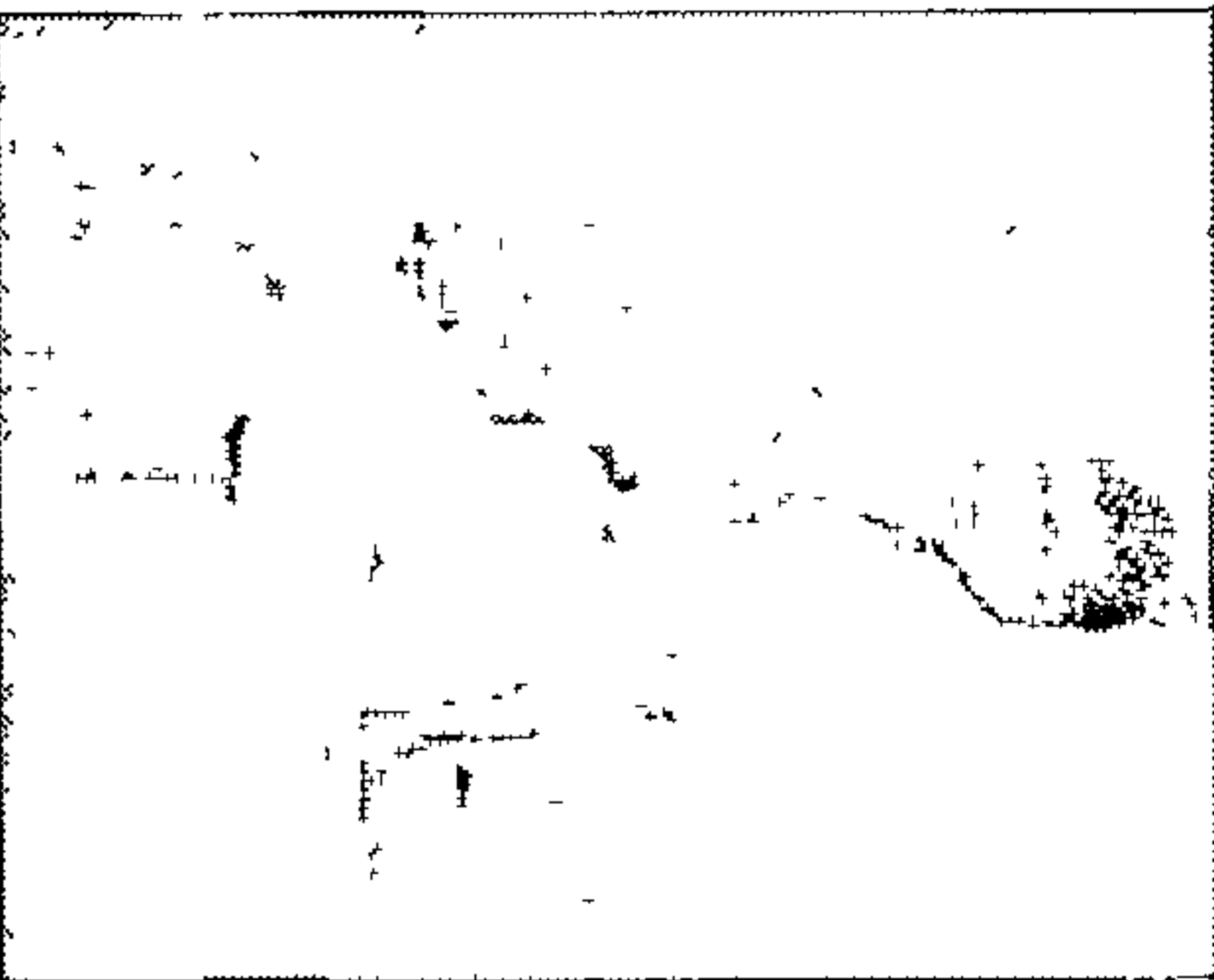
By CHRIS MCGREAL in Maputo

The head of the UN mission in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, was dismissive: "Sure, I need a billion dollars, just for me. But that's nothing to do with the peace process," he said.

But Domingos is serious. Plump, in a smart, shiny, brown suit and with a pair of rose-tinted glasses perched on his nose, he insists the money is vital to meet the rebels' basic needs after years in the bush

"How can I participate in a meeting without eating? How can we talk when we don't have the proper clothes? How can I accompany the peace process without my staff?" he asked. In the next breath, Domingos is focused on the £66-million and his pet project

"We don't have to have it all now. We can reach it step by step. I don't want the international community to think that peace can be maintained without money. If there is no building, I don't think it will be possible to go forward," he warned.



After the war ... But rebels must still be fed

In December, the Italian government secretly offered £10-million to Renamo to get the peace process moving. The UN was not informed, but the rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, revealed the deal when the Italians failed to produce the cash

because of the corruption scandal rocking Rome. The UN stepped in with a trust fund of several million pounds to meet Renamo's immediate needs

The Frelimo government has appealed to the UN not to pander to Renamo "like a premature baby". Britain, the US and other leading participants at the donors' conference say the rebels will be told enough is enough

But Ajello says he sees it all in an African context. "You have what is typical of the African chief Dhlakama must be a good provider for his people. He wants to reward them, to give them something and he doesn't have it to give. I'm ready to help them with what is reasonable, but I can't build them houses because it's not my business," he said

Some think Renamo is also being taken for a ride. The rebels paid a South African architect £134 000 to draw up plans for the grand scheme and handed over £330 000 for a plane that broke down on its maiden flight and is still stuck at rebel headquarters.

With that kind of money wasted, donors are wondering about the rebels' constant plea for cash for food, clothes and to fight an election

Renamo is not alone in its pursuit of funds. The once Marxist Frelimo government refuse to lift import duties on UN vehicles for the peace-keeping operation and claimed millions of pounds in taxes before finally agreeing to waive future charges. Official corruption is swelling rapidly inside a system that has yet to find an alternative ideology.

There are those who take comfort from the money-grabbing, seeing it as evidence that neither side will be keen to return to war if they have lined their pockets

"I don't believe Dhlakama is an angel. But I look at his real interests. He will try to get what he can, money, a political deal, a good life. But his final interest is to play this game and not another one," Ajello said

In an effort to avoid the recent fate of Angola, where rebels picked up their guns again after losing at the polls, Mozambique elections have been pushed back by a year to October 1994, by which time the Renamo and government armies should have been demobilised and blended into

a new, smaller national military force

Six thousand UN monitors and peacekeeping troops have been deployed to oversee the operation, 10 times the number used in Angola.

But the delays carry their own dangers. Some Renamo soldiers in outlying areas are still suffering from southern Africa's drought and are said to be unwilling to give up their guns. And there are worrying signs in Renamo's demand to retain control over areas it occupies, despite having agreed to recognise government administration over the whole country — The Guardian

Sex slaves of Renamo's child soldiers

18

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By CHRIS MCGREAL: Maputo
ANA is aged 14 and has what she describes as a husband. After he raped her two years ago, he said they were married. Ana had little choice but to accept her enslavement for the next year or so, until she and her child were freed from the Renamo rebel enclave in central Mozambique.

She left behind other young women who remain little more than sex slaves, some still to reach puberty. The rebels, embarrassed by their victims' tales, are continuing to hold the girls months after the peace accord to end Mozambique's 16-year civil war.

A subsistence diet has combined with the abuses of Renamo life to retard the growth of Ana's frail body, but age her face beyond its years. To look at her, you would not imagine she gave birth to the child playing a few metres away in the dust. Ana thinks the father is probably about her own age. She says he did not talk to her much.

"He held my throat the first time," she says. "After that we were married. He was a soldier but he was there a lot of the time, in the village. I couldn't leave. I didn't even know where I was, so how could I know where to go?"
Only since Renamo signed the peace accord

last October and gave international agencies access to its camps has the extent of child abuse become clear. Besides the 6 000 or more boy soldiers United Nations officials estimate were recruited to fight, thousands of girls and young women were seized and held.

Some aid workers, such as Abubakar Sultan of the Save the Children Federation from the United States, are attempting to prise the young women from Renamo's clutches.

"In order to have access to food, and not to get killed, the girls had to have the protection of someone powerful, like a soldier," Sultan says. "Sex brought protection, so the girls allowed themselves to be sexually abused. It's a serious problem. You have young, unaccompanied girls with babies. In most cases, the father is not identified."

Other aid agencies are reluctant to discuss the issue publicly, for fear of being refused continued access to Renamo camps. But one agency reports a disturbing incidence of syphilis in girls as young as eight.

Renamo has never admitted to using child soldiers and it is even more embarrassed by the abuse of girls. Rebel commanders are uncertain how to deal with them as demobilisation of Renamo forces approaches.

Some drive them into the bush away from population centres. If their families can be found, some are returned to their homes. Others are still held. In each case, the intention is to prevent the victims revealing their suffering to the world.

Says Sultan: "People are not allowed freely out of the camps. We're allowed to go to collect information but, when the time comes to take them out of the camp, they say we must wait."

Ana was more fortunate. Renamo freed her after the ceasefire because she became seriously ill and they feared she was going to die. She was taken along with families and young children released by Renamo and eventually made her way to a township near Maputo.

Many of the males responsible for rape and other sexual abuse are no more than children themselves. "Usually these young soldiers have serious emotional and behavioural problems because they were forced into violence," Sultan says.

"Most had feelings of guilt, because they attacked their own communities and killed people. But for some, with the guilt came violence. They might turn on anyone. Violence is all that some understand." — The Guardian

IN AFRICA

AFTER 10 years of civil war, Mozambique is to upgrade the Maputo transport corridor in an infrastructure development programme launched with \$9,3-million from the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate

The work could unclog the transport arteries of southern Africa, liberating the export potential of several poor countries starved of foreign currency

The project involves the most important of Mozambique's three corridors linking huge landlocked areas with the sea and the world markets. It stretches eastwards from Maputo, serving transit traffic from Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa

Before Mozambique gained independence in 1975, its three traffic corridors — Nacala, Beira and Maputo — earned \$110-million a year

Mozambique has another programme to upgrade the Beira corridor, which is used by Zimbabwe and Malawi, most of whose exports have been passing through Durban at freight costs among the highest in the world

The Beira investment, also supported by the World Bank, includes work to deepen the access channel at the port as well as rehabilitation of harbour infrastructure and improvements to rail and road links across the corridor

The cargo-handling capacity of the three corridors was severely reduced in the war by deteriorating infrastructure, lack of motive power and a shortage of trained workers. Yet their lo-

Maputo artery ²⁸ upgrade as peace ^{S/Times (Bus)} arrives _{20/6/93.}

Peace in Mozambique could unclog the congested transport arteries of southern Africa and encourage large investment in transport infrastructure. By **THOMAS LAND.**

gistic importance remained great enough for Zimbabwe and Malawi to commit thousands of troops to patrol the railway lines to guarantee their security

Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique are members of the

Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Committee which has persuaded large donors — including the US, the EC, and Japan — to commit more than \$2-billion for the construction of transport infrastructure in the region

Mozambique's ability to guarantee the security of the transport corridors could turn their promise into reality

The Maputo investment programme will help the government to attract private capital for extensive development. The venture is expected to attract international attention

A more efficient corridor should reduce transport costs. Private stakes in its operation may well turn the corridor from a drain on government resources into a money maker

At its peak performance, the Maputo corridor carried an annual cargo flow of 14-million tons, mostly minerals. But traffic has fallen to about a million tons a year because of declining efficiency and falling consumer confidence brought about by the uncertainties of war

The Maputo project will involve modernisation of the port and the introduction and improved communication equipment. Railway regulations are to be upgraded and a wide range of environmental concerns reviewed

The administration hopes to make the corridor more efficient by reducing the government's role and increasing the private sector's activities. The project will involve an evaluation of the corridor's past performance, re-

sources and potential for new investment

Mozambique recently undertook a structural adjustment programme, endorsed by the IMF, to make itself acceptable to foreign investors

The war ended with a ceasefire in October 1992. Food aid is pouring in to relieve shortages reaching crisis proportions

"Military spending has diverted enormous resources from development," says the World Bank in an analysis of the war's effects

"Exports have suffered and import costs have risen as transport routes have been disrupted, forcing landlocked countries to use circuitous routes through South Africa. This has resulted in lost revenues and higher costs for these countries — as much as 40% higher for Malawi"

In addition, there has been the heavy burden of emergency assistance to about 7-million people throughout southern Africa who have been forced to flee their homes

"In financial terms, this alone exceeded \$1-billion in the 1980s over and above the contributions of international relief efforts"

The war in Mozambique claimed up to 700 000 lives and caused 1,6-million refugees in a country of 15-million, consumed well over 40% of the gross national product and destroyed thousands of schools and hundreds of rural health clinics. The costs cut across all sectors of the economy

THOMAS LAND is an author and foreign correspondent.

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Help Mozambican refugees, says OAU

By Joe Latakomo
Star Africa Service

CAIRO — The Organisation of African Unity Council of Ministers has appealed to the international community to assist Mozambique in the repatriation of over 1,5 million refugees and the integration of more than 4 million displaced persons within the country.

The council resolved at the weekend to call upon the par-

ties in Mozambique to scrupulously observe the spirit and letter of the General Peace Agreement as an essential condition for the restoration of lasting peace.

On the situation in Angola, the council said it was deeply concerned about the catastrophic situation faced by the population due to the resumption of war by Unita's army.

The OAU has once more called on Unita to accept the re-

sults of the elections of September 1992 and "strongly condemns Unita for its escalation of military actions and for the persistent occupation of towns and villages which endanger the peace process".

The council appealed to Unita to return to the peace talks with the Angolan government, and to sign a durable ceasefire in order to ensure the implementation of the peace accords.

● SA under OAU spotlight
— Page 7

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tion — Sasol clearly wants its other profit centres to be regarded the same way

It's likely that by distinguishing its main interests with greater clarity, more value could be placed on Sasol Separate listings should also prove attractive to investors

Earnings from the JV are not expected until the plant has been commissioned in about two years But they could be substantial, particularly if world markets and local

demand for PVC pick up

While the impact on Sasol will be less dramatic, it certainly improves its long-term earnings prospects For AECI, it should make a major operating company viable again It should also improve perceptions of the two groups AECI can be seen to be doing something about one of its problem areas, while Sasol's move towards greater transparency will be welcomed

Already AECI's share is being rerated. On a relatively undemanding yield of 4%, Sasol's share should offer greater long-term value to investors

Perhaps, for both AECI and Sasol, it's a case of better the devil you know But it remains to be seen whether Sasol, in particular, will ultimately be content with only the strategic foothold it has gained in these markets Its aspirations may be substantial *Shaun Harris*

MOZAMBIQUE

Open for business again

FM 25/6/93
(218)

After the socialist nightmare, there is cautious interest from investors

A scruffy boy begging in front of a seaside restaurant in Maputo doesn't ask for meticals or rands The favoured currency is the US dollar "Give me George," he pleads, referring to the portrait of George Washington on the one-dollar bill

Mozambicans are good at begging for Georges The country garners about US\$1bn a year in foreign aid of all types And with two-thirds of its GDP coming from international donors (some say it's as high as 80%) it is the most aid-dependent country in the world, according to the World Bank

But the October signing of the peace accord between the government and the Renamo guerrilla army, after 17 years of civil war, has brought a ceasefire and a new commitment to overhaul the ravaged country and its bankrupt economy This month 60 SA businessmen flew to Maputo for the first business co-operation seminar since relations between the two countries were normalised

Even the World Bank has hope "We're actually very optimistic about Mozambique," says Jacomina de Regt, the Bank's senior programme officer in Maputo "Very much has already been achieved Economic and social rehabilitation has already taken away many distortions" As an example, she points out that practically all price controls have been eliminated and that last year 5% of investment — \$25.3m — was from private investors "We feel that Mozambique is attractive for investors and interest is growing For investment to grow, however, a stable political and economic climate is needed"

Meanwhile, foreign aid is not about to dry up Thirty donor countries have pledged \$520m to cover

- Reconstruction and the repatriation of an estimated 1.5m refugees from six neighbouring countries, including SA,
- Resettlement of 4m-5m "deslocados" (of a total population of 16m) displaced within Mozambique, and
- Reintegration of at least 80 000 armed men into civilian life

The entire resettlement is likely to take three years The reconstruction effort includes projects such as clearing land mines,



Chissano policies for a real world

reopening roads, rebuilding schools and health clinics

The UN, haunted by the fiasco it oversaw in Angola, is keen for this transformation to work It has about 8 000 peacekeepers in the country, compared with just 300 in Angola But, like Angola, says one UN official, Mozambicans have developed a culture of fear, so there are no guarantees of a smooth transition to multiparty democracy

Renamo, too, acknowledges that debate and pledges to avoid a rerun "Angola won't be repeated in Mozambique, because Afonso Dhlakama is not Jonas Savimbi, because Renamo is not Unita," declared a recent editorial in *Novos Tempos*, the official mouthpiece of Renamo

The first step is to demobilise and disarm combatants before the eventual elec-

tion Easier said than done the demobilisation, supposed to have been completed by April, hasn't started, thanks to foot-dragging and late arrival of UN troops

The UN is hoping that the election, originally scheduled for this year, will come off in October 1994, government officials say 1995 is more realistic

Renamo is also balking because of money It wants \$100m of pledged aid to help it transform itself into a political party Renamo says its forces will not enter assembly points as stipulated in the peace agreement unless its demands are met for money, new uniforms and equipment, food, houses, offices, telephones, photocopiers, fax machines and all the resources necessary for political activity throughout Mozambique

But Aldo Ajello, head of the UN effort in Mozambique, has made it clear that the only money Renamo can expect for its transformation into a political party will come from a trust fund under UN administration So far \$7m of a targeted \$10m has been pledged, \$6m by Italy

Meanwhile, Mozambicans are getting on with the huge job of putting their tattered country and its shattered economy back together Thanks to the end of the fighting in March, the roads are once again passable throughout the country "The only hang-up is that the services have not yet been created

Land of opportunity

Mozambique fact file

Capital	Maputo
Population	16m
Official language	Portuguese
Independence	June 25 1975
Head of State	President Sá Carneiro
External debt	US\$7bn
Per cent GDP	
Currency	Metical (officially M1=1000)
Main exports	Prawns cashews cotton sugar
Climate	Moist subtropical
Area	300 000 km ²
Cultivated land	100 000 km ² (28% of arable land)
Coastline	2 500km (third in Africa)
Literacy	32% (1989)

Source: World Bank, Investors

FM 25/6/93 (218)

to deal with the throngs that are venturing into the countryside, the hotels are full, full, full," according to the tourist guide *Time Out*. The five-star Polana Hotel, the symbol of Lourenco Marques's former glory, has been renovated by SA's Karos Hotels chain and is looking good.

There's still a long way to go before tourism rebounds to pre-independence levels. Tourism hit its zenith in 1973 when 300 000 foreign visitors — mainly South Africans — arrived in Mozambique. After independence, foreigners were not encouraged to visit, though the war kept most at bay anyway.

Getting there is a lot easier now. Five years ago, there were two weekly flights between SA and Mozambique. Now there are 10 on SA Airways and LAM, the national carrier. About 45% are business travellers. Residents of the capital say the changes are coming fast — though it's sometimes hard for outsiders to appreciate the miracle of functioning air pumps at petrol stations. There are paddle boats at the beachfront, piles of grilled prawns in the restaurants, shiny new Philips appliances in shop windows.

The locals, to whom change often means hardship, are not getting their hopes up too high. After 10 years of anti-colonial struggle, a change of government in Portugal led to independence for Mozambique in 1975. At that point, most of the 160 000 whites in the country of about 10m abruptly left. Illiteracy was 93%. There were 117 doctors. Marxism dictated that the country should be known as the People's Republic of Mozambique (the word "People's" was deleted three years ago).

Between 1982 and 1985, GDP fell on

average by 6% a year. In 1987 the Washington-based Population Crisis Committee declared that Mozambique scored the highest grade, 95 out of 100, on its Human Suffering Index.

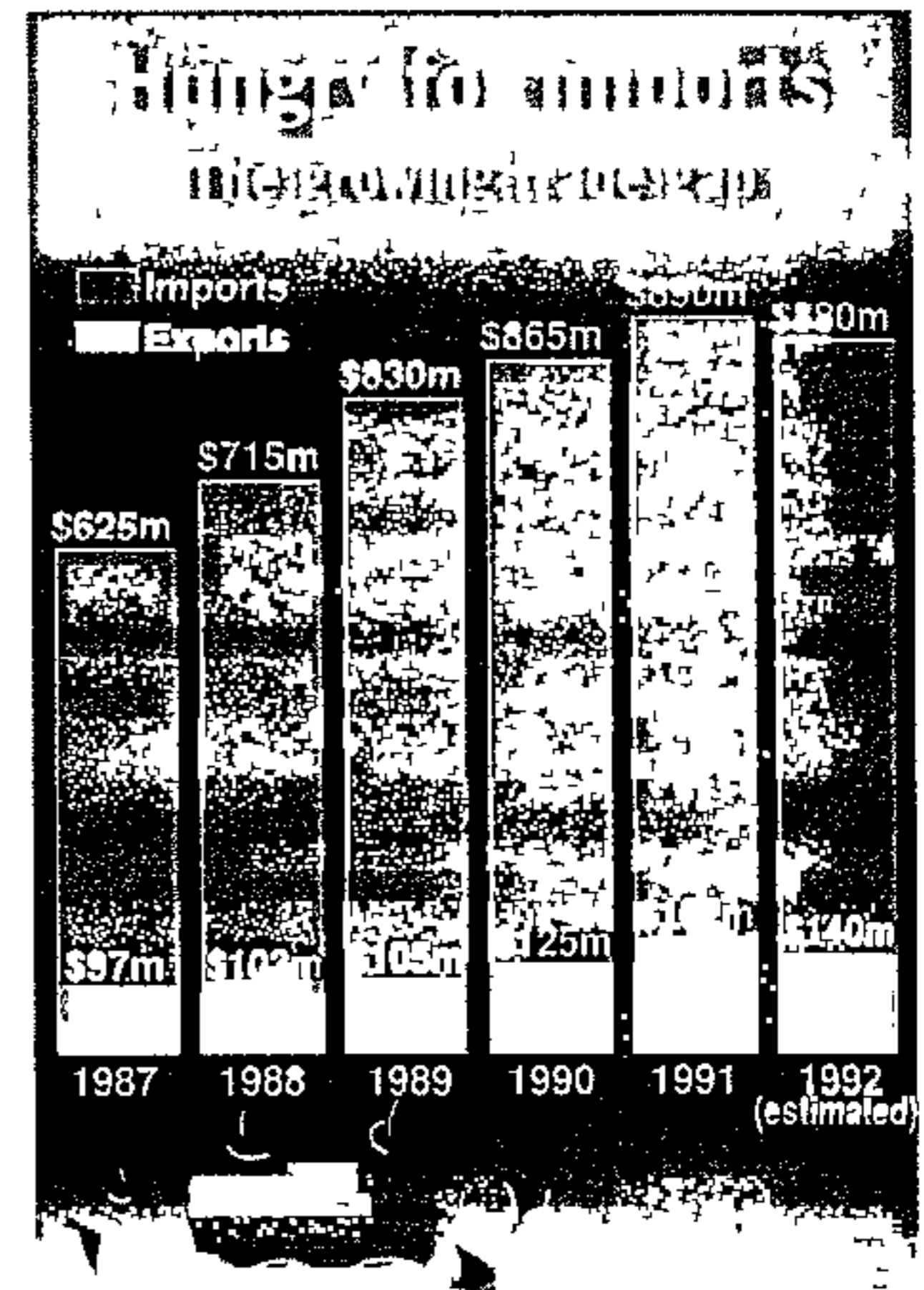
Ten years after independence, President Samora Machel, an avowed Maoist, relented and asked the IMF and the World Bank to step in. He died in an aircraft crash in 1986. The next year, his successor, Joaquim Chissano, initiated Machel's Programme of Economic Rehabilitation.

Indeed, the picture changed dramatically following the imposition of structural adjustment.

In 1987-1989 the economy grew steadily, registering an average annual GDP growth rate of more than 4.5%. The progress then slowed, however, with growth of just 1.5% in 1990 and 0.9% in 1991. Last year GDP shrank by 1.4%, mainly due to drought.

Nevertheless, with the end of the drought, observers are predicting a return to modest growth this year. Government expects 3% and the World Bank is hoping for at least 5% a year for the next five years.

Inflation continues to rage, though certainly not at the 1987 annual level of 163%. It came down to 37% in 1991 and jumped to 46% in 1992 — again thanks to the drought. But those are the official figures. Journalist



are welcome to explore.

Mozambicans argue that nationalisation was never the priority. Between 1985 and 1991 more than 120 "intervened enterprises" such as cinemas were privatised and it's government's intention to privatise all small and medium enterprises and open large firms to private capital or management participation.

Even in 1980 Machel said "The State cannot waste its energies managing a shop, canteen, bar, boutique, shoemaker or hairdresser." But Maputo still sports plenty of signs of its Marxist past. The city's street names are a virtual who's who of communism: Karl Marx, Ho Chi Min, Vladimir Lenin, Friedrich Engels.

Foreign investors are not rushing to put their money in Mozambique. "I have a gut feeling it's moving in the right direction but they are not there yet," says Gordon Angus, who has thought about investing in Mozambique for years and participated in the SA business seminar there this month.

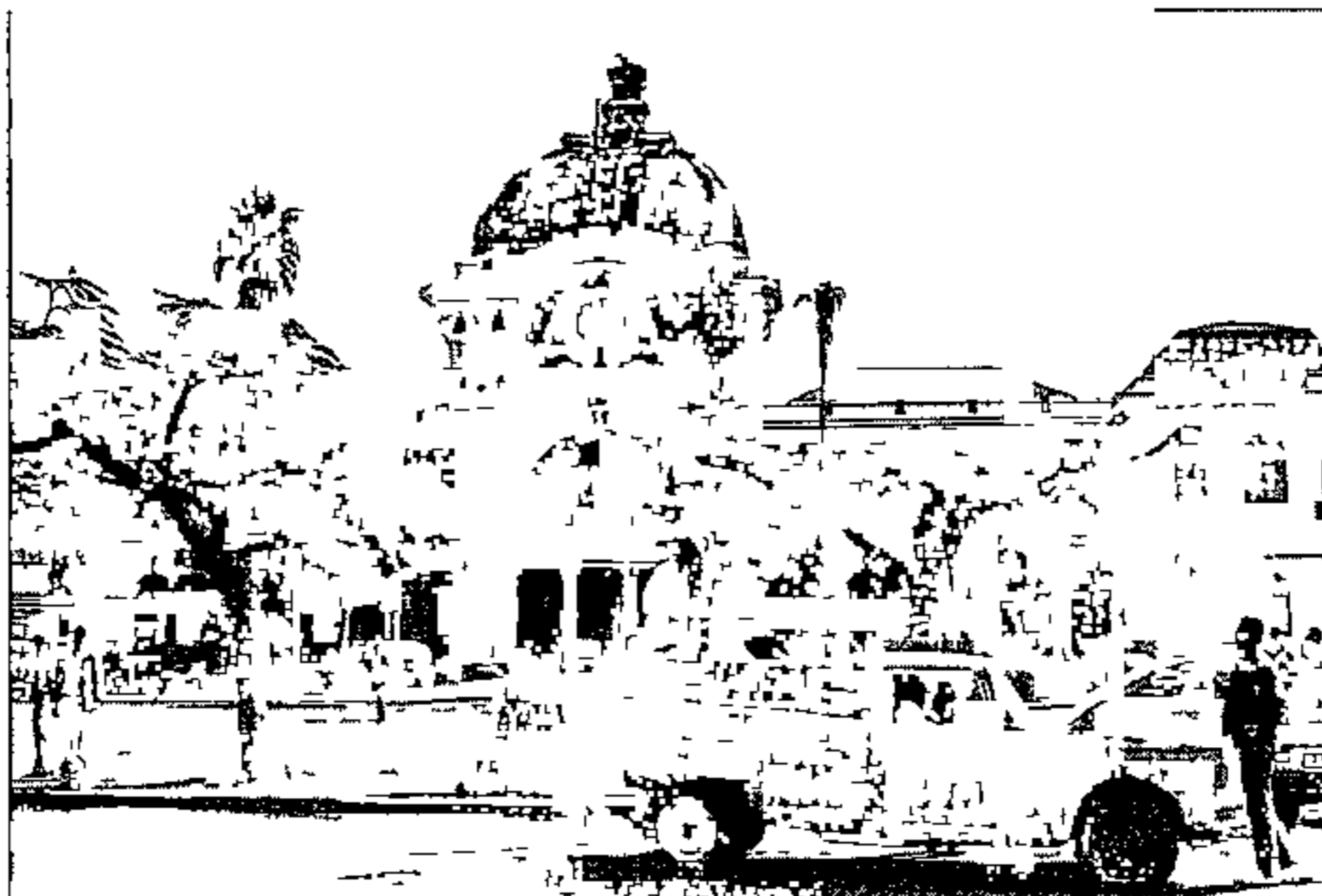
Before Angus invests, he wants to know that business will not be suffocated by government bureaucrats anxious to keep themselves employed.

"The bureaucracy is like a great big blob of jelly. It does nothing for development but restrict it. Evolution will have to take place in the bureaucracy. Until that happens, business people will not feel comfortable."

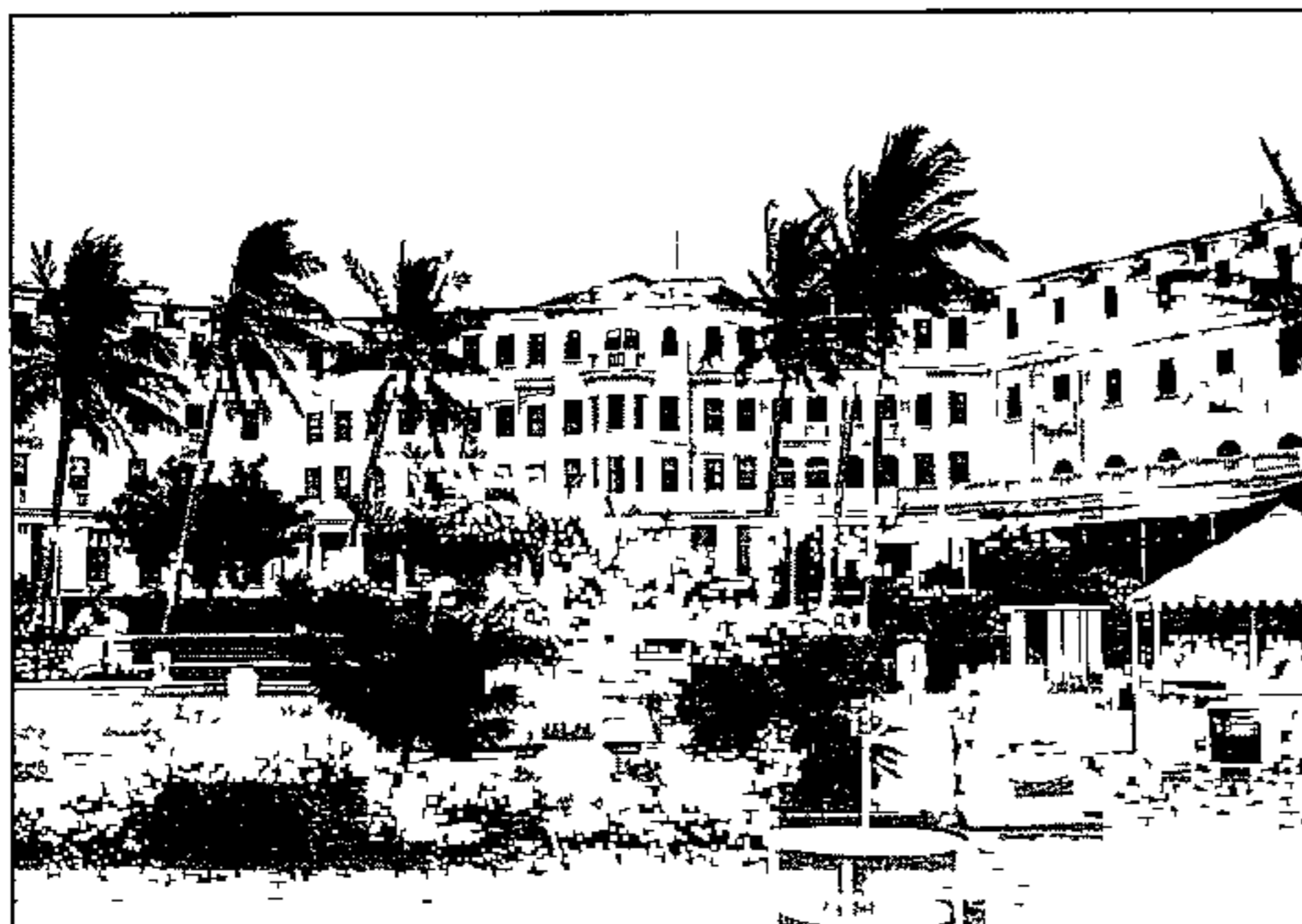
Government's stock response: everything is under consideration.

"We are trying to adjust institutions made for a centrally planned economy to work in a market economy, this takes time," says Salvador Namburete, national director of external trade in the Ministry of Commerce. "It's not just changing the paper, it's a serious problem of changing mentalities."

That may be, but the crucial mentality — that of the leadership — appears to have changed dramatically. ■



Old Maputo station restoring memories



The Polana now back in business under Karos

Carlos Cardoso says his informal survey of money traders pegs inflation at 77%.

What the Mozambicans are looking for is markets for their exports and businesses willing to locate in the country. They like to point out, for instance, that Johannesburg is 250 km closer to the port of Maputo by rail than it is to Durban. The underground wealth of the country is largely untapped and mining companies

Star 25/6/93

Skills project started

(218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique, which was virtually stripped of skills with the flight of the Portuguese at independence in 1975, has launched a five-year crash programme to help fill the gap
The R192 million

project, funded largely by the World Bank's International Development Agency, is aimed at providing educational and training facilities and strengthening the public service — Star Africa Service

INTERNATIONAL R192 million proje

Mozambique to get a boost

■ DESPERATE SHORTAGE Country
Sowetan 25/6/93

stripped of skills when Portuguese left:

MAPUTO — Mozambique, which was virtually stripped of skills with the flight of the Portuguese at independence in 1975, has launched a five-year crash programme to help fill the gap.

The R192 million project, funded largely by the World Bank's International Development Agency, is aimed at providing educational and training facilities and strengthening the public service. About half of the expenditure will go towards improving the country's only university, the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

At present Mozambique has no more than 5 000 university graduates out of a total population of about 16 million — one of the lowest ratios in the world.

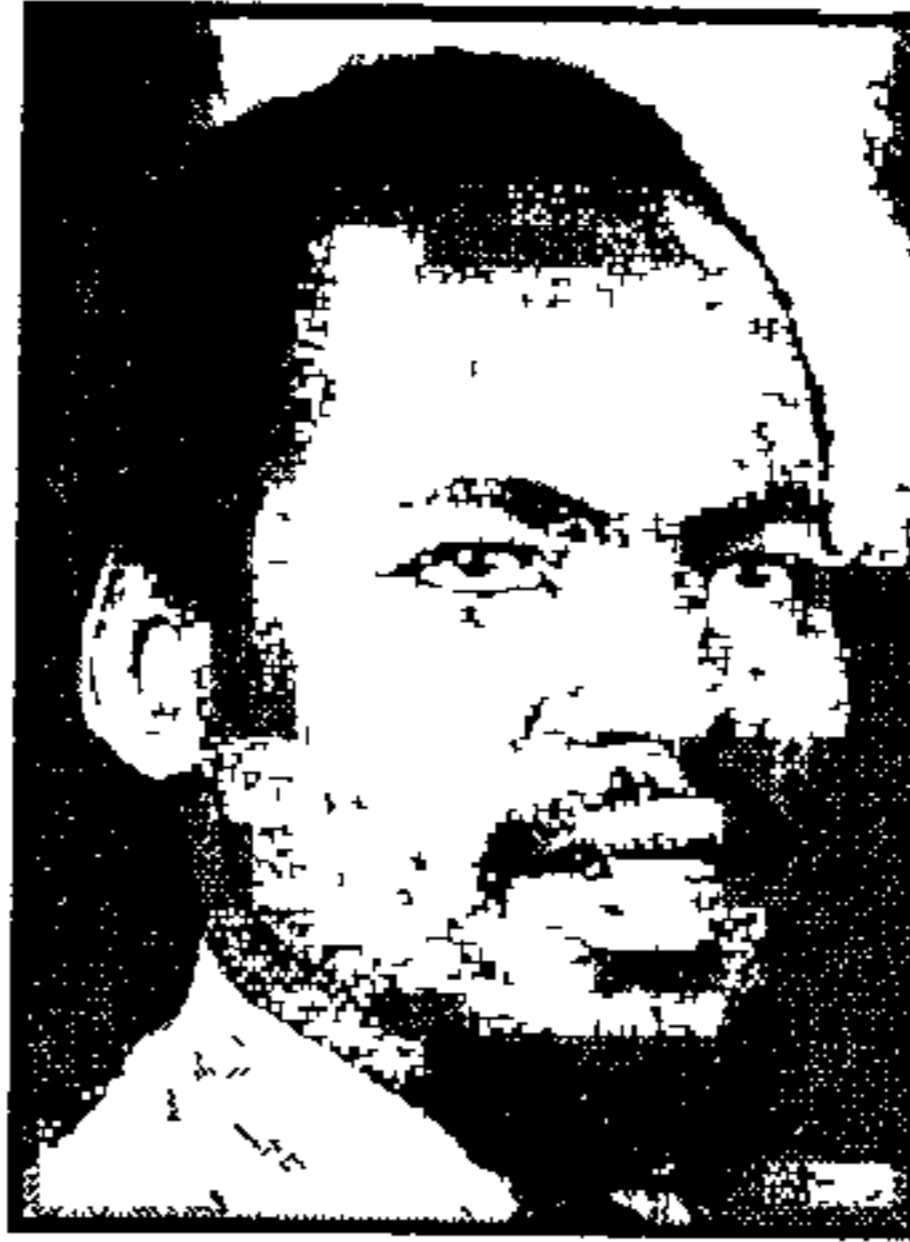
(218)
The country has been struggling since independence to overcome the desperate shortage of skills caused by the exodus of the Portuguese when the Frelimo government imposed Marxist policies at independence.

Although the government has since abandoned Marxism it has been prevented by the civil war from doing much to build up the skills pool.

In addition to the IDA's contribution, other funds are being provided by the Swedish International Development Agency and the American Agency for International Development.

A large part of the funds will be spent on catch-up courses for students with inadequate secondary education has not equipped them for university entrance.

-- Sowetan Africa News Service



□ MEETING: President Chissano. (218)

Chissano to meet Renamo leader

ARG 26/6/93

MAPUTO — The US State Department's top Africa official expressed optimism yesterday over Mozambique's peace process.

Mr George Moose, assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, met President Joaquim Chissano and Mr Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the former rebel Renamo movement, in separate meetings.

Subjects discussed included progress towards Mozambique's first multiparty elections which are expected to be held in October next year.

"I came away encouraged by the determination of both sides to respect the date," Mr Moose said before leaving for a visit to South Africa.

He said Mr Dhlakama had confirmed to him, during their meeting on Thursday at the Renamo chief's bush headquarters at Maringue, that he would travel to Maputo on July 17 to meet President Chissano.

It would be Mr Dhlakama's first visit to Maputo since he and President Chissano signed a peace agreement in Rome last October.

In contrast to his upbeat comment on Mozambique, Mr Moose was gloomy over the situation in Nigeria because of that government's decision to annul the elections.

Mr Moose said his visit to South Africa would help to prepare for next week's visit to Washington by President De Klerk and African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 28/6/93

Mozambique press watchdog

The Mozambican government has set up an independent watchdog body to safeguard the freedom of the press. The Supreme Council for Mass Communication is charged with ensuring the independence and impartiality of the published news media — Star Africa Service

(218)

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Maputo asked to help fight smuggling

Kriel's new plan to curb AK-47s

CHRIS WHITFIELD
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique could soon be co-operating in a joint campaign to stem the flow of deadly AK-47s being smuggled into the Republic.

Police have identified Mozambique as the main source of weapons being smuggled into the country and have expressed deep concern at the number of AK-47s in South Africa and their use in crime.

On Monday, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel hosts Mozambican Internal Affairs Minister Colonel Manuel Jose Antonio, on an official visit to South Africa for a meeting on the issue. (SAP) (218)

"We intend discussing a joint plan to control the smuggling of weapons into South Africa," Kriel told Saturday Star yesterday

International role

He declined to discuss what proposals the Government would be putting on the table. "We will be discussing various plans that we have worked out," he said

But he did suggest that the international community could assist in combating the scourge by buying weapons in Mozambique. "If they really want to make a contribution, they should assist in buying up weapons," said Kriel. He added that it was difficult "at this stage" to assess whether the majority of AK-47s in South Africa had been smuggled in or had come from long-established arms caches

Figures in the recently released annual report for 1992 of Police Commissioner General Johann van der Merwe gave an indication of the scale of the problem. "In 1992 there were 127 cases where (South African Police) members were fired upon by people using AK-47 rifles," he said

Of all the policemen killed on duty last year, 43.6 percent had fallen victim to AK-47 rifles, compared with 17.4 percent in 1991. Van der Merwe said Last year 691 AK-47s were seized by the SAP

However, police believe that these

● TO PAGE 2.



TAKING PIRATES BY THE HORNS: AC Milan midfielder Demetrio Albertini tries a bit of Pirates magic at the tea Airport yesterday. The Italian club champions are here for a one-off match against the Bucs today. ● Photograph

Star 281673
AK-47s

● FROM PAGE 1.

are just a small proportion of such weapons in the country. ANC foreign affairs spokesman Thabo Mbeki said recently that many of the weapons filtering into South Africa were originally sent by the South

African Government to support Renamo forces in Mozambique. (SAP)

The only statistics available on the number of weapons in the region are from Harare, where press reports quoted military sources as estimating that at least 1.5 million AK-47s had been introduced to Mozambique since the beginning of the civil war in 1975. (218) (SAP)

but back

with his heart is here" The other handed Mandela a silhouette with Gullit's name engraved on it.

also sent a letter to Mandela which he expressed regretting a meeting that was "so important for me, in the name of peace and of friendship among

reason why I cannot attend it is deeply linked to my honour," Gullit said, "and in order to determine my future as a player I must stay in Europe this time

How you will understand and I excuse me for this I promise, however, that in the future I

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Star 29/6/93

Harties row drags on

By Paul Bell
Labour Correspondent

The stand-off between 3 700 Mozambicans and the balance of the 19 500-strong workforce at Hartebeestfontein gold mine in the western Transvaal enters its sixth week today as a solution to ensure peace between the two groups continues to elude management, unions and peacekeepers (218)

Seventeen miners were killed — 14 Mozambicans and three Shangaan-speaking South Africans who were mistaken for Mozambicans — and more than 100 were injured in three days of clashes in May (218)

The Mozambicans claim they were targeted for attack as part of a strategy by South African miners to secure a set of demands from management. They have not been underground since the attacks and have been confined to the No 2 hostel for nearly five weeks.

A report-back meeting by the various parties — including the Mozambican labour authorities in Johannesburg, the ANC, Cosatu, the National Union of Mineworkers, Goldstone Commission investigators and officials of the local peace secretariat — had been scheduled for yesterday, but was called off

Arno Steyn, industrial relations manager of mine owners Anglovaal, said the parties had hoped to meet to take decisions. When it was realised they would not be in a position to do

that, the meeting was cancelled. Negotiations were continuing.

NUM's Jerry Majatladi also reported little progress. He said the NUM's own message to its members at Harties — that the Mozambicans should be allowed to return to work without fear — had been well received at a rally a week ago.

Shop stewards had spent last week taking the message from room to room.

The NUM could not, however, give absolute guarantees for the safety of the Mozambicans because its influence was a factor of its organisation on the mine, where it commands only about 55 percent support.

Meanwhile, 110 Mozambicans have transferred to the Sheba mine near Barberton, where 600 workers were dismissed a fortnight ago after a wildcat strike.

IT'S A FUNNY

The chief minister of the Indian state of Bihar forced officials who were found to have misused government funds to perform sit-ups in public during a surprise inspection of development projects in the state capital, Patna

OLD WORLD

Renamo admits 'arrests'

(218)

ARCT 30/6/93

MAPUTO — The opposition Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) has admitted detaining a Mozambican government MP and nine other people, in what the government called a flagrant violation of last year's peace agreement

The Renamo spokesman in Maputo, Mr Anselmo Victor, admitted holding the group yesterday after the MP's fate was disclosed in a parliamentary statement.

Mr Victor said "On June 24 we surprised a group of seven armed men and three civilians carrying on illegal activities in our territory".

In a communiqué, parliament's permanent commission said Renamo arrested Aurelio Manhica in Zitundu, near the South African border

Mr Manhica, businessman Mr Crescencio Manhica and Presbyterian priest Father Luis Mondlane, with seven members of the Mozambican police force, are being held at the southern Renamo base of Salamanga. The communiqué demanded the immediate release of the men. — Sapa-AFP

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World in brief

Move on mine fights

MAPUTO — A delegation from the Mozambican trade union federation, the OTM, will visit South Africa to try and resolve the crisis at the Hartbeestfontein gold mine where at least 13 Mozambican miners were killed in clashes last month.

Sowetan 30/6/93
The Mozambican news agency AIM reports that the delegation, under the leadership of OTM secretary-general Soares Nhaca, will meet with the South African trade union federation, Cosatu, with the mine owners and with the Mozambican miners on the site.

(218) (218)

Red faces in Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities were yesterday investigating how a drunken man with an AK-47 rifle hijacked a Swazi plane on a flight from Maputo. *Sowetan*

The twin-engined Fokker 28 plane of Royal Swazi Airlines, originally scheduled to fly to neighbouring Swaziland, finally landed at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on Sunday night (218)

Mozambique's Civil Aviation director Mr Paulo Muchanga said an investigation was under way into how the hijacker managed to smuggle the AK-47 on to the plane at Maputo airport — *Sapa-Reuters-AFP*

717193

Two miners killed

~~1998~~ 8/7/93 (218)
MAPUTO — Two Mozambican miners from the Hartbeesfontein mine were dragged out of the taxi in which they were travelling and killed

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Renamo wants *SI Times* more power

MAPUTO The rebel Renamo movement has demanded that its members be appointed provincial governors as a condition of the peace process, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reports. 11/19/93

The demand came as the UN Security Council said it regretted delays in the Mozambican peace process and emphasised that elections must be held by October next year and not be postponed again (218)

In a unanimous resolution the council asked the Mozambican government and Renamo to "agree without delay to the revised timetable" for carrying out peace accords signed last October

A spokesman for Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama said the question of territorial administration was a key issue. Unless it was resolved "there will be neither peace nor elections in Mozambique".

If all 11 provincial governors continued to belong to the ruling Frelimo party, then "the conflict will be maintained. There will be no mutual trust", the spokesman said. — Sapa-AP- Reuter

Eye doctor, safari gear save the day

Star 20/7/93

Star Africa Service

The South African Government, which once secretly supplied the Renamo rebels in Mozambique, has done it again

But this time it was done openly and in a good cause promoting the Mozambican peace process

Diplomatic intervention by the South Africans has helped to get the stalled peace process moving by clearing the way for meetings of the commissions set up to implement the peace accord signed in Rome in October by Renamo and the Frelimo government

Meetings

The breakthrough came at a meeting in Maputo last month between Renamo chief negotiator Raul Domingos and a South African delegation led by Derek Auret, Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs

The South Africans were there to find out why Renamo was not attending meetings of the commissions and to urge them to do so

Domingos wore dark glasses and kept wiping his eyes with a handkerchief. He explained that he had a se-

vere eye irritation that was not responding to treatment in Maputo

During the discussions it transpired that Renamo had not attended the meetings because its members did not have suitable clothing

All they had were the nondescript garb they had worn as guerillas in the bush and they were reluctant to appear like that before the smartly dressed Frelimo and United Nations personnel.

Auret took a quick decision

"Come back to South Africa with us on our plane and we will get a specialist to look at your eyes while we fix you up with uniforms for your people," he offered

The offer was accepted and within hours Domingos was being treated by an eye specialist in Johannesburg.

Next he was taken to a shop specialising in outdoor gear and selected more than 100 olive-green outfits of the kind favoured by people going on safari.

After some urgent communications with his office in Maputo about size, Domingos flew back to Mozambique with the outfits — and with his eyes on the mend.

Thereafter, Renamo signified its readiness to attend the meetings of the commissions

Renamo kidnaps timber workers

Sowetan 21/7/93

MAPUTO — Renamo has kidnapped 17 timber workers in the central province of Sofala in an apparent effort to assert its claim to govern the areas it controlled at the time the peace accord was signed in Rome last October

The former rebel organisation has banned the exploitation of timber resources in its areas *(2187)*

The Frelimo government maintains that nothing in the Rome accord gives Renamo the right to ban economic activity or detain people -- *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Sowetan

Soldiers issue threat to govt

21/7/43

(218)

MAPUTO — Former members of Mozambique's Presidential Guard have threatened to attack and loot shops if the government does not meet their demand for payment of back wages

The demobilised guardsmen are also demanding the return of belongings they say were stolen when commandos stormed their barracks to put down a mutiny last March. After the mutiny, 1 276 guardsmen were sent back to their home provinces but a local newspaper says most of them have returned to Maputo "to seek justice"

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Renamo base attacked

MOZAMBICAN government forces had attacked Renamo bases in the northern Tete province in violation of last October's ceasefire, a government source said yesterday. *Biday*

Renamo said on Wednesday two soldiers were captured and munitions destroyed in the July 6 attack. Government sources said the targets were areas occupied by Renamo in violation of the peace accord *23/1/93 (218)*

Sowetan
**Prison riot
28/7/93
over corpse**

MAPUTO — Convicts in a Maputo jail rioted when the prison authorities failed to remove the body of a dead prisoner from a cell (218)

The body is reported to have remained in the cell for hours after the man had died, apparently from an illness for which he had been given no medical treatment. Police and soldiers were called in to put down the riot.

Sowetan 29/7/83
**Israel sets
up embassy**

MAPUTO — Israel has established diplomatic relations with Mozambique despite the long-standing presence in Maputo of a Palestine Liberation Organisation mission (218)

Rádio Mozambique says an agreement on the relations was signed in New York between the two countries' ambassadors to the United Nations. Mozambique has recognised the Palestinian state proclaimed by the PLO and recognises the mission in Maputo as an embassy. (158)

Star 29/7/93
**Renamo drops
pay demands**

Mozambique's first multiparty election was back on track yesterday after the former rebel group Renamo dropped demands that the state pay for its guests at a conference on election law. — Sapa-Reuter.

(218)

Poll is back on track

MAPUTO — Mozambique's first multiparty election was back on track yesterday after former rebel group Renamo dropped demands that the state pay for its guests at a conference on election law (218)

Justice Minister Ali Dauto, who had called off the planned consultative talks

Sowetan 29/7/93

because of the funding row, said on Tuesday night that an agreement on the terms of the conference were due to be signed

Renamo's demand had thrown into doubt Mozambique's first multiparty poll due in October 1994 because without the talks an electoral law could not

be passed and it would be impossible for a national election commission to be formed. Political observers said Renamo came under pressure from diplomats and opposition parties to drop its demand and pay for its guests from about R35 million it had in a UN-managed trust fund — Sapa-Reuter

S. Times
Renamo to talk

MOZAMBIQUE'S rebel group Renamo has agreed to return to a multi-party electoral law conference *11/8/92*

UN special representative Aldo Ajello said he had persuaded Renamo to return in a satellite telephone call to movement leader Afonso Dhlakama early on Friday at his bush headquarters in the central district of Maringue *(218)*

along with the children, who are aged between 5 and 18.

Former Mozambique ⁽²¹⁸⁾ enemies exchange rifles

APR 4/8/93

Argus Africa News Service
NYANGA (Zimbabwe). — Former enemies who fought each other ruthlessly in the Mozambican bush exchanged their rifles at an army base here in a gesture of reconciliation that represents a major step forward in the peace process.

The ceremony was attended by Renamo rebels and members of the Frelimo government army and marked the start of training of candidate officers from the two sides, who will form the nucleus of the new joint national army.

The training will be done at the army base at Nyanga in eastern Zimbabwe by a 30-man British army unit led by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Martin.

The arrival of the Renamo contingent in United Nations helicopters yesterday ended months of delay by the former

rebels in sending their candidates to the officer school.

They joined 50 trainee officers from the Frelimo government army, who had arrived by road on Monday.

A further 220 trainee officers will be sent to Nyanga from each side to make a total of 540 under instruction in a six-month course.

In a symbolic ceremony yesterday the Renamo and Frelimo soldiers exchanged their rifles and insignia, which were then handed to Colonel Martin.

The Renamo men said they were very pleased to be joining their Mozambican "brothers" in forming the new joint army.

The British have complained that Renamo's delay in sending its contingent to Nyanga has cost the British government large sums of money to keep the Nyanga base open in readiness to receive the Mozambicans.

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Former foes swop rifles

By Cheryl Uys
Star Africa Service

NYANGA (Zimbabwe) — Former enemies who fought each other ruthlessly in the Mozambican bush exchanged their rifles at an army base in Zimbabwe on Tuesday in a gesture of reconciliation that represents a major step forward in the peace process.

The ceremony by members of the Renamo rebels and the Frelimo government army mark-

ed the start of training of candidate officers from the two sides for a new national army

The training will be carried out at the army base at Nyanga in eastern Zimbabwe by a 30-man British army unit led by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Martin.

The arrival of the Renamo contingent in United Nations helicopters ended months of delay by the former rebels in sending their candidates to the officer school

They joined 50 trainee

officers from the Frelimo government army, who had arrived by road on Monday.

A further 220 trainee officers will be sent to Nyanga from each side, to make a total of 540 under instruction in a 24-week course.

The Renamo candidates were met at Nyanga by Martin.

The Renamo men said they were very pleased to be joining their Mozambican "brothers" in forming the joint army

Mozambique talks falter after threats by Renamo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's peace process has come under new strain from a threat by Renamo to attack a "strategic target" in retaliation for alleged ceasefire violations by the Frelimo government

The head of the United Nations mission, Aldo Ajello, has denounced the threat as "absolutely unacceptable"

He said it contradicted a promise Renamo gave to the main monitoring commission that it would never use force to resolve such disputes

Renamo's threat was made in a statement signed by its chief negotiator, Raul Domin-

gos, which said the attack would mean "the end of Frelimo"

It was made in retaliation for attacks by government troops aimed at ejecting Renamo forces that allegedly occupied new areas in contravention of the Rome peace accord

Mr Ajello said such attacks would not be the end of Frelimo but rather the end of the peace process

He said the new row was linked to the dispute over Renamo's demand for the right to govern the areas it occupies.

"A country with two administrations is unmanageable," Mr Ajello said.

(218)

REC 9/18/95

Star 10/18/93
**R16,5-m aid
privatisation**

■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — The Japanese government has offered Mozambique the equivalent of R16,5 million to import buses for sale to private transport companies. (218)

The deal forms part of the Frelimo government's privatisation programme, which involves the sale of state-owned road haulage and vehicle maintenance organisations

No date has been given for the start of the Japanese deal, but Road Transport Director Lucas Nhamzinga has pointed out that before the buses can operate effectively the many roads that deteriorated during the war and the bridges that were destroyed will have to be repaired

August 11 1993 7

Moz groups back Renamo

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mozambique's Group of 12 opposition parties have backed threats by Renamo to attack government targets, a spokesman for the group said yesterday (218)

Mr Casimiro Nhambato said on return from Renamo headquarters in central Mozambique that the "threats are a justified warning to government that if they attack Renamo positions two or three more times it will lead back to war."

Renamo have alleged that government troops violated a ceasefire by attacking four of its bases in July — Sapa

Renamo leader arrives for talks

MAPUTO — Thousands turned out to see Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama when he arrived for the first time in the Mozambican capital on Saturday.

Stepping off a UN-chartered light aircraft from his bush headquarters at Maringue, Dhlakama said. "After 17 years in the bush I'm very happy to be here

"As you know I have many things, related to peace, to discuss with my brother (President Joaquim Chissano). (218)

A long-awaited meeting between Dhlakama and Chissano is scheduled for today amid hopes that it will remove obstacles to the 10-month-old peace process

The diminutive Dhlakama, almost hidden among journalists and a crowd of

several thousand, said he and Chissano would review various aspects of the peace accords they signed last October in Rome

Dhlakama confirmed one of the key summit items would be the issue of territorial administration, saying the country needed to be reintegrated after the war

Dhlakama warned earlier he would not demobilise his soldiers until Renamo had security guarantees and insisted five of the 10 provincial governors be changed

UN special envoy Aldo Ajello greeted Dhlakama while diplomatic adviser Francisco Madeira represented Chissano.

Dhlakama told journalists he had not yet decided whether to stay on permanently in Maputo — Sapa-AFP



Ocean Diamond Mining Holdings Limited

(Reg No 79/03303/06)
("ODM")

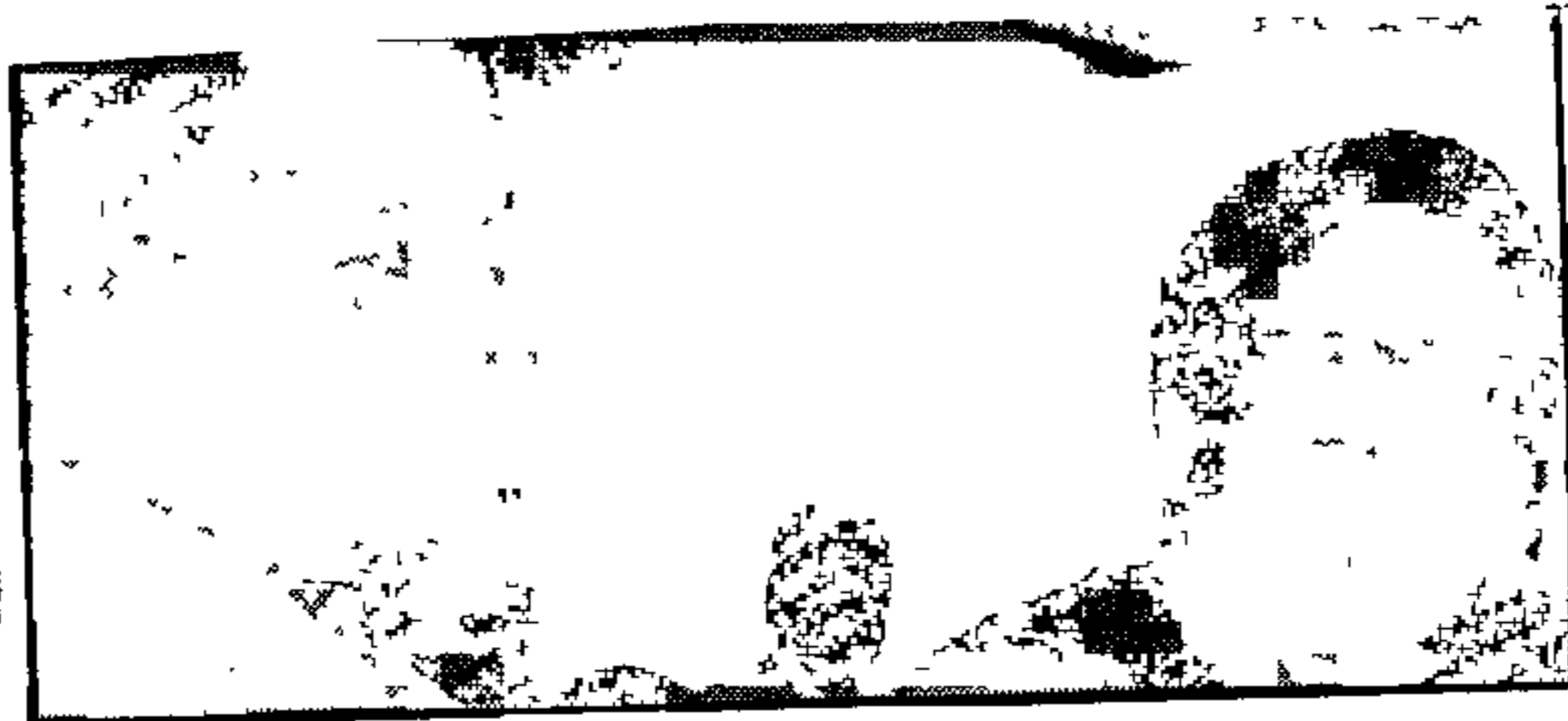
Result of the general meeting of ODM ordinary shareholders

UAL Merchant Bank Limited is authorised to announce that further to the announcement of 2 August 1993, the ordinary resolution necessary to ratify the agreement for the acquisition by Ocean Diamond Mining Southern Africa Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of ODM of Solid Durn Company (Proprietary) Limited, is hereby announced.

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PO Box 548, Durban 4000

19592



218

HEALING WOUNDS: President Chissano, left, and Mr Dhlakama at the joint news conference after yesterday's talks.

Mozambique leaders get down to nitty-gritty today

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama began a second round of talks here today, optimistic after their first meeting yesterday about resolving the differences holding up the Mozambican peace process.

Mr Dhlakama said he was sure the talks would result in agreement, even though yesterday's meeting had seen little progress.

He said Renamo was willing to drop its demand for dual administration — the issue holding up demobilisation of the rival armed forces in preparation for an election.

ARG 24/8/93
Renamo was willing to allow the areas under its control to be administered by Frelimo. This apparently means Renamo has dropped its demand to appoint some of the 11 provincial governors.

President Chissano said that in demanding dual administration, Renamo had actually only wanted to secure guarantees of impartiality from the government, the police and the news media.

On the first day of their talks the two leaders set out the issues they would like to see resolved. Today they are to get down to the question of how

Dhlakama and Chissano meet

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama met yesterday to try to speed up the transition to multiparty rule. It was their first meeting on Mozambican soil.

Diplomats said the delayed peace process and prospects for democratic elections would figure high in the discussions.

Armed police and bodyguards from Renamo patrolled the route from the complex where Dhlakama was staying to the military club where the talks were taking place.

Chissano has said he will listen to anything Dhlakama may wish to raise concerning the implementation of last October's peace accord.

Before flying to Maputo on Saturday, Dhlakama said he was concerned about the administration of Mozambique and wanted Renamo to appoint five of the 11 provincial governors.

Government spokesmen said they feared Renamo was trying to rewrite parts of the accord on territorial administration in order to give the former rebels a greater say in the running of the country.

Last month Renamo said there would be no demobilisation of troops and no elections unless the question of who was to run the country was resolved to its satisfaction.

The UN special envoy in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, said he hoped the meeting would iron out problems delaying the implementation of the accord and would lead to a firm date for demobilising Renamo and government forces.

The demobilisation, which should have been completed by mid-April, has not even begun. — Sapa-Reuter.

Cahora Bassa project 'is still on track'

CONFUSION surrounding the R350m repair project to the Cahora Bassa powerline and the likely loss of important Italian finance will prove to be only a temporary setback, says Eskom CE Ian McRae

There has been no official confirmation of Mozambican power company head Fernando Juliao's weekend announcement that the Italian government had withdrawn its \$50m grant. It is understood that the SA government is pursuing diplomatic channels to confirm the decision

Rehabilitating the Cahora Bassa link is an essential part of Eskom's long-term plans to establish a regional electricity

BIDew 24/8/93
MATTHEW CURTIN

grid joining the hydroelectric resources of southern Africa with its infrastructure.

McRae said Eskom was surprised by the decision. However, if confirmed, it was no more than "a temporary hiccup" which might delay the project.

The scheme to rebuild transmission lines connecting the dam to SA's electricity grid at the Apollo substation near Olifantsfontein in the northeastern Transvaal was a joint venture between SA, Mozambique and Portugal. Their repre-

218 □ To Page 2

Cahora Bassa BIDew 24/8/93 □ From Page 1

sentatives sit on a joint committee with representatives from Eskom and Mozambique's Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa

McRae said the parties were committed to completing the project, and much work had been done organising a finance package, which meant alternatives could be found to replace Italy's contribution.

SA and Portugal have provided guarantees to back bank loans and export credits secured by Mozambique to finance the pro-

ject in addition to Italy's grant

Eskom spokesman Peter Adams said the Cahora Bassa facilities were in good condition, supplying small amounts of electricity to the nearby village. The plant had a capacity of 1750MW, of which SA was contracted to take 1450MW, equivalent to 2,5% of Eskom's installed capacity.

Eskom's contribution to the project lay in providing materials and replacing 900km of damaged power lines.

Maputo peace talks produce optimism

■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama began a second round of talks today

They emerged from their first meeting in Maputo yesterday expressing optimism about resolving the differences

that have been holding up the peace process

Dhlakama said the first day had produced no concrete results but he was sure the talks would end in agreement

At a joint news conference he said Renamo was willing to drop its demand for dual admin-

istration of the country — the issue which has been holding up demobilisation of the rival armed forces in preparation for an election (218)

Renamo was willing to allow the areas under its control to be administered by the Frelimo government, he said This apparently means Rena-

mo has dropped its demand to appoint some provincial governors

Elaborating on this, President Chissano said in demanding dual administration Renamo had actually only wanted to secure guarantees of impartiality by the government, the police and the news media.

Mozambique places ads for tenders

Sunday 25/8/93

EDWARD WEST

MOZAMBIQUE has opened bidding for the privatisation of state-owned businesses in a move to repair its war-torn economy, SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) representative Angela Self said yesterday

The country, rated as one of the poorest in the world, had earmarked privatisation as part of a structural economic adjustment programme to rebuild the economy and further democracy, she said

The government has invited prequalification bids for tenders on 11 businesses involved in metal working, beverages, building materials, water supply, construction, cement, clothing, engineering, architecture and food processing

Advertisements inviting the submission of tenders from this month to next April were placed in the Economist. (218)

Self warned that most state-owned busi-

nesses in Mozambique suffered from poor management, obsolete equipment and general neglect

A revised and enhanced private investment code was being finalised by the government to coincide with the sales of the businesses. This would provide potential foreign investors with tax holidays and profit repatriation benefits comparable to other investment codes.

Companies for sale included beer makers Fabrica de Cerveja and Fabrica de Cerveja da Beira, food group Companhia Industrial da Matola, heavy metal working company Cometal, civil construction company Ceta, building materials supplier Dimac, cement producer Cimentos de Mocambique, and the water utility Hiromoc.

Mozambique opens bidding for state firms

(218) CT 25/8/93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique has opened bidding for the privatisation of state-owned businesses in a move to repair its war-torn economy, SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) representative Angela Self said yesterday.

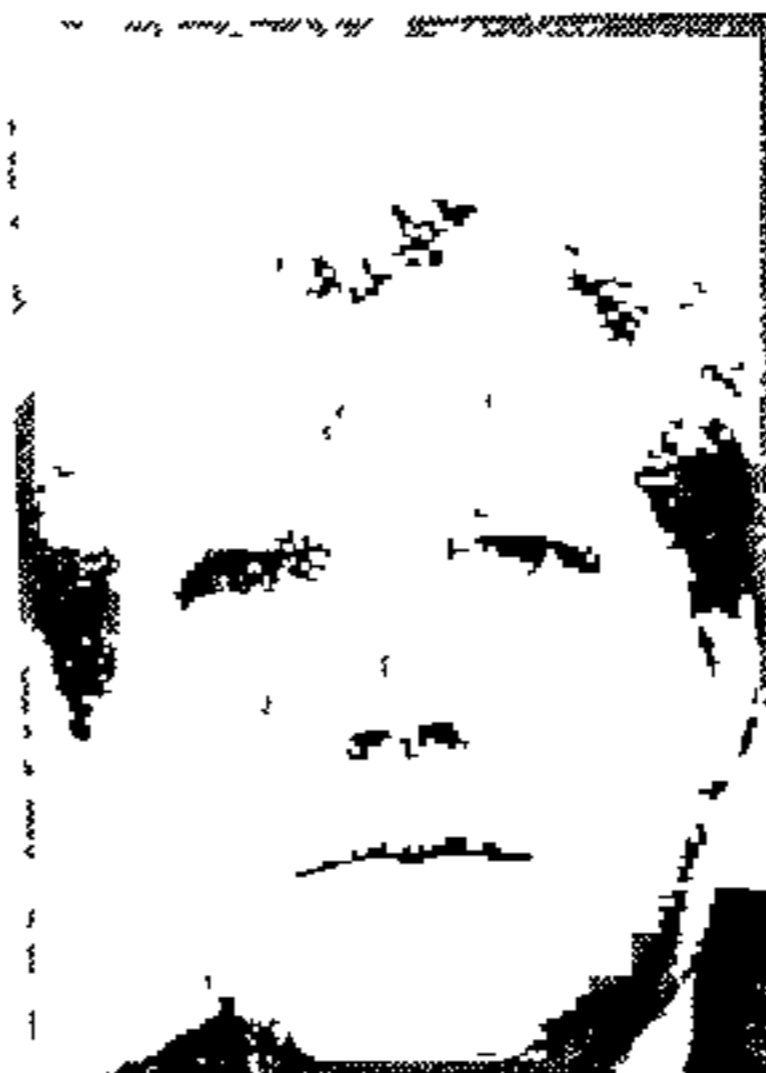
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Mark Stuckenberg has been appointed client service director for HurQles (Pty) Ltd.



Anel Parkin has been appointed marketing director for HurQles (Pty) Ltd.

Peace signals from Maputo

Argus Africa News Service (218)

MAPUTO. — A breakthrough in the negotiations between President Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama appeared imminent when it was disclosed yesterday that all 11 of Mozambique's governors had been summoned to Maputo to join the talks

Renamo had been demanding the right to appoint five of the governors as part of its insistence on a dual administration in the run-up to the election. ARG 26/8/93

As the talks between the two leaders began on Monday Renamo said it was prepared to accept a single administration.



Russian President Boris Yeltsin, left, and Polish President Lech Walesa were in Warsaw yesterday to finalise an accord to build a 4 000km natural gas pipeline from Siberia across Polish territory to western Europe. Picture AP

Chissano and Dhlakama buoyed by talks

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama began a third day of talks in a buoyant mood yesterday despite deadlock in multiparty talks at a lower level. "Everything's going well," Chissano told reporters at the end of Tuesday's session. They have discussed how to ensure the police, the media and the state administration are impartial ahead of elections due in

October next year. A multiparty conference on a draft electoral law deadlocked on Tuesday over a Renamo demand for an opposition majority on the national elections commission

Diplomats said it seemed only intervention by Chissano and Dhlakama themselves could rescue the conference — Sapa-Reuter.

(218)

B/Soy 26/8/93

Govt transcending all in Mozambique

HILARY ANDERSSON

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's public administration has been functioning on a different plane since President Joaquim Chissano discovered transcendental meditation — and then spread it throughout his government

Not only do the president and some of his cabinet engage in TM, as it is known for short, but it is now being practised widely throughout the civil service

After hours, government employees who once hurried home to their families promptly at five are now to be found sitting in incense-filled rooms chanting

Even in the army, soldiers who were trained to kill are turning to meditation to give their existence a new dimension

The practice has spread beyond the civil service and now many Mozambicans engage in a daily "exodus from their bodies" through TM

President Chissano and those of his ministers who have adopted TM say that it has helped to end the war and keep the peace process on track, even if somewhat haltingly. They say it has even contributed to a reduction in crime and to the ending of drought.

Chissano recently travelled to the Netherlands to receive an honorary

doctorate from the Maharishi Vedic University, which teaches a special Hindu form of meditation

Explaining at that ceremony how he introduced TM to his ministers back home, Chissano said: "I told them, 'This will give you peace of mind and relaxation in your body. It will bring coherence in society if many people do it'."

"I explained that it has the power to improve climatic conditions in our country — and so it did."

Although the Frelimo government has introduced TM only on a voluntary basis, there are indications that not everyone is happy with being encouraged by their bosses to practice it.

For instance, soldiers who are told in meditation sessions to forget past traumatic experiences are indignant. They argue that they are being brain-washed and that their war experiences are part of their dignity.

One civil servant, who did not want to give his name, was glad of the new relaxation he experienced as a result of the meditation.

"It is strange for us," he added. "For so many years Frelimo banned any religion and now they are encouraging this practice. I think it is because Frelimo has turned from socialism and has no ideology, so now it puts its faith in meditation."

Now Frelimo puts faith in meditation

Star 28/9/93

HILARY ANDERSSON
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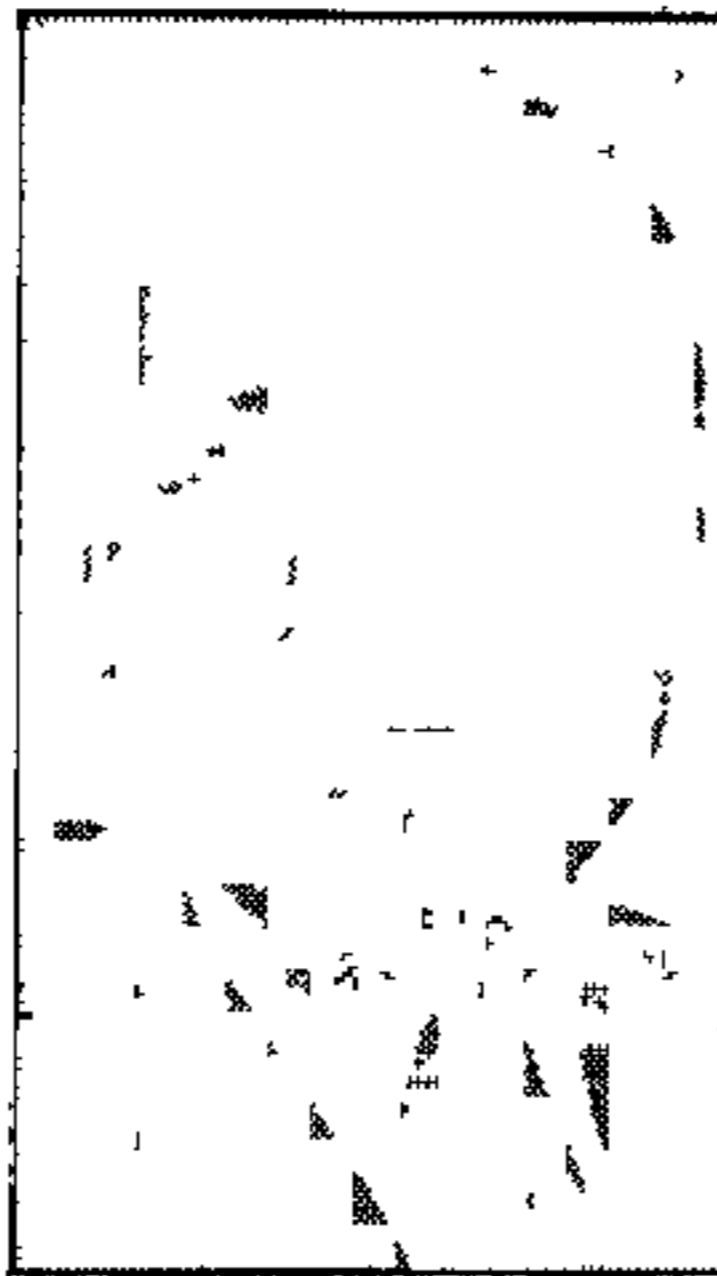
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Chanting

After their hours at the office, government employees are now to be found sitting in incense-filled rooms chanting

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CHISSANO: Claims TM has improved weather.

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Moz leaders agree to one administration ⁽²¹⁸⁾

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and former rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama have agreed in principle to unite the country under a single administration in preparation for elections planned for next year.

They will resume talks today to try to overcome other obstacles still in the way of a comprehensive agreement charting the transition to multi-party democracy.

ET 30/8/93
Mr Chissano told reporters on Saturday night that both the government and the former rebel movement Renamo agreed there should be a single administration before the elections.

Mr Dhlakama said Renamo was no longer demanding five new provincial governors, but wanted guarantees that the local authorities would be impartial.

"Everyone was prepared to listen," Mr Chissano said after talks involving 11 provincial governors and Mr Dhlakama's provincial representatives — Sapa-Reuter

Edited by Mike Siluma

The peace accord which ended nearly 20 years of fighting in Mozambique is holding. Hans-Peter Bakker of the Star Africa Service describes how Mozambicans prepare to build a new country. Joao Silva took the pictures

Landmines: the silent so

Star 2/9/93

Avoiding death in a country made lethal by years of indiscriminate planting of landmines has become a way of life in Mozambique

Mines lie hidden beneath countless roads and paths. In addition, many of the derelict buildings in villages are booby-trapped

Areas where the grass grows tall in the middle of clean-swept villages are best avoided. Before moving anywhere it is advisable to speak to the locals. The many people limping or crawling on calloused stumps in rural Mozambique testify to the lessons they have learned from exploding mines.

After harsh colonial rule by Portugal, Mozambicans suffered further during a vicious independence struggle. Then they continued being the victims in a post-colonial war of attrition which raged for nearly 20 years.

For the most part it was not a clash of armies but a tug of war in which the peasants, especially, were trampled. Some estimate a million people died in the struggle.

Nearly a year ago the warring sides signed a peace accord and agreed on a ceasefire, which — against heavy odds — appears still to be holding.

The sides have not been disarmed nor demobilised and therefore the elections, initially scheduled for next month, have been postponed until October next year.

In the capital Maputo and in conference halls in Europe, leaders from the two sides have been quibbling over the details of future elections and the constitution.

The bureaucratic cogs of the United Nations have turned slowly, but now, months behind schedule, more than 6 000 UN peacekeepers patrol the country and are setting up assembly points for the demobilisation of the opposing armed forces.

Meanwhile, officer candidates from both sides are being trained by British instructors in Zimbabwe to form the nucleus of a planned joint army.

Desire for peace

The question on everybody's lips is: Will Mozambique follow the disastrous Angolan example and slide back into war just when it is on the brink of peace?

Nobody can answer that question yet. But the answer will lie as much in the Mozambican hinterland, where the peasant farmers are slowly returning to their overgrown fields and where former combatants still eye each other with suspicion, as in the lofty conference chambers in bright cities far away.

Overshadowing the political shenanigans is the average Mozambican's desperate desire for peace.

The provincial capital of Nampula, which a year ago was overcrowded by displaced people and where the few shops lining the badly potholed streets had only a handful of meagre items to sell, is today a much quieter, cleaner metropolis. The shops and markets are filled with products undreamed of a year ago and Bangladeshi UN soldiers, going beyond their brief, are filling the potholes.

From Nampula a small dirt track snakes south toward Angoche about 150 km away. The road has not been cleared of mines and UN officials in Mozambique do not dare to travel along it. A few brave — or stupid — aid workers do move along the road to the Renamo-held district of Namige.

"Both sides are very suspicious of opening up roads that link Renamo and government areas," says a UN official. "Mines are silent soldiers and each side wants to leave its own mines in place."

In spite of the indiscriminate scattering of mines by both sides, many thousands of peasant farmers have gone home. In the government-held areas around Nampula and



Inside a Frelimo camp... troops at Quixaxe outline Renamo positions. The government border town of Quixaxe guarded by a company of Frelimo troops

south to the village of Corrane, scores of mud huts — still dark from the moist clay — have mushroomed. The newly planted staple food, cassava, grows strongly.

The quiet pastoral scenes become fewer and almost disappear after the border between the government and Renamo areas is crossed. Politicians are vague about these borders, but the lines are crystal clear to the people living near them.

Very few people live along the main routes in the Renamo territory around Namige. But when one dares to move off the main track along thickly overgrown footpaths into the dense tropical forests, one finds small clusters of huts, with posters of Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama pasted on trees and doors. There are few men, and children run away screaming as strangers approach.

Namige. The main street of this small settlement near the coastal city of Angoche is deserted. Destruction and neglect is evident everywhere.

The only sign of life in the still-picturesque town is an old man asleep on the veranda of the once-palatial home of the colonial administrators.

He stirs, peers at the intruders and then shuffles into the dark and grimy interior.

A few minutes later two young, smiling men join the visitors. They are greeted ami-

ably enough but then ignored. A few more minutes pass before the confusion is cleared up and the two youngsters are introduced as the Renamo district administrator and his political side-kick.

Political representatives and administrators are a new — and still uncomfortable — experience for the once-notorious rebel movement which claims to occupy 85 percent of the country.

Renamo is still in the throes of changing from a rag-tag guerrilla movement into a national political party.

The younger of the two, political representative Carlos Manuel, beams confidence. He hates the governing Frelimo with a vengeance and has little doubt of an election victory for his party — and for himself.

It is difficult to know what support Renamo enjoys in Mozambique, but in Nampula it is clear that the rebel movement, despite being blamed for many atrocities during the war, does in fact enjoy strong support. This may be due more to the perceived government injustices of the past than confidence in a future Renamo government.

From Namige, another road leads north to the government border town of Quixaxe. Here a small collection of colonial ruins and mud huts — again with the tell-tale tall grass covering the no-go areas — is entirely sur-

rounded by trenches and guarded by a company of Frelimo troops.

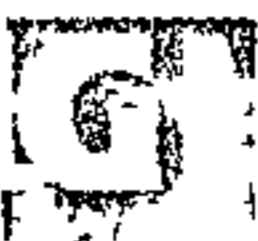
Simeao Vanocha, the government propaganda chief in the province, with equal relish of killing Renamo as of making peace with them.

To much cheering from his cadres, gives much the same ambiguous answer his Renamo counterpart in Namige to the question: Will you hand over your arms? You are called to do so?

"I don't believe they (Renamo) will give over their arms, so we also cannot give our guns. But if they do and our order us to, then we will hand over our arms," Vanocha says.

Mozambique still has a long way to go, so far it seems that the UN has learnt lessons from the Angola fiasco by setting an extended timetable, which intentionally or unintentionally allows for a cooling-off period, and by deploying a large, multinational peacekeeping force to moderate tempers which can easily flare after so many years of hatred and death.

The mines will hamper the election process and suspicions could still boil over into renewed war — just as in Angola. But Mozambique is different. Its leaders are different, its armies are different and its people are determined to be different.



Edited by Mike Siluma

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Mines: the silent soldiers

Star 2/9/93 page 10 (218)



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Returning to the fields a local landowner collects tomatoes from his machamba or plot, on the outskirts of Nampula town

Mozambican deal struck on key issues

Business Day 2/9/93

MAPUTO — Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and former Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama yesterday reached agreement on two contentious issues stalling the war-weary country's fragile peace process.

However, Dhlakama said he would not send his Renamo soldiers to assembly points to be merged with government forces in a new national army until the latest agreements were implemented.

"If they really work, let's see if we can begin," he said.

Under the deal, the government would appoint three Renamo members as advisers to each of Mozambique's 11 provincial governors, Radio Mozambique reported.

The advisers would assist the governors in the reintegration of Renamo-controlled areas into government-held territory.

The government would appoint Renamo nominees to carry out administrative duties in areas under the movement's control.

The second issue on which agreement was reached concerned the policing of the country until multiparty elections, scheduled for October next year.

Chissano was quoted by state radio as saying the government would ask the UN to send police to monitor the activities of the national police force and to help in training.

This would in effect implement a proposal made by UN Secretary-General Bou-

trois Boutros-Ghali last December for 128 UN policemen to ensure the neutrality of the Mozambican police. (218)

The question of territorial administration had been one of the main stumbling blocks at the talks between Chissano and Dhlakama, which began in Maputo 10 days ago. Before the talks began, Renamo had insisted on being given the governorships of at least three provinces.

Renamo's apparent concession on the issue is matched by the government's agreement to give the former rebels official public duties for the first time.

Chissano, however, appeared to play this down, saying the advisers would be "functionaries and not members of the provincial governments".

A third issue, concerning Renamo complaints that state-owned media were not sufficiently impartial, remained unresolved. Chissano said talks on this matter would continue.

The World Food Programme said yesterday that 34 000 tons of emergency food aid a month would be needed to feed 700 000 Mozambican refugees expected home by April.

About 300 000 refugees have already returned to Mozambique from Malawi and several thousand from Zimbabwe, since last October's peace pact halted the civil war. — Sapa-Reuter.

Mozambican talks advance

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and former Renamo rebel leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama agreed yesterday on two issues stalling Mozambique's peace process.

Under yesterday's deal, the government will appoint three Renamo members as advisers to each of Mozambique's 11 provincial governors. (218)

Also, the government would ask the UN to send police to monitor the activities of the national police force and to help in training — Sapa-Reuter

Africa in brief

Dhlakama back to the bush

MAPUTO — The Mozambican rebel Renamo leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, ended his first official visit to Maputo since signing a peace accord last October to end civil war, returning to his central Maringüe bush headquarters

Sowetan 3/9/93
A final round of summit talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano was cancelled on Wednesday night. Since Dhlakama arrived in the capital nearly two weeks ago he and Chissano claimed to have solved two of the three key issues blocking progress in implementing the peace accord. They agreed on Tuesday on solutions to ensure neutrality in state administration and the police force.

(218)

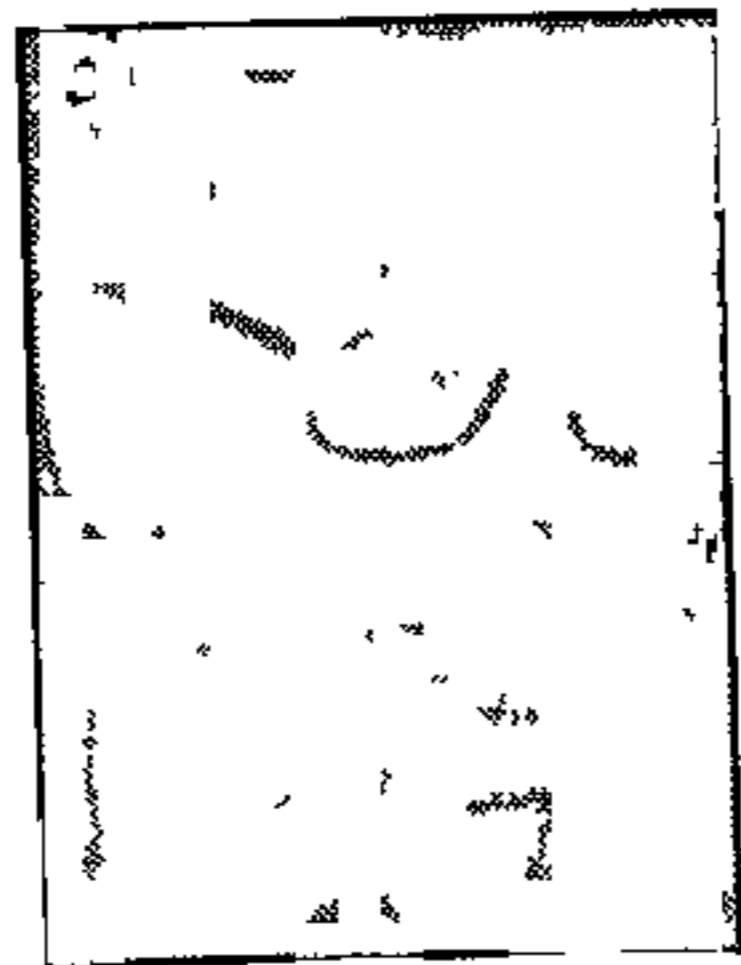
Star 6/19/93
UN chief warns Mozambicans

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STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has warned the Mozambican parties that the international community will not tolerate long delays in the implementation of the Rome peace accord.

The implication is that the UN may be forced to review its monitoring and other support on the ground if there are further delays in the peace process, which is already several months behind schedule



End the delays
Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

"The demands on the United Nations and its critical financial constraints preclude any fur-

ther delay or procrastination," Boutros-Ghali said in his latest report on Mozambique to the Security Council

"The international community would not entertain further attempts to attach conditions to the peace process or to gain more time and obtain further concessions"

The Secretary-General urged the Frelimo government and Renamo to accept "without further postponements" the revised UN timetable for the peace process.

The UN mission mandate in Mozambique runs out next month

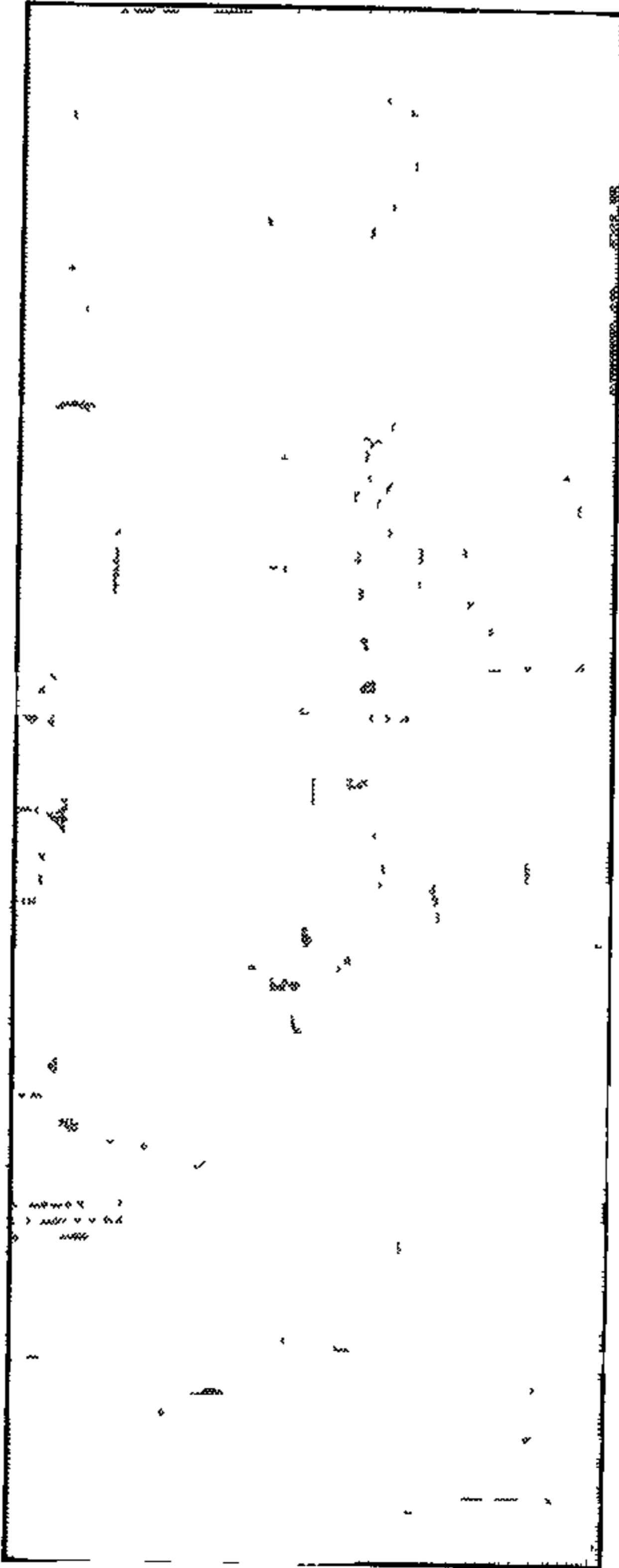
Under the new timetable, the opposing armed forces are supposed to begin gathering this month at the assembly points from which they will be disarmed and demobilised.

Half of them are expected to be demobilised by January and the rest by May

The UN chief put the blame for the delay in the troop demobilisation on Renamo, saying that "the government has indicated its readiness to send its troops to the assembly areas as soon as Renamo is prepared to do the same"

X

NEWS FEATURE *Mines lie hidden beneath countless roads and paths -- and peace is fragile*



Nampula prepares for a weekend of celebrations to honour the anniversary of its city status.

Mozambique is different. . .

Sowetan 7/9/93

(218)

By Hans-Peter Bakker
Sowetan Africa News Service

■ POLL DELAY *UN* has learned its

6 The sides have not been disarmed or demobilised and therefore the elections initially scheduled for October have been postponed until October next year

NAMIGE, Mozambique -- Avoiding death in a country made lethal by years of indiscriminate planting of landmines has become a way of life in Mozambique

Mines lie hidden beneath countless roads and paths. In addition, many of the derelict buildings in villages are booby-trapped

Visitors take their cue from the locals - or pay the price. Areas where the grass grows tall in the middle of clean-swept villages are best avoided. Before moving anywhere it is advisable to speak to the locals

The many people limping or crawling on calloused stumps in rural Mozambique testify to the lessons they have learnt from exploding anti-personnel mines

From being subjected to harsh colonial rule by Portugal, Mozambicans suffered during a vicious independence struggle and then continued being the victims in a post-colonial war of attrition which raged for nearly 20 years. Some estimates reckon that a million people died in the struggle

Nearly a year ago the warring sides signed a peace accord and agreed on a ceasefire, which appears still to be holding

The sides have not been disarmed or demobilised and therefore the elections, initially scheduled for October this year, have been postponed until October next year

Conference halls

In the capital Maputo and in conference halls in Europe leaders from the two sides have been quibbling over the details of future elections and the constitution

The bureaucratic cogs of the United Nations have turned slowly but today, months behind schedule, more than 6 000 UN peacekeepers patrol the country and are setting up assembly points for the demobilisation of the opposing armed forces

Meanwhile, officer candidates from both sides are being trained by British instructors in Zimbabwe to form the nucleus of a planned joint army

The question on everybody's lips is: Will Mozambique follow the disastrous Angolan example and slide back into war just when it is on the brink of peace?

Nobody can answer that question yet. But the answer will lie as much in the Mozambican hinterland, where the peasant farmers are slowly returning to their overgrown fields and where former combatants still eye each other with suspicion, as in the lofty confer-

Nearly a year ago the warring sides signed a peace accord and agreed on a ceasefire which - against all odds - appears still to be holding

ence chambers in bright cities far away. Overshadowing the political shenanigans is the average Mozambican's desperate desire for peace

The provincial capital of Nampula, which a year ago was overcrowded by displaced people and where the few shops lining the badly potholed streets had only a handful of meagre items to sell, is today a much quieter, cleaner metropolis

The shops and markets are filled with products undreamt of a year ago and Bangladeshi UN soldiers, going beyond their brief, have started filling the ragged potholes

"Both sides are very suspicious of opening up roads that link Renamo and government areas," says a UN official

In spite of the indiscriminate scattering of mines by both sides, many thousands of peasant farmers have returned to their lands. In the government-held areas around Nampula city and south to the village of Corrane scores of mud huts, still dark from the moist clay, have mushroomed. Around the huts the newly planted staple food, cassava, grows strongly

The quiet pastoral scenes become fewer and almost disappear after the border between the government and Renamo areas is crossed. Politicians are vague about these borders but the lines are crystal clear to the people living near them

Destruction

In the centre of the Renamo territory lies the town of Namige. The main street of this small settlement near the coastal city of Angoche is deserted. Destruction and neglect is evident everywhere

The only sign of life in the still-picturesque town is an old man asleep on the veranda of the once-palatial home of the colonial administrators

He stirs, peers at the intruders and then shuffles into the dark and grimy

interior

A few minutes later two young, broadly-smiling men join the visitors. They are greeted amiably enough but then ignored. A few more minutes pass before the confusion is cleared up and the two youngsters are introduced as the Renamo district administrator and his political side-kick.

Political representatives and administrators are a new -- and still uncomfortable -- experience for the once-notorious rebel movement which claims to occupy 85 percent of the country

Renamo is still in the throes of changing from a rag-tag guerilla movement into a national political party

Horrible atrocities

It is difficult to know what support Renamo enjoys in Mozambique, but in Nampula it is clear that the rebel movement, despite being blamed for many horrible atrocities during the war, does in fact enjoy strong support

From Namige, another road leads north to the government border town of Quixaxe. Here a small collection of colonial ruins and mud huts -- again with the tell-tale tall grass covering the no-go areas -- is entirely surrounded by trenches and guarded by a company of Frelimo troops

Mr Simeao Vanocha, the government forces' propaganda chief in the province, boasts with equal relish of killing Renamo rebels as of making peace with them

To much cheering from his cadres, he gives much the same ambiguous answer as his Renamo counterpart in Namige to the question: Will you hand over your arms when you are called to do so?

"I don't believe they (Renamo) will hand over their arms, so we also cannot give up our guns. But if they do and our leaders order us to, then we will hand over our arms."

Mozambique still has a long way to go, but so far it seems that the UN has learned its lessons from the Angola fiasco by accepting an extended timetable which allows for a cooling-off period, and by deploying a large, multinational peace-keeping force to moderate tempers which can easily flare up after so many years of hatred and death

The mines will hamper the election process and suspicions could still boil over into renewed war -- just as in Angola. But Mozambique is different: its leaders are different, its armies are different and its people are determined to be different.

Swetan
7/9/93



President Chissano . . . as Frelimo faces an election defeat, the president and some of his Cabinet have turned to transcendental meditation in the hope of assistance from the supernatural.

Victory not cut and dried for Frelimo

Star 8/9/93

(218)

After 18 years in power, Mozambique's Frelimo government faces an uncertain future as the country moves towards its first democratic election since independence in 1975

Frelimo cannot be certain of winning the election, despite having control of the governmental institutions and a strong influence, if not control, over much of the news media.

Recent polls have shown surprisingly strong support for the former rebel movement, Renamo, in central Mozambique, despite the atrocities inflicted on non-combatant civilians by the movement's members during the war

Even in the capital of Maputo, supposedly a Frelimo stronghold, polls have shown significant support for Renamo

The sheer novelty of multi-party politics alone presents a grave threat to Frelimo. People in the streets who pledge support to Frelimo attribute their allegiance to familiarity rather

DESPITE the disorganised state of its political opposition, the ruling Frelimo Party appears to be losing support as Mozambique prepares for its first democratic election next year.

Hilary Andersson reports from Maputo for the *Star Africa Service*

than to satisfaction with its actions and policies. Any moral authority that Frelimo once held over Mozambique appears to be in danger of being lost

This is evident even in the day-to-day operation of Maputo. Life goes on on two levels. There is the law. Then there is reality. To survive, Mozambican public servants shamelessly violate the law.

The soldiers are not paid regularly and so demand bribes from ordinary cars in the city at gunpoint. The nurses demand cash from patients as they lie in their beds, refusing treatment to those who cannot pay.

Other public servants do little

work, either because they are paid so poorly or because they lack the necessary equipment.

For a week I watched three gardeners employed by the Maputo municipality weed the same square foot of grass on the street outside my hotel room. And the piles of rubbish which lie at every street corner grew visibly during my stay because the city council cannot provide the vehicles to collect it.

A one-minute telephone call to South Africa at the recently refurbished and glittering Polana Hotel costs R70. Yet the wage of a cook or gardener for one month is R65.

"We know there is some wan-

ing of support," says Information Minister Rafael Maguni, "but in Frelimo we never lose hope because we believe in the generosity of our people."

"We stand for what we have always stood for: the need to liberate the people, to liberate them from hunger, disease and illiteracy. We failed in these policies, which we thought were the best ones, only because we were frustrated by the war."

President Joaquim Chissano and some members of his Cabinet have recently embraced transcendental meditation, and are trying to spread it throughout the civil service and armed forces and through Mozambican society.

It is ironic that it is now that Frelimo has begun to meditate on the possible assistance it might receive from the supernatural, for the gap between it and reality is growing and the town whispers that unless Frelimo comes up with some new ideas it could be in trouble.

Renamo says poll pact is near at last

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Renamo movement says it and the government are finally nearing a solution to a dispute blocking progress towards multi-party elections, the state-run Noticias daily reported yesterday. *BIDA*

Renamo spokesman Jose de Castro told the newspaper that talks with the government were close to a breakthrough over composition of a national election commission to organise the elections.

Disagreements over the issue have paralysed debate for more than a month, increasing fears that the polls may have to be postponed from October 1994 to the following year. *9/9/93*

Government proposes that the electoral commission should have 11 people appointed by itself, seven by Renamo and three appointed by the non-armed opposition.

It argues that government has key responsibility to organise elections and find funding for them. *(218)*

Renamo's latest counter-proposal says the commission should have eight government appointees, seven from Renamo and six from the non-armed opposition, arguing this is "more balanced" and will limit fraud attempts by the government.

Justice Minister Ousmanne Ali Dauto says that as the UN is to monitor the elections, there is no risk of fraud.

UN special envoy to Mozambique Aldo Ajello has warned that although the UN Security Council is likely to renew its original one-year mandate for peace-keeping in Mozambique until October 1994, "I would be very surprised if they accept to go further".

Ajello said Mozambique must show concrete signs of progress towards elections in October 1994 if it wants continued support.

He offered to step in and do all in his power to facilitate agreement on the new law. — Sapa-AFP.

Renamo refuses to attend talks

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government yesterday suspended multi-party talks on electoral law when the Renamo opposition refused to attend a meeting of heads of delegations.

The closed-door meeting was to have discussed a compromise on the composition of the National Elections Commission, which has deadlocked the talks.

Renamo had demanded a public plenary session instead, apparently annoyed that the government proposal had been leaked and published in the state-owned paper Noticias. — Sapa-AFP

Renamo absence halts talks

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government yesterday suspended multiparty talks on electoral law when Renamo refused to attend a closed meeting of heads of delegations, the official AIM news agency reported

The meeting was to have discussed a compromise proposal by the government on the composition of the national elections commission, whose talks have been deadlocked for more

than a month. 8/15/93 10/9/93
Delegates from the government and four moderate opposition groups attended but Renamo and eight small allied parties refused, demanding a public plenary session instead. (218)

The conference aims to draw up legislation for elections timed for October 1994 in terms of a peace treaty ending a 17-year civil war — Sapa-AFP.

**South
Repatriation
to start soon**

REPATRIATION of Mozambican civil war refugees from Swaziland will begin next week, the representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said in Mbabane yesterday 10/9/93

Mr. Gary Perkins said 8 000 of the 24 000 refugees registered. They hope to send 500 home every week for a year. The Swaziland railway corporation said it had hired six carriages. (218)

The repatriation agreement follows last year's ceasefire agreement between the Maputo government and the rebel Renamo — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique woos foreign cash

B/Day 17/9/93

JOHN DLUDLU

THE Mozambican government has launched the second leg of a privatisation programme to stimulate economic reconstruction and attract foreign investors, a finance ministry official said this week

This followed an intensive international media campaign advertising the privatisation of certain state-owned companies

The privatisation programme started on an ad hoc basis in 1989 with the commercialisation of small- and medium-sized enterprises and intensified in 1990 after constitutional changes, including a switch to a free market economy

To date about 200 businesses have been privatised in joint ventures with local and foreign investors

Finance ministry director Bonifacio Dias said yesterday the Council of Ministers decided in 1991 to expand the programme to include big businesses and parastatals

To ensure the programme's proper implementation the government has drawn up a set of guidelines, laid down a legal framework and instituted governmental structures

In adverts carried in last month's edition of The Economist, the Mozambican government issued prequalification bids for tenders on 11 businesses involved in metal working, water supply, construction, cement, clothing, architecture and engineering and food processing and beverages

It is understood the 11 companies facing privatisation are among 18 bigger enterprises earmarked by the government for privatisation this year

The programme, which has been approved by the IMF, follows hard on the heels of efforts to modernise Maputo airport to facilitate the privatisation process and the ultimate switch to a free market economy

But it stops short of tampering with key sectors of the economy including agriculture, mining and certain industries. This tends to confirm that the government has not broken with its socialist past entirely and that it has little faith in the efficiency of market forces

An informed source doubted if the latest

drive was motivated by a desire to appease Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in the wake of the newly-signed ceasefire. Renamo is known to favour a free market economy. The source said the privatisation programme had started long before the two parties moved towards the ceasefire last October

The civil war in Mozambique has claimed 700 000 lives, created about 1.6-million refugees and consumed about 40% of GDP

Finance Minister Eneas Comiche recently expressed the hope that the peace initiative would boost GDP by 5% (it shrank by 2.4% in 1992). The country's extensive rail network was operating smoothly again, he said

The World Bank estimated that the country would need about \$1.3bn this year, mainly to finance social and economic reforms

A new investment proposal would soon be submitted to the legislature for approval to expedite investor incentives, sources said

Two Portuguese banks — Banco Portugues do Atlantico and Banco de Fomento e Exterior — had been given approval to operate in the country.

Moves to repatriate Mozambican refugees

As peace takes hold in Mozambique, the United Nations is starting a huge effort to persuade refugees to return home, writes **Mduduzi Harvey**

The whole idea was the result of a ceasefire agreement between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama in Rome last year. They felt that now that the situation had changed in Mozambique it was important for refugees to return, to help in the restructuring of the economy.

ABOUT 300 000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa are to be repatriated by next year, in terms of a R200-million voluntary repatriation programme by the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Most of the refugees, who fled their home country during Mozambique's civil war, are in camps in the northern Transvaal close to the Mozambique border.

UNHCR chief of mission Kalu Kalumiya told the *Mail & Guardian*:

A majority of the people who fled are farmers, who are willing to go back and work.

The UNHCR has budgeted R30-million to provide refugees with agricultural implements and seeds to enable them to start a new life. We will also provide the necessary expertise to assist refugees in their projects." He also stressed that the drought in Mozambique was over.

On the financial costs of repatriation, Kalumiya said "We have lodged an appeal to donor governments like the United States and members of the European Community for money. The whole process will cost R200-million. We need R53-million for the first year of the process, which will take three years to complete. So far we have raised R40-million."

Kalumiya said the UNHCR had already drawn up plans for the resettlement of refugees. "We went out on fact-finding missions in Mozam-

bique, looking at the infrastructure and monitoring developments with the intention of finding out how best we can resettle refugees."

Kalumiya emphasised that the South African government had denied the UNHCR access to Mozambicans in refugee camps. "We got a negative response from the government and we were not able to gain access to the refugees. All the government was interested in was rounding them up and sending them back to Mozambique, while clandestinely giving former Rhodesians citizenship in the country."

He explained that the repatriation would initially be voluntary. Refugees who wanted to stay in the country would be allowed to remain for a limited period, after which they would be stripped of refugee status.

Refugees interviewed by the UNHCR had responded positively to the repatriation plan, he said. "The

power of return' is strong. People are prepared to go home. The only problem is that they want to know if the situation has really changed in their country and whether the infrastructure will be conducive to their return."

The repatriation process entails the UNHCR going to the refugee camps and explaining to refugees about the conditions in Mozambique. They will also try to bring leaders from Mozambique to explain the changes there. Some of the refugees will be sent on scouting missions into Mozambique and return to tell others what is happening.

"Those who are ready will be registered, vaccinated, provided with seeds and implements. They will then be transported on trains and buses via Swaziland to Mozambique. Once they arrive, they will receive a one-off stipend to get them going," said Kalumiya.

Frelimo arms link is probed

St. Times
By NICK OLIVARI

FORMER Frelimo guerrillas and other Mozambicans are training township self-defence units and supplying them with firearms, according to the police.

Thirteen Mozambicans have been arrested since July, and police suspect they have instructed East Rand and Natal youths in the use of weapons.

Three of the 13 have been charged with illegal possession of firearms, bringing to 15 the number of Mozambicans who have appeared on similar charges this year. 19/9/93

Brigadier Paul Abrie, of the SAP, said police had been aware of the Frelimo connection in training SDUs since the arrest of two former Frelimo members in 1992. (2/8)

Police have since established there are several smuggling networks from Mozambique to the East Rand and Natal, and that weaponry is on offer to the IFP, SDUs and criminals.

Brigadier Abrie said Mozambique authorities were helping the police.

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Mozambique talks break down

S Times 19/9/93

A CONFERENCE of Mozambique's former civil-war foes to discuss electoral law has collapsed after six weeks of acrimonious debate.

Conference chairman Justice Minister Ali Dauto closed the meeting on Friday when eight small political groups allied to Renamo announced they would no longer take part.

A spokesman for the eight, Antonio Palange, suggested that Renamo and the ruling Frelimo party draft the law between them.

But Renamo delegate Jose de Castro said his organisation was unwilling to take part without the presence of its allies.

The state-owned Mozambique News Agency described this as "deliberate sabotage" by Renamo and the eight parties.

The dispute was the latest setback in the year-long peace process which several foreign observers fear could break down if differences are not resolved soon — Sapa-Reuter

(218)

□ Unita rebel forces 'ignoring their own ceasefire offer'

Fighting rages in Angola

APR 22/9/92

LUANDA. — Unita rebels are ignoring a unilateral ceasefire they declared this week and are still fighting to capture the besieged city of Cuito, the Angolan government has said.

State radio and diplomats reported clashes in other parts of Angola, ranging from Quiquengues in the southern province of Huila to Carito, only 60km from the capital Luanda

"The situation has not changed at all since Unita declared its unilateral ceasefire," the radio said.
"On the contrary, Unita has launched attacks on Quiquengues and has intensified the battle for Cuito"

"There is some heavy fighting going on so much for ceasefires," said one Western diplomat.

Unita radio insisted the ceasefire was being observed and urged the United Nations to begin a fresh round of diplomatic contacts aimed at restarting peace talks
But government military

Spokesman Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota said Unita's ceasefire offer was a sham designed to avert further international condemnation of the rebel movement
"We have past experience of identical statements by Unita leaders, who later step up their action, attacking in order to obtain stronger posi-

Catholic bishop 'missing'

LUANDA. — The Roman Catholic bishop of Bie and some 50 missionaries are missing in Cuito, Angolan national radio has reported.

The radio said Bishop Pedro Luis Antonio and the missionaries had been in his residence in the battle-torn chief town of the central Bie province since Unita rebels laid siege to it in January.

They went missing yesterday, the radio reported, but gave no further details. — Sapa-AFP.

tions before restarting negotiations," Brigadier Jota told the state radio
"The government will respond violently until Unita abides by a real ceasefire," he said

The radio's correspondent in Cuito reported fighting all over the city, the capital of Bie province in the central highlands

Correspondent Abel Abriao said Unita was using all its military potential to intensify the fighting and shelling

Brigadier Jota said the government would only accept a truce based on Unita's agreement to respect a collapsed 1991 peace accord and its defeat in Angola's first multiparty elections a year ago — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique demobilisation soon

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The long-delayed demobilisation of the opposing forces under Mozambique's peace accord now seems set to begin next month

Both the Frelimo government and Renamo have accepted in principle a proposal by United Nations special representative Aldo Ajello that the opposing forces begin moving next

month into the assembly points from which they will be demobilised

Renamo appears to have dropped its earlier threat to keep its men under arms until the various private forces formed to guard industrial and agricultural projects are disbanded

● Maputo has run dry after up-country peasants diverted a river to irrigate their crops

IT'S A FUNNY
A retired British coffin-maker pleaded guilty to being drunk in charge of his motorised wheelchair and was given a conditional discharge yesterday Fred Wood, 64, of Sussex, was three times over the alcohol limit for drivers

OLD WORLD

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Pupils 'forced to bribe teachers'

Sowetan 23/9/93

MAPUTO — Pupils at Mozambique's largest secondary school have accused teachers of systematic corruption, including the demanding of bribes to pass pupils in examinations

The daily news sheet *Mediafax* reported that it spoke to 12 pupils who said anyone could pass an exam if large enough bribes were paid to the

teachers

For each point awarded the teachers demanded more money with bribes ranging from the equivalent of R12 to R47. The pupils also accused teachers of deliberately teaching badly so that the pupils would be forced to pay them for private lessons.

Pupils said those who fail to enrol

through normal channels can gain admittance by bribing teachers.

The principal of the school told *Mediafax* he knew nothing about the alleged corruption but said it might be taking place. He said there were 6 000 pupils and only 140 teachers at the school. —*Sowetan Africa News Service*

(218)

Privatisation move

MAPUTO — Moves by Mozambican authorities to privatise the state-controlled news media have been spurred by a threatened wage strike by journalists *Sowetan*

After talks between senior government officials and the Mozambican Journalists Union, a commission was set up to find ways to speed up the approval of new statutes that are legally necessary before any of the news media can be turned into private companies. 24/9/93

The media affected are Radio Mozambique, Mozambican Television, the news agency *Am* and the Mass Communications Institute. — *Sowetan Africa News Service*

(218)

Chissano rejects poll plan

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has rejected a Renamo offer to hold polls before demobilisation, saying this indicated that his former adversaries did not want to stand down.

Speaking in Washington at the weekend, Chissano said he welcomed Renamo's claim that it wanted elections in October 1994, as demanded by the UN Security Council, the pro-government Noticias newspaper reported. **BISOU 28/9/93**

But he warned that holding elections before forming a single, joint national army, would violate the peace accord the government and Renamo signed last year. "It follows from Renamo's statement that they don't want to assemble their troops (for demobilisation)," he said. **(218)**

Italy's envoy in Mozambique blamed the UN for pushing Renamo to propose elections before it and government troops were demobilised, the Mediafax newsheet reported yesterday.

Italian ambassador Manfredi di Camerana — whose country brokered the peace pact last October — criticised the "current mediators" of Mozambique's peace process for failing to build trust between the two opposing parties. — Sapa-AFP.

AFRICA Average income R60

Maputo is now a Sowetan 29/9/93 city of poverty

MAPUTO — Mozambique's capital is a city of pervasive poverty statistics released by Mozambique's National Planning Commission show that at the end of last year 70 percent of Maputo's population were subsisting on less than R100 a month

Only 51 percent of the income came from wages the rest came from private business ventures, often conducted illegally in the black market

The figures show that only 38 percent of Maputo's houses have electricity, only 33 percent have piped water and only 20 percent have their own toilet

Most of these houses are flimsy shacks in

the shanty-towns surrounding the city centre

Not surprisingly, 70 percent of the population rely on firewood for cooking

What is surprising is that cars outnumber bicycles in Maputo, with 98 people for each bicycle and 79 people for each car

Civil servants

218

Among those working at the time of the survey, 34 percent were civil servants

Despite the poverty, the survey shows remarkably high levels of education, with 82 percent of those over 15 claiming literacy — *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Mozambique president warns over Renamo • Drought hits Beit Bridge

Cl Press 30/9/93

Chissano speaks out

TIME PLOY Renamo setting up further pretexts to delay peace agreement:

MAPUTO — Renamo must be made to understand that Mozambique's first multiparty general elections cannot be delayed indefinitely, President Joaquim Chissano has told the United Nations General Assembly. (218)

According to the news agency *Am*, Chissano warned that Renamo was setting up further pretexts to delay implementation of the October 1992 peace agreement. The organisation was imposing preconditions, many of which had no relation to the peace accord. He said that Renamo was reluctant to implement resolution 863 of the UN Security Council, adopted earlier this

consultations with the opposition, and would "spare no effort" to ensure that the elections did take place by October 1994.

He appealed for support, notably for the resettling of an estimated 6 million refugees, internally displaced people and demobilised soldiers and their families. "These efforts cannot succeed without your support," Chissano told the General Assembly. — *Sowetan Africa News Service*

month, which calls on both Renamo and the ruling Frelimo to begin assembly and demobilisation of their forces without the imposition of any further conditions.

Chissano called on the international community to bring pressure to bear on Renamo to stop "manoeuvres" aimed at playing for time, and added that the government would not abdicate its responsibility to hold elections. Despite the failure of the multiparty conference on the future electoral law, the government would continue its

Renamo zones opened to all parties

MÁPUTO — Renamo had opened zones under its control to other political parties in line with the peace accord signed last year, Noticias reported yesterday

"The zones under Renamo control are open to all Mozambique's political parties including Frelimo," Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said at his central Maringue bush headquarters on Monday, the pro-government paper reported.

Speaking on the first anniversary of the peace accord, Dhlakama said he was still not prepared to demobilise his troops until new preconditions were fulfilled

He said he would demobilise after only UN monitors were sent to the country to supervise, retrain and re-equip the national police force, following a joint request to the UN last month from Dhlakama and President Joaquim Chissano

The peace accord signed by the government and Renamo in October last year guarantees freedom of movement and of expression **Biday 6/10/93**

However, Renamo has prevented free movement of other political parties, as well as government officials including nurses and teachers, in zones under its military influence. **(218)**

Speaking in Kenya last month, Dhlakama reportedly said he would neither allow free movement nor allow political parties to campaign in zones under his movement's control.

Noticias reported that Dhlakama wanted to see elections held in October next year as demanded by the UN.

He asked the UN Security Council to start a civic education campaign to help prepare Mozambicans for elections — Sapa-AFP

SA violated Nkomati Accord, Pik admits

■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — Foreign Minister Pik Botha has admitted that South Africa violated the Nkomati Accord because the Government was unable to control individuals in the Republic who were op-

posed to the pact, according to the Mozambique news sheet Mediafax.

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Some in the Frelimo government suspected that the SADF, or rogue elements within it, continued to aid Renamo long after

Nkomati without the knowledge of the Department of Foreign Affairs

Portuguese who had lived in Mozambique are also widely believed to have continued to supply Renamo from South Africa after the signing of the accord

Chissano turns down Renamo

South 1/10 - 5/10/94

MOZAMBIQUE'S president Joachim Chissano has rejected an offer made by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) to hold elections before the establishment of a single, joint national army (218).

While Chissano welcomed Renamo's claim that it wants elections in October 1994, he warned that elections before the establishment of such an army would violate the peace accord signed by the government and Renamo last year.

"Their offer follows from Renamo's statement that they don't want to assemble their troops for demobilisation," Chissano said.

He further warned that some positions taken by Renamo resembled the behaviour of Angola's Unita rebel movement, which plunged the south western African nation back into civil war after elections meant to cement a peace process.

The United Nations' Security Council has demanded that Mozambique hold elections in October next year.

Italy's envoy in Mozambique has blamed the United Nations for pushing Renamo to propose elections before it and the government troops demobilised.

Mr Manfredi Di Camerana, the Italian ambassador, said the offer was probably a response to UN pressure to have elections held no later than October 1994 and warned that it was a dangerous proposition.

Di Camerana, whose country brokered the peace pact last October, criticised the "current mediators" of Mozambique's peace process for failing to build trust between the two opposing parties.

UN head in Moz to hasten

peace bid

MAPUTO — UN secretary-general Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali pledged yesterday to do all in his power to speed up the slow-moving peace process in Mozambique.

Dr Boutros-Ghali, who arrived here on Sunday for a four-day visit, was speaking before beginning official talks with President Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Chissano, who signed a peace agreement with the rebel movement Renamo a year ago, said he was looking for real peace so "development of the country can start on the right footing".

Dr Boutros-Ghali's spokeswoman, Ms Terese Gastaut, said later the secretary-general would try to secure a firm date for the start of assembly and demobilisation of government and Renamo military personnel.

Dr Boutros-Ghali and Renamo were due to meet later in the day — Sapa-Reuter



RELAXED . . . UN secretary-general Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali (left) and President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique, who have known each other for years, share a joke before their meeting yesterday in Maputo.

Picture AP



UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, left, and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique share a joke after their meeting in Maputo on Monday. Picture AP

Renamo sets conditions for disbanding

MAPUTO — Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama met UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali on Monday night and refused to demobilise his forces until the government disbanded militias and irregular troops

"We can start demobilisation tomorrow," Dhlakama said, "but only if the government dismantles militia and irregular forces first"

Boutros-Ghali arrived in Maputo on Sunday for a four-day visit aimed at securing a firm date for the start of demobilisation.

His spokesman, Therese Gastaut, said the visit would act as a catalyst to overcome the confidence crisis straining relations between the government and Ren-

amo, the signatories to the country's October 1992 peace accord.

More than 6 000 UN peacekeeping troops have been deployed in strategic districts as part of the UN operation in Mozambique, which will soon enter its second year. Demobilisation and elections are expected by next October. (218)

The peace process, now a year behind schedule, has stalled on differences between the two sides over implementation and new demands made by Renamo.

Diplomats speculate that Boutros-Ghali agreed to visit poverty-stricken Mozambique only after Dhlakama agreed to stop delaying the peace process and allow demobilisation to begin. — Sapa-AFP.

New impetus to peace talks

UN breaks deadlock in Mozambique

Star 21/10/93

STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — The United Nations secretary-general has scored a diplomatic triumph by removing obstacles which have held up the Mozambican peace process.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali broke the deadlock between Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama which had delayed the peace process for months.

Speaking at a press conference after three hours of intensive negotiations between the two leaders, Boutros-Ghali said the peace process had been given new momentum.

He hailed the talks as a very important breakthrough.

As Boutros-Ghali flew to Nairobi for talks over the Somalia crisis, he left with the assurance from both leaders that they would work together to implement the peace programme.

First on the agenda would be the setting of a date "within this week" for the start of the demobilisation of Mozambique's armed forces. This would begin before the year-end.

He said troops from both armies would begin moving to a central point in December, making an election possible in October next year.

A new joint army would be in place by August, opening the way for a free and fair election.

Boutros-Ghali said neither an election nor political campaign-

BOUTROS-GHALI is confident that all obstacles have been removed, paving the way for an election next October

(218)

ing would be allowed until the new army was in place.

"You don't need more than one or two months to prepare for elections," he said.

Boutros-Ghali announced he had resolved all the differences between the two leaders, including differences of opinion on the composition of an electoral commission.

The two leaders agreed that Frelimo would get 10 seats on the commission and Renamo seven. Other parties would take the remaining three seats.

Boutros-Ghali said he was convinced that the peace process in Mozambique would continue and had faith that both leaders would work together "in the best interests of the people of Mozambique".

He added, "I am an optimist; I'm sure when I next visit I will find a new Mozambique".

He said the United Nations had also been able to make a breakthrough in war-ravaged Angola. He was hopeful that talks between Unita leader Jonas Savimbi and MPLA leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos would resume soon.

SA now has embassy in Maputo

CT 20/10/93

218

MAPUTO. — South Africa converted its trade mission in Mozambique into an embassy yesterday at a ceremony presided over by Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha.

After the South African flag was hoisted in the embassy garden, Mr Botha described the moment as "very historic".

The two governments, foes for most of the years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975, announced their decision to establish diplomatic relations last month after ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela called for an end to sanctions.

"To be able now to round off the process of normalisation of relations is indeed a rewarding moment in my life," said Mr Botha, who had a working lunch with UN secretary-general Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali after the ceremony.

He said that Mr John Sunde, previously the chief trade representative, was now charge d'affaires.

● The Republic of China wanted to strengthen ties with the ANC, President Lee Teng-Hui said in Taipei. The Central News Agency reported that Mr Lee was speaking at a meeting with ANC deputy leader Mr Walter Sisulu, who is in Taipei on a nine-day visit.

● Indonesia plans to end its ban on trade with South Africa and open a consulate, Foreign Minister Mr Ali Alatas said yesterday — Sapa-Reuter

President of Rumania visits

PRETORIA. — Rumanian President Mr Ion Iliescu arrived on an official visit to South Africa yesterday.

He will meet President F. W. de Klerk, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and IFP vice-president Dr Frank Mdlalose, among others.

Mr Iliescu became president after Mr Nicolae Ceausescu's repressive government was overthrown in 1989. — Sapa

Proud Pik presides at Maputo embassy's birth

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The two governments, foes for most of the years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975, announced their decision to establish diplomatic relations last month after ANC leader Nelson Mandela called for an end to international sanctions against SA.

SA opened a trade office in Maputo in 1983, when relations were still frosty. Pik Botha inaugurated the present building, in tree-lined Julius Nyerere Avenue, in 1988

"To be able now to round off the process of normalisation of relations is indeed a rewarding moment in my

life," Botha said

"I think it will symbolise and signify to the world, and in particular to SA, that now is the time to move ahead with investment

"There have not been battles or war in this country for 12 months," Botha said

The new ambassador has not yet been named. (218)

After the embassy ceremony, Botha had a working lunch with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who has been in Mozambique since Sunday

Earlier, Boutros-Ghali had meetings with Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and PAC leader Clarence Makwetu

Buthelezi told him Inkatha would not return to the negotiating table under any circumstances

He said this after Boutros-Ghali had spoken of the importance of ne-

gotiations and the high premium which had been placed on them by the international community

After the meeting, Buthelezi told journalists he thought the multiparty negotiations were off course and that the Freedom Alliance's bilateral meetings with government and the ANC were of more value.

The Inkatha leader was to meet Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano later yesterday

Makwetu also said he could not comply with Boutros-Ghali's request that the PAC take part in the Transitional Executive Council

The continued violence by the government made such a step impossible, Makwetu said ..

Observers said planned negotiations between Botha and the PAC in Maputo later yesterday appeared unlikely in the light of Makwetu's statements — Sapa-Reuter.

1993 SOWETAN

Sowetan 21/10/93

Relations improve

MAPUTO — In a significant demonstration of the improved relations between South Africa and Mozambique, Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday laid a wreath at the grave of former Mozambican President Samora Machel, whom Pretoria has been accused of killing. After Machel died in a plane crash seven years ago officials of the Frelimo government accused Pretoria of luring the Russian aircraft into a hillside in

KaNgwane with a false navigational beacon. Crowds attacked the South African trade mission in Maputo. (218)

Even after the Margo Commission of Inquiry rejected the false beacon theory and blamed the crash on errors by the Russian pilots, Frelimo officials continued to accuse Pretoria of causing the crash. By allowing Botha to lay a wreath on Machel's grave in Maputo, the Frelimo government appears to have

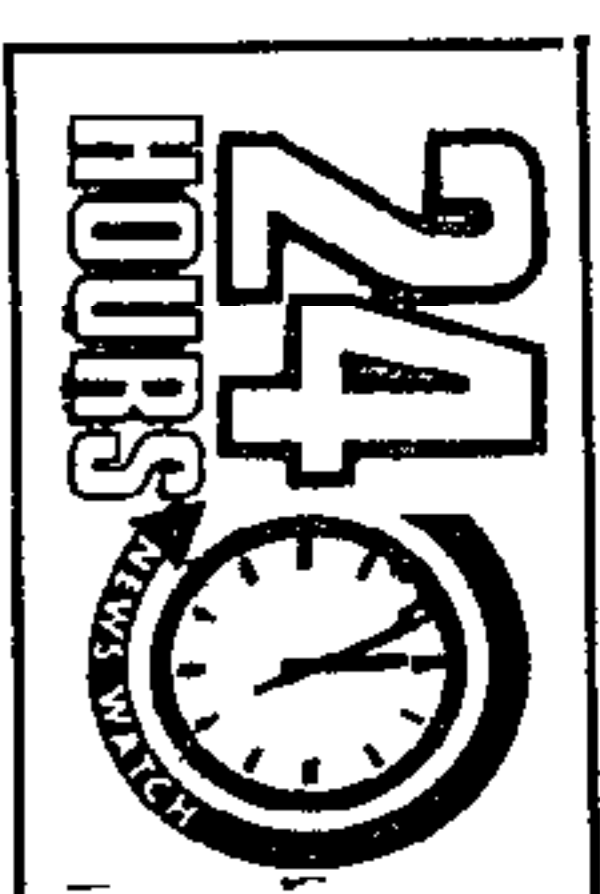
abandoned the false beacon allegation.

Botha yesterday also laid a wreath at the memorial in Maputo to the Louis Trichardt group of Voortrekkers, whose trek ended at what was then Delagoa Bay.

He said the preservation of a Voortrekker monument by a once "hostile" Mozambican government bodes well for the future of cultural monuments in South Africa. — *Argus Africa News Service*

Going home

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□ Joyful refugees take the happy train back to Mozambique

While the politicians squabble over implementing the Mozambique peace accord, refugees who have been out of the country for up to 10 years are beginning to go home **MICHAEL SPARKS**, for The Argus Africa News Service, was with the first group to return from Swaziland. He reports from Boane **ACT 22/10/93**

BOARDING the train in Swaziland to return home to Mozambique as one of 530 returning refugees was a scary experience for Ujen Ndzemande. The last time he was on a train it was attacked by Renamo, and he was lucky to escape with his life.

In spite of some wariness, he was still happy. Happy to be returning home, although he lost many family members in the war. Happy in spite of returning to an uncertain future after living in the relatively pleasant refugee camp at Malindza in Swaziland.

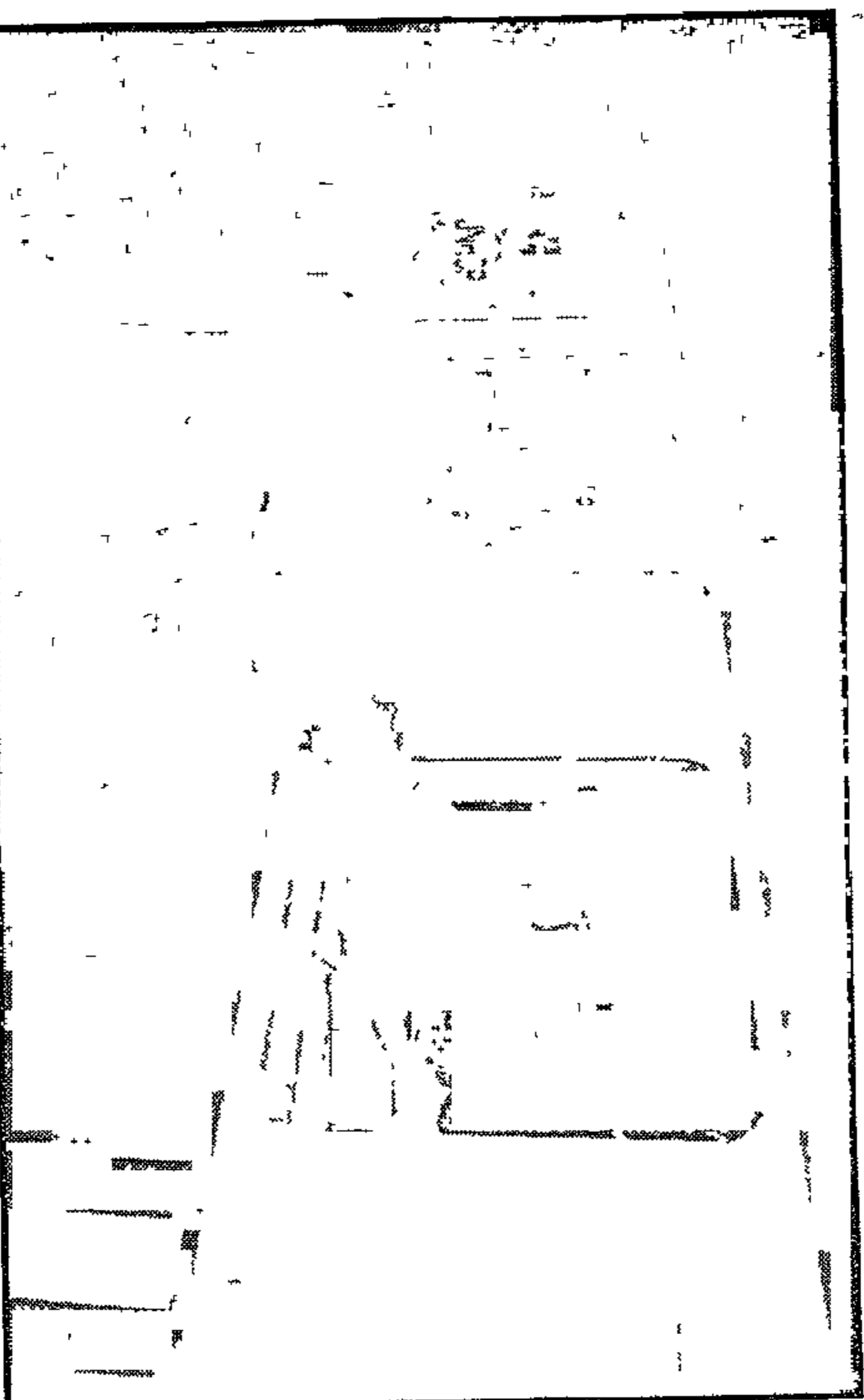
His return last week with the other refugees to the rural areas of Mozambique was symbolic of the slow efforts of that country to return to normality after 16 years of civil war, as the farmers returned to the land to plant crops and produce food again.

The 30-year-old Ndzemande was born and grew up in the Gaza district north of Maputo, and had fled to Boane, a town midway between Maputo and Swaziland, after his father was killed in the war.

After three years in Boane the war reached the town, with regular attacks and people being killed. So he crossed the border on foot, seeking shelter in the Malindza refugee camp in the south-east of Swaziland more than four years ago.

Now he and all the others were returning home voluntarily on the first repatriation of refugees by train in Africa, arranged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). On the train Ndzemande told stories of his escape, similar to those of many others.

Rosa-told of a Renamo attack on her village, in which she had just enough time to



MOVING OUT: Some of the refugees staying behind at Malindza camp bid farewell to those taking the train back to Mozambique

fetch her children and flee to the nearby river where they hid, eventually walking in the bush for four days until they reached Swaziland.

Many of the 24 000 Mozambicans in Swaziland spent up to 10 years in the two camps there, as some of the nearly 1.9 million who fled the war to take refuge in Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The budget for this enormous repatriation effort by the UNHCR is about R710 million over three years, with nearly half that to be spent on economic upliftment and job creation in Mozambique.

Living conditions in Malindza were remarkably good — with lots of trees and even a tree nursery to replace those cut down for fuel.

sional splashes of blue plastic protect the shacks from rain and give a contrasting colour to the brown of the grass and reed huts and patches of green where vegetables and fruit grow in the 300 hectare camp.

According to Father James Somers who runs it, the camp has always been a peaceful and well organised place where you could buy a cold Coke, even on the hottest day.

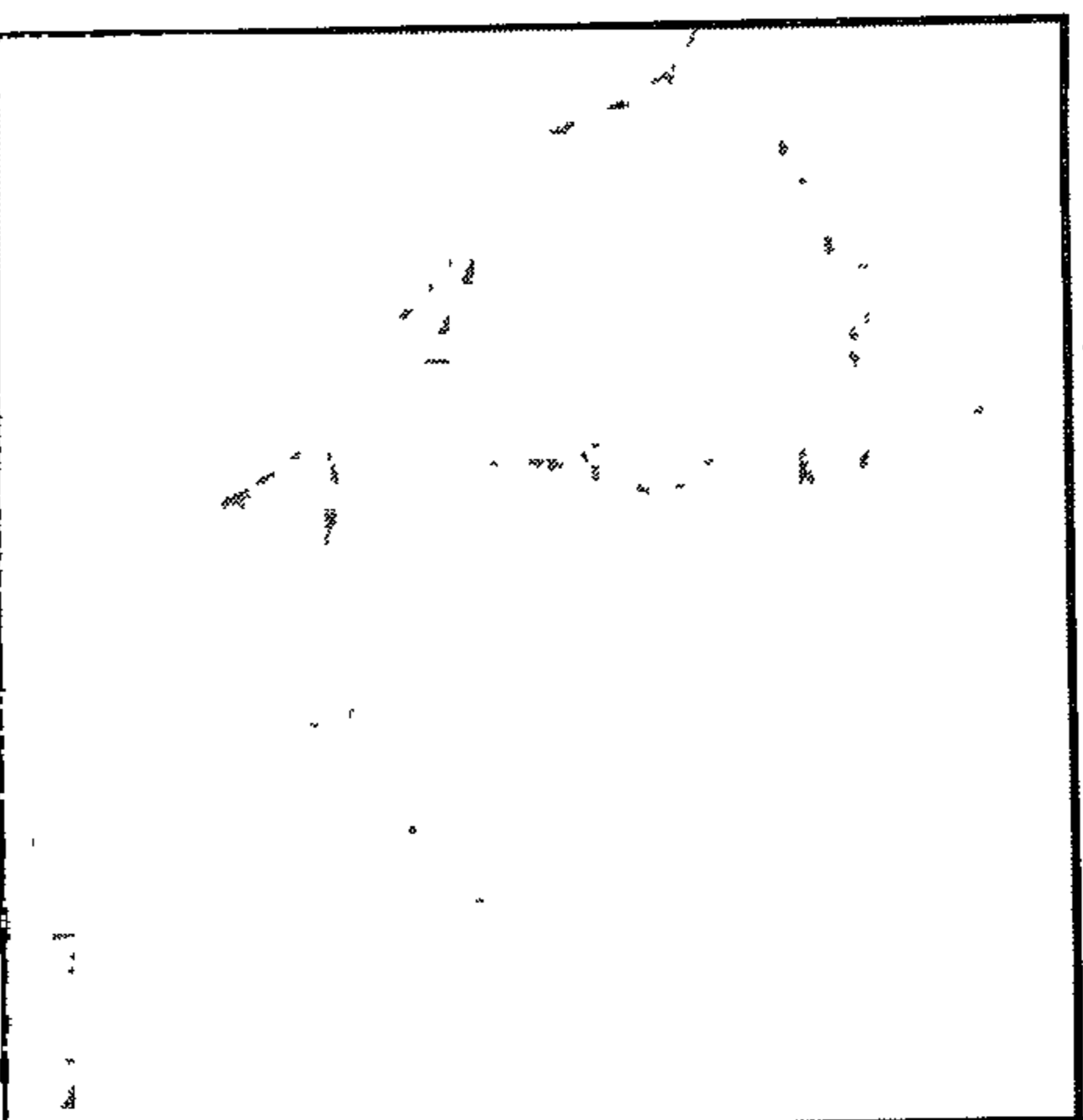
"We never had to call in the police once, for all these people in 10 years. I think it's quite remarkable," he said, in his strong Irish accent.

He added that while he was glad the community was being given a chance to return home, he was sad that the individuals he had come to know were going to be leaving his care. But at the sta-

tion he pointed out with some pride the things people were taking back — beds, radios, wheelbarrows — one man even had chickens in a sling to provide eggs on his return.

These were not desperate refugees returning home, but people who had been given a chance and made a success out of desperate circumstances.

When the train arrived at the newly built Boane station there was a large group of women wearing colourful outfits dancing and singing songs for their returned compatriots, with their Portuguese roots coming through strongly in the lively music. It was clearly an emotional moment for the returnees, most of whom had been sceptical of the stories of peace they had been told.



IT'S GOOD TO BE BACK: A broad grin shows Ujen Ndzemande's delight at being back home.

Ndzemande said: "I was very concerned about the aggression between Renamo and the government, and worried that it might develop into war. I am still a bit worried, but I feel really good to be back."

His uncle arrived at the station some time after the train to help him, his wife Clementine Sumbane and their six children collected the many boxes, barrels, bundles and bags of belongings accumulated in Swaziland and the farming tools and seeds given them by aid agencies to help them plant crops on their return.

All that and the poles and roofing iron to build new homes were packed into six goods trucks provided by Swaziland Railway and

hitched behind the five carriages of happy people, who periodically sang of their own homecoming.

On arrival at the home of his uncle, Ndzemande was met by more than just the family who lived in three shacks surrounded by a few shade trees. A number of adults came to meet the family they had not heard from in years, and it seemed half the area's children came to see what all the excitement was about. Some marvelling that "white men have come to visit us".

Ndzemande himself was amazed by the changes to the town.

"I knew that many people had come to Boane because for a while it was safe and peaceful. But the community

has grown a lot and the huts are much closer together. They are now selling things at the side of the road," he said, referring to the bundles of firewood for sale and the jerry cans of petrol being sold on the black market.

The yard they returned to had been freshly swept with a broom made of branches, and one of the huts had been emptied so the new arrivals would have somewhere to sleep until they could build their own.

While the cameras and journalists clearly affected the reunion, there was real joy from the family being reunited.

The UNHCR hopes to have a train going from Swaziland to Mozambique every week until all the refugees have returned home — something which the High Commissioner, Sadako Ogata, has described in the past as "the most durable solution for refugees".

The scene will become increasingly common before the end of the year, after South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Mozambican counterpart signed an agreement in Maputo last Friday setting out the details for the voluntary repatriation of the 300 000 refugees in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal.

In the Mozambican countryside there are clear signs of change and rebuilding, a reflection of the "pains", or peace, that everybody speaks of.

Roads are being rebuilt, people are replacing roofs or plastering over walls pockmarked with bullet holes. Others are weeding crops.

All this was reflected in one of Ndzemande's final comments: "Now it's peace. Now I have a country again."

Star 26/10/93

Mozambican pact hailed

■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — A new timetable for implementing the Mozambican peace accord has been signed by Frelimo and Renamo.

This put the seal on the breakthrough achieved last week by United Nations secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali in getting the peace process going again.

The agreement has been hailed by the seven official observers — Italy, Britain, the United States, Portugal, France, Germany and the Organisation of African Unity — as “the effective relaunching of the peace

process”.

Aldo Ajello, the UN special representative in Mozambique, said that if the Mozambican peace process could be completed successfully, it would set an important example “for the entire continent and for other peacekeeping processes that are not going so well” (218)

He said success in Mozambique would help restore the dwindling international faith in UN peacekeeping efforts and would counter the idea “that Africa is hopeless”

Under the timetable, which still envisages a general election next October, armed forces

will begin assembling at designated points next month, probably from November 30

All troops must be at the assembly points by year-end

Demobilisation will begin in January, coinciding with the start of the formation of the new joint national army

Demobilisation will be completed by May

The new army will be operational by September, a month before the election

Voter registration training will begin in March and voters will be registered between April 1 and June 30. The election campaign will run from September 1.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS New plan to revive country • Savage murders in Burundi

Sowetan 26/10/93

Pickings up pieces

(218)

■ BEGGING BOWL Mozambique

Turns to international community

MAPARE Mozambique is finalising a new plan to rehabilitate its war-savaged economy and resettle more than 80 000 internally displaced Mozambicans, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Passcoal Mucumbi said in an interview published yesterday by Zimbabwe's *The Herald* newspaper that Maputo would call an international donors' conference, most likely in Europe, to seek support for the programme as soon as it was finished.

The Minister was speaking in Cyprus where he was holding talks on the sidelines of the Commonwealth summit. Mozambique's agriculture-based economy was devastated in the 1970s and 1980s by a bloody war between gov-

ernment forces and the Frente Renamo. Mucumbi said the new plan, which emphasises agriculture, will be a turning point in the country's development in areas formally occupied by Renamo, which signed a peace pact with the government more than a year ago.

He said under the plan hundreds of abandoned farms would be offered to thousands of fighters who cannot be absorbed into a smaller integrated army. Some farms would be reserved for returning refugees, displaced people and the landless. — *Sapa-Reuters*

Mozambique to seek aid

HARARE — Mozambique was finalising a new plan to rehabilitate its war-ravaged economy and resettle more than 80 000 fighters, Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said yesterday in Cyprus, where he is holding talks on the sidelines of the Commonwealth summit.

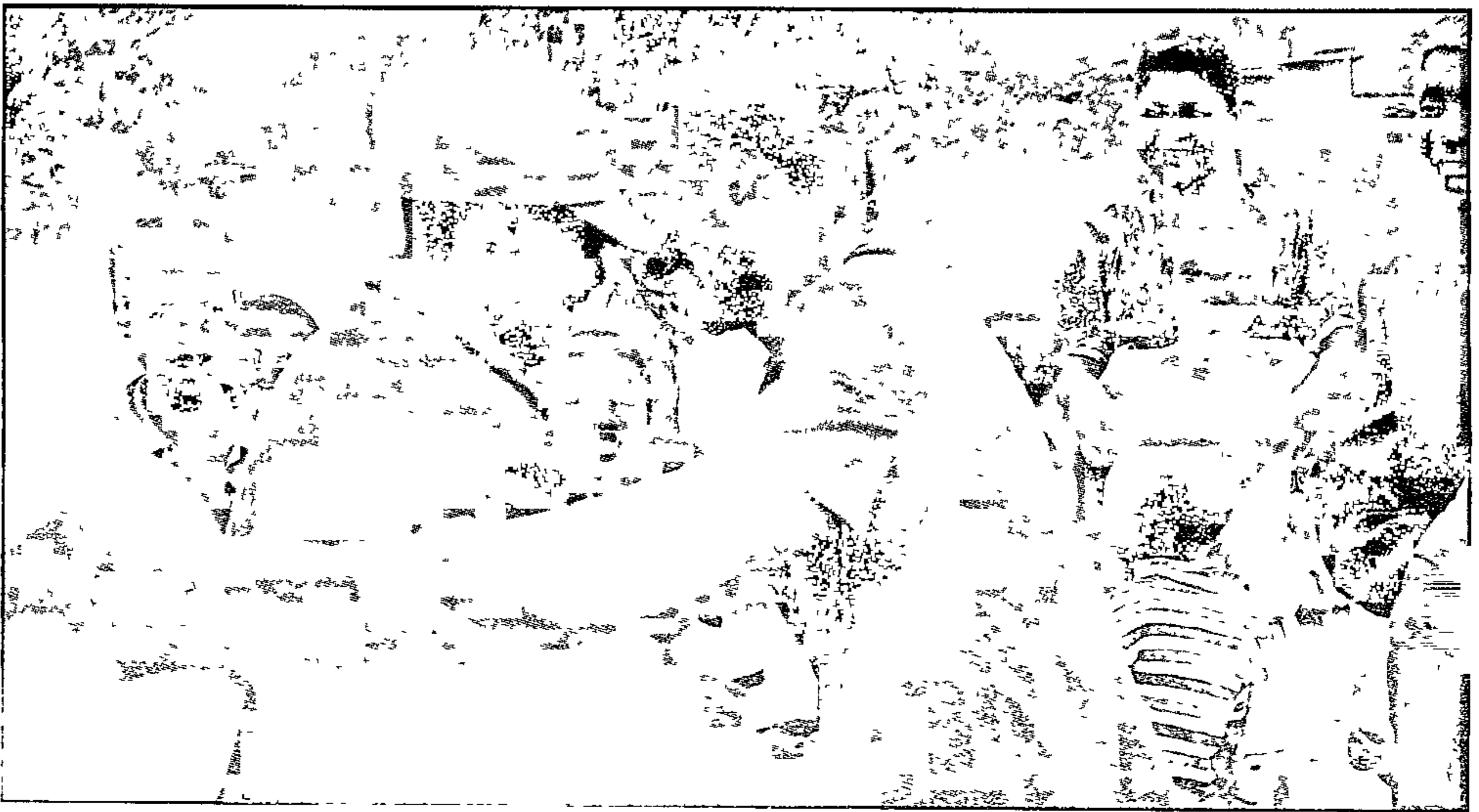
Maputo would call an international donors' conference to seek support once the plan was finalised.

The government ditched Marxism in 1987, adopting Western-backed reforms which boosted the economy by 5% in the first year. But war and droughts stunted growth in subsequent years. This year GDP is expected to grow 3% to 4%.

Mocumbi said a new plan needed greater emphasis on agriculture. Hundreds of abandoned farms would be offered to fighters who could not be absorbed into a smaller integrated army. Some farms would be reserved for returning refugees and displaced people.

Mozambique badly needed donor support to implement the scheme. — Sapa-Reuter

(218)



Welcome back . . . returning Mozambican Ujen Ndzimande gets a hug from his uncle, Augusto Cerimi, on his return from the Malindza refugee camp in Swaziland

PICTURE SYLVIA MORESCHE

Hi, Mozambique! I'm Ujen, I've come home

Star 28/10/93

218

Boarding the train in Swaziland to return home to Mozambique last week as one of 530 returning refugees was a scary experience for Ujen Ndzimande. The last time he was on a train it was attacked by Renamo and he was lucky to escape with his life.

Despite some wariness, he was still happy. Happy to be returning home, although he lost many family members in the war. Happy despite returning to an uncertain future after living in the relatively pleasant refugee camp at Malindza in Swaziland.

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The budget for this enormous repatriation by the UNHCR is \$209 million (R710 million) over three years, with nearly half to be spent

WHILE the politicians squabble over implementing the Mozambique peace accord, refugees who have been out of the country for up to 10 years are beginning to go home.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Third-World success story

Fm 29/10/93 (218)

It's hard to believe that a country with a national advertising expenditure of less than R35m can support 12 ad agencies. But that's the way it is in Mozambique, where salaries and rentals are absurdly low by SA standards.

With 16m people, annual advertising expenditure in Mozambique works out at not much more than R2,10 a head. In SA, by contrast, we spent R2,7bn, or about R77 a head, on advertising last year — and that doesn't include another R45-or-so on below-the-line marketing.

Despite being one of Africa's poorest economies, Mozambique is a rapidly developing market, now heading purposefully down the free enterprise route. Five years ago, says ad-man Mario Ferro, there was only one agency in the country — Intermark — the company he runs. Two weeks ago, the five leading agencies got together to form an industry association.

Intermark's billings grew by around 40% in real (dollar) terms in 1991 and 1992, but now, under pressure from severe recession and an inflation rate hitting 50% a year, the growth rate has slowed down.

Of course, this is occurring off a low base. Intermark's billings are currently around US\$600 000 (R2m) a year. But that kind of money goes further in Maputo than it would in Johannesburg and it is enough to support a staff of 11. Indeed, until recently, Intermark employed 55 people, but it has trimmed down to a much leaner and more profitable company since it joined the Saatchi & Saatchi Africa network.

Its client list of 17 includes the Berger paint group, BP Mozambique, Banco Standard Totta, the State lottery and two SA companies, Robertsons and Imex International, the export arm of Tiger Oats.

Intermark is still a State-owned company, though Ferro has put up a proposal for its privatisation. The government is committed to privatising State enterprises with the main aim of improving the profitability of the companies, not making money from selling them off to the public.

It is also concerned that the interests of the workers are looked after. The usual formula is to hand 30% of the equity to the management and employees and 20% to public subscribers. The State will initially retain 50% but will gradually pass this on to the employees. In some cases, there may be outright privatisation.

Johannesburg agency Saatchi & Saatchi Klerck & Barrett, which has been the driving force behind the Africa network, may end up with a stake in Intermark because the Mozambican government favours this kind of commitment from foreign companies.

But privatisation tends to be a slow process. An easier way to get into business is to set up your own enterprise. This is what Ferro, the 44-year-old former editor of the Maputo daily, *Noticias*, has also done. He now

heads a surprisingly diverse group of 10 companies which includes another ad agency and companies offering public relations and business advice, outdoor advertising services, book and foreign publication distribution,

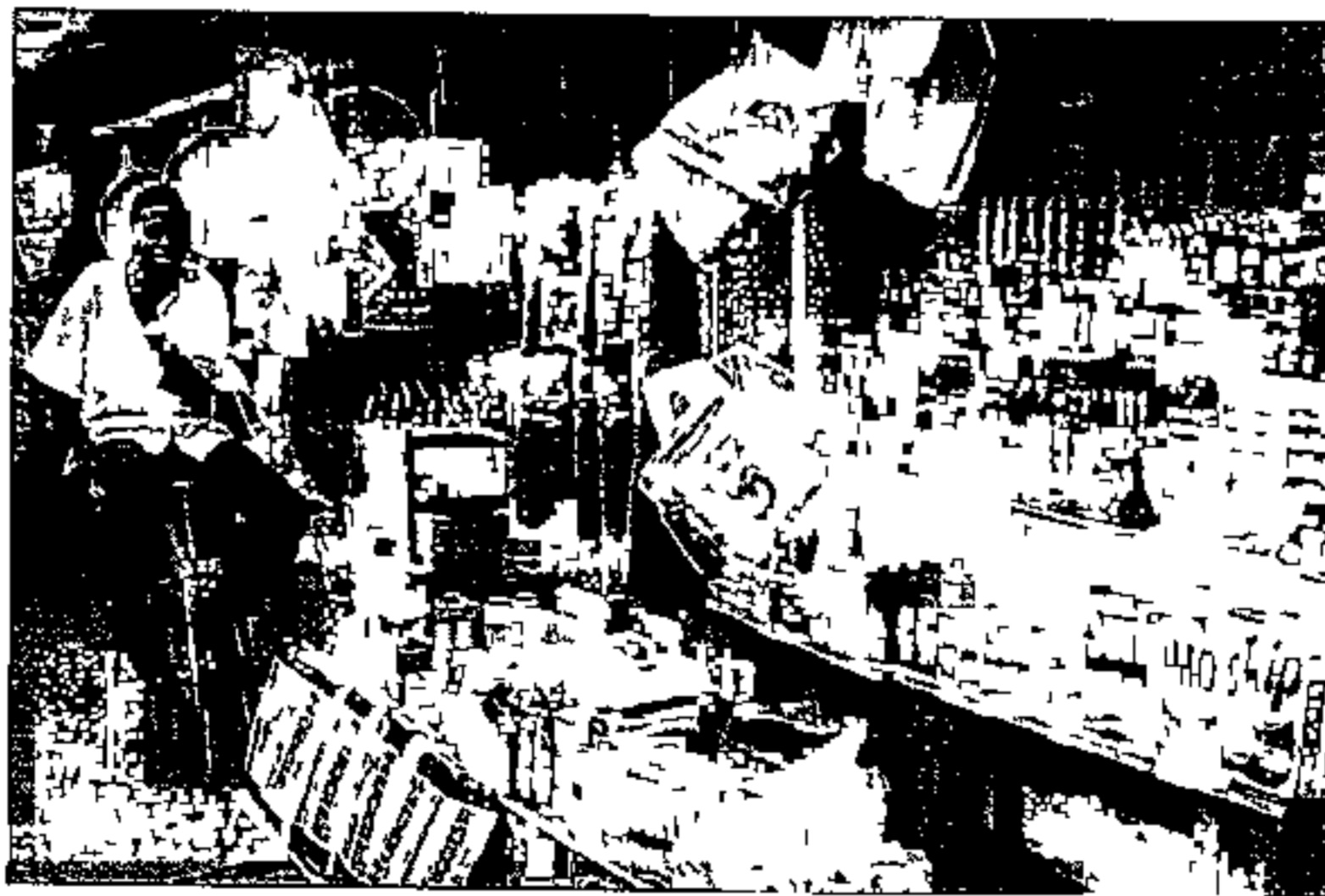
plenty of messages, with a lot of repetition," says Saatchi & Saatchi Africa CE Jurie Snyman. "You don't have the single-minded proposition that you are used to in SA. This is partly because of the lack of sophistication of the industry and partly because of the lack of sophistication of the market."

Media rates can be quirky. Outdoor is more expensive than in SA and you pay only in dollars, but TV exposure is cheap. So TV commercials tend to be long — mostly 60 seconds. But TV commercials are produced in Maputo and, though production values are not what you would see in Johannesburg, they suit the market and its pocket.

As the display of SA consumer goods in the shops and markets demonstrates, there is potential for exporters — and ad agencies. ■



Ferro . diversification is the answer



Maputo market SA products on display

video production and distribution, printing and tourism. These companies are all privately owned by their management and staff.

Diversification is clearly an important way to generate greater profits. Another survival trick in Maputo is to trade equity in your company for office space. Media are undeveloped. Mozambique has two daily newspapers (one in Beira), two weeklies and two magazines. There are two TV services with 120 000 sets in use and two radio stations.

Advertising is similarly in its infancy. "African advertising tends to have a multi-

Heartbreak road home

218

Aug 30/10/93

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Mozambicans who sought refuge in neighbouring countries during the civil war are streaming back home now that peace has returned — but not all are going happily.

For some the road home was, in the words of a Zambian commentator, "paved with broken hearts and broken marriages".

Some were torn between a longing for home and a reluctance to abandon the prosperity they had found in Zambia. As a result, families were broken up.

One woman and her four children left without her husband.

"He was with us on the bus from the refugee centre at Ukwimi," she said "When the bus stopped for a while at Tetauke he told us he wanted to buy some oranges for the children. He never returned"

Another woman wailed as she



heard she was to be repatriated. She had put her name down to return but her husband had refused to go. She left without him and without her children.

The refugees at Ukwimi were put in a dilemma because in contrast to the poverty and hardship customary among refugees around the world, they had made good in Zambia. They were lucky that the local chief had allocated to them 310km² of land on which many became prosperous farmers.

Ukwimi was set up as a self-sustaining settlement and the 25 000 refugees achieved a high level of self-reliance. It now has 76 villages, seven schools, four clinics, 73 boreholes and a well-developed administrative base and roads.

Some of the refugees developed small businesses, such as grain

mills, and bought cars and even employed Zambians. According to refugee officer Donald Mukela, about 2 000 Zambians employed by refugees may lose their jobs if the settlement is closed. He did not know what government's plans were for Ukwimi.

Mozambicans who sought refuge in Malawi during the war face a similar situation although they have not prospered in the Malawian refugee camps. Domingo Dimungu is a case in point. He fled from his home in Mozambique's Tete province, bordering Malawi, when it was attacked by Renamo, who killed his father and raped and kidnapped his wife.

With many of the 1.5 million Mozambican refugees in Malawi, Dimungu returned home when peace came. But he found nothing but starvation and hardship in his devastated homeland and joined the large numbers who now return regularly to their old refugee camp in Malawi.

Talks stall over election law

MAPUTO — Mozambique's government and opposition parties have failed to reach agreement on a controversial election law in spite of promising the UN they would conclude their talks by the end of October.

The government and the opposition parties were due to have concluded the closed door discussions on the country's electoral law by the end of last month, according to an agreement reached during a visit 10 days ago by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

But according to a report in the local independent daily MediaFax there had been a number of disagreements.

The most serious of these had resulted from a proposal from the former Renamo rebels that Mozambicans abroad be denied the right to vote, the report said.

Renamo had charged that the Frelimo government could manipulate results of votes cast by Mozambicans living abroad through its embassies.

The government had called Renamo's proposal "undemocratic," and the two sides were trying to compromise, possibly by allowing Renamo to have its own representatives in Mozambican embassies.

Renamo was also against a clause in the electoral law outlawing insulting language during the country's election campaign, arguing that it attacks freedom of expression, the report said.

Mozambique's first multiparty elections are due to take place under UN supervision in October 1994, but the formulation of an electoral law satisfying all parties has proved a major sticking point.

A breakthrough was achieved two weeks ago when Boutros-Ghali convinced all sides to accept a compromise solution on the composition of the national electoral commission.

The UN now hopes that the latest disagreements can be quickly overcome.

On Friday UN special envoy to Mozambique Aldo Ajello said real progress was being made on the electoral law.

A final draft of the law still needs to be ratified by the country's National Assembly.

Under the terms of the new calendar for Mozambique's peace process, the assembly should pass the law by the end of November — Sapa-AFP

NEWS FEATURE

The colonisers who ran away are coming back to recolonise

No water, even for drinkings

Southern 3/11/93

‘Oh yes, it is hot. And there is no water in the city today. That’s Maputo for you. Welcome to Maputo.’

in Maputo, capital of Mozambique:

so u r f m 31/1/93 28

MAPUTO the capital city of what used to be the People's Republic of Mozambique, is just 45 minutes away from Johannesburg by plane

But five minutes into that country, it is as if one is in a different world. What with the language difference and all that

Coming from South Africa, and being well attuned to the situation in Mozambique, I was not expecting to move into paradise, the prawns notwithstanding

I was aware of the war and its effects. I had interviewed Mozambican refugees from rural areas of that country, now huddled in refugee camps in Eastern Transvaal

I knew what to expect. But I did not expect what I found. I had travelled to Maputo to represent the Media Workers Association of South Africa at an international conference of media unions and organisations

As we got through customs, we were met by Mr Fernando Lima of the local journalists' union. It was hot and we said so

"Oh yes, it is hot. And there is no water in the city today. That's Maputo for you. Welcome to Maputo," he said

We were booked into the Tivoli Hotel, a supposedly five-star set-up which is now nothing more than a dingy hole

Did not flush

I went into the bathroom in my suite and there was no water. The toilet did not flush. There was no water, not even to drink

Lima's words of welcome came hauntingly back and I sat on my bed and pondered

This is Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. And I have no water to drink or to bath in

And as I sat there getting angry, I wondered whether I, as a black South African, should actually be complaining. The devastation that has occurred to the Mozambican economy is primarily because that country threw its weight behind our struggle

The Pik Bothas, who today strut about in Maputo and have opened an embassy, sanctioned and paid for the destruction of Mozambique to ensure that the liberation movements were kicked out

In return for Mozambique's commitment to our freedom, Renamo was formed and financed by South Africa's white minority regime and hundreds of thousands of lives were lost

Money which should have gone into economic projects went into the war, a war that has not been won, but which is now being wound down to make way for co-existence with yesterday's bandits

Could I not tolerate this water problem for three nights? After all I would be going back home. What about the Maputo residents who have to contend with this situation on a regular basis

I told myself I should sleep. And I did

Monthly water bill

In the morning there was still no water. And when I asked for some, I was given little more than a litre

I used half of the water to wash my whole body, and wondered how much I would save in my monthly water bill if I were to adopt these measures

was impossible in the past. And things are changing. Mozambique today is just another republic and not the people's republic that it used to be just after independence in 1975. And the colonisers who ran away are coming back to recolonise. Only this time they will leave the politics to Frelimo leader and president Joaquim Chissano and Renamo's Alfonso Dhlakama, while they control the economy

The streets of Maputo are littered with pictures of Dhlakama, who has moved into the city and lives in a house across from the president's office. It will indeed be a short walk if he wins the elections, as he hopes

The gate to the two-storeyed house has a banner stating 'Welcome his Excellency president Alfonso Dhlakama'. Pretty ambitious, some say

Journalists said Dhlakama was being bankrolled to the tune of about R1 million a month to run his organisation, which has its own radio station, too

For a rebel and a bandit who was butchering people in the bush a few months ago, Dhlakama has come far in this world in a short time

Strike

Journalists in Mozambique are among the lowest paid workers, with earnings around R170 a month. The

strike by state radio and other media employees three weeks ago was prompted by huge increases given to state employees with degrees, increases amounting to over R50 000 in some cases

These increases followed the rise in the minimum wages for agricultural and industrial workers from 44 100 to 53 000 meticals a month and from 58 800 to 76 600 meticals a month respectively

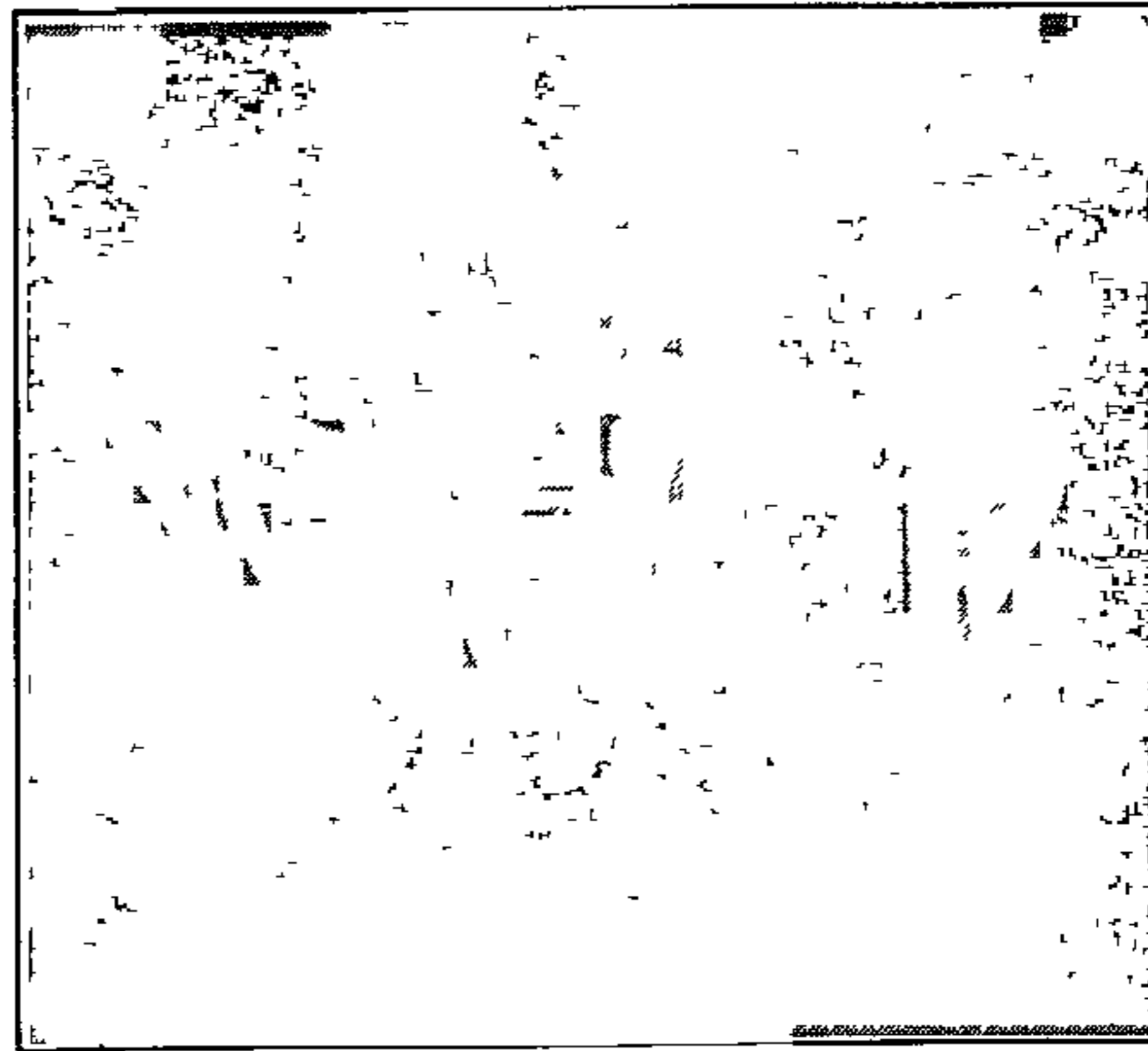
This translates into about R45 and R60 a month, respectively. The exchange rate is 1 500 meticals for a rand

The government argued that it had to pay the more qualified people more to keep them in their employ or they would move to international agencies that pay in foreign currency, and pay well at that too

These agencies are another story. The United Nations contingent to oversee the country's first multiparty elections is in town and there is no doubt about that

Every fourth or so vehicle you meet has the letters NU emblazoned on its sides. And you find them in all sorts of places, too. Shebeens and bars

Who said peacekeeping was supposed to be a dull and dreary job — unless you are in Mogadishu or Bosnia?



Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano (left) and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama toast after signing a global peace agreement on October 5, 1992, including an immediate ceasefire to end Mozambique's civil war. At the centre is Italian official Sergio Raffaelli.

permanently

A comrade from Botswana, on finding no water, saved the little from the toilet cistern and used that to wash himself

News about Mozambique is about the war, Renamo and the United Nations. One subconsciously gets to think there is nothing else taking place in Mozambique. No life but war, so to speak

How untrue. Friday night in Maputo proved to be a lot of fun with Lima. We went to a live jazz session at a mini-amphitheatre. The slow blues that reminded one of Champion Jack Du Preez, the fast waltz and the laidback kind

So relaxing, so good, so professional. And yes, so safe. Sitting there, I wondered where the war was. Where the devastation was. I had never felt so free and relaxed in Johannesburg

Later, much later in the morning, after passing through the all-night market known as Nelson Mandela, I walked into my room, and there was still no water

Back to reality

I was back to reality. But the jazz had been good

The war in Mozambique is over, everybody tells you that. People can move around the country now, which

UN role in Mozambique backed

ARE 4/11/93 (218)

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who recently visited Maputo, has recommended renewing the mandate of the 6 500-strong UN Operation in Mozambique (Onumoz) until elections set for next October.

"Recent developments in Mozambique have placed the peace process on a solid footing and greatly improved the prospects for full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement," he said in a report to the Security Council.

Onumoz was set up in December 1992 to monitor a ceasefire between the government and rebels of Renamo, the Mozambique National Resistance, and to help

implement an accord signed in Rome in October last year ending a 14-year civil war.

Elections were originally scheduled for October this year, but a series of problems held up implementation of the agreement and the voting has now been delayed for a year.

The Security Council last Friday approved a one-week renewal of Onumoz, pending receipt of the report.

Onumoz includes about 6 200 troops from Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Uruguay and Zambia and about 300 military observers.

While recommending that the

Security Council extend Onumoz's mandate until the elections, the secretary-general said the operation should be reviewed at least every three months, with further commitment depending on clear progress in implementing the peace accord.

Mr Boutros-Ghali conferred last month with President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama.

He said major agreements had been reached between the two sides on several issues, including the assembly and demobilisation of Renamo and government troops and the simultaneous disarmament of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops — Sapa-Reuters

Mozambican compromise

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama have reached a compromise solution on whether Mozambicans living abroad should be allowed to vote in next year's multiparty elections. *5/11/92*

But new obstacles have emerged in the seemingly endless struggle to reach agreement on an electoral law. *(218)*

Diplomatic sources in Maputo said yesterday "the problem of Mozambicans abroad is settled". Dhlakama, who had hitherto insisted that emigrant Mozambicans should not vote, has agreed in talks with Chissano that a final decision on the matter will be taken instead by Mozambique's national electoral commission.

Renamo has the right to nominate only seven of the 21 members of the national electoral commission, and so could well be defeated on this issue.

But Renamo has raised another complaint in connection with the electoral law. It wants its members to be put in charge of 50% of the 131 provincial and district-level electoral commissions. "This will guarantee transparency," argues Dhlakama.

The government has rejected this demand, saying the Rome peace accord which the two sides signed last year gives the responsibility for organising the elections to the government.

Diplomatic sources say this is "an issue about which Dhlakama feels very hot under the collar". — Sapa-AFP.

Renamo Biboy rattles sabre

MAPUTO — The Renamo movement, demanding changes to a draft electoral law, has raised the spectre of a return to civil war in Mozambique. 8/11/93

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama's office on Saturday repeated an objection to voting rights for Mozambican expatriates and added demands for changes in the composition of electoral agencies.

It said analysis of the draft electoral law and the government's intransigence on questions which Renamo considered crucial had led it to conclude there was bad faith by Frelimo in the process. This could have as its tragic consequence a return to civil war, Renamo said. — Sapa-
Reuter. (218)



focus on *the Mozambique process*

Sowetan 12/11/93

There is a message for South Africa in the growing international impatience with the holdups in Mozambique's peace process, writes **Gerald L'Ange**, editor of the *Argus Africa News Service*:

(218)

Developments in Mozambique are of particular interest to South Africa

Mozambique in the run-up to the election. Concerned that a Frelimo-controlled police force would obstruct free campaigning by the opposition, Renamo has proposed that a strong UN monitoring force of between 3 000 and 10 000 be deployed to ensure that the police are even-handed

The Security Council, however, has authorised only the 128 police monitors originally proposed for the task. Renamo's reaction was not known at the time of writing

Another of Renamo's concerns that has yet to be fully satisfied is its call for funding to enable it to transform itself from a guerilla army into a political party and to contest the election. Boutros-Ghali expressed his own concern about this issue in his report. He noted that an international fund set up for the purpose had so far received only 5,8-million dollars from a single donor, Italy. He urged other donors to contribute at least another 5-million dollars

The Security Council's response was to recommend the creation of a new fund open to all Mozambican political parties, not just Renamo, once the electoral law has been passed and to urge that voluntary contributions be made to this fund. This leaves Renamo uncertain whether it is going to be able to afford to campaign properly in the election

When agreement was reached on the new timetable the seven official observer nations hailed it as "the effective relaunching of the peace process"

Ajello, who has won wide praise for his energetic and skilful promotion of the process, said that if it could be successfully completed it would set an important example "for the entire continent and for other peacekeeping processes that are not going so well"

He could have been referring to just about all of the UN peacekeeping efforts elsewhere in the world, many of which are floundering

As Ajello noted, success in Mozambique would give a big boost to international peacekeeping interventions the world over

Developments in Mozambique are of particular interest to South Africa which is in the throes of its own peace process and which is vulnerable to political and economic fallout from a collapse of the peace process on its eastern border

South Africans might also note from Mozambique's experience that if their own peace efforts fail they cannot expect unlimited help from an international community that is beginning to grumble under the burden of assisting national communities who are unable to resolve their differences on their own

W OZAMBIQUE'S POLITICAL parties have been given notice by the Security Council that international support for their country's peace efforts could be withdrawn, or drastically cut, if there are any more delays

This is the effect of the council's decision last week to extend the mandate of the UN operation in Mozambique in three-month increments and not by the full year requested by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali

The council agreed to extend the mandate by six months but will review this decision in three months time

The secretary-general is required to report every three months on "whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the general peace agreement and meeting the timetable"

The implication is that if in three months time the parties have not kept to the new timetable agreed to during Boutros-Ghali's visit to Maputo last month the council could order the withdrawal of the 7 000-strong UN force, Unomoz

Analysts doubt that the council would actually take this step as it would throw the Mozambican process into a shambles

But the extent of UN and other international support could be drastically cut back, making it much more difficult for Mozambicans to put a peaceful seal on their civil war and install a universally recognised government

International impatience with the delays in the implementation of the peace accord signed in Rome in October 1992 has been visibly growing as the peace process has slipped progressively further behind schedule. The process is now more than a year late

The delay is partly the fault of the UN itself, which was tardy in getting Unomoz into place. The Frelimo government blames the former rebel organisation Renamo for most of the other delays, accusing it of repeatedly raising new obstructions. Renamo, however, maintains that its objections are aimed only at ensuring that it will be able to compete on level terms with the ruling Frelimo party in the election

Renamo argues that as a former guerilla army operating from the bush it has had to go into the peace process without funds or political organisation, whereas Frelimo has the advantage of both, as well as all the advantages associated with running the government

Before the Security Council met it was told by Boutros-Ghali that while in Maputo he had told both President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama that the UN could only facilitate the peace process, not control it, and that "the political will of the parties to achieve a peaceful settlement must be demonstrated not only with public statements but with concrete action"

Under the new timetable, the armed forces of both sides are to begin moving this month to

assembly points for disarming and demobilisation, which must be completed by May. The formation of the new joint army must be completed by August

The law governing the election must be adopted before the end of that month and the election must be held in October

The Security Council resolution emphasised "the unacceptability of attempts to gain more time or further concessions or to attach new conditions to the peace process"

Peace agreement

No party, it said, should "raise any further issues which might jeopardise the implementation of the peace agreement"

Renamo has risked being accused of flouting this injunction from the start by its latest demand which is for special monitoring of the voting by expatriate Mozambicans in the election. It says the government could influence these voters since their balloting will take place in Mozambican embassies and consulates in foreign countries

Either Renamo must have its own representatives in these embassies or the expatriates must all be barred from voting, says Renamo

No estimates have been produced of the number of expatriates eligible to vote but it is doubtful that there could be enough to significantly influence the election result if there is a heavy poll within the country, as seems likely

The UN Special Representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, will obviously strive to resolve this issue before Boutros-Ghali's next report to the Security Council

In this he will have strong support from the Western diplomats in Maputo and presumably from Pretoria, whose interests will be best served by a properly elected government being put in place in Maputo

Renamo will probably be displeased, however, by another aspect of the Security Council resolution, this one relating to the policing of

There is a message for South Africa in the growing international impatience with hold-ups in Mozambique's peace process, writes Gerald L'Ange, editor of Star Africa Service

Any more hold-ups and we are out

Star 15/11/93

(218)

Mozambique's political parties have been given notice by the Security Council that international support for their country's peace efforts could be withdrawn, or at least drastically cut back, if there are any more long delays.

This is the effect of the council's decision to extend the mandate of the UN operation in Mozambique in three-month increments and not by the full year requested by secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

The council agreed to extend the mandate by six months but will review this decision in three months' time. The secretary-general is required to report every three months on "whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the general peace agreement and meeting the timetable".

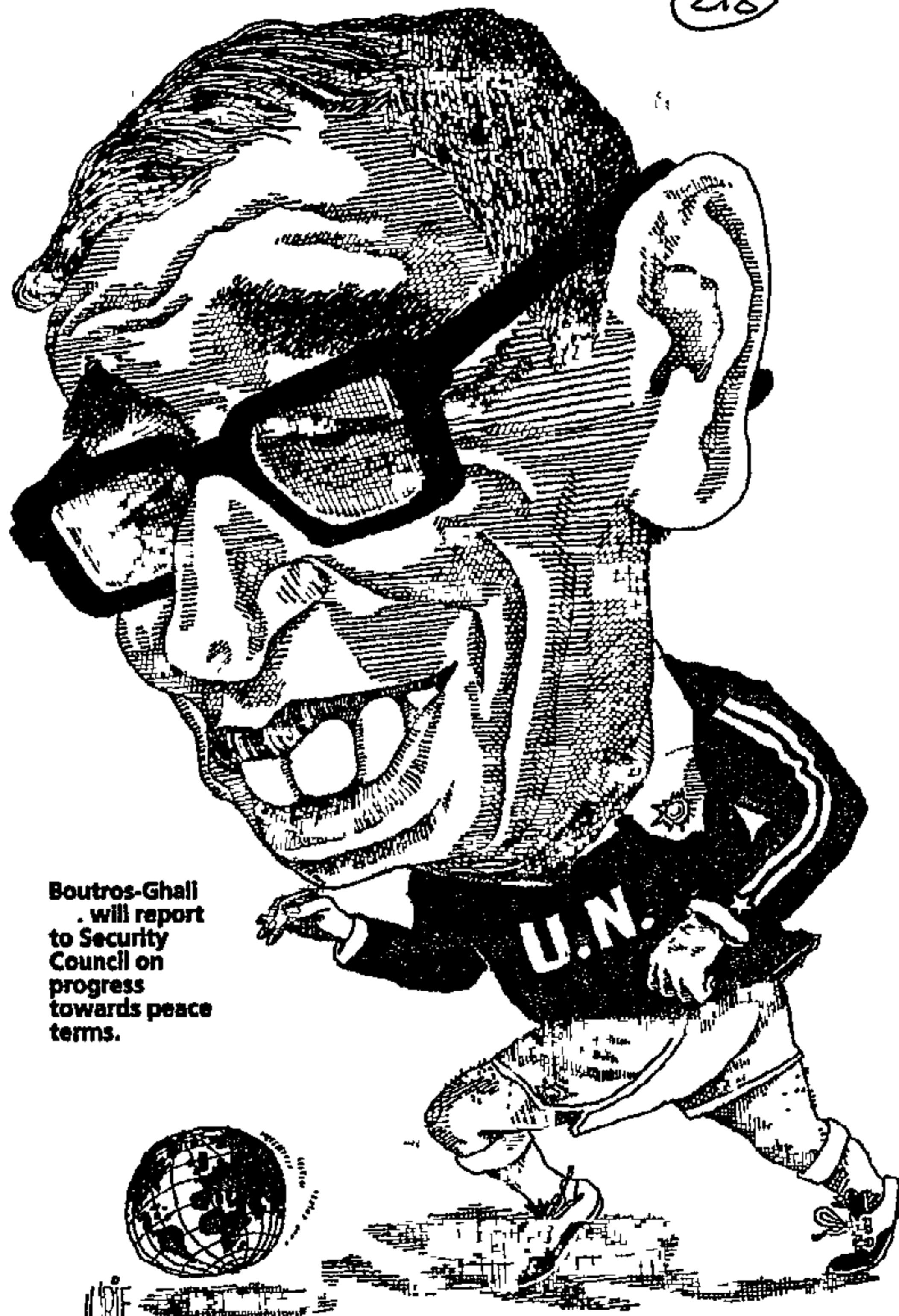
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Analysts doubt that the council would actually take this step as it would throw the Mozambican process into a shambles. But the extent of UN and other international support could be drastically reduced, making it much more difficult for Mozambicans to put a peaceful seal on their civil war and install a universally recognised government.

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Boutros-Ghali will report to Security Council on progress towards peace terms.

the parties to achieve a peaceful settlement must be demonstrated not only with public statements but with concrete action".

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August. The law governing the election must be adopted before the end of this month and the election must be held in October.

The Security Council resolution emphasised "the unacceptability of attempts to gain more time or further concessions or to attach new conditions to the peace process". No party, it said, should "raise any further issues which might

jeopardise the implementation of the peace agreement".

Renamo has risked being accused of flouting this injunction from the start by its latest demand, which is for special monitoring of voting by expatriate Mozambicans.

It says the government could influence these voters since their balloting will take place in Mozambican embassies and consulates in foreign countries.

Either Renamo must have its own representatives in these embassies or the expatriates must all be barred from voting.

The UN Special Representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, will obviously strive to resolve this issue before Boutros-Ghali's next report to the Security Council. In this he will have strong support from the Western diplomats in Maputo and, presumably, from Pretoria.

Renamo will probably be displeased by the Security Council's rejection of its proposal that a strong UN force of between 3 000 and 10 000 police monitors be deployed to ensure that the policing is even-handed in the run-up to the election. The council has authorised only the 128 police monitors originally proposed for the task.

Another of Renamo's concerns that has yet to be fully satisfied is its call for funding to enable it to transform itself from a guerilla army into a political party and to contest the election.

Boutros-Ghali expressed his own concern about this issue in his report. He noted that an international fund set up for the purpose had so far received only \$5.8 million (R19.5 million) from a single donor, Italy. He urged other donors to contribute at least another \$5 million (R16.8 million).

The Security Council's response was to recommend the creation of a new fund open to all Mozambican political parties, not just Renamo, once the electoral law has been passed and to urge that voluntary contributions be made to this fund. This leaves Renamo uncertain whether it is going to be able to afford to campaign properly in the election.

Developments in Mozambique are of particular interest to South Africa, which is vulnerable to political and economic fallout from a collapse of the peace process on its eastern border.

South Africans might also note from Mozambique's experience that if their own peace efforts fail they cannot expect unlimited help from an international community that is beginning to grumble under the burden of assisting national communities who are unable to resolve their differences on their own.

focus on

MOZAMBIQUE

South Africa 16/11/93

Mozambique may be the world's poorest country but it still looks attractive to South African businessmen. **Joe Latakomo** of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo:



218

‘The lifting of sanctions, for example, means that South Africa can now supply products and services to the United Nations Operation’

MAPUTO — The World Bank has estimated that millions of dollars of foreign aid will be required to support Mozambique's rehabilitation from the devastation of decades of war

The prospect of getting a share of these funds is a major attraction for the increasing number of South Africans who are exploring business opportunities in Mozambique

But as the country edges into a stable peace it offers attractions in its own right to South African entrepreneurs. In the past three years South African exports to the country have boomed

South Africa-Mozambique trade relations changed three years ago with the release from jail of African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela

Before that South Africa had traded covertly, often with its products arriving in Mozambique disguised as those of another neighbouring state

Mozambique's 1990 imports amounted to R2 622 500. South African business, which has a competitive advantage, wants an even bigger slice of it than the 24 percent share they are presently getting

Formerly Marxist Mozambique started its move from a command to a market economy through World Bank intervention in 1987 after the dramatic deterioration of its economy between 1982 and 1985

The country's production capacity is still under-utilised, however, for several reasons: lack of funds to import raw materials and new plant, bad management, poor support infrastructure, unskilled labour and the frequent energy and water cuts which disrupt production

Between 1987 and 1992, the government privatised 140 small and medium enterprises, and intends to allow the participation of private capital or private management in large enterprises

But Mozambican banks are not authorised to give credit for the purchase of private companies and shares, which means that most opportunities are not available to locals

This has resulted in resentment at what is perceived to be a selling out of the economy to foreigners, particularly white foreigners from South Africa.

According to Mr Rui Camacho, South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, South Africa increased its exports to Mozambique in value terms by 36 percent in 1990-91

Last year, that went down to 17 percent but in the first six months of this year exports have shot up by a massive 40 percent

In round terms, the exports to Mozambique amounted to R690 million last year, and for the period January to August 1992, to R412 million, while Mozambique exports to South Africa amounted to only 14 148 000 US dollars (R46,6 million). The last three years have seen an increasing number of South African businessmen arriving in Maputo to explore opportu-

nities

The present nine flights a week between South Africa and Maputo are generally fully booked, while many businessmen drive to the capital despite the risk, albeit slight, of being ambushed by bandits

Camacho believes that the reasons for this growth in interest in Mozambique are because of its proximity, the competitive prices of South African goods, the lifting of sanctions, increasing acceptance by foreign countries involved with the Mozambican economy of the role that South Africa can play in the region, and the growth in demand during reconstruction

Supply products

The lifting of sanctions, for example, means that South Africa can now supply products and services to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique which had been prohibited by UN and other sanctions from buying South African products or services

This had meant that they had to import, at great cost, products from outside the region, or sometimes turn a blind eye to the origin of products which were simply not available in Mozambique but freely available across the border in the Eastern Transvaal

But who are all these South Africans who are heading for Mozambique?

According to Camacho, there are those who have always been fascinated by the Latin atmosphere imparted by the Portuguese

Then there are some, probably now in their 30s, who were born in the country when it was a Portuguese colony and left with their parents at independence and who now want to return and at the same time look for business opportunities. South Africa's economic situation has also

forced some — particularly small businessmen who cannot afford to fly to Europe — to look for opportunities next door

A small minority, Camacho believes, may be looking at Mozambique as an alternative in case things go very wrong in South Africa

And, finally, there are fugitives from justice in South Africa for whom Mozambique, still disorganised after 17 years of war, provides a relatively safe haven

Mozambique imports most of its production inputs and finished products and South Africa has been the biggest exporting country to Mozambique since 1987

But Camacho points out that South African exchange control regulations have made it difficult for investors who hope to put money into neighbouring countries

Projects involving a third party, with prospects for short-term profitability, are more likely to get Reserve Bank go-ahead, while the Mozambicans will give preference to proposals for investment projects involving joint capital and the participation of Mozambican partners

However, Camacho points out, the next South African government will have a prior responsibility in the short term to respond to the expectations of South Africans and therefore will not be in a position to let money flow out even to neighbouring countries

As Mozambique's reform programme goes on, and peace seems inevitable after 17 years of war, economic reconstruction will inevitably lead to bigger and better business opportunities for South Africans

While South Africa has presently not formulated a regional economic policy, there is no doubt that the country will be a major player in political and regional co-operation. For the moment, though, the rehabilitation of the port of Maputo is a priority, and South Africa will be the major client

‘South Africa has been the biggest exporting country to Mozambique since 1987’

Boost for Cahora Bassa dam

PRETORIA — Efforts to rehabilitate the Cahora Bassa dam project in Mozambique have been boosted with the announcement that several international agencies have promised financial help

(218) ARG 18/11/93
Financing of the rehabilitation project was set back earlier this year when Italian backing was withdrawn

A statement by the South African Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday said alternative financing was made known during a two-day meeting this week of the permanent joint committee on Cahora Bassa

The committee groups together

parties from South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal

The leader of the South African delegation, Eskom's Ian McRae, said the rehabilitation project had been delayed because of a R150 million shortfall

"Fortunately other agencies like Norad, the European Investment Bank and the European Community have all said they are willing to make funds available to make up the shortfall," said Dr McRae

It will be two to three years before the system generates acceptable levels of power — Sapa

Eskom finds funds for Cahora Bassa

FUNDING had been found to start rehabilitating Mozambique's huge Cahora Bassa hydroelectric power project, Eskom said yesterday. BIDAY 18/11/93

CE Ian McRae said the project had been put on hold in September after the Italian government withdrew its promised funding of \$40m-\$50m. (218)

"Fortunately, other agencies such as Norad (the Norwegian Aid organisation), the European Investment Bank and the EC have said they are willing to make funds available to make up the shortfall."

McRae's statement followed a two-day Maputo meeting of the Cahora Bassa permanent joint committee, consisting of representatives from S.A., Portugal and Mozambique.

Eskom officials said the project would cost about \$120m-\$130m. But the exact amount of money required was still uncertain as it depended on what it would cost to clear land mines from the route of the power lines in Mozambique.

The officials said SA was guaranteeing loans of about \$25m through SA banks tied to the sourcing of materials in SA, Portugal was making the same provisions for \$20m-\$25m, while Mozambique would have to come up with about \$30m.

Eskom said discussions would continue on details of the funding, but McRae was confident work would begin soon in SA on the construction of pylons for the power line and field work would begin after the rainy season ended in April.

It would take two to three years before the system, powered by the dammed Cahora Bassa lake on the Zambezi River in northwestern Mozambique, "is operating at full capacity and with acceptable efficiency" — Sapa-Reuter.

The attraction now is Mozambique

Star 19/11/93

The World Bank has estimated that millions of dollars of foreign aid will be required to support Mozambique's rehabilitation from the devastation of decades of war.

The prospect of getting a share of these funds is a major attraction for the increasing number of South Africans who are exploring business opportunities in Mozambique

But as the country edges into a stable peace it offers attractions in its own right to South African entrepreneurs. In the past three years South African exports to the country have boomed.

South Africa-Mozambique trade relations changed three years ago with the release of Nelson Mandela. Until then, South Africa had traded covertly, often with its products arriving in Mozambique disguised as those of some other neighbouring state.

Mozambique's 1990 imports amounted to \$877,5 million. South African business, which has a competitive advantage, wants an even bigger slice than its present 24 percent

Formerly Marxist Mozambique started its move from a command to a market economy through World Bank intervention in 1987 after the dramatic deterioration of its economy between 1982 and 1985

The country's production capacity is still under-utilised, however, for several reasons. lack of funds to import raw materials and new plant, bad management, poor support infrastructure, unskilled labour, and frequent energy and water cuts.

Between 1987 and 1992, the government privatised 140 small and medium enterprises, and intends to allow the participation of private capital or private management in large enterprises

But Mozambican banks are not authorised to give credit for the purchase of private companies and shares, which means that most opportunities are not available to locals. This has resulted in resentment at what is perceived to be a selling out of the economy to foreigners, particularly white foreigners from South Africa

According to Rui Camacho, South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, South Africa increased its exports to Mozambique in value terms by 36 percent in 1990-91. Last year,

MOZAMBIQUE may be the world's poorest country but it still looks attractive to South African businessmen, reports Joe Latakomo of Star Africa Service

(218)

that went down to 17 percent, but in the first six months of this year exports have shot up by a massive 40 percent.

In rand terms, exports to Mozambique amounted to R690 million last year, and for the period January to August 1992 to R412 million, while Mozambique exports to South Africa amounted to only \$14,148 million (about R46,6 million)

The last three years have seen an increasing number of South African businessmen arriving in Maputo to explore opportunities. The present nine flights a week between South Africa and Maputo are generally fully booked, while many businessmen drive to the capital despite the risk, albeit slight, of being ambushed by bandits

Camacho believes that the reasons for this growth in interest in Mozambique is because of its proximity, the competitive prices of South African goods, the lifting of sanctions, increasing acceptance by foreign countries involved with the Mozambican economy of the role that South Africa can play in the region, and the growth in demand during reconstruction.

The lifting of sanctions, for example, means that South Africa can now supply products and services to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (Unomoz), which had been prohibited by UN and other sanctions from buying South African products or services

This had meant that they had to import, at great cost, products from outside the region, or sometimes turn a blind eye to the origin of products which were simply not available in Mozambique but freely available across the border in the eastern Transvaal.

But who are all these South Africans who are heading for Mozambique?

According to Camacho, there are those

who have always been fascinated by the Latin atmosphere imparted by the Portuguese. Then there are some, probably now in their 30s, who were born in the country when it was a Portuguese colony and left with their parents at independence, and who now want to return and, at the same time, look for business opportunities

South Africa's economic situation has also forced some, particularly small businessmen who cannot afford to fly to Europe, to look for opportunities next door

A small minority, Camacho believes, may be looking at Mozambique as an alternative in case things go very wrong in South Africa. And, finally, there are fugitives from justice in South Africa for whom Mozambique, still disorganised after 17 years of war, provides a relatively safe haven

Mozambique imports most of its production inputs and finished products, and South Africa has been the biggest exporting country to Mozambique since 1987.

But Camacho points out that South African exchange control regulations have made it difficult for investors who hope to put money into neighbouring countries

Projects involving a third party, with prospects for short-term profitability, are more likely to get Reserve Bank go-ahead, while the Mozambicans will give preference to proposals for investment projects involving joint capital and the participation of Mozambican partners.

However, Camacho points out, the next South African government will have a prior responsibility in the short term to respond to the expectations of South Africans and therefore will not be in a position to let money flow out even to neighbouring countries.

As Mozambique's reform programme goes on, and peace seems inevitable after 17 years of war, economic reconstruction will inevitably lead to bigger and better business opportunities for South Africans

While South Africa has not formulated a regional economic policy, there is no doubt that the country will be a major player in political and regional co-operation. For the moment, though, the rehabilitation of the port of Maputo is a priority and South Africa will be the major client



TOYS NOT AVAILABLE IN MOWBRAY, ROBERTSON, CT, MAIN ST, PE LANCERS RD, DEN, PRINSDLOO ST, PRETORIA, RISSIK ST, JHB, SABLE, KRUGERSDORP, TVL

WORLD NEWS Malawi being relieved of expensive long-term refugee burden

Sowetan 24/11/93

Refugees going home

■ OWN ACCORD Mozambicans leave

Malawi because civil war is over: 218

prime land and placed a heavy burden on social services such as schools and hospitals

Mozambican ambassador to Malawi Mr Amos Mahanjane said no refugees had been repatriated yet

Mozambicans who had returned home had done so without any assistance, and because of the lack of assistance in their country, many refugees had returned to Malawi for food — Sapa-AFP.

BLANTYRE — About 200 000 of the 1,3 million Mozambican refugees in Malawi have voluntarily returned home since October last year when the country's 17-year civil war ended, according to the Malawi government.

Mr Nelson Mizere, chairman of Malawi's Joint Coordination Committee on Mozambican Refugees, said a repatriation programme would be carried out in all

refugee-holding districts, the semi-official *Daily Times* reported

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the demolition of huts vacated by refugees in the southern Nicheu district on Monday,

Mizere said Malawi — which hosts most of Mozambique's 1,5 million refugees — needed more donor support to help rehabilitate areas vacated by the refugees.

Refugees deforested large tracts of once

Mags-



Maputo rocked *Sowetan* by riots

MAPUTO — Riots erupted in the Mozambican capital Maputo yesterday after angry residents erected street barricades and marched in protest at the doubling of mini-bus taxi fares, witnesses said *25/11/93*

Vehicles were set alight in several parts of the city and shops looted in the downtown area, witnesses said. Police were guarding mini-bus taxis at one heavily patronised bus stand.

The unrest began after people angered by the taxi-fare hike began stopping private passenger-carrying vehicles at makeshift roadblocks in the capital's outer suburbs and crowds began marching on the city centre.

Most Maputo workers are totally dependent on private minibus taxis to get them to work, with the city council's transport division operating only a handful of buses.

The doubling of taxi fares increased to the equivalent of 20 US cents, the flat rate charged by the private taxi operators *(218)*

The minimum industrial wage for Mozambican workers currently stands at the equivalent of 13 dollars a month — *Sapa-Reuter*

Taxi fare ^(2/8) rise causes Maputo riots

APR 25 11/93
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Maputo was at a near standstill today following a day of rioting yesterday by commuters over the doubling of taxi fares

Public transport ground to a halt with minibus taxi drivers and city authorities locked in talks since yesterday afternoon.

A strong police presence in the streets of the capital city was keeping the situation under control

Many workers stayed at home while others walked long distances to get to work

Mozambique's official news agency Aina reports that taxi operators yesterday, without warning, doubled the fare in response to a government announcement on Monday of a 28 percent petrol and 57 percent diesel price increase

Angry commuters set up barricades and set vehicles on fire. Several shops were looted

Truckloads of armed riot police were ordered by Prime Minister Mario Machungo to quell the unrest, which died down in the afternoon. There have been no reports of deaths or injuries

Reuter reports that Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama deplored the unrest, but said people should burn state-owned vehicles instead of privately owned ones.

The doubling of taxi fares to a flat rate of about 50c when the average Maputo worker earns roughly R50 a month is a severe blow to already hard-pressed Mozambicans

Maputo chaos after riots over fare rise

Star 26/11/93

BY HANS-PETER BAKKER
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — The capital was at a near standstill yesterday following a day of rioting by commuters on Wednesday over the doubling of taxi fares.

Public transport ground to a halt with minibus taxi drivers and the city authorities locked in talks. A strong police presence in the streets of Maputo kept the situation under control.

Barricades (218)

Many workers stayed at home and others walked long distances to get to work.

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Angry commuters erected barricades and set a number of vehicles on fire. Several shops were looted.

Truckloads of armed riot policemen were ordered by Prime Minister Mario Machungo to quell the unrest.

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama reportedly deplored the unrest.

The doubling of taxi fares to a flat rate of about 50c — when the average Maputo worker earns roughly R50 a month — is a severe blow to already hard-pressed Mozambicans.

Sunny and mild while weak front stays south.

Ballot deal boosts Mozambique peace

ARG 30/11/93 (218)

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's troubled peace process has made a major advance, with the Frelimo government and Renamo reaching agreement on the electoral law after weeks of impasse.

Renamo had objected to expatriates being allowed to vote on the grounds that since they would do so through Mozambican embassies the government would be able to influence their votes.

The deadlock on this issue had threatened to delay the acceptance of the electoral law beyond the end-of-November deadline demanded by the United Nations Security Council.

The impasse was broken when President Joaquim Chissano met Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and persuaded him to accept that it would be unconstitutional to deny any Mozambican the right to vote.

They agreed to leave it to the National Elections Commission to decide whether appropriate conditions existed for expatriates to vote.

Renamo can still bar expatriates from voting by renewing its objections in the com-

mission, where decisions must be taken by consensus. But in the meantime the peace process is going ahead.

The United Nations World Food Programme said yesterday that it had put rations in place in 26 assembly points that were to open today to receive troops for demobilisation.

Getting the food to the often remote assembly points was a difficult operation in the current rainy season and in some cases it had to be flown in. The food is now stored in large plastic tents provided by Canada.

It was not immediately clear whether the troops would begin to move immediately into the assembly points because Renamo's representatives failed to attend a meeting yesterday of the Ceasefire Commission, which was to have approved the first 26 assembly points.

When all 49 assembly points are operating they will receive an estimated 62 000 government troops and 20 000 Renamo combatants. Most will surrender their arms and be returned to civilian life, but 15 000 from each side will be taken into the new joint army.

Renamo sparks political row

Sowetan 30/11/93

MAPUTO — Renamo has sparked off a political row with a proposal to make people living in areas under its control go to the polls in the October election dressed in clothing bearing a portrait of Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama

The Frelimo government has protested that this would contravene a clause in the draft electoral law — to which Renamo has already assented — barring posters or any other form of political propaganda within 500 metres of a polling station

Renamo defends its plan on the grounds that many of the people in

areas it controls may not have anything else to wear, having lost everything during the war

218

But the government rejects this logic and has scheduled talks with Renamo in an attempt to resolve the problem

“People can’t say that the vote is secret and then turn up at the polls wearing clothes with pictures or emblems of a political party,” said Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser to President Joaquim Chissano — *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Viability of Mozambique elections threatened

Funds, landmines hold up return of refugees

STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — Africa's biggest refugee operation — the return of the one-and-a-half million people who fled to neighbouring countries to escape the Mozambican war — is being hampered by lack of funds and by landmines.

These factors have also delayed the return home of a further 4,5 million people who were displaced by the fighting to wander as refugees within their own country

Accord

Unless all these millions are returned home before the election in October the viability of the election may be called into question.

When the accord ending the war was signed in Rome in October 1992 the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) drew up a three-year plan, costing R870 million, for the return of the Mozambicans who had fled into Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland and South Africa.

But while most are anxious to return home only a few thousand have so far managed to do so. Latest estimates are that

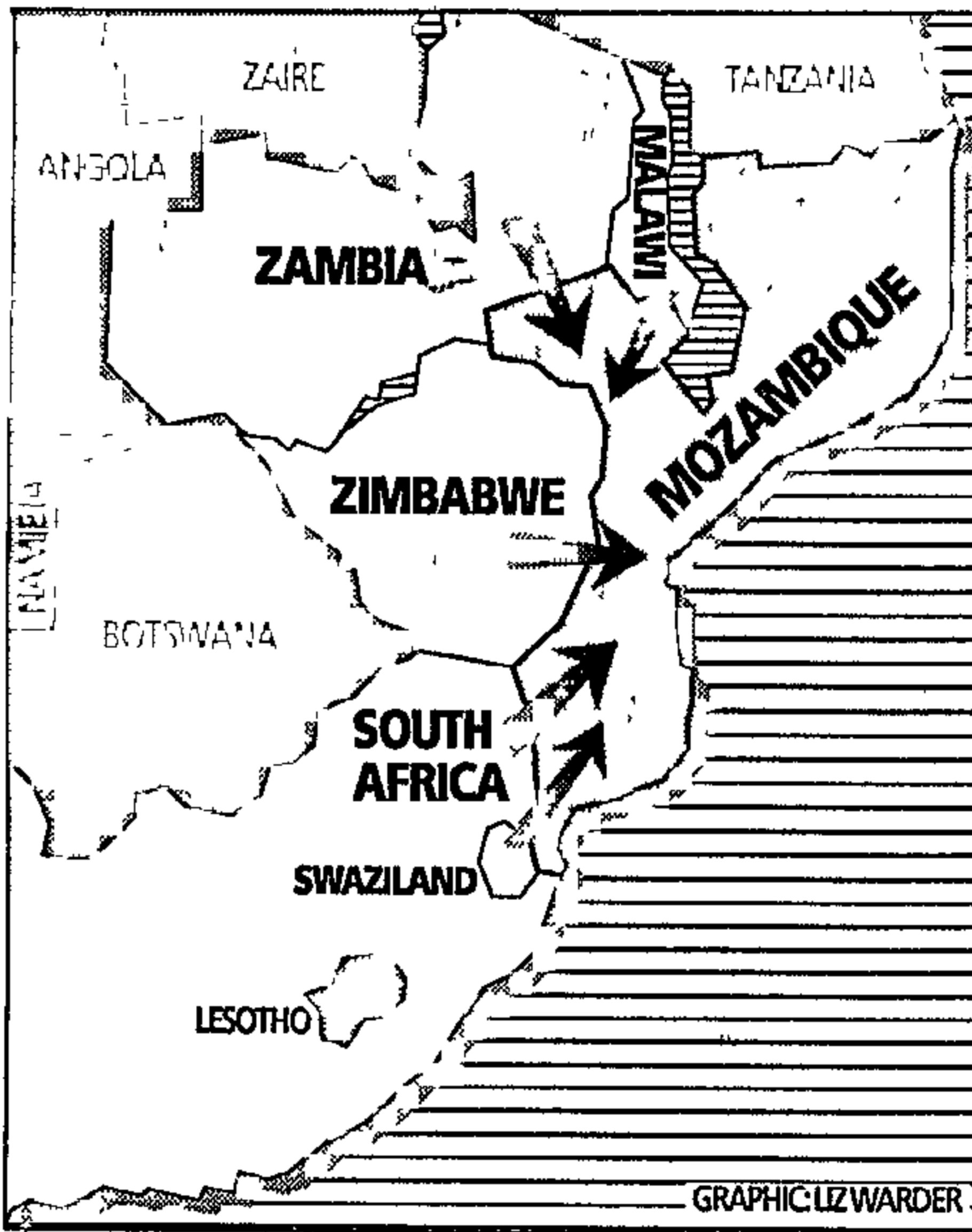
only about half will have come home by May — only five months before the election.

A report released last week reveals that only R112 million of the R181 million required for the first year of the UNHCR plan has been committed by donor governments. (218)

The operation is also being held up by the delay in the demobilisation of the two armed forces that fought the war. Many refugees refuse to return home while the soldiers are still under arms and capable of going back to war.

In many cases it has proved impossible to send the refugees home because the roads leading to their villages have not yet been cleared of mines. Even if they are able to get home they cannot always cultivate their fields because these, too, are still infested with mines.

Only about 1,5 million of the 4,5 million displaced persons have returned home, and the pace will have to be speeded up considerably if the remainder are to be able to register and vote in the election.



'We might withhold exam agendas'

Star 30/11/93

BY JUSTICE MALALA

The SA Democratic Teachers' Union yesterday urged a meeting with the Department of Education and Training (DET) to defuse the looming confrontation over salary deductions.

Sadtu general secretary Randall van den Heever said while the union was waiting for a response from the DET, its branches would consider action to get the department to stop the deductions. A meeting would be held next week to decide on the various proposals, he added.

The DET has deducted money from salaries of Soweto teachers who downed chalk in May and August and from others countrywide who took part in the August strike.

Van den Heever said some of the actions being considered were the withholding of exam schedules from the DET. A national strike next year could "not be ruled out if the issue is not resolved", he added.

The union also reiterated its rejection of the Department of National Education's 5,6 percent salary increase offer, saying it fell "far below" its 12,5 percent demand.

The DET could not be reached for comment.

Advance for peace process

Sowetan 11/2/93

Sowetan Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's troubled peace process has made a major advance with the Frelimo government and Renamo rebel movement reaching agreement on the electoral law after weeks of impasse

Renamo had objected to expatriates being allowed to vote on the grounds that since they would do so through Mozambican embassies, the government would be able to influence their votes

The deadlock on this issue had threatened to delay the acceptance of the electoral law beyond the end-of-November deadline demanded by the United Nations Security Council

Mozambican peace boost

Warring factions agree to demob

Star 2/12/93

Maputo — An hour before a UN deadline, the government and former rebels cleared the way for demobilisation of their fighters to begin, a UN official said yesterday.

The agreement had been reached late on Tuesday and means 20 demobilisation points for ex-fighters may begin operating immediately. The gathering spots are designed for former army and rebel fighters to turn in their weapons as part of a ceasefire aimed at bringing peace to Mozambique.

"It's a big, big breakthrough," said the UN official. (218)

The UN helped broker the ceasefire agreement, reached in October 1992, and envisioned democratic elections being held by the end of this year.

While the agreement is a major breakthrough, there are still another 29 demobilisation points that have to receive approval from both sides before they can be opened. The UN wants all 49 spots opened by December 20.

The UN's special rep-

resentative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, had hoped the two sides would agree to open 26 sites on Tuesday, but they were able to agree on only 20.

Sporadic ceasefire violations and constant political bickering had led to fears that Mozambique would go the way of Angola.

Fighting pitted the formerly Marxist government of President Joaquim Chissano against the Renamo rebel movement led by Afonso Dhlakama. — Sapa-AP.

Mozambique's economy improving

Star 2/21/93

■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — Mozambique has reversed a three-year decline in its production by posting a 5,6 percent increase in its gross domestic product in 1993. It expects to maintain the upward trend.

President Joaquim Chissano told Parliament the GDP was expected to increase by 5,5 percent next year. Inflation was expected to come down from 50 percent to 18 percent.

Chissano attributed the increase to improved agricultural production, partly as a

result of the ending of the civil war but said industrial production was down.

Chissano also reported a large trade deficit, with imports of \$1 billion (half of which were donations) and exports of just under \$150 million.

(218)

8/12/98
**Hundreds meet
to give up guns**

MAPUTO. — Hundreds of Mozambican government soldiers and former rebel Renamo guerrillas have gathered at assembly points to hand over their guns to UN peacekeepers, a UN official said yesterday. (218)

Mr Ton Pardoel, the UN official in charge of demobilisation, estimated 800 men from both sides had arrived so far at 20 assembly points opened on Tuesday.

An estimated 62 000 government and 20 000 Renamo soldiers should hand over their weapons to the UN before the end of December — Sapa

Frelimo, Renamo play ball

Maputo — Hundreds of Mozambican government soldiers and former rebel Renamo guerillas have gathered at assembly points to hand over their weapons to UN peacekeepers. ^{Star} 3112193

Ton Pardoel, the UN official in charge of demobilisation, estimated 800 men from both sides had arrived at 20 assembly points officially opened on Tuesday night.

No more arrived on Wednesday but Pardoel said it may take days for the respective military commands to communicate with their men.

Under the overall plan, an estimated 62 000 government and 20 000 Renamo soldiers should hand over their weapons before the end of the month.

— Sapa-Reuter

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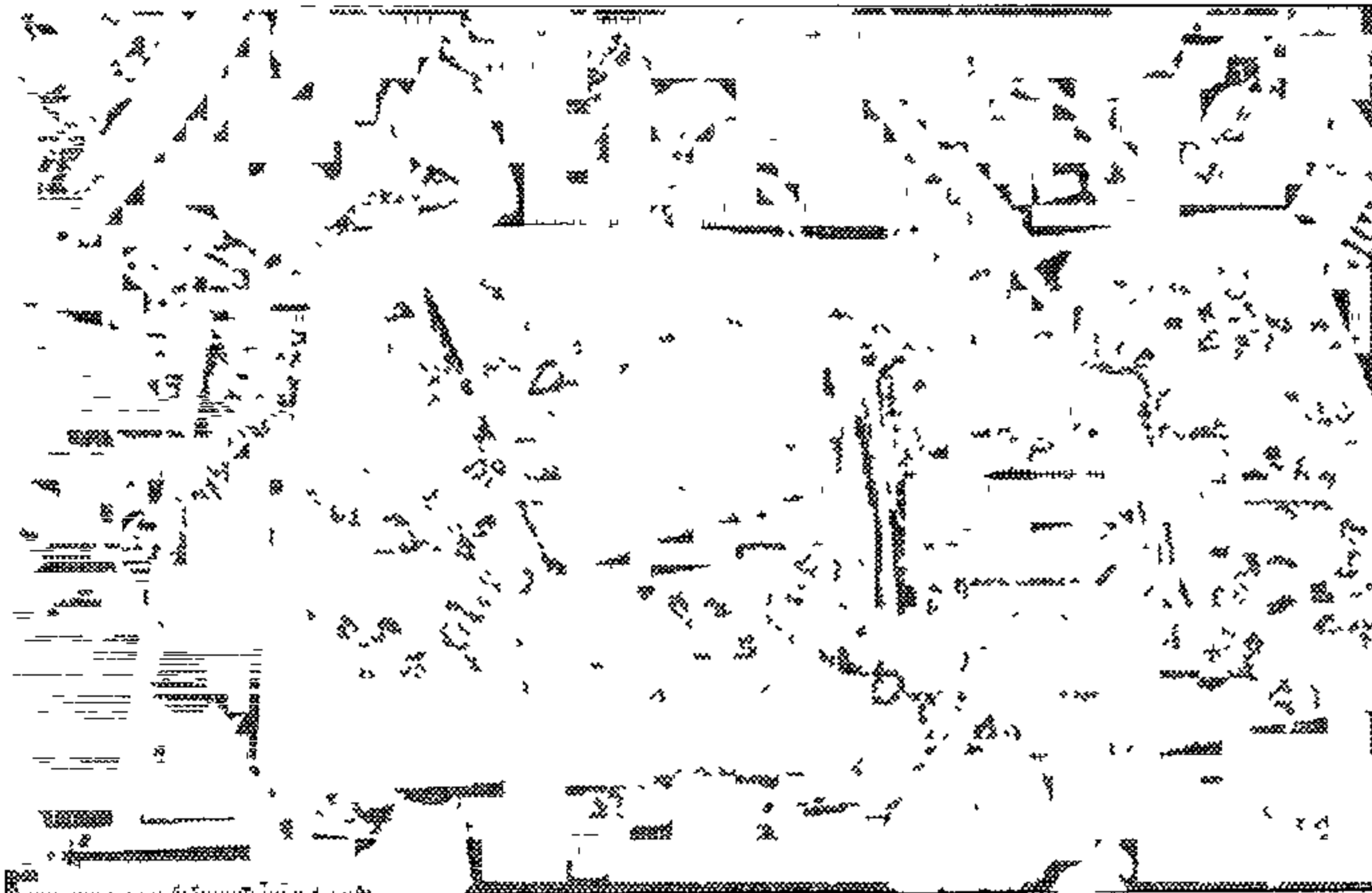
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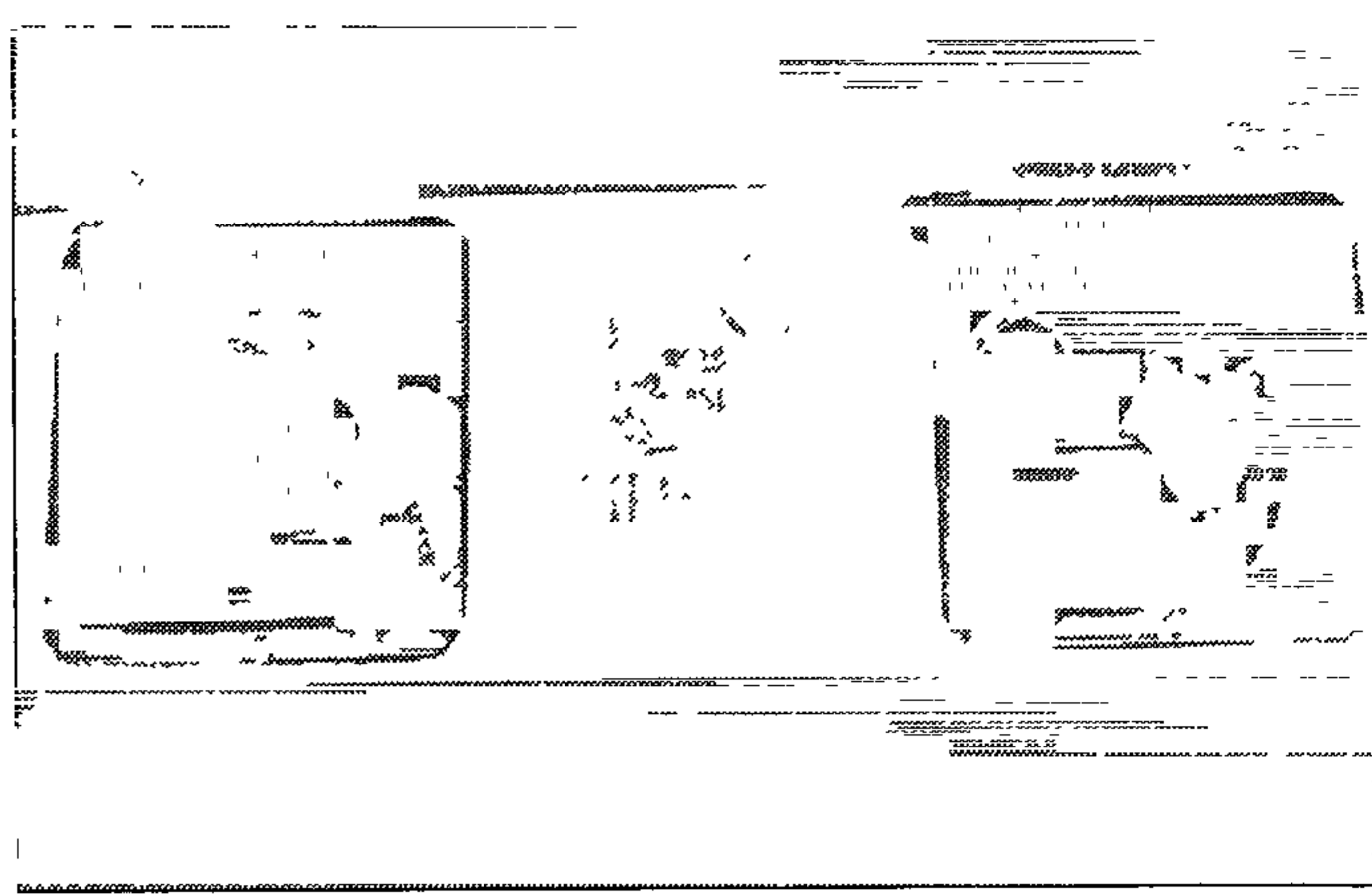
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Packing up ... Mozambican refugees load their meagre belongings on to the train for home



Homeward bound ... Joy and sadness for returning refugees

PHOTOS SYLVIA MORESCHE

Coming home to an unknown, sinister land

(218) WM 3-9/12/93

Returning home is a bittersweet experience for Mozambican refugees who made new lives for themselves in the countries they fled to during the war, reports **Bartholomaeus Grill**

RRRRUMMMS! The train pulls out of Mpaka station with a great shudder. Gastigo peers out of the compartment window in disbelief. The train ride's a completely new experience.

Gastigo is on his way to Mozambique — "home", as his mother tearfully explained while packing her meagre belongings in the morning. Home? Gastigo doesn't know what that is. Mozambique? No more than a dim memory. He was four years old when he fled on his mother's back. He doesn't remember his father, killed by terrorists in 1984 at the height of the war. Since then he's been living in the refugee camp in Swaziland.

Now peace has returned, to a country destroyed by war and classed as the world's poorest by the World Bank. Time for the *deslocados*, the 1.5 million refugees, to go home. Some 1.1 million fled to Malawi, 140 000 to Zimbabwe, 25 500 to Zambia, 20 000 to Tanzania, 240 000 to South Africa, and 24 000 to Swaziland. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is helping them return in the biggest repatriation operation ever.

Gastigo doesn't know the facts and figures, he's got enough on his plate battling to understand the turmoil around him: the girls dancing in the compartment, the pensive look on the face of the old man with his crutches and his black artificial leg, the distraught, babbling child in its threadbare frock, the hen with its seven chirping chicks taken along by a family — none of it fits, somehow. And the closer the train with its 512 passengers gets to the border, the more troubled Gastigo becomes.

"I'm sad," he says. The friends, the unbeatable soccer team, the familiar playgrounds — he's had to leave everything behind. He'd got used to daily life in the camp in Swaziland. He'd been to school and learned to speak Siswati fluently. Wasn't life much better than across the border, from where only bad news came? News of villages razed to the ground, of famine and drought and atrocities by the rebels, who were said to cut people's ears off and tore the hearts out of their bodies.

Into this unknown, sinister land Gastigo must now return.

Gastigo will remember the day of his departure for a long while. He'll remember King Mswati III's visit with his four prettiest wives, and the story the monarch told of the *umbhalo*, the blanket Swazis traditionally give to those in need as a sign of hospitality. Young men from the village of Mpaka danced the *Incwala* to pacify the spirits. A swirling breeze ruffled the colourful dresses of the guests, and then Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano spoke. "We have peace. You can come home. Seek reconciliation, rebuild our country."

The train rattles through no-man's land, slowly moving from a poor country to an even poorer one. At the border station, half the village has gathered. Handshakes, laughter, tears of joy — welcome home! The new arrivals are amazed,



Have radio, will travel . . . A refugee prepares to board the train for home

because the locals look as poverty-stricken as they do. A little boy pushing his wire toy along the platform has the typical red hair of a malnourished child.

The last stretch of track leads to the train's destination of Umpala. Along the way many Mozambicans line the track, waving and cheering. But France Mbeteni is not happy at the reception. "I don't expect anything," says the 34-year-old. He had eight siblings. Three brothers were murdered by Renamo. In 1982, he fled to Swaziland and worked as a tractor driver, now he's returned to an uncertain future, to a land

which has become foreign to him. Mbeteni is sure nothing will be left of his village in Gaza province. "Everyone was chased away. There will just be bush now."

Cristina Masinga, Gastigo's mother, is also unsure of what awaits her. "I don't know where to start and how we'll survive." She has decided to forget the pawpaw tree in Malindza refugee camp, the little vegetable garden, the colourful door of her hut. She got by during the years away, helped by others who provided the essentials. That produced a dependence. From tomorrow, she's on her own again.

It's lucky that Cristina is going home by train and doesn't have to take the road from the border to Maputo which passes all the destroyed villages, the starving children, the cripples, the emaciated animals. The hopelessness and misery would have robbed her of whatever self-confidence she had left. At least this way, there's some hope. Perhaps she'll find a partner, perhaps marry again. Then all that would be needed would be a roof, a little fertile land, some seed, a plough. Her greatest wish is that war never returns.

Gastigo chews on a piece of sugar cane, lost in thought. How will it be? He'll be in another school soon, less well-equipped. He'll find new friends, and while playing he'll have to be careful not to tread on one of the two million landmines laid by the bandits. But first he's going to have to listen to some more speeches. On a makeshift stage at Umpala station, the governor, a United Nations man, representatives of Frelimo and Renamo, and Prince Sobandla of Swaziland who accompanied the train, are waiting.

The clouds hang low, it's drizzling. "Viva!" shouts the government spokesman. Patriotic songs are sung. The older returnees sing reluctantly, the younger ones don't know the words. After it's all over, Gastigo helps his mother offload two corrugated iron sheets they've brought with them.

The repatriation of the refugees from South Africa is due to start soon. Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who signed the agreement with Maputo, responded angrily to a question about compensation for the war started by his country. "Once and for all we don't like to dwell in the past."

● Bartholomaeus Grill is the Southern Africa correspondent for the German weekly *Die Zeit*.

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Distrust delays arms surrender to cement Mozambique peace

(218) APR 11/2/93

MAPUTO — Nearly 600 rebel and government soldiers had arrived at demobilisation points to turn in their guns since disarmament began this week, UN envoy Aldo Ajello said.

But Mr Ajello was unhappy with the rate of demobilisation and told a news conference he feared distrust would make each side reluctant to turn in its weapons.

"If each side waits for the other to move first, then you don't move at all," he said.

The country's former warring sides reached a breakthrough late on Tuesday by agreeing to open 20 cantonment sites, clearing the way for demobilisation of forces to finally begin 14 months after a ceasefire agreement was signed.

The decision was reached an hour before a UN-set deadline for the first cantonment sites to open. Had the

deadline not been met, the UN Security Council could have opted to scale back its commitment in Mozambique, where it plans to deploy about 7 000 peacekeepers and other personnel to oversee the transition to democracy.

Political squabbles between the government and Renamo rebels have forced several delays in the implementation of the October 1992 peace accord. Elections originally planned for October 1993 have been pushed back a year.

The cantonment sites will provide ex-fighters with the chance to turn in their weapons and apply for acceptance in the new national defence force. Not all will be granted positions in the future 30 000-man army. The number of Renamo and government soldiers totals about 80 000 — Sapa-AP.

Mozambican troops move to UN points

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government said on Saturday nearly 1 400 of its soldiers had moved to UN-supervised assembly points set up under the peace agreement ending 16 years of civil war. *BISA*

The 49 points, all to open by December 20, will shelter 62 000 government troops and 20 000 guerrillas until January, when demobilisation begins.

Fifteen thousand men from each side will not be demobilised but will be incorporated into a unified national army. *6/12/93*

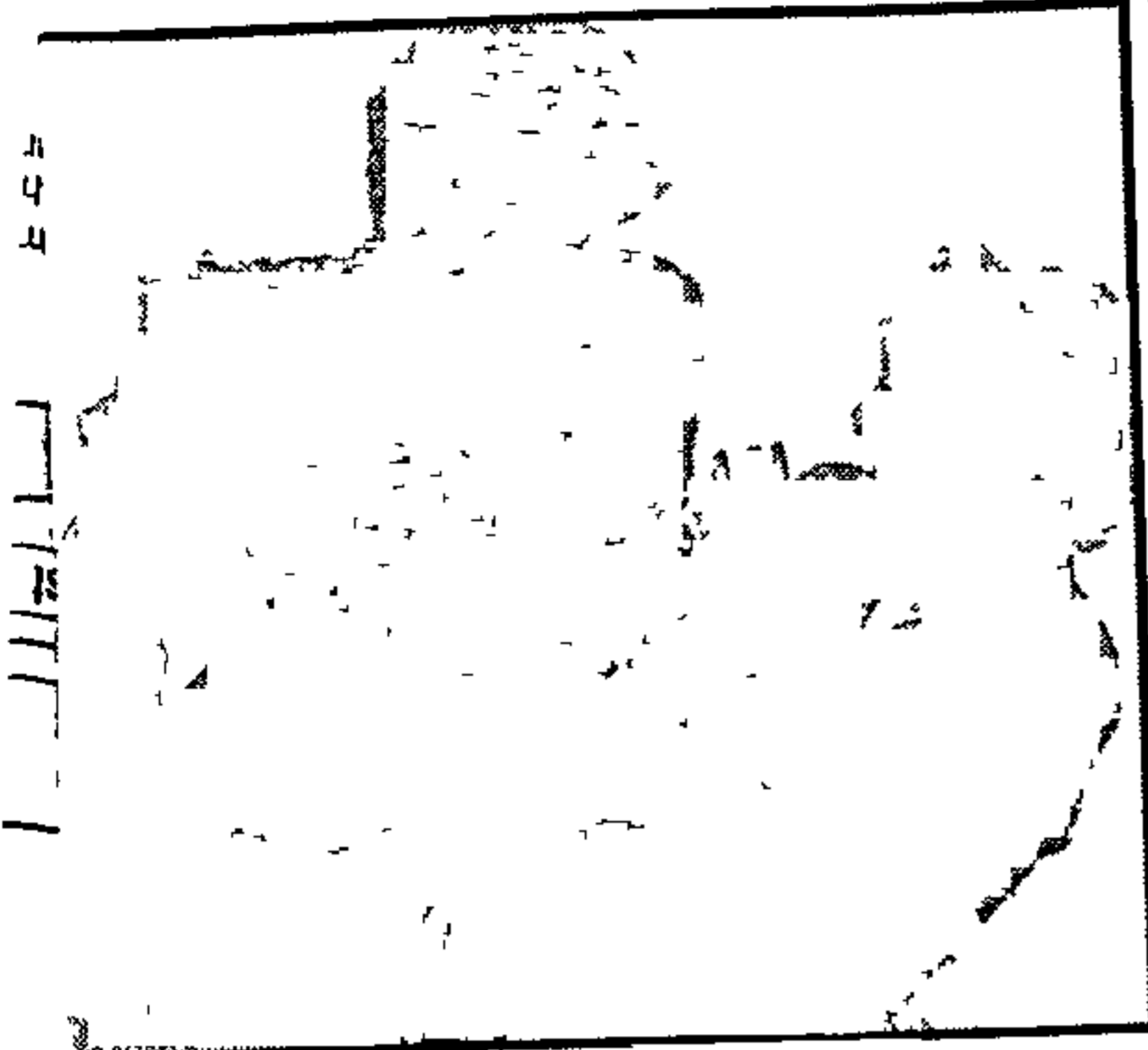
A 540-strong Mozambican corps is being trained by British and Zimbabwean army instructors in Nyanga in Zimbabwe. *(218)*

The corps will itself train at least 18 000 soldiers essential for stability in the country before general elections next October.

Training each battalion of 1 000 is expected to take up to 10 weeks. The British instructors said they would reduce the number of battalions to 15 if time was tight.

Meanwhile, in Angola, the official state radio reported yesterday that the Angolan government had not yet agreed on "practical ceasefire issues" with Unita and more peace talks would take place.

Diplomats said on Saturday the two sides, meeting in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, had formally adopted terms for a truce. However, no date for the ceasefire has been announced — Sapa-Reuter



Brown urges US firms to invest in SA

□ Call to scrap codes of conduct

PETER FABRICIUS
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON — United States Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has called on states and counties not to impose codes of conduct on firms doing business with South Africa

have to fight within his company to get it to invest in South Africa rather than China or Latin America

"He told me that if there were obstacles or impediments which made South Africa less enticing he was going someplace else," said Mr Brown
He said the Clinton administration had an important responsibility to urge state and local authorities to lift remaining sanctions, which were as much of an impediment to investment as federal sanctions had been

It was important that the new leadership in South Africa made its own rules and regulations and that America did not do so for them, Mr Brown said in an address here yesterday to the Centre for National Policy about his trade and investment mission to South Africa which ended last week

He hoped his visit had sent that signal

He was asked whether he would urge Massachusetts, in particular, to change its policy

At an earlier briefing Mr Brown said he was convinced that every one of the 25 companies which had taken part in his mission would decide to do some form of business with South Africa

This year Massachusetts repealed its sanctions but replaced them with a policy whereby US companies doing business there would be monitored to ensure they complied with a code of conduct obliging them to devote some resources to uplifting blacks

Mr Brown disclosed that the Administration was discussing the possibility of granting South Africa preferential trade status under the US's Generalised System of Preferences, which lowers trade tariffs for developing countries

Mr Brown said he would urge Massachusetts and others to change their approach

One of the businessmen on the South Africa mission had told him that he was going to

He declined to put a dollar figure on what this might mean.

Oil spill in river Armenians homeless

Leftist guerrilla up Colombia's big-line causing 1.6 million of crude oil to spew into the Orinoco river and Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo. State-owned Ecopetrol said it was attempting to clean up the slick

5 YEREVAN (Armenia) — On the eve of the fifth anniversary of Armenia's earthquake, which killed more than 25 000 people and demolished densely-populated areas, the state department for refugees said 1.1 million of the former Soviet republic's residents were without permanent homes

1.4-m children 'forced to work'

6 RIO DE JANEIRO — About 1.4 million children aged between 10 and 14 are forced to work illegally in Brazilian cities. They contribute 30 percent of the income of poor families, says a report by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

R5,8m old master paintings stolen

7 LONDON — Old master paintings worth more than R5,8 million were stolen from an art gallery here, police said. The thieves escaped with 15 works by artists including David Teniers, Jan van Goyen and Pieter Brueghel the younger

Mexican 'drug kingpin' arrested

8 MEXICO CITY. — Mexican police have arrested Javier Arellano Felix, a suspected drug kingpin wanted in connection with the slaying on May 24 of a Roman Catholic cardinal in the western city of Guadalajara

SA left out of war-law talks

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa is not represented at a milestone meeting of African armies taking place in Nairobi because it is not a member of the Organisation for African Unity

The five-day workshop, on the law of war, has been organised by the OAU and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

ICRC representative in South Africa Nic Sommer said South Africa's non-participation was only because of its non-affiliation to the OAU.

Renamo keeps monitors waiting

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — While a number of Renamo soldiers have arrived at assembly points from which they will be demobilised, none has yet checked in with the United Nations monitors, a Mozambican government official said

UN officials reported that by Sunday 1 580 government troops had arrived at their designated assembly points and 1 423 had checked in.

Mozambican Labour Minister Teodato Hunguana said he found the low Renamo turnout of 423 worrying



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Soldiers of Renamo still to check in

Star 8/12/93

Maputo — While a number of Renamo soldiers have arrived at assembly points from which they will be demobilised, none has yet checked in with the UN monitors, according to the Mozambican news agency AIM

UN officials reported that by Sunday 1 580 Frelimo government troops were at assembly points and 1 423 had checked in. (218)

But while 423 Renamo soldiers had arrived at their assembly points, none had checked in, the officials said — Star Africa Service

Mediator set to announce yet another Angola truce

9/12/93 ARG #

LUSAKA — Angola's government and its Unita guerrilla foes have cleared the way for an announcement of a ceasefire to try to end the world's bloodiest conflict, diplomats close to the talks said

The two sides, meeting in the Zambian capital yesterday, had approved all practical steps needed to implement a truce and it was now up to United Nations mediator Ahoune Blondin Beye to decide when to make an announcement, the diplomats said

But Mr Beye, who has imposed a sweeping news blackout on the talks, apparently wanted outstanding political issues resolved

before any announcement was made, they said

The two sides were expected to debate these issues later.

"All modalities and practical steps on effecting the ceasefire were adopted by a plenary session of the peace conference this evening," a source said

"These deal with the time-scale of movements of troops into barracks and who will supervise these movements up to the formation of a new national army"

The civil war, which resumed after Unita rejected defeat in the country's first multiparty election in September 1992, is killing about 1 000 people a day.

Patchy start to demobilisation

(218)

Argus Africa News Service

ARG 9/12/93

MAPUTO. — A few hundred Renamo soldiers have arrived at United Nations assembly points in northern Mozambique for demobilisation under the peace accord but none have reported in central or southern parts.

At the present rate of reporting by Renamo and Frelimo troops, it will take until the second week of January to fill the assembly points, says the Mozambican news agency, Aim Only 20 of the 49 assembly points are operating.

There is controversy over the figures reported by the UN, which the government maintains are too low at 2 605 government and 675 Renamo troops.



UN asks Renamo to 'move faster' (218)

MAPUTO. — The UN special envoy to Mozambique yesterday said he had urged Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama to speed up movement of his former rebel soldiers into UN assembly points, as they were lagging behind the army.

UN envoy Mr Aldo Ajello told a news conference that in the 10 days since 20 UN assembly points opened across the country, 3 600 government troops had moved into them, but only 680 Renamo troops had done likewise. CT 11/12/93

Renamo troops who have arrived in the northern assembly point of Mavago have so far refused to hand over their weapons to UN observers, but Mr Dhlakama assured Mr Ajello that he would give instructions to all his troops to hand over their guns. — Sapa-AFP

Mozambique takes first steps to vote

SI Times 12/12/93

ACROSS Mozambique, soldiers of the Frelimo government and rebel Renamo movement are finally moving into UN assembly areas in the first stage of a massive demobilisation operation. (218)

It's 14 months since Mozambique's civil war ended, but suspicion between the two sides has delayed the process. For the Italian head of the UN operation in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, the agreement to open the assembly areas is the triumphant culmination of months of negotiations, cajoling and threats.

By BARNABY PHILLIPS in Maputo

But Renamo guerrillas, hampered by a lack of transport and forced to walk long distances through the bush, have so far only been trickling into the assembly areas — at a far slower rate than their government counterparts.

Despite this, Renamo officials insist they are committed to assembling their forces and handing their weapons to UN observers.

At least 300 Renamo soldiers have arrived in the last week at the UN camp of Mavago, in the remote northern province of Niassa, close to the Tanzanian border.

"We don't even know our own co-ordinates on the map, because this area has never been properly surveyed," said Major Paul Komper, the Czech officer heading the small team of UN observers in Mavago.

It is impossible to reach by road and water supplies are already running low.

But for the Renamo fighters, used to the most spartan of conditions, the camp represents luxury.

Few of the soldiers speak the national language of Portuguese. Most have no uniforms. Many appear to be in their teens.

Major Komper said: "We think some of them are as young as 12 years old."

"The Renamo commander denies any of the teenagers did any fighting,

but that's not what they tell us."

According to the UN, the Renamo soldiers can now either join a new Mozambican national army, or leave the armed forces.

The Renamo commander in Mavago is 25-year-old Major Tomo Virgilio.

He is in no doubt where his future lies. "I'm still young, and it's the military

life for me" he said.

Major Virgilio was less forthcoming when asked to explain why his men in Mavago were still refusing to hand over their weapons to UN observers.

"We haven't received any orders about that," he said, adding "But don't worry, we are very serious about peace." — © The Telegraph, London.

Big turnout for Renamo

Star 14/12/93
Maputo — Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama attracted more than 10 000 to his first public rally in the central city of Quelimane — in the rain.

He said anyone in Zambezia who cast a ballot for the ruling Frelimo party would be voting "for people who despise them" and a return to a situation in which they were discriminated against (218)

He described the late president Samora Machel as a colonial governor imposed on the country by the Soviet Union.

As Frelimo had "stolen Renamo's policies when it wrote the 1990 constitution", Dhlakama said he would delay publishing his election manifesto.
— Star Africa Service

Mozambique takes steps to peace

(218) ARG/S/12/93

□ Renamo soldiers refusing to hand over their weapons

HANS-PETER BAKKER
Argus Africa News Service

MAVAGO — Mozambique has taken yet another tentative step towards peace with the move to assembly areas by government and Renamo soldiers

But Renamo soldiers at Mavago assembly point in the far north — some as young as 12 — are refusing to hand over their weapons

In contravention of the former rebel movement's agreements with the United Nations and

the government, registration is happening without disarming

According to General Lelio da Silva, officer commanding the UN forces in Mozambique, nine government assembly areas were running according to plan, even if things were happening a little slowly

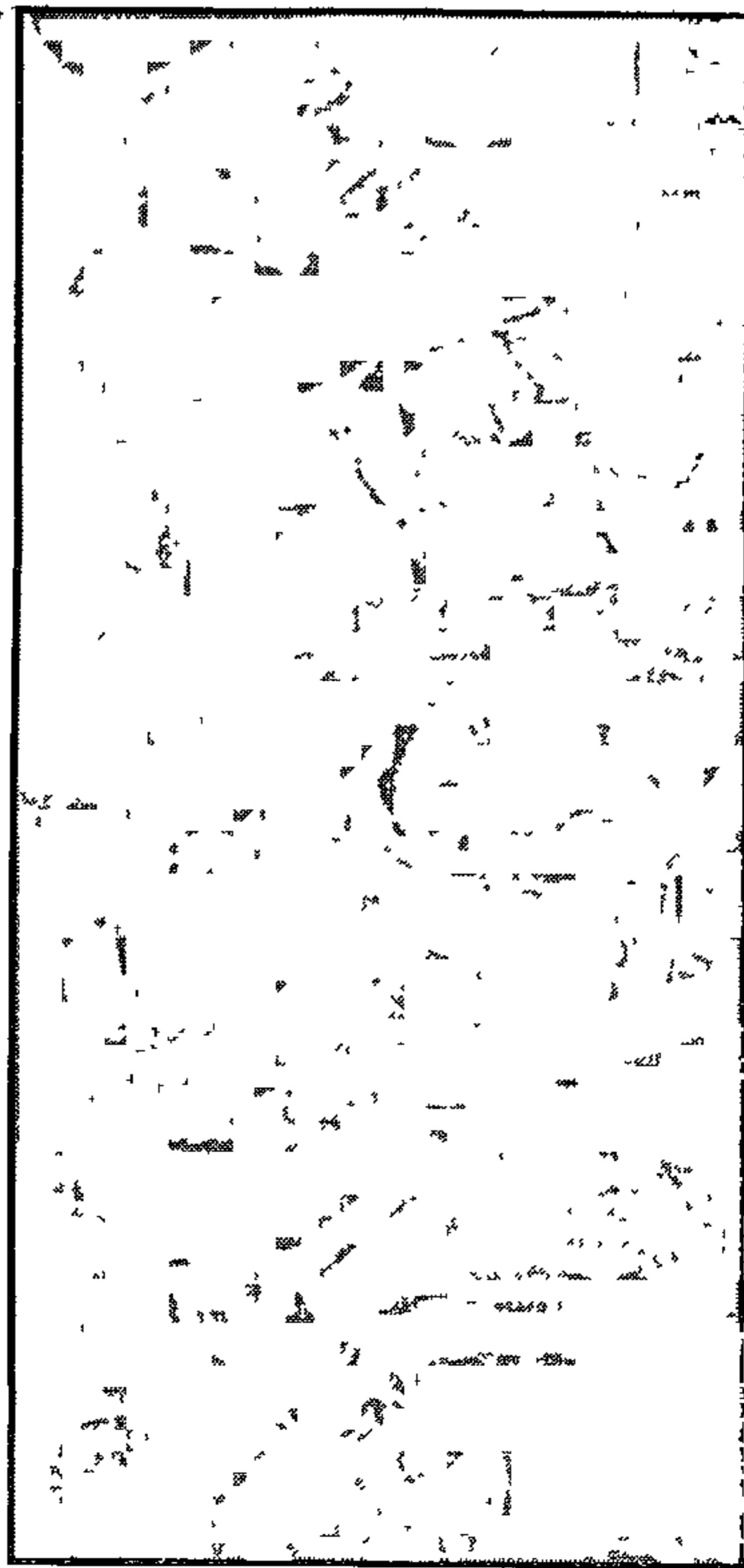
"They are doing what was foreseen. They are being checked in and identified. They are handing over their weapons, which are being stored

"But Renamo soldiers assembling at Mavago and Magunde have, so far, not handed over their weapons. The camp commanders are saying they

only received orders to assemble, not to hand over their weapons"

The assembly area of Mavago is very isolated. There are no passable roads leading to the town. The only access is through half-a-day's helicopter journey from the provincial capital of Nampula

It is not unattractive when viewed from the air. The tiny hamlet is perched on top of a hill. Red earth contrasts with bright green tarpaulins spun over the remains of a handful of destroyed buildings in the centre of town



PATIENT — Renamo soldiers queue for food at Mavago assembly area in northern Mozambique.

These green-topped buildings make up one of 20 designated Renamo assembly points. Here and at the other assembly points — of which 29 will be government — the once warring armies are to congregate until they have been selected for either demobilisation or drafted into the new, united Mozambican defence force.

So far only 20 — 12 government and eight Renamo — assembly points have been opened. By December 20, says Aldo Ajello, the UN Secretary-General's special representative to Mozambique, all 49 should be open and ready to receive the troops.

So far 4 033 government and 687 Renamo troops have been registered. At registration the troops have to fill in a four-page questionnaire about themselves and their families. They are photographed, their weapons are marked and catalogued and they are asked to indicate whether they want to join the new army or be demobilised.

Major Paul Komper, the UN observer team leader at Mavago, said 325 Renamo soldiers had been checked in there, but only 267 had been registered, without handing over their arms.

"The remaining 57 are children of between 12 and 14 years. We are waiting for orders from Renamo headquarters before registering them," he said.

Mr Ajello does not appear overly concerned by Renamo's refusal to hand over its arms. "(Renamo leader Afonso) Dhlakama has assured me that there will be no trouble and they will hand over their arms," he said.

But he is realistic. "I expect the same as in Angola will happen that they will keep many of their weapons. The answer is to ensure a political solution. To check every Mozambican for hidden weapons is a useless exercise and I won't waste any time doing it."

According to General da Silva, nobody will be forced to hand over arms.

"If they don't want to hand over their weapons, we won't force them to. We must believe in their word. If there is no trust nothing will work."

The road to elections, scheduled for October next year, still promises to be a rocky one.

In theory the new army should be made up of volunteers from both sides. But, according to Major Bengt-Ake Folkesson, chief of operations of the UN observer group in the northern region, the soldiers are generally not willing to go into the new army.

"Renamo soldiers, especially, seem to be concerned because nearly all of their 15 000 or 20 000 troops will have to go to the new army," he said.

Frelimo's 15 000 share will be selected out of its much larger army, which it claims is about 64 000 strong.

Troops will have to stay within 5km from the assembly points during the following few months leading to full demobilisation. There are plans to entertain them with visiting shows and to teach them to read and write.

At one government assembly area in Niassa province, Aids education posters and more than 7 000 condoms wait for the troops who will begin arriving there later this month.

According to Major Folkesson, the data from the registration forms will be sent to Maputo to be entered into a central databank and then the two groups — those to be demobilised and those to be trained for the new defence force — will be selected.

Demobilised soldiers will receive money, clothes and food. And transport will be arranged for them and their dependents to their areas of origin.

General da Silva said demobilisation had to be completed by May next year and that the new defence force "must be absolutely ready by September — one month before the elections".

The international community is putting pressure on both sides to adhere to a rigorous timetable for democracy.

Mr Ajello is optimistic that peace is fast becoming a certainty in Mozambique.

"They have no choice, both parties have accepted the rules and they realise that neither side can win the war."

Not only are there an estimated 150 000 armed, irregular militias who fall outside any demobilisation efforts, there is also the real danger that government forces will refuse to be disarmed unless Renamo troops begin to hand over their weapons too.

"Dhlakama doesn't want to spend the rest of his life in the bush knowing Renamo will never win the war. There is definitely a solid will to make peace on both sides."

According to Mr Ajello, the UN and its roughly 6 500 troops will remain until after the elections and after a new government is in place.

In spite of the optimism, as long as so many Mozambicans remain armed and dangerous, the threat of a return to war will stay.

36/2/93
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212

Mozambique set for growth

MAPUTO — The Mozambique government's 1994 budget foresees lower inflation, strong economic growth and substantial foreign aid. *BIDA*

The greater part of spending for the 1994 fiscal year — 56% — would come from donations or credits from the international community, Finance Minister Eneas Comiche told parliament this week.

His budget envisages total public expenditure of 2 514-billion meticals (\$466m), of which only 1 107-billion meticals (\$205m) will come from taxes, customs duties and other domestic sources. Much the same proportions held in 1993, with locally raised revenue representing only 45% of expenditure and the balance covered by the international community.

Projected expenditure is 11% higher than the 1993 figure of 2 264-billion meticals. But revenue would rise by only 7% from the 1,034-billion meticals in 1993.

Despite the end of a 16-year civil war, defence will comprise the largest single item of current spending at 350-billion meticals, or 27% of the total — a drop on the 33% in 1993. *17/12/93*

Goods and services represent the second largest budget item, accounting for 268-billion meticals (20.6%).

In 1992 GDP posted negative growth of 2.4%. Comiche estimated the 1993 growth rate at 5.6%, and expected it to be the same next year. *(218)*

He said accumulated average inflation was 55% in December 1992. Inflation was now down to about 30% and would fall below 18% by December 1994, he said.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Rebels

register

but stay Steer 23 11 21 93 Armed

FRELIMO and Renamo soldiers begin to move to assembly points and demobilisation. Hans-Peter Bakker of the Star Africa Service reports

Here at one of Mozambique's northernmost assembly points, Renamo soldiers — some as young as twelve — are filling the assembly camp, but still refusing to hand over their weapons.

In contravention of the former rebel movement's agreements with the United Nations and the government, registration is occurring without disarming. (218)

General Leho da Silva, officer commanding the UN forces in Mozambique, said nine government assembly areas were running according to plan. "They are doing what was foreseen. They are being checked in and identified. They are handing over their weapons, which are being stored."

"But Renamo soldiers assembling at Mavago and Magunde have, so far, not handed over their weapons. The camp commanders are saying they only received orders to assemble, not to hand over their weapons."

Mavago is perched on a hill. Red earth contrasts with bright green tarpaulins spun over the remains of a handful of destroyed buildings in the centre of town.

Armies

These green-topped buildings make up one of 20 designated Renamo assembly points. Here and at the other assembly points — of which 29 will be government — the once warring armies are to congregate until they have been selected for demobilisation, or drafted into the new, united defence force.

So far only 20 (12 government and 8 Renamo) assembly points have been opened. Negotiations to open the remaining 29 are nearing completion.

To date, 6 844 government and 2 518 Renamo troops have been registered. At registration, the troops have to fill in a questionnaire about themselves and their families. They are photographed, their weapons marked and catalogued and they are asked to indicate if they want to join the new army or be demobilised.

Major Paul Komper, the UN observer team leader at Mavago, said most of the Renamo soldiers had been registered without handing in their arms.

"The remaining 57 are children of between 12 and 14 years. We are waiting for orders from Renamo headquarters before registering them," he said.

Aldo Ajello, the UN Secretary-General's special representative to Mozambique, does not appear concerned by Renamo's refusal to hand over its arms. "(Renamo leader Afonso) Dhlakama has assured me that there will be no trouble and that they would hand over their arms," he said.

Scared

At Mavago, the Renamo troops appear uncertain and even scared of what the future holds for them. UN team leader Major Komper said registration forms indicated that nearly 90 per cent of the soldiers did not want to join a new army, while the Renamo camp commander, Major Virgilio Kirolo Tomo said confidently: "I and all my men are eager to serve in the new defence force."

General da Silva said demobilisation had to be completed by May next year and that the new defence force "must be absolutely ready one month before the elections."

Ajello believes that peace is becoming a certainty. "Both parties have accepted that neither side can win the war," he said.

"I would like to see something stable. The new government must be more of a joint venture than a winner takes all situation."

Despite the optimism, as long as so many Mozambicans remain armed and dangerous, the threat of a return to war will stay. Not only are there an estimated 150 000 armed, irregular militias who fall outside any demobilisation efforts, there is also the danger that government forces will refuse to be disarmed unless Renamo troops begin to hand over their weapons too.

Volunteers

In theory the new army should be made up of volunteers from both sides. But, according to Major Bengt-Ake Folkesson, chief of operations of the UN observer group in the northern region, the soldiers are generally not willing to go into the new army.

"Renamo soldiers, especially, seem to be concerned because nearly all of their 15 000 or 20 000 troops will have to go to the new army," he said.

Frelimo's 15 000 share will be selected out of its much larger army, which it claims is about 64 000 strong.

Troops will have to stay within 5 km from the assembly points during the following few months leading to full demobilisation. There are plans to entertain them with visiting shows and to teach them to read and write. At one government assembly area in Niassa province, Aids education posters and more than 7 000 condoms wait for the troops who will begin arriving there any day now.

According to Major Folkesson, the data from the registration forms will be sent to Maputo to be entered into a central database and then the two groups — those to be demobilised and those to be trained for the new defence force — will be selected.

Demobilised soldiers will receive money, clothes and food. And transport will be arranged to their areas of origin.

Mozambican govt cuts taxes

MAPUTO — Mozambican Finance Minister Eneas Comiche yesterday announced a range of tax cuts but said he hoped government revenue would increase as peace returned to the country after 16 years of civil war.

Comiche said that the measures, to take effect with the start of the fiscal year on January 1, would abolish export duty and reduce income taxes and capital gains tax. BIDON

Corporate tax, which used to be levied at the single rate of 50%, had been cut for businesses in the "productive sector" — agriculture, industry and commercial activities. 24/12/93

Indirect taxes had been reduced for some items and circulation tax charged on all transactions had been abolished on raw materials and equipment used in Mozambican industries.

Import duties were cut by various amounts (218)

Comiche said that in spite of the cuts, tax revenue should increase as peace returned to Mozambique. Currently just two parts of the country — Maputo and the central province of Sofala — accounted for 78% of all taxes collected.

He said he hoped that with lower rates businessmen would not be tempted to evade taxes. The measures also dramatically increased the penalties for tax evasion. Sapa-Pruter.

Star 24/12/93
'Govt importing supporters'

(218)

Maputo — Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has accused the government of "importing" thousands of Tanzanian citizens to

boost support for Frelimo in the country's first multiparty elections. He did not provide any evidence.
— Star Africa Service.

Mozambique faces threat of famine

MAPUTO — The spectre of famine is hanging over a large part of Mozambique's northern province of Niassa while thousands of tons of grain are lying unsold in the neighbouring province of Cabo Delgado, the Maputo daily Noticias reported yesterday

Regional relief official Matias Silvestre was quoted in the paper as saying the situation was "desolate" in the Niassa districts of Cuamba, Metarica, Nipepe and Maua

He said about 31 000 people, still living in centres for those displaced by the 16-year civil war which ended a year ago, were at risk. There was an urgent need for food aid and for farm implements so people could resume farming

Distribution is a problem because the government relief agency is short of vehicles. The regional office in Cuamba has only one truck to cover all the districts in the south

The UN World Food Pro-

gramme has promised 400 tons of maize, purchased locally. If transport can be arranged, this could remove the threat of famine for a month or so

Noticias reported last week that in the neighbouring province of Cabo Delgado, 34 500 tons of produce — mainly maize — was sitting in warehouses without markets

Cabo Delgado businessmen said the EC had promised to buy the surplus grain for food deficit areas but had not yet done so.

Aid policy analysts said many Mozambicans in desperate need of food had no money to pay for it and were dependent on hand-outs

At an aid conference in Paris this month the government asked international donors to help the post-war revival by buying crops from food surplus areas within Mozambique instead of simply exporting their own surpluses — Sapa-Reuter

BIDAY

29/12/93

(218)

AFRICA

'Unpaid' soldiers mutiny and loot

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Soldiers, complaining that they had not been paid since September, mutinied and looted shops in Cuamba in Niassa province, northern Mozambique. **ARG 29/12/93**

Police intervened in an attempt to stop the looting and clashed with the soldiers, but there were no reports of fatalities, according to the Maputo newspaper Noticias.

The official news agency Aim said that over the past 18 months "mutinies have become commonplace in Mozambique's undisciplined and frequently unpaid army."

"Repeatedly the Defence Ministry claims the problem of soldiers' wages has been resolved and just as repeatedly military units prove the ministry wrong by staging protests demanding immediate payment of wage arrears."

The latest outbreak of looting came amid reports that the demobilisation of the government and Renamo armies under the Rome peace accord has almost ground to a halt.

According to Aim, 13 of the 35 assembly points now open to receive the troops for demobilisation have not yet received a single soldier.

A total of 80 000 troops from both sides must be demobilised or be put into the new joint army.

UN aid policy boosts Mozambican economy

KATHRYN STRACHAN

MUCH of the emergency food aid for Mozambique was being bought locally, boosting the country's economy, the UN World Food Programme said yesterday. **B/Don**

Over the past year the programme had bought 26 000 tons of maize and beans from Mozambique for \$7m. The organisation planned to spend roughly the same amount in the next few months. **30/12/93**

The commodities were bought from Agricom and local producers and traders, and the programme insisted that traders guaranteed farmers a fair price. The food was stored in UN warehouses for distribution during the lean season to displaced people and returnees. **(218)**

The move supported food production in Mozambique as it was difficult for producers to find buyers for their surplus because of poor market networks, the programme said.

It was trying to buy maize and beans locally for all its 1994 projects, and was encouraging other donors to do the same. But the effort depended on support from donors willing to give cash for locally produced food. The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany had supported local purchases so far.

Maize production in Mozambique in 1993, the first year of peace, was four times higher than in the previous year. Although the crop produced was far below the country's potential and could not meet its needs, production had shown the first significant improvement in years.

"With good rains and continuing peace, Mozambique is on its way to recovery. But it needs to build a solid food security safety net," said food programme director of operations Philip Clarke. "We are trying to help do that."