

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

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British 2/1/80

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Patriotic Front leaders today appealed to the British for more time to enable their bush fighters to reach the assembly points inside Rhodesia under the ceasefire agreement.

Stop border raids, Mozambique orders Mugabe

By David Thomas,
The Star's
Africa News Service

UMTALI — Mozambique's Ministry of Defence has told Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu forces to stop border incursions into Rhodesia, according to a Frelimo official.

This assurance was given today by a senior Mozambican official, Mr Enriquez Madebe, at a meeting with a British monitoring force officer, Major Richard Heywood, on neutral ground between the two border posts near Umtali.

Major Heywood told Mr Madebe that the border post on the Rhodesian side would be opened as soon as the Zanu incursions stopped.

REPAIRED

The rail and road links on the Mozambique side have been repaired and derailed and a Gallet steam engine from Machipanda today rumbled up to the border, whistled several times and returned.

At today's meeting, Major Heywood noted the concern of the Governor Lord Soames, over the border incursions.

Mr Madebe said his Defence Ministry in Maputo had been alerted and it had asked Zanu officials to "see that it doesn't happen again."

At the meeting at Forbes border post, Major Heywood was accompanied into the neutral zone by two armed monitoring force troops, an interpreter and two Rhodesian police officers.

Mr Madebe was accompanied by 21 Mozambicans, mainly armed Frelimo soldiers.

Major Heywood and his party had to step gingerly over booby trap trip wires which lay across the road in the neutral zone.

The two sides agreed to meet again on Friday.

Despite pleas by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu to "think again" it is unlikely that Zanu will reconsider its decision to go it alone in the forthcoming elections in Rhodesia.

The announcement that Zanu would go it alone was made by Mr Enos Nkala, the acting president of Zanu at a rally in Salisbury on Sunday.

Zanu officials expressed dismay at the Zanu move and asked Mr Mugabe to "think again."

With only two days left for Rhodesia's ceasefire to become fully effective, British officials are worried about violence still sweeping the country.

NO QUESTION

There was no question said British sources, of the Governor Lord Soames reconsidering the deadline for the PF forces to report in.

More than 60 incidents of violence have been reported in Rhodesia in the past 24 hours. A communique issued last night by combined operations headquarters said a white police reservist had been killed in action, a housewife had died in a landmine blast and a white farmer had been abducted.

In Salisbury today, Mr Enos Nkala, acting president of Robert Mugabe's Zanu, said:

"We are dealing with people who have no radios or mechanised means of transport. We need far more time. If the Governor, Lord Soames, says no, then we won't be to blame for the breakdown of the ceasefire."

And addressing a Press conference in Lusaka, Zanu's leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said: "We would like the British to realise it will take much more time than was given. It is essential that the Governor extend the period for as long as necessary."

FEW TURN UP

In terms of the ceasefire agreement, all the estimated 15 000 guerrillas inside Rhodesia should have reported to designated assembly areas by midnight on Friday.

So far only a few more than 2 000 have arrived at rendezvous and assembly points throughout the country.

Mr Nkala said he would see Lord Soames tomorrow and ask that the elections, scheduled for next month, be postponed until August.

Lord Soames has prematurely announced the date of the elections because he is conniving with Bishop Muzorewa. He might find he has a bomb on his hands.

"If the Governor wants to be an Amin, then we will deal with him as an Amin," Mr Nkala said.

CRITICISMS

In Lusaka, Mr Nkomo also strongly criticised Lord Soames for allowing Rhodesian forces to be used against Patriotic Front guerrillas accused of breaking the ceasefire.

"This can prejudice the whole ceasefire and might destroy what we have so painstakingly created," the Zanu leader declared.

Mr Nkomo is scheduled to return to Salisbury on Sunday after more than

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Mozambique diplomats in Salisbury

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The People's Republic of Mozambique today opened its first office in Rhodesia.

Mozambique's representative, Mr Fernando Horwana, who is also a special adviser to President Samora Machel, opened offices in a luxury, central Salisbury hotel. He

is assisted by Mr Joaquim Munhepe

Since Mozambique's independence in June 1975, the country has never been officially represented here

Sapa reports from Salisbury that with less than 40 hours to go before all Patriotic Front forces have to gather in assembly places in Rhodesia, nearly 5 000 have made

their way to the Commonwealth monitored sites, a British spokesman said

Rhodesian sources said today the ceasefire was "obviously working" with fewer violations and ambushes, murders, attacks on security force bases and farms and landmine incidents reported over night

However, they said, there

appeared to be an increase in lawlessness — robberies, thefts and intimidation.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, Zanu's leader, has postponed his return to Rhodesia by one week at the request of the British Governor, Lord Soames, and will now arrive on January 13

© P25: Zanu to contest all seats.

Thus

Marschak 1968], and involves technicalities that cannot be pursued here. Instead, what follows is an informal presentation (based mainly on Schiatter [1959]) illustrating, by direct construction, the development of a personal cardinal preference-scaling function for use with the expected-utility rule (1.1). For the purposes of this discussion, we will assume that the contingent consequences c are certain, and also that c represents simply the quantity of generalized income. Let c represent the worst consequence (lowest level of income) contemplated by the individual, and c' the best consequence (highest level of income). As "cardinal" preference scales allow free choice of zero and unit interval, we can let $v(c) = 0$ and $v(c') = 1$. Now consider the intermediate level of income c'' . We can suppose that the individual is indifferent between having c'' for certain and having some chance of success π in a prospect or "reference lottery" involving c and c' . What numerical value can we attach to this common level of utility to allow use of the expected-utility rule? The answer is simply, the probability π .

Fewer miners: neighbouring states suffer

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A CUT-BACK in recruitment by South African mines is causing problems for the economies of some Southern African countries

But the Chamber of Mines has categorically denied reports that it is cutting back on Lesotho labour and favouring workers from Malawi and Mozambique

An Afrikaans morning newspaper claimed yesterday that 24 000 Lesotho miners had not been re-employed at the end of last year and were now unemployed

It said the mines were using less Lesotho labour and more from Malawi and Mozambique, and added that this had cost Lesotho R54-million

According to mining sources, the report follows claims on the Lesotho radio service about two months ago that Lesotho mine labour was being cut

A chamber spokesman denied yesterday that Lesotho men were being replaced, but added that the mines were now only accepting workers with valid employment guarantee certificates. These certificates are designed to encourage black miners to return to the mine on which they were working before their contracts ended

He stressed that "Lesotho is not being singled out for special treatment"

This policy ruling, which has been in force for some time, means that only men who have previously worked on the mines are re-engaged. It has been in-

troduced, the spokesman said, because "demand for jobs on the mines is keen and the mines have all the labour they need"

Indeed, the total number of black workers employed on the mines has dropped slightly recently

Mine labour plays an important part in the economies of most Southern African countries, and the cut-back is likely to be having an effect throughout the region

According to the chamber, 97 331 Lesotho men were employed on the mines in November, the last month for which figures are available

The chamber also issued figures yesterday which indicated that the Lesotho mine complement had risen from 92 387 in September 1978 to 96 350 last September

In 1975, the September figure was 83 306. September was chosen because it is the month in which the labour complement is most stable, the spokesman said

Mining sources speculate that the Lesotho concern has been prompted by the fact that "novices" from Lesotho are being turned away from recruitment offices because of the cut-back. Part of Lesotho miners pay is remitted to the Lesotho government, which thus stands to lose financially from any reduction in recruiting

The Mozambique authorities are also concerned about the reduction in recruitment there although they have stated that they would prefer not to send any men to the mines

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Basutho mine denial

THE CHAMBER of Mines says there is no substance to suggestions that Basutho mineworkers are being replaced by men from Malawi and Mozambique. Demand for mine employment is so keen that the mines are able to engage only men with valid re-engagement certificates. Workers who have completed a satisfactory term of employment are guaranteed re-employment if they return within a certain period, and this affects all areas in which the men are engaged.

The chamber says an indication that preference is not being given to workers from Malawi and Mozambique is reflected in the numbers of Basutho employed over the past five years in the month of September, which has relative seasonal stability.

The figure for 1975 was 83 306, for 1976 it was 86 281, for 92 875 in 1977. For 1978 it was 92 387 and 92 350 in 1979. The number of Basutho employed at the end of November was 97 331 compared with 36 912 from Mozambique and 18 434 from Malawi.

Basutho mineworkers last year sent home R31-million in deferred pay and remittances — more than for any other Labour source country, including Transkei. — Reuter

Ngubani Ufatis & Monis? Ufatis & Monis yifektri enezimveliso ziland Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour, Philadelphia Flour, Record Millie Meal; Fatis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cakes Fatis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Eises River; Ultra Somerset West.

Ufatis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngabantu nakungevani kulefektri ungumphati wem le uhi, ukhathazekile xa kusithwa imveliso yabo may ngabanyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu i vilo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi, abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze emdweni yabo bagwayimbiyo uk imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlele

Umbutho walaqha ekapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce wakupha isatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothimweyo. Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphande kunye nabasebenzi. Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganisobona kalisa ubunye Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fatis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingase bageshwe. Yaya akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu zikoto ezinxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase, abo bagxothimweyo de ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefektri de bavume uthethathethwano. Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela on abantu amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwileki ephili Ayanda amanyama xa bebemngaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balle ukwathulwa

Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde bageshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technic abafundi base University nakwaho kolegi abangaphezulu kwe R 500. Abafundi abamnyama, Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi Nangona ababagxothimweyo ngabantu bebata-uhinzi lwabo bagwayimbiyo ngamagodka abantu lokugala loqwayimbo indoda imela icala losebenzi ezame ukubhulula abebala kubantu bamnyama bame bem kwicala leebala ababathatha ngokubangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku

Abamagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamaJingunay! 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi (Food and Garment Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothimweyo bebesayini le amaphapha, anika Union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalle oluthethathethwano neUnion. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lentio kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Inyanga ngokutsetsele izakuphelela abangama - 88 bakwa Fatis & Monis efektri eBelville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abaphilani ebebasebenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalingu etrade Unions le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngeemini, Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezulu kwamandla yaye ziza kwenza uphuhliso efemini.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela on abantu amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwileki ephili Ayanda amanyama xa bebemngaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balle ukwathulwa

Frelimo is now after Islam ^{star 12/1/80} (218) says report

By Rashid Chopdat
After its campaign against Christian missionaries, the Frelimo government in Mozambique was now trying to eliminate the Islamic faith, the Johannesburg Islamic Missionary Society has found.

In a report released this week, the society calls for action by the world's Muslim countries.

Mr M S Laher, author of the report, said first-hand information was obtained from reliable Muslim sources in Mozambique.

"After taking severe measures to suppress Christian missionaries, Frelimo has turned its heavy hand of suppression to Islam," said the report.

The following are a few steps being taken in Frelimo's "vicious" drive to suppress and eliminate Islam, according to the report.

- Students are subjected to daily atheistic propaganda in schools and in the army. Religion and belief in God is ridiculed as "primitive and unscientific".

- Import of the Koran is banned while mosques in country areas have been converted into schools and clinics. Many mosques, including the great central Mosque in Nansapa, were destroyed by arsonists.

- Muslim girls are conscripted into the army. The army makes no provi-

sion for religious observances and Halal food.

- Trainees are sent to communist countries like Russia, Cuba and China, where religious practices are prohibited.

- A defector from Mozambique has told of horrible repression of Muslim soldiers who were "brutally thrashed" for refusing to eat pig and monkey meat.

- Muslims up to 18 years are forcibly prevented from praying, fasting and other religious practices.

- Many Islamic schools have been told to stop teaching the Koran and students have been jailed for no reason.

- In Sofaa province all mosques are compulsorily closed at 8 pm, thus curbing evening prayers and prayers conducted during the month of fasting and holy days.

Among the action the report recommends is the appointment of a commission from Muslim countries to gather facts and negotiate with President Samora Machel.

"If all efforts fail, then Muslim governments must seriously think of a wise and judicious application of financial and oil pressure on Mozambique to compel it to adhere to the principle of religious freedom and tolerance," said Mr Laher.

Ngenda

hospitals should be
In Britain, one of the
Health Service was the
practices of general
centres as preventive
support for the prac
health centres have
there is a growing t
teams with ancillary
districts of large c
health centres have
these centres are st
nurses and community
comprehensive primar
indigent live, in p
a typical outpatient
In less developed
health centres is
assistants in pla
doctor in China,
aide in Tanzania
In developing coun
from rural to urb
usually responsible
departments and
provide curative
From this brief
appears that clinics
uncommon. In South
curative medicine is
finance. However, bo
are heavily subsidis
At the Day Hospital
diagnosis and the w
pressures, do urine
dressings, thereby
are 3,6 nurses (in
Antenatal care and
of the nursing staff
provided at the Day
Soweto and Eastern

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S. Post
MAY POST January 27, 1980

MACHEL SUPPLIES THE ANSWER

MILK powder and tin-
ned tomatoes have
suddenly reappeared in
Maputo shops — the
most immediate effect
of a series of surprise
visits by President Sa-
mora Machel to shops,
warehouses, ports and
airports

Talking to startled peo-
ple on the street and in
the shops, he said he was
investigating the short-
ages and queues in the
country

One answer he had
found was that some
items missing from the
shops were stuck in ware-
houses and the reasons
were laziness, indiscri-
pline and sabotage.
The visits often came as
a complete surprise
trailed by his staff, gov-
ernment ministers, and
clinics providing only curative

uncommon. In South Africa, responsibility for preventive and
curative medicine is separated because of the separate sources of
finance. However, both Provincial and Municipal health services
are heavily subsidised by the Central Government. 12
At the Day Hospitals, doctors are responsible for the final
diagnosis and the writing of prescriptions. Nurses take blood
pressures, do urine analysis, take case histories, change
dressings, thereby reducing the work load on the doctors. There
are 3,6 nurses (including District nurses), to each doctor.
Antenatal care and deliveries are largely the responsibility
of the nursing staff and midwives. While the type of treatment
provided at the Day Hospitals is more sophisticated than at the
Soweto and Eastern Province clinics, the question must be raised

reporters, President Ma-
chel arrived at a Minis-
try of Health warehouse
to find a manager drunk,
At the port, he de-
manded that a flustered
customs official open
crates to show him what
was inside

What he found was a
large quantity of soap,
cloth, dishes and batter-
ies, as well as milk, pcw-
der and tinned tomatoes.
Some of this had been in
the warehouse for so long
that it was rotting, yet
all these items had been
absent from shops for
some time

In the port he also
found children's clothes
delivered some time ago
for the international year
of the child, which end-
ed last month.

In a Ministry of Health
warehouse he found
re-
porters, President Ma-
chel arrived at a Minis-
try of Health warehouse
to find a manager drunk,
At the port, he de-
manded that a flustered
customs official open
crates to show him what
was inside

medical supplies which had
been sent by friendly
countries months ago,
and which were sorely
needed in hospitals.

Time visits came at a
time when Mozambique
has made considerable
progress in restructuring
the economy. This has in-
volved creating a chain
of "people's shops" and
introducing consumer co-
operatives, distribution
and production of many
necessities are now under
government control

One of the main pur-
poses of Machel's tour
was to show that short-
ages were not due just to
the colonial inheritance
and "imperialism"

The principal reason
is our own short-com-
ings," he said —SUN-
DAY POST Correspond-
ent

Mozambique President Samora Machel

(10) See Roemer

(11) See Newell "Health by the People" for accounts of the health systems in China, Cuba, Tanzania, India.

(12) See Philip Scheiner's paper "Sources of Finance for Health Care" at this conference

Lusaka and Maputo step out of line

IN an atmosphere emotionally charged by the events at Silverton it is not surprising to hear the sort of uncompromising statements that have come from Lusaka and Maputo. ANC spokesmen have threatened that all hostages would be killed in future if the police started shooting. Of course terrorists are not so naive as to believe that there are Queensberry rules for their deadly business that prevent security forces from killing them until they have extracted maximum publicity from their deed or until they have had a chance to kill an innocent or two.

Chilling as the statements are, they can be attributed to bluster and bravado after the failure of a mission. Nevertheless, they should also put people more on their guard, and they

confirm what kind of violence the country may have to deal with. The statements are also important because they were issued without, up till now, a murmur of protest from the host countries, Zambia and Mozambique.

The hostage game has been deplored by almost every nation. Countries of every ideology, East and West, have recognised that to tolerate kidnapping and hostage-holding — even to tolerate them in a passive way — is to encourage lawlessness and chaos. If Zambia and Mozambique are seen tacitly to approve the threats being issued in the name of those who claim responsibility for kidnapping and bank hold-ups, they will have alienated sympathy should terrorism rebound on them.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the

clearly, the broad demographic categories used in this classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21,1/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

SAY INQUIRY IS FIRED FROM MISPOUNTO JAIL

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12/15

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Mail Africa Bureau
SALISBURY.

TWO men, one of them a South African, who were abducted by Zanla guerrillas from Rhodesia last year, were released yesterday in Maputo.

The leader of Zanu-PF, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced at a Press conference in Salisbury that the two men were prisoners of war. They were the only whites still being held by the party.

In a statement the Zanu publicity secretary, Mr Edmond Zvobgo, gave their names as Mr Keith Williams, 30, a South African who was working as an electrician in Rhodesia, and Mr Timothy Peating, who managed a trout farm at Inyanga.

Mr Mugabe's announcement that no other whites were in the party's custody has dashed the hopes of the families of four other white men who were also believed to have been abducted by guerrillas.

Mr Zvobgo claimed both Mr Peating and Mr Williams were soldiers. He described Mr Williams as a "mercenary" who was trained in South Africa and served in South West Africa and Angola in 1974 and then

in the Rhodesian Army from 1977 to 1979.

He was "overcome" by Zanla forces while "working undercover" as an electrician at the Pangani Mine in the Filabusi area south-east of Bulawayo on September 26 last year.

Mr Williams is married with two children. His father is Mr Sidney Raymond Williams, Mr Zvobgo said.

Mr Peating, a British-born Rhodesian national, was trained in the Rhodesian Army and later served as an air controller at Grand Reef military air-base near Umtali.

He was abducted from his farm on November 25 and taken to Mozambique. He is married with three children.

See Page 2

Abortion horrors lead to Bill

LONDON — Parliament is most certain to approve Bill this month tightening Britain's abortion law following a series of reports of aborted foetuses surviving for several hours.

The Bill restricts abortion to the first 20 weeks of pregnancy and says it may only be carried out if there is a serious risk to the mother's mental or physical welfare.

The present law, passed in 1967, allows the operation up to 28 weeks into pregnancy.

But a spate of reports during last spring's general election told of foetuses surviving late abortions, only to die hours later.

Soon afterwards the newly-elected Parliament approved the principle of the present Bill by 242 votes to 98.

In the most notorious case, a baby girl was found to be breathing

after an abortion and doctors fought in vain for 36 hours to save her life.

In another case it was alleged that an aborted foetus died after struggling for life for two hours on a hospital draining board.

Abortion has become one of Britain's most emotive political issues. Some MPs said they had received 100 letters a day about it, their biggest postbag on any topic.

In an unprecedented joint statement, Roman Catholic Bishops from all over Britain last week condemned abortion. "The vast majority of abortions carried out in Great Britain represent a massive and growing trivialisation of human life and increasing acceptance of the practice of killing on demand," they said.

Nobel Peace Prize-winner, Mother Teresa of Calcutta when she accep-

ted her prize, said abortion was the greatest destroyer of peace in the world.

Campaigners on both sides of the argument have organised mass rallies at Westminster before the Bill was debated.

Pro-abortion lobbyists say it could cut legal abortions in Britain by two-thirds.

Labour MP Mr William Hamilton, a leading opponent of the Bill, said it would force women to resort to backstreet abortions with greatly increased chances of complications.

He said the Bill was a class measure-rich women would still be able to get an abortion because they would go to private clinics, while fewer free abortions would be available under the State-run National Health Service.

The Bill changes the

grounds under which a woman can obtain an abortion, inserting the word "serious" into the provision about the risk to her welfare of having the baby.

But it is not yet clear how doctors will interpret this, until there is a court case to clarify its legal meaning.

The Bill also prevents any advice agency from having financial connections with an abortion clinic.

Currently some abortion advice centres run their own clinics. Opponents say that to break this link would raise the cost of abortions outside the National Health Service.

In spite of strong protests from feminist groups the Bill has passed consideration by a Parliamentary committee and will be discussed by the

full House of Commons.

Even the Bill's staunchest opponents admit that it is likely to become law, although they hope that some sections of it may be changed. — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambicans arrested

Mozambican authorities have arrested several public servants accused of corruption and negligence, Radio Maputo has said.

The radio said Government officials had established that tools long overdue to be sold or delivered to industry, were still lying in warehouses, along with 22 000 kg of maize and 100 000 sewing needles — Sapa-AP

VISION)

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II

87

NEOPLASMS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Machel swoops on high-level officials

218

GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN

Weekend Argus Correspondent

MAPUTO. — High-level arrests continue in Mozambique's crackdown on corruption and negligence. Altogether 51 people have now been detained since the beginning of the month.

They include eight provincial directors of government departments or state enterprises, and a national director in the Ministry of the Interior.

One of those arrested was Saco Tembe, Sofala province director of the hotel industry.

He was caught trying to escape to Rhodesia by pretending to a be a Rhodesian refugee.

Tembe, who holds both British and Mozambican

passports, is accused of stealing money and forcing women subordinates to have sexual relations with him.

RESPONSIBILITY

But as the arrests continue, President Samora Machel has placed the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of ministers, national directors, and others high in government.

Addressing a meeting of the Council of Ministers,

he said that the state apparatus was not yet capable of carrying out Frelimo decisions of combating under-development or of building socialism.

This was due to a lack of direction and a dilution of power.

Machel's statement marks a change both in the nature of the problems and in the means of solving them.

Inheriting a shattered economy at independence, Frelimo's first problem was simply to keep things going with a few skilled people and under continual Rhodesian attacks against Patriotic Front terrorist bases.

ECONOMY

In spite of dire predictions, not only did the country keep running, but

VISITS

For more than a month President Machel has been making almost daily visits to factories and warehouses, and what he found convinced him that 'we must sweep away colonial-capitalist structures, methods of work and attitude. He also wanted to ad hoc methods developed since independence to be replated.

'We want directors to direct, not act as firemen only reacting to urgent situations,' he said.

They were 'permitting the urgent to prevent them coming to grips with the basic'.

The President also warned that directors often had no direct contact with reality because they tried to know the reality of their sectors solely through advisers and memoranda.

Instead, they should get out and talk to the people directly involved.

The president's 'walkabouts' are continuing and are still turning up examples of incompetence and corruption

ECONOMY

In spite of dire predictions, not only did the country keep running, but the economy is now also picking up.

However, it often required ministerial intervention at very basic levels.

Although some radical changes have been made, anything that seemed to be functioning well was left intact.

Thus many colonial administrative structures and practices continue unchanged.

Some people who remain in important positions used them for personal gain or to sabotage Frelimo's efforts.

The Star

Monday February 18 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE ***

The ceasefire in Rhodesia is already breathing new life into the railway and harbour systems of neighbouring Mozambique.

BRENDAN NICHOLSON, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Beira.



The port and rail systems of central Mozambique would delight any ferroequinologist (one who specialises in steam engines). This old loco is typical of those in the shunting yards at Beira.

Mozambique gets up steam

218

18/2/50

SKW

The wind of change that is whipping through Rhodesia is also blowing the cobwebs out of Mozambique's underworked port and rail systems. The former Portuguese colony is gearing itself up for an economic boom after being in a virtual state of war with its neighbour for nearly four years.

Key to the hoped-for prosperity is the resumption of rail traffic across the re-opened Rhodesian border and the re-establishment of Beira and Maputo as important southern African ports.

Before President Samora Machel closed the frontier in 1976 Mozambique made R40-million a year in rail and port tariffs on Rhodesian imports and exports and on those from countries as far afield as Zambia, Southern Zaire and Botswana.

The border closure meant an abrupt 50 percent drop in the amount of cargo handled at Beira from the 1973 peak of close to 4-million tons a year to 1.7 million tons.

In the old days Beira used to handle up to 10 ships a day. That dropped to five or six.

Network

The halting of cross-border traffic also meant a drop of about 3-million tons a year in the amount of cargo through Maputo but that blow was softened by the continued flow of South African imports and exports, now running at 6-million tons a year.

Now the old coal-fired locos are about to start rolling down the line from Beira to Salisbury again.

They will carry with them the hopes of Mozambican transport officials for a revitalisation of the money-spinning rail and harbour network that has been working at half steam for four years.

The Rhodesian conflict cannot take the blame for all Mozambique's economic ills, but the officials point to the loss of transport tariffs to the destruction of bridges and installations in cross-border raids, and to attacks such as that on the Beira petrol depot by anti-Frelimo resistance groups which they say were Rhodesian-sponsored.

They say the re-opening of the border could have a major impact on the whole of southern Africa and realise the full potential of Beira as the natural port for its hinterland.

Already British engineers, working under a Commonwealth aid scheme, are studying the feasibility of deepening and extending the harbour, improvements which would almost double its capacity.

Silting of the harbour entrance by the Pungwe River has meant few ships of over 25 000 deadweight tons could use it.

If the improvements are successful the port will be able to take vessels of up to 70 000 tons.

A dredger is being brought from Maputo to replace one of the two sunk in Beira harbour by resistance members.

The docks are already being extended and a container terminal built.

The ceasefire was the signal to speed up maintenance on dozens of locomotives standing idle or underused and engineers have examined hundreds of kilometres of track to see what needs replacing.

Mozambican authorities say they will have no trouble running one train a day each way between Beira and the border crossing point at Machipanda near Umtali. At the moment the system can cope with 1 000 tons of cargo a day.

Damage

The other line to Rhodesia, between Maputo and Bulawayo, is a different story.

It will take three or four months to repair the damage to track and bridges wrought by raiding Rhodesian troops. In the Limpopo Valley only one bridge was left intact.

After talks with Rhodesian railway officials, however, Mozambican railway men say the damage caused by guerilla attacks on sections of the railway inside Rhodesia will take even longer to repair. Sixty kilometres of that line will have to be replaced, they say.

Engineers have also examined the whole length of the oil pipeline between Beira and the Rhodesian refinery at Umtali.

They say only seven metres of it needs replacing and that it could be repaired immediately.

Just when it is brought back into action depends on the state of the Umtali refinery.

They believe the installation has been unused since the Beira blockade began in 1966 when British frigates stopped tankers visiting the port with oil for Rhodesia.

At the moment most of Mozambique's railway system is capable of carrying up to 30 kg per metre of track.

That will be upgraded to enable it to carry 45 kg per metre.

Most of the system consists of single lines with sidings to allow trains to pass. To speed up movement double track is being laid on the hardest-pressed stretches.

The fate of Beira is closely linked to that of the land across the border. As one senior man here said "If there is no future for Rhodesia, there is no future for Beira."

SA signs maize contract with Machel

By Hugh Robertson

SOUTH AFRICA has signed a contract to supply 'fair quantities' of maize to Mozambique in an urgent attempt to ease desperate food shortages there, senior Government officials disclosed today.

A Maize Board spokesman confirmed today that shipments had already begun in terms of the contract, which was discreetly signed between the two Governments in recent weeks. He declined to disclose the exact quantities involved.

ZAMBIA

Other Government sources said the maize contract with Mozambique followed the same pattern as South Africa's agreement late last year to rush 200 000 tons of maize to Zambia to avert a famine there.

The Zambian Government subsequently increased its order by some 120 000 tons and maize exports to the country are expected to continue indefinitely.

The contract with Mozambique confirms South Africa's status as the granary of Southern Africa and gives strong and practical impetus to the proposal of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for a constellation of Southern African states.

Mozambique is believed to be facing near famine conditions in several areas and recently made an international appeal for help.

TERRORISTS

Disclosure of the contract follows South Africa's warning to Mozambique this week about terrorist incursions over the South African-Mozambique border and underlines the powerful weapon at South Africa's disposal in any confrontation with neighbouring states. In a report for the appeal, Eastern bloc countries began sending maize to Mozambique. Yugoslavia sent about 10 000 tons in the last months of

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Published by Comm Comm.
Printed by S R.C. Press, U.C.T.

Maize

(Continued from Page 1)

has been forced to buy up millions of tons of grain from countries such as Argentina which had previously been regular exporters to Africa

Maize Board officials said today that they had no knowledge of any agreement to ship South African maize to other African countries known to be experiencing shortages.

Yesterday the Kenyan Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Osogo, disclosed that because of food shortages his Government had decided to import large quantities of maize.

Officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs today said there had been no contact with the Kenyan Government on the issue. They declined to disclose further details of the agreements with Mozambique and Zambia.

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States embargo on grain
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As a result of the IIS
embargo, the Soviet Union
(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

May Bercoff, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green, med wt size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- red onions

Cut the center from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion, peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. toss well. Then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in cold water until the roses are open up.

GRAND MARIAGE SALAD

Ethne David, Fort Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

May Bercoff, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- saladonnaise
- salt and pepper
- parsley and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladonnaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce
- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

22/2/50
Maputo link to aid Russians

Own Correspondent

MOSCOW — Maputo is to become the half-way house on a new Russian air route linking Moscow with the Antarctic

The Russians have an Antarctic base at Molodyonaya but the problem of keeping it supplied has been a constant headache.

The sea passage from Black Sea ports takes at least a month, and lack of refuelling points has made flights impracticable

A trial flight by an Ilyushin transport plane proved that Maputo could solve this problem, said Tass, the Soviet news agency

- 1 rice
- 2 cups
- 1 carrot
- 1 onion
- 1 green
- 1 scallion
- 1 dressing
- 1 glass bowl
- 1 garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley

---000---

CARRIAGE CRISP SPIN SALAD

Use butter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 cups flour
- 1 1/2 salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sauce) with salt and onions till cooked, pour off the water.

Sauce:

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---000---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn up
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped carrots
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) macaroni 2 t soya sauce
- orange sections, drained 1 t lemon juice
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice, mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Serves 4 - 6 servings.

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Zambia

accuses

SA on

troops

C. C. 22/2/80

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Zambia and Mozambique yesterday accused South Africa of deploying military forces along her borders with them, and Commonwealth envoys have called on Britain "to rid Rhodesia immediately of all South African personnel and armour".

The development was reported officially after the British Foreign Office had warned publicly against all forms of foreign intervention in Rhodesia — without naming South Africa.

The warning yesterday came after reports from South Africa defining various contingencies in which South African forces might intervene in Rhodesian territory.

'Explosive'

The Zambian claim of South African troop deployment was made during a five-hour meeting of Commonwealth High Commissioners in London. They had been called together to consider the 'explosive situation in Rhodesia'.

Miss L P Chibesakunda, the Zambian High Commissioner, told the meeting her government had "definite information indicating a concentration of South African troops along her borders with Zambia and Mozambique".

And Sapa reports that the official Radio Mozambique claimed yesterday that South African forces were concentrating along the border between the two countries and 'looking for a pretext for military aggression'.

Radio Mozambique said 'These recent actions of the Republic of South Africa constitute a grave threat to Mozambique and to peace in this region of Africa'.

The South African Government had sent a strongly-worded Note to Mozambique on Tuesday warning that it reserved the right to take whatever steps were necessary to protect life and property.

The Note rejected Mozambique assurances that it was not harbouring terrorists. It followed an announcement that South African troops had moved into areas of Natal close to the frontier with Mozambique.

Radio Mozambique said yesterday that the Foreign Ministry had sent a Note to South Africa rejecting allegations that Mozambique maintained bases "from which military actions are launched".

"This is an attempt to transfer to the exterior the serious internal problems that the South African Government is now facing," the radio said.

"At the moment the concrete reality is the threatening concentration of South African forces along Mozambique's borders", the broadcast added.

In London, during the Commonwealth discussions yesterday, most of the Commonwealth envoys authorized their Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal to confer urgently with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, on the issue and to demand that all South African troops serving with Rhodesia's security forces, plus South African armour, be removed from the country in advance of the elections.

A Commonwealth secretariat spokesman said the High Commissioners also accused Britain's Governor in Rhodesia, Lord Soames, of being biased against the Patriotic Front and said they felt a crisis of confidence had arisen over the entire electoral process.

Mr Ramphal was urged to make four demands to Lord Carrington:

• To get rid of the South Africans, and particularly the armoured column sent in recently at the request of Soames to transport all ballot boxes after the country's blacks had

voted.

• To arrange that all Rhodesian security forces and auxiliaries who exceeded 20,000 be sent back to their bases.

• To instruct Rhodesia's security forces to stop issuing war communiques.

• To permit a Commonwealth official to be present at every voting station in the country to help supervise the actual balloting process.

The British Government has been portrayed as being deeply angered by reports emanating from South Africa describing the circumstances in which senior South African defence experts felt intervention in Rhodesia might become necessary. The British were said to feel that these accounts represented not only interference in the delicate Rhodesian situation, but could actually harm the cause of the moderate leaders like Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

S/ Tribune 24/2/80

Mozambique

(218)

would be the big loser

SAMORA Machel's Frelimo Government stands to lose millions if South Africa cuts economic and technical aid to Mozambique following last Saturday's terrorist attack on a northern Zululand trading store.

The Department of Foreign Affairs this week warned that South Africa would take retaliatory action if Mozambique continued to harbour terrorists for attacks on this country.

South African aid to Mozambique runs into millions annually and any break in cordial relations between the two countries could plunge the former Portuguese colony into severe difficulties.

The Mozambique Railways receives extensive technical advice and assistance from the SAR as well as the co-operation of South African authorities in routing Transvaal imports and exports through Maputo harbour.

Line doubled

The rail link between Maputo and Ressano Garcia on the Mozambique/Transvaal border is being upgraded to a double line to cope with the increased traffic.

Should South Africa withdraw its aid the railway and harbour would virtually be crippled and cost Mozambique dearly.

Motala, the ore terminus in Maputo harbour, handles thousands of tons of exports of iron ore and "South African" chrome while the new container port — with a capacity of 1034 TEUs — is in full operation. There are plans to extend this facility to



Samora Machel

handle more South African cargo. This could all fall away if relations deteriorate further.

Mozambique would also suffer agriculturally if links were severed.

The South African Citrus Exchange exports about 4 million cartons a year from Maputo.

South Africa markets the bulk of Mozambique's citrus crop in Europe, Canada and the Far East.

But the people who would feel the pinch most would be millions of Mozambicans, who depend on South African maize for their staple food.

In a hush-hush deal between the South African and Frelimo Governments earlier this year, a major contract was signed for the Maize Board to supply thousands of tons to the famine-stricken Marxist state.

Maize Board sources have declined to disclose the exact quantity involved but it is believed to approach the 200 000 ton deal signed with Zambia last year.

s. A lot of Coloured men do this as well.

e "time for the job" arrangement.

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d to complete the scuffling each month, and
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. Others took the whole month but set their
is still using this method.

your area unemployed or underemployed?

nk African farm labour is 'underemployed' in

l more work could be done and the land could

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ing other forms of mechanisation for his farming

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ecide to do a given job, he will have 2 or 3

(or watching). Also, because he failed to plan

lay before, each labourer wastes about half-an-

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ere this happens). Thirdly, because of this,

tra' farming operations.

ents on the farms that you refer to linked with
tional social custom and activities?

Answer : There are no traditional social activities any longer except drinking and extra-mural sex activity. I have heard two African men lament the break-up of community traditions because the people no longer have the livestock to perform the proper rites associated with puberty, marriage, death, etc. Mr. Hloyi was one of the men, and a school principal was another, who described how the people have lost many customs because of this.

25.2.80
post (218) (312)

Maputo-Swazi accord mooted

LISBON — Mozambique yesterday said it was looking forward to closer co-operation with neighbouring Swaziland in the fight against South Africa's apartheid policies following a visit to Mbabane by President Machel.

The Mozambique News Agency (AIM) monitored in Lisbon, was giving its first detailed account of the president's visit, which closely followed a South African announcement that its defence forces had taken control of areas of northern Natal to pursue guerillas if they were based in Mozambique.

Northern Natal borders both Swaziland and Mozambique.

AIM quoted Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, as saying Swaziland had agreed with the Mozambican position on the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr Chissano said this meant there would be closer co-operation between the two countries on African unity in the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism.

President Machel, who was accompanied by Mr Chissano, Interior Minister Mariano Matsinha and Industry and Energy Minister Julio Carrilho, had a two-hour meeting with King Sobhuza during his one-day official visit on Friday, AIM said.

The report said the two countries' delegations had discussed the possibility of landlocked Swaziland using Mozambican ports as well as co-operation in the sugar industry and coal mining.

Swazi Prime Minister Dlamini is to visit Mozambique at the invitation of President Machel and Deputy Premier Ben Ndsibandze is to go to Maputo to discuss the setting up of a mixed Swazi-Mozambican commission, AIM said.

DENIAL

President Machel's government has denied South African accusations of harbouring guerillas, but South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha rejected the Mozambican assurances and warned the former Portuguese colony that Pretoria reserved the right to take whatever action it deemed necessary to defend itself.

Radio Mozambique last week said South African forces were concentrating on their common border and were looking for a pretext for military aggression. —Sapa-Reuter.



Pres Machel

'Pact' follows Machel visit

LISBON — Mozambique yesterday said it was looking forward to closer co-operation with neighbouring Swaziland in the fight against South Africa's apartheid policies following a visit to Mbabane by President Samora Machel.

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President Machel's government has denied South African accusations of harbouring guerrillas, but the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, rejected the Mozambican case.

He has said the former Portuguese colony that Pretoria reserved the right to take whatever action it deemed necessary to defend itself against any foreign infiltration — Sapa-Reuter.

**Closer ties
to fight** (218)
SA policy

The Star's Africa
News Service 25/2/80

Mozambique and Swaziland have agreed to establish closer ties to help fight South Africa's racial policies, according to a Radio Maputo broadcast monitored in Johannesburg.

The broadcast follows the three-hour meeting in Swaziland between King Sobhuza and a Mozambican delegation consisting of President Samora Michel, Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano, Interior Minister Mr Mariano Matsinha and Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr Julio Carrilho.

Agreements to be signed shortly include greater use of the port of Maputo by Swaziland to lessen dependence on South Africa and technical cooperation in mining and agriculture, the broadcast said.

of rooms.

The number of rooms in a house is related to its area, but more important, it serves as a measure of cy.

TABLE 23

on of houses according to number of rooms, average people living in each type of house.

<u>rooms</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Average number of people in house:</u>	
		<u>during week</u>	<u>at weekends and during school holidays</u>
1	15	3,4	3,4
2	37	4,4	5,0
3	38	5,4	5,7
4	21	5,8	6,2
> 4	6	6,3	6,3

The 15 houses with one room only include the worker-built shack, in which up to nine people lived at weekends and during school holidays.

ii) Area.

The table below shows the distribution of the people living in the 117 houses surveyed according to square metres available per person.

The Star ^{Star 2/21/77} Machel, SA and the ²¹⁸ Swazi egg-dance ²¹⁸

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL and some of his top ministers have just paid a brief official visit to Swaziland. Following last week's verbal flare-up with Pretoria over a Frelimo incursion into northern Natal, and in view of the general southern African unease over the Rhodesian elections, it is easy for alarmists to see the visit as a sinister move — particularly since a Radio Maputo broadcast spoke afterwards of an agreement to establish closer ties in order to fight South Africa's racial policies.

From Mozambique's point of view, indeed, the sudden high-level visitation on King Sobhuza may be not unconnected with recent events. Yet it would be unwise to read into it an excessive significance.

Swaziland, sandwiched between "fortress South Africa" and marxist Mozambique, has little choice but to remain one of black Africa's most determined neutrals. Economically she is heavily dependent on Pretoria, and a member of the common customs union along with Bot-

swana and Lesotho. At the same time the tiny kingdom, conservatively minded and a thriving outpost of capitalism, needs to co-exist with its militant eastern neighbour. She sits as a rather uneasy member of the OAU making the appropriate noises as required, but intent mainly on keeping out of the big power struggles.

Probably the more meaningful part of the meeting at Mbabane concerned closer economic co-operation between Swaziland and Mozambique, particularly with regard to increased Swazi use of Maputo harbour. This makes sense from both countries' points of view, and ought not to worry South Africa unduly either. It is part of the larger economic understanding which also keeps Pretoria and Maputo at peace.

Swaziland's political egg-dance is a strictly pragmatic affair. Hopefully both sides will continue to respect the neutrality which makes her an outpost of sanity in the turbulent southern African scene.

6/27) Ibid., reporting remarks of Councillor Jumbi.

- 44.) O.T. S. P. K. Nyasulu, Kwenlondo village, Karonga district, 12 Aug. 1971; K. Lawi Society Library, Karungu Papers, File 1/2/1, F. C. Young to Karungu, 30 Aug. 1951.
- 45.) Saelos Ylrondu, 'History of the Tumbuka-Honga People', trans. and ed. by F. Cullen Young, Bantu Studies, V, 1 (1930), 1-75.
- 46.) O.T. Chikamo Cordwe, Kwenlondo village, Karungu district, 13 Aug. 1971.
- 47.) North Nyasa District Notebook 1, . . . For Mkhongera's account, see History of the Karungu Tribe of the Nyasa . . .
- 56.) For this information of the life of E. B. Kanda I am most grateful to Mr. F. J. Thompson, latter dated 10 Mar. 1977.
- 57.) For a discussion of these 'Native Associations' see van Velsen, 'Some Early Pressure Groups in Malawi', pp. 12 and 14; 'Inter-Native Associations' and the Formation of the Nyasaland African Congress', KASILI.
- NR 1/21/27, 'Native Affairs, North Nyasa', O'Brien to Provincial Commissioner, 1 Mar. 1932.
- Manda envisaged himself quite explicitly as the representative 'for all the educated Henga people, both (in Mkhungu) and at Karungu'.
- NR 1/7/4, 'Chiefs and Hengas, 1930-32', Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.
- NR 2/1/1, 'Annual Report, North Nyasa, 1930'.
- NRK 2/1/4, 'Annual Report, North Nyasa, 1931'.
- NR 1/21/27, 'Native Affairs, North Nyasa', O'Brien to Provincial Commissioner, 1 Mar. 1932.
- NR 1/15/9, 'Native Authority Chikulanayembe', Memorandum of District Commissioner reporting meeting of 9 July 1931, dated 15 July 1931;
- O.T. S. P. K. Nyasulu, Kwenlondo village, Karungu district, 12 Aug. 1971.
- NR 1/7/4, Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931;
- O.T. S. P. K. Nyasulu, Kwenlondo village, Karungu district, 12 Aug. 1971.
- NR 1/7/4, Encl. C in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.
- NR 1/7/4, Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.

RDM 27/2/80

Dozens held in Machel clampdown

BY JOSÉ CAETANO

DOZENS of people have been arrested all over Mozambique on charges of corruption, maladministration, profiteering and hoarding goods.

The arrests come after President Samora Machel launched a countrywide "organisational and political offensive" against malpractices in the distribution of consumer goods and essential foods.

In the past fortnight, Cabinet Ministers have travelled across the country investigating complaints and dealing with the culprits.

In Tete, the Minister of Transport, Mr José Cabaco, ordered the arrest of three senior officials — including Mr Manuel Pires de Oliveira, the director of the hotels in the province — on accusations of failing to maintain minimum hygiene

standards.

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In Chimoió, capital of Manica Province, the head of PIC (the judiciary police), was detained on instructions from the Minister of Labour, Mr Alberto Cassimo, for "having ordered the destruction by fire of products stranded in warehouses". Other Ministers have ordered similar arrests elsewhere.

This week, according to Radio Mozambique, President

Machel visited Maputo for the second time in a fortnight to hear progress reports on the speeding up of cargo.

The radio also announced that the deep-sea port of Nacala handled 787 000 tons of cargo in 1979 — nearly the pre-independence tonnage.

It introduced containerisation in January 1978 with the help of South African Railways technicians.

(218)
RDM
7/3/80

Top firms meet Machel

Staff Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES from 23 multinational companies recently completed a series of meetings over four days with leading Mozambican Government officials

This is revealed by the Financial Mail, which says that a 90-minute personal meeting with President Somora Machel also took place

The weekly business journal says that this development is further evidence of a clear trend by Marxist Mozambique to become independent of Moscow as part of its policy of non-alignment, while at the same time turning to the West for economic investment trade and technical assistance

Mr Sergio Vieira, president of the Bank of Mozambique and close confidante of Mr Machel was, according to the Financial Mail, a key man on the Mozambique side and instrumental in setting up the talks

The magazine says a two day formal conference behind closed doors involved frank discussions with the country's Ministers of planning, finance, industry and energy, agriculture and foreign trade

The multinational delegation, headed by Mr Orville Freeman, former agricultural secretary in the Kennedy administration, was organised by the Africa Group of Business International and consisted of 30 representatives

Companies which attended are also listed in the Financial Mail which quotes Mr Freeman "We told them that we want to be able to take our profits out, to bring in experts and did not want to be stifled by red tape"

The Financial Mail says it was significant that Mr Machel's meeting with the delegates was boldly reported on the front page of Noticias, the official government newspaper Mr Machel was reported as saying "There is a place in our country for private external investment if their activities are according to our political objectives and in line with our principles and our plans to expand"

MOZAMBIQUE

(218)

Doing business

nu 7/3/80

Fewer than two weeks ago an event took place in Maputo which will have far reaching consequences for Marxist Mozambique and for Southern Africa

What SA, most Westerners and the Soviet bloc have regarded as unthinkable, even impossible, actually happened. Representatives of 23 multi-national companies had a four-day meeting with top Mozambican government leaders which included a personal 90-minute meeting with President Samora Machel.

This development is further evidence of a clear trend over the past few years. Marxist Mozambique is determined to be as independent as possible from Moscow as part of its policy of non-alignment, while at the same time it is turning more and more to the West for economic investment, trade and technical assistance.

The round-table conference was organised by the Africa group of Business International, an organisation representing multi-nationals.

The delegation, headed by Orville Freeman, former Agriculture Secretary in the Kennedy Cabinet, consisted of some 30 delegates from multi-nationals based in Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, the US, Italy, West Germany, SA and Japan.

Sergio Vieira, president of the Bank of Mozambique and one Machel's closest confidantes, set up the talks and was the key man on the Mozambique side. The two-day formal conference, held behind closed doors, involved frank talks with the Ministers of Planning, Finance, Industry and Energy, Agriculture, Foreign Trade as well as local business and banking

leaders

Its purpose was to investigate the possibilities of investment and, in particular, to get assurances from government about investment guarantees, infrastructure and services required.

Freeman said afterwards "We told them bluntly that they must understand we are primarily interested in making profits. We told them that we want to be able to take our profits out, to bring in



Machel . . . talking business

experts and did not want to be stifled by restrictive red tape."

He did not want to disclose details of deals concluded, saying the formal conference was followed by two days of separate discussions.

This conference follows Machel's watershed speech of August 3 last year. Then he said although Mozambique was aligned to

the socialist countries, that did not mean they were the major or only parties in development. He was prepared to co-operate economically with other countries regardless of their political and social systems. The only condition was that there should be no interference in Mozambique's domestic affairs, he said.

Significantly, Machel's meeting was reported boldly on the front page of *Noticias*, the official government newspaper, with a picture of him with the delegates. The headline "There is place in our country for external investment." He told the delegation "We do not want to be merely external suppliers of raw materials. We want to develop our agriculture and industry. We want to co-operate internationally on a basis of equality to develop our economy."

Stressing the need for economic growth for Mozambique, he said "There is a place in our country for private external investment if their activities are according to our political objectives and in line with our principles and our plans to expand."

Companies who attended are Business International, Aga Aktiebolag, Finland; Atlas Copco, Sweden, Beecham, Britain, Borden, UK representative, Caterpillar Tractor, Swiss representative, Ciba-Geigy, Switzerland, Coca Cola, Kenya representative, Development Consultants International, Kenya representative, Fiat Spa, Italy, Fluor Corp, United States, General Motors, United States, General Tire & Rubber, United States, Hoechst Ag, West Germany, Ingersoll-Rand, South Africa, Rank Xerox, United States, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden, Societa Anonima Eletrificazione Spa, Italy, Sumitono, Japan, Tetra Pak International, Nairobi representative.

Don't rush to Maputo!

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Rhodesians and South Africans who see the ceasefire as the signal to resume their dashes to the Mozambique coast for a feast of sun, surf, seafood and nightlife are in for a disappointment

The sun is still there, but gone are the days when the holiday hordes descended on an inexpensive seaside playground, devoured heaps of grilled prawns and then made the relatively short drive home again complete with hangover and tan

It is likely to be some time before the Frelimo authorities relax their controls enough to permit large-scale tourism

And when the tourist industry does get going again it is more likely to cater for organised groups of big-spending Europeans than for South Africans or Rhodesians looking for a holiday on the cheap

These days most of Mozambique's famous crustaceans are going abroad, earning foreign exchange behind the Iron Curtain, in Europe or in South Africa

Prawns are on the menu at Maputo's famous Polana Hotel at least once on most days. But outside the capital there is scarcely a glimpse of one to be seen even in the

old resort city of Beira

The Beira nightclubs, like those in Maputo, have long since closed, and the good-time girls sent to re-education centres

Picture theatres are now showing such old favourites as "Zavevo nad Drava" ("Dawn over Drava") in Bulgarian and the revolutionary Cuban epic "Lucia" along with a cosmopolitan collection of films in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Hindi

While there has been a general relaxation of tensions since the Rhodesian ceasefire ended the threat of cross-border raids, Frelimo authorities have not relaxed their strict security and movement control

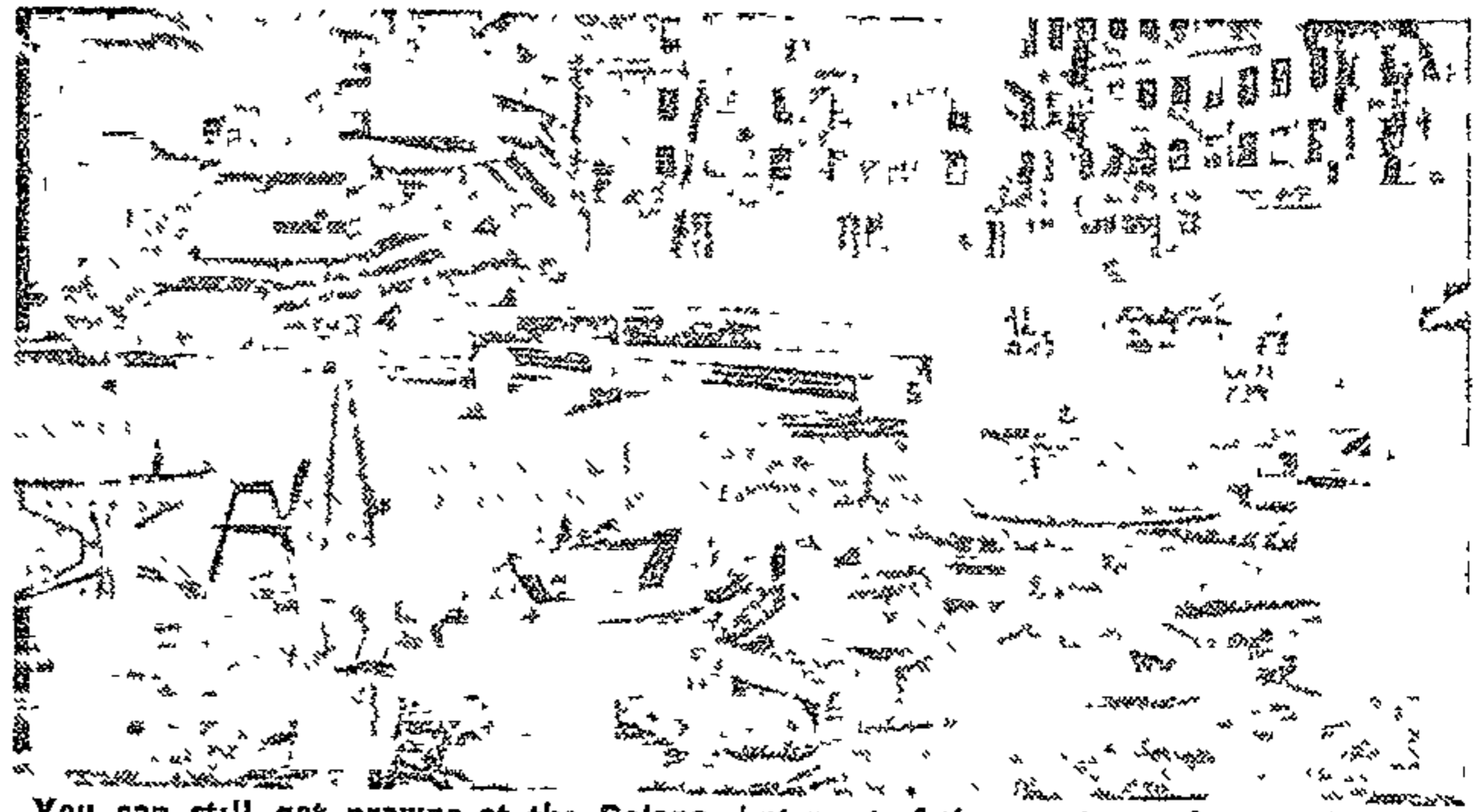
Roadblocks are manned round the clock by troops and police, and it would be difficult to drive any distance without an official permit.

With such a permit I had no problems driving through the night from Beira to Maputo, though twice my car was thoroughly searched near major bridges

Bus passengers, it appeared, were all ordered to dismount at most of these roadblocks and their documentation was scrutinised

Most of the troops were smart and very friendly

The roadblocks and military patrols are designed to counter the activities of anti-



You can still get prawns at the Polana, but most of the guests are foreign diplomats and their families.

Frelimo guerillas who have been blamed for a series of attacks, including that on the Beira petrol storage depot, damage to railway lines and other communications links, sabotage of a power station and the sinking of two dredgers in Beira harbour.

Officials here believe armed resistance to Frelimo will die a natural death if there is lasting peace in Rhodesia

They say the guerillas operated from Rhodesia, were armed by Rhodesia and were supplied and given air support in their attacks by the Rhodesian Air Force

The main attacks were carried out during the period when Rhodesian cross-border activity was at its peak and they appear to have all but stopped with the re-

sumption of British control in Salisbury

The main effect of the resistance, officials say, was to tie down Frelimo troops to avoid their being deployed against raiding Rhodesian troops

In recent weeks there has been only one report, of an attack on a train, and that was unconfirmed

Officials here also say the Voice of Free Africa, the radio station which beamed anti-Frelimo broadcasts into Mozambique from Rhodesia, was switched off soon after the British arrived back in Salisbury

Now it remains to be seen whether, if there is lasting peace in Rhodesia, the anti-Frelimo activities cease altogether

In most countries a car abandoned on the roadside 5 km outside a city would be found on neat piles of bricks

and staring sightlessly from empty light sockets

When I was forced to leave a car in that predicament after getting dirt in the petrol I returned three days later to find it safe and unmarked

My TJ number plates were no problem. When my car broke down miles from anywhere several motorists stopped to help

Beer is one staple commodity in short supply. When it becomes available it is released around the country in what the authorities say is as fair a manner as possible

In the town of Chokwe a rather forlorn licensee told us his week's beer allocation had been consumed by the thirsty local populace on Monday, the day it arrived — (c) Argus Co, 1980

Machel thanks UK for 'fair' elections

London Bureau

LONDON — The Marxist leader of Mozambique, President Samora Machel, is sending two emissaries to London to deliver his personal thanks to Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the fairness with which the Rhodesian elections were handled

The emissaries are Mr Jose Cabaco, the Minister of Transport, and Mr Fernando Honwana, who was the Mozambican observer at the Lancaster House talks and at the elections

Mr Machel is credited in London with having played an

invaluable role during the Lancaster House conference. He urged fellow-Marxist Mr Robert Mugabe, whose forces were based in Mozambique, to be prepared to compromise and keep talking. He played a moderating role, too, at the frontline presidents' conference in Dar es Salaam shortly before the elections

His gesture in expressing his appreciation to Mrs Thatcher contrasts with the attitude of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He has made no attempt to apologise for accusing the British Government of trickery and rigging the elections

RDM 10/3/80 (218)

Even in Mozambique some are more equal . . .



President Samora Machel . . . now calls a different tune.

IN socialist Mozambique everyone is theoretically equal. But some people, it appears, have got to be more equal than others or things won't work.

After nearly five years of independence President Samora Machel is pointing out, none too gently, that even in this egalitarian society someone has to give the orders.

At a recent mass meeting of health service personnel in Maputo he condemned "slovenliness, indiscipline and lack of hygiene" in hospitals.

He blamed "ultra-leftism and petit bourgeois egalitarianism" for eroding the command structure to the extent that

POST AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

no-one knew where they fitted in and everyone was giving orders.

Doctors, he said, arrived at wards to find nurses had not prepared patients for treatment and, as a result, the sick were not being cared for efficiently.

Many of Mozambique's doctors are young whites or Asians who remained after independence.

Their higher education put them in a class of their own but they were reluctant to give orders or impose discipline because they feared being associated with the colonial regime.

FERVOUR

It reached the stage where some important decisions on health care were made not by trained medical staff but by committees representing all the staff in wards or departments

In the post-independence wave of egalitarian fervour the ward cleaner and the surgeon found themselves on a par.

This classless bubble was pricked by the President when he bluntly told the cleaners to stop calling themselves "ward auxiliaries" and revert to the old "servente."

Their job was to clean floors and take dirty

linen to the laundry, he said, and the task was an important one.

To change the title of the people doing it was "demagogic myth."

Mozambique is also in the throes of a sometimes painful cleanup of its civil service.

The President has spearheaded surprise visits to warehouses, factories and major installations which have led to the firing of dozens of men from senior positions in state organisations.

Many of those fired have been arrested to face trial in people's courts.

The most senior man to fall victim to one of the President's heart-stopping visits was Mr Augustô Vas, director-general of the State Property Authority (APIE), who was responsible for the management and maintenance of all government owned buildings and the collection of their rents.

The director and two of his senior lieutenants have been accused of, among other things, keeping a secret warehouse from which they furnished homes for their mistresses

In their main ware-

house the President found furniture taken three years ago from the homes of Portuguese who left the country.

He ordered that goods of historical or scientific value be preserved and the rest auctioned.

Some people, it seems, never learn and there were more irregularities at the auction.

The event was not advertised and many antiques and other valuables were disposed of at giveaway prices.

Those involved were arrested and investigations of all their affairs began.

SWOOP

In another Presidential swoop a senior policeman and the mechanics in charge of the Ministry of the Interior vehicle pool were arrested after trying to hide 30 damaged cars which had for months been parked in their yard.

The final word on just who is equal to whom came with the banning of the use of the title "comrade" among non-party members.

It was fine, said the President, for people to call each other comrade in the days immediately after the revolution because it helped disassociate themselves from colonialism.

However, now that Frelimo was involved in organising society the title must only be used by party members carrying out party functions

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Post
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POST

Mozambique airline director is arrested

218 RDM 14/3/80

By JOSE CAETANO

THE Deputy Director of Mozambique Airways has been arrested and more detentions are expected. The arrest follows the appointment of a three-men commission of inquiry by President Samora Machel to investigate the affairs of the airline.

According to Radio Mozambique, Mr Gabriel Mabunda was detained after the President visited the company's headquarters in Maputo and saw food, cigarettes and other items, meant for use by passengers, rotting in warehouses.

The commission is headed by the Vice-President of Frelimo,

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, and includes the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Armando Guebuza, and the head of National Security, Mr Jacinto Veloso.

The presidential tour of inspection was prompted by complaints from passengers that often no food was served and no cigarettes could be bought on internal flights.

It was also announced that a new coal terminal is to be built in Matola, outside Maputo. According to Mr Joao Vieira, deputy commercial director of Mozambique Railways, the terminal will be able to handle 6 500 000 tons a year and will be the second available to the users of Maputo port.

Maputo is hoping for tourists from SA

STAR
15/3/80

218

Own Correspondent

The people of Maputo are anxious that tourism between South Africa and Mozambique should be resumed.

They will welcome South Africans with open arms, and believe the time is not far off when visitors from across the border will again crowd the city's beaches.

This is the message brought from Maputo this week by a tourist group from Pretoria which went to Maputo to examine the only Voortrekker memorial built on foreign soil.

The group, under the leadership of Mr Willem Punt, spent several days in the Mozambican capital making arrangements for maintenance work to the Louis Trichardt Memorial.

Mr Punt said in an interview on his return "We had no problems with the Frelimo authorities. They made us welcome and went out of their way to help make our assignment a fruitful one."

He said the Portuguese who had remained behind and even the Mozambican blacks were looking forward to the day when

normal relations could be restored.

One thing South African visitors would miss when they returned to Maputo in future was the nightclubs, which had been closed by the Government.

"The strip artists and other girls who frequented these clubs have all been sent to rehabilitation centres," Mr Punt said.

"All the other attractions of the old Lourenco Marques are still there, including the prawns."

MEMORIAL

The Trichardt Memorial, which is near the Maputo City Hall in Josina Marcel Street, was inaugurated in 1969 after a fund-raising drive in South Africa. It was designed by a Pretoria architect, Mr Johan de Ridder, and cost about R100 000.

The monument was built near the graves of Louis Trichardt and his wife, who died in Maputo of malaria in 1838. The graves were discovered in 1944 by Dr Willem Punt, Mr Punt's father.

Most of the Voortrekkers who accompanied Trichardt to Mozambique died and the remainder were taken by ship to Port Natal.

Later Trichardt's son, Carolus, left on another epic ex-wagon journey to Somalia. He was the first white man to see the Victoria Falls, and he also stumbled on the place where the Voortrekkers under Van Rensburg were massacred in Mozambique.

'Illegal' (218)

labour
RDM 15/3/80
dispute

still on

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

THE case of 37 Mozambicans "illegally" employed at the Kruger Park and who face expulsion from South Africa, was still unresolved yesterday

Despite urgent appeals by the warden of the Kruger Park, Dr U de V Pienaar, to the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board to drop charges, this has not yet been done

The prosecutor at White River, Mr J Horn, said yesterday he had not yet seen the charge sheet and did not know anything about Dr Pienaar's appeal

Dr Pienaar and another senior official at the park have been served summonses by the administration board to appear in the White River magistrates' court on March 28

He has appealed for charges to be dropped because, he alleges, the workers in question have been in the park's employ for a long time and their work permits were being dealt with by the Mozambique authorities at the time of the administration officials' check-up on papers in the park

Their papers were being processed at the offices of the Mozambique labour authorities in Nelspruit before being sent on to the black affairs commissioner there, Dr Pienaar said

They were delayed in the offices of the Mozambique authorities and he had advised the commissioner's office of the delay

Meanwhile administration board officials visited the park and found the 37 men without the necessary papers. Charges were issued against Dr Pienaar and the park's personnel manager

Dr Pienaar said yesterday he had appealed to the administration board to drop the charges

The chief director of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board in Nelspruit, Mr P G van Schalkwyk, said on Wednesday the Kruger Park would be treated in the same manner as any other employer who employed unregistered labour

The Argus

MARCH 19 1980

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Somersault by Machel

GOOD news for the free enterprise school has come from Mozambique where President Samora Machel has criticised his country's socialist endeavours and undertaken to return to private enterprise and ownership, in some degree at least.

It is good news too for South Africa's hopes of forming strong economic and other alliances with its neighbour states.

For some time now the once dreaded face of African Marxism has taken on a more benign look. South Africa has cheerfully done business with Mozambique and Mr Robert Mugabe in Rhodesia is putting practical needs before ideology. With the Rhodesia war ended, the prospects for greatly expanded commercial intercourse are bright.

Mozambique was left in a sorry state when the Portuguese took their business and professional skills away with them in

1975 The Rhodesia war, closing Mozambique's border with Rhodesia; made matters worse. Small wonder, that President Machel played a prominent role in persuading Mr Robert Mugabe to accept British peace terms. Promptly after Britain lifted sanctions, a Mozambique delegation was in Salisbury to re-establish rail, air, customs and other links.

President Machel this week castigated nationalisation projects in his country and official corruption that flowed from them. In his bid to lift up his country economically he has lauded the merits of free enterprise.

His attitude is likely to reinforce the moderation and pragmatism being shown by Mr Mugabe as he begins his government of Rhodesia.

There are lessons for both men in the failure of socialism in other parts of Africa.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
13010	RACHELOR OF ARTS				
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS					
YEAR : 1					
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	105103	ECONOMICS IA	F (43)
158955C	CARD	SALLY-ANN	107101 115120 115101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	F (40) 2- (60) 3- (56)
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKANS	UP (50)
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1UP)	UP (60)
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCAEOLOGY I HISTORY I	2- (62) F (23)
				MATHEMATICS I M102	UP (69)
				ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	UP (54)
				DRAMA I	F (56)
				PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (56)
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (57)
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (57)
				GERMAN I	ABS (8)
				ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F (8)
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (57)
				SOCIOLOGY I	F (49)
				PSYCHOLOGY I	F (49)
				COMMERCIAL LAW A	F (35)
				STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F (48)
				AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	3 (57)
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (57)
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP (57)
				PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (55)
				ECONOMICS I	UP (52)
				FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (54)
				ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP (54)
				PHYSICS I	UP (58)

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

13010

UCST

Background

IN socialist Mozambique everyone is theoretically equal. But some people, it appears, have got to be more equal than others or things won't work.

After nearly five years of independence President Samora Machel is pointing out, none too gently, that even in this egalitarian society someone has to give the orders.

At a recent mass meeting of health service personnel in Maputo he condemned 'slovenliness, indiscipline and lack of hygiene' in hospitals.

He blamed 'ultra-leftism and petit bourgeois egalitarianism' for eroding the command structure to the extent that no one knew where they fitted in and everyone was giving orders.

Doctors, he said, arrived at wards to find nurses had not prepared patients for treatment and, as a result, the sick were not being cared for efficiently.

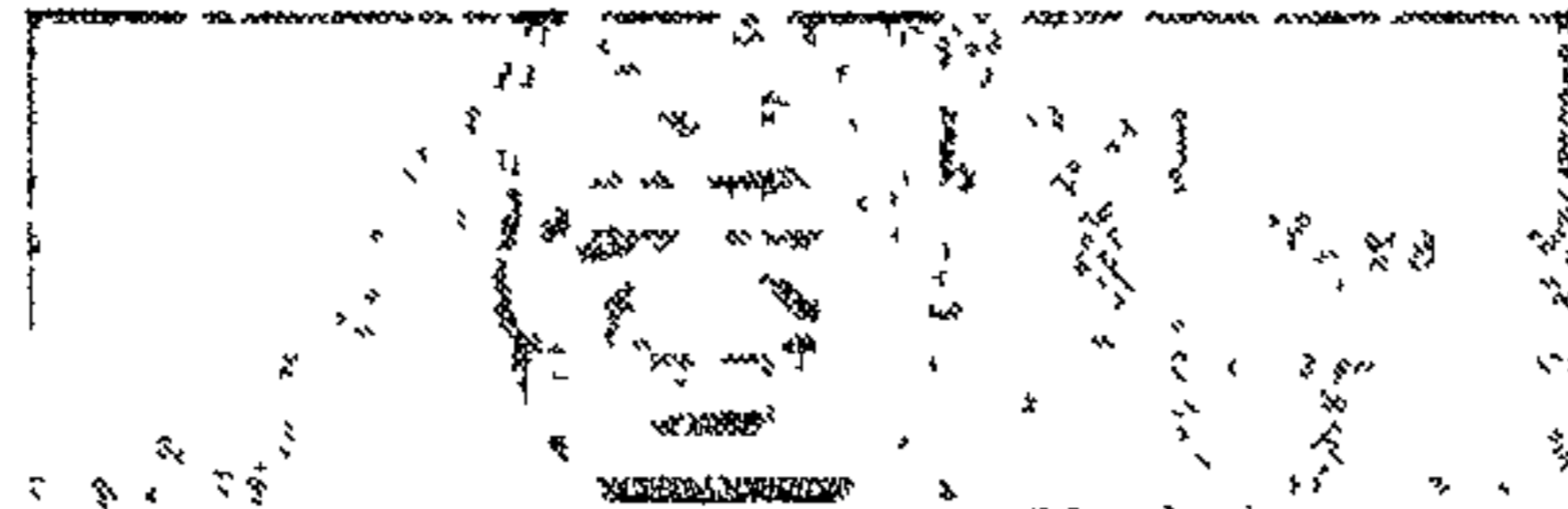
Mozambique is also in the throes of a sometimes painful clean-up of its civil service.

The President has spearheaded surprise visits to warehouses, factories and major installations, which have led to the firing of dozens of men from senior positions in State organisations.

Many of those fired have been arrested to face trials in People's Courts.

The most senior man to fall victim to one of the President's heartstopping visits was Mr Augusto Vas, Director General of the State Property Authority (APIE), who was responsible for the management and maintenance of all Government-owned buildings and the collection of their rents.

The director and two of his senior lieutenants have been accused of,



President Samora Machel

Argus 19/3/82

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Samora cracks the whip

among other things, keeping a secret warehouse from which they furnished homes for their mistresses.

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Report by Argus Africa News Service in Maputo

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Their higher education put them in a class of their own but they were reluctant to give orders or impose discipline because they feared being associated with the colonial regime.

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In the post-independence wave of egalitarian fervour the ward cleaner and the surgeon found themselves on a par.

This classless hubbub was pricked by the President when he bluntly told the cleaners to stop calling themselves ward auxiliaries and revert to the old service.

STU13-9

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO SURNAME

152163V VAN NIEKERK

159757Z VAN WAGENINGEN

155815P VISSER

153767N WAGNER

160780L WESSELS

158400Z WHITAKER

115228Y WHITING

157399L WILLSHER

154408K WOLFE

159697J WOOD

155858L WYNGAARD

* TOTAL

DEAN

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

UJCT

Machel ^{STAR}
lashes ^{19/3/80}
country's ²¹⁸
'anarchy' ²¹⁹

The Star's Africa News Service

In a savage attack on his nation's "inefficiency, stupidity and rudeness" President Samora Machel of Mozambique vowed yesterday that the culprits would be sent to labour camps. He also pledged a return to private enterprise.

He said all small industries and businesses which had been nationalised would be handed back to private businessmen because they were serving only to enrich dishonest State employees.

The Frelimo Government would give financial support to all Mozambicans living in South Africa or other neighbouring States who wished to return to establish their own businesses, the President said.

President Machel said that he had recently toured the nation's ports, airports, factories and co-operatives. Everywhere he had found anarchy. "At the Mabor tyre factory I found thousands of tyres in stock when there is an acute shortage in the market — just because the factory could not sell its products without a special permit which nobody cared to issue."

At harbours "ships that could be unloaded in one or two days had to wait 10 days or more" because of "indiscipline, excess of bureaucracy, incompetence, negligence, wrong methods of work, thefts and sabotage."

He visited Maputo's Mavalane Airport and found all the worst reports to be true, he said.

"The visitor gets an impression of dirt, disorganisation, apathy and rudeness."

Some of the President's harshest comments were reserved for Det. national airline.

Castigating the Department which controls all nationalised buildings in Mozambique, President Machel said he found it run by "stupid people, savages, outlaws — all behaving like pigs and thieves."

Too many people in Maputo were "unemployed, outlaws or vagrants. We will send them back to the country where they will be compelled to work and earn their living. If they want to eat they must work. We don't want any more parasites in our society," the Mozambique leader said.

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

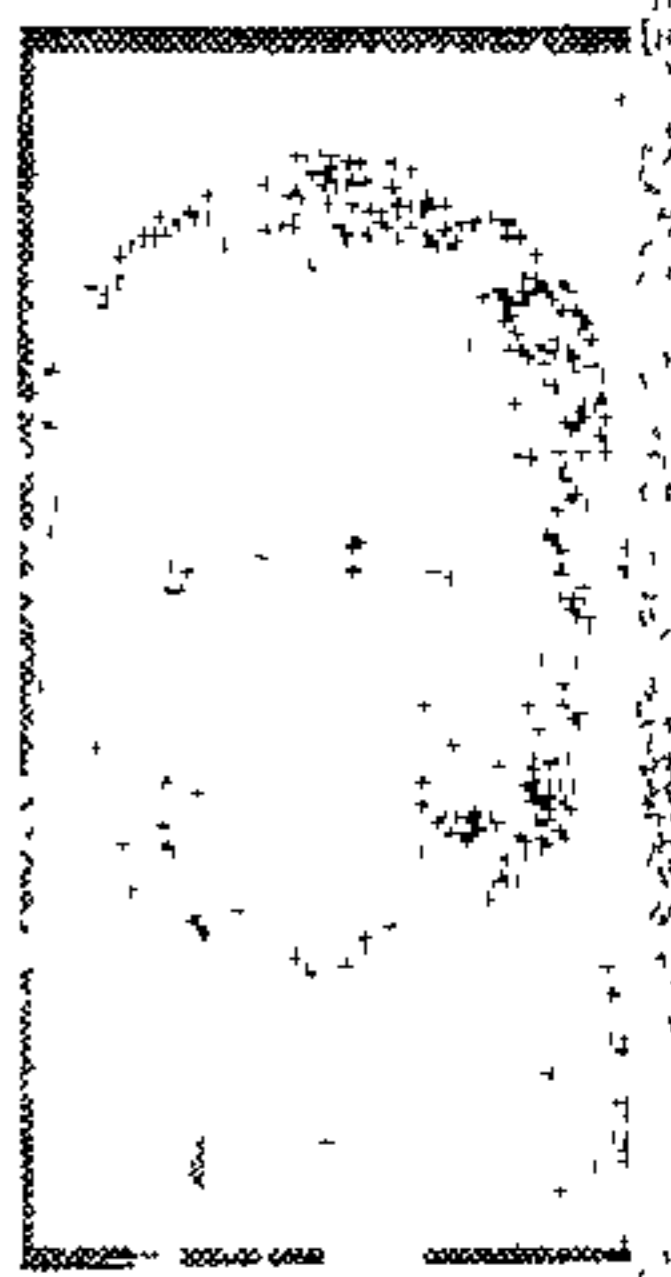
32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

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PAGE 1
AS AT 29 02 80
DUTY ARTS
R : 2

MACHEL IN FIERY ATTACK ON NATION

19/3/80 (218)



President Samora Machel

Harbours

Argus Africa News Service

On the handing back of all businesses to private enterprise, he said: "The Government cannot waste time by selling materials sugar or salt or by trying to run small industries which show only heavy losses and which have to be supported by the State."

JOHANNESBURG. — In a savage attack on his nation's 'inefficiency, stupidity and rudeness,' President Samora Machel vowed yesterday the culprits would be sent to labour camps and pledged a return to private enterprise in Mozambique.

President Machel said in his address that he personally toured the ports, airports, factories and co-operatives. Everywhere he found anarchy.

At the Mabor tyre factory I found thousands of tyres in stock when there was an acute shortage in the market, just because the factory could not sell its products without a special permit which nobody cared to issue.

At harbours, ships that could be unloaded in one or two days had to wait 10 days or more because of undisciplined officials, excess of bureaucracy, incompetence, negligence, wrong methods of work, thefts and sabotage.

In a five-hour tirade before about 40 000 people in Maputo President Machel, for the first time, blamed his own Government and party for the problems and not the colonialists and imperialists.

He said all small industries and businesses which had been nationalised would be handed back to private businessmen because in the past they had only served to enrich dishonest State employees.

The Frelimo Government would now give financial support to all Mozambicans living in South Africa or other neighbouring states who wanted to return and establish their own enterprises again.

"We did not fight for years in the bush just to transform our country into a country of thieves"

President Machel said the aim was still to establish socialism in Mozambique and said the enemy was still trying to sabotage this aim: "They are actively creating these anarchic situations in order to try to convince the people that the fault lies only with the socialist system"

These 'enemies within our ranks', said President Machel, would be sent to labour camps, to farms and factories and they will be forced to work until they have repaid in full what they have stolen or destroyed."

15- 11162V- RARKE
17- 116985F DAMERFILL
19- 137001B FILE
21- 137345Z AAF
23- 133087N 604F
25- 110635F GRASSEL
27- 132210Z BRUS

49- 117171N MORTAKIS
51- 135570U MURRO

Machel's new economic plan

From JOHN RYAN and JOSE CAETANO

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday announced a new economic plan for his country which could have major ramifications for South Africa — and the subcontinent as a whole.

The main thrust of Mozambique's new policy will be a substantial move back to private enterprise which must imply re-forging old ties with the Republic of Rhodesia and the other states in Southern Africa.

In a dramatic four-hour speech, broadcast nation-wide, President Machel indicated his government would be prepared to co-operate with any neighbour — provided it was to the benefit of Mozambique.

He issued an open invitation to expatriates "in South Africa and neighbouring territories" to return to start their own businesses.

President Machel said his government would strive to make state loans available for such enterprises.

President Machel emphasized the need to create efficiency "and profits" within his country even if this meant

reverting to private enterprise. The Mozambique leader's declaration — his most important policy statement since Frelimo came to power in June 1975 — indicates a major about-face from previous Marxist dogmas.

He actually denounced theories about the state control of certain areas of commerce, industry and agriculture as "ultra-leftist".

President Machel's policy statement confirms reports that he recently urged Rhodesia's Prime Minister designate Mr Robert Mugabe to do whatever you must to encourage white Rhodesians to stay after independence next month because their economic presence would be crucial.

When President Machel took power in Mozambique most whites left — fearing the implications of a government by ex-

patriates.

While his announcement yesterday signals a significant retreat from Marxism, it cannot be seen as a response to Mr P. W. Botha's call for a constellation of South African states.

Like Mr Mugabe's conciliatory attitude over Rhodesia, it is an entirely pragmatic decision.

The president yesterday declared he was against corruption, maladministration, negligence and lack of responsibility in state enterprises.

He said the civil service could no longer be an asylum for incompetence and corrupt people.

In Maputo a minority of the population worked and produced — the rest were in the queues.

President Machel included in this criticism cabinet ministers and senior officers of the army.

Machel's big swing to a free economy

RDM 19/3/80

(218)

By JOHN RYAN and JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE'S President Samora Machel yesterday appealed to capitalism to help his country out of the economic mire.

Announcing a new economic plan which could have major ramifications for South Africa — and the sub-continent as a whole — he also urged white expatriates to return.

The main thrust of Mozambique's new policy will be a substantial move back to private enterprise, which must imply reforging old links with South

Africa, Rhodesia and the other states in the sub-continent.

and other states which were landlocked by UDI.

The Mozambique leader's declaration — his most important policy statement since Frelimo came to power in June, 1975 — indicates a major aboutface from previous Marxist dogmas.

He actually denounced theories about the State control of certain areas of commerce, industry and agriculture as "ultra-Leftist".

His policy statement confirms reports that he recently urged Mr Robert Mugabe, Rhodesia's Prime Minister-designate, to "do whatever you must" to encourage white Rhodesians to stay after independence next month, because their economic presence would be crucial.

When President Machel took power, most whites left — fearing the implications of a government by ex-guerrillas. Industrial sabotage became widespread.

- LINDSEY JEANNE
- BEVERLEY RAYMOND
- ROBERT GEORGE RENESON
- COLLETTE
- CASSANDRA ELAINE
- ANNA TERESA
- MICHAEL ER
- COLLIER
- COLLINS
- COUCHEK
- COURTNEY JAY
- DAVIS
- DELAHUNTY
- DOMAN

In a dramatic nationwide broadcast, President Machel indicated his government would be prepared to co-operate with any neighbour — provided it was to the benefit of Mozambique.

He issued an open invitation to expatriates "in South Africa and neighbouring territories" to return to start their own businesses.

President Machel said his government would strive to make State loans available for such enterprises.

He added "I say to them (the expatriates) 'Yes, buy your stock in South Africa, come back and you will be welcome'".

The president claimed he had received more than 10 000 letters from Mozambicans elsewhere in Southern Africa who wanted to go home.

He emphasised the need to create "efficiency and profits" within his country — even if this meant reverting to private enterprise.

He also stressed that he expected Mozambique to be called on to play a vital role in opening a new economic front around Zimbabwe.

Machel's big swing to private enterprise

From Page 1

While his announcement yesterday signals a significant retreat from Marxism, it cannot be seen as a response to the call by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for a constellation of Southern African states.

Like Mr Mugabe's conciliatory attitude over Rhodesia, it is an entirely pragmatic decision. Indeed, Mozambique would like to reduce its dependence on South Africa, but it realises that is not possible in the present economic climate.

The president yesterday declared war on corruption, "maladministration, negligence and lack of responsibility" in State enterprises.

He said the civil service could no longer be an asylum for incompetents and corrupt people.

In Maputo, a minority of the population worked and produced — the rest were in "the queues".

President Machel included in this criticism Cabinet Ministers and senior army officers.

He said every Minister would have to account in three months for any corruption or negligence in his area.

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuter reported from Paris last night that Mozambique has negotiated loans and credit lines totalling 600-million francs (about R108-million) with French banks and other organisations.

This was announced by the Central Bank Governor, Mr Sergio Vieira, who told a Press conference the agreements would be used mainly to finance the building of a 1 400km high-voltage cable to take electricity to central and north Mozambique by late 1983.

FOOTNOTE: Two weeks ago, Mozambican leaders held talks in Maputo with representatives of 23 multinational companies about prospects for investment in the country.

To Page 2

Remedy for a Red

Machel needs to change his laws to attract S Africans'

Mercury Reporter

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique would have to change his country's currency exchange laws to attract large-scale business investment from South Africa, according to Durban businessmen.

And his call for expatriates to return would not appeal to the majority of Portuguese refugees who were comfortably settled in South Africa.

In a strong verbal attack on the people of Mozambique this week, President Machel appealed to capitalism to help his country out of its economic mire.

He also issued an open invitation to expatriates in South Africa and neighbouring territories to return and set up businesses. State loans would be made available to them to help them get started.

According to Dr Nic Labuschagne, executive chair-

man of John Orr's, who makes regular business trips to Maputo to oversee his company's retail shop there, conditions are 'difficult'.

He said there had been a marked relaxation of 'red tape' in the past few months and an improvement in business relations, but conditions were far from ideal.

There were periodical shortages of essential food and virtually no merchandise in the shops.

A problem for people investing money in the country was that the Mozambique escudo was not quoted on world markets and businessmen would have difficulty in getting any profits they made out of the country.

Mr Keith Green, financial manager of Rennies LMDA Ships Agencies, who also makes regular trips to Maputo, said the country was extremely run-down.

He said the appeal by President Machel was predict-

able. Conditions generally were of a very low standard and there were very few qualified people in the country.

He also spoke of the lack of essential foods such as bread, sugar and coffee.

He said foreign technicians and skilled labour were attracted to Mozambique only because their contracts permitted them to take part of their salaries in foreign currency.

He said a hindrance to South African investors was that profits were not transferable.

President Machel would have to review his currency exchange control regulations.

In his appeal to capitalism for help, President Machel specifically stated any co-operation he gave to foreign investors would have to be to the benefit of Mozambique.

According to a recent report, Mozambique already re-

lies on South Africa for 60 percent of its foreign exchange earnings — the major part of this from rail and harbour traffic — and 40 percent of its gross national product.

Referring to President Machel's appeal to expatriates to return, a Portuguese businesswoman — who did not want to be named — said it was unlikely that refugees who had made a new start in South Africa would return.

'It's a case of "once bitten, twice shy", she said.

She added it was more likely that those who had fled Mozambique to return to Portugal — where conditions are harder than in South Africa — would return.

'I know there are many people who fled to Portugal who are now out of work, living in sordid conditions and unhappy who might want to return,' she said.

She said the Portuguese in South Africa were aware of the bad conditions in Mozambique.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs could not comment on the South African official attitude to President Machel's speech as it was essentially an internal matter for Mozambique.

He said he knew of no restrictions placed on South Africans by the Government for travel to Mozambique or of any restrictions placed on any business transactions.

Whites cautious over Machel appeal

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

LEADERS of white Mozambican expatriates living in South Africa have reacted cautiously to President Samora Machel's open invitation to them to return and start their own businesses

In interviews yesterday, both present and past chairmen of the Association of the Ex-residents of Mozambique were guarded in their response to President Machel's dramatic turn to capitalism

The chairman of the 455-member association, Mr Morais Gilberto, said "We have not had time to think about or study the President's statement. However, my members are celebrating the third anniversary of the association on Saturday night and, no doubt, feelings and opinions will be discussed. I will have to wait to find out the consensus opinion about this

"I don't think I will go back and others will probably think very carefully before they do so," he said

A former chairman of the association, Mr Jaime Cardoso — the managing director of a successful import-export business between Johannesburg and Maputo — was thrilled by the implications of President Machel's statement but was uncertain about returning

"I lost a lot of money there and South Africa is my second home. I think President Machel's invitation will mean better trade links between South Africa and Mozambique and will boost both countries' economies

"People I have spoken to today, including some businessmen, want to know more about Samora Machel's proposal before they make a move. There are so many questions that must be answered and so many things to weigh up," he said

A spokesman for the consular division of the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria said President Machel's invitation to expatriates was "good news". At this stage, it was difficult to predict how the President's proposal would affect expatriates, most of whom are now settled in Johannesburg, he said

The General Manager of South African Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, believes that President Machel's turn towards

capitalism will not make any difference to the rail agreement signed between the two countries last year

The agreement — signed in February by Dr Loubser and Mr A Santos, head of Mozambique Railways — was aimed at doubling the flow of goods between the Transvaal and Maputo in two years

Yesterday Dr Loubser said the agreement had been made "above politics" and was based on sound business principles. He said President Machel's swing to a free economy would not alter the agreement in any way

"Our agreement from last year covers all aspects. The daily tonnage between our two countries has remained consistent with a tendency to increase since the agreement was signed"

Dr Loubser said top SAR and Mozambique Railways officials held meeting every month "We will watch developments, if any, at these meetings," he said

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARIS

STU13-9

130.10 BACHELOR OF ARTS

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911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(23)	156503M
916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	UP	(59)	
116120	DRAMA I	F	(54)	153999H
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)	153621C
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		138572K
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		155796V
004101	GERMAN I	ABS		149457W
106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	162384E
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(57)	155031H
003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F	(49)	158919N
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49)	
001101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	(35)	156415R
910106	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	F	(48)	
101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XH06A)	3	(57)	162310Z
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		161480X
115101	FR-FRCH I	UP	(57)	153863T
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(55)	152866J
105104	EGG-ONES IC	UP	(52)	157359T
115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(58)	
115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)	
914102	PHYSICS IA	UP	(58)	159744K

UJET

Angry

Machel

21/3/50
purges

218

Cabinet

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG
Three Mozambique Cabinet Ministers have been swept from power as part of President Samora Machel's attack on inefficiency and corruption

Radio Mozambique announced today that Mr Helder Martins the white Minister of Health, had been dismissed and that Mr Manuel Dos Santos Minister of Internal Commerce and Mr Joao Batista Cosma Minister of Public Works and Habitation, had ceased their functions

A TRADE

The purge follows a five hour tirade by President Machel in Maputo earlier this week in which he castigated his own subordinates for harming Frelimo's revolution

He pledged a return to private enterprise in small business and factories — formerly the responsibility of Mr Dos Santos — and accommodation, the former portfolio of Mr Cosma

He said corruption was rife in these fields

Dr Helder, a left-wing Portuguese doctor, was part of the transitional government in 1974/5 and was a member of the first Frelimo Cabinet at independence in June 1975

Today's communique did not say who would replace the former Ministers

In his angry address this week President Machel vowed that those responsible for the 'anarchic' situation in some State departments would be sent to labour camps until they had repaid their debt to the people

EXAMINATION

STU13-9	SUR
13010 MACHELOR OF	
STUD NO	
0859131 ABRAMAMS	
152249N ACKFRMAN	
154508U ACKERMAN	
157349G ADAMS	
155374K ALLIE	
153885R ARGAS	
162594H ARCHER	
1170467 ATKINSON	
157724P BADINGS	
162809R BAILEY	
153940B BARNARD	
115210D HARRONS	
159729U BAUMANN	
155052K BEGLEY	
138311N BELL	
161780Y BEVAN	
157700N BORGSTROM	
153399N BOTHERA	
162250J BOWER	
150215C BRONNE	

26	153885R	I	(39)	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	107101	CLIVE ANTHONY
28	162594H	I		CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I-ABS		118101	HENRY NICHOLAS
30	117046Z	I		PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	004101	CRAIG REIN
32	157724P	I	{ 53}	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE 1UP	UP	105202	
34	157724P	I	{ 54}	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	908101	
36	162809R	I	{ 51}	AER LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ABS	ABS	101103	LINDA JEAN
38	162809R	I		HISTORY OF ART I	ABS	502115	
40	153940B	I	(61)	ECONOMICS IB	UP	106104	CAROLINE ALISON JANE
42	115210D	I	{ 37}	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	107101	CLIVE CARL
44	159729U	I	{ 46}	RUTAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF	F	603202	
46	159729U	I	(36)	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	115102	SYLVIA MARITA
48	155052K	I	(50)	DRAMA I	UP	116120	
50	138311N	I	(51)	HISTORY I	UP	110101	MARK DAVID
52	161780Y	I	(52)	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	117101	LORELLE
54	157700N	I	(53)	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	107101	KIM
56	161780Y	I	{ 44}	ECONOMICS IB	UP	106104	MICHAEL CLIFFORD
58	153399N	I		HISTORY I	F	110101	
60	162250J	I	(42)	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS	117101	MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS
62	162250J	I	(50)	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	107101	TIMOTHY JOHN
64	162250J	I		MATHEMATICS I M102	F	911101	
66	150215C	I	(50)	MATHEMATICS IA	3	911102	
68	150215C	I		ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP		916107	IMOGEN ALETHEA

UJET

Company

3 Ministers out in Machel purge

STAR
21/3/80
218

The Star's Africa News Service
Three Mozambique Cabinet Ministers have been swept from power as part of President Samora Machel's drastic purge.
Radio Mozambique announced this morning that Dr Helder Martins, the white Minister of Health, had been "dismissed" and that Mr Manuel dos Santos, Minister of Internal Commerce, and Mr Joao Batista Cosma, Minister of Public Works and Habitation,

had "ceased their functions."
The decisions had been taken, said the radio, "within the ambience of the political and organisational offensive to apportion the responsibility for the errors detected on the level of the State apparatus."
The purge follows a five-hour tirade by President Machel in Maputo earlier this week, in which he castigated his own subordinates for harking Frohmo's revolution.

PAGE 2

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

STU13-9 BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201 110201	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERL AFRICAN HISTORY I
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENS
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW
139271G	RFDMAN	BARRY GFURGE	105104	LATIN J
052892R	KUSS	SALLY MARY	105302 104202 110303	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOG ARCHAEOLOGY I AFRICAN HISTORY II
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II
133333C	SFAKLANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II
137034C	SHAPIRU	DEENA PERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
137998Y	SHAPIRU	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101 103502	PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOG
111532F	VERHEEK	JEVON CLARE	111101 107101 110101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFR LANG INTENSIVE ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 57

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

DEAN

UCT

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Machel now aims at mixed economy

PRESIDENT Samora Machel has decided that an injection of private enterprise is what is now needed to cure Mozambique's ills.

This does not mean Mozambique will now become a capitalist state. Rather, president Machel's aim is a mixed economy where private enterprise co-exists with socialist ideals.

In his five hour speech in Maputo on Tuesday, the President said that the establishment of socialism in Mozambique was still the aim.

What would be handed back to private enterprise were the small businesses and factories. Nothing was said about the bigger concerns — the cashew nut industry for example, which still generates much of Mozambique's foreign exchange.

UJCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
154230R	ARR	HANS-ERIK	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP	(59)	1	154230R
157795R	HAKRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	157795R
1535620	HUCHINSKY	GLENN JACQUE	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	1535620
156581X	COHEM	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	156581X
155002F	CHURCH	INDRA	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	155002F
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	1	157855G
154305W	LOREYER	NAUJIE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	154305W
155623Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	F		1	155623Y
1501966	CHUMALA	DEWEER	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(56)	1	1501966
158314F	GORDON	STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F	(31)	1	158314F
158503L	HADDGASTLE	JUSTIN EDWARD	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	1	158503L
038176W	HARRIES	ROGER EZKA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(04)	1	038176W
115449W	HARRICKS	ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	115449W
159727R	KANE-BERIAN	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	159727R
162529W	KEAY	EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)	7	162529W
161080M	LEWIN	MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	161080M
157638W	MAMALEY	NAZEER	105105	LATIN-ELEMENTARY	UP	(51)	1	157638W
155155X	MCQUEEN	STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	155155X
1565837	MELKING	WAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	F		1	1565837
153752X	MORRIS	WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	153752X
158332F	MILKIN	LESE		LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	IF	(49)	1	158332F
					F	(34)	1	154745U
					UP	(50)	1	156056B
					UP	(50)	1	154272M
					UP	(50)	1	154933E

Machel (218)

move may

make for
RDM 21/3/88
new union

Political Staff

KEY policy shifts by Mozambique's President Samora Machel could form the basis of a 'counter-constellation' against the South African Government's proposed constellation of Southern African States, says a foreign affairs expert

Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Affairs, says that President Machel's moves have made his country more compatible with Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe and could pave the way for economic and even political unions between them and Zambia

President Machel earlier this week announced a new economic plan to move his country towards private enterprise and urged white expatriates to return to Mozambique

Mr Barratt refers to recent reports that President Machel had advised Mr Mugabe not to adopt radical social and economic policies which could frighten away whites

The Mozambique leader, according to Mr Barratt, seems to be implementing his own advice now

"Their countries are becoming far more compatible," he says

"This could conceivably lead to the development along with Zambia of common-market type links and even lead to a form of political union

"While all three countries probably feel that certain links with South Africa are important for the foreseeable future, one can still foresee a possible counter-constellation developing"

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel changes step

No, President Samora Machel has not become a disciple of Adam Smith. What he has done — and the implications for the development of prosperity in southern Africa are sweeping — is admit that the hybrid brand of Marxism he introduced to Mozambique after decolonisation in June 1975 has failed.

He wants the (mainly white) expatriates who fled the land to return, to restore to the country their entrepreneurial and trading skills, he has, in effect, pronounced that capitalism is not a dirty word.

All this does not represent an abrupt about-face, observers pinpoint a key speech by Machel in December last year. It was a typical Machel harangue — at least in its full three hours of rhetoric and assaults on corruption.

But, strangely for some, the president introduced a new theme: he denounced "ultra-leftism," decreed that the title "comrade" was for party members only, and only on certain occasions, and he noted that a false egalitarianism had been created in Mozambique, whereby unskilled men and women — moving upwards into jobs for which they were unfit — were debilitating the entire economy.

It would be easy to say that foresight should have warned Machel and Frelimo that socialism — workers' collectives, inefficient though nationalised distribution systems, and an ideological mish-mash that distorted the recorded history and projected potential of the country — would lead to international beggary.

But it should be recalled that the Portuguese method of colonialism — whereby the "overseas territories" ended up draining half the metropolitan nation's budget into three war fronts — effectively excluded all but a tiny minority of the country's blacks from privilege. Hundreds of thousands lived in shanty towns on the outskirts of Lourenço Marques, breeding revolutionary dreams.

There was a quaint historical insult to this: the *assimilados* qualified for privileges — by becoming honorary Portuguese. Mozambican nationalism was sim-

ply regarded by the colonists as non-existent. The incursions, the assaults on authority were "communist."

So — far worse than in the case of Robert Mugabe — the spectre of unleashed terror was in the minds of the expatriates when Frelimo took power. They attempted a coup, they failed, they scuttled.

Machel is, in one sense, emulating Mugabe in now extending the hand of friendship to his former enemies. If there is reconciliation, a restoration of at least a substantial and growing private sector with committed foreign investment (as reported in the *FM* on March 7), then the stern, military, Marxist visage Mozambique presents to most South Africans could soften. Perhaps, even, Machel has learnt that you can't redistribute without first creating wealth.

This could lead to enormous gains. There are those who discount Russia's

influence in Africa, saying that the Soviets do not understand the continent's tribal and nationalist aspirations.

In the hard world of the Eighties this is simplistic. Russia would not have despatched thousands of its Cuban surrogates to Africa if it did not have real ambitions — in the long term, for the Russians think long term — to control the mineral and agricultural storehouse of southern Africa.

Increased trade with SA and the West will mean that Mozambique will move out of that ambit, to some extent. Reports from Maputo speak of civilian resentment of Russian and East German arrogance, and of the virtually luxurious life-style of these new expatriates. Such resentment is surely reflected in the upper echelons of the party.

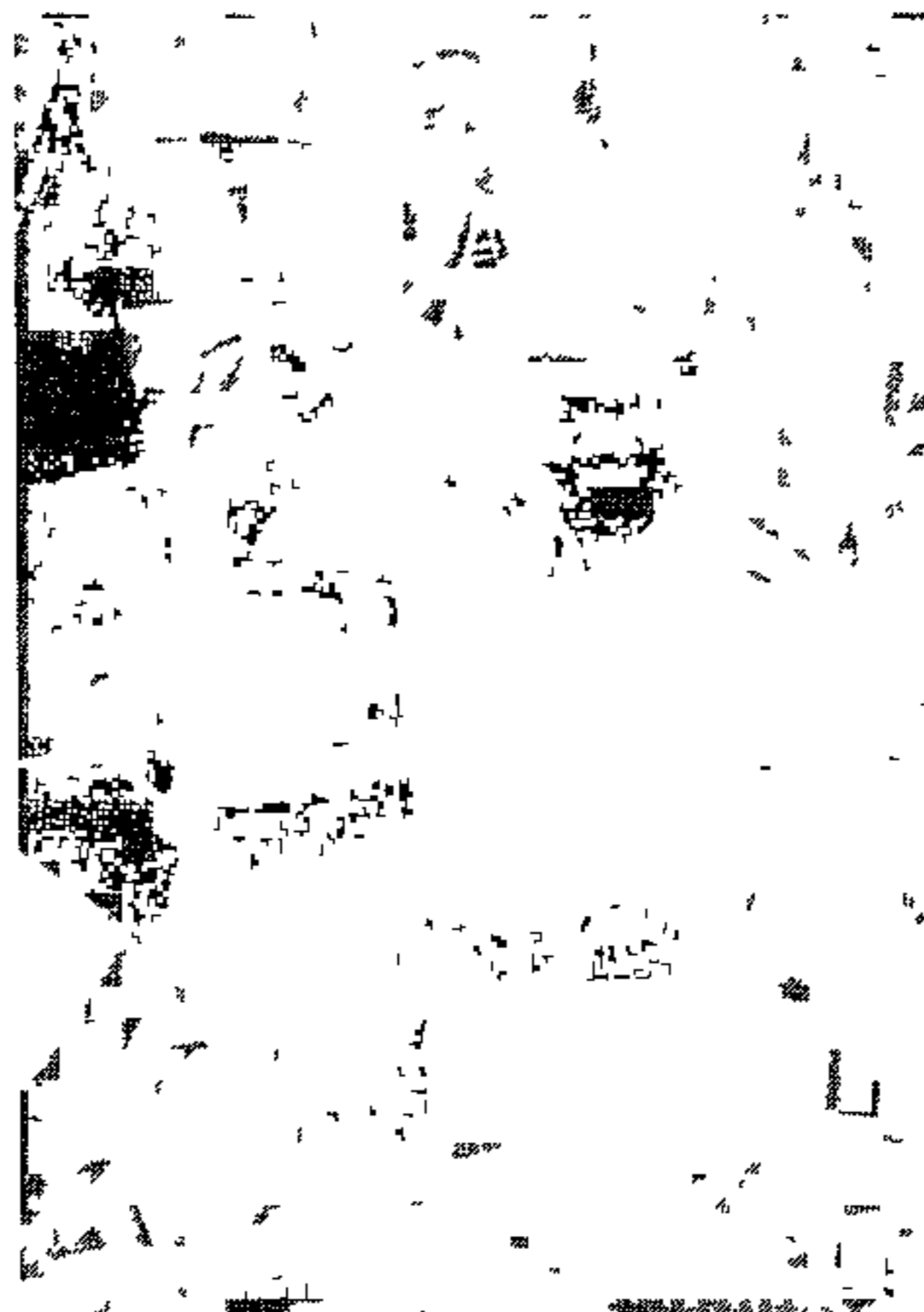
It is important to remember that Mozambique took great suffering in the war against Ian Smith. Providing bases for Mugabe's Zanu cadres directly provoked General Walls' massive strikes into Mozambique, in which many lives were lost and roads, bridges, dams and other essential infrastructure destroyed.

The war is over. Let us hope this steels Machel to send the cold warriors home.

Southern Africa is embarking on a process which can be regarded as an experiment in symbiosis. Not simply between the races, though there is that aspect too, but one between the expertise of whites who are not colonials — with a homeland to shelter them when they lose power — and the muscle of the largely unskilled masses.

This symbiosis should be transitional and educative. Blacks can learn the skills that bring wealth — and freedom. Perhaps it is not beyond the bounds of hope that certain essential freedoms can be conferred on the long-suffering Mozambicans as capitalism, in one or another form, takes root there. Freedom of the press and of speech, for example.

In the process whites will learn too that the bitterness of centuries can be set aside if there is a genuine will towards reconciliation, as there seems to be in Zimbabwe.



A greeting from Machel . . . new road to prosperity?

And, above all, whites in SA will learn, if the examples are there on our borders, that racial amity is possible. Those who stand to gain from conflict will fade.

It would be a radical irony if our neighbours turned their back on the apartheid past and left SA with mounting civil insurrection. They would be breathing the air of moral and economic freedom, we would be in a morass.

Since the Russian revolution blacks in southern Africa have been drawn to Marx-

ism, seeing in it the key to liberation. That has been proved wrong. Indeed, black nationalists need only have looked to the degrading system foisted on SA's Africans for an example of the full horrors of communism.

PW Botha's commitment to the free enterprise system was historic. It showed the Afrikaner finally turning his back on his own past flirtation with socialism. Of course, the legacy remains in the giant regions of our economy which are nation-

lised, and our bizarre system of bureaucratic controls.

We believe Mr Botha's commitment — which means relaxing such controls — to be genuine. We believe too that if Mozambique can find a new way, then there may indeed emerge a constellation of states in southern Africa, increasingly based on the free enterprise ethic as its benefits become increasingly apparent.

But as long as SA clings to apartheid, it cannot be part of such a constellation.

GOLD

Point of balance?

79 fm 21/3/80

"The dollar dethrones gold" That was the lead story headline of Paris newspaper *Le Figaro* on Tuesday this week as gold crumbled in the wake of President Carter's latest economic package.

But do the package proposals mean the re-establishment of the dollar as the *numeraire par excellence*? Or does *Le Figaro's* headline merely reflect French journalistic hyperbole with the possibility that the dollar's reprieve is only temporary?

Probably the answer lies somewhere between the two. Swiss bankers, though not exactly welcoming gold's price fall from \$850 in mid-January to \$460 early this week, are at least phlegmatic enough to believe that a price shake-out was necessary and that from here on gold's basic worth will be increasingly appreciated.

Not that that necessarily means the price is set for an immediate and strong recovery against the dollar. However, the current shake-out could lead to greater realism in the gold market, and particularly, to a less antagonistic, official US attitude to it.

Before attempting to predict where gold is headed, analysis of how we reached the present market position is necessary. On a near-term view, gold was far too high at \$850. On US futures markets, December had seen a major bear squeeze with all but the strongest sellers forced to cover short positions. In covering, bears became buyers, thereby exaggerating upward price pressures in the forward markets. Couple that with Carter's freeze on Iranian deposits held by US banks plus heightened fears of hostilities with Russia's incursion into Afghanistan, and the bulls were in for a field day.

It couldn't last, of course. The Teheran hostage problem became a way of life for many Americans and support for violent steps against the Ayatollah became fewer and fewer. Effectively, Iran ceased to be a security threat while even the passions whipped up over Afghanistan have lost much of their fervour.

Meantime, professionals had started to sell gold holdings ahead of the January peak. And the selling was not confined to "sophisticated" Westerners. By early January, a wave of selling was spreading across the Far East to the Hong Kong market. And, insofar as Hong Kong lacked buyers, gold flowed to the markets of Europe and America. Couple that with the need of previously battered bears to recoup their earlier losses and the stage was well set for an increasing volume of short sales on US futures markets.

Apart from reflecting some confidence



FM cover, 1979 . . . time to place them again

that Carter's latest package will put the US economy back on an even keel, the last few days have seen a market operation aimed at squeezing out all but the strongest long positions.

Things could in fact become worse for the bulls before they get better. With Comex opening the limit down (if opening prices are more than a certain amount up or down on the previous close, no trading is allowed), holders of long positions are

effectively locked into potentially escalating losses if they cannot trade out of their futures positions. To stem their losses, the bulls must reverse spot price trends.

What must be remembered, however, is that only a small percentage of contracts made on US futures markets reach maturity. Although activity in New York and Chicago affects gold prices, at times a significant part of trading is often largely targeted at short-term speculative ends rather than at gold's longer-term attributes.

Perhaps for the remainder of this year investors who want to play safe should as far as possible ignore the influences of US futures traders and concentrate on more fundamental issues.

Prime among these, for the present, is the latest US economic package.

If you believe that, this time around — unlike November 1978 — drastic treatment will bring US inflation under control, then the near-term outlook for gold is dim. With a 16% penalty discount rate to be charged to commercial banks by the Federal Reserve, prime rates of over 20% could be just around the corner. And that means a heavy cost penalty for carrying gold.

US interest rates are now such that, for example, anyone needing gold for December delivery could find it more attractive to hold interest-bearing dollar balances and buy physical gold at the year's end rather than immediately tie up cash in a December contract. For the first time in many months, US interest rates are now positive in real terms — but only just. Inflation in the US is running at anything in the region of 18%. But that could mean the cost of borrowing to fund inventories is so high as to keep the gold price under restraint.

If investors feel that Carter's proposals have a chance of succeeding in their inflation reduction aims without throwing the US into a major recession, then it is safe to expect gold prices to drift slowly over the next 12 months or so.

But Carter's problem is that previous

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But as long as SA clings to apartheid, it cannot be part of such a constellation.

Machel cracks down on his Cabinet

By JOSÉ CAETANO

THE axing of three Mozambique Cabinet Ministers by President Samora Machel yesterday, follows his strong call earlier this week for capitalism to be brought into his country's economic planning.

The sackings climaxed a two-day joint meeting of the Frelimo executive committee and the ministerial cabinet to discuss the implications of his speech and decide on corrective measures.

On Tuesday, President Machel rebuked certain government officials, accusing them of corruption and maladministration.

Conflicting reports from Maputo say that the white Minister of Health, Dr Helder Martins, has resigned while Mr Manuel dos Santos, Minister of Internal Commerce, and Mr Joao Batista Cosme, Minister of Public Works and Habitation, were dismissed outright by President Machel.

218 DM
22/7/80

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE	AS AT
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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
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RAPPORT 23/3/80 (218)

MACHEL SE RAAD: HOU WITTES

MAPUTO

SY REGERING het twee foute gemaak nadat Frelimo die bewind in Mosambiek oorgeneem het, het pres. Samora Machel gister in Maputo gesê, waar hy 'n groep buitelandse joernaliste te woord gestaan het.

Vir eers moes onderneemings oorgeneem word, terwyl Frelimo nie behoorlik toegerus was om dit te doen nie. Ten tweede is toegelaat dat witmense grootskeeps die land verlaat. Hy het Robert Mugabe juis aangeraai om só op te tree dat kundige witmense in Zimbabwe sal aanbly.

Van Hennie Serfontein, vryskut-joernalis wat die Nederlandse TV-diens, Britse en Nederlandse tydskrifte en sommige SA koerante op pres. Samora Machel se perskonferensie verteenwoordig het. Dit was die eerste keer dat 'n SA joernalis so 'n geleentheid bywoon.

Op 'n vraag of sy regering die Suid-Afrikaanse ANC sal steun, soos wat die geval met die Patriotic Front was, het pres. Machel versigtig geantwoord.

Hy het in 'n lang uiteensetting gesê Suid-Afrika het 'n interne probleem wat nie met 'n koloniale probleem vergelyk kan word nie. Die fout in Suid-Afrika lê by die stelsel wat toegepas word. Sy regering erken Suid-Afrika as 'n onafhanklike land, al word die land se beleid veroordeel.

Hy meen die ANC het nie hulp van buite nodig nie. Frelimo het sonder buitelandse hulp geslaag. „Daar moet nie na die ANC gekyk word nie, maar na die 23 miljoen swartmense in Suid-Afrika. Die witmense sal verander en mekaar begin beveg. Die gewone witmense is nie rassiste nie, maar hulle beoefen rassisme,“ het hy gesê en die vorming van nasionale state in Suid-Afrika gekritiseer.

Die ANC kry wêreldwye steun, het hy bygevoeg en toe gesê: „wat doen 'n mens dan? Soms moet dinge gedoen word wat jy nie wil doen nie. Ons kan ons geografie nie verander nie. Ons kan nie ons broer kies nie. — al is hy 'n dief of 'n leuenaar of 'n misdadiger. Ons kan ook nie ons bure kies nie.“

Op 'n vraag van 'n Russiese joernalis oor mnr. P. W. Botha se gedagte van 'n konstellasie van state, het pres. Machel gesê dit is 'n saak vir die state van Suid-Afrika. Hy het beklemtoon dat

te begryp. „'n Mens moet die werkers, hul kwalifikasies en vermoëns ken en daarvolgens beplan en organiseer.“ Hy het beklemtoon dat sy regering staatsinstellings op 'n sterker sakegrondslag wil bestuur.

Sy kritiek op die doeltreffendheid van klein onderneemings het hy verduidelik deur te sê Mosambiek ly aan buitelandse kolonialisme. Die klein sakeondernemings is net so gelaat en slegs die regering kon dit oorneem. „Wie kon hulle bestuur? Ons het geen ervaring daarvan gehad nie.“

„Ons gaan ons nie meer bemoei met klein onderneemings soos haarkappersalonne nie. Dit was destyds ons plig om dit te doen, omdat ons 'n situasie moes hanteer.“

Pres. Machel het ook laat blyk dat hy 'n belangrike rol gespeel het om mnr. Robert Mugabe oor te haal tot 'n gematigde en pragmatiese benadering. In antwoord op 'n vraag van 'n joernalis uit Brasilië het hy geantwoord dat hy aan mnr. Mugabe gesê het hy moet die witmense gerusstel ten einde seker te maak dat kundige mense in die land aanbly.

nie en gesê Suid-Afrika is nie die woordvoerder van die state in Suid-Afrika nie.

Hy het 'n lang verduideliking gegee van sy nuwe ekonomiese benadering en beklemtoon dat dit nog deel is van sy oorhoofse Marxistiese benadering en nie strydig met sy sosialistiese oortuigings nie. Dit is egter belangrik om die vermoë van elke land

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
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138545T	STRAUSS	JEFFER SUSANNE				138545T
133262A	LEE					133262A

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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A right White challenge by Machel

Sum EXPRESS
23/3/80
2.18

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique walked up to me after a two-hour Press conference in Maputo yesterday, took me by the hand, looked straight into my eyes and said:

"How do you feel as a White South African shaking a Black hand? Do you feel dirty? Must you go and wash your hands?"

"Must you use disinfectant? Tell me — do you have to take a bath?" Repeating the handshake, he said: "Tell me, are you still feeling well?"

Surrounded by dozens of reporters and cameramen this incident took place at the president's palace overlooking the sea. All the time he was pointing to our contrasting Black and White hands clasped in a lengthy handshake.

A reply was almost impossible as the fast-speaking President Machel got in his stride, firing words like a machine-gun. While he continued his remarks about South Africa they were hastily translated to me in English by Information Minister Jorge Rebelo.

This remarkable incident took place after a conference at which South Africa's position in Southern Africa dominated much of the session.

A confident-looking President Machel was expressing his views shortly after two important events in Southern Africa.

First, the Mugabe landslide victory in Zimbabwe, and secondly his remarkable speech earlier this week in which he announced a new, pragmatic economic marxism and a desire to co-operate with Western interests and private enterprise on certain conditions.

I was the first South African journalist to attend a presidential Press conference since independence, representing Dutch TV, some Dutch and British magazines, and some South African Sunday papers.

I asked him whether his Government would give similar support to the South African ANC as it had given to the Patriotic Front in the Rhodesian war by providing bases.

President Machel gave a lengthy answer and was careful in his wording.

He stressed that the problems of South Africa were internal and could not be compared with a colonial problem.

He said the mistake in South Africa was one of the system itself. "We recognise South Africa as an independent country and we condemn it in the same way as the whole world does."

He stressed that Frelimo, with no external help, managed after 12 years of war to win "against colonialism" and added that "the ANC does not need external forces to come to its aid."

"One must look not to the ANC but at the 23-million Blacks. The 4-million Whites will change and fight against each other. The ordinary White man is not a racist and they are against the system."

"The majority are not racists, but why do they practice racism?"

Putting all blame on the South African Government, he said "It is ludicrous to consider the Blacks are foreigners and to createbantustans. Where is the conscience of the oppressors?"

He described the sensitive position of South Africa and Mozambique and the ANC by stating the following:

"One cannot put out a fire with paper. You cannot wrap a fire in a piece of paper and carry it to another place."

"The ANC enjoys the sympathy of the United Nations countries, the non-aligned countries, of all races, of all continents."

"It gets the support of the UN, of which South Africa is a member. The international community supports the ANC and therefore desires justice and the solution of problems."

He stressed that worldwide support for the ANC continued,

● Samora Machel washing your hands?

By J H P SERFONTEIN

then significantly remarked "What does one do then? Sometimes there are things that we have to do without wishing to do. And we cannot change our geography. We cannot choose our brother — who may be a liar, a thief, a criminal — we cannot choose our neighbours."

President Machel responded very abruptly to a question from a Soviet correspondent about what he thought about Prime Minister P. W. Botha's proposed constellation of Southern African states.

He briefly replied, "It is a concern of the Southern African states. South Africa is not its spokesman. We have never been invited. We are a sovereign state and South Africa is no champion of the region."

I asked him whether his speech of a week ago calling on the return of Mozambicans and others to Mozambique and for investment, meant that the properties of former Mozambicans, Portuguese and South Africans which were confiscated by the State would be returned to them.

Ignoring the reference to the South Africans, he said "My speech did not specify the Portuguese. There is no reason why I should consider the Portuguese as special Germans or any others are the same to me as the Portuguese."

"What I said was that the Mozambicans that work in Swaziland, who are in Malawi, and that the Mozambicans that work in South Africa, those can return to establish businesses in Mozambique in social, economic and industrial sectors."

He significantly admitted two mistakes by his government.

First, the State took over enterprises for which the new managers had neither the equipment or the experience to cope.

Second, it should have tried to avoid the massive exodus of Whites.

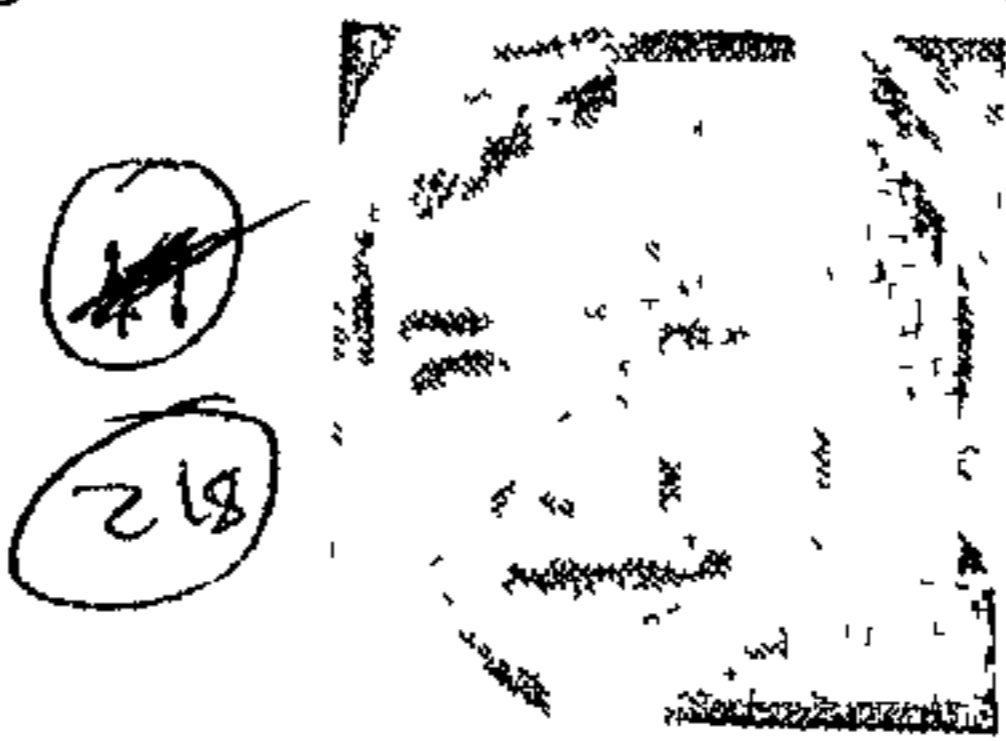
Then he made a most significant remark confirming the view that he himself played a crucial role in the moderation and pragmatism of Robert Mugabe in Salisbury to reassure Whites to stay and not to leave as in Mozambique.

Replying to a Brazilian journalist, he warned, "Do not let this happen in Zimbabwe or in Brazil when the revolution happens there. Make sure that those with know-how do not leave."

STUD NO	13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 3	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	2
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50 lines 23/5/80
Free enterprise: Last chance to avoid the Machelian nightmare



'The wolves are crying in the dark. The often negative propaganda campaign against communism must be abandoned, it is a waste of time. What is needed now is positive action. But please let it be now, or else.'

Moses Leoka, promoter for the Johannesburg Stock Exchange of equity investment and free enterprise among blacks

NO-ONE should be surprised that Mozambique's Samora Machel, long characterised as a rampant Marxist, should have confessed his conversion to a kind of capitalism this week.

Likewise, it is hardly surprising that South African whites should be delighted both by Machel's apparent somersault and by his alleged influence in selling the sense of free enterprise to Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe — now troubled with labour unrest.

All-important is the question of South Africa's response to the new Machel-Mugabe line.

The evidence I have provided is an answer which is both heartening and terrifying.

If we can grasp this last, golden opportunity to swing our black population solidly behind the free enterprise concept, we will secure the survival of enlightened capitalism in South Africa.

If we fail to meet this challenge — and it more formidable than most realise — then within 10 or 15 years we can be absolutely certain that we will face the danger of the same kind of mess, only on a larger scale, that has led Machel

to abandon his love affair with a centrally-dictated, super-bureaucratic economy.

Given Machel's instinct for survival, it was inevitable that he should finally abandon his hard line socialist dream, which was so patently a disaster, and put his passion behind a system whose basic economic success stared him in the face whenever he looked west — or south.

Likewise, it was inevitable that South African whites, conditioned in raw capitalism and force-fed anti-Marxist propaganda, should whoop gladly at the news of the *volte face* across their north and eastern borders.

But let us not run away with the idea that our own blacks will now formate meekly behind the free enterprise baton.

Conversations I have had this week with black leaders suggest that, at best, there is disappointment among those blacks able to comprehend what has happened. At worst, antagonism to the free enterprise system has been re-inforced.

The reason for the hostility is not hard to find. The blacks do not associate the new Machelian capitalism

with South African capitalism.

South African "free enterprise" continues to be seen as a package comprising South African white privilege and a hard-line, white-imposed black socialism — for that is the only system most of our blacks have actually experienced at first hand.

Thus, what Machel and Mugabe are offering is seen as just another alternative (like what passes in Africa for Marxism) to white domination.

It is not seen as free enterprise *per se*.

From what I hear, the best efforts of organisations like the Free Market Foundation to preach capitalism among our blacks have proved useless, if not counter-productive.

These efforts, like others based on white initiative, are dismissed as no more than cunning new ploys to lure disadvantaged blacks deeper into the foreign and unfriendly land of buccaneering white profiteers.

What is the solution? There are two immediate steps to be taken.

• Organised black business must recruit a potent task

• To Page 3

Call to Machel: Clarify Mozambique's policies

RD 11 24/3/80 218

Staff Reporter

A LEADING Mozambican expatriate yesterday called on President Samora Machel to spell out clearly whether he intended to pursue his policy of "scientific Marxism", or if he was prepared to adopt a constitution granting "peace, justice, happiness and complete freedom" in a multiracial society.

Mr. Gomes dos Santos, one of the former leaders of the Fico Party in Mozambique and who now lives in Johannesburg, asked if "the apparent moderation of President Machel that is

unfortunately arousing interest in some quarters for obviously material reasons", meant the Mozambique Government was prepared to accept "democratic opposition".

He said President Machel should first allow Red Cross officials, representatives of the various political movements and members of the international Press to visit the country to make possible the recovery of all political and religious prisoners under arrest at the moment.

Mozambique needed to pro-

gress towards becoming "a conscious and civilised country in the context of Southern Africa and the Free World", Mr Santos said.

He said that after the April, 1974, coup in Portugal, his party had attempted, without success, to make Mozambique a "democratic country along traditional political and religious lines of the Mozambican tradition".

Mr. Santos is known to command substantial support among some factions of the Mozambican expatriates living in South Africa.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				
YEAR : 1				
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	
			DESCRIPTION	
152163V	VAN NIEKERK	MURIEL DIANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
159757Z	VAN WAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
155815P	VISSER	ANNELEIZE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
153767N	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE
1607PQL	WESSELS	CHARLENE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
158400Z	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)
145228Y	WHITING	ROBERT GEORGE CURZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
157399L	WILLSHER	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I
154408K	WOLFE	ANGELA KILWARDEN	004101	SOCIOLOGY I
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
159697J	WOOD	NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
155858L	WYNGAARD	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)
			115101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.
			* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	137
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3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Soames ⁽²⁰⁷⁾
Machel ⁽²¹⁸⁾
LDM 25/3/80
drink to ⁽²⁷⁾
Zimbabwe

MAPUTO — Lord Soames, the Rhodesian Governor, met President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the Presidential Palace in Maputo yesterday and the two of them stood on the lawn and toasted the morning independence of Zimbabwe.

Lord Soames is on a two-day official visit to the country.

Lord Soames later met the Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano to discuss relations between Rhodesia and Mozambique and the Southern African situation in general.

The Governor was also taken on a tour of the capital.

President Machel and Lord Soames emerged from their talks holding hands — a traditional African gesture of friendship.

The Mozambican President said the talks centred on building a new foundation for our relationship with Britain.

He added: "We are not looking for aid, but for co-operation from Britain in the future."

President Machel expressed the utmost respect for what Britain and Lord Soames had done in Zimbabwe.

He called Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, "the best British Prime Minister in the last 15 years."

President Machel said he believed Zimbabwe under Mr. Robert Mugabe would be "a model for all of Africa to follow" and said that all Zimbabweans, black and white, would be welcome in Mozambique.

Last week President Machel announced a new economic and social policy, departing from his traditional Marxist ideology and embracing capitalism as the best way to get the country back on its feet with the ending of the war in Rhodesia. — UPI.

Machel plans better UK ties

MAPUTO — In talks with the Rhodesian Governor, Lord Soames here yesterday, Mozambique's President, Mr Samora Machel laid the ground for a warmer relationship with Britain following the achievement of black rule in neighbouring Rhodesia.

President Machel indicated to reporters at a press conference here that Britain's success in resolving the drawn-out problem of its last colony in Africa had set a new course for a better understanding between his country and Britain.

He told reporters "The foundation was already there. Now, the building is going to be erected."

President Machel praised Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher "In the last 15 years she has been the best one for Britain. She brought peace to Zimbabwe. She had the courage to solve the problem of Zimbabwe," he said.

President Machel said he did not expect aid from Britain, but he wanted London to "define areas where it could co-operate with us for mutual benefit."

He added "Lord Soames came here on a reconnaissance mission. I don't want aid. I want co-operation."

He and Lord Soames had also discussed Mozambique's future relations with Zimbabwe.

Mr Machel said Zimbabwe was going to be "modern, an example in Africa."

President Machel predicted that Zimbabwe's government would be "stable, peaceful and democratic."

"It will respond to the aspirations of the Zimbabwean people of peace and prosperity in which everyone is going to participate." — Sapa

JUST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP	YEAR : 1				12010
140980P	BURRING-WHLE	URSEL	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	140980P
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	159075H
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

Exaggerated euphoria

It is tempting to become slightly euphoric over recent statements by Mozambique's President Samora Machel on free enterprise and the economic realism being shown by Zimbabwean prime minister-elect Robert Mugabe. But a close examination indicates that, while the short-term prospects for Zimbabwe are good, the long-term portents might not be all that encouraging for the future of the free-enterprise system in both these countries.

There can be little doubt for example, that Mugabe and his regime are still firmly committed to socialism, in spite of the pragmatism being shown at present. And the way they intend introducing this is by gradually transforming the capitalist system. In the words of a Zanu pamphlet "One of the existing practical realities is the capitalist system which cannot be transformed overnight. While a socialist system will be introduced, private enterprise will have to continue until circumstances are right for social change."

US officials, too, have been quoted in the American press as coming away from long conversations with Mugabe convinced he is a true believer in Marxism-Leninism. They fear his moderation may be only temporary.

While this could be exaggeration and there can be little doubt that Mugabe is sincere, much that he is saying and doing seems tactical rather than a swing away from fundamental socialism. It seems likely, therefore, that he'll use the obvious benefits of capitalism gradually to try to entrench socialism. Because capitalism is so effective in creating wealth, it could, in effect, destroy itself as Mugabe tries to use this wealth to promote his socialist aims. By the time private enterprise wakes up to his strategy it will be too late to do anything about it.

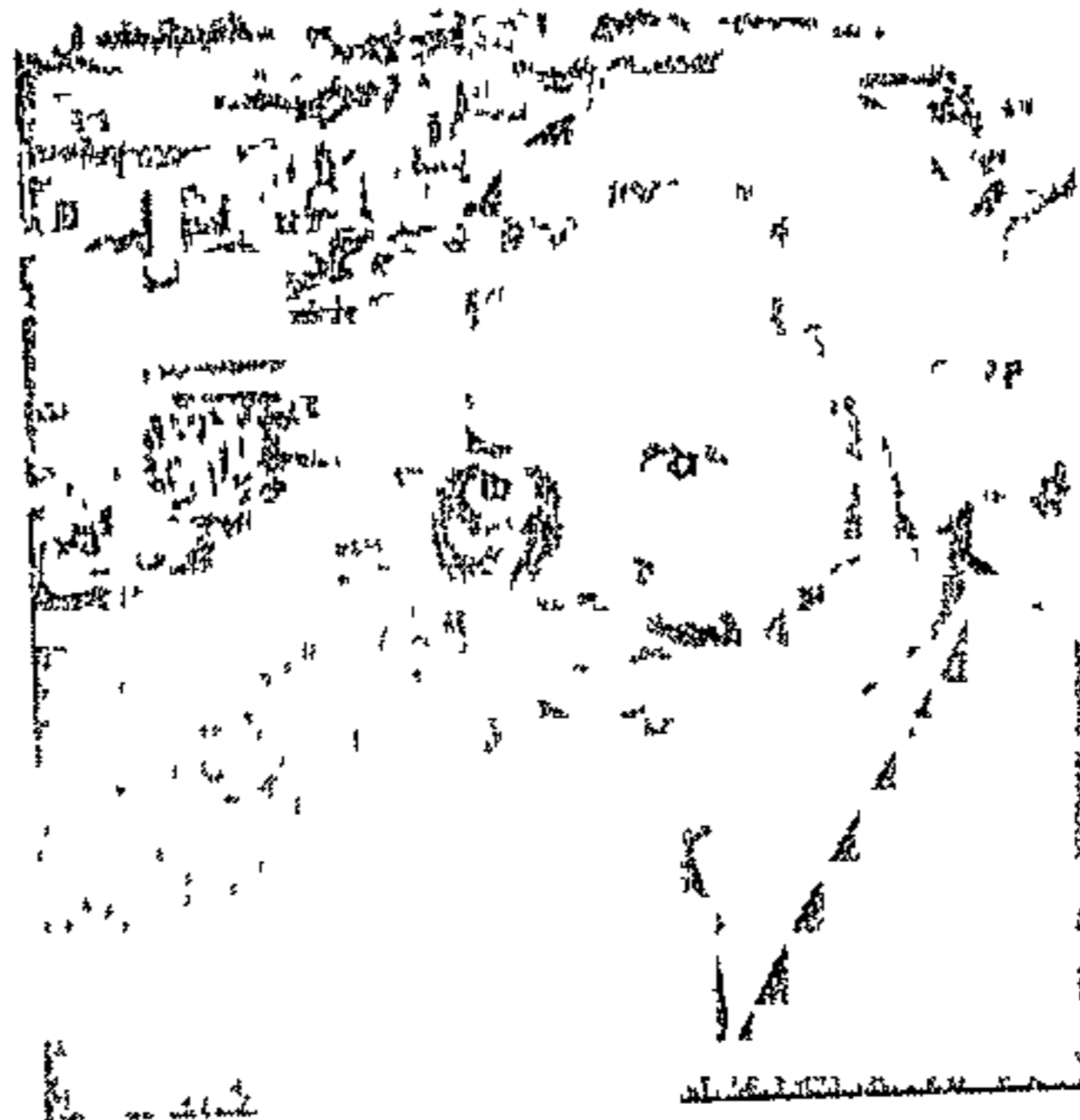
An additional factor that must be borne in mind is that, while Mugabe might want to continue his pragmatic policies indefinitely, he faces pressure from two ministers in crucial economic positions. Minister of Finance Enos Nkala is a continued leftist while Economic Affairs Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero, who has been an employee of the United Nations for a full 20 years, has already suggested that "workers' committees" run Zimbabwe's mines and that the economy be restructured to meet the people's 'egalitarian demands'. Were this not done, said Chidzero, the Mugabe government would be faced with a major crisis of expectations.

Grassroots pressures are also apparent in recent strikes in Rhodesia which have been interpreted as political as much as economic, arising out of demands for instant benefits now that a socialist black government is coming to power.

To Mugabe's east, Machel has also been sounding a little more pragmatic, but here

again there are no indications that he has taken a fundamental move away from socialism. He was highly critical of "inefficiency, stupidity and rudeness" in Mozambique and pledged a return to private enterprise — but only in small business operations.

Senior economic researcher at the Africa Institute Theo Malan points out that a similar move was made by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere — the father of African socialism — three years ago. Businesses like bakeries and butcheries were handed back to private enterprise because they were not being properly run, he explains. But there had been little change in economic policy since then. "One can expect the same with Machel," says Malan. "There is not going to be a big change from socialist principles to a free market economy. It is not even going to be a mixed economy. He is not going to denationalise the bigger industries like cashew nuts and sugar."



Mozambique's Machel not yet a convinced capitalist

And reports reaching Johannesburg this week indicate that Machel spoke primarily to impress representatives of 23 multinational industries who were in Mozambique at the time. They had been critical of inefficiency in his country and had demanded guarantees. Desperate for capital, Machel launched his five-hour tirade on inefficiency, asked for the return of Portuguese expatriates and pledged a return to free enterprise in small businesses.

Weighed against these negative long-term factors, however, are some positive short-term considerations. For one thing, Mugabe knows that he must retain the skills and the private capital of whites if he is to keep the country's economy on an even keel while he steers it in the direction of socialism. The way to keep the

whites is to retain private enterprise for long enough to gain their confidence.

Here, he has undoubtedly learnt from the Mozambique experience. Mugabe lived in exile in Mozambique where he was aware of the repercussions of the Portuguese exodus, the collapse of the country's economy and the long queues for food.

An additional positive factor is that Mugabe was not necessarily supported in the election for his socialist policies, but largely because he could end the war. Says Dr Masipula Sithole, a University of Rhodesia political scientist who is a brother of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole: "Most Africans were not only sick and tired of the war but were badly hurt by it. The prospect of more war was unbearable. And an end to the war became synonymous with a Zanu (PF) victory." He adds that voting was largely on ethnic lines, with Mugabe's support coming from the Shona areas. In terms of such a scenario, most of Mugabe's grassroots supporters simply want peace and prosperity.

There are, in addition, complicating factors that could have unpredictable effects on Mugabe. These include disputes in his party, the highly sensitive issue of a redistribution of land (inflation expected to take off in the wake of massive injections of foreign capital) and the fact that Rhodesia is Africa's eighth richest country. The latter could catapult Mugabe into a position of influence in southern Africa rivaling that of Nyerere and Machel. This could lead to jealousies, could tempt Mugabe away from socialism or could turn him into a one-party-state dictator — the results are unpredictable.

The conclusion then is that in Zimbabwe Mugabe is unlikely to take a sudden leftward swing, but could seek to move cautiously and pragmatically along the road to socialism.

It will require great skills of statecraft to retain the confidence of the white business community while at the same time meeting the expectations of the black proletariat. The irony is that he must succeed in both these daunting tasks if the new state is to be prosperous and stable.

The challenge facing businessmen in the future Zimbabwe as well as South Africa is clear: to make private enterprise work so successfully that it satisfies the demands of the peasant people as well as those with the entrepreneurial skills. Zimbabwe will need so much. And it must also enable Mugabe to resist the pressure he is going to face from the left. In Mozambique, too, businessmen can help to show that the return to free enterprise — on no matter how small a scale — proves the effectiveness of the system.

The fact that both Mugabe and Machel appear to recognise that free enterprise is the most efficient system for the creation of wealth and jobs is heartening. Let's hope they realise that it is the system which best serves the interests of the mass of ordinary people and the cause of personal liberty.

FM 4/4/80
MOZAMBIQUE
SA exports up

R18
7/4

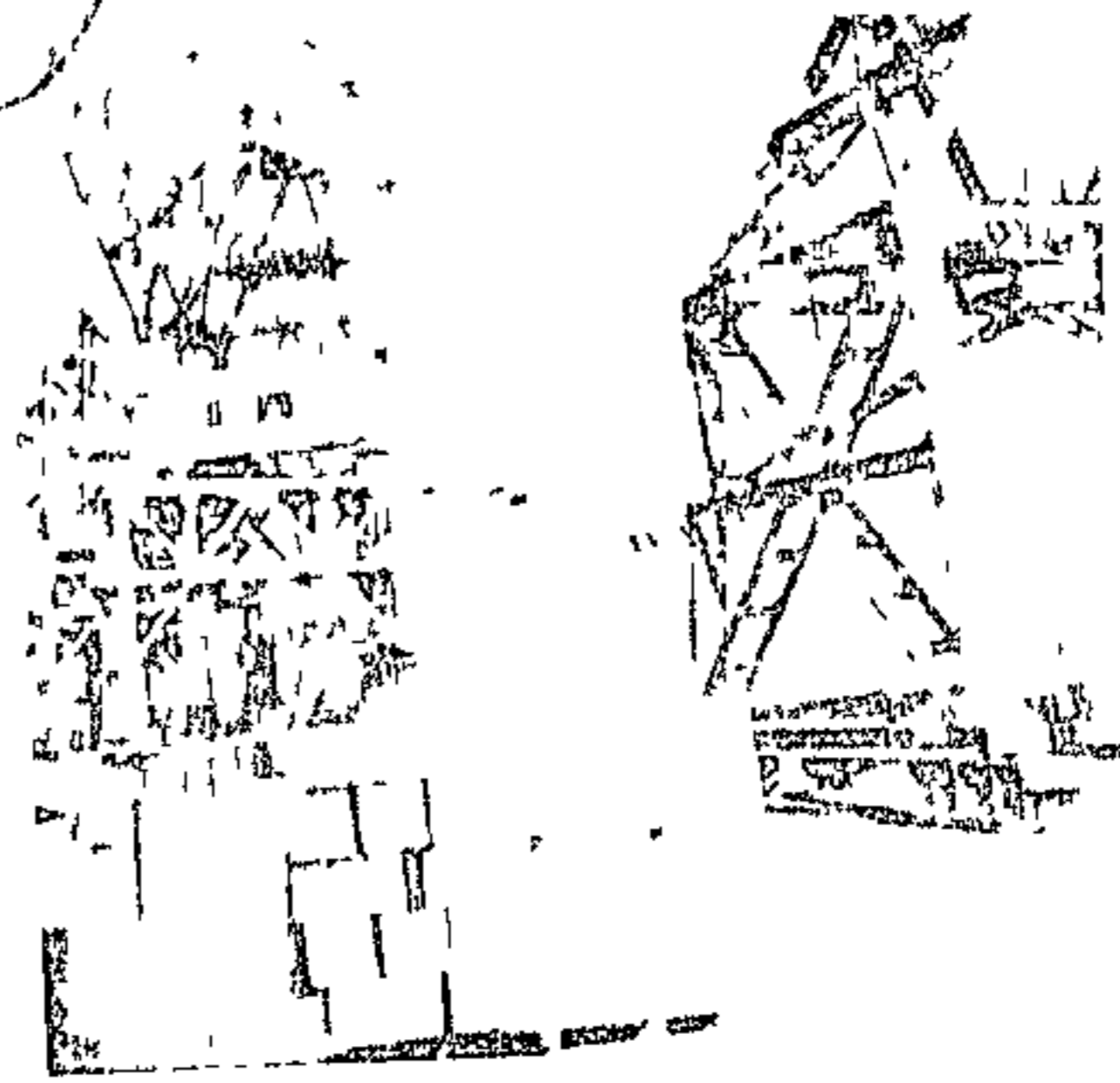
SA exports to Mozambique have taken a decided turn for the better in the last three years and currently account for more than 40% of that country's imports, according to the SA Foreign Trade Organisation

"Too many SA businessmen are afraid to try trading with Mozambique because of mistaken impressions about hostility towards us or the lack of law and order there," says Safto marketing executive Sally Gallagher. "They couldn't be more wrong. Mozambique wants to do business with SA, and the prospects are good."

Gallagher says Mozambique, despite its limited resources, is managing its foreign exchange transactions in a disciplined manner and has never reneged on a payment

SA exports to Mozambique fell rapidly after the withdrawal of the Portuguese in 1975. In 1974, SA sales of R55m represented 19% of the total. By 1976 this had fallen to R35m (15%), but in the first half of 1977 it was up again to R22m (19%). Safto estimates that SA's share is now over 40%, which would put a value of around R50m a year on the trade.

Mozambique's big imports are food, and SA has supplied maize, meat and pro-



Maputo harbour working more smoothly

cessed foodstuffs. However domestic food production (badly hit by natural disasters in the last couple of years) is rising while the Zimbabwe solution and the beginning of refugee repatriation (there were 120 000 Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique last year) will reduce demand.

So it might be wise for SA exporters to look at other fields, particularly machinery, capital goods and building materials needed for development. Much of the existing equipment in Mozambique originally came from SA, and the logic of continuing to get spares and replacements from this country is accepted, Gallagher believes.

What else do they need? Everything, says Gallagher. But growth prospects depend on the availability of foreign exchange. Port congestion is no longer the bugbear it once was to trade, she adds. Traffic is increasing and the ports are becoming more efficient.

Mozambique exports to SA are much smaller than its imports. Worth R1m in the first half of 1977, they accounted for 6.3% of that country's total exports.

SIGNIFICANT RESHUFFLE IN MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT Samora Machel has reshuffled his government — dropping the regime's number two, Planning Minister Marcelino dos Santos — in the most important political change since Mozambique's independence, five years ago.

The changes, announced late on Friday night, are part of the "current offensive against infiltration, bureaucracy, incompetence and negligence in the state machinery", an official statement said.

The moves follow Machel's recent announcement that small enterprises were to be de-nationalised and his call to foreign investors to help in rebuilding Mozambique after the difficult start to independence and the damage inflicted on the country through the Rhodesian war.

Dos Santos, viewed as a leader of those favouring policies close to the Soviet Union, leaves his influential cabinet post to become Secretary of Economic Policy in the country's only party, Frelimo.

He was a companion of President Machel in Mozambique's liberation



Pres Machel

front before the country became independent

Information Minister Jorge Rebelo loses his portfolio to become Frelimo's Secretary of Ideological Work. Former Transport and Communication Minister José Luis Cabaco takes his place at the head of the Information Ministry.

President Machel has also created a Security Ministry, to be headed by Jacinto Veloso, current National Director of People's Security Services.

At the same time, Ministries of Ports and Land Transport, Posts and Telecommunications and Civil Aviation have been set up to stress economic reconstruction.

— AFP.

Machel promotes 5 whites

The Star's Africa News Service
President Samora Machel of Mozambique has added five whites to his Cabinet as part of the continuing "clean sweep" of his five year-old administration. This makes a total of eight whites in the Cabinet.

Several new Government Ministries have been created and other Ministers have been appointed to full-time posts in the ruling Frelimo party in a move to strengthen Frelimo's political arm.

The new moves come in the wake of the recent purge by President Machel against inefficiency, excessive bureaucracy and internal enemies," in which he also announced a return to a limited form of private enterprise.

Two senior Government Ministers appointed to full-time political posts are the former Minister of Political Planning, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, and the former Minister of Information, Mr Jorge Rebelo.

Mr Dos Santos is now Secretary for the party's economic policy while Mr Rebelo is Secretary for the party's "ideological work".

The radio also gave details of new Ministerial appointments.

They are: Mr Mariano Matsinhe, Minister of the Interior, Mr Jacinto Soares Veloso, Minister of Security, Mr Mario Machungo, Minister of Planning and Agriculture; Mr Jose Luis Gabaco, Minister of Information, Mr Julio Carrilho, Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr Rascoal Mucandi, Minister of Health, Mr Luis Alcantara Santos, Minister of Harbours and Surface Transport, Mr Rui Gomes Louca, Minister of Posts; Mr Manuel Aranka da Silva, Minister of Internal Commerce.

STAR 8/4/80 (218)

Turning West to balance Maputo's books

are shortages almost every week.

OWN Correspondent
MAPUTO — The news that two top pro-Soviet cabinet ministers have been fired in Mozambique is the latest evidence that the great marxist African experiment is creaking badly.

After five years of trying to create the most socialist state in Africa, signs of strain are widespread in the Mozambique capital.

In the massive high-rise apartments the roofs leak, the windows don't fit and lifts don't work. Forty of the city's 70 taxis are permanently out of order.

Buses have long abandoned any effort at keeping to a timetable and rattle their way across the

potholes as long as the worn-out engines permit. The two men, President Samora Machel has now sacked in the wake of this catalogue of failure are his Minister for Planning and the Information Minister, both of whom favour close ties with the

Soviet Union. Their removal follows a couple of weeks ago as Machel acted to shore up the country's shaky economy while seeking better links with the west.

When recently the President warmly clasped Rhodesian Governor Lord Soames by the hand, the welcome was seen as a blow for Russia and her satellites.

The first news that things were changing was given by President Machel wearing battle fatigues at a diplomatic cocktail party. Basically, it came to an admission that after five years the country is bankrupt with a massive national debt. A Machel spokesman explained: "The people can't live on ideology. The country needs food, it

needs big companies from the West and it needs the West's ability to make the books balance."

Nationalisation of the shops has proved a major disaster. Hundreds of shops in the once-bustling areas filled with tourists are empty. There

So he has turned to the West. Following the Rhodesian settlement, he has given Britain first choice to move in on a market of 14 million people.

New white ministers are old Frelimo men

The Star's Africa
News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Most of the white men sworn in this week as members of the reshuffled Mozambique Cabinet, supported Frelimo long before independence. The new Minister of State Security, Mr. Jacinto Soares Veloso, was a Portuguese air force officer who defected to Frelimo with his aircraft during the war of independence in Mozambique.

He flew the Harvard from his northern Mozambique base at Mocimboa de Praia, to Mtwara, just across the Tanzania border, to join the resistance movement based there.

Photographs taken at the time showed the aircraft, complete with napalm canisters, at Mtwara airfield while Veloso was interviewed by Tanzanian officials.

With Frelimo president Samora Machel's return to Mozambique Mr. Veloso became head of the local Service of Popular Security.

Another who defected to Frelimo in the early days was Mr. Jose Luis Cabaco who now switches portfolios from transport back to information, a position he has held before.

The son of a district commissioner, he fled to Italy to avoid service with the Portuguese army.

He later travelled to Dar-es-Salaam to join Frelimo and returned with President Machel for independence, to become Minister of Information.

In June 1976, as Minister of Transport, he made what appeared to be a tough anti-South African statement declaring that Mozambique intended ending the dependence of its road and rail systems on "colonial and capitalist structures."

This sparked fears that South African use of Maputo harbour would end.

The opposite has, in fact, occurred and co-operation between the two ideologically-opposed nations is now close on a transportation level.

The new Minister of Ports and Land Transport, Mr. Luis Alcantra Santos was a senior railway official under the colonial administration.

He elected to stay after independence and became general manager of Mozambique railways. In that capacity he made frequent visits to South Africa with the head of South African Railways, Dr. Kobus Louber.

Mr. Rui Baltazar, who retains his finance portfolio, was a liberal lawyer in pre-independence Mozambique who later joined Frelimo becoming first Minister of Justice and then of Finance.

The other whites in the new Cabinet are Mr. Rui Gomes Lousa, who was Secretary of State for Energy and now becomes Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation; and Mr. Antonio Lino Branco, the new Minister of Industry and Energy, who was Secretary of Fisheries.

The new Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Carlos Raposo Pereira, was previously head of the Criminal Investigation Department under Frelimo and was one of the men most feared by his fellow white Mozambicans. He was also a lawyer in the old Lourenco Marques.

The reshuffle was the biggest in post-independence Mozambique. At the swearing-in of 10 new ministers and three deputy ministers, President Machel said it was necessary for the country to be run by the men who best knew the problems facing their sectors.

WDH 18/9/80

Mozambique ~~272~~ Zimbabwe union ²¹⁸

Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — A political union of Zimbabwe and Mozambique has been suggested by Mr Robert Mugabe's deputy, Mr Simon Mzenda.

He told the Mozambique news agency, Mia, that the two countries had close political philosophies and should form 'one nation'.

Mr Mzenda, who is also Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, said both nations were rich in soils and minerals and they would have greater potential if they pooled their economies.

He pointed out that the political border between the two countries meant nothing to the ethnic groups that straddled the common boundary.

However, his statement has

not been taken literally by political observers, who see it rather in the context of closer social, political and economic ties between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The two countries will remain separate entities, but it is clear that there will be close economic co-operation, particularly in the light of the recent programme of action drawn up by Southern African states to lessen their dependence on South Africa.

One of the first major tasks will be to rebuild rail links to the Mozambique docks, which once carried 70% of Rhodesia's trade traffic.

These are unlikely to be fully restored before the end of the year.

Maputo warms to capitalism

By Bridget Bloom

MAPUTO — There used to be a conspicuous sign in the Bank of Mozambique — the Central Bank of this avowedly Marxist-Leninist state in southern Africa — which read "Abaixo o Capitalismo" or "Down With Capitalism". A few months ago, however, the large lettered placard was removed and in its place went "Down With Racism".

Western diplomats, perhaps seeking light relief, see this as a portent of recent events of considerably more substance.

Just a few weeks ago, according to a head a campaign to eliminate corruption and inefficiency in public life, President Machel delivered a four-hour speech in which he roundly criticised the performance of a plethora of State enterprises declared that "left-deviationists" had been responsible for much inefficiency, and insisted that the reins of the retail trade should be returned to private hands.

BERATED

The Mozambique leader berated State companies, taken over when their only Portuguese owners

left after independence in 1975, with a range of sins. He insisted that they must now make profits and that managers, for so long subject to the decisions of worker committees, should now begin to manage again.

And, diplomats noted with some glee, not once in his speech did Samora Machel mention Marxism, Leninism, scientific socialism of "our natural allies" — the Eastern Bloc countries to which Mozambique has seemed to the outside world to be indebted if not thoroughly wedded.

CHANGE

There have been other signs of a wind of change. In late February, the US research organisation, Business International, gathered together some 30 Western companies — including Caterpillar, Beechams and Sumitump, for a colloquium in Maputo which was addressed by President Machel himself as well as by most of his senior economic ministers. There have been a few concrete results of the conference, but Western diplomats in Maputo see a distinct change in Mozambique's attitude towards economic links with Western countries.

Lord Soames, Britain's Governor of Rhodesia and still a British Cabinet Mi-



President Machel

nister, was enthusiastically greeted by Mr Machel on a visit to Maputo. As he left, Lord Soames declared his "firm impression" that Mozambique wanted closer economic and commercial ties with friendly Western states.

UNDERSTANDING

How much difference might this new wind, if such it is, make for Western traders and investors?

Sr Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, Mozambique's Finance Minister, said in an interview in Maputo that Mozambique certainly welcomed economic and commercial links with the West. But recent moves did not involve "any change in our ideological line laid down at independence."

Rather, he felt that Western governments and companies were now un-

derstanding Mozambique better — a point echoed by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, who declared that Mozambique suddenly seemed to be becoming respectable, following its role in helping to end the war in Rhodesia.

PLANS

Ministers and officials alike in Maputo stress that Mozambique is, and will remain, a socialist state. Key areas of the economy such as insurance, oil refining, energy and transportation will be reserved for the State, and many other areas are dominated by it.

Nevertheless, Mozambique is seeking foreign finance for its ambitious 10-year plans, due to be published by the fifth anniversary of independence on June 25. The plan, in the words of Mr Machel, is designed to break the back of underdevelopment by the end of this decade, to provide Mozambique "with an industrial base functioning with agriculture relatively mechanised and with the problems behind us of food supply, clothing, footwear, unemployment, illiteracy and endemic diseases which take a heavy toll of our people."

WAR COST

Sr Baltazar sees the end of the Rhodesian war — which cost Mozambique about R45m in physical damage and more than R500m in lost trade and transit income — as providing the opportunity for

the country to free its scarce skilled manpower and resources for its own development. He foresees the need for "significant finance from abroad" for the plan.

The sort of finance Mozambique is looking for from the West is well illustrated by a recent Franco-Italian agreement which provides for about R180m worth of long-term credits, the largest deal Mozambique has ever signed with Western Countries.

The central element of the new credits is some R115m for more than 1000 kilometres of high tension line and equipment to be supplied by the French CGE Alstom and the Italian SAE as part of the electrification of northern Mozambique. But also included, according to M Paul Blanc the French Ambassador in Maputo are R20m to R25m for the supply of shrimp boats to bolster one of Mozambique's growing export industries and a further series of contracts, overall amounting to R35m.

These will cover the supply of assorted industrial and infrastructure equipment, raw materials and consumer goods. The credits, says M Blanc, are guaranteed by COFACE and range from 10 to 25 years at between 3 and 75 percent, thus containing a very considerable "aid element."

Clearly Mozambique would like similar credit lines from other Western countries — Financial Times

'Good reasons for ANC office in Maputo'

S. Post
24/2/80
SUNDAY POST
Special Correspondent
MR J CHISSANO, the Mozambican Foreign Minister, has warned South Africa that it was endangering the peace in Southern Africa with its "threat" to intervene in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Reacting to the South African diplomatic note this week in which the Mozambique government was accused of supporting ANC guerillas, Mr Chissano said. "We regard this as a very serious situation, very dangerous for peace in the area. Our people will not accept any violation of our territorial integrity and of our sovereignty."

Denying military assistance to the ANC, he said "South Africa knows very well that there are no bases in Mozambique for South African liberation movements"

Mr Chissano said, however, there was an officially established ANC office in Maputo. "The ANC is a liberation movement which is well recognised by the OAU and the UN. Therefore there is no reason why we should not have an ANC office in Mozambique," he said. "We fully support the struggle against apartheid. That is why it is only reasonable for us to have an official office of the ANC in Mozambique."

Commenting on the South African diplomatic note, he said. "We think South Africa is only looking for a pretext for violence because we know South Africa was not happy with the establishment of our government."

"We know the conflicting ideas which are in South Africa and which concerns the co-existence of South Africa with our socialist country. Therefore South Africa is looking for a pretext which in their view

working hours, especially where the worker is tied in his choice of both working and living place. worker, on the other hand, walks perhaps 500 metres work - although in the course of the day he may be to walk much further).

ing hours on Karoo farms differ considerably between when the day begins earlier and ends later, but with peak in the middle, and winter, when the working day, peak, are shorter.

Following table is an attempt to list the distribution according to average (i.e. throughout the year)

TABLE 5

Workers according to working hours (weekly):

Week	Number of workers	Cumulative %
1		0,92
11		11,01
26		34,86
16		49,54
22		69,72
29		96,33
4		100,00
AL	109	
own	9	

little or no regular work, 11 'arranged some were caretakers on the farmer's and were alone most of the week).

could enable them to destroy our country to create a regime which would suit them in Mozambique."

Maputo accuses SA of massing border troops

Staw 2/2/80 218

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique has accused South Africa of concentrating a large number of troops along its border and says their presence is a serious threat.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maputo has also sent the South African Government a letter strongly denying its allegation that Mozambique was allowing its territory to be used by terrorists.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Maputo and monitored in Johannesburg, the Foreign Ministry said Mozambique

faceted the "provocative, threatening and intimidating policies of South Africa" and suffered constant violations of its borders and airspace.

"South Africa is trying to create the excuse for military aggression against Mozambique.

"There are in our country no military bases or forces engaged in activities against South Africa and no armed actions are being launched from our territory against South Africa," the statement said.

The Star's Washington Bureau reports that an American expert on Mozambique has said that he

would be extremely surprised if Mozambique were to change its official policy and decide to facilitate terrorist infiltration of northern Natal.

Mr Johnny Carsons, Staff Director for the House of Representatives' Africa sub-committee said yesterday the official policy was based on avoiding a confrontation with South Africa.

It was quite clear that Mozambique had suffered severe economic problems as a result of the war in Rhodesia and that this had motivated Mozambique's pressure on the Patriotic Front to accept

the present settlement, he said.

"I cannot see Mozambique assisting a Rhodesian settlement because of its war-related economic problems and then promptly inviting a similar — if not more serious — set of problems by facilitating incursions into South Africa.

"It just does not make sense," said Mr Carsons.

Washington is watching the tense situation in Southern Africa very carefully for fear that anything untoward might upset the extremely delicate balance in the area sources said.

After the suppression of trade union leaders in 1960s. But early in the 1970s, through the country's self-examination. The compound confrontation, four years up to September, injured in approximately 100,000 people by a variety of means, including a breakdown of communication and a series of such disturbances. The confrontations which have occurred during this period show a willingness, which has been seriously the prospect of too felt compelled to provision for communal committees which the on the grounds that were the works community much better for the from the trade unionists to participate unwillingness of the to grow and despite workers to organise challenge the authority

64. Authority for the KwaZulu legislation

protection afforded by his position to speak out on political issues in the early 1970s as no black politician had been able to do since the banning of the African Congresses. Furthermore he built up an organised and independent political base. He sought to shift the focus of action away from the Bantustan structure to a broader cultural movement, Inkhatha, which though Zulu dominated was not, he insisted, an ethnic organisation. It was also active on the Witwatersrand. In 1977 the Minister of Police warned that he would take steps to ban Inkhatha if it opened its doors to non-Zulu members but Buthelezi refused to comply. Nevertheless the Chief was widely criticised, particularly by younger blacks who argued that his strategy served more to legitimise the policy of apartheid than to provide a fulcrum on which to lever the government away from its chosen path. Many feared the growth of an exclusive and destructive Zulu nationalism. But the possibility of Inkhatha emerging as a powerful vehicle of black resistance remained, particularly if it continued to receive tacit ANC approval.

A similar strategy, though lacking Buthelezi's political skill, was followed by the Coloured Labour Party founded in 1970 to fight for those seats on the Coloured Representative Council which were not nominated by the Minister of Coloured Affairs. This policy rejected 20 years previously by Africans when they withdrew from the Native Representative Council was vehemently opposed particularly in the western Cape where the political descendants of the Unity movement still exercised effective leadership. Following Tabatha and others (see p.) they maintained that all institutions created by the government were essentially established to side-track people from the real arena where the struggle for power had to be waged. When, in 1976, the Government rejected the major findings of the Theron Commission including one to the effect that 'coloured' people should obtain direct political representation in the central Parliament the standing of the CRC fell to an all time low and seemed unlikely to rise.

Terror base charges are denied

Argus Correspondent
LISBON — The Mozambique Government has denied South African allegations that black nationalist guerrillas are using its territory to launch attacks against South Africa.

'NO BASES'

An Information Ministry spokesman told the Portuguese news agency A.N.O.P. that Pretoria's charges were false and designed to pacify hawks in the South African regime.

The Mozambique Government has not yet

submitted an official reply to allegations contained in a protest letter from Pretoria.

But the agency quoted the spokesman as saying there were no anti-South African insurgent bases in Mozambique.

The Argus Political Staff reports that it is understood the South African Government expects Mozambique to hold back on replying to the South African charges until there is a clearer indication of what will happen in Rhodesia.

... and Pik threatens Mozambique

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government yesterday threatened retaliatory action against Mozambique after accusing the Frelimo

responsible for terror attacks by Mozambique-based insurgents.

In a strongly worded note addressed to the Mozambique Government following the recent terror attack on a trading store in northern Zululand, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said there was "conclusive evidence that terrorists are being harboured in Mozambique and are conducting acts of sabotage from bases in Mozambique."

"The South African Government reserves the right to take whatever steps may in its view be necessary, wherever and whenever, to protect South African life and property," he said.

While Government spokesmen have refused to comment on the possibility of intervening in Rhodesia, Mr. Botha took a tough line on Mozambique. He accused the Frelimo Government of breaking international law, and held it responsible for cross-border attacks "which

amount to acts of aggression."

"In spite of the assurances received from the Mozambique authorities that ANC terrorists and other subversive organisations do not operate from its territory, recent events have produced conclusive evidence to the contrary," Mr. Botha said.

"The South African Government holds the Government of Mozambique fully responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions, which are indisputably in breach of international law. These activities violate the territorial integrity of South Africa and amount to acts of aggression."

Mr. Botha said it was incumbent on the Frelimo Government "to take effective steps to terminate these hostile acts and to ensure that no haven is given in Mozambique to individuals or groups perpetrating such acts."

There has been speculation that Frelimo soldiers may have been involved in the attack on the Zululand trading store 40km from the Mozambique border. The Security Police said a Frelimo cap had been found at the scene.

Terrorist

attacks: (218)

Cape Times 20/2/80



SA warns

Machel

IN A STRONG FORMAL NOTE the South African Government yesterday warned the Mozambique Government of President Samora Machel to take steps against subversive acts launched against South Africa, and rejected assurances by Mozambique that it was not harbouring terrorists.

"The South African Government holds the government of Mozambique fully responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions, which are indisputably in breach of international law," the Note said. "These activities violate the territorial integrity of South Africa and amount to acts of aggression."

It was incumbent on Mozambique in the interests of maintenance of internationally-accepted norms of conduct, to take effective steps to terminate these hostile acts and to ensure that no haven is given in Mozambique to individuals or groups perpetrating these acts.

Also in Cape Town yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, repeated his warnings to terrorists and others operating against the Republic from across the country's borders.

Commenting on the attack on a trading store in northern Zululand at the weekend, Mr Botha referred to recent remarks he made in the no-confidence debate in Parliament.

In his speech Mr Botha said "People who take the law into their own hands or further terrorism are going to get hurt. They are being warned in advance."

"If people try to dictate to us by means of violence some-

The Note was addressed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique. A copy was released in Cape Town.

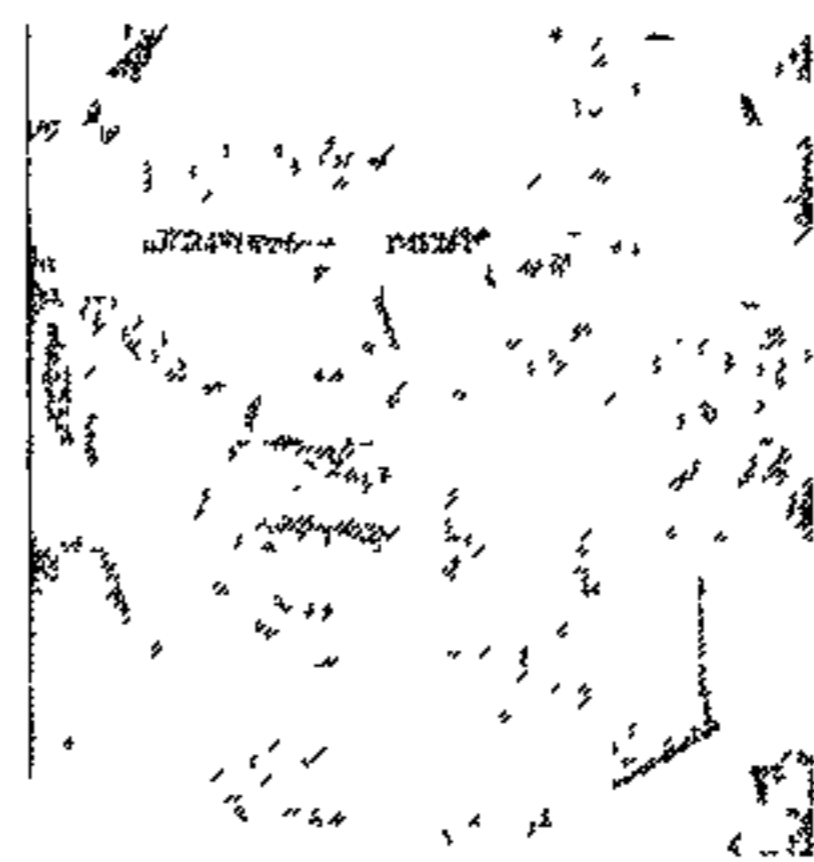
The Note warned that South Africa reserved the right to take whatever steps it viewed necessary wherever and whenever to protect South African life and property.

Recent events had produced conclusive evidence that terrorists planning subversion in South Africa were being harboured in Mozambique and conducting murderous operations and acts of sabotage from bases in Mozambique.

This was in spite of assurances from Mozambique that African National Congress terrorists and other subversive organizations did not operate from that territory.

"The South African Government holds the government of Mozambique fully responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions, which are indisputably in breach of international law," the Note said. "These activities violate the territorial integrity of South Africa and amount to acts of aggression."

It was incumbent on Mozambique in the interests of maintenance of internationally-accepted norms of conduct, to take effective steps to termi-



Mr P W Botha

thing will happen to the West on this sub-continent which they cannot imagine. If people drive us until we have our backs to the wall we shall strike, and the consequences even the West cannot imagine.

today.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters confirmed from Pretoria last night that the Defence Force had taken control of the northern Natal area in which the trading store was attacked and two people beaten.

Last night Mr Botha described as "flights of fantasy" claims by Dr Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia that South Africa still had battalions in Rhodesia and would support a coup if the Patriotic Front won the forthcoming elections.

He laughed at Dr Kaunda's claim. "Does he know what that means? It's an absurdity. I don't think I should reply to flights of fantasy," he said.

Parliamentary Staff Sapa

Aid may cease if attacks continue

changes 22/2/80 218

Political Staff

THE Government is likely to reconsider assistance to Mozambique if it does not act to stop border incursions into South Africa.

01.0
03.0
TTV

Much depends on Mozambique's response to a strongly worded Note of warning sent by the Government to Maputo last night.

The Note said the Mozambique Government was fully responsible for the presence of terrorists in its territory who conducted murderous operations against targets in Northern Zululand this week.

If Mozambique's reaction to the Note is negative, or if there is no response at all, it is understood that South Africa will examine the options of retaliation on terrorist bases in Mozambique, and reconsideration of the technical assistance that keeps the Mozambique railways and Maputo harbour running.

The Government is hoping that this will not be necessary.

PEACE PREFERRED

It wants to maintain friendly relations with neighbouring states, including Mozambique, and is prepared to live in peace with them.

But then Mozambique, and other neighbours, must 'play the game.'

'We are glad to assist them in any way we can but we can't do it at the expense of the security of our own people and property,' a Government source said.

Chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Japie Basson, MP, said it was proper a neighbour be warned that if anyone used its soil to launch acts of aggression against South Africa, they were virtually perpetrating war.

He hoped that notice would be taken of South Africa's warning because no state could allow its neighbour to harbour enemies that attacked it while still maintaining friendly relations.

'If relations deteriorate it won't be our fault,' he added.

67 7.82
59 0.69
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TTV

ATL	35.88	1.77	1.19	3.57	15.92	80.16	10.06	27.
12	7.17	0.52	0.12	0.39	1.56	11.70	1.34	4
11	20.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	16
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9	0.58	0.33	0.40	0.87	0.88	1.57	0.68	0.0
8	0.08	0.09	0.40	0.55	0.58	1.41	0.43	0.0
7	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.82	2.70	0.37	0.0
6	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.39	2.78	14.31	1.51	0.0
5	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.98	8.12	40.52	4.17	0.0
4	3.89	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.74	7.40	0.73	3.5
3	2.95	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.33	0.12	2.5
2	0.81	0.26	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.45	0.14	0.4
1	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.66	0.10	0.0
0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	

WHITES 1960

ATL	25.06	1.32	1.33	3.53	19.48	86.11	10.45	19.76
12	4.85	0.30	0.07	0.21	1.05	5.70	0.73	4.40
11	14.73	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.14
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0.48	0.31	0.37	0.77	0.85	1.59	0.63	0.38
8	0.18	0.21	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.33	0.66	0.10
7	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.87	2.21	0.32	0.02
6	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.31	3.40	13.64	1.49	0.02
5	0.23	0.05	0.07	1.14	10.65	48.58	4.96	0.19
4	2.15	0.18	0.05	0.17	1.72	12.64	1.14	1.67
3	1.74	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.08	1.48
2	0.64	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.31	0.07	0.31
1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.32	0.04	0.05
0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	

WHITES 1970

● Army to control north Zululand. — Page 4.

69

70

Mosambiek lê braak vir SA

RAPPORT 13/4/80

218

SUID-AFRIKA se uitvoerders van tegniese kundighede, voedsel en masjinerie behoort ernstig daaraan te dink om handelsbande met Mosambiek te hernieu, na gesien pres. Samora Machel se regering volgens die jongste berigte dié land se ekonomiese noemenswaardig stimuleer.

Dit is die mening van 'n uitvoerende beampting van Safto (uitvoer- en bemarkingskonsultante), mej. Sally Gallagher, wat gemoed is met die uitvoeremoontlikhede na Mosambiek en ander Afrika-lande.

Volgens mej. Gallagher is die aanduidings daar dat Mosambiek se ekono-

mie noemenswaardige teken van herstel toon en dat aandag aan die krietiese finansiële handelsposisie gegee word.

Die land se nywerheidssektor ondervind op die oomblik 'n tekort aan grondstowwe en onderdele. Maar die afgelope twee jaar reeds bestee hulle van hul kosbare buitelandse valuta aan die verkryging van dié items en is daar 'n verbetering in die produksie van sommige sektore.

Die vervaardiging van eetbare olies het in 1978 met 18 persent toegeneem in vergelyking met die produksie van 1977. Seep en reinigingsmiddels se produksie het met 30 persent oor dieselfde tydperk toegeneem, dié van koeldranke met 20 persent,

petroleumprodukte met 40 persent, sement met 9 persent, en suikerproduksie met 3 persent.

Nog meer insiggewend is verhoging in die bemarking van sekere produkte gedurende 1978 vergeleke met 1977, sê mej. Gallagher. Die bemarking van mielies het verdubbel, dié van rys het met 20 persent toegeneem, katoenproduksie is 40 persent hoër, tee 10 persent, en die hoeveelheid aartappels wat bemark is, het met 50 persent toegeneem.

Mej. Gallagher sê die huidige ontwikkelingsprogram in Mosambiek is daarop gemik om nie net die lewensstandaard van die bevolking te verhoog nie, maar ook om uitvoerte verbeter en ingevoerde artikels deur plaaslik ver-

vaardigde alternatiewe te vervang. Die verbetering van die betalingsbalansprobleem is voor op in die regering se beplanning.

Primêre sektore soos die landbou, mynbou en visserye word voorkeur gegee, nie net om in die plaaslike behoeftes te voorsien nie, maar met die oog op moontlike uitvoel.

Die eertydse, belangrike winner van buitelandse valuta, die vervoer van goedere deur die land se uitvoerhawens, word in ere herstel. Veral verlede jaar was daar 'n noemenswaardige verhoging in die hoeveelheid goedere wat deur Mosambiek na Maputo, Beira en Nacala vervoer is.

Twee vernane beperkende faktore op die land se ekonomiese ontwikkeling is die verkiesing in Rhodesië uit die weg geruim. Die sowat 120 000 vlugtelinge uit Rhodesië aan wie Mosambiek huisvesting moes verleen toe die terroristeoorlog nog gewoed het, is terug na hul land en die ongereelde aanvalle op Mosambiek uit Rhodesië wat die inwoners se werk ontwrig het, het opgehou.

Daarby is 1977 en 1978 gekenmerk deur van die swaarste natuurlike rampe wat Mosambiek nog beleef het. Hewige oorstroomings het voorkom in die valleie langs die Limpopo, Incomati en Zambezi, die sikloon Angela het slaag in die provinsie van Nampula

veroorzaak en 'n ernstige droogte het die land gefeister.

Mej. Gallagher sê Suid-Afrikaanse uitvoerders kan gerus ag slaan op pres. Machel se uitlatings dat hy Westerse finansiële betrokkenheid in Mosambiek verwelkom. Hy is 'n man wat tot nou toe nog altyd sy woord gestand gedoen het.

Die voedselprobleem in die land gaan verlig word deur die moontlike raansoenering van basiese voedselsoorte en die verhoogde produksie van binnelandse ooste, sê sy. Namate die land se buitelandse valuta weens die verbeterings in die ekonomiese toename, sal die lewensstandaard nog verder styg.

Franz Albrecht

causes alter the catch: good we schools of fish in the area that day causes no man can control. Secondly working as a team can shirk and affect, often letting others bear some sequences. Since performance is no predictable or controllable, it is difficult whether it is a team member's neglect, everyone's bad luck that altered from what was expected. To allow for, those forces, institutional and organizational arrangements have been developed manner of this chapter we shall responses to the unpredictability cause luck or nature. We examine the way opportunity by team members or agitated and brought under control in a business firm, one of whose on the business firm, one of whose tion while controlling shirking and bore the risks of fluctuations in caught.

(2) In Scene Two, with private-owner and control, if the crew rented the board of 14 fish (2.5 for each of the five catching less (or the benefits of more assigned to each of) the five people four fish. The boat owner is then paying employees, and he bears the size of the total catch. With uncertain performance, the allocation of risks whether the boat owner rents his boat

Chinese Premier arrives in Mozambique

STAR 20/10/80

ZIP

The Star's Africa News Service

Chinese Premier Huang Huao arrived in Mozambique yesterday on an official visit that may heal the year-old rift between the two countries.

Their previously close relations soured when Mozambique joined Russia and the other Warsaw Pact nations in condemning the Chinese invasion of Vietnam early last year.

The premier's visit, announced in a Radio Maputo broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, is the latest development in the international tug-of-war between the two communist super powers.

FACE LOST

China appears to have launched a diplomatic offensive to regain the face it lost with its invasion and subsequent withdrawal from Vietnam.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda spent several days in China this month. Observers say that "bridge building" visit was probably intended to balance expensive purchases of arms from Russia which are being made by Zambia at the moment.

The most significant development in the Russia-China contest was Mr Robert Mugabe's Rhodesian election victory.

Mr Mugabe has shown a clear preference for the Chinese/Albanian style of communism over that of Russia.

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another.

ants and some nonprofit enterprises actively derive incomes from taxes or rather than from customer sales give priority of employment for lower wages. Government jobs with greater security is in the post office. But recent legislation pay equal to that of private firms an excessive demand for those jobs if / of pay is not offset by disadvantages of the more secure job.

ources employed by the firm, even the al, are hired on a similar variety of igh usually with more explicit con- s hire (that is, borrow) capital funds ents in plant and equipment. The cost rate on longer-term loans is con- a long period and the firm continues he funds even during recessions when new loans is lower. The firm also uses loans, usually bank loans, of a few ration at interest rates that are more short-term business conditions than short-term borrowing rates. These short- are paid off ("laid-off" or "unem- hen the firm reduces output in tran- source used in the firm is available rity of risk-bearing, insuring arrange- or seems to make risk sharing ar- with the employer, probably because ner costs (less security) for an em-

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuations-inventories of goods and borrow demand for products of the firm (the owner hopes), he retains the at various, probably less-useful transiently high demand, the these arrangements have to part not to leave the firm for wages that might be available There is an understanding usual transient shocks, misfortune each would stay with the other, bearing the risks of those fluctuations a relatively steady income to higher-security employees over interval. During short recessions, so quickly lay off those employees maintain their wages. Other un would, of course, like to get jobs during that transient recesses player would not hire them, even to displace his "tenured" employees fore observe many employers at wages higher than those asking seeking those jobs during transient demand for the firm's product tacit agreement with his "tenured" employees. Otherwise, he would run costs of getting employees normal conditions, because em so willingly work for contract

Cuban visits Mozambique

^{CD 25/4/80}
LISBON — Mr Juan de Almeida Bosque, vice-president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, arrived in Maputo on Wednesday for an official visit to Mozambique, Anpo, Portugal's national news agency reported yesterday.

Mr Almeida Bosque was greeted on arrival by the Mozambican Defence Minister Mr Joaquim Chipande — Sapa-AP

Capitalism in from the cold?

SUN TRIB FIN 20/4/80

218

A wind of change - and Machel looks West

THERE USED to be a conspicuous sign in the Bank of Mozambique — the Central Bank of this avowedly Marxist Leninist State in Southern Africa — which read "Abaixo o Capitalismo" or "Down With Capitalism".

A few months ago, however, the large lettered placard was removed and in its place went "Down With Racism".

Western diplomats, perhaps seeking light relief, now see this as a portent of recent events of considerably more substance.

Recently, bringing to a head a campaign to eliminate corruption and inefficiency in public life, President Samora Machel delivered a four-hour speech in which he roundly criticised the performance of a plethora of State enterprises, declared that "Leftist deviationists" had been responsible for much inefficiency, and insisted that much of the retail trade would be returned to private hands.

The Mozambique leader castigated State companies — taken over when their mainly Portuguese owners left after independence in 1975 — with a range of sins.

He insisted that they must now make profits, and that managers, for so long subject to the decisions of worker committees, should now begin to manage again.

And diplomats noted with some glee, not once in his speech did Samora Machel mention Marxism, Leninism, scientific socialism or "our natural allies" — the Eastern Bloc countries to which Mozambique has seemed to the outside world to be indebted if not thoroughly wedded.

There have been other signs of a wind of change: In late February, the U.S. research organisation, Business International, gathered together some 30 Western companies — including Caterpillar, Beechams and Sumitomo, for a conference in Maputo which was addressed by President Machel himself as well as by most of his senior economic ministers.

There have been few concrete results of the conference, but Western diplomats in Maputo see a distinct change in Mozambique's attitude towards economic links with Western countries.

Lord Soames, Britain's Governor of Rhodesia and still a British Cabinet Minister, was enthusiastically greeted

by President Machel on a visit to Maputo.

As he left, Lord Soames declared his "firm impression" that Mozambique wanted closer economic and commercial ties with friendly Western states.

How much difference might this new wind, if such it is, make for Western traders and investors?

Sr Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, Mozambique's Finance Minister, said in Maputo that Mozambique certainly welcomed economic and commercial links with the West.

But recent moves did not involve "any change in our ideological line laid down at independence".

Respectable

Rather, he felt that Western governments and companies were now understanding Mozambique better, a point echoed by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, who declared that Mozambique suddenly seemed to be becoming respectable, following its role in helping to end the war in Rhodesia.

Ministers and officials alike in Maputo stress that Mozambique is, and will remain, a socialist state. Key areas of the economy such as insurance, oil refining, energy and transportation, will be reserved for the State, and many other areas are dominated by it.

Nevertheless, Mozambique is seeking foreign finance for its ambitious 10-year plan, due to be published by the fifth anniversary of independence on June 25.

The plan, in the words of President Machel, is designed "to break the back of underdevelopment by the end of this decade, to provide Mozambique with an industrial base, agriculture relatively mechanised and make the problems behind us of food supply, clothing, footwear, unemployment, illiteracy and endemic diseases which take a heavy toll of our people."

Mr Baltazar sees the end of the Rhodesian war — which cost Mozambique some 50-million dollars in physical damage and over 500-million dollars in lost trade and transit income — as providing the opportunity for the country to free its scarce skilled manpower and resources for its own development.

He foresees the need for "significant finance from abroad" for the plan.

The sort of finance Mozambique is looking for from the West is well illustrated by a recent Franco-Italian agreement which provides for some 200-million dollars worth of long-term credits, the largest deal Mozambique has ever signed with Western countries.

The central element of the new credits is some 120-million dollars

for more than 1000 kilometres of high-tension line and equipment to be supplied by the French CGE Alsthom and the Italian SAE as part of the electrification of northern Mozambique.

But also included, according to Mr Paul Blanc, the French Ambassador in Maputo, are 25-million dollars to 27-million dollars for the supply of shrimp boats to bolster one of Mozambique's growing export industries and a further series of contracts over all amounting to 40-million dollars.

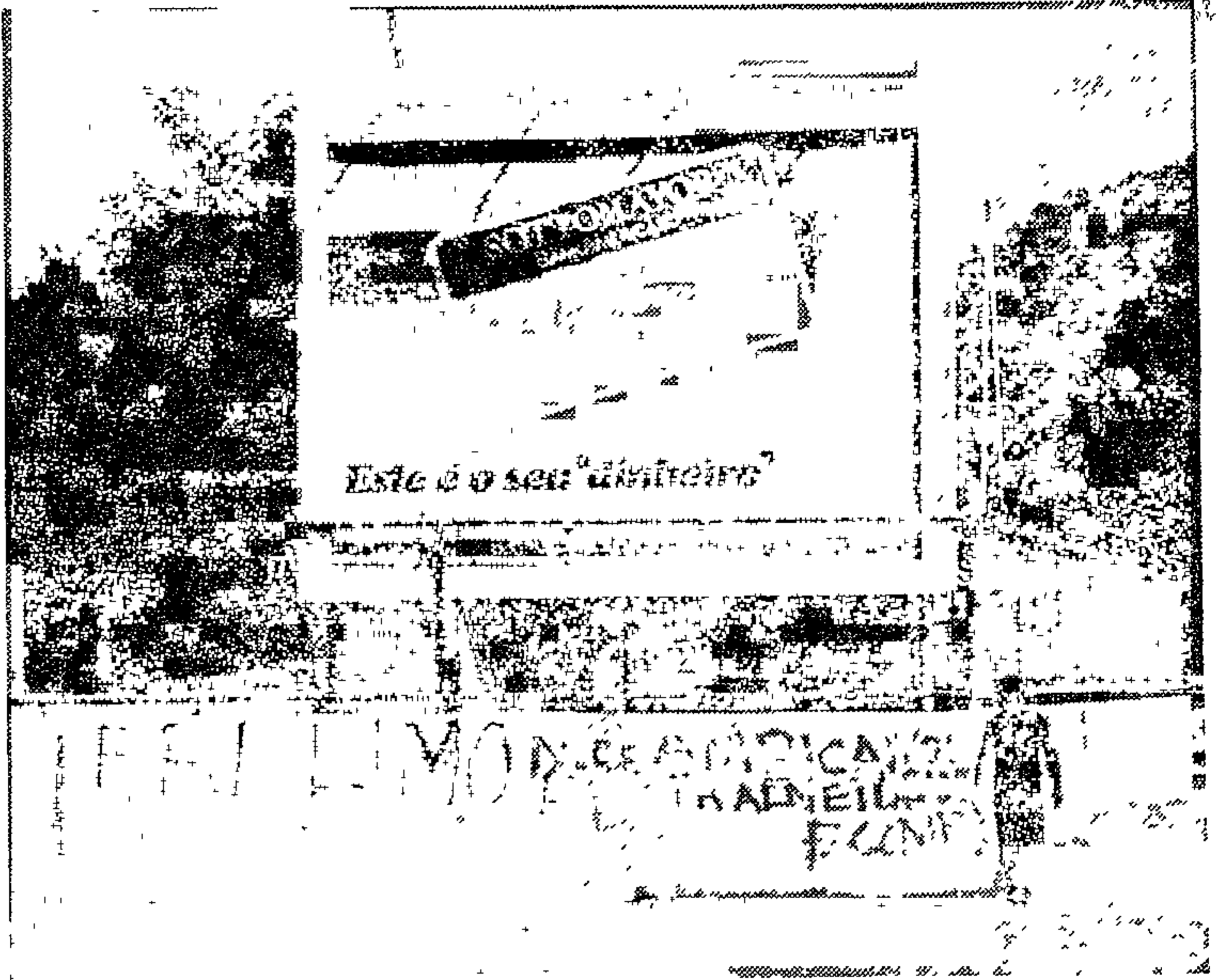
These will cover the supply of assorted industrial and infrastructure equipment, raw materials and consumer goods. The credits, says Mr Blanc, are guaranteed by COFACE and range from 10 to 25 years at between 3 and 7½ per cent, thus containing a very considerable "aid element."

Credit lines

Clearly Mozambique would like similar credit lines from other Western countries, including Britain.

Anglo-Mozambique relations have improved greatly since the assumption of office by Mrs Thatcher (whom President Machel described to Lord Soames as being the best British Prime Minister in the 15 years since Rhodesian UDI).

Britain imported from Mozambique last year goods totalling £11-



Before the take-over by the Frelimo Government... pro-Frelimo slogans daubed beneath an advertisement for bank credit cards. Can liberation and capitalism co-exist?

Aid starts flowing



President Machel

million, mainly foodstuffs, while exports totalled £15.7-million. Some of the trade depends on the £22-million worth of aid which Britain committed to Mozambique five years ago. Some £8-million of this is still undisbursed, since former Foreign Secretary David Owen and President Machel fell out over Britain's previous Rhodesian policy, and Britain cut back on the programme.

Lord Soames, on his visit, carefully did not promise more aid, though he said the Government would encourage British companies to examine Mozambique's economic prospects.

Mr Baltazar says that Mozambique prefers to look at foreign investment "case by case".

He says "We define at the beginning what worries both the foreign investor and the Government and can then build in tailor-made advantages for both parties." — Financial Times News Service.

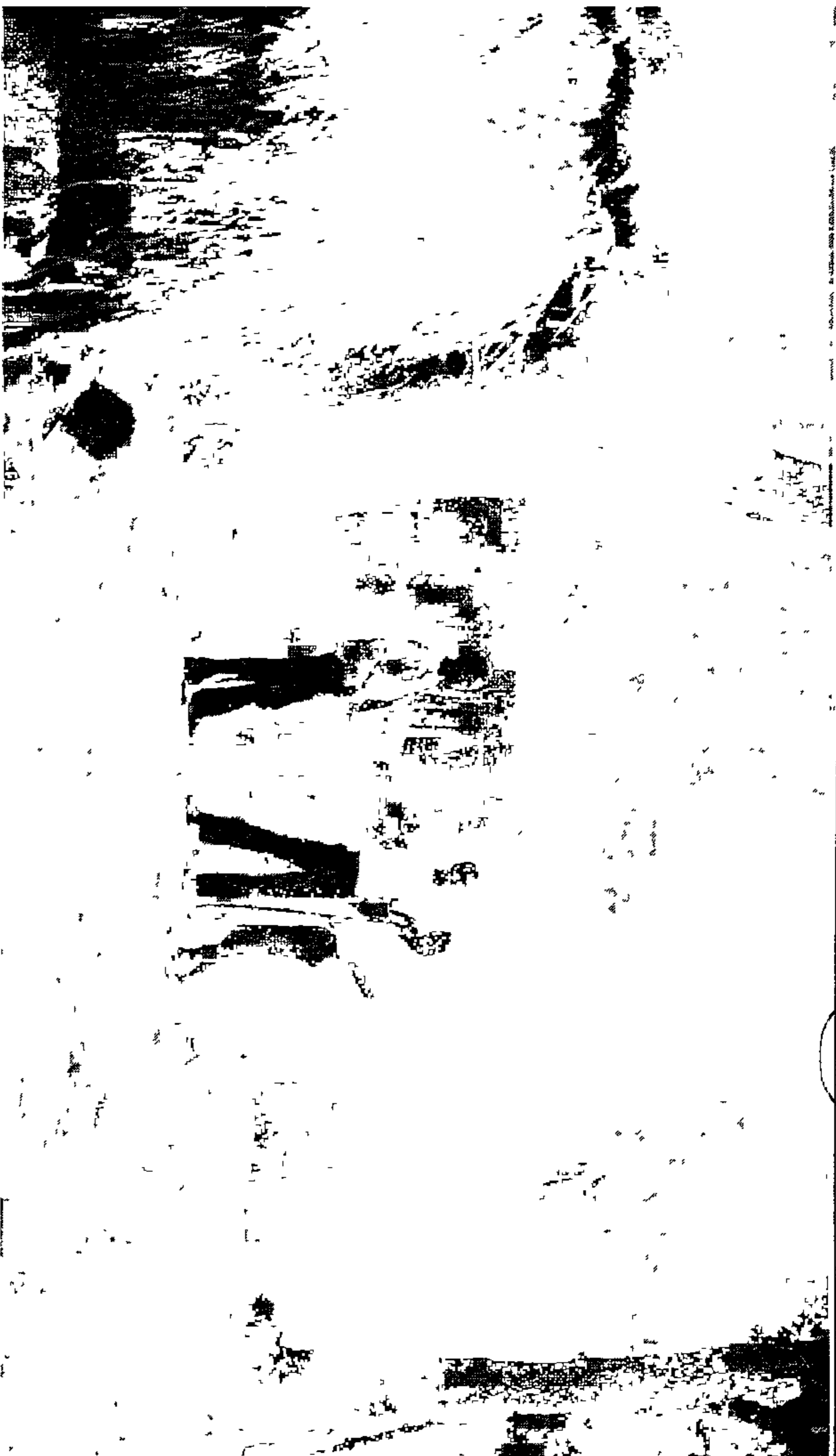
1) **മിതഗതിയിൽ സമാധാനം**
സമാധാനം, മിതഗതിയിൽ

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച സമാഹരണത്തിൽ
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That last is also correct
 of the...
 Don't...
 by the...
 to govern...

Commission - Outing has been
 described as an architect of
 strategy that brought down the
 Somoza regime



Most costly has been Mozambique's assistance to 150 000 Rhodesians in refugee camps.

rupted because of the security situation. Farming and forestry projects in the rich Manica highlands, for instance, were halted and foreign experts withdrawn after repeated Rhodesian raids in the area.

Perhaps most costly, and so far uncalculated, has been Mozambique's assistance to the more than 150 000 Zimbabwean exiles cared for in six main refugee camps.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme, US Aid, the International Red Cross church groups and other organisations have all picked up much of the tab.

But the Mozambican government, which runs the camps, has provided land, considerable amounts of food, transport, administrators, medical personnel, and military protection.

For Mozambique, peace in Zimbabwe also means a decrease in the activities of the anti-government terrorists who have been trained, armed and harboured by Rhodesia.

Over the last few years two organisations, "Africa Libre" ("Free Africa") and "Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana" ("Mozambique National Resistance" or MNR), have carried out numerous acts of sabotage, including attacking buses and trucks, planting bombs and grenades, burning down houses and shops, mining roads, and kidnapping villagers.

They are most active in the central Mozambican provinces of Manica and Sofala, through which passes Zimbabwe's shortest rail link to the sea. This area, formerly a prime

IN several recent speeches President Samora Machel has been spelling out the cost of war and the implications of peace to Mozambicans

Using United Nations statistics, he told the People's Assembly that the direct war damage to Mozambique in loss of property, equipment and infrastructure has been about \$45-million

Over the past three years the Rhodesian forces attacked Mozambique some 350 times, Machel revealed, killing 1 335 of his countrymen, injuring 1 538

Rebuiding Mozambique

care for large Portuguese settler estates, came under heavy Rhodesian influence prior to independence. According to a knowledgeable source, these anti-government dissidents include former agents of PIDE, the dreaded Portuguese colonial secret police, defectors from Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party, and petty criminals and 'marginals' who have escaped from Mozambican re-education camps.

The sabotage activities which have created a climate of instability and fear particularly in central Mozambique, last year forced Frelimo to abandon its historic opposition to capital punishment and execute the most notorious of the captured rebels.

On December 8 it paid 45 others and appealed to MNR and Afrilca Livre to lay down their arms. In October government forces successfully destroyed a major rebel base high in the Gorongosa mountains which housed about 350 anti-government Mozambicans who, according to those captured, were supplied and even commanded by Rhodesians.

These dissidents, while troublesome, have never posed a serious threat to the Mozambican government, and now they are likely to find survival difficult.

"Machel is extremely popular and there are no contenders for his position," concedes a Western diplomat. "These groups have no clear ideology except to oppose 'Machismo'."

As relations normalize with Zimbabwe, Mozambique is also trying to prevent a deterioration of re-

appeals to the UN for about R550 million in emergency aid. Western countries, including the US and Britain, are considering a "Southern Africa Development Fund" to provide financial assistance to the border ha-

tion projects to the front-line states, with as much as R100 million to Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, the border ha-

port at Beira, once bustling trade centre and re-siding Rhodesia in sort of businessmen and holiday makers, has become something of a ghost town with many people out of work. Mozambique has made

policy is good neighbourliness." The quid pro quo for this seems to be that Mozambique will not, at least for the present, permit South African guerrillas to operate out of here. There is a small and

members of Africa Livre in Zimbabwe is finished," he stated, adding, "It is certain that South Africa does not want a war on its border. South Africa is not going to be a party to reactions against Mozambique because our po-

very quiet office of the African National Congress (ANC) in Maputo, but it is likely that military training for ANC cadres will be done in less strategically vulnerable countries such as Tanzania.

AFRICA NEWS.

(218) Sunday Post 27/4/80

very quiet office of the African National Congress (ANC) in Maputo, but it is likely that military training for ANC cadres will be done in less strategically vulnerable countries such as Tanzania.



A smile for the future? Mozambique has appealed to the UN for about R550 million in emergency aid.

relations with South Africa, on which, for geographical and historical reasons, it is economically dependent. Machel, gently warned South Africa not to provide a new haven for anti-government rebels. "The support for th-

'Understanding' with Mozambique

CT 22/4/80

WHATEVER their respective governments' political attitudes might be, there is "complete understanding" between the railway chiefs of South Africa and Mozambique

The general manager of the South African Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, made this plain yesterday when he addressed a lunch-time meeting of the Cape Town Press Club

Asked about South African-Mozambican co-operation on railway matters, Dr Loubser said

"As far as the railways are concerned we have a complete business agreement (with Mozambique) — a complete understanding. We meet regularly and discuss our business problems"

Asked about the chances of a resumption of tourist traffic to Mozambique, Dr Loubser replied "As far as railway and air traffic are concerned there is a completely free flow between the two countries, and I would think they are keen to see this"

Asked why South African Airways had not bought supersonic aircraft, Dr Loubser said that with the present high price of fuel a supersonic airliner "would have to carry 1 000-plus passengers to be a commercial proposition

"And one thing is sure. An engineer might have a plan, but it takes a commercial man to sell the idea"

Earlier Dr Loubser said that "we received a lot of criticism for not buying a Concorde, but remember they fly for 3½ hours only. When you have no landing rights in Africa you have to rely on a few islands, and if you miss them you land in the sea"

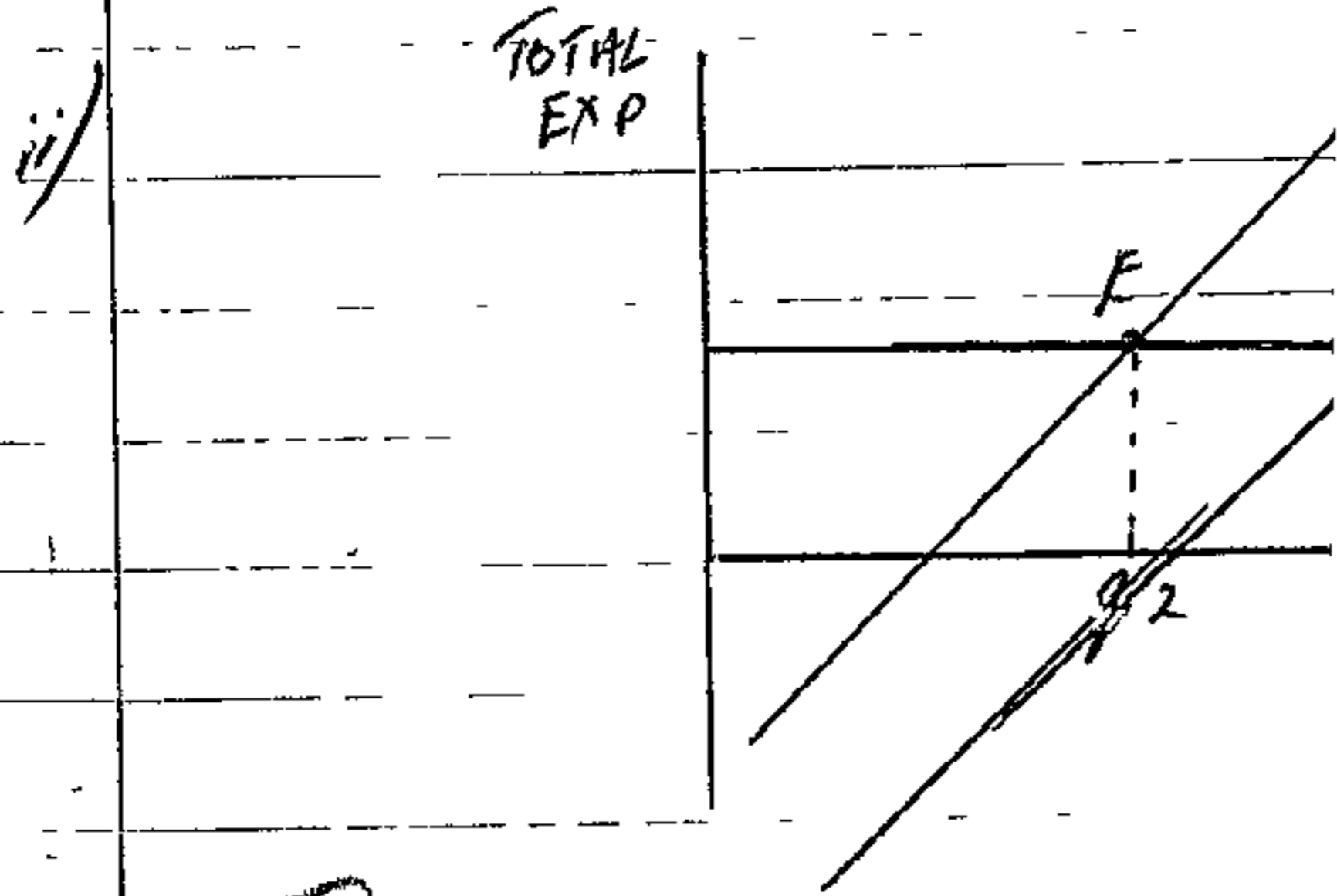
Dr Loubser said South Africans "don't have to be afraid" of the Republic's railway gauge, which is narrower than that used in most overseas countries

"We are running 20 000-ton trains at the same average speed as the trains in America, and we could do more, but we don't need it. We have solved the problem of big trucks' sway and overhang" This was due to a new type of bogey the SAR had developed

He added that as far as the introduction of super-fast trains were concerned it was "only a question of demand" A locomotive for such a train was already being built

As far as the energy question was concerned, Dr Loubser said "we are in a wonderful position" — electrification was proceeding fast, and experiments on running diesel locomotives on alcohol mixtures were being conducted

At this point it should be emphasised that we are talking of the Formal Economy in S is the only withdrawal and I is the only savings (S) injections (I) and government expenditure all injections. In equilibrium within the economy equality between desires in total, so that $I = S + X$, but $S + I = X$.



The paradox of thrift fallacy of composition attempting to take economy. Their reasoning within an individual then what was good the aggregate of this is in fact where Keynesian economics make its mark, because as can be seen from the above diagram and increase in saving i.e. a shift in the savings function from S_1 to S_2 means a new equilibrium level of national income being reached at G_2 , less than before. It is rather tragic that this was not realised

COAL EXPORTS
Maputo connection

A coal handling terminal at Matola in the Port of Maputo, estimated to cost R40m-R50m and capable of handling 5 Mt of coal a year, appears definitely to be on.

Prospective tenderers have been invited to submit proposals before June 16 and tenders will be called for later in the year. A list of instructions has been drawn up on behalf of Direcção Nacional dos Portos e Caminhos de Ferro of Mozambique, by New York consulting engineers Soros Associates.

The instructions state that 'the project is tentatively divided into five separate contracts which will provide maximum flexibility for tenders'.

They involve the construction of a marshalling yard and unloading station as well as a storage area capable of holding 500 000 t of various grades of coal. Then there is the stacking and reclaiming equipment not to mention the conveyors to the shiploader, which is to have a capacity of 3 000 t per hour. It will be capable of loading ships of between 15 000 dwt and 80 000 dwt.

The terminal will be sited alongside the existing Matola One wharf, but the actual depth of the berth depends on a study now in progress.

It is expected that the facility will be commissioned two years after tenders have been awarded.

Coal will be drawn from SA, Swaziland

and possibly Zimbabwe

Prospective tenderers are being asked to indicate 'availability of contractor financing and/or supplier's credit on any or all contracts, also the financial package to outline what export credit if any is available, terms, interest rates and the extent of the credit period allocated'.

Soros is meanwhile engaged on a detailed study of the harbour at Maputo with a view to preparing a 20-year master development plan.

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Zimbabwe rail problems are far from solved

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29/4/80

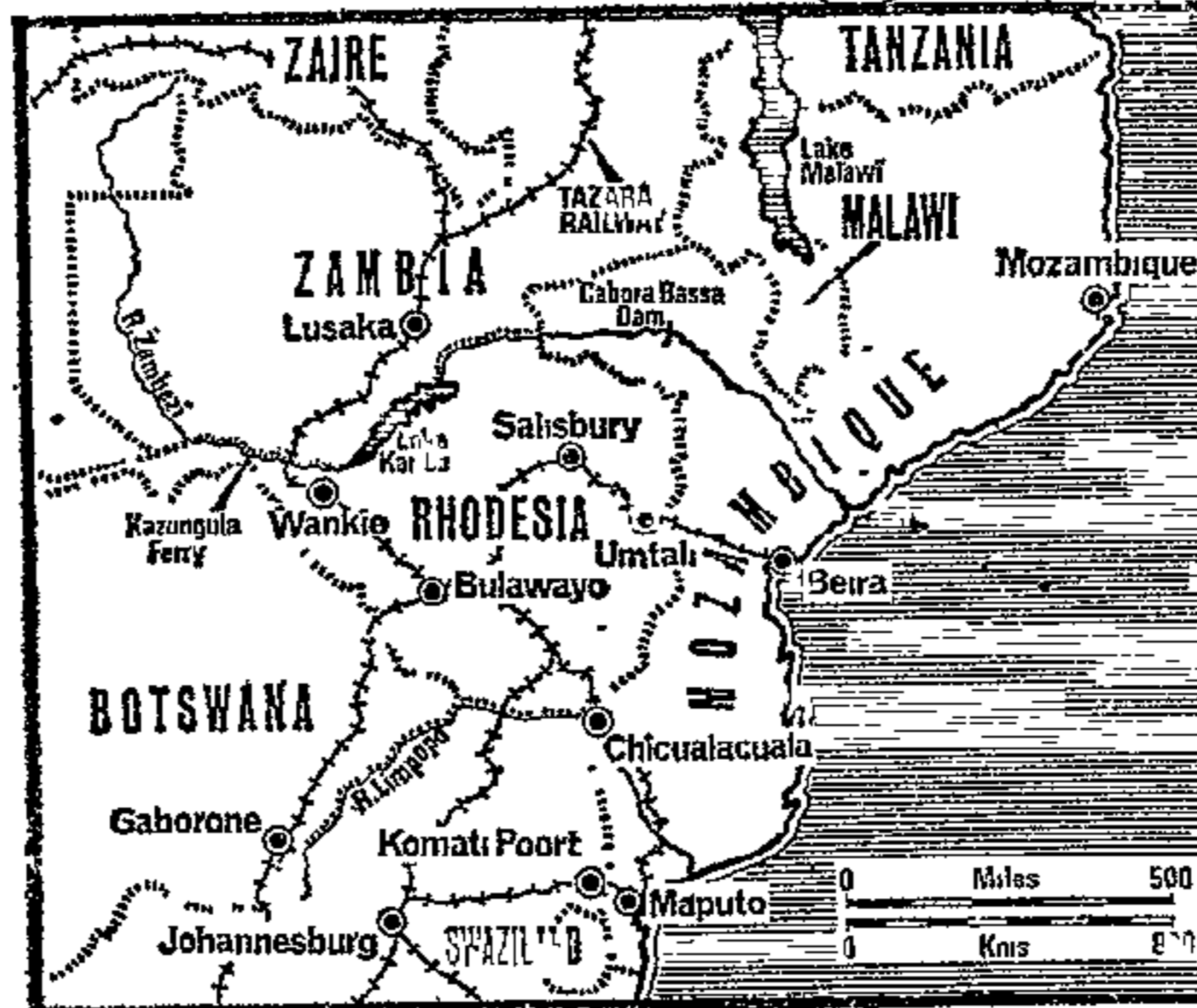
218 272

By Bridget Bloom
MAPUTO — — Key rail links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which once carried three quarters of Zimbabwe's external trade and an important percentage of trade from Zambia and Zaire, are unlikely to be fully restored before the end of this year.

According to officials in Mozambique, war damage on the main railway linking Zimbabwe and Maputo, the Mozambique capital, has been more extensive than was at first thought and will take at least until November to repair.

The second line, which runs through eastern Zimbabwe to the Mozambique port of Beira is at present able to handle only about 1 000 tons a day in both directions. Severe staff shortages and lack of maintenance facilities as well as some silting at Beira Port will prevent any expansion in capacity for the rest of this year.

An additional obstacle



to the resumption of trade along the two lines stems from Mozambique's decision in 1976, when it imposed sanctions against Zimbabwe, to confiscate nearly 3 000 assorted wagons belonging to Rhodesian Railways.

Railway officials in Mozambique say that most of the confiscated wagons — said to number 2 796 wagons of various sorts including passenger coaches, as well as two diesel and three steam locomotives — have been taken over

and are being used by Mozambique Railways. A political decision would be needed to release them, an official said, adding that to replace them would cost either Mozambique or the new Zimbabwe Government at least R65m.

While there have been a number of meetings between Zimbabwe and Mozambique transport officials since Mozambique lifted sanctions on Rhodesia last December, both sides remain cautious about the prospects for a rapid resumption of rail traffic.

So far, despite the agreement to run one train a day in either direction on the Umtali-Beira line the only traffic carried has been Zimbabwe coal from Wankie, which is mixed with Mozambique's own coal to power the steam engines used on the line.

No Zimbabwe, Zambian or Zairean exports have

yet used the line, which used to carry Zambian and Zairean copper, Zimbabwe tobacco and a wide range of imported goods for all three countries, as well as for neighbouring Malawi.

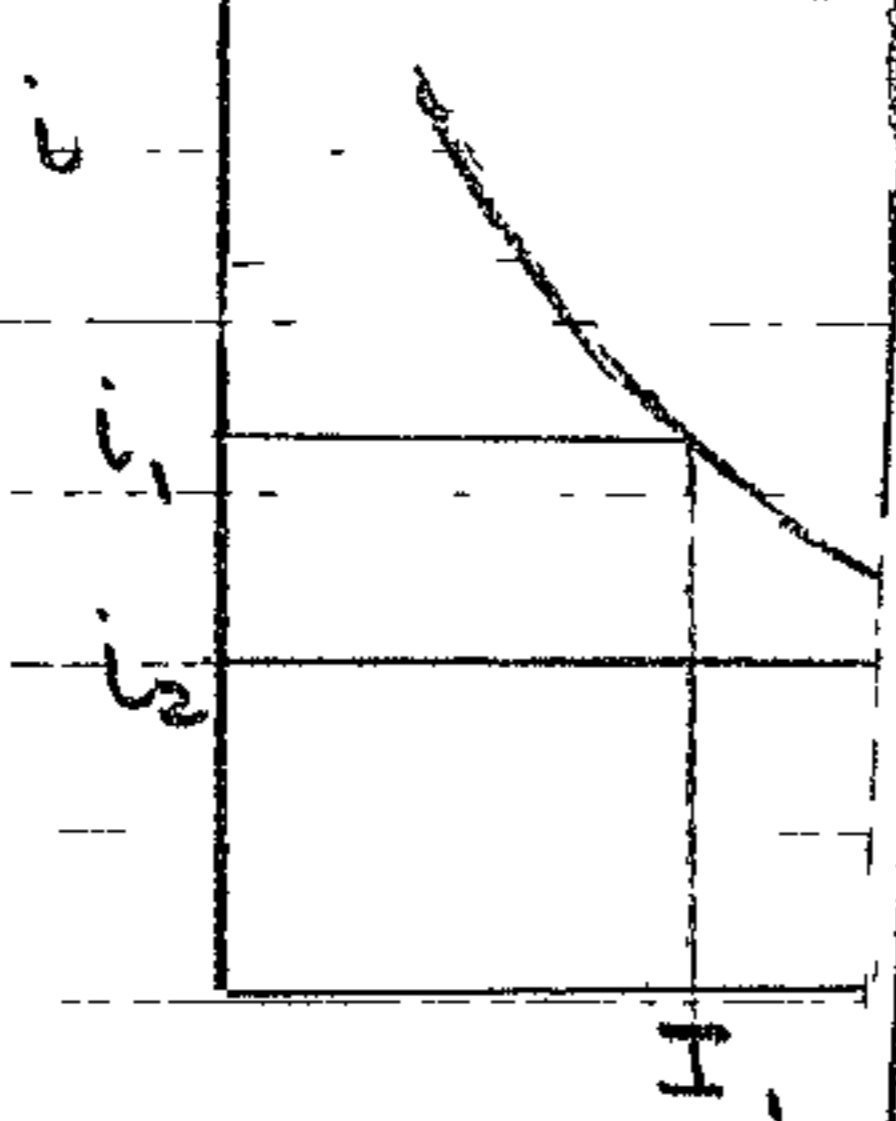
Exporters in Salisbury say that while the reopening of the Beira line is the "first prize" it takes time to reroute goods and there is not yet the confidence that the Mozambicans can handle the mixed trade efficiently.

Mozambique faces a desperate shortage of skilled railway and port workers — 7 300 men most of them Portuguese, left the railways following independence and the imposition of sanctions. They have been replaced by only some 300 people, many of them from East European countries. Mozambicans are being trained, but not fast enough.

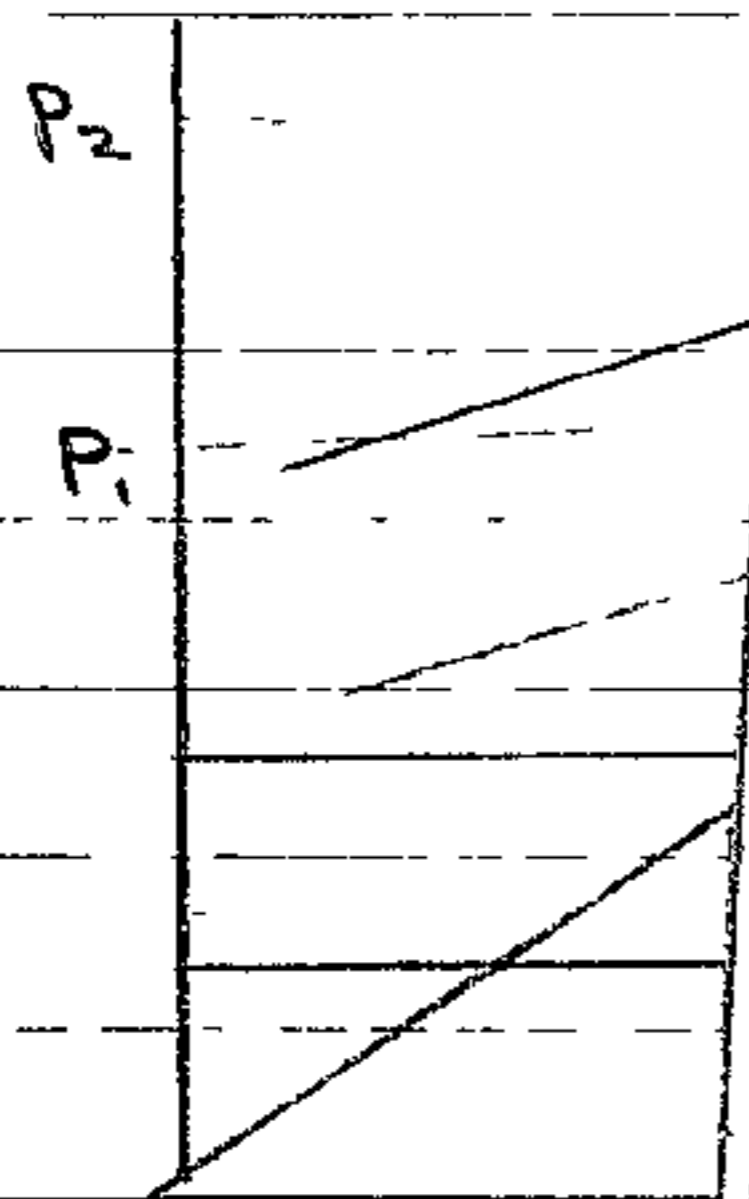
The effects of the guerilla war on the Maputo line, which crosses the Zimbabwe frontier at Chicualacuala, appear more extensive than was at first thought. On the Mozambique side two key bridges were bombed by the Rhodesians and will take four to five months to repair. Some 60 kilometres of track on the Zimbabwe side needs to be replaced.

Mozambique officials, meanwhile, hope that Zimbabwe exporters will consign goods via South African Railways through Komatipoort to Maputo, which is well equipped to take bulk cargoes of sugar and steel. However, the line could become congested over the next few months, as South African maize and other agricultural exports pick up following Transvaal harvests. — Financial Times

Interest rate invest



Investment - GNP



Machel (218) puts State shops up for grabs

15M 2/5/80

By JOSÉ CAETANO

IN A major economic move, the Mozambique government has set in motion the massive transfer of State-run businesses to private enterprise, in accordance with the recent decision by President Samora Machel.

The newly-appointed white Minister of Internal Commerce, Mr Mário Jorge Aranda da Silva, has announced that businessmen or any other individuals interested in running the "people's shops" or other business concerns — abandoned by their proprietors — should submit written applications to the Ministry's provincial offices, describing the kind of businesses required and their location.

The announcement said the new owners were under no obligation to retain present employees.

The redundant workers will be re-employed by the government.

President Machel said in March that "expatriates in South Africa and neighbouring territories" were also invited to return and run their own businesses.

He added "I say to them Yes, buy your stock in South Africa, come back and you will be welcome."

The President also claimed he had received more than 10 000 letters from Mozambicans elsewhere in Southern Africa who wanted to return home.

The monetarists believe that investment is interest rate elastic, i.e. a small fall in i means a large rise in I .

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Y or GNP.

Here the price level will again rise but this rise will be greater than with the Keynesian idea.

6 10x 11 15 10
218

**Anti-Machel
men plan to
train in SA**

OPPONENTS of Samora Machel's Government in Mozambique plan to open training camps in South Africa after having had to leave Zimbabwe, according to the Paris magazine Jeune Afrique.

The magazine said anti-Machel fighters moved their radio station "Voice of Free Africa" to Malawi but President Hastings Banda would not let them remain in his country.

7

The demand for money is the amount of money that need be available to the public to carry out transactional receipts and payments or the min amount need to settle differences in receipts and payments. ~~The quantity theory of money assumes that~~ ~~the demand for money is determined by transaction balances~~ ~~or money predicts that the demand for money is the~~ ~~fractional & requirement for transaction balances multiplied by the~~ ~~average price of transactions multiplied by the no of transactions~~ ~~money $M_0 = kPT$. This prediction used with the assumptions~~ ~~$M_s = M_0$ and $M_s = M$ (exogenous supply is exogenously determined by CB)~~ brings about the conclusion $M = kPT$. ~~OR $P = \frac{1}{kT} \cdot M$.~~

which determines the average price of a transaction which we can see is determined by the quantity of money available multiplied by the reciprocal of the ~~same minimum~~ amount of money needed for all transaction balances. ~~which~~

Question 3.

Mozambique puts out the welcome mat for South African tourism and trade

of a proper trans-container gantry crane

SUNDAY EXPRESS BUSINESS EXCLUSIVE

By ANN JONES

THE prawns are succulent and the cold beer still flows in Maputo.

But not for the unemployed who walk the streets in search of even a subsistence job. And it's a matter of luck if hot water is available in that one-time tourist haven, the Polana Hotel.

But if President Samora Machel's call for a capitalist contribution to his socialist state gets the results he's apparently aiming at, Mozambique could be a vastly better-off place within a very short time.

A fascinating sign of changing times was President Machel's recent invitation — made through the Mozambique railway department, CFM — to a group of 50 prominent South African and Zimbabwean businessmen and their wives to spend a long weekend in the Mocimboa capital.

The group consisted mostly of shippers, exporters and importers who use the port facilities at Maputo.

The trip was unique. The irritating performance of visa applications, with its inefficient and tedious delays, that usually accompanies visits to Mozambique, was brushed aside and the group received VIP treatment.

Bouquets of red roses were presented to the wives on arrival — and the organisers briskly displaced a number of permanent residents, mostly Russian technicians, from the Polana Hotel to make room for the visitors.

Capitalist treats verging on the plutocratic were laid on. The highlight of the weekend, a golf tournament followed by a reception, was attended by top officials of the CFM and the

Africa, Zimbabwe and Goba. Of those, the South African line functions efficiently, the Limpopo line's bridges, blown up by the Rhodesians in the war, are being repaired and the Goba line is to be taken over at the Swaziland border, and overhauled by Swazi Railways.

One of the major problems in the past has been delays caused by harbour shunting. There are only 22 shunting locomotives in use, all virtually obsolete — some are 50 years old.

Twenty-two new locos are expected from Rumania by September and 20 from Brazil sometime later. In the next three or four months, 187 forklift trucks will be obtained for all the ports plus 25 shunting tractors and 50 trailers.

The Indian of ferro alloy and chrome will be vastly improved by the acquisition of large 17-ton skips for the 25-ton cranes at the steel and container berths.

New facilities to handle sulphur cargoes are also planned. Container facilities for general cargo need improvement, but, as yet, the volume of traffic does not merit the expense

At Beira, the biggest problem has been the dredging of the canal, the main dredger having been bombed by the Rhodesians in the war.

Commented one shipper: "One of the things they could do immediately, without much problem, would be to install a multi-entry visa system which would enable people who have business in the country, to get in and out easily."



President Samora Machel... welcomed South Africans

Department of Tourism, including the National Director of Tourism Mario Trindade.

Trindade assured visitors that everything was being done to get the once-successful tourist industry going again.

"We want South Africans as well as tourists from other countries," he emphasised. "Throughout the weekend, the visitors were swept off their feet in a bustling programme that included trips to Inhaca Island and the well-known resort of Ponto D'Oro."

Said Dr S M Bhatt, assistant director of CFM: "We want you here, we want to improve our business and tourist relations with your country — but we ask you to bear with us as we have many practical problems that have to be overcome."

"Most of all, we want you to realise that our country is totally safe — which is why we invited you to bring your wives along."

The Mozambicans maintain that they want to renew tourism as soon as some of their basic problems — such as insufficient hotel accommodation service, food and consumer products and technical expertise — are sorted out.

South African use of Maputo harbour has been inhibited by the serious breakdowns caused by lack of technicians, experienced staff and obsolete equipment.

Practical help from South African Railways and Harbours has helped keep the route working despite reduced capacities. There are three main lines into the harbour from South

(ai) Discuss the consequences of the assumption that farmers base their planned output on the prices prevailing in the previous year

MAIL, Monday, May 12, 1980

Maputo orders Brazilian engines

12/5/80

LISBON — Mozambique has signed a R16-million contract to buy 20 railway locomotives from Brazil as part of its drive to improve communications between its ports and neighbouring African countries, the Mozambique news agency AIM said yesterday.

Delivery of the locomotives from the multinational General Electric Company's Brazilian subsidiary was to begin in September. The deal was being financed partly by the United States and followed the purchase of 25 locomotives from the same company last year, AIM said.

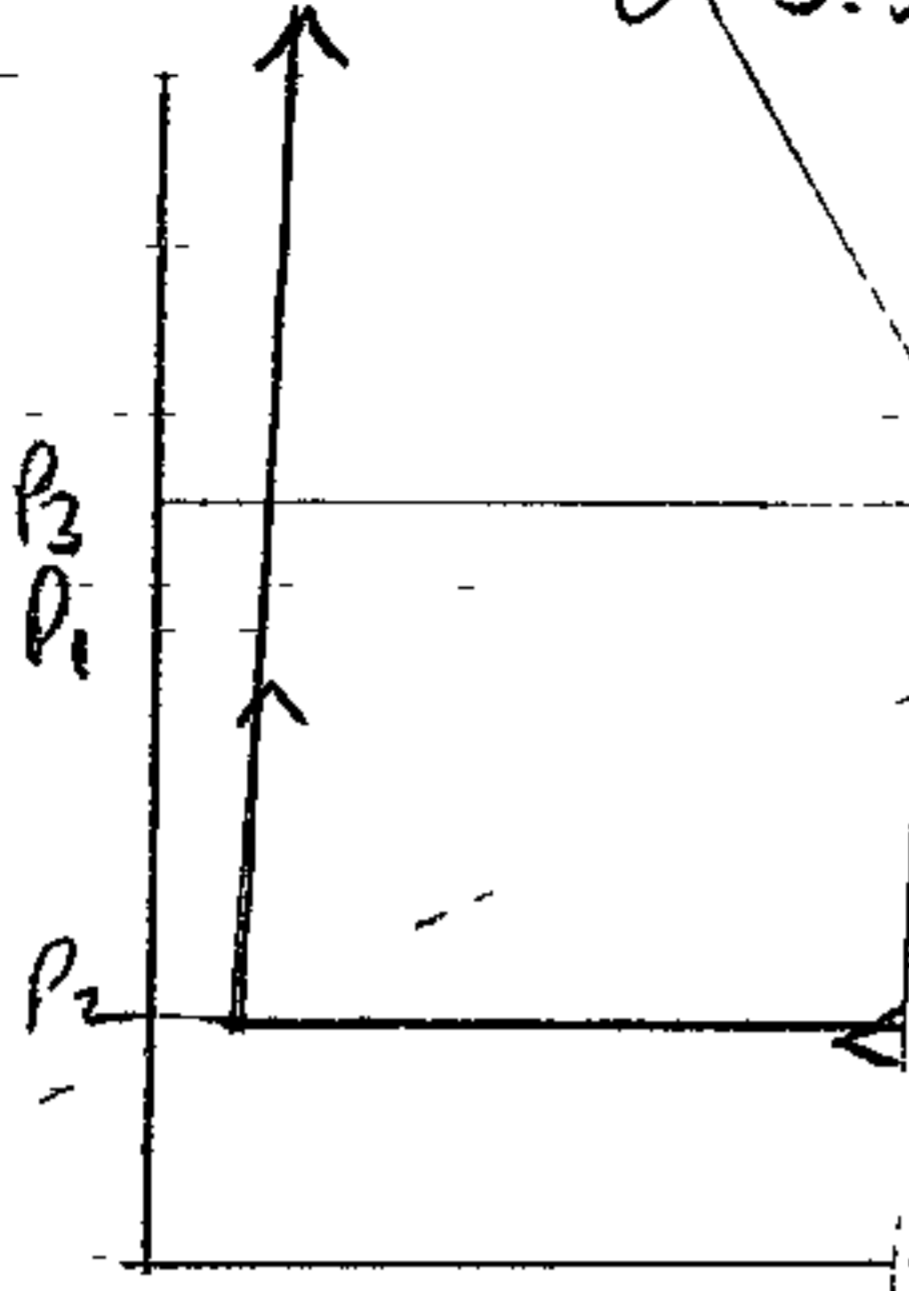
In 1979 Mozambique also ordered 32 diesel locomotives from Romania.

The improvement of Mozambique's railways was aimed at promoting the use of the country's ports by landlocked Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Malawi and also South Africa and Zaire, AIM said.

This year, Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguza Karibond, visited Mozambique to discuss the resumption of copper and cobalt exports through the central Mozambique port of Beira, the agency added.

After the Lancaster House agreements, which opened the way for Zimbabwe's independence on April 18, Mozambique reopened its frontier with Zimbabwe through which the railway line from Zaire passes.

The border was closed by Mozambique's Marxist Government in support of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia — Sapa-Reuters.



supply is a function of prices plan their output away from equilibrium (stable)

If prices are in equilibrium in the market to have P_3 (above equilibrium) able to sell Q_3 to buy Q_1 but at P_2 so they will for the next year

be a greater demand because there is a shortage so prices will rise again. This process will oscillate away from equilibrium as illustrated. This will happen as a result of farmers basing their output on the previous year — but we have not taken into account:

1. learning process of farmers. Farmers will become aware of this situation & adjust their quantities accordingly.

Sj(-1) 1977

us 1 in other words at the prices there are oscillations towards equilibrium.

+ Q_1 + something happens on P_1 (equilibrium) we farmers will be we will only want by prepared to sell Q_1

quantities produced next year there will

Maputo wants visitors — with

(218)

ADM

12/5/80

By BENJAMIN POGRUND

MOZAMBIQUE hopes to open its doors to tourists in a year's time — and when it does, South Africans will be as welcome as anyone else.

But cheap-living caravanners and tenters will be discouraged.

This was said by the Director of Tourism, Mr Mario Trindade, during an interview in his Maputo office.

Socialist Mozambique wants tourists, he stressed — for their foreign currency, and "to share experiences and cultures, and because we want

people to know our revolutionary point of view"

But he had a cautionary warning "South Africans are wanted as tourists. But they must understand that if they want to come to Mozambique like the old times, with the car and caravan loaded with cans of food and beer and tents — and after a few days return home — that will be difficult to do"

The reason the Portuguese had let their "natural allies" — white South Africans and Rhodesians — have the run of the country. That meant, in the peak year of tourism in 1971, that each visitor spent only about R6,60

"No country in the world can permit this kind of earnings from tourism, because the infrastructure costs are very high

"But that doesn't mean South African cars can't come here. We do our best to receive them and make them comfortable"

He said people from Zaire, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia were all being given the same answer he gave to South Africans. If all goes well, tourism will start with hunting and fishing safaris

To a visitor, it is clear that a great deal will have to be done before Mozambique can be ready for normal tourism. A number of the leading hotels were abandoned by their owners when the Portuguese left in their tens of thousands before and after the June, 1975, independence which brought Frelimo to office. The hotels have not faced

well under their worker managements

In addition, food is short — a consequence of the grave dislocation caused by the flight of skills, and of the drive to equalise Mozambican society

Only now, with the end of the Rhodesian war, and thus no longer facing across-the-border raids which made travel unsafe in parts of the country, can the Government formulate a tourism policy

"We have requests for tourism from all over the world," said Mr Trindade. "But the tourism must be opened properly. Otherwise, it is better to wait"

There were waiters and workers for the hotels, he said, but they had to be trained. People were needed to direct them. Plans were afoot to open an hotel training school to overcome some of the problems

• The first of a series of reports on Mozambique appears today. It looks at where the new nation has come from — See Page 9

SA
cash

INSIDE MAIL

THE sight of Maputo, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is deceptive

As many South African visitors will remember what was formerly Lourenco Marques, it lies within the protective arms of Delagoa Bay, with the Indian Ocean sparkling in the long hours of sub-tropical sunshine. And the lush vegetation and the palm trees, the city has fine buildings, impressive houses and blocks of flats. The roads are tarred, there are telephones, electricity and running water.

This is the legacy left by Portugal when independence came to the 12.5-million black people five years ago, on June 25, 1975.

The country has a few other smaller towns too, notably Beira and Nampula. It has a rail system of 3,700 km. Jet planes cross the sky several times a day, travelling between modern airports.

Mozambique also inherited the Portuguese tradition of excellent soups, of spiced chickens, and of putting to mouthwashes and use the prawns and langoustine which abound in the sea.

That, however, is about the extent of the inheritance. It's not a great deal after the 471 years of Portuguese colonial rule which preceded independence.

Indeed, the story of the colonial rule is one of neglect and profit, filled with sins of omission and commission against the indigenous people

Portugal first made contact with the area in 1498 with a landing by Vasco da Gama who was seeking the sea route to India. Six years later the first settlement and trading post was established.

That helped to promote trade in slaves; as the spiritual lives of the victims were considered more important than their temporal existences, they were baptised by Catholic missionaries before being shipped to Brazil.

But on the whole, Mozambique languished for the next several hundred years. Only late last century did the colonial exploitation become more streamlined.

The slave trade was abolished but was promptly replaced by a system of forced labour the indigenous blacks were compelled to work for the government or the settlers.

Railway lines were built but in the fashion of colonialism they were not so much intended to serve the country as other interests, in this case the needs of the countries in the interior of the continent — South Africa, and what were then Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

So Mozambique today does not have a rail line running from north to south, able to take goods from areas of plenty to areas of need, instead its

railways run into the interior. Thus someone wanting to travel between the two main towns of Maputo and Beira must travel inland, into Zimabwe, where the lines interconnect.

But at least the rail system, together with the ports, do give Mozambique valuable income in acting as a transportation agent.

Portugal increasingly began to use Mozambique's natural wealth for its own benefit.

Cotton, for example black peasant farmers were given compulsory quotas they had to produce, their cotton was bought at artificially low prices for export to Portugal to help the textile industry there, finished goods were sent back for sale in Mozambique. Other protective tariffs ensured that Portugal's goods dominated the territory.

Blacks were also recruited for work on South Africa's gold mines — up to 140,000 in a year.

They were paid at the low rates traditional on the mines but, later, a useful bonus accrued to Portugal because 60% of the wages were remitted directly by South Africa in

gold. The gold was valued at the then official price of \$36 an ounce, but was in fact sold for more on the free market. Portugal retained the difference.

And even though at various times over the years Portugal declared itself to be nonracial in its approach to people, in practice the overwhelming numbers of blacks were kept in segregated inferior conditions.

The only exceptions were the "assimilados" (assimilated) who proved they were "civilised" by being able to speak and write Portuguese and earning a relatively high income. In 1950, there were only about 5,000 assimilados.

The official declarations of policy — described by one leader as "non-discrimination and of frank conviviality" — were used in an effort to mislead the world about exactly what was happening, not only in Mozambique but also in Portugal's other African colonies, Angola and Guinea-Bissau.

Meanwhile, Mozambique was used for settling surplus population, from the motherland, thousands of settlers, many ill-educated peasants, were sent out

BENJAMIN POGRUND reports on Mozambique. In this first of a series of reports he describes the country's history.

Thus Mozambique was increasingly exploited to enrich Portugal, and the entire society was geared for the benefit of the 250,000 Portuguese settlers there.

The results were seen when independence came — and are at the root of the problems faced by the government today. For in 1975 the mass of people were living in dire poverty, about 90% were peasant farmers scratching out a living and using rudimentary hand tools such as hoes and digging sticks. Vast numbers didn't even have ploughs. Little had been done to provide black farmers with agricultural advice and help.

Blacks forced off the land by Portuguese settlement were made to work for the new masters and for large plantations, and even then they earned about 10% of what was paid to white agricultural workers.

The 500 doctors in Mozambique served the Portuguese almost exclusively. Medical treatment barely existed for the blacks who suffered from widespread malnutrition and diseases associated with the climate, poor sanitation and fouled water. Cholera, typhoid,

sleeping sickness, malaria, leprosy, hookworm, smallpox, tuberculosis, scurvy and pellagra. The result: an estimated life expectancy of 44 years.

After the hundreds of years of colonialism and missionary work, there was 97% illiteracy. Not a single black doctor was trained. There were two economists, and perhaps two lawyers. Among the nearly 2,000 students at the local university in 1973, 20 were Mozambican blacks.

Not even the missionary work was successful. At independence, there were only 1.5 million Catholics — and the church was tainted by its traditional support for Portuguese oppression, with only a handful of priests who had ever raised contrary voices. Finally, with the "wind of change" of the 1960s blowing through Africa, real resistance began.

In 1962 three nationalist movements, in exile in Tanzania on the northern border, were welded together into the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo), by Dr Eduardo Mondlane, an American-trained sociologist married to an American woman.

Within two years, the first attacks across the border into Mozambique began. The war was waged for the

next 10 years, with loss in 1 amounting to 25,000. It continued even after, in 1969, Mondlane was killed by a paratrooper's bomb.

The leader became Sam Machel, a former trainee nurse, and now the president of Mozambique. He, and other Frelimo leaders, were radicalised by the struggle, emerged as Marxists.

Portuguese repression, operated through the secret police, increased in ferocity.

But in an ironic twist of fate the war in Mozambique — the parallel black struggles in Angola and Guinea-Bissau — developed a new political awareness among the Portuguese military who in 1974 overthrew their own government at home.

In September 1974, at a conference in Lusaka, the Portuguese agreed to quit.

That set off a counter-offensive by white Rightwing extremists in Mozambique. When it failed Portuguese began to leave en masse, by the time of independence the following June, in the months after, most of the settlers had gone, some to Portugal, others to Brazil, South Africa or Rhodesia.

Perhaps 15,000 to 20,000 remained. The fine buildings which symbolised modernity were largely empty shells. The new Mozambique had started virtually from scratch.

218
ADM 12/15/80

The Mugabe connection
 with the new Mozambique

(232) (218) RDM 12/5/80

THE problems and developments in Mozambique have direct bearing on what is happening in its neighbouring country, newly independent Zimbabwe. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, spent five years in exile in Mozambique and his guerrilla forces operated from there.

Like Mozambique's President Samora Machel, he is a Marxist. Yet since returning home early in February, and since taking over the government last month, Mr Mugabe's approach has been decidedly non-Marxist.

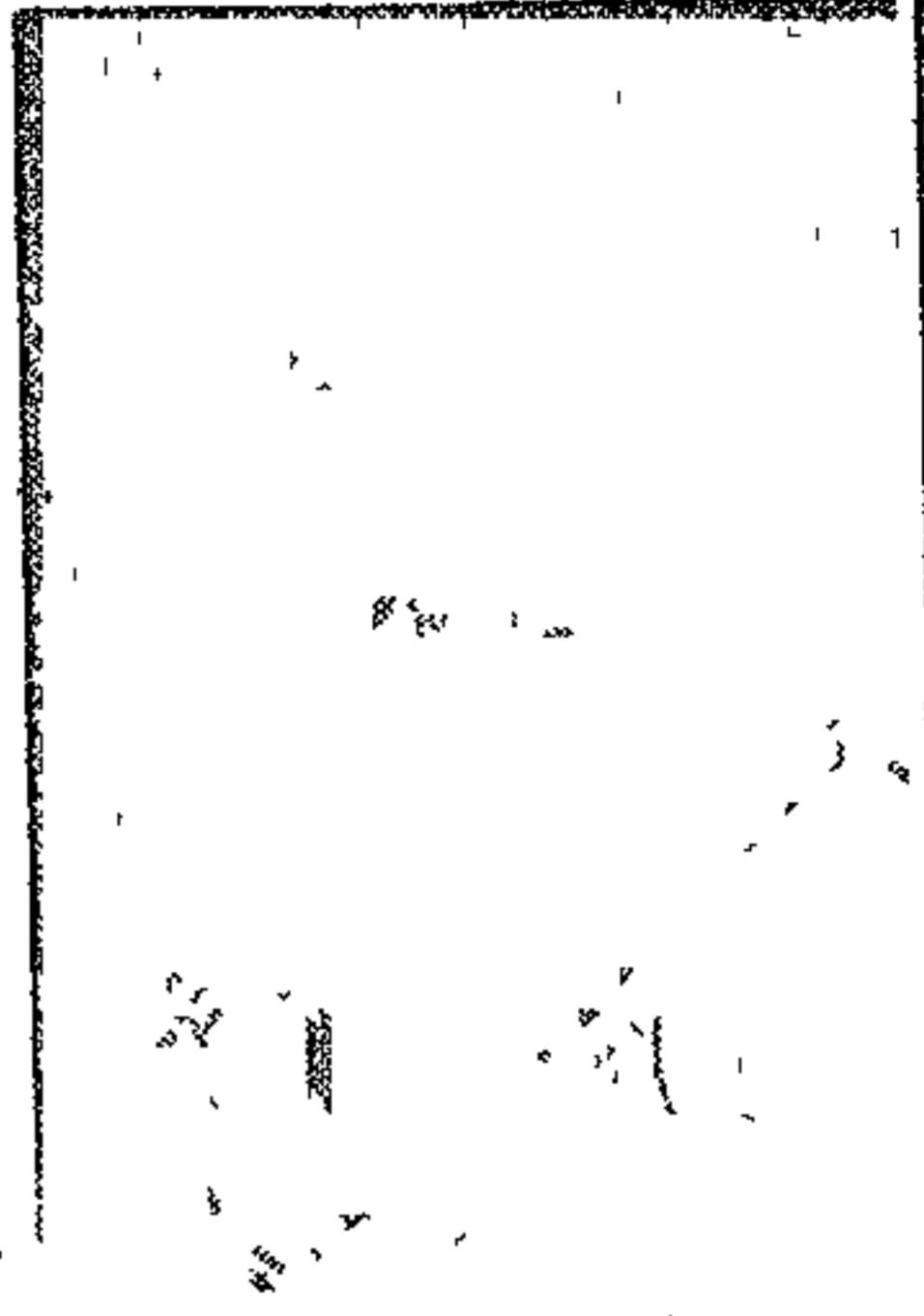
It is evident that he looked at Mozambique's troubles and decided he could not afford them for his own country. He saw the flight of the bulk of the white Portuguese settlers, and the ruinous effect of the mass loss of skills and experience.

No doubt he also looked with dismay at the effects of President Machel's initial hard pushing of Marxism.

Obviously he and President Machel shared their thinking. Someone in Mr Mugabe's camp describes the many long discussions between the two leaders as "palavers" they talked and talked.

The results are being seen in what Mr Mugabe is doing, and what he is likely to go on doing: every encouragement is given to whites to stay, and there is no rush to implement socialism.

The results of those palavers, and the harmful experiences of Mozambique's first five years, can also be seen in the adjustments which President Machel is currently making.



ROBERT MUGABE
 ... shared thinking

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Maputo

**withdraws
forged banknotes**

STAR
12/5/80
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The Star's Africa News Service
The Mozambique Government is withdrawing thousands of banknotes from circulation in a bid to stifle a huge international forging operation. Sources in Maputo say the authorities there suspect many forged 1 000 escudo notes have been smuggled into South Africa and sold in exchange for rands to Mozambican miners. A notice published in the Mozambican Republic Gazette at the weekend warned that all 1 000 escudo notes (worth approximately R60) printed in May 1972 had become valueless from May 10 this year.

EXCHANGE

Mozambicans had 30 days to exchange them for valid notes at either the Bank of Mozambique or the Mozambique Development Bank, the gazette said.

It also carried the warning that anyone bringing forged notes to the banks would be investigated.

The forged notes were printed in Portugal in 1977. They were discovered when Portuguese police seized a large consignment being dispatched to Africa.

An official statement in a radio Maputo broadcast said the forgeries were part of an attempt to destabilise the Mozambique economy.

*ADELUNG * ALEXANDER

MOZAMBIQUE'S struggle is in many ways merely to get back to where it was five years ago, when it obtained independence from Portugal notably, to produce the same amount of food as in colonial times

In material terms, most of its 12.5-million people are probably hardly better off than they were in 1975 90% still live in the rural areas, most of them in primitive and wretched conditions The towns are ringed by shacks and bamboo huts, lacking modern amenities, just as they were when the Portuguese were the rulers

In the towns, food queues are a daily fact, whether for potatoes, milk or rice

Food and industrial production have actually dropped The negative growth means that the pre-independence per capita income level, estimated at between R160 to R240 a year, had by last year sunk to about R110

Although the impressive Portuguese-built office blocks, houses and flat buildings are there, they are often shabby The hospitals are short of drugs The hotels are run down The internal air service is being cut back There are hardly any taxis, and the buses run to irregular timetables

What were once supermarkets are now invariably depressingly bare, with the handful of tins and packets of what few foods there are stretched in thin lines across shelves

It all seems to make a mockery of the freedom that was won so hard, and bitterly, in the 10-year war against the Portuguese, it also seems a crushing indictment of the Frelimo movement which waged the war and has ruled since then under the banner of Marxist-Leninism

But such conclusions would be over-simple

To gain perspective, the apparent failures must be looked at within the context of the nature and size of the problems inherited at the time of independence

At their heart is the history of pillage and oppression by the Portuguese during their 471 years of colonialism, and particularly during this century

This ranges through the use of forced labour, deficient health attention, retarded communications and failure to educate blacks in skills It meant that, when independence came, the new nation was simply not equipped for any great leap forward

It's a sordid, terrible story, not unlike what happened in other African countries colonised by Europe But what sets Mozambique apart as a special disaster area, much like the other chief Portuguese colony,

Angola, and the Belgian Congo of the early Sixties, is the mass flight of the settlers and the ruinous consequences which followed

Most of the 250 000 Portuguese left Perhaps half of them were unskilled people sent from the mother country to colonise the wilds Many were dirt farmers who, alongside the indigenous blacks, were treated and behaved like the lords of the manor

The others who left constituted the bulk of Mozambique's thin layer of talent and skill government officials, mechanics, managers, doctors, shopkeepers, electricians, clerks

In retrospect, it seems puzzling that they should have gone Mozambique today appears a model of interracial harmony Yet at the time the panic in their going could be understood the war against Frelimo had been lost and the bush army was coming in to take over, a bid by Rightwing whites to stage a coup failed, there was intense fear that a time of reckoning was at hand, for repayment of the age-old brutality and repression

Many of the Portuguese — they are called "the colonialists" in Mozambique — left precipitately They abandoned their houses, apartments, shops, cars They literally walked off, others drove out, taking 25 000 cars with them Some left their furniture in their homes or in crates on the pavements

As final acts of spite, there was sabotage bathtubs in houses were smashed, sugar poured into the petrol tanks of cars and tractors, electrical wiring ripped out in offices and homes, factory machinery damaged

Others who went later, after independence, smuggled out money one ploy was to buy an expensive round-the-world air ticket and to cash it in once the first leg of the trip, to Portugal, was completed

The net result was near-collapse of the normal internal workings of the country

Often, there was no one to run the small shops and the restaurants, so the erstwhile workers took them over In Beira, two hotels were abandoned by the owner, so the workers stepped in The same happened at a flour mill in Beira

Not that it was always one-

sided In Maputo, at the famous Polana Hotel, the South African management was withdrawn because they found it impossible to do their job of managing there was too much harassment and indiscipline A workers' committee took charge, with unhappy results for the hotel

On the Railways, 7 500 skilled and semi-skilled workers out of a total workforce of 37 000 are said to have left between 1974 and 1977

But it was at the agricultural level, for both essential foods and export-earning crops, that the damage was most devastating

Many of the large plantations lost their skilled managements and skilled workers, the ill-trained workers who took over simply could not cope Nor were they able to maintain the machines and tractors, and even if they were, further down the line there were no spare parts available to repair the machinery nor was there a supply of seed and fertilisers

The traditional small-trader network for collecting the crops from peasant farmers fell apart The seriousness of this can be gauged from the fact that about 90% of the chief export crop, cashew nuts, comes from peasant farmers, so does 80% of the cotton, and 50% of the rice

Additionally, with so many rural stores either closed or in incompetent hands, there were no goods on offer to motivate peasants into producing enough to give them money to spend. In any event, even if the stores had been functioning properly, few goods were being produced in the towns or being imported, while the distribution system had also broken down

Peasants thus reverted to a subsistence existence, growing only enough for their own needs — and often not achieving even this

Deepening the slide still more was the Rhodesian war Allowing Robert Mugabe's forces to operate from Mozambique and closing the border with Rhodesia in 1976 exacted a high toll not only the loss of

A struggle ahead

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ADM
13/5/80

In the second of a series on Marxist Mozambique, **BENJAMIN POGRUND** looks at the legacy left to the new nation — and the problems to be overcome

fail; port and tourist revenues, but there were the tens of thousands of refugees to be cared for, the counter-attacks from across the border which damaged rail lines and bridges, and the allocation of 26% of the budget for military purposes. The United Nations estimates that the war cost Mozambique R87-million a year.

As a further blow, from 1975 onwards South Africa began to reduce its import of men to work on the gold mines: the figure has fallen from 140 000 a year to this year's planned quota of 25 000, thus putting vastly greater numbers onto the local labour market.

Together with the loss of gold sales, Mozambique's income from this source has dropped by about R88-million.

As if the manmade troubles were not enough, the elements also intervened with a succession of floods followed by drought.

In all these circumstances a great measure of centralised control was vital. If the government had not stepped in there would undoubtedly have been immeasurably more chaos.

But however great the need for centralisation, it has been applied with full enthusiasm because it accords with Frelimo's Marxist beliefs. Frelimo's further actions in extending the powers of the State, together with its socialist rhetoric, scared still greater numbers of settlers into leaving, multiplying the difficulties.

A mixture of necessity and ideology has developed, with the former also being made to appear a virtue of the latter.

Hence the nationalisation of profit-earning dwellings, the nationalisation of banks, funeral parlours and cinemas, the nationalisation of mining and prospecting, the doing away of the system of private doctors and lawyers, the taking over by the State of hundreds of small shops, plus plantations, factories and hotels.

Where the owners have not left, or have not been caught fiddling the books, shops, factories and hotels remain in the original private hands.

Faced by the practical problems of State ownership, however, readjustments are being made. The lesson has been learnt that "people's power" cannot substitute for experience and training.

Among the 7 000 employees in the 1 000 shops taken over by the State are a mere 15 whose education approaches end-of-high-school level, that, it is now recognised, is one of the reasons why the stores are often in such a mess.

As a result, in a major policy speech in March, President Machel declared the State could not continue to manage small businesses, but had to devote itself to directing the economy and carrying out major development projects.

"Private enterprise has an important role to play in our country," he said, promising that the State would create conditions to help private traders, farmers and manufacturers "whose activity is within the framework of our objectives".

There is also recognition of reality in the running of commercial companies: worker power is giving way to stress on the role of management in managing.

"It is the manager who organises, manages and controls production," said President Machel. "It is the manager who decides. It is the manager who has the authority to punish. He is responsible for discipline in the firm."

What this means is seen on visits to a flour mill and to the central hospital in Beira. There is talk at both places about the workers being consulted and about the workers taking the decisions.

But some questioning leads to the conclusion that, whatever the rhetoric, the decision-making lies in the hands of government officials and top officials on the spot: the task of the workers is to fulfil the norms decreed for them.

Slowly, painfully slowly, progress is being made. A European agriculturalist, after two years' work in the country, notes that the infrastructure is

on the way to being recreated, even though peasant farming, on the usual half to five-hectare plots, is often still at rudimentary levels, with little use of fertilisers or mechanisation.

There is also a continuing problem of peasant passivity, he says: of people agreeing to do something new, but then going off and carrying on as they have always done.

The State farms, now extending over about 130 000ha, are generally doing better. Collectivisation is also progressing: there is seemingly no compulsion, but many hundreds of thousands — the figure given is up to 3-million people — have agreed to band together in collectives for improved production.

Despite the emphasis on food production, there is a long way to go: it is likely that Mozambique will this year again rely heavily on imports of maize, wheat and rice, probably to the extent of 350 000 tons.

But the activity is enormous as the country reaches for modernity.

A mass literacy campaign is underway and training is happening at all levels. The railways, for example, say they have reached the stage where only 360 expatriates need to be employed.

Some of the quality might not be what it should be: it is disconcerting to find a senior port official, who five years ago was a clerk-checker, unable to answer a basic question about the size of the ships able to enter the harbour.

But that cannot be a condemnation either of him or of the country: it is rather one of the difficulties that comes with rapid growth. Meanwhile, the inefficiencies must be suffered.

In the field of health, a Swedish doctor speaks with hope about the effects of the mass vaccination programme which has been carried out, and about the potential for good of the "paramedics" — villagers sent to towns for training, and then returning to their home areas to apply basic medicine.

Indeed, the whole practice of medicine is different. In Beira, the wealthy colonialists once

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went to private doctors in the town, and had their own hospital facilities there. The main hospital was primarily for the colonialists, too, even though it was divided into three classes, according to income levels. Ordinary blacks (apart from the assimilados) had their own separate section.

The Frelimo secretary in the hospital (who looks anything but a party functionary — he is a jolly, roly-poly male nurse of 29 years' experience) says blacks had beds with planks instead of mattresses and were given inferior food and nursing.

Now, however, the hospital — and all medical treatment — is open to everyone and on the same low cost basis for everyone.

That obviously strains facilities, while the shortage of doctors also remains acute. In this particular hospital, for example, the 30 doctors working there are admitted to be insufficient for the 767 beds. And the real shortage is even more glaring in light of the fact that only the hospital's director is Mozambican; the other doctors come from Italy, France, Hungary, Russia, Cuba, Zambia, Sweden, Chile and Portugal.

The problems apart, it is the open-door medical treatment which amplifies what Mozambique is all about. Where previously this was a society functioning for the needs and desires of 250 000 people, now it strives to cater for 12.5-million people.

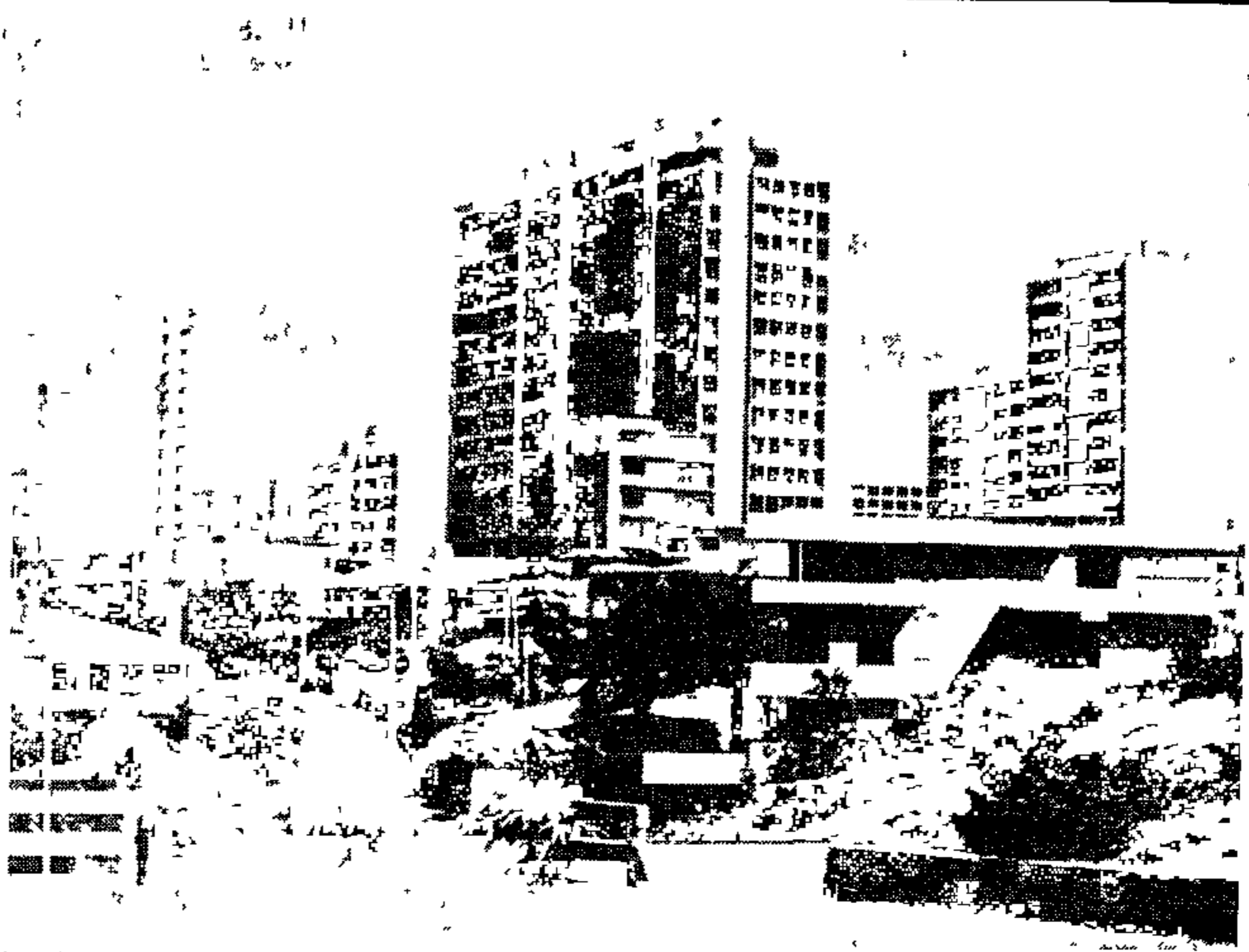
It means blacks can aspire to jobs which would have been unthinkable for them five years ago: that senior port official, for example, or the black matron of the Beira hospital, or the black members in the government cabinet, or the others doing a multitude of jobs.

Still more, they can live in houses and flats previously denied to them. They are being given access to schooling, the whole of society is opened up.

Sure, there is dislocation. The skills are still being learnt. The new occupiers of once-luxury homes might not always know enough about upkeep. A campaign is currently having to be run to teach people how to use bathtubs and toilets.

But the overriding point, time and again, is the ending of barriers. That is what independence has meant.

Whether the practice of Marxism is going to help or hinder progress remains to be seen.



The Maputo skyline familiar to South Africans ... some changes behind it

Picture BENJAMIN POGRUND

Mozambique to electrify railway

LISBON — Mozambique is to electrify the railway from the Zimbabwe border to the port of Beira, due shortly to become an outlet for Zaire copper and cobalt exports currently sent through South Africa, informed sources said in Lisbon this week

The electrification scheme, to be powered by the giant Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme, is due to begin later this year

The sources said Mozambique would place a R20-million order to buy 13 new electric locomotives with the General Electric Company's Brazilian

subsidiary in the near future. Last weekend Mozambique announced the purchase of 20 diesel locomotives from Brazil for delivery starting in September in a deal worth about R17-million

The purchase of the 13 electric engines, like the present deal, would be partially financed by the United States, the sources said

The General Electric Company will also be responsible for the electrification scheme, which had already been planned before Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, the sources said

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Mozambique to electrify railway

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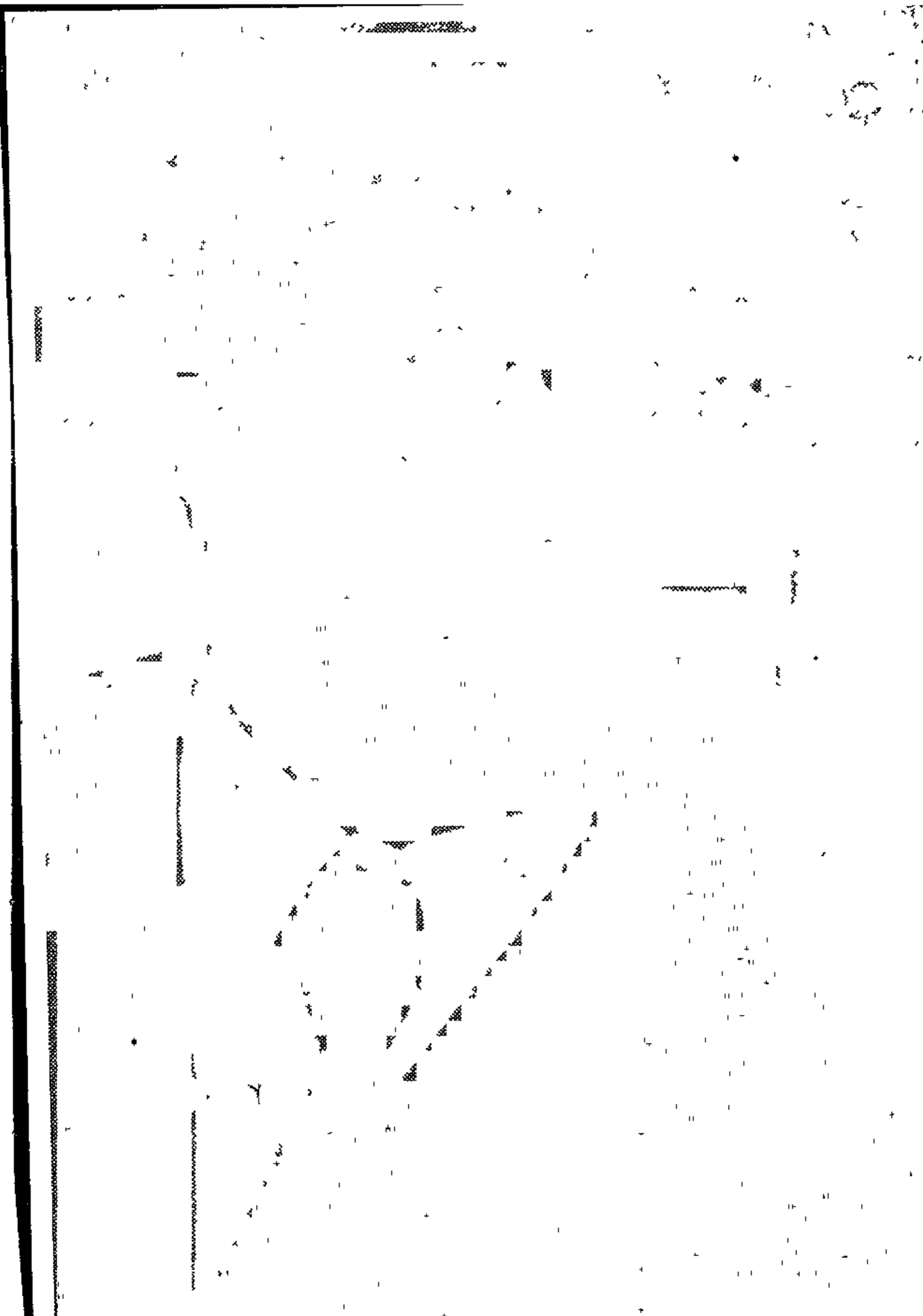
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 President Samora Machel, admitting the mistakes
 ADM 14/5/80.
In the third of a series of articles on Marxist Mozambique, BENJAMIN POGRUND looks at the developments behind the revolutionary slogans.

pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room are so instructed not to communicate with other

republic, there are wall slogans aplenty in Mozambique: "Viva o Marxismo Leninismo", or others (translated from the Portuguese) "Long live the agricultural workers" and "Long live the international proletariat". There are lots of drawings of fists and guns.

The slogans are usually faded, however. Is it because of the shortage of paint in this poverty-stricken country, or has there been a fall-off in zeal?

In other words, just how Marxist is Mozambique after nearly five years of independence?

The Mozambique Government's aim is clear. As expressed by José Catorze, editor of "Noticias", the daily newspaper in the capital of Maputo, "this is the first time that an attempt is being made to create a true socialist state in Africa".

The ideological framework for this was created by the Frelimo movement during the 10-year war against Portugal, and was put into effect immediately on independence, which was gained in June, 1975. It is now a one-party state, with what is described as a participatory democracy which starts at grass roots — in villages and on factory floors — and works its way up through a series of popular assemblies, until ultimately the Frelimo leadership is elected.

It's a familiar scenario for socialist countries. When Frelimo was in the bush and the system was applied in the relatively confined areas liberated from Portugal, it probably worked well. But now, on a national scale?

It is impossible for a visitor of only a few days to assess the position exactly, but commentators such as Tom Lodge, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, point to the increasing resort to authoritarianism to make decisions stick, and to a drift away from the original peasant power base with, instead, concentration of power "in the hands of a small group of fairly well educated men drawn from white-collar, intellectual and working-class backgrounds".

On the economic front, the drive towards socialism continues, as in the establishment of State enterprises to centralise the purchase and distribution of imports and exports.

But the pendulum has also been swinging back from the initial, and in many ways necessary, rush of nationalisation since President Machel's speech in March in which he said private enterprise had an "important role" to play, applications have been invited from anyone interested in running the "people's shops" or other business concerns, abandoned by the original owners.

New owners will be under no compulsion to retain existing staff if they are found to be superfluous, the State will employ them. There has, too, been a return to management power as opposed to worker power.

Changes in relations with the world could also be coming about. Thus far, the strongest ties have been with communist countries apart from Frelimo's current ideological

that supplied the arms to enable it to conduct the liberation struggle (although it is worth recalling that Frelimo's founder, the late Dr Eduardo Mondlane, said during the Sixties that he was receiving as much money from the United States as he needed, while later, Sweden gave considerable amounts for humanitarian purposes).

The communist links continue. There are an estimated 400 to 500 Russians in Mozambique, plus a few hundred East Germans and Bulgarians. They give technical assistance, there is military help and other benefits flowing from friendship treaties.

There are also about 700 Cubans, they are especially liked not only because they speak a similar language but, as a Government official explains, they are motivated and hard-working — and they are accustomed to a low standard of living at home so they adjust easily to Mozambican conditions.

Despite the ugly history of colonialism, Portugal is a welcomed ally and has the largest number of "co-operantes" (volunteer expatriates) — probably about 5 000 of them, and probably mostly people who sympathise with Marxism.

There are also people giving help from North Korea, Hungary, Iran, Zambia, Sweden, Tanzania, France, Italy, Norway and a host of other lands.

Even more significantly, the welcome mat is out for Western investment. As long ago as 1977 assurances were being formally given about rights of profit repatriation and protection from nationalisation.

Earlier this year, several dozen multinational corporations sent representatives to a meeting in Maputo to hear details of what is on offer to them. If this develops, then obviously even closer ties with the West will result.

And, apart from this, however strong the communist connection, it hasn't been enough to allow a Russian naval base that, on Africa's east coast, sitting atop the oil tanker route from the Middle East to Europe, would be a real prize for the Soviets. But thus far Mozambique has been strict about maintaining its non-aligned position.

Indeed, the existing Western presence is considerable. The West buys 80% of the exports. Sweden is the largest single aid donor, to the tune of R40-million a year. The Swedes say they give aid because they believe it is needed and it accords with their concentration on Africa — and they admit also to a certain amount of rub-off in trade and even, possibly, sometimes, influence.

Mozambique's ideology and human rights record are not factors, if they were to be taken into account, say the Swedes, to how many countries could aid then be given?

Trying to assess the economy is difficult because of the scarcity of statistics. At least the total population size is known — because a mass smallpox vaccination has been carried out, and the authorities know that vaccine for 12.5-million people was used.

Otherwise, deductions

sometimes have to be made in roundabout ways, such as examining the fact that, at the start of last month, internal air services between the two main cities were reduced from 15 to seven flights a week in one direction, and from 18 to seven in the other direction.

There is no direct rail link, and clearly the reduction cannot be the result of fewer passengers, the opposite must apply. But what has apparently happened is that, of the four Boeing 737s, inherited from colonial times, one has had to be cannibalised for spare parts — that problem of foreign exchange, once more — and the other one is giving maintenance troubles.

What is evident from available statistics is that the country will be running on deficits for the foreseeable future.

Last year's trade deficit was estimated by the United Nations as R335-million, after allowing for invisible earnings, international aid and long-term credit for capital purchases, an unfinanced balance of R150-million was left.

The ending of the Rhodesian war will help and new income will be generated from the re-opening of the border and the use of rail and port facilities.

But money will still be needed — and in the absence of even greater world help, Mozambique will continue in its present vicious circle of having to curb imports of needed goods, with the adverse effects this has on development, which further reduces its ability to earn enough to pay its way.

Despite the problems, Western diplomats speak in hopeful terms about the country's future. Even while they point to the vast difficulties — from lack of trained people to delays of payments abroad because of currency restrictions and red tape — they still see the Government making a serious effort to overcome the problems.

Throughout, the chief reality of Mozambique's economic position is the reliance on South Africa. It's a bizarre situation. South Africa loathes Marxism and Mozambique loathes apartheid, but the links between the two countries are vital for Mozambique, and helpful to South Africa, so cool and correct co-operation is the order of the day.

Electricity from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme, one of the biggest in the world, is sold to South Africa. Ironically, Frelimo did its utmost during the war to prevent the building of Cabora Bassa, now it is hoped that, eventually, the dam will also provide cheap electricity and water for Mozambique.

South African exports and imports provide invaluable income for Mozambique's rail lines and ports, and advertisements are placed in South African newspapers to encourage traffic. South African gold mines still employ thousands of Mozambicans — the current quota is about 25 000. Mozambique oranges are said to be marketed aboard under South Africa's "Outspan" label. South Africa is a source of food and equipment.

In all, Mozambique gets about 60% of its foreign ex-

Mozambique to electrify rail line

STAR
14/5/80
218

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diary

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General Electric will also be responsible for the electrification scheme, which had been planned before Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, the sources said — Sapa-Reuters

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Drive towards social carries on in Mozambique

change earnings from South Africa

In return, it is careful not to interfere in South Africa's internal political situation. Perhaps it is more correct to say that it dare not interfere — and that South Africa skilfully maintains the situation by performing a good neighbour role.

Even though Mozambique's sympathies lie with the African National Congress in exile, it does not, by all accounts, allow guerrilla camps to be set up, although some insurgents do seem to go through.

In February this year, there was trouble on the southern border when a few maverick Frelimo soldiers crossed into South Africa and engaged in some banditry. South Africa let out a roar of outrage and blamed the ANC. According to diplomatic sources, the Mozambican Government promptly ordered about 50 ANC members whose presence was not vital

Maputo to quit the city for the north of the country.

The economic dependence, the policies of caution it dictates, are resented by Mozambique as much as by other Southern African states. They are all in the same position, varying only in degree, although Zambia does allow guerrillas to operate.

Nine of these states came together last month to seek ways of promoting economic development, and in the process to reduce their South African links. But it's easier said than done, and it will not come about in the near future.

Meanwhile, the relationship towards South Africa is not a situation and that a solution to its problems must be sought internally by its own peoples.

But asked why Mozambique does not then also exchange diplomats with South Africa, the person offering the explanation gets irritated, and then simply says that most of the world does not send diplomats to South Africa. Evidently, the South African connection is a sore point.

Finally, there is the matter of human rights. Again, there is difficulty of assessment for a visitor.

The signs, to Western eyes, are not propitious. There is the demerit of private lawyers. There are the sinister-sounding 're-education camps' with the thought-control the name implies.

There are the posters, such as in the entrance to the Ministry of Information in Maputo: this particular one is in effect headed 'elements who co-operated with fascist-colonialists' and carries about a dozen mug-shots of men, both white and black, with biographical details underneath.

The explanation given for this is that, through the publicity, these men are made known to others who can be on their guard against them, also, by making known their misdeeds, the men are protected against any blackmail. The photographs have been up for some months, and will remain for another year.

The same sort of populist pressure, arbitrary official punishment and more, permeated the major policy speech made by President Machel in March. These selections give a revealing taste.

• "The worker who damages a machine through carelessness commits a crime against our economy. He must be punished. The driver who damages a lorry through bad driving or speeding commits a crime against our economy. He must be punished."

• In announcing a cleaning-up of government: "The people must denounce infiltrators, point out the undisciplined, unmask the incompetent, attack the arrogant and drive out the villains."

• In announcing ration cards: "The campaign will be a fundamental step in the process of organising communal cities and urban districts."

"The campaign will also enable us to detect and neutralise criminals, vagrants, prostitutes and society's marginal elements."

• Later in the speech he went on to detail what was to happen to the "unemployed and society's misfits". They are to be settled in the "green belts" outside the towns. "Only those who produce have the right to eat in the new society that we are building. He who doesn't pro-

duce has no right to wages. We cannot allow the parasites to continue sucking our blood."

• In an earlier speech last November, President Machel also set out Frelimo's views on religion: "With the party, we are going to unmask religion and all other forms of obscurantism. What is religion for? To misdirect us. What are churches for? To divide us."

"We overthrow colonialism when we exchange faith in God for our own strength, in our capacity to overthrow the colonialists. We can never overthrow colonialism with the cross. The cross was never a weapon of the people, it was a colonialist weapon. The cross blessed the whip of the administrator, the cannons of the colonial army, and the planes that bombarded our people with napalm and destroyed our crops."

The same theme of heavy official prescription of attitudes and behaviour emerges in speaking to the people who run Mozambique's two daily newspapers — the first, and basic, point being that they are not newspapers in any normal Western sense, but are in effect official Frelimo party bulletins.

"The line which we follow is the Marxist-Leninist line of our party," says Mario Ferro, editor of "Noticias do Beira". "We can't do anything out of the party. Whatever the party wants we have to do."

What, if the newspaper is tipped off about, say, a government official who is stealing money? Will it investigate and publish?

No, he replies. If the official is high in government.

Noticias do Beira.

Department of Ideology.

Only if it received the go-ahead would it "denounce" the official.

Catorze, editor of "Noticias" in Maputo, notes that his newspaper would never criticise the President, even if there might be disagreement with what he said.

Nor, going beyond the confines of the newspaper into the society as a whole, is any dissent allowed. The system cannot be challenged.

But he argues that this is merely the way in which the system protects itself, and that Western countries have

their own devices for protecting their systems.

Even as one shrinks back from these reflections of authoritarianism, it needs to be noted that no sign of tension is visible on the surface. Few policemen or soldiers are seen, and people seem to speak easily and frankly.

There is, in particular, open admission of the mistakes that have been made — although, by way of balance, it should be noted that the admissions are being made after President Machel in March made public the mistakes, concerning administrative wrongs and corruption.

Travelling from Beira into the countryside, an occasional roadblock is encountered — manned by soldiers whose uniforms are usually dilapidated. At one point, a tank stands guard over a river bridge.

These are the leftovers of the Rhodesian troubles, when raiders were striking into Mozambique from across the border. Actual physical resistance to the Government is, it seems, minimal (one unconfirmed report that two army trucks were put to the match at East and becoming even less with the Rhodesian have gone).

The ending of the Rhodesian war is important because not only does it relieve Mozambique of physical and financial hardships, but it also led to a lessening of internal tension. It is the new climate which enables the admissions of mistakes to be made, because people do not have to worry about fighting, so to speak, on two fronts.

Yet people control remains stiff with a good deal of filling in of forms. Much of the

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(218)
WDM
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has been inherited from the Portuguese who have the continental leaning for this sort of thing Frelimo has added its own innovations, such as a four-page questionnaire which expatriates must complete before leaving, either temporarily or permanently, for at least some countries, including South Africa. It demands details such as which political and religious organisations you belong to or have ever belonged to, and what bank accounts you have anywhere in the world.

In the face of a bureaucracy which could degenerate into worse, there is at least still the comforting thought that there are probably too few people available who are able to read, digest and act properly upon all the forms being filled in.

Another sign of easing up is in the freer admission of

Western journalists. The Ministry of Information, despite a small staff and tiny facilities, clearly works hard to open doors even if it might not always succeed.

But the approach is a healthy one. The Minister Mr José Luis Cabaco, says at a welcoming meeting "Our people will go with you to help you, not lead you." Indeed, that's the way it works out.

None of this, nor the shifts to greater pragmatism in the economic field, should obscure the determinedly Marxist path that Frelimo is trying to follow.

The latest Cabinet reshuffle, last month, was in line with this: the dropping of Jorge Rebelo, and Marcelino dos Santos, both known as ideological stalwarts, was seen by some outside Mozambique as a demotion in status

for them and hence as a lessening of their influence.

In fact, the opposite is correct: they were removed from the Cabinet so that they could concentrate on building up and expanding Frelimo in line with President Machel's stress on it as "the vanguard force on the long road to socialism." Mr Rebelo, indeed, remains the party leader responsible for ideological control of information. Mr Dos Santos is vice-president of Frelimo.

As against this, a theme constantly expressed in conversations is that Frelimo is not following any Marxist models, in its striving for a socialist state it is adapting to local conditions.

The suggestion that in its human rights behaviour it could be following in Russia's footsteps is invariably rejected out of hand.

That to non-Marxists, is reason for hope for the future. Because what it comes down to is that Mozambique is applying Marxism as a political science rather than as a dogma. Is it naive to believe that, if the science fails, change, therefore, remains possible? Or will the rigidity and authoritarianism implicit in other Marxist societies then increasingly be manifested?

Marcelino dos Santos . no democ...

It's a greater blessing for a poor man to give . . .

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DDM
16/5/80

MAPUTO is less than 45 minutes jet flight from Johannesburg. But going from one city to the other is a journey to a different world

It's not only that you enter an environment in which Portuguese influence, determined by history, is dominant with different language, foods and customs. But the jump from apartheid, capitalist South Africa to nonracial, Marxist Mozambique demands a swift mental gear shift

The nonracism is evident, you feel it, or rather you feel the lack of consciousness about skin colour

That applies to everyday mixing among people as well as to the high echelons of government: the latest shake-up by President Samora Machel last month put another five whites into the Cabinet

Asking about this visible evidence of whites in government — out of all proportion to their numbers in the country — brings puzzled frowns. "What's colour-got to do with it?" is the invariable response from both blacks and whites

"They are Mozambicans and the best people for the job"

That's a remarkable tribute to a country which, a mere six years ago, was locked into what was basically a white-black war in which there was no shortage of atrocity

The shock is all the greater, therefore, when a black man casually met and who is a minor government official, addresses you, a white man, as "baas". It turns out he worked for many years in South Africa and only recently returned to his home country. His mind is not yet emancipated

Despite the bitterness of near-past history, there is little identification of the Portuguese as previous oppressors. Instead, people speak about the "colonialists"

That attitude has no doubt

BENJAMIN POGRUND concludes his series of reports about Mozambique by describing some of the details of existence there. He also reports on an interview with the Minister of Ports and Land Transport

enabled the Government to invite Portuguese to come and work and numbers of them have responded — perhaps as many as 5 000 — making them by far the biggest set of expatriates in the country

But like all the expatriates who come on contracts, they undergo screening first, and are quizzed about possible Rightwing connections in their past

Equally noteworthy is the apparent absence of overt tribal hostility in a country of 10 main tribal groups further split into more than 90 tribes, tribal animosities were feared when independence came in 1975, especially as the Makonde, in the north, had made up the chief element in Frelimo's army

Apart from anything else, language divides the tribes so that some groups cannot understand others. Even after 471 years of the colonial presence, only an estimated 15% of the population spoke Portuguese at the time of independence

Portuguese has been taken over as the lingua franca and is now taught as a first language. English is also increasingly being taught

A country which began independent existence with 97% illiteracy has a long way to go. But it is moving rapidly. In 1973, there were 588 668 primary school pupils, by 1978, there were 1.6-million with 95 000 in secondary schools. By the middle of last year, 130 000 people had taken part in literacy campaigns, for this year, the target is 300 000.

Many foreign teachers are

used for these jobs. They are given a six months' grounding in Portuguese and then get to work

Flying into Maputo, you find that the airport is spotlessly clean, so is the one at the second largest city, Beira. But this is apparently of recent origin and follows surprise visits by the President and other government leaders, resulting in public lambastings — and demotion and worse — for those responsible for dirt and shoddiness

As you find everywhere, food is in short supply. The cafeteria at Maputo airport has tea, but not coffee, it has sandwiches, but literally only a handful of sweets. The duty-free shop isn't open when it is supposed to be, so Mozambique's famous cashew-nuts cannot be bought

They are, however, available at the shop recently opened in Maputo to serve diplomats and expatriates — and anyone else who has a supply of the foreign currency the country needs so desperately

It's a modest supermarket by South African standards, more like a shop on the corner than anything else. By local standards it's brimming over with the unobtainable, from fresh meat and canned beans and canned peaches to chocolates, wines and electric razors

The foods are mainly South African and British and prices tend to be high, nearly 50c for a tin of South African baked beans which costs 30c in Johannesburg. Despite the prices, the shop is busy

The local currency, notes and

coins, is of pre-independence vintage, so the faces of old-time Portuguese leaders and colonisers stare out blankly, as a reminder of the past

Coins are in short supply. The bank at the leading hotel in Maputo cannot change a 50 escudo note (about R1.25), nor can the hotel cashier, nor can waiters in the diningroom, nor can a city store selling postcards. A waiter in a Beira hotel hands over a scrawled IOU for 20 escudos change

The explanation given by an official is that the coins contain a relatively high amount of silver. With the rise in the world silver price, a gang was at work collecting and melting them down. The gang has just been arrested

But the shortage does give rise to some heartwarming experiences. On a hot day in Maputo, you try a restaurant for a soft drink, nothing is available, not the flavoured orange drink which is standard, nor the Coca-Cola or Pepsi Cola which, oddly enough, are sometimes the only available drinks

At the next restaurant down the street, the orange drink is available. In fact it is the only thing in sight

When you offer a 50-escudo note, the young man behind the counter says, "no change". So you push the drink back at him. Smilingly, however, he insists you have the drink, free

You remember the saying that it's a greater blessing for a poor man to give than a rich man

Anything stronger than the ersatz orange is in irregular supply. The local beer can usually be found, but sometimes stocks suddenly end. Occasionally you see a bottle of whisky or gin or rum in hotels

Wine is simply not to be had. For some obscure reason, exotic liqueurs are on bar shelves so you develop a taste for a villainously purple-coloured



Samora Machel reviews his people. smartness is a watchword in the cities

"Parfait d'Amour" On the rocks, of course

The prawns and langoustine are not as freely available as in colonial times they are now fished by Russians and Japanese and earn foreign currency. Cheaper fish is imported for local consumption.

But if you know to which restaurant to go, the prawns can be had. Marxist prawns, it turns out, are no less delicious than colonialist ones.

Although grocery and vegetable shops are near-bare, the hotels have plentiful food, even if the sameness does pall. At the Dom Carlos hotel in Beira, named after a former Portuguese king and still ornate and despite a certain mustiness,

the reverse sides of old menus are being used.

The originals obviously date back at least five years when white Rhodesian tourists flocked to the sea as you eat, you can read about the past delights of "roast bife" and the other wide selections then on offer to a select few.

The clothing shops are, however, stocked with the basics locally made goods, even if the range is limited and prices are high relative to local incomes.

President Machel insists on neatness so smartly cut polyester trousers and sports shirts are almost a uniform for men in the towns.

There is again evidence of the colonial past in shop win-

dows the plaster clothing models have European features.

Apart from the local newspapers, there is a Mozambican magazine. Also for sale are hosts of copies of Soviet-produced magazines in Portuguese. Small shops stock secondhand books and magazines for some reason not readily apparent, issues of "Newsweek" magazine of 1972 are in several of these shops.

An odd thing you notice is the lack of watches. Simple, ordinary wristwatches and clocks. Government officials in Beira tell you they are unobtainable.

It's a problem of foreign currency. So how does the secretary to the director of a government department tell the time

in keeping up with his boss appointments? He shrugs, says he manages somehow.

The lounge of the Polana Hotel is like something out of a Graham Greene novel. People seem to spend a large part of each day just sitting there and staring at nothing. They do that amidst the never-ending activity of foreigners, of all colours and speaking all manner of languages, bustling in and out, being fetched or returned by officials from government ministries. There's a constant round of hellos and goodbyes from early in the morning until late at night.

Half the world seems to be pouring in to help this poor country get on its feet.

Running ⁽²¹⁸⁾ their own ⁽²⁶⁹⁾ railways ^{DM 16/5/80}

ARE SAR staff keeping Mozambique's railways running, and the ports open?

According to persistent reports in South African newspapers, that is what has been happening — to the extent even that it has been claimed that South African Railways officials fly into Maputo in the morning and fly out at night

It is all nonsense, however

Two Mozambique Cabinet Ministers, during interviews in Maputo, scoffed at the reports

"No planes bring in people, and they aren't running our ports," said Mr Luis Alcantra Santos, who became Minister of Ports and Land Transport last month

His predecessor, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, who is now Minister of Information, was equally scornful about the reports

Friendly and commercial co-operation, yes, but anything more, no

An SAR spokesman in Johannesburg this week confirmed their statements

It's a revealing episode first, as an example of how little is known in South Africa about what is happening across the border and second in showing the extent to which Mozambique is overcoming its problems

With the ending of the Rhodesian war, Mozambique is looking forward to expansion of its transport facilities, and to earning invaluable income in serving the hinterland

"We reach peace not only in Zimbabwe but in all the areas," said Mr Santos "And having in mind transport we have every hope that this will be a very important benefit for Mozambique as well as for our neighbours"

Since the start of last month, the rail line from Beira to Zimbabwe has been running again, according to port officials. But traffic is still light, and the line is not yet being fully used

The line from Maputo to Zimbabwe was untouched by the war, said Mr Santos. But the bridge crossing the Limpopo River is being repaired, so too are the staff houses and water supplies damaged by the Rhodesians

Mozambique's side of the rail line will be ready for use by next month, on the Zimbabwe side, it is anticipated that it will need a bit more time

The oil pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe, which fell into disuse when British warships blockaded the port, is also ready for use on the Mozambique side

Mr Santos was formerly general manager of Mozambique's rail system so he is very much a technocrat in the government. It also means he knows what he is talking about when it comes to the practical side

He said Mozambique had difficulties in ensuring a well-trained staff and promoting greater efficiency. A large training programme was run, but more technical people from abroad were needed — especially bearing in mind the expansion expected during the next two years.

New equipment was on order a new berth was being built at Beira port, and Beira was also being studied with a view to increasing the depth of the harbour so that ships larger than the present 25 000-ton limit can enter

"We see that Beira and all our other ports of Southern Africa will face a very important challenge because of the needs of the hinterland. We therefore must invest a lot in them and especially the port of Beira"

The hinterland of which he speaks is indeed a large one. It is not only Zimbabwe, but Zambia, Zaire and Malawi too

On South Africa, Mr Santos spoke of the very good relationship with SAR on a commercial and operations basis. Mozambique and South African officials meet often in Johannesburg and Maputo

Since February last year, a business agreement has regulated the arrangement, with provision, for example, for assistance in derailments near the border

"In terms of the agreement, the commitment by the SAR is that there is no discrimination between Maputo and South African ports. It means that on a purely distance basis, it is cheaper for the Northern and Eastern Transvaal to use Maputo"

Maputo plans
to handle ^{SUN TRIB.}
coal exports ^(F.W.) ^{18/5/80} (218)

Finance Reporter ~~(42)~~

EXPORTS of coal from South Africa, already one of the biggest foreign exchange earners, will receive another shot in the arm from new facilities to be built at Maputo.

Withbank, in the centre of the Eastern Transvaal coal belt, is 140 kilometres closer to Maputo than Richards Bay and several producers are interested in using this route to boost exports to a coal-hungry world (See John Cavill, Page 5.)

The facilities at Richards Bay are operating at capacity with 25 million tons a year being railed to the port. The tonnage on this route will increase to 44 million tons by 1986 but even greater tonnages can be exported if more rail and port facilities are made available.

The new facilities at Maputo will take two to three years to complete and long before then the Government will have completed its reassessment of the country's coal requirements and reserves and should be able to issue new export permits

However, the Maputo project does not depend on South African exports although massive development at the port will hinge to some extent on participation from this country.

A spokesman for the Mozambique railways and port authorities says the new coal-handling facilities will handle production from Swaziland, Botswana and particularly Zimbabwe where capacity exists for several million tons at Wankie without developing new fields in the south east of the country.

The Maputo development will cost around R50 million and will be financed from several sources including the foreign buyers of the coal and the contractors.

South African exporters, who already export one million tons a year through Maputo, will have to guarantee the full use of rail facilities provided for them.

The initial capacity will be in the region of five million tons of coal a year but this can be extended, with new storage facilities to 7,5 million tons.

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Mugabe and ~~277~~ Machel ²¹⁸ agree / 19/5/80

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe and Mozambique are to increase their support for "liberation movements" in South Africa and South West Africa.

No specific details of the backing were given in the agreement reached between the two countries on the matter at the weekend. The agreement on co-operation regarding terrorist groups would be limited to exchange of information.

The accord binding the two nations together was signed by Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, who completed a week-long tour to Zimbabwe yesterday.

In terms of the accord, which covers tourism, culture, and information, Mozambique will soon be opened for Zimbabwean tourists.

Mozambique's tourist director, Mr Mario Trindade, said that groups of about 20 tourists would fly to the southern Mozambique coastal resorts of Ponta do Ouro and Molangane for about week-long vacations.

"This is just the start," he said. "We hope soon to open up the whole country."

Mr Trindade said his government wanted to be ready for the tourist trade, which has been virtually dead for the past five years.

All border posts between the two countries have been reopened, but Zimbabweans still need visas to visit Mozambique.

As part of the agreement, there will also be close co-operation between news agencies, and exchange visits by journalists.

Refugees flee to Zimbabwe from Mozambique fight

STAR 19/5/80

218

The Star's Africa News Service

UMTALI — Scores of refugees from Mozambique are fleeing across the border into Zimbabwe because of heavy fighting between government forces and Mozambique insurgents in Gaza province, according to reports reaching Umtali

The fighting is reported to be centered around Espungabers, on the Zimbabwe border about 200 km south of Umtali

Refugee families are fleeing into Zimbabwe having left most of their belongings in their homes. The influx started at the weekend

Now that peace has returned to Zimbabwe, military aid from this country to the Mozambican resistance fighters is understood to have stopped

The refugees are said to be streaming across the border around Mt Selinda without going through the customs post there.

Although there have been unconfirmed reports of fighting inside Mozambique in the last few years by the Mozambican resistance movement, the flight of the refugees across the border is the first real indication that the insurgents have been active

It is believed that, during the Rhodesian war, Rhodesian government security forces trained and equipped the resistance movement in Mozambique

The insurgents also broadcast propaganda to Mozambique over a clandestine radio station called Radio Free Africa, believed to have been based in Rhodesia

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STAR 20/5/80 (218)

Frelimo, MRM in heavy fighting

By Wilf Mbangwa,
The Star's
Africa News Service

MOUNT SILINDA—Heavy fighting between Frelimo and the Mozambique Resistance Movement in western Mozambique is causing a flood of refugees into this remote mission station 200 km south of Umtali.

Villages have been razed and the peasants are fleeing into the surrounding mountains and into eastern Zimbabwe or are being forced into consolidated villages near Espungabera, according to some of the

refugees here.

Mother of two, Mrs Lucia Mhlanga, said she and her husband had fled after Frelimo troops, on the hunt for MRM insurgents, had burned down their village

● The MRM is an anti-Frelimo group of Mozambicans and led by Albert Simango. The group was believed to have been trained and equipped by Rhodesian security forces during the guerilla war here . . .



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RDM 20/5/80

Maputo in R50m bid for SA coal

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By ADAM PAYNE

MAPUTO Harbour and Railway authorities are expected to make a bid for a lucrative 5-million to 8 million tons of coal exports, mainly from the Transvaal, by building a R50-million coal handling plant to ship coal from South Africa, Swaziland and probably Zimbabwe.

Prequalification documents for prospective tenderers have been issued by the Johannesburg representative of Mozambique Harbours and Railways, Mr J Coelho.

Watching the bid to gain this traffic is TCOA whose managing director, Mr Dick Bud, is puzzled.

He said "We understand that export permits are limited to 44 million tons by the mid 1980s.

By the mid 1980s Richards Bay coal terminal will be able to handle this tonnage. The 5-million to 8 million tons of possible exports through Maputo would therefore, seem to have to get further export permission but we do not know that this has been granted by the government.

"It seems strange that tenders for a coal-loading plant will be called before the Mozambique Harbour and Railway authorities are satisfied that they will get the coal."

Mr J Coelho was confident, saying "There are several sources of coal in Southern Africa although the main one is South Africa.

We have been contacted by clients outside the TCOA who cannot get export permission through Richards Bay because the coal-loading terminal is fully committed.

These clients have been told that if they can get export facilities they will be allowed to export through Maputo.

"We hope to bring these people together to find out how much coal they can export through Maputo and then we will take a final decision.

Meanwhile, we have issued prequalification documents from prospective tenderers which must be submitted by June 16.

According to Engineering Week, Soros Associates of New York, a firm with great experience in harbour construction,

has drawn up the list of instructions for building the terminal, a feature of which will be a linear shiploader similar to one in Narvik, Norway, and possibly a system to handle anthracite through a soft drop loading device.

The Mozambique authorities are planning to dredge Maputo harbour so that it can take bulk carriers of 80 000 tons in future which would be loaded at the facility at a rate of 3 000 tons an hour.

Mr Coelho said Mr David Pickering, a former managing director of Consolidated African Mines and Mr John Popper were advising Maputo Harbours and Railways on marketing.

As to finance for the project, one party concerned with it, said "A number of organisations are involved including consumers as well as producers and some have indicated an interest in participating. In any case, contractor finance is usually available and there should be no difficulty in this case."

Mr Coelho was confident the South African Government would allow exports beyond 44 million tons by the mid 1980s providing the additional port facilities were available, because South African coal reserves were much greater than estimated by the Petrick Commission several years ago.

I am told there is a group of small exporters including Rand London shipping coal through Durban. Members of this group have asked without success for

facilities through Richards Bay.

Other independent coal producers include Carolina Collieries and Savage and Lovemore.

COMMENT The promoters of this project insist that it is a Southern African venture but without a big tonnage from South Africa the prospects of the project could be doubtful.

If a substantial tonnage can be arranged then the building of the terminal will be a boon for the South African coal mining industry.

There would be no problem in ralling the coal because of recent improvements to the railway to Komatipoort and beyond, bringing its total carrying capacity to 14 million tons a year.

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Zaire and
Maputo to

rejoin links

LISBON — Zaire and Mozambique are expected to sign a cooperation agreement when President Mobutu Sese Seko pays an official visit to Maputo at the end of the month, according to reports in Portugal's Press yesterday

In February, Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond^o visited Mozambique, meeting President Samora Machel, and discussed the re-opening of the rail route to Zaire with the Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano

Exports of Zaire copper and cobalt through Beira were suspended when Mozambique became independent and closed its border with Rhodesia

The border was re-opened after the Lancaster House agreements were signed

Mozambique has launched a drive to repair and modernise its railway network. In the past year more than 90 locomotives have been ordered, and the line from Beira to the Zimbabwe border is to be electrified — Sapa-Reuters

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Senior Frelimo man kills himself

Q18 RDM
23/5/80

By JOSÉ CAETANO

A SENIOR member of Frelimo's Central Committee committed suicide in Maputo this week, after being accused of embezzling State funds, according to a broadcast by Radio Mozambique yesterday.

In an communique read by the Chief of Security of the Central Committee, Mr Sérgio Vieira, it was announced that Mr Francisco Langa died in the Maputo Military Hospital, on Wednesday, from injuries received when he shot himself at his home.

The statement added that at the time of his death, Mr Langa was being investigated in connection with allegations that he had "embezzled State funds".

Mr Vieira said Mr Langa had joined Frelimo in 1965 and had been in charge of logistics and supplies in the Tete and Manica e Sofala provinces during the war leading to independence.

In 1975 he was appointed a senior officer at Army headquarters and was later transferred to the Mozambique Aid Centre for Zimbabwe refugees.

The communique also offered the committee's "condolences to the family".

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Car-bomb 'SA make'

MAPUTO — A 111-kg bomb was found in a car outside the Polana Hotel here and defused by defence and security forces, the official Mozambique News Agency, AIM, reported today.

A Security Ministry spokesman said almost all materials used to make the bomb were of "South African military make" — Sapa *STAR 24/5/80*

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9	REHARDILN MISS S		1045	221.	3	73.67	3	73.6
10	BEYARD MISS R		1050	266.	3	88.73	3	88.7
11	FIFOLD MISS D L		1055	174.	3	57.93	3	57.9
12	WISOMP B D		1060	143.	2	71.40	2	71.4
13	BRIGGS C J E		1065	101.	2	50.50	3	33.6
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20	ODDS P E		1100	121.	2	60.50	3	40.3
21	ELICOD P E		1105	165.	3	55.07	3	55.0
22	EDEAD D A		1110	215.	3	81.73	3	81.7
23	ESSMAN MISS S R		1115	132.	3	43.87	3	43.8
24	FISHER C D		1120	137.	2	68.60	3	45.7
25	FIVEASH A		1130	234.	3	79.40	3	79.4
26	GEIGER H		1135	220.	3	73.40	3	73.4
27	GEIGER MISS D		1140	203.	3	67.73	3	67.7
28	GURNEY MISS A L		1145	213.	3	70.87	3	70.8
29	HARDERAK MISS P B		1150	250.	3	83.47	3	83.4
30	HARDERAK MISS Z		1155	162.	3	53.93	3	53.9
31	HART MISS A R		1160	255.	3	85.07	3	85.0
32	HAYHAM MISS R D		1165	101.	2	50.50	3	33.6
33	HELDIKS P		1170	95.	3	31.53	3	31.5
34	HELDINGTON MISS S I		1175	203.	3	81.07	3	81.0
35	ISAACS MISS M		1180	140.	3	48.80	3	48.8
36	JONSTON MISS L		1190	205.	3	68.40	3	68.4
37	KATZ MISS P P		1193	128.	2	64.10	2	64.1
38	JONES MISS I J		1195	149.	2	74.50	3	49.5
39	KATZEEF MISS R		1200	175.	3	58.47	3	58.4
40	KAY MISS S		1202	151.	2	75.60	2	75.6
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43	KRIEGER F T		1210	130.	3	60.07	3	60.0
44	LATEGAN MISS S A M		1215	117.	3	45.43	3	45.4
45	LUGGALL P M		1220	121.	3	40.27	3	40.2
46	LATHFORS MISS I A		1225	176.	3	58.80	3	58.8
47	MARZULLI MISS C		1230	160.	2	80.20	3	53.4
48	MIDDELMANN M J		1235	154.	3	51.20	3	51.2
49	MURIE P E G		1240	209.	3	69.53	3	69.5
50	OSMAD MISS F		1245	156.	3	51.47	3	51.4
51	PELIZ MISS I A		1250	232.	3	77.40	3	77.4
52	PLATTIES MISS W		1255	250.	3	80.60	3	80.6
53	PREIS MISS A A		1260	220.	3	75.20	3	75.2
54	REID MISS J A		1265	210.	3	71.20	3	71.2
55	ROE MISS I A		1270	236.	3	78.13	3	78.1
56	REID MISS S L		1275	204.	3	68.00	3	68.0
57	RHOES C A A		1280	122.	3	40.80	3	40.8
58	ROBERTSON MISS A C		1285	164.	3	54.60	3	54.6
59	SCHNEIDERFELDER C P		1290	259.	3	86.20	3	86.2

(218)

SA explosives in car bomb at the Polana report



In its heyday — Maputo's luxury Polana Hotel . scene of the alleged car bomb discovery

LISBON — Mozambican authorities said yesterday that Maputo police had discovered a "trap" car allegedly crammed with South African military explosives, outside the capital's luxury Polana hotel

The Polana houses scores of Eastern European and Cuban diplomats and technicians

A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria yesterday declined comment on the matter

The Portuguese news agency Anop said in a report from Maputo that the French-built van, with foreign licence plates, carried a concealed load of 110kg of explosives, 'almost totally of South African military origin'

Quoting police sources, the agency said the vehicle was

discovered and neutralised last Saturday night

It was equipped with a sophisticated detonation system

Police said that if the car-bomb had exploded it would have destroyed all the vehicles in the five-star hotel's parking lot and probably set ablaze the hotel coffee bar and pastry shop

The agency also quoted police as saying that documents found in the van, which allegedly came from Johannesburg, indicated the aborted sabotage was planned in South Africa by anti-government forces

Before independence, the Polana — once famed for its giant prawns — was a magnet for many tourists from South Africa and Rhodesia — UPI

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Mugabe
meets ²¹⁸
Machel ²⁷²
in Beira ^{24/5/80}

SALISBURY — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, flew to Mozambique yesterday for talks with President Samora Machel, a government spokesman said.

It was not immediately known why the Beira meeting had been arranged at short notice.

The meeting comes amid reports of renewed fighting in a little-known five-year conflict between Mozambican forces and rebels near the Zimbabwe border.

A Zimbabwean reporter, Wilfred Mhanga, reported after a visit to the south-east of Zimbabwe this week, that scores of refugees were crossing into Mozambique after fighting in the area.

Refugees interviewed by Mhanga spoke of clashes between government troops and rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the Espungabera district.

They claimed that Mozambican troops had burnt down huts and moved inhabitants to 'consolidated villages' under the guard of soldiers — evidently to prevent local peasants providing food and shelter to the rebels.

In Johannesburg, the MNR issued a statement yesterday saying the movement's commander, Mr Andre Matáde Matsangai, was killed last week in clashes with Mozambican troops — Sapa-AP.

Zimbabwe to flush out Maputo rebels

272 218 RD M 26/5/80

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe is to mount operations to crush anti-Frelimo gangs using its territory as a sanctuary from Mozambican forces

The two countries are working out a joint strategy to hammer the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which operates in southern parts of the former Portuguese colony

This was confirmed at the weekend by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who flew to Beira for one-day talks with President Samora Machel of Mozambique last Friday

The two leaders agreed on the need to work for peace,

security and stability in the region

The meeting, at President Machel's request, followed reports of more clashes in southern Mozambique and the arrival in Zimbabwe of a number of refugees from the area during the past week

There are suspicions in official circles in Zimbabwe that the guerrilla movement is now being supplied from South Africa since the change of government in Salisbury

It is believed that many of the former Rhodesian government's top-secret security files were dispatched to Pretoria immediately after Mr Mugabe's victory at the polls

Asked at his weekend Press conference whether action

against the resistance movement could bring Zimbabwe into conflict with South Africa, Mr Mugabe said "How does this offend South Africa, unless it is promoting these dissident elements?"

Mr Mugabe said he did not know what the actual situation was, but there had been reports of the "dissidents" operating on Zimbabwe's border and receiving supplies

"We are not giving them those supplies, and one wonders who is flying supplies to them," he said

He said it was known that counter-revolutionary forces and some "elements" from Zimbabwe went to South Africa after his election victory

He said, if counter-revolution-

ary forces were operating on Zimbabwean soil, it was an infringement of the government's authority and he had a duty to get rid of them

If they were allowed to continue it would imply that Zimbabwe was acting against a good neighbour.

"We will remove criminals from our soil and the dangers from Mozambique, which is entitled to get rid of subversive elements"

Mr Mugabe says it is believed that the resistance fighters seek shelter in Zimbabwe when they are hit by the Mozambican forces

"We have the right to clear them on our side of the border"

Mozambique launches shipping line

218
RDM 28/5/80

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE has formed a State-owned shipping line as the opening attempt in its effort to handle the imports and exports of the landlocked countries of Southern Africa.

This was the major development learned from senior Mozambican shipping sources by the South and East African Conference of shipping lines (SEAC) during a four-day visit to Mozambique last week.

SEAC represents nine European shipping lines, and the visit to Mozambique was planned to assess that country's application to join SEAC.

Mozambique's shipping line under Portuguese colonial rule, CMN, was a member of SEAC, but it was disbanded after Mozambique's independence in 1974.

The new line, Empresa Mozambicana de Navagacao (known as Navique for short) is in the early stages of formation, but is intended to be Mozambique's national shipping authority, and the body to gain it access to SEAC.

SEAC officials are treating the Mozambican application for membership with enthusiasm as Mozambique's ports are seen as the gates to the rapidly increasing transport requirements of black states in the Mozambican hinterland.

Mr Anthony Butterwick, SEAC deputy chairman and the leader of the delegation to Mozambique, said in Johannesburg yesterday that the economic summit of Southern Africa's black-ruled states in Lusaka last month was the catalyst for

the expansion of Mozambique's port facilities.

"These countries' drive for economic self-sufficiency and the changing situation in Zimbabwe have together sparked an intensification of economic activity on the whole eastern seaboard of Africa, and this is a development which will have to be catered for," Mr Butterwick said.

Representatives of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Malawi met in Lusaka on April 1 to discuss the "economic liberation of Southern Africa", and said their goal was economic independence.

Mr Butterwick, who returned to London last night to report to European SEAC chiefs, said Mozambique's ports lacked most container facilities.

He said Maputo harbour had quays but had no container cranes, too little rolling stock and too few skilled harbour operators to run an appreciable container port at present. Maputo harbour needed to be dredged to accommodate modern container ships.

If the landlocked countries in the Mozambican hinterland clubbed together, they could finance the development of Maputo and Nacala as container ports and have them operational by the beginning of 1982. Matola and Beira would continue as bulk commodity ports, Mr Butterwick said.

The chairman of SEAC South Africa, Mr Neil Sempill, said he could see no obstacle to Mozambique's accession to SEAC once trade shares had been negotiated.

MOZAMBIQUE E GERMANY SIGN PACT

218
Post
28/5/80

MOZAMBIQUE and East Germany have signed a bi-lateral trade agreement over a four-year period beginning next year

In terms of the agreement, concluded in Maputo by the vice chairman of the East German State Planning Committee, Mr Detz Albrecht, Mozambique will import industrial spares and consumer goods from East Germany while exporting cashew nuts and citrus

East Germany is already the largest market for Mozambique' citrus crop — POST Africa News Service

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Mozambique

launches

its own

shipping line

Transport Reporter

Mozambique has launched its own shipping line that is sure to attract interest from many black African countries that import and export

The line was announced in an address by Antonio Butterwick, director of the Mozambique Shipping Conference.

Mr Butterwick and other members of the conference recently visited Johannesburg to consider its application to join the conference and learned of the formation of the new line Empresa Mozambique de Navegacao for short.

The formation of Navegacao was seen as an attempt by Mozambique to handle the imports and exports of the landlocked countries of southern Africa including Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho, said Mr Butterwick.

FACILITIES

Facilities at Maputo harbour were inadequate for international shipping needs but officials wanted to meet them.

Mr Butterwick thought there was little hope of the Mozambique Government providing adequate facilities before 1982 so they would look to Zimbabwe for the necessary non-white skills and know-how.

Local shipping and forwarding agents do not see the new line as a threat to South African ports.

Mr Dennis Whitehead of Safmarine, said 'The intention is that they become part of S.A.C.

They would then be lifting the cargo allotted to them.

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29/5/80

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Mineral search

RDM 30/5/80

MAPUTO — Two French companies will carry out a survey of mineral deposits in Mozambique's two northernmost provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, says the news agency, **Am**

A contract was signed between the Mozambican National Geology Board and **Compagnie Generale de Geophysique and Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres** for the 2½-year survey

A geological survey will be carried out, including the use of satellite pictures, followed by mineral prospecting. In the coastal region of Cabo Delgado and on the continental shelf, particular attention will be paid to the possibilities of hydrocarbon deposits

A similar contract was signed earlier this month with the Italian company, **Aquatter**, for a geological survey in **Nampula and Zambezia** provinces

— Sapa



6/10/80
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accused of aiding guerillas

The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa is supporting Mozambican guerillas as part of a strategy to destabilise Zimbabwe and Mozambique, says the official Mozambique news agency, AIM.

Quoting Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe and "military sources in Salisbury" AIM says "large numbers" of anti-Frelimo guerillas are currently in training camps in the northern Transvaal, south of Beit Bridge.

The goal of the alleged strategy by South African right-wingers is to keep Zimbabwe economically dependent on South Africa, according to AIM.

To this end the South African-supported "counter revolutionary groups" are "preventing normal use" of roads in parts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique, of the oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali and of the railway lines linking Zimbabwe to Maputo and Beira.

The statement that "normal use" of these facilities is impossible is a rare official admission of the current effectiveness of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM).

AIM concludes that "if South Africa stops substituting Rhodesia in its role as rearguard to these groups their end will not be very far away."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said he did not know what AIM "and other sources" had in mind by constantly repeating allegations of this kind.

Although the SADF did not wish to reply to unsubstantiated allegations, he said, the SADF wanted it to be put on record once again that, as had been stated by the Prime Minister on a number of occasions, South Africa did not train terrorists to be used against any of its neighbours.

Wherever South African soldiers were they were only responsible for the protection of their own people — an example, which, if it were to be followed by everyone else, could only contribute to peaceful coexistence, the spokesman said.

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ZIMBABWE — 1

FM 6/6/80

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New bedfellows

GESAMENTLIKE PERS
MERWE, MINISTER V
SAKE EN SY EDELE S
OOR REGERINGSBYST/
DIE DROOGTEGETEISTERDE STREEK IN NOORD-NATAL.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe are to co-operate against the so-called Andrea group of Mozambique dissidents operating against strategic targets within that country

After top-level talks in Salisbury, the two governments agreed to mount a joint military operation in the border region of

DR. S.W. VAN DER
HANDEL EN VERBRUIKER-
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south-east Zimbabwe and neighbouring Mozambiquan territory against what Zimbabwe PM Robert Mugabe has said are SA-backed rebels The Mozambique rebels — known as the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) — claim responsibility for blowing up a power station in Beira two weeks ago, attacks on strategic installations in the Manica and Sofala provinces, and on the town of Espungabera on Mozambique's eastern border with Zimbabwe

Before the Zimbabwe elections in February, the dissidents were operating from a base near Bindura in north-east Zimbabwe, with logistical assistance from the former Rhodesian security forces It is highly ironic, therefore, that at the joint talks, senior white Zimbabwe officials, who used to co-operate with the Andrea group, were discussing with their former Frelimo opponents how to clamp down on the efforts of the saboteurs

It has been estimated that the Andrea group has upwards of 1 200 men under arms Although the MRM has denied that it is receiving SA backing, Zimbabwean sources in Salisbury insist it is From Lisbon the MRM has claimed that it has as many as 5 000 men under arms using captured Soviet weaponry and equipment

There have been conflicting reports in Salisbury concerning which Zimbabwean units will be sent to the border area Guerrilla commanders insist that it will be the Zanla guerrillas who will go to help Frelimo, but informed military sources have suggested that white as well as black regulars from the former Rhodesian army are also likely to be involved

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Tears filled her eyes when I gave her a 50c piece

Black states likely to snub chief

By CHRIS FREIMOND
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE appeal yesterday by the Venda President, Paramount Chief Patrick Mpephu, for co-operation from his northern neighbours is likely to be rejected in Salisbury and Maputo.

Speaking in the National Assembly at Thohoyandou, near Louis Trichardt, Chief Mpephu urged the leaders of Zimbabwe and Mozambique to "join us in our struggle against poverty and illiteracy".

Both the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique have repeatedly denounced South Africa's "homeland" policy and refused to recognise "independent" black states created under it.

Chief Mpephu yesterday called on the two leaders to disregard political differences.

"Political stability and economic growth go hand in hand and we can only achieve the best for our people if we, as leaders, are united

"Can we afford the luxury of dividing the nation just for political purposes?"

The social, political and religious systems of the three countries were "so closely interrelated that any artificial division of our people, for whatever reasons, may have an adverse effect on the nation as a whole and may have detrimental effects on the maintenance of law and order, and on the upbringing of our children as law-abiding citizens," Chief Mpephu said.

The only glimmer of recognition Venda has received from north of the border was an official delegation from Bishop Abel Muzorewa's ill-fated Zimbabwe-Rhodesian government at the Venda independence celebrations in September last year.

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

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Maputo's SA ties realistic, says Minister

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MR SÉRGIO Vieira, Governor of the Mozambique Reserve Bank and a senior Cabinet Minister, told a Press conference in Maputo that Mozambique's relations with South Africa were "commanded by realism, because it is a reality that we cannot choose our neighbours".

Mr Vieira's remarks were reported in a broadcast by Radio Mozambique.

This is the first time that a member of the Mozambican Government has explained the official view on its links with Pretoria.

Mr Vieira, a close confidant of President Samora Machel, was speaking to Brazilian journalists accompanying Brazil's Foreign Minister, Mr Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, on a two-day visit to Mozambique.

He said that although Mozambique had inherited close links with South Africa from the Portuguese colonial administration, the present government had managed to transform them "from purely dependence to inter-dependence".

Asked how his government could explain its present economic ties with Pretoria to other African countries, Mr Vieira said Mozambique had made "great sacrifices" to help Zimbabwe gain independence.

He was sure other countries would understand that the pre-



MR SÉRGIO VIEIRA

explaining links

sent links were "commanded by realism, because it is a reality that we cannot choose our neighbours".

Mr Vieira added that Mozambique welcomed foreign investment, as long it was allocated "in areas of interest" and that investors would benefit from a hard-working labour force and strategic access to other markets.

Various economic agreements have been signed during Mr Saraiva Guerreiro's visit, the first by a member of the Brazilian Government.

Machel firm on Red policy

STAR 12/6/80

... that's the
message from one
of his top 218
confidants in
Maputo, reports
The Star's Africa
News Service.

Any suggestion that Mozambique is moving away from the Russian economic and political line has been squashed by one of President Samora Machel's top men, Mr Sergio Vieira.

Mr Vieira, a Frelimo veteran, low profile power behind President Machel for many years and now president of the Bank of Mozambique, laid it on the line for a group of Brazilian journalists recently in Maputo.

He was asked about President Machel's important recent speech in which he said small businesses would be given back to private enterprise. Was this, however cautious, the beginning of a return to capitalism?

"You talk about a change I know nothing about. I have read in the foreign Press about a change but I have not read this in the speech of President Machel. Some people take their desires for reality," said Mr Vieira.

"However if you ask if it is part of socialist strategy for the state to



MACHEL . . . foreign
capital is open to
Mozambique.

control the barber-shop on
the street corner I would
say no.

"If you ask if it is part
of the state's strategy to
waste its energy on a
small suburban grocery
store, I would say no."

There had been in-
stances where small,
state-run businesses had
closed due to inefficiency.

"We had an option to
close the shops per-
manently and tell the em-
ployees they were out of
work. So what we did was
correct. We have now
created conditions to re-
solve the problems."

Some "ignorant people"
thought socialism implied
nationalisation of every-
thing.

Even in the Soviet
Union, Mr Vieira assured
the Brazilians, this was
not so.

Mr Vieira defended Pre-
sident Machel's invitation
to foreign private capital
to return to Mozambique
thus: "I would rather say
foreign private capital is
now open to Mozam-
bique."

Mozambique had never
closed its doors to foreign
investment. This, he
averred, was in line with
other socialist countries.

"They (foreign inves-
tors) have finally decided
they were losing opportu-
nities therefore they are
now co-operating with us.
They see us as a stable
and solid country with
possibilities."

Asked whether Mozam-
bique supported the So-
viet invasion of Afghani-
stan Mr Vieira sought to
outdo even spokesmen for
the Kremlin itself.

"We are not support-
ing the USSR in Afghani-
stan. We are supporting
the Afghans in their right
to choose freely their pol-
itical and social system.
Through treaties and
agreement with the USSR,
Afghanistan asked for
support and the USSR has
supported it. The USSR
has merely fulfilled its
obligations."

Kaunda arrives for transport link talks

By JOSÉ CAETANO

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Maputo yesterday to discuss the implementation of the mammoth transport plan for Southern Africa drafted at the Lusaka economic summit meeting last April.

Top-level delegations from Swaziland and Zaire have also visited Mozambique in the last week to discuss details of the plan, as well as the use of Mozambican ports by their respective countries.

The visits follow the creation in Maputo of the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission in terms of the programme of action agreed on at the Lusaka Economic Summit last April.

The summit, which was attended by Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania, decided to establish the commission because, in the words of the

programme "without the establishment of an adequate regional transport and communications system other areas of co-operation become impracticable."

The communique issued at the end of the meeting said that it was to have the commission's headquarters in Maputo because Mozambican ports "serve four states and with the genuine independence of Zimbabwe can serve another two (Botswana and Zaire)."

The first delegation to visit Maputo was from Swaziland and was led by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

The delegation had talks with the President Samora Machel and with the Mozambique's Minister of Transport, Mr Alcantra Santos. They discussed the use of the Maputo port for the handling of extra coal exports from Swaziland as a result of the planned expansion of coal mining exploration in that country. Maputo is

the only outlet for Swaziland's exports.

The Mozambique Government announced in March that a second coal terminal, with a capacity of 6 500 000 tons a year, will be built in Maputo at a cost of R50 million and the pre-qualification papers for tenders have already been issued. The terminal will handle the extra Swazi coal as well as Zimbabwe's and is expected to bid for a portion from the Transvaal sizeable exports.

A Zairian delegation has also visited Mozambique this week for exploratory talks on the possibility of a substantial rerouting of that country's exports through Mozambican ports. The delegation was led by President Mobutu Sese Seko and included the Foreign Minister, Mr Nguza Karl Bond.

Zaire, who did not attend the Lusaka summit, desperately needs a short route for their exports because of the unreliability of the Benguela railway.

13/6/80
218

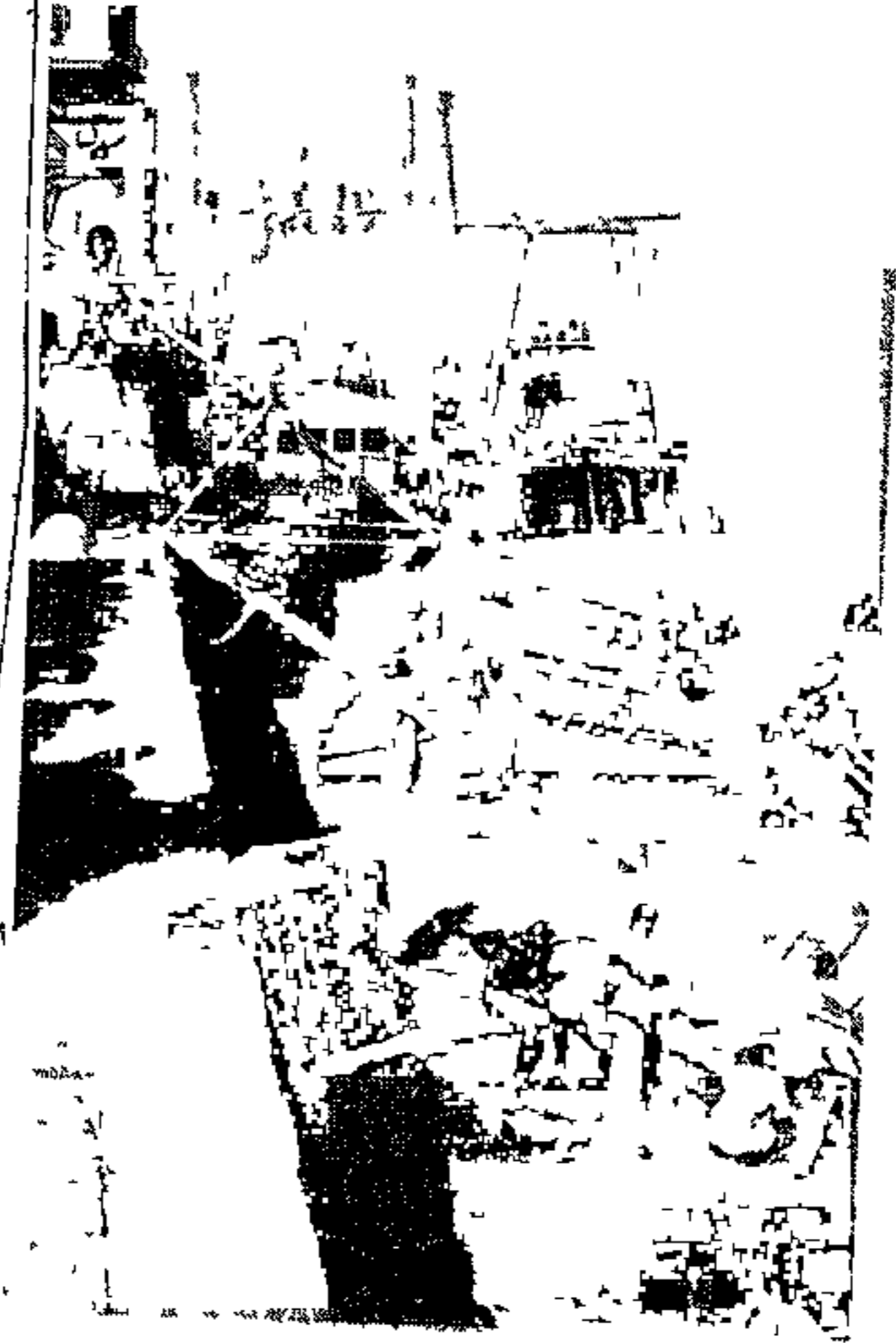
African countries — Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe

If feasibility studies presently being carried out by the Mozambicans with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation are approved, the port's present capacity would be more than tripled by the end of the decade. Much of the black African traffic which is currently passing through South African ports would probably be diverted to Beira, in line with the decision taken at the recent nine-nation summit in Lusaka to reduce dependence on SA.

Before Mozambique closed its border with Zimbabwe in 1976 Beira had a turnover of 3.5 Mt of cargo a year. At least 60% came from Zimbabwe with smaller quantities from Zambia and Malawi. At present it is operating at only 1.5 Mt a year.

Beira's director Manuel Pedro says there are no obstacles preventing Beira from returning to pre-1976 traffic levels and is confident that a turnover of 3 Mt will be reached next year. He points out that far from the port having deteriorated during the past five years, a number of improvements have been made. These include the construction of a new roll-on-roll-off berth.

So far Zimbabwean traders have been slow to start re-using Beira, largely because most of them have developed firmly established routes through SA. However, a number of Zimbabwean delegations have visited Beira, as have representatives from surrounding black states, the most recent being President Mobutu of Zaire.



Beira . . . the port of the Eighties

TRADE *Fm 13/6/80* (218)
The Beira option

Now that communications between Zimbabwe and Mozambique are returning to normal after the Zimbabwe settlement, plans are being considered to develop the Indian Ocean port of Beira into a major sea terminal to serve at least six black

Pedro is hopeful that Zimbabwean maize, tea, tobacco and coal will soon be moving through Beira again together with copper from Zambia and Zaire's Southern Shaba province

Beira's main handicap is its shallow waters. At the moment it can only accommodate vessels of up to 25 000 t. However, the present feasibility studies are examining the possibility of deepening approach channels to take ships of up to 70 000 t. Other developments being considered include the expansion of the port's quay facilities towards the open sea to include an oil terminal and a coal export terminal.

But who will pay for such a programme? The Mozambicans have no money themselves and Luis Maria Alcantara Santos, Minister of Ports and Surface Transport, admits that Mozambique will have to seek finance overseas. Interest has already been shown by Claude Cheysson, the European Development Commissioner, who visited Mozambique in April.

Although Mozambique is not a signatory to the Lome Convention, the five other black countries that would use Beira are

Whether other foreign interests can be tapped remains to be seen. Mozambique has been singularly unsuccessful in attracting foreign investment so far, partly because of the effect the war in Zimbabwe

was having on Mozambique, but also because of the country's ultra-socialist policies.

The war has ended, but Mozambique's adherence to socialism has been only marginally modified.

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5-16/6/80
Maputo has new money 218
The Star's Africa
News Service
A new currency unit, the Metical, replaces the escudo in Mozambique from today
People have three days to exchange escudos for the new currency. The metical is divided into 100 centavos.

Mozambique raises food prices

STAR
16/6/80

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Many consumer prices have been substantially increased in Mozambique to raise prices paid to farmers, factories and middlemen.

Beef and sugar prices have doubled overnight. Maize, soap, matches and batteries have gone up 40 percent; chicken and egg

prices by 25 percent. ⁽²¹²⁾ No other prices were affected, but other increases are expected later.

Almost all consumer prices are fixed and these are the first general increases since independence five years ago.

The increases are part of a campaign to raise

production. The government recognises that one reason for food shortages has been that prices paid to peasants are so low they are not bothering to produce food for market, and that the profit margins to traders are not high enough to tempt them back to business in rural areas.

quite good, considering
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Machel and Kaunda talk

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RPM
16/6/80.

LISBON — Mozambique's President Mr Samora Machel, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia concluded two days of talks in Beira at the weekend on increased co-operation

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported that they discussed the need to end the "politically embarrassing" reliance of neighbouring black African states on trade routes through South Africa

Aim reported that the talks had concentrated on Zambia's use of Mozambican ports, including an early resumption of its copper exports through Beira

In Lusaka, the official Zambian news agency, Zana, reported that Dr Kaunda had expressed satisfaction with what he had seen at Beira

Zambia and Zaire, both major world copper and cobalt producers, depend heavily on the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam and South African ports to export their minerals

Dr Kaunda was the latest Southern African leader to visit Mozambique in the past few weeks. President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the Swaziland Prime Minister, Mr Fred Dlamini, also visited Mozambique recently

Mozambique's Ports and Surface Transport Minister, Mr Alcantara Santos, said his country would soon improve the rail link between Malawi and the ports of Beira and Nacala

He also said he hoped to have the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali operating again soon

Beira port authorities said repair and modernisation work would bring the port's handling capacity up to three-million tons a year — Sapa-Reuter

Back and forth across the Limpopo

SALISBURY. — Large numbers of Zimbabweans are on the move both to and from South Africa, according to Salisbury removals firms

A survey of removal companies last week showed there was an upsurge in the number of people moving furniture to South Africa at the beginning of April, and that this trend was continuing

However, for every removal truck leaving Salisbury for South Africa with a load of personal effects, another half-full truck returned to Salisbury from the south.

Most operators said storage facilities in Salisbury were more packed than they had been for some time, because many emigrants were in South Africa waiting for residence and work permits before calling for their belongings from storage

Some firms reported that business was at the same level reached during the "peak exodus period" of March 1978. The result is that storage space both in Salisbury and Bulawayo is at a premium and some removals firms are going ahead with warehouse conversions or new buildings to create more space

They agreed that removals to South Africa was their main source of revenue and there would be a crisis in the business if this movement ended

One spokesman, who did not want his name nor that of his firm published, blamed the series of commentaries on radio and television for the upsurge in emigration.

"I think that for many people who were wavering about leaving, this was the last straw," he said. — Sapa.

Three killed by terrorists' fire in farm ambush

BULAWAYO. — Three farm labourers were killed and an elderly white farmer and another two labourers wounded in a terrorist ambush 40km north-west of Bulawayo at the weekend.

The ambush, by two dissident guerrillas, was apparently aimed at Mr John Vavasour, who lives on Moonto farm in Nyamandhlovu.

Two terrorists captured a farm labourer, and forced him to lead them to where Mr Vavasour was expected that morning — a watering point at which he gave cattle supplementary food. The bayoneted and bullet-riddled body of the labourer was later found at the scene by police, whose trackers were able to reconstruct the incident.

As Mr Vavasour drove up to the point with his truck filled with six other labourers, the terrorists opened fire from the bush on the side of the road.

Mr Vavasour said he drove through the ambush, but had to

return to try to help two labourers who had fallen off as they were shot.

"I accelerated and rushed the truck through the firing, but as I looked in my rearview mirror, I saw two of my men had fallen off," he said

"I made a u-turn and went back to them, but the terrorists opened up again and I was forced to drive off"

He added that police investigating the incident had said the two men had been killed instantly.

A police spokesman said the ambush had been carried out by "two dissidents", but was not able to say what kind of weapons they had used.

The names of the dead labourers were given as Mr Samson Melusi and Mr Daniel Genyele (on the truck), and Mr Mithol Sibanda.

Mr Vavasour was hit by shrapnel in the right arm, one labourer was shot through the left forearm and another has back and foot injuries. — Sapa.

Zimbabwe is facing R190m crash bill

SALISBURY. — Loss of life and production will cost Zimbabwe about R190-million in the next five years if the sudden rise in road accidents and deaths is not controlled.

That warning comes from the Director of the Traffic Safety Board, Mr Arthur Sandwith, who in an interview outlined the board's plans for a major traffic safety awareness campaign costing R1,25-million over the next five years.

He said: "If one looks at the past two months, the number of accidents and deaths has risen suddenly. This is an intolerable

situation."

Mr Sandwith said the country was losing R37,5-million a year through road accidents and, since the war, there had been "a huge increase in road deaths and accidents"

He attributed this to the return to normal driving conditions and the incidence of drunkenness which accounted for 50% of road deaths. Statistics put Zimbabwe's accident rate at nine times the level of Western Europe.

Mr Sandwith said the peak time for accidents was between 4pm and 10pm — Sapa

Maputo envoys in Zimbabwe

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — A Mozambican Ministerial delegation is in Salisbury for talks with their Zimbabwean counterparts on closer co-operation in transport and communications.

The three-day visit by the two Ministers is a prelude to a summit meeting scheduled in Zaire for Thursday, on regional inter-dependence in these fields

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and other African heads of State are ex-

pected to attend the summit, which will discuss new transport patterns in the light of Zimbabwe's independence

One of the main considerations will be to lessen the region's economic dependence on South Africa.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe in rail pact

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Mr Mugabe

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — Mozambique and Zimbabwe have concluded a wide-ranging agreement on the resumption of transport, power and communication links which include the full utilisation of the Beira and Maputo railway line

The accord follows two days of talks between Mozambican and Zimbabwean ministers responsible for transport and communications in Salisbury

The talks were the re-

sult of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's meeting with President Machel in Mozambique recently and in conformity with the Lusaka economic summit in March which chartered a plan to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

Some of the highlights of the agreement announced in a Department of Information statement yesterday are

- Action be taken to assist the full utilisation of the Beira and Maputo rail links

- Agreement be reached on the problem of railway wagons, locomotives and funds held in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

- The oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali be put back in operation as soon as possible. Talks with the pipeline company are already under way

- The level of posts and communication links between Beira and Salisbury be restored to their former levels

- The links between Salisbury and Maputo be restored on completion of the Beira-Maputo radio system in July while plans for an inter-face microwave link were being pursued

The two delegations agreed on the interconnection of their respective high-voltage electricity networks for a better energy balance in this region

"They exchanged technical details on road transport bearing in mind the harmonisation and standardisation of their road systems"

"Decisions were taken on the conditions to be adopted for the use of the infrastructure by the road transporters," the statement said

Agreement was reached on joint efforts to organise the two countries' bodies concerning the common interests on shipping while more discussions would be held on a Mozambique proposal for joint air services on a regional basis

"Concrete steps would be taken to implement decisions arrived at to enhance the existing relations for the prosperity and welfare of the two countries," the statement added

The Star

Thursday June 19 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE ***

Mozambique is looking at what it has achieved in five years since independence and has now begun a drive against inefficiency and corruption reports NICHOLAS ASHFORD.

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A new mood of realism in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Five years after Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal, the revolutionary slogans that were painted all around Maputo in support of workers' solidarity and 'Marxism-Leninism' are beginning to look a little faded.

For those Western diplomats and observers in the Mozambican capital who are forever in the lookout for signs that the Frelimo regime may be modifying its strict adherence to

they were unfit and were thus debilitating the entire economy.

In a keynote speech on March 18, President Machel launched a major campaign against incompetence, corruption and inefficiency in the vast bureaucratic labyrinth which has been built up since independence and which is in danger of stifling the whole economy. On this occasion he announced that shops and small businesses which had been taken over after independence were to be returned to private hands. He also made a plea for foreign investment which has been conspicuously lacking during the last five years.

he on the left of the party) and was taken as a further sign that Mozambique was in the process of developing a more pragmatic political and economic line.

In fact the Mozambicans maintain that their move was a promotion rather than a demotion. In Mozambique the party, Frelimo, is supreme. What the party decides goes. The Government is subservient to the party and its task is simply to execute Frelimo's policies.

The move involving Mr Dos Santos and Mr Rebelo, who are respectively Frelimo's secretary for economic policy and ideological work, provides a key to

former ministers have been relieved of their executive functions so they can concentrate on mapping out the party's and the country's future during the next decade.

Although the new "offensive" may not therefore be considered a turning point it is nevertheless a watershed in the country's development and is recognised as such by President Machel. After five years of independence, Frelimo is taking stock of what has been achieved, what mistakes have been made and why expectations may not have been fulfilled. The party is going through a major process of self-analysis and self-

main open have pathetically few goods on sale. Everywhere in the cities one can see queues of people waiting for hours to buy basic commodities such as flour, sugar and soap.

Struggling

There is a dearth of statistics, but the few figures that are available are scarcely encouraging. The balance of payments deficit is around R108m (more than the country's total exports in 1978) and would be over twice that amount but for a substantial inflow of foreign aid.

other state farms lacking equipment and technical expertise, are still struggling to catch up.

The fact that the country, which ought to be a major food exporter, still has to import large quantities of basic foodstuffs is a sign that there are still major problems to overcome.

In their present self-critical mood, Mozambican leaders freely admit there have been many shortcomings. However, they point out — with some justification — that they had enormous obstacles to overcome. Principal among these was the almost total lack of trained personnel left in the country.

There is no doubt that the lack of skilled cadres has been and still is a major handicap, made worse by the great weight of bureaucracy with which they are continually having to contend. The people at the top are on the whole very good indeed but they have few trained people to back them up.

Most are hopelessly overworked to the point that the 26-year-old Director of Health in Niassa province recently died from a heart attack, caused by excess strain. The war in Zimbabwe also placed a great strain on the country's overstretched human and material resources.

All these problems

BRIEFING

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President Machel: campaign against inefficiency.

tending school, as at the time of independence. Around half-a-million adults are attending literacy classes. A health service has been established which, although rudimentary, was singled out for praise by the World Health Organisation for its campaign to vaccinate the population against the current outbreak of cholera.

Stability

Other achievements are less tangible but nevertheless real. The regime, for example, must be among the most stable in Africa and seems to enjoy the sup-

port of the majority of the population. This stability has been achieved through Frelimo's system of participatory democracy which starts at grass-roots — in villages and on factory floors — and works its way up through a series of people's assemblies until ultimately the Frelimo leadership is elected. The insurgent movement known as the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which is operating in the west of the country does not pose a serious threat to the regime.

Another significant achievement has been the eradication of racialism.

This was best illustrated by the latest government reshuffle which brought eight whites into a cabinet of 23.

Battle

According to Mr Cabaco, the purpose of the new "offensive" is to build on the achievements of the past five years while at the same time trying to resolve the mistakes that were made during that period. The battle against excessive bureaucracy will be a central part of the "offensive". So too will be an attempt to overcome what he described as the "psychology of under-development."

"We must try to change people's attitudes, to show them that under-development need not necessarily be a way of life for them."

Just how far the "offensive" will go in loosening the economy from the shackles of state control remains to be seen. There is no doubt that the regime wants to encourage a limited private sector and that it will try to attract more investment from the West. But Frelimo's overall objective is to establish a truly socialist state. However faded the slogans may be, "Marxismo-Leninismo" is still the name of the game in Mozambique.

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...most serious flooding of the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys that the country has ever experienced. Despite these setbacks the Mozambicans believe they have been able to achieve some material improvements in the lives of the population, particularly among the agronomists, three agronomists, five vets and 38 doctors for a population of 12 million. Three times as many children are now at school.

Portuguese settlers after independence: 250,000. Of some 2,000 students at the local university at independence, only 20 were black Mozambicans. There were only two Mozambican engineers, three agronomists, five vets and 38 doctors for a population of 12 million. Three times as many children are now at school.

Handicap
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Offensive

The speeches were followed by a series of Government changes which included the dropping of three ministers whose removal was linked to the campaign now known simply as the offensive against errors and irregularities in the State apparatus. It was only the second time that ministers had been dropped from the Cabinet since independence.

Reshuffle

In a later reshuffle two key figures in the ruling Frelimo party, Mr. Marcelino dos Santos and Mr. Jorge Rebelo, were taken out of the Government to allow them to concentrate on party duties. This change was widely misinterpreted in the West as being a demotion for the two men (both of whom are considered to

Unskilled

A false egalitarianism had been created, he added, whereby unskilled men and women had moved into jobs for which whom are considered to

Zimbabwe to utilise Machel's rail links

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Agreement was yesterday reached between ministerial delegations of Mozambique and Zimbabwe on future action to fully utilise the Beira and Maputo rail links

The full use of the rail lines which were closed to Rhodesia after President Samora Machel's take-over in Mozambique five years ago, will reduce landlocked Zimbabwe's dependence on South African ports and railways systems

A Zimbabwean government spokesman did not go into details of what action was envisaged, but he said that both countries had agreed on the 'inter-connection' of their respective high voltage electricity networks for a better energy balance in the region

"Agreement was also reached on the problems of the railway wagons, locomotives and funds currently held in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique," a spokesman for Zimbabwe's Ministry of Transport and Power said

The delegations also discussed the standardisation of their road systems, and agreed that the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali should be put back into service as soon as possible

A proposal for the setting up of joint air services on a regional basis was also agreed upon in principle

Zaire gets support from black states

By JOSE CAETANO

PRESIDENT Mobutu Sese Seko has received firm pledges of co-operation from the leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique at the two-day mini-summit in Lulumbashi, for his intended plan to reroute a substantial amount of Zaire's exports through Mozambican ports

According to a broadcast by Mozambique Radio, President Seko told reporters that the agreements concluded in Lulumbashi could "be seen as an historic mark in the history of Africa" because "the struggle towards development is essential for the achievement of economic freedom"

According to the broadcast, the summit was attended by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe

The meeting discussed ways of streamlining the traffic of Zaire's exports through the railway networks of Zambia and Zimbabwe towards the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo

Although Zaire did not attend last April's summit in Lusaka, where a major transport plan for Southern Africa was drafted, the country has been assured of the use of the Mo-

zambican ports after last week's visit by President Seko

Zaire is almost entirely dependent on South African ports for exporting because of the unreliability of the Benguela railway line in Angola.

Mr Mugabe told reporters on his return to Salisbury that the discussions had been "a success"

Yesterday's discussions in Lulumbashi follow a visit to Salisbury by Mozambique's Minister of Land Transport and Ports, Mr Alcantra Santos, and the Minister of Communications and Civil Aviation, Mr Rui Louza. They discussed aspects of the plan agreed on at the Lusaka meeting with their Zimbabwean colleagues

Meanwhile, Malawi's Minister of Transport, Mr Robson Chirwa, has arrived in Mozambique to visit the ports of Nacala and Beira which his country uses as an outlet for both its imports and exports.

He also inspected the refrigerating facilities available at both ports and held talks with Mozambican railway officials on the possible use of the new container port at Beira which is due to be completed by the end of the year

Malawi was a signatory of the Lusaka plan which aims to reduce African countries' dependency on South African ports

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Dozens of
Red MiGs
in Maputo

LISBON — Several dozen Soviet-built MiG combat jets have arrived Maputo, the Mozambique capital, to take part in independence anniversary celebrations, a Lisbon daily newspaper said yesterday.
The planes flew in from the north of Mozambique, where arms shipments from Eastern Europe have lately been unloaded at the port of Nacala.
The aircraft will take part in celebrations marking the fifth anniversary on Wednesday of Mozambique's independence from Portugal. — Sapa-Reuter

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MiGs the candle on Mozambique birthday cake

STAR 26/6/80 (218)

By Don Knowler,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique entered its sixth year of independence today quietly optimistic that the difficult years are behind it and an age of prosperity is at hand

Central to this new mood of confidence is the recent independence of "sister country" Zimbabwe and the economic potential this holds

Zimbabwe was represented at today's celebrations by two Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister, and in an address to the nation President Samora Machel said Zimbabwe's independence would help spur a 10-year "offensive"

on hunger and unemployment

President Machel said the Government aimed to make Mozambique self-sufficient in the next decade.

Mozambique suffered heavily during the seven-year Zimbabwe bush war, first by unilaterally closing its borders with the (then) white-ruled country and then by having its transport infrastructure destroyed in certain areas by the Rhodesian security forces.

CONTACT

But since Zimbabwe's independence two months ago Mozambique has moved swiftly to establish economic contact with the

fledgling state, as part of a far wider plan to group all the black countries of southern Africa

The new-found confidence of Mozambique was best demonstrated today by a fly past and aerobatic display by four MiG jet-fighters piloted by Mozambicans

The aircraft flew low over Maputo shortly after President Machel had laid a wreath at the mausoleum in Heroes' Square, which holds the bodies of seven Frelimo guerillas

The fly-past capped a day of gatherings throughout the country in which the main theme, besides mourning the dead lost in Mozambique's liberation war, was "solidarity" with Zimbabwe.

5 MAR 28/6/80

Action ⁽²¹⁸⁾ against bandits

LISBON — The Mozambique army and air force are carrying out operations against groups of armed dissidents in central Manica Province, according to the Mozambique news agency.

Chief of the General Staff, M. Sebastiao Mabote, said some of the groups had been "repressed" during the operations near the Zimbabwe border.

Mr Mabote, who is also Vice-Minister of Defence, described the dissidents as "bandits, who after the war in Zimbabwe, ran into Mozambique"

The Chief of Staff, who has visited the operations zone, said his troops would continue their operations until further notice. — Sapa-Reuter

Refugees flee from Mozambican fighting

STAR
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The Star's Africa News Service

CHISUMBANJE — Fighting inside Mozambique seems to have intensified during the past few weeks causing more refugees to flee over the mountains into this eastern Zimbabwe border area

The intensification of the conflict is a direct result of the Mozambican Government's determination to crush for all time the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MRM) with the help of the new Zimbabwe Government.

Last week Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe launched the Zimbabwe-Mozambique solidarity week festivities where he reiterated the promise that the rebels operating along the two countries' common border would be flushed out and

crushed.

Until the Lancaster House Agreement was signed in December last year the MRM, or Andrea Group as it is sometimes called, was actively supported by Rhodesia

Since then the rebels have had to turn elsewhere for aid and have

not been allowed to operate from bases inside Zimbabwe. Thus the fighting has gained momentum in Mozambique as the MRM desperately attempts to set up and maintain bases there

According to informed sources the MRM is terrorising the locals

Money smuggling curbed

LISBON — Mozambique's currency switch from the colonial escudo to the metical earlier this month was prompted by banknote forgeries and the smuggling of thousands of escudo notes into the country, reports the Mozambique News Agency, AIM

AIM said the Bank of Mozambique's Vice-Governor, Mr Prakash Ratilal, told a news conference that the three-day operation beginning on June 16 to replace the currency had led to several people being detected with large quantities of illegal escudos.

He said Mozambique had also suffered since independence from banknote forgeries on a large scale. — Sapa-Reuter.

Reluctance to impose sanctions

MAPUTO — Mozambique is reluctant to join international economic sanctions against South Africa because it fears a repetition of what happened when it imposed sanctions against Rhodesia

The international community promised, through the UN, to cover the cost of the sanctions.

But, Mr Prakash Ratilal, vice-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, said yesterday, aid received was only a third of the R425-million estimated cost of the sanctions.

South Africa remains Mozambique's biggest trading partner, and imposing sanctions on South Africa would have a serious economic effect — Guardian News Service.

MOZAMBIQUE

FM 4/7/80 (218)
Free enterprise rules

Behind the scenes a quiet revolution is taking place in SA-Mozambique trade relations. *FM* investigations have revealed that Mozambique's partial reversion to free enterprise has aroused the keen interest of SA small businessmen. They are now actively responding to President Samora Machel's concession that the private sector has a major role to play in the hitherto socialist state. According to a government spokesman most of the SA applicants are Indians, but steps have been taken to attract blacks as well.

There are also indications that Mozambican blacks residing in SA are being wooed by Maputo to consider business involvement in their former homeland.

The spokesman tells the *FM* there is a "long list" of applicants to run the stores abandoned by the Portuguese and subsequently unsuccessfully managed by the State.

More produce from farmers is reaching the market and stimulating trade in other consumer items. Farmers formerly withheld produce when the State ran markets and stores — much as the kulaks did immediately after the Bolshevik revolution. And, as in Russia, the State had to relax to allow the kulaks to continue along free enterprise lines to gain more production.

The Mozambique government is also behind a new scheme to bring in foreign companies to tie in with local traders and producers. A foreign agricultural concern is already working on the cultivation of nuts and other produce, and the tourist industry, which is apparently being taken over by black Zimbabweans with government support, is also picking up.

These developments do not mean that Mozambique has thrown its socialist goals overboard. "We must not be misunderstood. We are not departing from socialism. It is just that the State has decided to concentrate on 'bigger projects,' the spokesman tells the *FM*. However, even in the big stakes, Maputo has not been shy to approach the private sector, as indicated by recent agreements with multinational corporations.



Machel welcomes . . . and the response is good

Machel's call for the full reintroduction of free enterprise in small business came after Frelimo's attempt to steer the entire economy along socialist lines. State control was also a response to the near collapse of trade in the wake of the Portuguese exodus.

Generous incentives have been offered to lure capitalists. Substantial foreign exchange allowances, the remittance of income and lower taxation are part of it. And the response, the spokesman tells the *FM*, "has been good."

Allowing the private sector to operate small trade has already paid dividends.

We can handle it, says Mozambique Govt

MAPUTO — Mozambique's national Director for Ports and Railways yesterday claimed his country could handle any extra cargo resulting from recent moves towards regional co-operation in transport.

Mr. Subhaschandra Bhatt said the total cargo handling capacity of Mozambique's three main ports — Maputo, Beira and Nacala — was 100% above current traffic levels, the Mozambican news agency, Aina, reported.

Work on improving the three ports had already begun, and a British firm of consultants had completed a viability study into deepening the access channels

to Beira. As soon as additional geographical studies were completed, a start would be made on widening and deepening the channels to admit supertankers, Mr. Bhatt said. A deeper berth would also be built at Beira.

The emergence of an independent Zimbabwe had meant that Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports were now accessible to a number of the country's landlocked neighbours.

Last week a meeting was held in Maputo to set up a multinational commission for transport and communications.

The countries involved are Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.

Beira's port authorities have a long way to go if they are to build up handling capacity to cope with the 1965 levels, when just over 3 million tons of cargo were handled each year — Sapa

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Peace—at long last

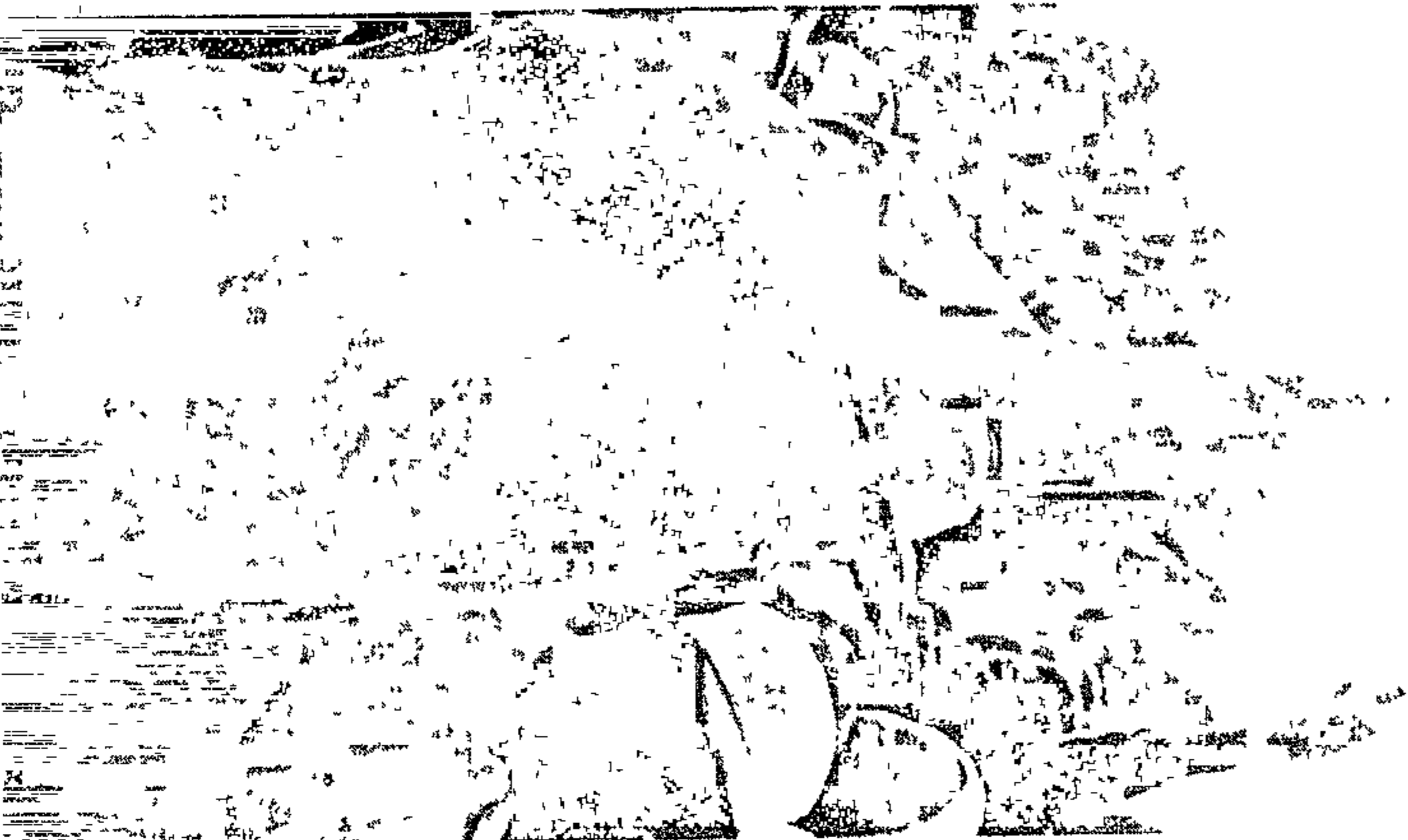
THE beaming smile from President Samora Machel of Mozambique tells its own story. At long last his country is at peace.

Mozambique celebrated its fifth anniversary of independence recently, for the first time with no wars on its borders.

But President Machel, raising his arm in a clenched fist salute, still pledged "La Luta continua" ("The struggle continues")

With conflict behind it, Mozambique's battle is now against illiteracy, disease and starvation. The carnival mood of the latest of the independence celebrations was a fair reflection of the air of confidence that has gripped Mozambique following independence in Zimbabwe.

Striding out in the winter sunshine, President Machel paused to tell the "povo" (the people) that there was nothing now to stop the country from realizing its dream of stability and prosperity.



must sit at prepared, just in case there is a storm cloud on the horizon, like a stepped-up campaign by the Mozambique National Resistance which is waging a low-level guerilla war in the heart of the country. To demonstrate this preparedness, a squadron of four Russian-supplied MiG jet fighters flew over Heroe's Square.

The aircraft, rolling and clumbing in an acrobatic display were piloted by young Mozambicans who are forming the backbone of the country's revamped air force.

Flanked by his lightly-armed escort, President Machel acknowledges the waves of the crowd of about 4 000 that gathered at the fifth independence anniversary celebrations.

Stepping out to what he hopes will be a brave new future, President Machel strides around Heroe's Square.

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President Machel salutes the fallen in Mozambique's war of liberation after laying a wreath at a tomb in Heroe's Square that holds the bodies of seven guerilla fighters.

An excited Samora Machel awaits the fly-past of four MiG fighters which were piloted by young Mozambicans.

Frelimo troops wipe out main rebel base—claim

STAR 10/7/80

218

The Star's Africa
News Service

Mozambican troops have overrun the main base of anti-Frelimo National Resistance Movement (MNR) in a major battle inside Mozambique, according to a Radio Maputo broadcast monitored in Johannesburg

The broadcast said Frelimo troops had captured South African-made war material, when they captured the camp at Sitatonga in Manica province

During the attack on the mountain hideout, 276 MNR men were killed and 300 more captured, the Mozambique Information

Agency said in a lengthy communiqué broadcast last night

The communiqué alleged many South Africans were involved in training and supplying the guerrillas

They had taken this role over from personnel of the former Rhodesian forces

A number of "Boers" in the camp had escaped when it came under attack, it said, but boxes of ammunition, grenades and explosives, labelled in English and Afrikaans were found

A prisoner, identified as Agostinho Tiago, told Mo-

zambican journalists how, on June 20, two Nord-Atlas transport planes had dropped these supplies by parachute

The Nord-Atlas is a distinctive, twin-boomed transport aircraft, used by the Portuguese during the fighting in their former colonies

A South African Defence Force spokesman said today the SAAF did not operate aircraft of that type

The spokesman denied that South Africa had given any assistance to the MNR.

"We do not meddle in the affairs of other countries," he said.

Freelimo destroys rebel HQ in blitz

218 RDH 11/7/80

Staff Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE Radio reports that Government troops have stormed the main base of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, killing 272 rebels and capturing another 300.

The base was in the Sitatonga mountains in the Manica Province, 50km from the Zambabwean border.

The broadcast said that among those captured are ex-members of the Portuguese Comandos as well as local para-military groups that fought the independence war on the Portuguese side, such as the Fiechas, OPV and GES.

The radio alleged the rebels had "logistic support from South Africa, specially since the independence of Zim-

babwe" and added that ammunition boxes found at the base had inscriptions in both English and Afrikaans.

This claim was rejected by Defence Headquarters, in Pretoria yesterday.

The Mozambique report also said the army had freed local civilians being held prisoner by the rebels.

Mopping-up operations are continuing.

The radio reported that a prisoner named as Agostinho Tiago told Mozambique newsmen that supplies had been "dropped over the base at 5.45 in the afternoon of June 20, by two Nord Atlas aircraft that had flown in from the south."

The attack comes after a visit to Salisbury early last month

by a high-ranking Mozambican mission, which included the political commissar of the army, Mr Armando Guebuza, the Chief of Staff, Mr Sebastiao Mabote, the Minister of State Security, Mr Jacinto Veloso, and the Air Force Commander, Mr Americo Mapurumo.

The group discussed plans for a joint military strategy against the Mozambican rebels led by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Mr Emerson Munnangagwa, and other security officials — among them the former head of Rhodesian Intelligence, Mr Ken Flower.

Earlier the rebel radio had complained that the MRM faced extinction because Mr Flower, who had been the liaison

son man between the movement and the ex-Rhodesian government, knew their structures, locations of camps, objectives, identities of collaborators inside Mozambique, and their "places of refuge".

The Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said any weapons or ammunition of South African origin found by Freelimo after the reported battle was not supplied by the SADF.

He said the SADF was not aware of the possible source of such supplies.

It was pointed out that a large variety of arms of various origins was available in Africa — British mines, United States ammunition and communist weapons, for instance, had been captured from Swapo

Frelimo steps up rebel blitz

(218) RDM 12/7/80
LISBON — Mozambique has thrown 10 000 men into its continuing ground and air offensive against Mozambique National Resistance strongholds in the vital central region.

The counter-insurgency campaign in Manica province — which straddles some of Southern Africa's key transportation links — has been going on for six weeks.

Maputo claims its forces have killed or captured about 600 rebels so far and smashed the insurgent HQ.

In dispatches from Maputo, the Portuguese news agency Anop quoted unidentified military sources as saying fighting against the anti-communist rebels, who claim to have 5 000 armed men, was continuing in the densely wooded Sitatonga mountain range, about 50km east of the Zimbabwe border.

The military sources were quoted as saying one of several fleeing insurgent bands had destroyed a 40m bridge near the town of Inchope, blocking traffic on the country's main

north-south highway. The agency said the Mozambique government had not released any details of its own losses.

It reported that unconfirmed "indications" put the Frelimo force at about 10 000 troops, backed by Air Force planes.

In mid-June, the agency said that several squadrons of Soviet-supplied MiG jet fighters were transferred from the distant northern Nampula air base to bases in central Beira and southern Maputo.

Vital transportation and economic targets have been struck repeatedly by the guerrillas in their low-profile, two-year war against the regime.

Last May, they launched their second attack on the rail link through Manica province from Beira to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire — UPI.

• Mozambican claims that South Africa is supplying the RNM insurgents with arms have been denied by Defence Force spokesmen.

STAR 12/7/80 218

Mozambique hits back hard against internal insurgents

The Star's Africa News Service

Aircraft, artillery and infantry were used by the Mozambican Government to attack the main operational base of the internal insurgent movement, according to an official account of the action.

This would make it the biggest and most elaborate military operation conducted by Mozambique since independence.

The official account says the operation lasted 15 days and resulted in at least 270 insurgents being killed and more than 300 captured. There was no mention of any casualties on the Government side.

Since the attack was announced from Maputo earlier this week there has been no comment from the National Resistance Movement, which occasionally issues statements claiming successes against the Government.

The official account of the action says some of Mozambique's recently acquired Russian MiG fighters

took part in the action but does not say what role they played.

The multiple rocket launcher known as the "Stalin Organ" or the "Redeye," and which is capable of simultaneously firing 40 rockets, was also used in the assault, says the government statement.

It says the operation began on June 18 with encirclement of the NRM base, sprawling over 20 sq km on top of Sitatonga mountain in the Mossurize

district of Manica province.

The base is said to have been established in January as Rhodesia began its transition to the independence that would cut off the NRM's bases there.

The base included a 96 x 46 m helicopter landing pad.

Government soldiers saw helicopters landing there on the day the encirclement began, it says. Captured NRM men said they came from South Africa,

as did two Nord Atlas planes that dropped weapons to the base two days later.

The South African Defence Force has denied having any such planes or having given any aid to the NRM.

The official account quotes Agostinho Tiago, a former NRM member, as saying South African and Portuguese military instructors and mercenaries of various nationalities were lifted out of the

base by helicopter as the assault began.

Government troops entered the camp on June 30 after some shelling and "occasional machine-gun combat," says the official account, and captured large quantities of arms, and ammunition, some with labels in Afrikaans.

Radio Maputo, which reported the operation at length, said large amounts of money in Mozambican, South African, Zimbabwean and Portuguese currency were found at the base.

Mozambique
STAR 17/7/80
to start rationing 218

The Star's
Africa News Service

A system of rationing for certain essential foodstuffs and commodities is to be introduced throughout Mozambique by the end of this year, said a Radio Mozambique broadcast monitored in Johannesburg.

The radio said families would be issued with cards that would entitle them to an allocation of essential items such as cereals, sugar, oils and fats and hygienic and cleaning chemicals.

The rationing system will start in Maputo and will be extended to other major centres, said the radio.

Machel firm on economic links with SA

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday likened South Africa to a "bandit, murderer, and criminal", but added: "We will keep our economic relations."

In lengthy interviews with the news magazine *Afrique-Asie*, President Machel and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chiasso stressed Mozambique's need to maintain trade relations, which would only be broken off if South Africa attacked their country.

Both were answering needling questions of how they could explain trade relations with Pretoria after five years of independence when this was contrary to the policies of non-aligned countries and the Organization of African Unity.

President Machel replied: "So far, as economic relations between Mozambique and South Africa are concerned, there is a golden rule: We can choose our friends, but unfortunately not our neighbours, nor our brothers."

"A brother can be a bandit, murderer, thief, dropout, drug addict or a criminal. But he is your brother and you can do nothing about it. The South African regime is racist, but it is also our neighbour, and that is something that cannot be changed."

'We are dependent on SA'

He continued. "On the economic level, we are dependent on South Africa. In a certain way. There is a sort of interdependence. The port of Maputo lives off South Africa and a certain part of South Africa lives from the port of Maputo."

"The situation is rather like that between West and East Germany. All communist countries have relations with West Germany, including East Germany, although there are profound disagreements, notably over the status of Berlin. But there is not only economic co-operation, but also cultural, scientific and technical links."

He said. "There can be all kinds of co-operation, even with differing ideologies."

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chiasso, stressed the importance of Maputo-Pretoria relations when he said: "If we broke off co-operation there would be catastrophic consequences for our economies."

He said Mozambique did not believe that South Africa planned to attack it, but if this happened "we would break off all economic ties, and South Africa would suffer."

(218) RDM
22/7/80
**R127m
plan for
Maputo**

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United Nations has a R127-million international assistance programme for Mozambique — most of it for railway, harbour and airport reconstruction.

It is also asking countries to pledge more than a million tons of maize, wheat and rice this year.

More than R100-million is wanted for rail reconstruction, and a longer-term aim is to dredge the Beira Channel to take ships of up to 60 000 tons. Even before war-time silting choked the channel, the limit was not much over 20 000 tons.

The Mozambique economy is showing signs of improvement, although the foreign exchange situation remains critical, says a UN report.

In spite of war damage last year that knocked out road and rail links, exports jumped 40% with the increase mainly in tea, sugar and prawns. Nevertheless, the overall balance of payments deficit this year is expected to stay near R120-million.

People and game fight over water

218 slow
29/7/80

From The Guardian and
The Times

MAPUTO — A severe drought in southern Mozambique is threatening 300 000 people with famine.

The Government has been negotiating for more than a month with the United Nations World Food Programme for help. There has been little rain in the Inhambane Province for the past 18 months and food supplies have all but run out.

In some places, women must walk 40 km to find water, and in a few areas wild animals are competing with humans for water and several people have been attacked by buffalo.

UGANDA TOO

The area affected is only a small part of Mozambique. Most of its inhabitants are subsistence

farmers who depend for dry-season drinking on small ponds of water trapped in holes in baobab trees.

The 1978/79 crop was poor because of a water shortage, and people were already hungry last year. Crops this year have failed entirely, and many people have abandoned their homes and moved into the bush to live on wild fruit, plants and small game.

A horrifying account of famine in north-east Uganda has reached United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) headquarters in New York.

Dr John Bennett, who visited the area last month for the fund, describes the famine in Karamoja as "of disaster proportions."

Drought has led to crop failure, and continued fighting has made matters worse.

R103-m UK

credit
for Machel

The Star's Africa News Service

Britain is to lend Mozambique R103-million, much of which will be used to get its sugar industry back on its feet.

An agreement guaranteeing Mozambique credit was signed in London yesterday by the vice-president of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr. Prakash Ratilal, and British officials, according to Radio Maputo.

The agreement is the latest indication that President Samora Machel is looking increasingly to the West for help in restoring his country's battered economy.

The credit facilities will be used to import from Britain raw materials, industrial and farming equipment and spares.

1971 30/7/80
Machel
to sign
six (218)
accords (219)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — President Samora Machel's visit to Zimbabwe next week will culminate in the signing of six separate agreements by the Mozambican leader and Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Six joint committees are working out the agreements which will cover information, surface transport, energy, banking, air transport and trade.

Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, said the agreements would be of mutual benefit.

Mr Munagagwa is discussing details of President Machel's visit with the Mozambican Minister of State Security, Mr Jacinto Veloso, and the Minister of Transport, Mr Alcantara Santo, who heads a 45-man delegation.

Schools in the Salisbury area will be closed on Monday when the Mozambican President arrives for a four-day state visit.

Although there will be no holiday for workers, Mr Munangagwa has appealed to employers to allow their employees time off to welcome President Machel.

According to a highly placed source in the Prime Minister's Office, President Machel will be honoured by having Jameson Avenue in Salisbury renamed after him.

Several other streets and avenues will be renamed on August 11 and 12 — which have been set aside as holidays to honour Zimbabwe's heroes.

The statue of Cecil John Rhodes in Jameson Avenue will be removed.

Zimbabwe's heroes who will be honoured are Herbert Chitepo, Zanu's national chairman who was killed in a bomb blast in Lusaka five years ago, Leopold Takawira, the party's vice-president who died in detention 10 years ago and Zanza's commander, Josiah Tongogara, who died in a car accident last December in Mozambique.

The embalmed body of Mr Tongogara will be flown to Salisbury from Maputo on Heroes Day.

Maputo woos US — under Marx's nose

MAPUTO — In every Mozambique government office, Karl Marx peers down with a wooden gaze, while in another picture, V. I. Lenin, arms outstretched, exhorts the masses.

Silently, they preside over the business of men seeking United States capital and expertise to build "socialismo scientifico" in Mozambique.

To Mozambican officials the idea is neither odd nor unworkable. If socialism is bad for Americans, says Mr. Valerio Ferrao, secretary-general of Mozambique's Foreign Ministry, "it's not bad for us."

Americans, including diplomats, are told at the Foreign Ministry that marrying US capital and technology with Mozambican manpower and natural resources would reward both parties.

"We don't want a beggar's programme," Mr. Ferrao said. "We want true assistance in which both parties derive benefits."

The Mozambicans say Americans would be welcome in long-term joint ventures in agriculture, heavy industry and mining — the three areas to which President Samora Machel has pinned his hopes of reaching prosperity within 10 years.

In the five years of Mozambique freedom from five centuries of Portuguese colonial rule, development has hinged

principally on co-operation with communist countries supplying agricultural equipment, military hardware and advisers in several fields.

At present the Soviet Union has about 600 advisers in Mozambique and Cuba about 1 200, say diplomatic sources.

Little of this help has been free, however, or sufficient for the expansion President Machel wants.

Given enough Western development assistance, "we could become exporters of grain and off-season tropical fruit," says Mr. Prakash Ratilal, vice-governor of the Bank of Mozambique and a deputy Minister in the Machel Cabinet.

Officials believe Mozambique's land abounds with valuable minerals. But, because survey operations have been limited, little of it, other than coal, has been pinpointed.

The right kind of financing and technology, it is argued, would enable Mozambicans to build factories churning out the tractors and trucks needed for major growth.

Mr. Ratilal said: "We are flexible and pragmatic. Foreign capital should be involved in sectors that generate foreign currency to repay investors."

But Mr. Ferrao ruefully observed: "The US private sector has not been very keen to invest."

Until recently, there was a

compelling reason not to invest in Mozambique. Though politically stable, it was under constant attack from the Rhodesian security forces for providing bases for Mr. Robert Mugabe's guerrillas.

One factor the potential investor must still consider is that Portuguese colonial withdrawal left Mozambique with a high illiteracy rate and a skilled manpower shortage.

And Mozambican officials have yet to produce public policy regarding foreign investment, preferring to settle questions such as repatriation of profits on a case-by-case basis.

Recession will probably preclude extensive US investment for some time. But another inhibiting factor is falling away as relations between Washington and Maputo steadily improve.

President Jimmy Carter sent President Machel a telegram on the fifth anniversary of Mozambican independence on June 25. He said: "You may be confident of our commitment to strengthening the ties of goodwill and mutual understanding which mark the friendly relations between our two nations."

Relations got off to a bad start five years ago.

Mozambican officials accused Washington of providing the arms Portugal used against the Machel guerrillas.

— UPI

Mugabe's war backer gets wild welcome

218
JPR
RDM 5/8/80

SALISBURY — President Samora Machel of Mozambique, whose shelter and aid helped Mr Robert Mugabe win power in Zimbabwe, arrived in Salisbury yesterday to a rapturous welcome from thousands of people

Police crowd control broke down and he was mobbed by the throng

"Viva, viva!" shouted the people who danced in the streets waving small Mozambican flags.

On the runway of Salisbury Airport and later in the city, where he cut a ribbon formally opening Samora Machel Avenue — formerly Jameson Avenue — President Machel was jostled by blacks thanking him for supporting the guerrilla war

Bodyguards and police failed to push back the wildly cheering crowds reaching out to touch him

President Machel arrived in a Mozambique Airlines jet escorted from the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border by four Zimbabwe Air Force Hawker Hunter jet fighter-bombers

President Machel, who won

power in Mozambique through guerrilla war, showed a clenched fist salute to the 5 000 waiting at the airport.

He was greeted by Zimbabwe's President, the Rev Canaan Banana, and then his friend and ally Mr Mugabe

A battery of heavy guns boomed a 21-gun salute, the crowd roaring after each shot, and six Air Force jets flew low overhead in diamond formation.

President Machel inspected a guard of honour drawn from the newly-formed 21st Battalion — the first unit comprising members of all three armies involved in the war — Mr Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas, the Zipra guerrillas loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo, and the former Rhodesian Army

He then walked back to a VIP stand, grabbed Mr Mugabe by one hand and President Banana with the other, and hand-in-hand they went to greet the Cabinet and diplomatic corps

At the end of the welcoming line, President Machel danced briefly with young Zanu-PF militants.

By then the crowds had over-

run the police cordons, encountering little resistance. It took several minutes for President Machel to get to a waiting Rolls Royce.

The government had wanted the route from the airport to Salisbury lined with cheering crowds.

One Cabinet Minister even warned at the weekend that anyone who failed to turn out would be regarded as "an enemy of the people"

But although government schools suspended classes so that children would swell the crowd, yesterday remained a working day, keeping the road from the airport fairly clear of people

But Salisbury brimmed with wellwishers, some standing on top of cars and others hanging over low fences

Few whites joined the festivities

At the airport one woman said through clenched teeth "I'm full of hate," and a man complained that whites would not get the credit due to them for the standard of the military drill — UPI.

RDM 6/8/80

Huge Bulawayo crowd expected to meet Machel

(212)
(218)

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — A huge crowd is expected to welcome President Samora Machel of Mozambique when he arrives in Bulawayo today to address his first mass rally at Barbourfields Stadium.

But it seems unlikely his welcome will be as enthusiastic as the hero's reception he received when he flew into Salisbury on Monday at the start of a four-day State visit to Zimbabwe.

Bulawayo is the stronghold of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party which has complained of being left out of the

first State visit to the new country.

Mr Nkomo's wing of the former Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has traditionally had closer ties with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

A red carpet reception has been given to Pres Machel, who has been honoured by the Zimbabwean Government for the invaluable role he played as host to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu forces during the armed struggle.

Paying tribute to Mr Nkomo as a "pioneer of liberation", Pres Machel told a State banquet in Salisbury that Mr Nkomo's struggle was the starting point of "new generations of

patriots who brought about the triumph of the cause of independence and freedom".

Pres Machel's remarks come at a time of increasing resentment by Mr Nkomo's supporters who believe the role of their movement in the armed struggle is being down-graded by the ruling Zanu-PF party.

Pres Machel also warmly praised the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, whom he described as "an intransigently honest and determined patriot who always refused any capitulation".

● Pres Machel has visited the Zimbabwe ruins and the massive Triangle sugar estates in the Fort Victoria district.

218 211
says
8/8/80
'go and
work'

SALISBURY — Zimbabweans must not expect overnight changes but should be patient and give the new government a chance to tackle the problems of underdevelopment, President Samora Machel, of Mozambique, said at a rally in Salisbury yesterday.

He also warned workers that by resorting to strikes they were playing into the hands of Zimbabwe's enemies.

In an emotional address to more than 40 000 people at the Rufaro Stadium in Harare township, the Mozambican leader said because the political struggle had been won, it was time Zimbabweans "go and do some work" in the fight against poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger.

Amid chants and thunderous cheers, he said "I want to make an appeal to all Zimbabweans. Be patient. While in Maputo we heard that you were already complaining that you were going on strike.

"Are you helping your enemies to destroy your own government? We need a lot of time my brothers. Don't demand changes immediately, let's first go and do some work.

"People fought for your independence, they died and sacrificed for it, so we cannot afford to spoil it now for the sake of a few selfish individuals."

The bearded Frelimo President, who was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived at the stadium with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, attacked British colonialism, which he said had deprived the people of their cultural pride, national identity and freedom.

He also slated tribalism, racism, oppression and discrimination and called on Zimbabweans to rid themselves of these ills which were signs of "primitive men — men who had been overtaken by development and progress."

President Machel devoted most of his speech to outlining and "recapitulating" facts of the Zimbabwean revolution.

It was his last public act during a five-day state visit to Zimbabwe. He flies to Maputo tomorrow morning.

This afternoon, President Machel and Mr Mugabe will sign mutual co-operation and trade agreements.

And this evening Zimbabwean dignitaries have been invited by the Mozambican Government to a dinner at a Salisbury Hotel — Sapa.

...thing of the past.
President Machel admitted earlier this year that some aspects of the country's revolutionary economic policy, that saw mass nationalisation of private enterprise, had been a mistake.

"All the time we are learning from our mistakes," said a spokesman for the Reserve Bank of Mozambique. "We started with nothing and now things are beginning to look good. That's not to say there will be no more problems but we are in a better position to tackle them now."

Central to this new enthusiasm and optimism is the independence of Zimbabwe three months ago.

The Zimbabwe war, was costly to Mozambique, first through the loss of revenue after the country unilaterally closed its borders with the old Rhodesia

ways of improving transport and communications throughout the region, is also designed to lessen the black states' economic dependence on South Africa.

Mr Prakash Ratilal, deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, said that although Mozambique gave its moral support to South African black nationalist groups like the African National Congress it also openly traded with the Republic.

Mr Ratilal said that Mozambique was even looking at ways of increasing economic contact with the Republic but only in areas that would be equally beneficial to both countries.

"We have to find our common interests and develop them," he said.

The fact that socialist, black-majority ruled Mozambique should openly trade with capitalist,

population has been inoculated against such things as tuberculosis, smallpox, measles and tetanus," he said at one of his clinics in the Maputo suburb of Xipamanine.

All preventive medicine is free although patients receiving other treatment have to pay a nominal or "symbolic" charge to ensure that the system is not abused.

Dr Campos said a comprehensive medical service for all people in all areas of the country was high on the list of government priorities.

Medicine and its traditional twin in government social planning, schooling, may be important but they do not strike at the heart of Mozambique's main problem.

But it is hoped the 10-year offensive will change all this, and finally lay the colonial ghost forever

POST 5/8/80

With peace now on its borders, the Mozambique Government has mustered its people to declare "war" on poverty. Our Africa correspondent reports from Maputo.



A food queue in Maputo. Mozambique Government officials say they will soon become a thing of the past.

People power 218

THE People's Republic of Mozambique — born out of a bitter struggle against Portuguese colonial rule — is finally enjoying the first spell of peace in its short history.

With the Zimbabwe conflict on its borders over and the Mozambique Resistance rebels reported to be on the retreat, the government can now concentrate on a "war" of a different kind.

President Samora Machel recently declared a 10-year "offensive" on poverty, illiteracy, disease and other social ills

The idea is to make Mozambique self-sufficient in food and essential commodities by the year 1990 and to lay the foundations of a far-reaching development programme which government officials say will make Mozambique the pride of Africa by the year 2000

It all sounds very optimistic, but one cannot doubt the sincerity of President Machel or his Ministers

What immediately strikes the foreign visitor to Mozambique is the raw enthusiasm among the people in government to turn what they admit is a chronically sick infant of a country into a thriving teenager.

It is obvious that the socialist-orientated government has not recovered from the mass exodus of the Portuguese community at the time of independence five years ago, and the loss of expertise to run the country.

But what is important is that Mozambique officials are not trying to hide the fact.

When a young government official was asked by a visiting journalist recently why so many people were milling about outside a shop, he said simply "They are seeking cooking oil like they have to queue for other things. But don't worry the queues will soon be

and secondary when its transport infrastructure destroyed in certain areas by the Rhodesian security forces

Zimbabwe exports such as bulk sugar and steel are already passing through Maputo and talks are underway between Zimbabwe and Mozambique to determine fields in which there can be joint economic planning.

The economic co-operation with Zimbabwe is part of a wider plan to map out a common economic strategy for all the black states in southern Africa.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe are the key to this plan simply because Mozambique has the ports to serve these countries, and Zimbabwe — in addition to its own potential wealth — has the rail network linking Mozambique to Botswana, Zambia and Zaire

STRATEGY

The common economic strategy, which has started with a commission to set up in Maputo to study

white-minority ruled South Africa does not strike Mozambicans as being hypocritical

"You must remember that we inherited an economy from the colonialists that was dependent on providing services to South Africa and Rhodesia," said Mr Ratilal.

"Although we have railway lines running into South Africa and Rhodesia, there is no railway running from North to South in the country."

He said that the economic ties with South Africa could not be severed overnight because it would not be in the interests of the Mozambique people

Dr Igrejas Campos, director of health for the Maputo area, says proudly that everyone in the country has access to a clinic, whereas before the health service was largely reserved for the Portuguese

Dr Campos, a white doctor who served the colonial administration, said that before 1975 there was no preventive medicine for blacks in the country.

"Now '98 percent of the

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Liberation support

THE Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe have reaffirmed their support for the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa.

In talks between President Machel and Prime Minister Mugabe and their high-powered delegations during the week-long state visit of the Mozambican leader, the two Governments condemned "the minority Pretoria regime's repressive action".

They expressed support for the United Nations plan for the decolonisation of Namibia and denounced "the so-called Namibian executive" and the "use of puppets by Pretoria."
—SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

10/8/78

Out of peace

comes a new

kind of war

SMW
14/8

ingsought peace has descended on Mozambique. But the government has charged into another kind of war — a war against iversity. DON KNOWLER of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

APUTO — The People's Republic of Mozambique — born out a bitter struggle against Portuguese colonial rule — is finally joying the first spell of peace in its short story.

With the Zimbabwe conflict on its borders over the Mozambique resistance rebels reported to on the retreat, the government can now concentrate on a "war" of a ferent kind. Resident Samora Machel recently declared 10-year "offensive" on erty, illiteracy, disease l other social ills. The idea is to make zambique self-sufficient food and essential commodities by the year 1990 l to lay the foundations a far-reaching development programme which ernment officials say l make Mozambique the de of Africa by the r 2 000

t all sounds very optimistic, but one cannot bt the sincerity of President Machel or his Ministers. What immediately kes the foreign visitor the raw enthusiasm long the people in ernment to turn their

country from a sick infant into a thriving teenager.

The food queues, the lack of public transport, the empty offices and broken windows in blocks of flats are there for everyone to see.

It is obvious the socialist-orientated government has not recovered from the mass exodus of the Portuguese community at the time of independence five years ago, and the consequent loss of expertise to run the country.

But what is important is Mozambique officials are not trying to hide the fact. When a young government official was asked by a visiting journalist recently why so many people were milling about outside a shop, he said simply: "They are seeking cooking oil like they have to queue for other things. But don't worry the queues will soon be a thing of the past."

President Machel admitted earlier this year that some aspects of the country's revolutionary economic policy, such as in ass nationalisation of private enterprise, had been a mistake. Small businesses, he said, should have stayed

in private hands

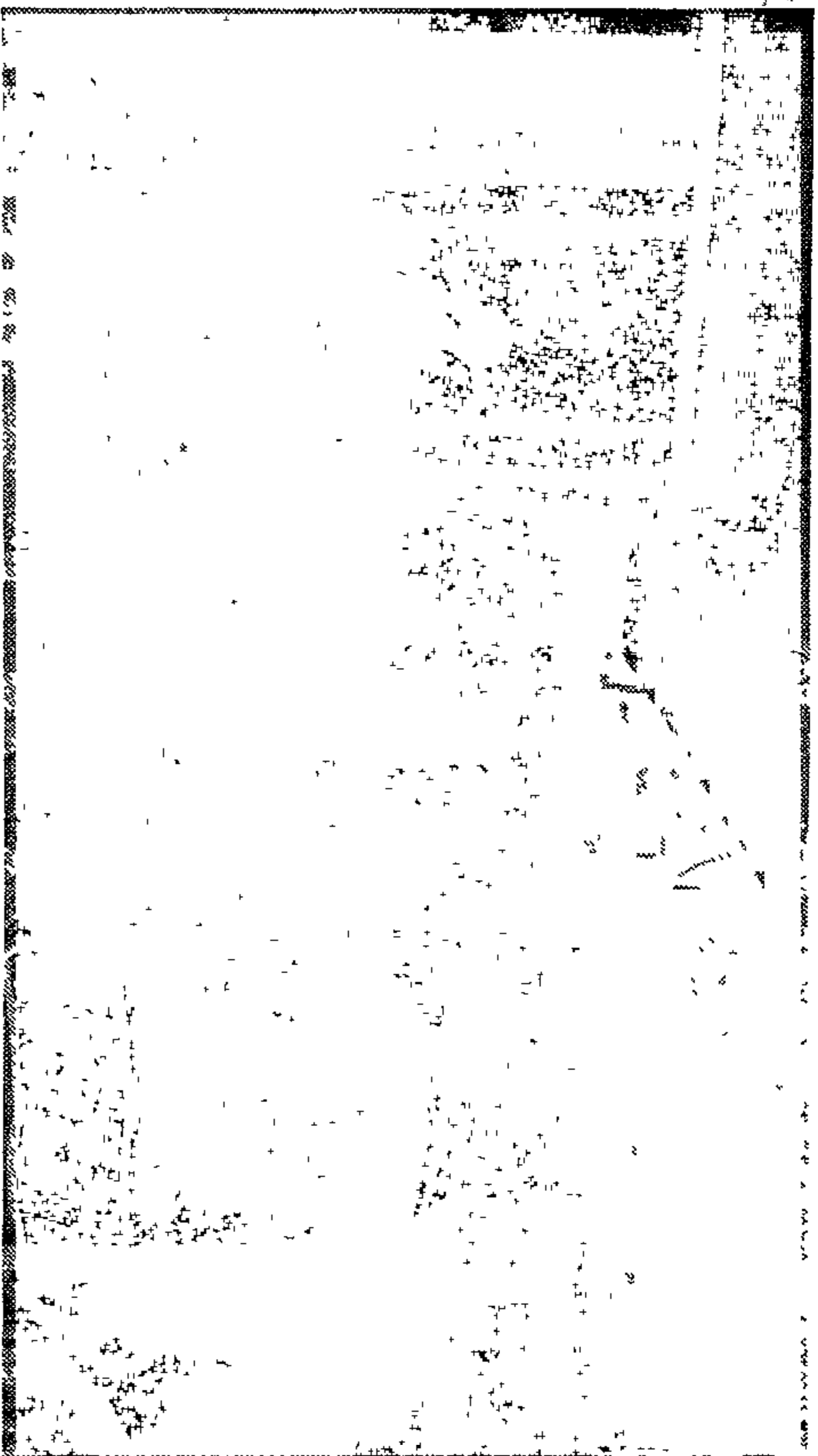
The scale of nationalisation had also led to an unwieldy state bureaucracy, that had fomented inefficiency and indolence

"All the time we are learning from our mistakes," said a spokesman for the Reserve Bank of Mozambique. "We started with nothing and now things are beginning to look good. That's not to say there will be no more problems but we are in a better position to tackle them now"

Central to this new enthusiasm and optimism is the independence of Zimbabwe three months ago

The Zimbabwe war was costly to Mozambique, first through the loss of revenue after the country unilaterally closed its borders with the old Rhodesia and secondly when its transport infrastructure was destroyed in certain areas by the Rhodesian security forces.

But now Mozambicans hope the support the country gave Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) during the seven-year conflict will pay off. Zimbabwe exports such as bulk sugar and steel are already passing through Maputo and talks



Food queues are a common sight in Maputo But Mozambique Government officials say they will soon become a thing of the past. . . .

are under way between Zimbabwe and Mozambique to determine fields in which there can be joint economic planning.

Mozambicans refer to Zimbabwe as their "sister" country and to emphasise this close relationship the Mozambique Government launched a "solidarity week" in Zimbabwe recently in which Zimbabweans were treated to a taste of Mozambique prawns, beer and culture.

And to seal the friendship ship President Machel arranged a three-day visit to Zimbabwe in August, and plans were made to give him a hero's welcome.

Economic co-operation with Zimbabwe is part of a wider plan to map out a common economic strategy for all black states in Southern Africa

Mozambique and Zimbabwe are the key to this plan simply because Mozambique has the ports to serve these countries and Zimbabwe — in addition to its own potential wealth — has the rail

network linking Mozambique to Botswana, Zambia and Zaire.

Common economic strategy, which has started with a commission set up in Maputo to study ways of improving transport and communications throughout the region, is also designed to lessen the black states' economic dependence on South Africa.

Mozambique, however, is extremely pragmatic in its relations with South Africa.

Mr Prakash Rattal, deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, said that although Mozambique gave its moral support to South African black nationalist groups like the African National Council it also openly traded with South Africa.

Evidence of the South African "connection" can be seen in Maputo's diplomatic store, which stocks items usually unobtainable anywhere else in the city (shoppers have to pay in foreign currency). On the shelves are coffee and

consumer goods from South Africa

Mr Rattal said Mozambique was even looking at ways of increasing economic contact with South Africa but only in areas that would be beneficial to both countries.

"We have to find our common interests and develop them," he said. The fact that socialist, black-majority ruled Mozambique should openly trade with capitalist white-minority ruled South Africa does not strike Mozambicans as being hypocritical

"You must remember that we inherited an economy from the colonialists that was dependent on providing services to South Africa and Rhodesia," said Mr Rattal.

"Although we have railway lines running into South Africa and Rhodesia, there is no railway running from north to south in the country." He said the economic ties with South Africa

could not be severed overnight because it would not be in the interests of the Mozambique people.

Despite being independent for five years, many Mozambicans are still quick to blame the former Portuguese rulers when things go wrong in their country

But what the Portuguese did not do for the black population also serves as a convenient yardstick when Mozambicans try to explain what has been achieved in their country since 1975.

The biggest priority is for the country to be able to feed itself, and to eliminate famine.

(Of child mortality, about 50 percent is linked directly or indirectly to malnutrition).

But it is hoped the 10-year offensive will change all this, and finally lay the colonial ghost to rest. (© Argus Co, 1980).

Two are held in border incident

SMK
218
6/10

Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — Two Komatipoort men — a general dealer, Mr Ahmed Hassen (50) and a 30-year-old deliveryman, Mr Frank Thani — are being held in Mozambique.

A scribbled note said they would not be released until the owner of a South African vehicle, which was allegedly filled with petrol on the Mozambican side of the border and paid for in Mozambican currency on Monday, is handed to them.

Mr Hassen, a heart sufferer, needs medicine regularly. The tablets, blankets and toiletries sent to him four days ago were refused.

The vehicle's owner, Mr Ismail Minty (29) does not have a valid passport.

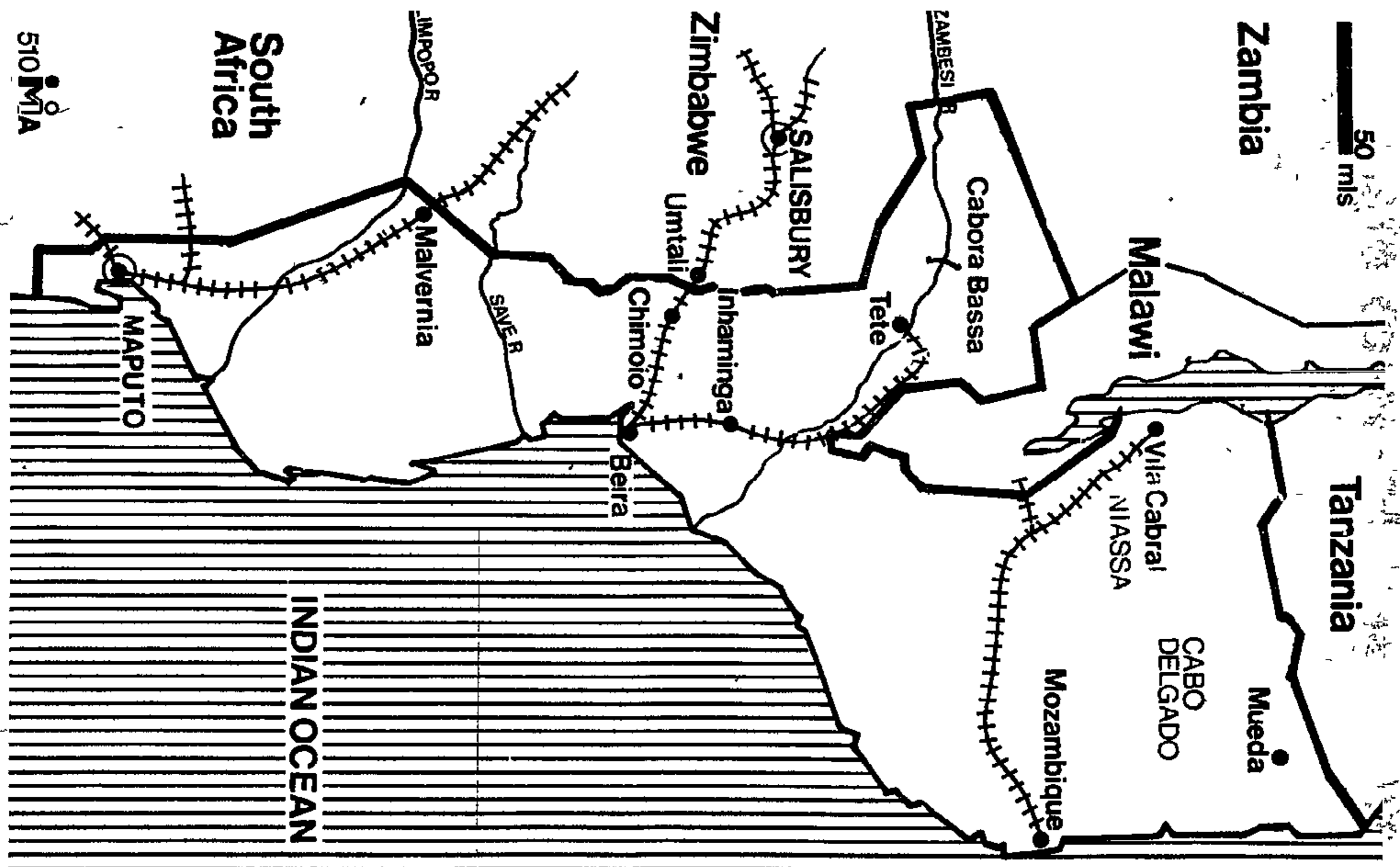
Early last Monday, Mr Thani took a load of mealmeal and groceries to the Lebombo border.

When the driver had not returned by 7 pm I became concerned and reported the matter to the police, said his employer, Mr Minty.

At the police station, a messenger delivered a note, saying the driver had been arrested and taken to Maputo.

The next morning Mr Minty asked a friend, Mr Moosa Bodiat (24), to make inquiries at the border. Mr Bodiat's father, who speaks Portuguese, offered to go along.

At the border armed Mozambicans arrested Mr Hassen and took their vehicle. They sent Mr Bodiat back telling him his father and Mr Thani would not be released until Mr Minty was brought to them.



Machel's dilemma

MOZAMBIQUE'S economic downturn appears to be chronic and its dilemma — dependency on South Africa on the one hand, socialist aims on the other — insoluble

In the short-term there are so many problems that re-appraisal of policies became inevitable. The well-quoted March 18 speech of President Samora Machel — in which he said Western capital was needed — is seen gleefully by those terrified of a "scientific socialist" state in Southern Africa as acknowledging that all but capitalism has failed.

This is not quite the way Mozambique sees it. Officials of the ruling Frelimo Party are clear on two issues that the speech did not in any way change Mozambique's aim at creating a socialist society and that socialism in Mozambique's context means being able to provide housing, schooling, and medical services for everyone on a level adequate with human rights.

The current 10-year plan is being worked out with this aim in mind. The 80s, it is proclaimed from every wall poster, is the decade to beat underdevelopment. Planning should be for those things the people want.

It means asking parents and students about the kinds of schools they would like in their region, planning agricultural export and subsistence output together with the communal villages and state farm workers. Worker participation is to have real meaning on the shop floor and on the land.

It all sounds like rhetoric and a good deal of it is. It has to be, to get the messages home. As one teacher put it: "The church has used repetitious slogans — catechism — for centuries and

President Machel faces a dilemma — how to reconcile his desire to set up his ideal socialist state, with homes, schooling and medical services for all, without having to rely on aid from the capitalist world. The Eastern European states have helped but he needs capital from the West and his economy is still linked to South Africa's **RUTH WEISS**, of the Gemini News Service, reports from Maputo

made them work. If thousands of 'Hail Marys' have turned people to the faith, then slogans to fight ignorance, poverty and disease can also help to make people aware of what the government is trying to do."

There is a long way to go. The shortage of skilled personnel is seen at every level. The Portuguese Administration at no time expected jobs above the mental level to be filled by Mozambicans.

Mozambique's friends from the era of the liberation war — mainly the Eastern European countries — have tried to step into many a breach in medicine, teaching, defence.

It is not enough. Mozambique's economy was structured as a service economy for its neighbours and it still is this, to a large extent. The 1976 Mozambique/Rhodesian border closure turned Beira into a port harbour and meant unemployment for railway staff.

All three main railway systems in the country run westwards. None is interlinked. There is no north-south road or rail communication — nor indeed a coastal ferry service — for a country which stretches almost 2 000 km from the Natal border to Tanzania.

The southernmost railway

Board and their inspectors are at hand during the harvest season, to check on the final selection and packing of fruit. So the South Africans are there, mandating very much their own business.

Moreover, it is a matter not merely of Mozambique's dependency on South African rand earnings. It is a question of inter-dependency. The Transvaal needs Maputo's harbour as much as Maputo's Government needs foreign exchange.

Mozambique's dilemma is the economy it inherited. It is an economy designed to serve all its neighbours, not only South Africa, and its trade is plugged into the Western economic system.

Also, the West is the largest donor of foreign aid and Mozambique is in desperate need of such aid. It has a high and chronic trade deficit.

Mozambique has now embarked on an exercise that has stretched all its organisational resources: a census. Back in 1977 President Machel said Mozambique suffered "from the lack of data and statistics and from the limited nature of our human resources."

It took a year of planning. University and high school students are involved as are teachers. They had to be trained how to fill in census forms and during July began to be scattered throughout the country, with the exercise planned to take the whole of July and August.

Frelimo has stretched its organisational abilities in the past — for instance, during a three-year vaccination and immunisation programme. The census is vital.

It will furnish the planners with data on which they can base their calculations and, not least, their shopping list for Western aid and investment.

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MOZAMBIQUE - General

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Teachers of all groups should be given the opportunity of travelling abroad at regular intervals to enable them to keep abreast of developments in their fields, or simply to broaden their experience

At present teachers' salary scales and advancement are based on academic qualifications. This implies that a teacher with a Ph.D. who has never moved out of his province, who is a sycophantic bureaucrat, who has never held a conversation with a street sweeper or a bus driver, or anybody outside the teaching and academic world and his own family, is regarded as being better qualified, and therefore paid more and usually promoted above a colleague with a B.A. who has travelled the world worked with artisans, writer, decision-makers, has written books of international standing on his

subject and led an expedition to the Himalayas (on unpaid leave)

This is why the teaching profession has such low standing. Teachers have become non-entities because they have allowed their profession to become largely irrelevant to society at large and to become the lackey of state bureaucrats and the economy. Society will go on kicking them and paying them nothing for as long as they lay themselves open to ridicule by accepting a minor supporting role. When teachers realise that they have to become leaders, that the quality and eventual re-enchantment of our civilisation depends on them and that it is only teachers themselves who can eventually save the profession from becoming a permanent instructors' corps, perhaps they will get off their butts and become the important and impressive people they should be. ■

capitalism abroad to repair the damage, he announced a plan at home for a return to private enterprise

Nor were Machel's admirers confined to the SABC. In a similar vein *To the Point's* correspondent wrote of 'astonishing change' and a 'silent revolution' in which 'Western capitalism is no longer a dirty word'

In general Machel's 18 March speech, which followed a three month 'Ofensiva' of lightning visits and personal harangues by the President of various state-controlled institutions, has been viewed as an important turning point

However a careful examination of the speech itself and the context in which it was made suggests its message has been subject to considerable over-simplification.

There has certainly been a change, but Machel and Frelimo have not 'turned their backs on Marxism'. The doors have been opened to free enterprise, but it is clearly not intended to rely primarily on Western capital.

Machel's speeches lend themselves to misinterpretation. They are often of marathon length (indeed he has been known to reproach his audiences for not looking suitably attentive all the way through) and in the course of several hours of oratory it is easy to lose sight of the main point.

Here the burden of his message seems to have been devoted to 'the enemy within' - that is sabotage, inefficiency and incompetence.

In particular Machel was concerned to expose the corruption in the state apparatus.

Each Government department would be given three months to reform and prune its structure. Radical improvements were needed in services provided by the state. The main purpose of factories and commercial concerns was to make a profit, not to employ layabouts. Within such enterprises management was too 'diluted' and power too 'dispersed' - managers should be given greater powers and there should be fewer checks on their authority.

On the problem of the food shortages and endless shopping queues, Machel said that 'consumer co-operatives' would be formed. All the people in an area would be 'registered' at a particular shop (The registration would also have the effect of identifying 'criminals, vagrants, prostitutes' etc, who would then be sent off to work in market gardens.)

State-controlled shops would be either taken over by local co-operatives, or handed back to private traders. Former shopkeepers who had fled the country

PLEASE TURN OVER



MOZAMBIQUE

Which way is Machel going?

BY TOM LODGE

It isn't often that the South African Broadcasting Corporation finds words of approval for President Samora Machel of Mozambique. But Machel's speech at a mass rally in Maputo on 18 March seemed to represent an unexpected bonus for those South Africans whose initial disappointment

over the Rhodesian elections was being assuaged by soothing messages from Salisbury. As the SABC editorial put it

'President Samora Machel turned his back on Marxism. He acknowledged the damage that Marxism and the exodus of the white community had done to Mozambique's economy, he appealed to

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CONTINUED

would be encouraged to return and invest

A week beforehand Machel entertained a delegation of businessmen representing such companies as Coca Cola, General Motors, Rank-Xerox and Mitsubishi. They were told that despite Mozambique's disapproval of multinational companies in general, they would be permitted and encouraged to operate in Mozambique. In Mozambique they would be able to do little harm because Mozambique was a socialist country and 'we know what we want and how we want it'.

These developments are impossible to interpret without some knowledge of what has been happening in the Mozambique economy in the last couple of years. The economic problems confronting Frelimo on its accession to power in 1975 were such that had the direction of the economy been in the hands of Owen Horwood the result would not have been very different.

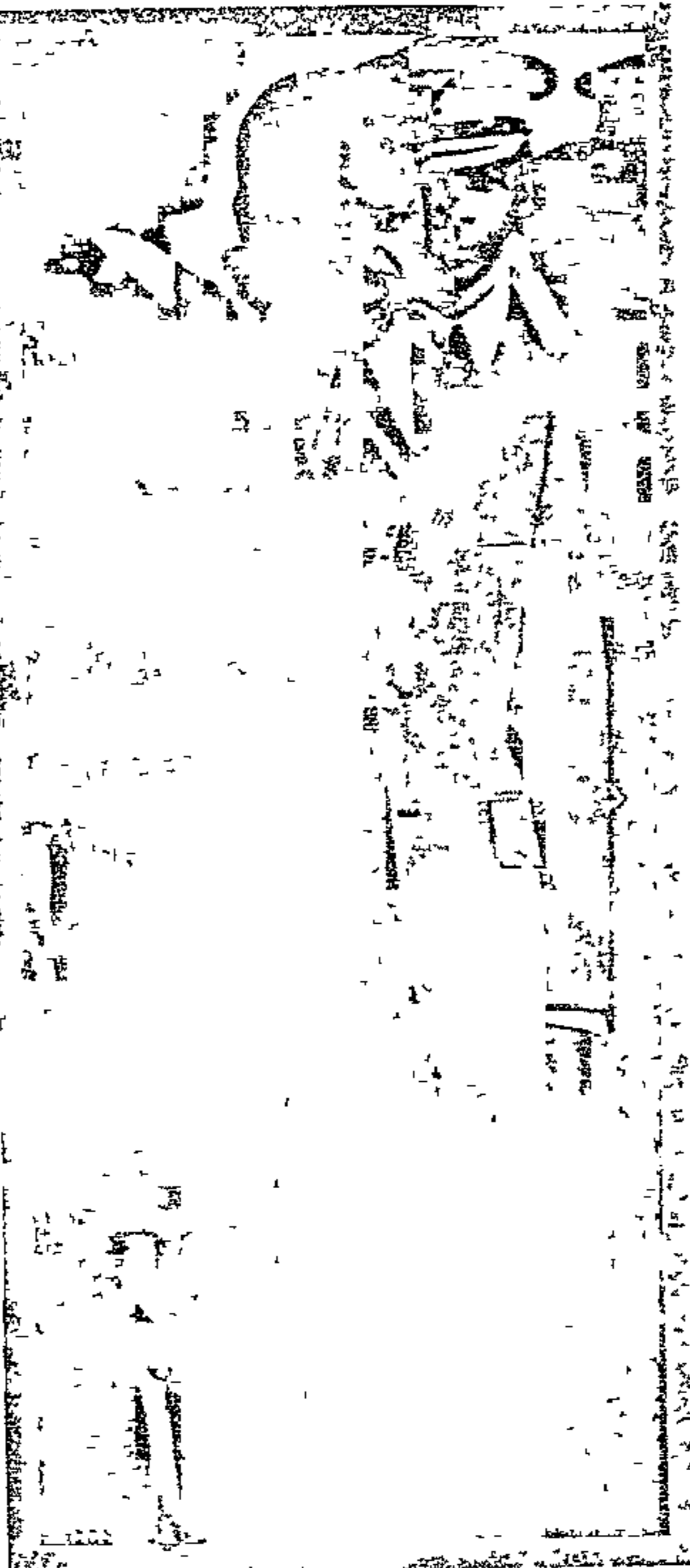
In fact Frelimo has proceeded with considerably more caution and considerably less dogmatism than it is often imagined. Take for example its nationalisation programme. In 1975 legal practice, medicine, education and housing were placed under State control. Since then there have been few instances of such all-embracing expropriation. The 'people's shops' system was set up less for doctrinaire reasons than for those of expediency with the massive outflow of shopkeepers *someone* had to run the shops.

With factories and capitalist agriculture the Government all along has adopted a wait-and-see attitude. The long term aim is still to socialise them but where their owners remained and were willing to continue to take responsibility they have been allowed to do so. Nationalisation has taken place in the case of abandoned factories or plantations, which after an early phase of being run by self-elected workers' committees were placed under State-appointed management.

Other major instances of State intervention, such as the Sena Sugar Company or the cement industry occurred only after it became obvious that their owners were unwilling to commit further capital to these ventures.

For their part, the British and Portuguese owners of such concerns have accused the Government of interference, bureaucratic obstructiveness and general lack of sympathy. Local entrepreneurs also complain that foreign exchange allocation is biased in favour of State-owned enterprises.

But despite the accusations and



counter-accusations of persecution and sabotage, many of the problems seem more directly related to administrative incompetence and managerial apathy than deliberate malice on either side. There are, in fact, some highly successful examples of State collaboration with private enterprise: the General Tyre Company in which the Government has an 80 percent stake is one of these.

Who actually *owns* the factory or farm appears to be of secondary importance to Frelimo at the moment. After all, Zambia with most of its industries nationalised is still far from being a socialist country. A more important question is how each concern is run — what part workers have in important decision-making, the attitude of management to workers.

The aim is that workers should feel that they are working for themselves. As things stand, they have sufficient responsibility within the factory to prevent foreign owners from exercising full control. But this is leading to a problem

in the workers' tendency to label every attempt by managers to instil greater efficiency as 'bourgeois'.

In the countryside, the aim of collective production is a long way from being realised. In 1975 well over half the important cotton crop was grown on private peasant small-holdings. It is the individual peasant plot worked by family labour which is the main internal source for Mozambique's food.

In general the communalisation scheme has no meant a serious loss of incentive. Even when production is collaborative people get paid according to their output.

Communal village programmes have usually been accompanied by the provision of health and educational schemes, and recently the government has had to slow down the formation of these villages as it does not have the resources to provide these facilities. In Gaza, for instance, there have been cases of people voluntarily forming communal villages in the expectation of receiving services which the Government has been unable to provide.

Given this context Machel's speech does not seem to represent an important policy reversal. There are no signs of retreat from one of the fundamental features of Mozambique's revolution — the restructuring of social life in the countryside. A more hierarchical system of management in industrial and commercial concerns may emerge — though there is no suggestion this will mean abolishing the workers' voice in management.

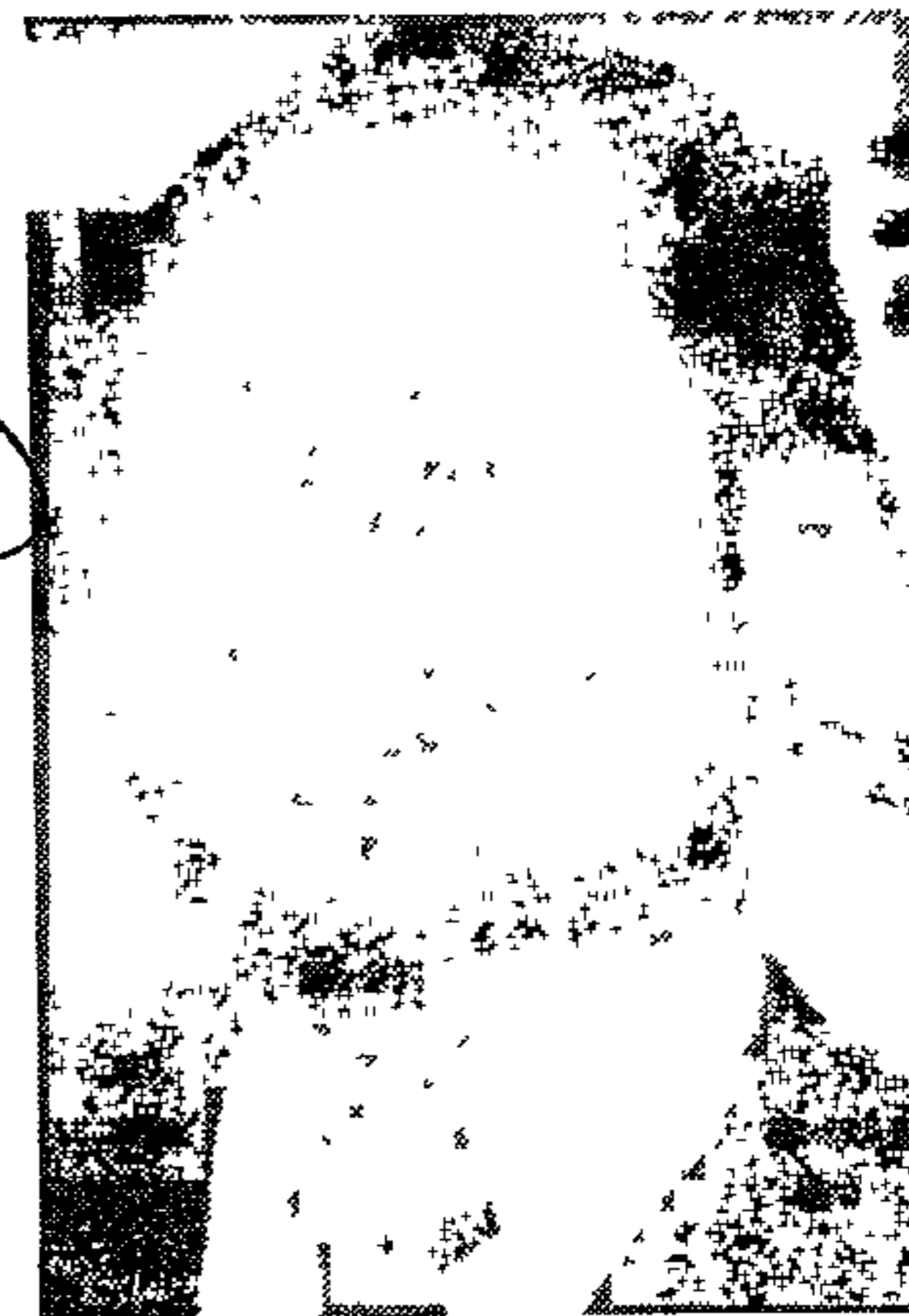
Even the very controlled involvement of outsiders which Frelimo is now working on involves risks. At the moment foreign skills are making a crucial contribution. Some of the foreigners are living at subsistence level. Others, like the British doctors, are paid salaries by their home governments. The salaries are modest, but still much more than the administration will be able to provide its own people for a long time to come. With more Western businessmen moving in, the problem of foreigners' lifestyles arousing envy and frustration will increase. In any case, how far will the Western businesses investing in Mozambique tolerate worker committees sharing power? Will their stake be important enough for the government to allow democratic management structures to be modified, or done away with?

The evidence so far shows only that Frelimo has backed down on the original hope that the afterglow of revolution would solve all ills. Frelimo may have compromised its long-term socialist goals, but it has by no means deserted them. The real test is still to come.

Samora Machel's dilemma and a plan

President Samora Machel of Mozambique faces a dilemma — how to reconcile his desire to set up his ideal socialist state, with homes, schooling and medical services for all, without having to rely on aid from the capitalist world. He has received valuable help from the Eastern European socialist states but he needs capital from the West and his economy is still linked to that of South Africa.

Ruth Weiss reports
from MAPUTO



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MOZAMBIQUE's economic downturn appears to be chronic and its dilemma — dependency on South Africa on the one hand, socialist aims on the other — insoluble.

In the short term there are so many problems that reappraisal of policies became inevitable. The well-quoted March 18 speech of President Samora Machel — in which he said Western capital was needed — is seen gleefully by those terrified of a 'scientific socialist' state in southern Africa as acknowledging that all capitalism has failed. This is not quite the

- 1 of the block on this cover question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ballpoint pen is not acceptable. Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or correction which pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be printed or typed on graph paper where examination book(s) are used.
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for the award of a certificate.

way Mozambique sees it. Officials of the ruling Frelimo Party are clear on two issues that the speech did not in any way change Mozambique's aim at creating a socialist society and that socialism in Mozambique's context means being able to provide housing, schooling, medical services for everyone on a level adequate with human rights.

The current ten-year plan is being worked out with this aim in mind. The Eighties, it is proclaimed from every wall poster, is the decade to beat under-development. Planning should be for those things the people want.

It means asking parents and students about the kinds of schools they would like in their region, planning agricultural export and subsistence output together with the communal villages and state farm workers. Worker participation is to have real meaning on the shop floor and on the land.

There is a long way to go. The shortage of skilled personnel is seen at every level. The Portuguese administration at no time expected jobs above the menial level to be filled

by Mozambicans.

Mozambique's friends from the era of the liberation war — mainly the Eastern European countries — have tried to step into many a breach in medicine, teaching, defence.

It is not enough. Mozambique's economy was structured as a service economy for its neighbours and it still is this, to a large extent. The 1976 closure of the border between Mozambique and Rhodesia turned Beira into a port harbour and meant unemployment for railway staff.

All three main railway systems in the country run westwards. None is interlinked. There is no north/south road or rail communication — nor indeed a coastal ferry service — for a country which stretches almost 2000 km from South Africa's Natal border to Tanzania.

The southernmost railway system from Maputo to Swaziland and South Africa serves these two countries through the railway and port facilities.

This, coupled with the presence of some 35,000 Mozambicans in South African mines is the dependence on

South Africa which is so often used to illustrate Frelimo's 'pragmatism' or 'hypocrisy'.

But the oft-repeated claim that only South African skills are keeping Maputo port ticking is not true.

A group of journalists recently toured the area and the only place where two South Africans were seen was in the cooled warehouse through which citrus fruit is shipped.

Mozambique's dilemma is the economy it inherited. It is an economy designed to serve all its neighbours, not only South Africa, and its trade is plugged into the Western economies' systems.

Also, the West is the largest donor of foreign aid and Mozambique is in desperate need of such aid. It has a high and chronic trade deficit.

Mozambique has now embarked on an exercise that has stretched all its organisational resources. A census. Back in 1977 President Machel said Mozambique suffered 'from the lack of data and statistics and from the limited nature of our human resources'.

GEMINI

300 000 ^{stay}
facing ^{same}
starvation ⁽²¹⁸⁾

The Star's Africa
News Service

Starvation faces more than 300 000 people in three provinces of Mozambique following a prolonged drought, according to a government announcement.

The announcement, broadcast by Radio Maputo and monitored in Johannesburg said all crops had failed in vast areas of Inhambane, Manica and Tete provinces. Thousands of cattle had died.

Mozambique's appeals to international relief organisations for help had not been answered. The government was handicapped in its own aid efforts because food supplies had been cut by extensive floods in other parts of the country earlier this year.

Relief efforts in the drought-stricken areas were being hampered by bad roads and a shortage of transport and spare parts.

Mozambique kids do well

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POST

RADIO Mozambique has for the first time revealed details of the schooling more than 2 000 Mozambique children are receiving in Cuba.

The radio station says that in the three years since the education scheme started the exercise has been highly successful. It has also helped strengthen Mozambique's ties with Cuba. The children study

under both Mozambican and Cuban teachers, although the Mozambique education system is used. The children have six hours of classes daily at a school on Cuba's Isle of Youth, and they are required to have eight hours a week individual study.

The radio station, in a commentary summarising Mozambique's links with Cuba, said that in 1978 not one of the Mozambique pupils failed end-of-year examinations. Only 30 percent of the children were required to sit for the examinations because most had scored such high marks through the year that a final examination was not considered necessary.

The decision to send schoolchildren to Cuba was taken after Presidents Samora Machel and Fidel Castro signed a friendship and co-operation treaty in Havana, the Cuban capital, in 1977. Now more than 400 Cuban technicians are working in Mozambique in such fields as sugar and tobacco farming, livestock and poultry breeding, fisheries, transport and communications. There are 100 Mozambicans taking

courses connected with public works and housing in Cuba. The radio station added in its commentary. "The co-operation between these two socialist countries of the non-aligned movement covers a very wide field and is playing an important part in Mozambique's struggle to end underdevelopment." **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.

1.5-million
STAR
affected (218)
11/9/80
by drought

The Star's Africa
News Service

More than 1.5-million
people are now affected
by the drought in Mozam-
bique, the country's radio
station reported last
night

Radio Mozambique, in a
broadcast monitored in
Johannesburg, said the
drought covered three-
quarters of the country
and the situation was crit-
ical

Some areas had not had
rain for two years
Agricultural production
was down by 50 percent
and thousands of head of
cattle were threatened

The Government, said
the radio station, had
directed that R1.25-million
be made available for im-
mediate relief.

Two SA men vanish — into Mozambique?

218
RDM 16/9/80
Staff Reporter

TWO South Africans are believed to have been detained by the Mozambican authorities — one of them while delivering goods for his employer and the other while going to find out what had happened to him.

They are Mr Frank Thanu and Mr Ahmed "Madevan" Hassan, both from Komatipoort on the South African-Mozambique border.

Their families have been trying desperately all week to find out what happened to them and why and where they are being held.

A Komatipoort businessman, Mr Ismail Minty, yesterday outlined events since Monday leading to the men's disappearance.

He said Mr Thanu recently took up employment at his shop as a driver. "We get customers from Mozambique who buy mealies and mealie meal here with South African currency, and we usually drop them off

with their goods at the border.

"On Monday, Frank took a customer by van to the border. By late afternoon, he had not returned, so I tried to make inquiries at the border without success. Later that night, I got a message written in Zulu that he was being held in Mozambique."

Mr Minty said his passport had expired, and he therefore could not go into Mozambique. Instead, he asked Mr Hassan, who is his uncle, to find out what had happened.

Mr Hassan and his son Moosa went into Mozambique on Tuesday in Mrs Minty's car. "Moosa was allowed to come back on foot. But his father was held."

"The Mozambican authorities wanted me to go over, otherwise they would continue to hold the two men."

Mr Minty said he tried to go to the border on Tuesday afternoon, but customs officials would not let him through.

"It appears that Frank was

arrested for possessing Mozambique currency. If it is true, I don't know how he got it. All our transactions with Mozambicans are in South African currency.

"I also can't understand why my uncle is being held."

Mr Minty added: "We are particularly concerned about my uncle's health. When he gets excited, his blood clots and he needs special medication. We tried to send medicine and toiletries through, but the Mozambican customs would not allow it."

"We are at our wits' end, not knowing what to do."

A South African customs official at the border had undertaken to have the matter referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs. A spokesman said yesterday the matter had not yet come to the department's attention.

No comment could be obtained from the Mozambican authorities.

Machel seeks closer Red ties

ROOM

(218)

19/7/82

EAST BERLIN — President Samora Machel of Mozambique says his country will deepen both political and economic links with the Soviet bloc

In a speech to communist leaders in East Berlin on Wednesday night at the start of an official visit to East Germany, the President said socialist states in Eastern Europe and the Third World should step up co-operation and aim for a better exchange of natural resources, the official daily Neues Deutschland reported

This would bring benefits to both sides "and above all ensure the spread of socialism," he said

Mr Machel said the close links between his Maputo and East Berlin should serve as a model "to accelerate the relations between brother states, between developed socialist states and socialist states with underdeveloped economies"

The Mozambique leader was given an unusually elaborate welcome when he arrived in East Berlin from Romania.

Thousands of people lined the streets to cheer him as he drove past in an open car with East Germany's leader, Mr Erich Honecker. — Sapa-Reuter

Maputo looks to Lisbon for help

By JOSE CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE intends to recruit nearly 3 000 artisans and technicians from Portugal to help in the planned modernisation and expansion of the Mozambican railway system and ports, according to informed sources in Lisbon.

The Portuguese technicians will fill posts in the various technical departments of the newly created Southern African Transport Commission which is based in Maputo.

The establishment of the Transport Commission was one of the decisions taken at the Summit of Southern African States in Lusaka last April.

The intended recruitment will cover a wide variety of badly needed skills and will include railway maintenance and repair crews as well as trained staff for the handling of cargo at the Mozambican ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala.

The unreliability of the Benguela railway line and severe operational problems on the Tazara line linking Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam have forced Zaire and Zambia to re-route a substantial portion of their imports and exports to Mozambique ports.

At present Zaire is almost exclusively dependent on South African ports.

The Tazara line, built five years ago by Chinese engineers, has been neglected lately because of Zambia's complaints of slow and careless handling of cargo at the Dar es Salaam port. The 1 860km line cost R440-million to build.

Two months ago the Tanzanian Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Augustine Mwingira, asked Zambia for an undertaking that it would export 45 000 tons of copper a month through the line in order to make possible the realisation of the projected R55,6-million revenue for the year 1980-1981.

Other countries that are planning to increase their use of Mozambican ports are Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Swaziland.

Machel tries to unravel aid and semantics

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel's visit this month to East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria is expected to produce some hard talking as Mr Machel tries to maintain the support of three of Mozambique's strongest backers while expanding contacts with the West.

The negotiations in Berlin were delicate, because millions of rands of Western aid hinge on Mozambique's agreement to the use of a particular word describing the status of Berlin East Germany is Mo-

zambique's fourth largest trading partner as well as a provider of aid. It is seen by many in Frelimo as the model for Mozambique's development. But Mozambique also wants aid from West Germany and the European Community Market.

Discussions, lasting two years, with Bonn have reduced the problem to a single word. All treaties with West Germany contain a clause which extends coverage of the agreement to West Berlin. In treaties with the Soviet Union and East Eu-

ropean countries, the clause refers to 'Berlin (West)', while in treaties with all other countries the clause refers to 'land Berlin'. 'Land' is the German word for state and its use is intended to give additional support to Bonn's view that West Berlin is a state of West Germany. The East Germans strongly oppose this view.

Large sums of money depend on this word. Two years ago Bonn offered Mozambique a large grant plus a free ground satellite station at Maputo.

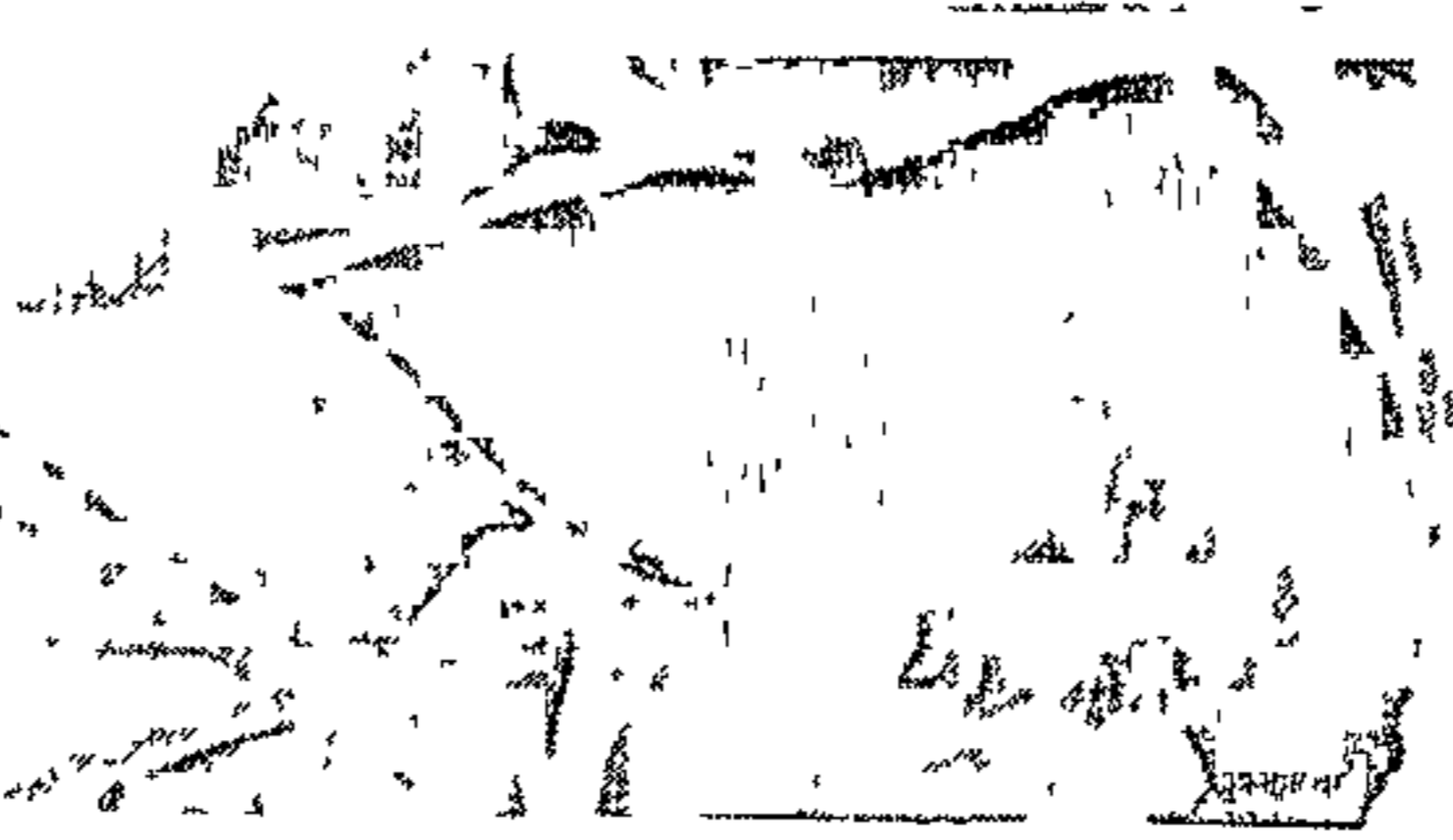
signed an agreement using the word "land". Mozambique said that it would only sign with the word "west" which remains unacceptable to Bonn, so no agreement was reached.

A similar problem blocks Mozambique joining the Lomé Convention. Lomé contains as an annex a unilateral declaration by West Germany that the Convention extends to "land" Berlin.

Recently, however, the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano said "We

think we can overcome this problem." What seems likely would be an "explanation" that "land" does not mean state, but something else. Austria, for example, signed an agreement with the "land" form of the clause in exchange for a unilateral declaration by Bonn that the agreement covered only what was specified in the four-Power agreement over Berlin.

Meanwhile Mozambique has sent an ambassador to Moscow. He is Mr Hipolito Pereira Zozimo Patrício. Guardian News Service



President Samora Machel

UK sugar chief calls for aid to Mozambique

London Bureau
LONDON — Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the giant sugar company, Tate and Lyle, is appealing for aid from the West for Mozambique to avert the threat of famine there. He recently visited Mozambique, where he met President Samora Machel. Tate and Lyle hope to develop their food interests in Mozambique and are exploring their capacity for that. A spokesman said yesterday that

the appeal for aid to Mozambique was also very much on humanitarian grounds and because Lord Jellicoe was keenly interested in fostering stability in Africa. Now Lord Jellicoe has extended his plea for aid to the public forum of a letter to The Times, where he calls on the United Kingdom and the nations of the West to respond to Pres Machel's appeal for aid. Pointing out the strategic importance of Mozambique, Lord Jellicoe says the West would be

unwise to ignore it. Apart from being the main outlet for a number of landlocked African countries, it occupies a strategic position, with a coastline of 3,200km. It could be one of the keys to stability in Southern Africa as a whole, he said. Lord Jellicoe emphasises the serious threat of famine facing Mozambique. The threat extended over a large area to the north-west and south-west of Beira, with a population of about 1,500,000 people.

Lord Jellicoe said, "I hope this appeal (for aid) will not go unheeded, especially in the West. Our resources are limited and there are many calls on them in this kind of crisis. Nevertheless, on grounds of simple humanity and because of wider considerations, I believe that Her Majesty's Government should do everything possible within their power to meet this call for assistance." He urged efforts to secure a quick and positive response

from the European community as a whole. "There are political difficulties at present in Mozambique joining the Lome Convention and thus qualifying for normal community economic aid. No such difficulties stand in the way of the European community responding generously to President Machel's appeal for food aid." Lord Jellicoe was Lord Privy Seal in the Heath Government and also at one time held the portfolio of Defence Minister

it is suggested that a discount factor equal (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on comparable loan should be used for this term.

stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with using the most rapid method of depreciation allowed the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

reach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. Ws.

Red factory for Beira

The Star's Africa News Service

(218)

Russia is to build an assembly plant for tractors in Mozambique under an agreement signed at the weekend.

Two cotton mills in the cotton-producing area in the north of the country will also be built and equipped.

The assembly plant, to be built near Beira, is intended for agricultural tractors but it will be able to assemble other types of vehicles if necessary.

Russia already has considerable interests in Mozambique including exclusive rights for fishing along the coast and rights for prospecting for gold and semi-precious stones in Zambezia province.

Russians are also making extensive surveys of gas resources discovered at Pande, in Inhambane province.

Guerillas wreck (218) Mozambique train

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Anti-Frelimo guerillas have struck at the key Beira-Umtali road and rail links in a renewed offensive inside Mozambique.

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas are known to have wrecked a train and, according to unconfirmed reports, attacked a bus killing about 30 people.

The sources also claim that the train crew was killed in a rocket or landmine explosion. The engine and carriages are said to have been derailed and seen burning fiercely.

In addition, motorists travelling along the Beira-Umtali road have reported seeing a number of burnt-out trucks and cars along the route.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe confirm that the Umtali-Beira line was blocked from September 20 to October 3 because of "enemy action". The spokesman would give no further details but to say that the line was now back in use.

Further south, where guerillas had earlier concentrated much of their anti-government activity, Mozambican refugees are reported to be once again fleeing into Zimbabwe.

The movement's propaganda broadcasts from Radio Free Africa, dubbed the "Voice of the Hyena" by the Mozambicans, continued after the station shifted from the then Rhodesia after Zimbabwe's independence.

There has been specula-



Mr. Mugabe . . . warned rebels.

tion that the station is operating from a mobile broadcasting unit in the Northern Transvaal.

Soon after independence the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said that his forces would be mobilised against the Mozambican rebels whom he hinted, were being helped by South Africa.

This brought an ironic twist to the conflict with Zimbabwe's intelligence organisation being brought into action against the MNR which it strongly supported during the Rhodesian war years.

There was a major battle last June between MNR men and a large number of Frelimo troops who attacked a base in Manica Province.

After the three-day attack Frelimo claimed to have killed 270 guerillas and captured 300.

Mozambique refugees tell of atrocities

STAR 16/10/80 Z18

By Wilf Mbanga
The Star's
Africa News Service

MOUNT SELINDA — Stories of killing and mutilation of Frelimo officials by anti-government guerillas in Mozambique have been told by some of the hundreds of refugees who have fled into Zimbabwe.

Two people are known to have been killed, two had their ears chopped off and a woman was severely beaten by Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) guerillas.

The men who had their ears cut off and the injured woman were in hospital in the south-eastern border town of Mount Selinda, Zimbabwe. All three were Frelimo officials.

The incidents happened last Sunday when MNR guerillas raided a village 20 km south of Espungabera in Mozambique

and demanded the hand-over of Frelimo officials in the area.

Two people were shot dead by the guerillas before the others fled.

Mr. Albert Sithole (58), Mr. Edson Sithole (60) and his wife Zviroyo, said they were terrified to go back to Mozambique because of the heavy fighting.

Mr. Edson Sithole said that MNR activity was rife in their district in the Gaza province. The guerillas had disrupted traffic and government projects in the area.

"We can hear gunfire almost every evening in our village. Most of the villages around us have been burnt down by the dissidents," Mr. Sithole added.

Although MNR activity had slowed down somewhat earlier this year when Frelimo forces launched an intensified coun-

ter offensive backed by newly independent Zimbabwe fighting has since picked up again.

It has also spread northwards and the Umtali-Beira road and rail links have apparently become major targets. A train has been wrecked and according to unconfirmed reports a bus was attacked and thirty people were killed. Motorists report seeing burnt-out cars.

MNR activity has also spilt over into Zimbabwe in the Mapungwana Tribal Trust Land 25 km north of Mount Selinda.

According to people in the area, the guerillas have come across the border to loot stores of food which they take back with them.

Frelimo has now moved hundreds of villagers into a consolidated village near Espungabera along the lines of the protected villages set up during the Rhodesian conflict.

Out of Maputo jail

KOMATIPOORT — Mr. Ahmed Hassen, general dealer, is back from Maputo two months after armed Mozambicans arrested him at the Lebombo border near here and took him away.

Mr. Frank Sithole, the delivery man arrested the day before, is still in detention at the Machava military jail at Maputo. It is not known if or when he will be released.

Mr. Hassen (50) was brought to the Komati-poort border yesterday where he was met by relatives and friends.

He refused to speak of his two months stay at Maputo but said he had not been ill-treated, except that he received no medical attention when he became ill with a heart complaint.

Armed Mozambicans seized Mr. Hassen on August 12 after he went in search of Mr. Sithole, who had been missing since his employer, Mr. Ismail Minty, sent him to the border with a load of mealmeal.

A message was sent to Mr. Minty stating that Mr. Hassen and Mr. Sithole would be returned if he (Mr. Minty) was handed to the Mozambican authorities, who wished to discuss transactions involving Mozambican currency.

Drought drains Mozambique

A drought which is seriously affecting 1 500 000 people in six of Mozambique's ten provinces is the latest and gravest of a series of natural disasters that have plagued the country since it won independence from Portugal in 1975

In large areas of the country there have been no rainfall since 1978 and in the affected provinces agricultural production has dropped by half. In some areas of subsistence farming, with no man-made irrigation systems, seeds germinated but then dried up.

In some provinces the peasants have sowed three times without success. The lack of food is serious and people are having to walk dozens of kilometres to fetch water. Pastures have dried and wasted and there has been a significant increase in cattle diseases and death.

Malnutrition and vitamin deficiency are affecting about half the children in the drought-stricken areas

The problem is that in large parts of the affected areas there was no rain at the beginning of 1979 and the result was a massive crop failure, compounded by the destruction of agricultural stations, bridges and roads in Rhodesian attacks during the Zimbabwe war of liberation.

Adequate rainfall at the end of last year and the beginning of 1980 would have relieved the situation, but it didn't come. The population of the affected zones, still reeling from last year's blows, now face calamity unless assistance can be got to them quickly.

The government has been doing what it can to alleviate the situation. Maize and beans have been transferred from provinces with sufficient stocks. The export of beans has been banned and the quantity of ground-nuts for delivery to the oil mills has been restricted. More than R1-million in emergency funds have been earmarked for drought relief.

But this is not enough. Recently Planning and Agriculture Minister Mario Machungo addressed the diplomatic corps in Maputo and spelled out the country's needs. They include: 175 000 tonnes of cereals, nearly seven thousand tonnes of seed, more than a million multi-vitamin tablets, as well as trucks, hoes, tractors and water-pumping equipment

Figures were established for each of thirty-four districts affected and estimates for water pumping equipment were computed down to the last set of spanners. Transport will be a crucial factor in the relief operation and the diplomats were informed of the exact number of each type of vehicle required.

Mozambique's catalogue of disasters goes back more than four years. A few months after independence, at the beginning of 1976, thousands of families were displaced by flooding in the south around the capital, Maputo. In the same year there were major crop losses in the north as a result of drought.

In early 1977, after Cyclone Emily, flooding in the valleys of the Limpopo, Incomati and Umbeluzi rivers affected 400 000 people. Significant quantities of rice-ground-nuts, maize and vegetables were destroyed and the damage was estimated at more than US\$35 million.

In early 1978 the Limpopo again flooded, causing more destruction of crops and livestock.

In the north, the country suffered a prolonged period of drought in early 1978 which was broken by torrential rains in Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The rainfall was so heavy and the run-off so rapid that large volumes of water had to be discharged from the Kariba and Kafue dams in Zambia and the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique, resulting in the largest flood registered in Mozambique this century.

At though to complete a prophecy there has also been pestilence, hail and war. The pestilence came in the form of an outbreak of bubonic plague in 1978 which was isolated and rapidly eliminated before it could do much damage.

The hailstorm, in October 1977, was also short-lived, but during its half-hour stopover in Maputo chunks of ice the size of grapefruits smashed almost every southward-facing window in the city and flattened the crops in outlying fields.

Support for the Zimbabwean guerillas in their struggle for majority rule cost Mozambique dearly. Four years of Rhodesian raids into Mozambican territory left a trail of damage estimated at more than R40-billion.

With the end of that war and the promise of an independent Zimbabwe, Mozambique entered 1980 bristling with confidence and ready for a major assault on economic underdevelopment. Armed bands planted in the country by the Rhodesians were quickly mopped up and an effective campaign was launched against managerial inefficiency and administrative bureaucracy and sloth.

New textile factories are under construction and at least one paper mill and an aluminium smelter are to be built. Agricultural expansion programmes include the irrigation of 350 000ha in the Limpopo valley alone by 1990.

The investment necessary for all this would be hard to find at the best of times. The cost of a major drought adds a crippling new restraint on development plans.

Ironically, the misfortunes that Mozambique suffered in the 1975-1979 period will probably help it get assistance now, in its greatest hour of need. One of the major complaints of aid donors is that recipient governments are corrupt and the aid somehow vanishes after arrival. Nobody ever said that about Mozambique, when aid was shipped in after previous disasters. Corruption is almost unknown and where it does arise is severely punished. — GEMINI.

Intensified effort to rout anti-Frelimo forces

STAR 20/10/80
(218)

The Star' Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The joint campaign by the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to rout out anti-Frelimo dissidents is to be stepped up following a weekend summit meeting between the leaders of the countries

Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe flew to the port of Quelimane to see President Samora Machel

An official communique on the meeting, read over Radio Mozambique, said the leaders had discussed mutual co-operation between the countries on a wide range of topics but the two men admitted to reporters that the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance was featured.

The MNR appears to have increased activity in

recent weeks, after it was believed to have been crushed by intensiv raids on its bush bases by Mozambique troops

Mr Muzabe confirmed that both leaders had agreed to intensify efforts to "rout out dissidents in our midst"

President Machel said the problems of internal security facing both countries had prompted the meeting

A plan for joint action against the Mozambique rebels was first discussed when Mr Mugabe flew to Beira earlier this year following a wave of intensified violence by the dissidents

The Rhodesian government under Mr Ian Smith and then Bishop Abel Muzorewa supported the MNR and Radio Free Africa the MNR's propagan-da station, was also based



MR MUGABE

on Rhodesian soil

In the past, promises of help made between Mozambique and the new Zimbabwe have been based largely on the debt of gratitude felt by Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party towards Mozambique for that country's support during the guerilla war

Now what was essentially an internal problem for Mozambique has taken on more serious implications for several of the black nations of southern Africa, especially Zimbabwe

TRANSPORT

The success of the black nations plan to increase their economic co-operation and lessen dependence on South Africa hangs largely on transport

The rail routes from Zaire and Zambia through Zimbabwe to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo are key points in this plan

Without them, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe must rely on the South African ports of the Benguela Railway (under constant attack by Unita guerrillas) through Angola for much of their exports.

It just so happens that, with these rail routes barely reopened with the end of the war, they have come under attack by the MNR

Radio Mozambique said in a broadcast yesterday, in which it reported the Machel-Mugabe talks, that a test train had run on the Salisbury-Maputo line early this month

The railway authorities in both countries had then decided to suspend further services until more repairs had been completed

The line was cut by the former Rhodesian security forces during the country's seven-year bush war against Mr Mugabe's guerilla fighters, who were based in Mozambique

Mos MNR strength is believed to come from former black members of the Portuguese special forces type unit who were originally supported by Rhodesia

Mr Mugabe said that the SWA/Namibia question was also discussed during the five-hour meeting.



Frelimo officials Edson Sithole (60) and Albert Sithole (58) who fled to Zimbabwe, after having their cars hacked off by anti-Government guerillas in Mozambique.

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Jan



- Mrs Zviroyo Sithole, who was beaten by anti-Frelimo guerillas because her husband worked for Frelimo.

1

troops still patrol the streets, past now-fading revolutionary graffiti

Marxism "to abandon

A month after the President's "offensive" speech French and Italian companies signed the first big Western commercial contract in Mozambique since independence. It was for a 1600 km R105-million power line from the giant Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project to Nampula. In Northern Mozambique

Tenders are also due in by the end of this month for a R900 000 expansion of Cahora Bassa and the construction of a modern coal handling wharf at Maputo. A new York company has already completed Maputo Port master-plan

Mrs Janet Mondlane, widow of assassinated Frelimo founder Eduardo Mondlane and now Director of International Co-Operation, said in an interview: "The possibilities of investment in Mozambique are endless and people should come here and see which things are most profitable for them"

"We will negotiate all deals on a case-by-case basis. We have a tremendous fund of natural resources and unskilled labour to offer. In return we want training and technological help."

In fact, financially, Mozambique is already much closer West than the East. The West buys 80 percent of its exports and, with the Nordic countries leading is the source of almost all aid. R84-million last year. Last February a United Nations mission visited Mozambique and found a general improvement in the economy in the past two years but "critical shortages of foreign ex-

Plenty to smoke

but is there light

for the economy?

MAPUTO — "Got a light comrade?" or the equivalent in Portuguese, is the request most frequently addressed to a foreigner in Mozambique

Elsewhere in Africa people might beg for a cigarette, but not here. Firstly Mozambicans don't beg. Secondly home-produced cigarettes are cheap and plentiful

But matches are virtually unobtainable. It is one of the ironies of an economy turned topsy-turvy by precipitate decolonisation

With the ending of Mozambique's involvement in university economists, government financial experts and officials of the Bank of Mozambique are now working on the final draft of the country's first 10-year plan aimed at reversing the economy and terms of trade within a decade

The task will not be easy. There are signs of peace. Barbed wire paddocks which surrounded the radio station and ministries have been removed, at least

But chronic distribution and food problems still remain.

President Machel launched his economic "offensive" in a key speech on March 18

In the following six months large numbers of administrators were sacked or demoted, there were shake-ups in the ports and railways, the national airline was disbanded and reorganised under a new name and a new currency, the Metical, was issued to replace Escudos

The call for outside investment and the announcement of denationalisation of shops was interpreted by some observers not only as a sign of realism and pragmatism, but a subtle loosening of Mozambique's adherence to communism. But officials deny this.

"In the longer term the embrace of the Soviet bloc, reinforced by arms supplies (to be paid off on a barter basis with fish, rice and coal) and military training in the war will be weakened by increasing ties with Western finance," one European ambassador commented. "But that

and spare parts". It estimated the balance of payments deficit for 1980 would be around R150-million.

External Trade Minister Mr Salamao Munguambe said he believed the next decade would bring "A drastic change to Mozambique's trade pattern"

The 10-year plan, expected in December, will stress agricultural development for internal consumption and export, he said. New or increased export products would include aluminium, rice, iron and steel, coal, textiles and prawns

"We are sure the trade gap will be closed by 1985," he stated. He stressed, "It is also our policy to reduce dependence on South Africa"

Mozambique's attitude to its powerful white-ruled neighbour

● PRESIDENT MACHEL



is necessarily ambiguous. It vigorously condemns apartheid yet maintains extensive trade and communications links. Careful not to let a war of words escalate into armed conflict, Mozambique says the problem of South Africa, unlike that of pre-independence Zimbabwe, must be resolved internally.

Earlier this year Pretoria accused Mozambique of harbouring African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas who carried out attacks in Natal Mozambique denied the complexity and, in turn, accused South Africa of assisting anti-government insurgents who continue to operate south of Beira

Maputo is an important port for South Africa and its transit trade is a source of badly-needed hard currency for Mozambique, as is the existence of 30 000 Mozambican miners in South Africa. Though this figure is only a quarter of what it once was.

"One can choose one's friends but, unfortunately, one cannot choose one's neighbours," President Machel said recently.

"Our neighbour may be a criminal, a murderer, even a madman, yet he is still our neighbour economically we depend in some measure on South Africa. The port of Maputo relies on South Africa and a certain region of South Africa for its part relies on the port of Maputo"—Sapa-Reuter

STATS
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Mozambique guerrillas down plane

COM 3-11-80
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LISBON. — Anti-Marxist guerrillas in Mozambique said yesterday that they had killed more than 40 government soldiers and shot down an air force spotter plane during operations over the last two months.

A statement by the Mozambique National Resistance, distributed in Lisbon, said its guerrillas had beaten off attacks by the Marxist government forces on their bases in central Mozambique.

At least 44 members of the ruling Frelimo party's armed forces were killed by the RNM during operations in September and October, it added.

Government air and ground forces launched a major offensive against the RNM last June, capturing a major guerrilla base near Espungabera on the Zimbabwean border.

Yesterday's statement re-

ferred for the first time to attacks on guerrilla bases near the Save River about 150km to the south and near Chimoió, a strategic crossroads city on the international railway from Beira to Zimbabwe.

The RNM listed offensive operations which included an attack on a train on the international railway on September 29 and several ambushes of military vehicles.

The guerrilla movement, which claims to have 5,000 men under arms, said it killed 10 government soldiers in an encounter near the River Save on the same day. It gave no details of its own losses.

Other operations listed in the statement include attacks on government-held villages and military posts and the shooting down of a spotter plane on October 11 near Chimoió — Sapa-Reuter.

Stricken Mozambique asks for food, medicine

STAR
4/11/80

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — More than 1 500 000 people in Mozambique are undernourished or suffering disease and infection as a result of persistent drought in six of the country's provinces

The Maputo Government says some regions have lost up to 50 percent of their agricultural crops. Tens of thousands of head of cattle are threatened by stock illnesses and death. Infant deaths are increasing, and health services have reported more premature and still births in affected areas

More than 1 500 000 people are seriously affected, and according to a government report, supplies of agricultural seeds have been eaten "as a last resort"

Even school attendance has been affected as children have been forced to help their families find

food and water, often walking 10 kilometres and more each day to available or dwindling water supplies

Earlier this year, a mission from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation visited Mozambique to assess the country's immediate food

SA links 'will grow'

PARIS — Mozambique expected trade and transit links with South Africa to grow and welcomed foreign investors in agriculture, the Mozambique Planning Minister, Mr Mario da Graça Machungo, said in an interview published in Paris yesterday

"South Africa needs the port of Maputo and cannot avoid it. It is very good if they use it," he told a monthly business publication

needs.

But now, President Samora Machel's Government has taken the additional and unusual step of appealing directly to friendly governments represented in Maputo for urgent supplies of food, medicine and transport.

"We also want the port to be used," he said. "We will not close it"

Mozambique exports electricity from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa, but needs help to develop its industries

"South Africa is our neighbour, the Minister said. "We cannot avoid this concrete fact. If you have a neighbour, you have to have contact with him. What we condemn in South Africa is their racist regime. — Sapa-Reuter

Machel busy packing out of the retail trade



PRESIDENT MACHEL

From The Guardian
MAPUTO — Mozambique is withdrawing from the retail business just eight months after President Samora Machel announced that shops would be sold to private traders. About 70 stores have already been sold in the capital alone.

The demand for clothing shops is especially high, since controlled prices include a high mark-up that allows a large profit. There were more than 500 bids for the 27 available clothing stores in Maputo. The sales were not made automatically to the

highest bidder. An effort was made to sell to people who could show their ability to run a business. But the government retreat from retailing is not complete. The State is to set up a chain of "model" supermarkets to compete directly with pri-

rate traders. Co-operative are being given some of the old State shops and State aid. A rationing system is to be introduced for necessities, probably early in the new year. Nor will there be a return to totally free enterprise. Many products,

such as imported cloth, remain controlled. Street trading has been eliminated from Maputo in the past two months. Goods can now only be sold in shops and official markets. After independence, the State took over hundreds of shops and small bu-

sinesses abandoned by their owners, sometimes under pressure. But the State chain of "people's shops" became a joke because the shelves were always empty. They also became a source of corruption with people hiring their relatives at inflated salaries.

SAVING ON SPENDING FOR Western-Brezhnev talks

Samora Machel of Mozambique last night praised the Soviet Union as a reliable support for true revolutionaries on all continents

The Mozambique leader, who signed a friendship treaty with Moscow in 1977, arrived here yesterday for talks with Soviet leaders about southern Africa and economic aid.

At a Kremlin banquet, President Machel and Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev, exchanged warmly-worded speeches, indicating that their past disagreements, mainly over Zimbabwe, were over.

President Machel helped ensure a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe which was opposed at the time by the Soviet Union. Tass news agency said Mr. Brezhnev told President Machel during their talks that the Soviet Union attached great importance to the victory of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe.

"What is now on the agenda is the liberation of Namibia (South West Africa)," the Soviet leader said. SWA/Namibia was thought to be one of the main topics discussed during yesterday's talks, with the Soviet side urging opposition to Western plans for a settlement. The Soviet Union does not want Mozambique and the other "frontline" black African states to support Western plans for settlement negotiated with South Africa.

In his speech, Mr. Machel said black rule in Zimbabwe was a stimulus



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev greets President Samora Machel of Mozambique on his arrival in Moscow. On the left is the Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko.

for the emancipation of SWA/Namibia and South Africa. Mr. Brezhnev said the remaining white-ruled areas of southern Africa were "an aggressive and dangerous anachronism". Although the main top-

le for the five-day talks is the country's membership of Comecon, Mozambique also wants to attract more Soviet involvement in development projects. The President is accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chris-

sano, and the Ministers of Agriculture and Industry. Also travelling with the party is the Minister of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Severino Viera. Russia is probably Mozambique's main military

backer, but it has far fewer economic links than the other Eastern European countries. Although the Soviet Union has supplied about 400 non-military technicians, particularly doctors and teachers, it has made

less investment than Mozambique would have liked. Mozambique is anxious to deal with other countries as an equal. From Sapa-Reuter and The Guardian

Machel wants more Russian 'co-operation'

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has called on Russia to increase its co-operation with Mozambique on the basis of the principles guiding relations between advanced socialist countries and those still trying to overcome underdevelopment.

Speaking at a State banquet in the Kremlin on Monday night — at the start of his five-day visit to Russia — Dr Machel said increased co-operation between socialist countries at different stages of development was a prerequisite for the enlargement of the socialist camp all over the world.

In a recent visit to Bulgaria, Romania and East Germany, Dr Machel emphasised the need for advanced socialist countries to consider a policy of increased investment in socialist countries, which were still fighting the material backwardness inherited from colonial domination.

In October, at an international theoretical conference of 106 communist parties and liberation movements, the Frelimo Party Central Committee envoy, Mr Sergio Vieira, said Mozambique was "a developing socialist country", and not one of "socialist orientation".

Mozambique government and Frelimo leaders have defended this thesis at various international forums and talks with the leaders of the advanced socialist countries — to overcome the theoretical and practical limitations of the "socialist orientation" thesis.

At the Moscow banquet, Dr Machel said Mozambique had already laid the foundations of a socialist society through socialisation of the countryside and the nationalisation of the vital economic and social sectors.

He added. "What we need now to overcome underdevelopment in this decade is to com-

plete the socialisation of the countryside, launch the mechanisation process of agriculture, and create the basis of a modern industry."

He also referred to Zimbabwe

"Zimbabwe's independence under the government led by Robert Mugabe opens new perspectives of peace and co-operation in our region."

He said Zimbabwe's independence was of utmost importance for the economic liberation of Southern Africa.

Speaking before Dr Machel, the Soviet Communist Party and Russian leader, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, said his party and country were "in every way" determined to develop their relations with Mozambique.

Dr Machel is heading a large delegation of party and government officials to Russia, and the talks are expected to result in an increase in economic co-operation.

No bases after all

From The Christian Science Monitor

MAPUTO — "If the United States and the Soviet Union want to fight, they can fight in their own house"

This caustic comment by a senior member of the Mozambican Foreign Ministry reflects the Government's strong opposition to great-power militarisation of the Indian Ocean

Mozambique, with nearly 3 200 km of Indian Ocean coastline, has as-

sumed a strategic position in this volatile part of the world

From its three major ports — Maputo, Beira and Nacala — a great power could alter the balance of power in southern Africa

But since its independence in 1975 Mozambican opposition to the militarisation of the Indian Ocean has been one of the cornerstones of its non-aligned policy.

Western critics view pronouncements on that policy with a degree of scepticism.

To combat this, President Samora Machel invited Western ambassadors accredited to Maputo to fly over the Bazaruto islands, long considered the most likely location for a foreign military base. Western embassy officials came away convinced there was no military presence there.

One of Frelimo's founders, who is a leading member of the Central Committee, said "We did not fight for 15 years to free ourselves to become the pawn of yet another foreign power."



Samora Machel . . . emphasising to the West his policy of non-alignment.

Maputo the likely venue

5 Apr 21/11/80

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By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Mozambican capital of Maputo is being considered here as the most likely venue for a meeting early in January intended to lift the curtain on a seven-month build-up to independence for SWA/Namibia

Waldheim
Time is running out for Dr Waldheim to propose what is being termed a "pre-implementation meeting" and he is expected to report at least on the possibility of such a meeting by Monday morning at the latest, when a scheduled debate on Namibia opens in the General Assembly

A favoured scenario for the proposed meeting would seat internal political party representatives as a delegation led by the South African-appointed Administrator-General from the territory, and have the five nations Western "con-

front" group and African Governments present as observers.
The projected conference would serve a threefold purpose of assuring Pretoria of a UN commitment to fairness and impartiality — acquiescing in the South African Government's demand that internal parties have a voice in final decisions on the territory's future — and going some way to diminish mistrust and suspicion that separates Pretoria and Swapo. Sources say reports of an impending South African rejection of the talks proposal, and a Swapo

statement interpreted as a rejection, are "inconsistent" with indications both sides have given to the UN.
Angola's ambassador to the UN Elisio de Figueiredo met Dr Waldheim late yesterday in the course of the process of consultation, according to a UN spokesman.
Adriaan Eksteen, South Africa's UN envoy, met Dr Waldheim on Wednesday. He said later the suggested conference "may be a tool" to bridge "this enormous mistrust and lack of confidence".
UN officials and Western and African diplo-

mats are eyeing a March start to an independence programme.
● LONDON — A delegation from the anti-apartheid movement will meet Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce today, seeking assurances from the British government that it would stand by the UN plan for SWA/Namibia.
It would also ask the Government to "pressure" South Africa to ensure the plan's implementation, including the application of sanctions.
Mr Eksteen
enormous mistrust

Dr Waldheim . . .
report on Monday.

Machel strengthens ties with Moscow

MOSCOW — Mozambique appears to have firmly entered the Soviet camp after a week-long visit to the Soviet Union by President Samora Machel.

In a lengthy joint statement issued in Moscow after President Machel's departure for home at the weekend, Mozambique aligned itself with virtually all Moscow's foreign policy stances — apparently ruling out any likelihood of a sharp, pro-West tilt by Mozambique in the near future.

The statement said talks between Soviet and Mozambican leaders had revealed "a coincidence of views" on bilateral and international issues — in the Kremlin lexicon only a shade less than the "complete identity of views" normally expressed by Moscow's closest allies.

President Brezhnev and the Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, had also accepted President Machel's invitation to visit Mozambique at a date to be fixed, the statement said.

The joint statement expressed Mozambique's support for the Soviet stance on Afghanistan and Kampuchea and backing for other favoured

Kremlin projects, such as the holding of a general conference on detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides also condemned what they described as attempts by imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of African states and "the continuing build-up by the USA of its military presence in Africa."

They condemned the US in general terms for disrupting detente, whipping up the arms race and heightening international tension.

Russia and Mozambique also declared a determination to help make Africa a nuclear-free zone.

Kremlin leaders will now clearly be hoping President Machel will exert pressure on Zimbabwe which has kept aloof from Moscow since gaining independence last March.

President Machel is a close colleague of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who has mistrusted Moscow since his days as a guerrilla leader when Soviet leaders channelled aid to his rival, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Russia, unlike Mozambique,

opposed the British-negotiated independence settlement in Zimbabwe and elections which brought Mr Mugabe to power.

Since Mr Mugabe's victory, Moscow has tried to make amends to the Salisbury government, but there has still been no formal exchange of ambassadors.

The statement said the two sides were confident that the people of Zimbabwe could maintain their unity and consolidate their national independence.

The Soviet and Mozambique sides also called for a withdrawal of South African troops from South West Africa — thought to have been one of the major topics of discussion during President Machel's visit — and a transfer of power to the Swapo guerrilla movement.

Russia regards Swapo as the only representative of the Namibian people and is thought to have been anxious that Mozambique and other Frontline African states might support Western calls for a settlement with South Africa.

Agreements were also signed covering scientific, economic and trade relations between the two countries — Sapa-Reuter

Maputo

move to

cut SA

trade ties

MAPUTO — Representatives of nine black states met in Maputo yesterday to map out their strategy for a two-day conference later this week at which they will seek international aid to help them reduce their economic dependence on South Africa

The preliminary meeting in the Mozambique capital brought together members of a steering committee of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC)

On Wednesday, Ministers from the nine SADCC member states will hold another preliminary meeting before the conference opens formally on Thursday

They will be trying to get several hundred million rands in aid pledges from Western, Eastern and Arab countries and from international agencies

The money is being sought for transport and communications projects that would boost economic co-operation among the black states of Southern Africa in a bid to minimise economic links with South Africa

Despite their aversion to South Africa's race segregation policies, the black states of the region are heavily reliant on South Africa for shipments of food, consumer goods and equipment

They also use South Africa's ports and railways to handle much of their foreign trade

The nine SADCC nations — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — regard the establishment of transport and communications links among themselves as 'the key to economic liberation' from South Africa

— Sapa-AP

Maachnel will

SA will attend as
observer, says Pik

NM. 26/11/80

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most SWA summit

Mr. Botha said 'Whether we go as observers or advisers — what is important is that we are not going there to participate in any talks or decisions affecting the constitutional future of the territory. It has been a cornerstone of the South African Government's approach that the peoples themselves must decide their future, not the South African Government and not the United Nations.'

Caution

In New York diplomats at the UN cautiously welcomed the announcement that the South African Government and Swapo had agreed to talks, although Swapo's representative there called it a 'stay of execution' for South Africa.

The conference plan, disclosed by Dr Waldheim, provided for a pre-implementation multi-party conference early in January, a ceasefire and implementation in March and independence for the territory by the end of next year. Swapo's observer at the UN, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, is reported to have remarked 'This is not a breakthrough. It only calls for a pre-implementation conference. It is South Africa's success, to win a stay of execution.'

Mr Gurirab said it would be very difficult at the conference to discuss abstracts such as trust and confidence.

The next step in the operation would be the formation of delegations — (Sapa-AP)

20/1/76
21/1/76
21/1/76

MAPUTO—Mozambique has agreed to a United Nations request to host a conference aimed at ending the war in South West Africa in preparation for independence, the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said yesterday.

Mr Chissano told the Mozambican news agency that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had asked Mozambique on Monday to stage the meeting.

Mr Chissano said Dr Waldheim was told immediately that Mozambique agreed and that the meeting would be held in the capital of Maputo.

The Foreign Minister said Dr Waldheim told his Government that South Africa and Swapo had agreed to Maputo as the site for the conference.

Mr Chissano said his Government was now waiting for a 'final answer from the Secretary-General'.

He said Dr Waldheim had said the meeting would start on January 7, but January, he thought, was too late 'We would like it to start next month'.

Agreement in principle

Dr Waldheim had announced on Monday that agreement in principle had been reached on a conference on the future of the territory.

The announcement that Maputo might be the conference site came as no surprise.

The country's marxist Government enjoys good relations with Swapo. Mozambique does not maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa but has strong economic ties with Pretoria.

Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview televised by the SABC last night that South Africa would attend the proposed conference only in the background as 'observers or advisers'.

Christians put themselves at risk

Difficulties facing the church in Mozambique today seem more formalised than they were during my last visit three years ago

In my tour of the southern diocese of the small Anglican church in Mozambique — the Diocese of Lebombo — I became conscious of a number of ways in which pressure on Christians was making their witness more difficult and church life more restricted

With the Bishop of Lebombo, the Rt Rev Dimis Sengulane, I travelled more than 4 500 km inside the country and worked with 27 different congregations often scattered remotely in rural areas, with picturesque reed-and-thatch churches often reached by palm-fringed sandy tracks.

Of 117 churches, 28 have been closed — all during 1979

In one district all four churches have ceased to function. The last, small thatched building in one area was reportedly pulled down by the local militia one night

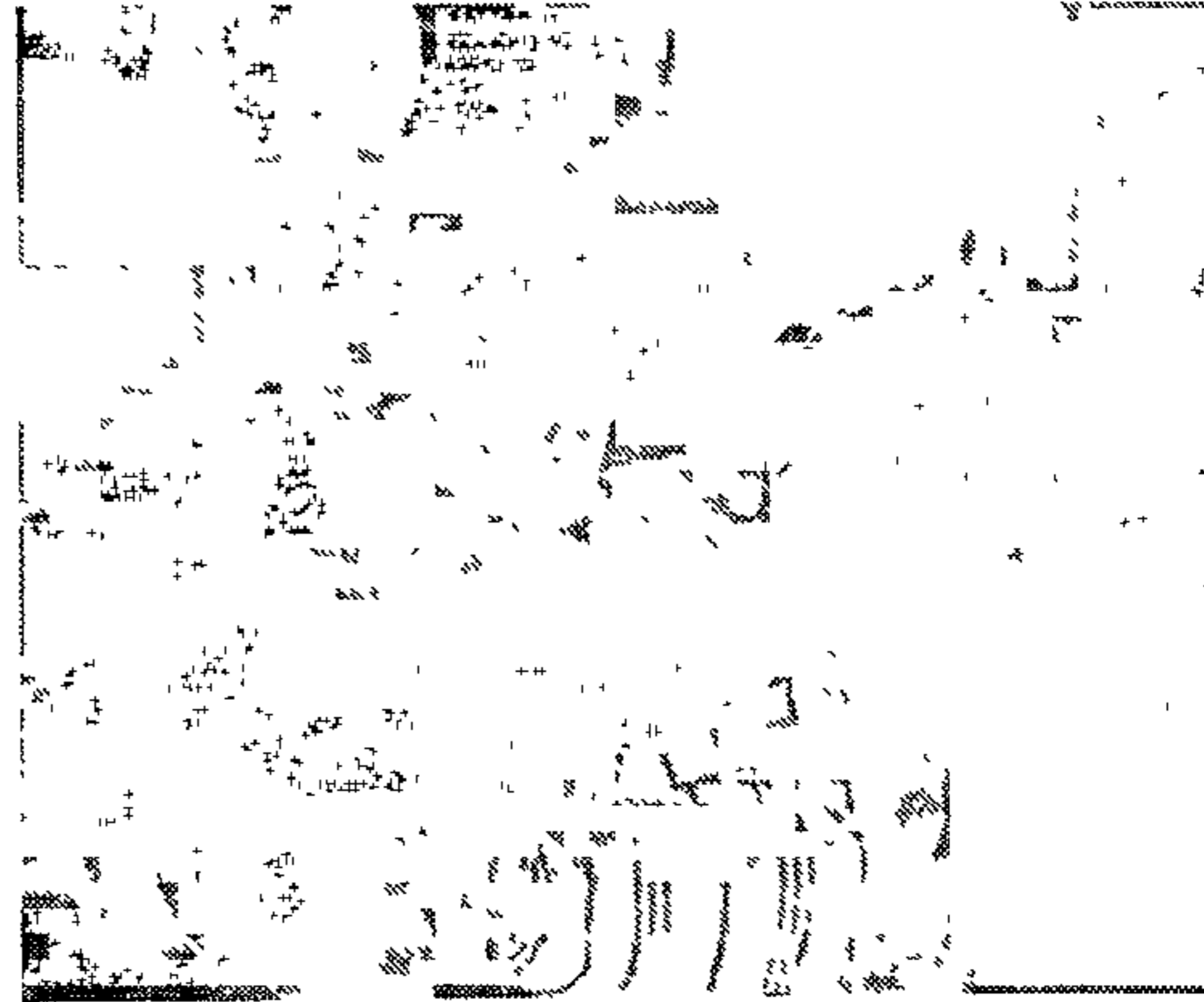
Others are closed because of their proximity to schools or hospitals or, as an ambiguous regulation puts it, because they are near a "unit of production"

"Great stories" of Christian witness are being written in Mozambique, say some church observers. THE VERY REV DAVID BRUNO, formerly director of the Mission of the Anglican Church in southern Africa and now dean in the diocese of Namibia, recently visited Mozambique and found restrictions to be more formal than before.

But there was a new confidence among church members, he said, and his report — adapted here from a church publication — holds out hope for the future.

Responding to the situation in Mozambique, Anglican Archbishop Bill Burnett has said there is no cause for fear over the future of the church in southern Africa.

He on the one hand rejects attempts to bring the church into "the anti-communist status quo laager" in response to the situation. On the other, he rejects the argument that "You will be hammered like the church in Maputo if you don't now without reservations identify with a particular liberation movement."



Church members, often very poor, make their offerings — a few small coins and an egg.



Bishop Dimis Sengulane of Lebombo — "deep spiritual boldness."

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SIPAL

Mozambique Christians receiving Holy Communion in an "illegal" house

As it is forbidden to build churches which have fallen down, or to place those which have been closed, local congregations suffer considerable privation

The government recognises the existence of the church only in the physical presence of a church building

Gatherings of people for worship in the open air or private houses are not allowed — making that kind of limitation even more severe. In some ways, than it was for the Holy Church. Even the ringing of family prayers and grace before meals would constitute an infringement

Children under the age of 18 may not receive the sacraments of the church and it requires considerable courage and a strong faith to go ahead leaving God rather than "n" under these conditions

There lies the advantage, behind which we of our own church people shelter in South Africa, to "obey the law" when conditions are this face people say?

Bishop Dinis is a man of deep spiritual boldness, and against the many forces of the Mozambique are formidable and

often discouraging

One of the more frustrating ways in which the State hampers the activities of Christian leaders is the demand for a "travel permit". Every time he leaves his own district to go on church business to another district or another province, he must apply for a permit

This regulation had been insisted on in only one province before, but while I was there we were warned while visiting a different province to return to Maputo and obtain the necessary written permission or else face arrest

Communications are very difficult and the public transport system seems to be in a parlous condition at the moment. Yet in remote rural areas one was constantly astonished at the vitality of the local congregation

Often in these areas the church bell was also forbidden and the time of a service would have to be calculated by the height of the sun

The paramount atmosphere which seemed to prevail in most places was one of fear. In one area some local party "things" let it be known that anyone daring to set foot in a church would be arrested

This effectively closed the churches. Only when the bishop learnt about it

and visited the area later to conduct services did people, realising that nothing was happening to those who attended, begin drifting back to worship

Students doing a teachers' course in one district were sent out to work in the fields from 4 am to 10 am on a Sunday morning so that none of them would be able to go to church.

A teacher who objected to derogatory remarks about ministers of religion was "transferred" 190 km away from home, effectively banning him from attending his own church

The undermining of family life is, presently, a particularly insidious way of causing grave divisions in the home

Young people are encouraged in some places to "spy" on their families and to report signs of "religious behaviour"

In the schools Christians have a tough time. Mockery and rejection of anything Christian can make it very hard to bear any kind of meaningful witness. Signs of revolt could lead to a youngster being sent off into the bush to a "re-education camp."

Against all this the Christian in Mozambique is really having to discover, the hard way, the real meaning of faith. Perhaps that is why I

have rarely seen people young and old, out of whom have shone so authentically the visible signs of joy

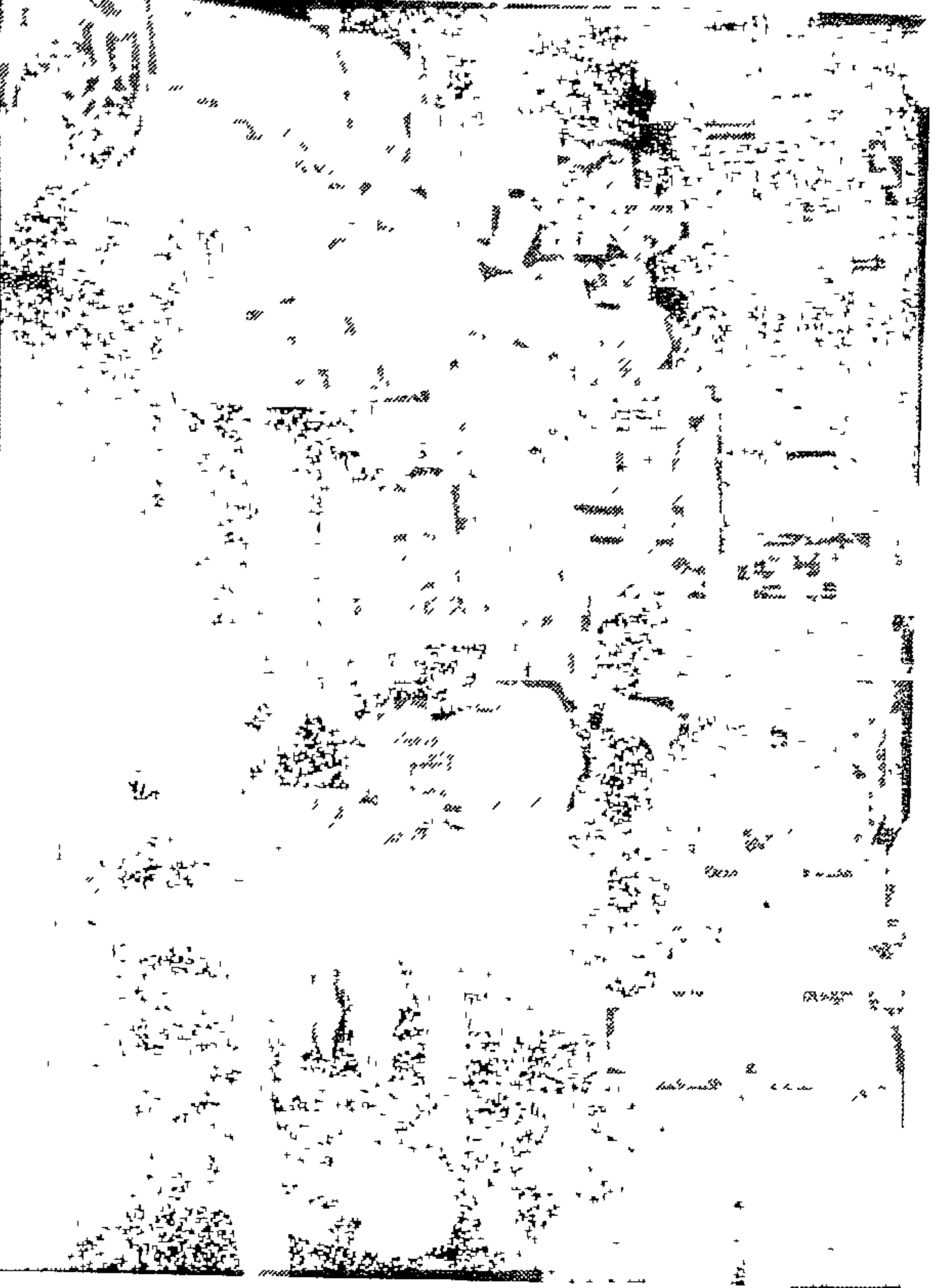
There is great material poverty. The drought has caused havoc in at least one province and the distribution of produce is not as smooth as it might be

Yet everywhere we went the hospitality, in even the poorest place, was unbelievably generous. Each congregation seemed to compete with the next for producing large helpings of food. In most places there were gifts as well and always there were songs of greeting

In spite of the restrictions, and I was more conscious this time that pressure on the church is stronger, one also felt that among those who believed there was a more obvious confidence

Of course there were signs in many places of the inroads which fear had made. Organisations and women and of the youth, unless brought into being by the State, cannot exist

But the Mothers' Union is still there even if it cannot meet. Young people, in spite of the restrictions, were much in evidence. It takes far greater courage than most of us ever have to muster



A rural congregation worshipping in a reed and thatch church in Mozambique

to come forward in defiance of the regulations and be confirmed — but I was immensely privileged to be present at two such services

It was for me the young people, with their bright faces, fearless eyes and boundless vitality who epitomised the joyful courage which is still

there in our beleaguered church. From bouts of depression at the hostile and unpredictable forces ranged against them, I

was won over to that hope which goes beyond reason, that goes through the Cross of suffering to that Easter of new life and unending joy

THE PRESS

Hordes flee heavy fighting

218
4/12/80

The Star's Africa
News Service

Hundreds of refugees are fleeing Mozambique to escape heavy fighting between government forces and fighters of the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement in the Espungabera area of the Gaza Province.

The refugees have moved to the Mount Selinda and Chipinga areas in Zimbabwe.

This follows a confirmed report that supplies from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme to South Africa have been cut. The MRM rebels claim to have blown up a sub-station at Gogoi as part of a new offensive against the Frelimo government.

OIL PIPELINE

An Escom spokesman today confirmed the power cut.

MRM spokesmen also claim to have blown up a section of the oil pipeline between Beira and Umvatli.

This claim and claims that the rebels have occupied Vila Donbe in Manica Province and Espungabera and Chipabava in Gaza

Province have not yet been confirmed.

If the claims are true, they would represent the most important rebel thrust since Mozambique and Zimbabwe launched a joint offensive against the MRM last June.

Meanwhile, according to the refugees arriving in Zimbabwe, there has been heavy mortar, rocket and smallarms fire in the attack on Espungabera.

"There was heavy fighting three days ago and a lot of people are coming over," one source said in Salisbury.

"There was heavy fighting three days ago and a lot of people are coming over," one Salisbury source said.

force on New Year's day, with Zimbabwe as its newest member

The apparent point of contention in Mozambique's accession to the Lome Convention relates to the so-called "Berlin clause" which requires members to accept, on paper at least, West Germany's right to Berlin. Some sources think the East Germans are not in favour of their Mozambican allies accepting the Berlin clause, although this is at best an oversimplification, denied, in any case, by Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE (218)
Going to Comecon?

FM 12/12/80

Mozambique seems certain to join Comecon, the Soviet-dominated economic alliance. At a recent press conference in Maputo Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano said "We have not concluded our undertakings on this, but we feel there is a big possibility that we will join Comecon because that is where we are going to deal directly with the socialist countries who are members and we will participate in the decision-making of that organisation"

Mozambique's membership would make it the first African state to join the bloc, and only the third outside Europe (after Cuba and Vietnam). The decision ends speculation that Maputo was moving away from the East because of indirect aid links with the EEC through its member countries. The socialist connection is in fact being strengthened, with possible implications for SA.

Chissano also indicated that Mozambique "is considering the idea of joining the World Bank, Rumania and Vietnam are currently the only members of both Comecon and the IMF"

A great deal of interest relates to whether Mozambique will join the Lome Convention, the EEC's trade and aid agreement with 58 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) developing nations.

Questioned on this, Chissano said "We need more time to be convinced of the advantages of joining this Convention. However, Mozambique thinks there are many ways of co-operating with the EEC and its members"

Chissano observed that Lome had been twice revised which "shows that it is not a final establishment which should govern the relations between countries. Therefore, there is room for us to think of more convenient ways to co-operate with EEC members". It is unlikely, however, that the Convention will be revised to accommodate Maputo. Lome 2 comes into



Chissano . . . wants to join both Comecon and the World Bank

Mozambique and Angola are the only non-Lome African states, and the only odd men out in the new regional grouping of nine southern African (Sadec) states with strong aid ties with the EEC. This could be "embarrassing at times" from the point of view of regional trade and industrial co-operation, according to EEC Commissioner, Claude Cheysson (see *Current Affairs*). The likelihood of Angola joining Lome in the near future cannot be ruled out. The country has stronger ties with Western Europe, particularly in the mining of its important oil reserves. At the development conference in Maputo recently, Cheysson had private talks with the Angolans — a precursor, perhaps, to Luanda's accession to Lome.

XC
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Capital budgeting
 Cash budgets

Details

Code

Cabora

power to SA cut

218
STAR
10/13 BC

LISBON — Power supplies to South Africa from Mozambique's huge hydroelectric dam at Cabora Bassa have been cut due to a break in high tension lines running through a guerilla war zone.

A spokesman in Lisbon for the Portuguese-owned company which operates the dam told Reuters that power supplies were interrupted last Saturday about 600 km south of Cabora Bassa in central Mozambique.

The spokesman would not confirm that the lines had been sabotaged, but said: "Everything indicates that the lines were cut due to damage by military weapons." — Sapa-Reuter

for the period

18 495
2 408
2 408
2 500
4 908

DEAL SALES (PTY) LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE
NINE MONTHS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1979

1. Turnover consists of retail sales
2. No tax has been provided for as the comp ended 31 December 1979.
3. No depreciation is provided for land and

Notes:

Accumulated loss at 31 December 1979

Transfer to non-distributable reserve

Net loss before tax

Taxation (Note 2)

Write down of listed investments

Auditors fees

Lease of delivery van

for other services

for services as directors

directors emoluments:

depreciation

Less: interest on loan

Add: profit on sale of land and buildings

less: write-down of existing holding

Add: profit on sales of listed investments

Listed below

Net income before charging or crediting the items

TURNOVER (Note 1)

16 087
2 500
13 587
49 400

SA's race RDM 15/12/80 policies 218 ~~167~~ attacked

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and the wife of the Mozambican president, Mrs Graca Machel, strongly attacked South Africa's race policies at a rally for women in Maseru on Saturday.

Chief Jonathan said South Africa was an outcast in the international community because of its apartheid policy. He said South Africa would not be accepted in the economic grouping of the nine independent black states of Africa because of its apartheid policy. South Africa would only be accepted in the economic grouping of the sub-continent once apartheid was scrapped and majority rule introduced.

Mrs Machel, who is also Minister of Education and Culture in Mozambique, said the nine black states of Southern Africa must work hard to protect their independence and to achieve economic independence.

She left for Mozambique late last night after a three-day official visit to Lesotho, where she attended the annual conference of the Women in Self-Help.

Machel announces priorities

RDM
17/12/80

LISBON — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has outlined a decade-long programme for launching heavy industry and collectivising agriculture with Soviet-bloc support, the Portuguese news agency, An-gop, reported yesterday.

Mr Machel outlined the government's economic priorities for the next 10 years at the opening session of the ruling Frelimo Marxist party's central committee meeting on Monday, the agency said in a dispatch from Maputo.

He said the launching of heavy industry would focus on iron and steel and called for building a "powerful and efficient" state-run sector.

He said that during the decade the creation of collective farms would relocate 10-million of the country's 12-million people, largely traditional subsistence farmers.

Mr Machel also unveiled "co-ordinated development plans" with East Germany and Bulgaria for 1981-1985, the agency reported, without giving details — UPI.

but it would be better typed. Then you must try to have it printed. The best way is through your school. If your language or history teacher is not interested, approach your History or Cultural Society or your Students Representative Council. If there is none of these bodies, try to start one. You could also start a writing club. The more people you have doing what you are doing, the more you will be able to get something done.

If you cannot get anyone at school to help you, approach the SRC of the University of the Western Cape, the University of Cape Town, or one of the training colleges. Big SRCs usually have what is called a media officer who would help you. Do not be afraid to ask for advice, either about writing or publishing. Don't get cross if someone says your work is not good enough. Maybe it really needs to be re-written. Or maybe that person doesn't know what 'good' is. So take it elsewhere.

Someone who
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is very cheap
neo machine,
ve your work
school:

The best way to do a book is w
knows how to work a typewriter
'stencil' which is then run th
this way, and if you can use a
it will probably only cost the

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BRAAMFONTEIN 2017

Cabora Bassa power supplies to South Africa have been cut. Sections of the Beira-Umtala pipeline have been blown up. Travelling on the Beira-Maputo road is often a passport to death. Now, at a secret meeting in Lisbon, top leaders of the anti-Frelimo movement Resistencia Nacional Mozambicana have vowed that soon they will be in Maputo. They do so in an exclusive interview with Johannesburg-based foreign correspondent José Ramalho.

Rebel plan 'to march on Maputo'

STAR 17/12/80
218

About 20 km out of Lisbon, the picturesque little fishing village of Cascais boasts the world's largest population of deposed kings and princes. Between the royal mansions nestle the fabulous houses of a different type of royalty — the moneyed kind.

At the top of the hill overlooking the red-tiled roofs of the sprawling palaces where "the beautiful people" live and play, stands the plush Hotel Cidadela.

This is where friends had told me were staying some visitors I would find

more than worthwhile meeting. No names were mentioned, but knowing the type of activities of the people who had invited me I had a pretty good idea it would have something to do with the situation in Mozambique.

Camouflage

Sitting in the soft light of the fading sun in an upstairs suite, three smartly dressed black gentlemen were awaiting my visit.

When I crossed the room to shake hands with them I did the biggest double-take of my life. The men in the expensive three-piece suits were the same I had met a few months back in the forbidding Mozambique

bush, their camouflage kits turned stiff by layers of dust and sweat.

Whimsical smiles playing on their faces, there stood before me the Mozambique National Resistance leader and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Afonso Jacamo, and his top aides, commanders Raul Manuel Domingos and José Domingos

There was an inescapable feeling of confidence in the air. For the first time in the four years since the opposition took up arms against Frelimo and a few score men started carrying out daring raids against military and economic targets, the RNM top leaders had

ventured out on an overseas mission

They obviously felt things were looking bright enough at home for them to leave their 10 000-strong guerilla army for a short while to plead their cause in the major European capitals.

Statement

Jacamo (or Dhlakama, as he wishes to be called) showed a dry sense of humour when he told me "I would like you to make known abroad how thankful we are to Samora Machel for lending us the credibility that had been denied to us for so long"

And he explained: "Regularly, Frelimo has kept announcing that the Resistance had been

Strikes ⁽²¹⁸⁾ at pylons, pipelines

17/12/80

Here is a list of strikes said to have been carried out by Mozambique resistance fighters and which I have confirmed from Lisbon, Maputo and Salisbury sources

● Nov 23 — Beira-Umtali pipeline blown up 4 km north of the road junction Beira-Tete Salisbury reports said the pipeline caught fire

● Nov 27 — Cabora Bassa power transmission lines brought down

● Dec 2 — At 4 am the town of Dombe in the Manica province, near Gogói, was overrun by RNM troops who are still holding it.

● Dec 2 — Zanla troops sent by Mugabe to relieve Espungabera. Forty-five Zanla men were taken prisoner by the guerrillas. Jacamo says their fate hangs on Mugabe's further action against the RNM.

● Dec 6 — At 10 30 am, the pylons of a long section of the Cabora Bassa lines were dynamited some 700 km south of CB's main power station at Songo

● Dec 6 — A ship berthed at the port of Beira was blown up by explosive charges.

● Dec 6 — Water supply to Beira cut off. Water works pumps destroyed.

● Dec 7 — A Frelimo troop carrier fell into an ambush 65 km north of the Gorongosa river. Several occupants were killed or injured

● Dec 8 — The town of Chibabava, in southern Mozambique, overrun by guerrilla forces.

● Dec 9 — Frelimo's military camp at Magombeñi attacked by guerrilla troops.

A group of Mozambique resistance fighters in the bush. Arrowed is their commander-in-chief, Afonso Jacamo

wiped out from the face of the earth. Lately, after each such statement Machel rushes to see his friend and colleague Robert Mugabe to beg for help to annihilate us all over again."

He recalls that it was Sebastiao Mabote, recently catapulted from the ranks to lieutenant-general, who first made the final victory announcement after a clash with a guerrilla group at Macate in August 1979.

Apparently, the victory had not been so final, as Frelimo was compelled to launch an all-out attack on the RNM's main stronghold in the Gorongosa mountains in October 1979.

Then came the "total annihilation of the enemy" at Citatonga, in June of this year. Frelimo's reports sounded very much like a replay of Vietnam's biggest battles. They claimed to have killed more than 300 guerrillas and captured some 400.

The operation was described as a total success in which the Frelimo forces stormed the "enemy positions" supported by an immense armada of heavy bombers and gunships while batteries of Stalin organs and heavy field guns pulverised everything in sight. Dhlakama claims that he now has 10 000 well-trained and equipped men

members of the RNM leadership, the movement's secretary-general Orlando Christina and Dr Evo Fernandes, who represents it in Europe.

Jacamo makes a last point: "We are now strong militarily but our real strength comes from the good people of Mozambique without whose loyal and courageous support we would not be able to survive. On our march to Maputo the population provides us with food, intelligence and, more important still, moral encouragement."

Orlando Cristina, one of the RNM founders, adds: "Frelimo are definitely showing signs of panic. They are seriously worried by the growing

strength of our forces and the importance of the successes achieved

"Faced with an ever-increasing stream of defections to our side, they are now issuing only small quantities of ammunition to their troops to minimise the losses when they cross the line."

Before leaving to reassure European leaders that the RNM wants more than anything else to free Mozambique from the Marxist yoke and to give it a Western-style government, Afonso Dhlakama (Jacamo) told me: "Believe you me, before the year is over the Resistance will make the world aware that we really mean business."

Support

Time was running short as the three leaders were due to leave in a few hours on the first leg of their whistle-stop tour of Europe. With them were two long-serving

Chinese aid

RDM 22/12/80 (2/8)
MAPUTO — Mozambique and China have signed an agreement to increase technical assistance to agriculture in Mozambique. The agreement provides for more Chinese technicians to work on two State farms — Sapa

SA backs movement fighting Machel

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — A Mozambican journalist says he has pieced together the history of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement which has forced refugees to flee to Zimbabwe.

Writing in New African magazine, Paul Fauvet reports that the RNM was born of collaboration between the Rhodesian special branch and Mr Joige Jardim, said to have been the richest man in colonial Mozambique.

The article claims that the RNM is largely composed of former members of elite units in the Portuguese colonial army.

EVIDENCE

Evidence of this is said to have come from the major Mozambican offensive at the end of June against an RNM base in the Sitatonga mountains in Manica Province when 1 000 RNM troops were reported killed and more than 500 captured.

Munitions boxes recovered during the operation betrayed their origin — markings were in English and Afrikaans — and South African instructors were reported active at the base.

New African says that Mr Jardim was heavily involved in training the special groups "which owed more allegiance to Jardim than the Portuguese Government."

FOILED

Files on the special groups, kept in Mr Jardim's Beira office, disappeared at the same time as Mr Jardim, the magazine says.

Once across the Rhodesian border, Mr Jardim was joined by a Mr Domingos Arouca "whose plans for becoming the first president of an independent Mozambique had been foiled by Frelimo."

Together, they recruited former Frelimo soldier, Mr Andre Matade Matsangaisa, dismissed from his post "for nothing more political than being caught with his hands in the till."

In 1976 the RNM went on the air using the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation's transmitters at Gwelo, Fort Victoria and Umtali.

PLANS

Operating with plans drawn up by the Rhodesian special branch, the RNM's first aim was to "make war on commodity supplies."

In 1979 the RNM started establishing bases inside Mozambique — to avoid embarrassing the internal settlement government of Bishop Muzorewa.

The RNM's main base at Gorongosa game reserve was destroyed by the Mozambican Army in October 1979.

After the Lancaster House agreement, "the British Governor, Lord Soames, put pressure on the special branch, who told Mr Jardim's Secretary that Rhodesia could no longer provide a rearguard for the RNM."

At this point, the magazine claims, the RNM turned to South Africa for support.

MOZAMBIQUE - General

1-1-81 - 31-7-81

Mozambique rediscovers its history

RDM 5/1/81 (218)

SECONDARY school students in Nampula province in northern Mozambique are talking to people who remember battles against the Portuguese colonisers 70 years ago, and to people who can recall the slave trade.

This is possible because, despite the presence of the Portuguese in Mozambique for four centuries, they only took total control in this area early in this century, when a force of 3 000 men led by Khupula, fought against the Portuguese near Nampula. And on the coast of Nampula province the slave trade continued until after 1910.

This history, although told and retold by local people, is unknown to the general public. Said José António Ramos, a student in the mornings and a teacher in the afternoons: "There are big books of Mozambican history. But they tell only of our defeats, because they were written by the Portuguese. They tell only of fearless Portuguese soldiers putting down 'native insubordination'. We must write the real history."

Ramos is also a member of the Nampula secondary school history circle. This group of students and teachers visits nearby towns and villages at weekends and holidays, trying to discover Mozambique's hidden history.

One reason for their activities is that the people who can remember back to before total Portuguese control are very elderly and will die before Mozambique can produce professional, university-trained historians. Another reason is that history is not just a job for professional researchers. It is also part of the culture of the people themselves and people must be involved in its creation.

Ramos stresses that "oral history is very important. It is the only one these people have. It is their book, so, like a book, they tell it as closely as possible each time. If someone goes wrong, for example by exaggerating for outsiders, then the others correct him. People want to tell these stories correctly, because stories of resistance are a source of pride."

Nevertheless, Ramos also stresses that the stories cannot be taken literally. "They are limited by tribalism and superstition." Thus for the history circles, history is not just a sterile collection of facts and objects. It also involves discussion and reinterpretation with the people who are directly involved.

The story of Khupula shows how the students work. In 1910, Khupula led a force of 3 000 men against the Portuguese. Defeated by superior forces, he escaped and was hidden by local people until he died in 1935. Then his grave was kept secret from the colonial administrators.

After independence, however, local people built a permanent shelter over the grave, and wrote on it "Papa Khupula — erected on the victory of Frelimo". This showed that the people themselves associated this old resistance with the more modern struggle for liberation. But discussion with the villagers raised points which enable them to counter traditional superstitions and tribalism, and thus link that history more directly with times.

The students wanted to know why, if Khupula was such a great leader, he still lost. They learned that he was no match for superior Portuguese numbers and technology, because he did not unite neighbouring tribal groups, and because he relied on magic.

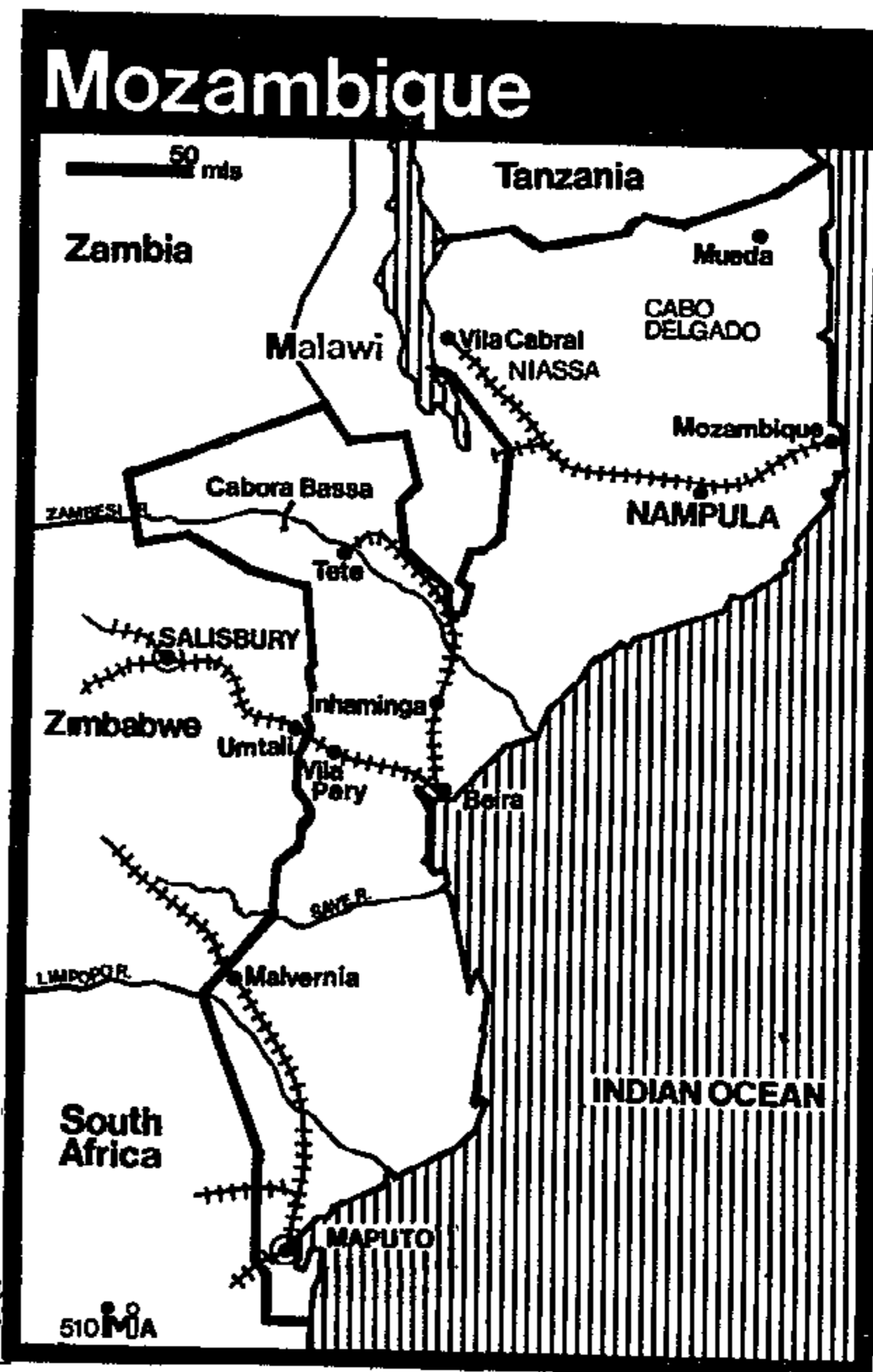
Other resistance leaders in Mozambique also lost for similar reasons. On the other hand Frelimo, the liberation fighters who won independence in 1975, succeeded because they were above tribalism and united all Mozambicans to fight the Portuguese. They also had modern weapons.

In addition to discovering Mozambique's lost history, the students at Nampula secondary school have written a play about Khupula which they perform in communal villages and schools in the province.

In their visits to other schools, the Nampula group has encouraged the creation of eight more "history circles" in other secondary schools in the province. They give a talk, and then ask for volunteers. They work in the town where the school is, then go out into the district.

Beatriz Muhorro, secretary of the Nampula secondary school history circle, says they have to show the students in the new groups how to put people at ease and encourage them to talk about things they have not talked to outsiders about before.

The new groups have also been successful. For example, one



Most of Mozambique's history books were written by Portuguese colonisers, but now that the country is independent there are demands for them to be rewritten with a more accurate assessment of black development and culture. To achieve this, students are talking to older Mozambicans and setting down their stories of their experiences and struggles in the earlier years of the century. **JOSEPH HANLON**, of Gemini News Service, reports

group of students went to Mossuril, on the coast, and found people who could talk about the slave trade. And a group from the Iapala secondary school went to a communal village and the villagers took them to see an important bushman cave painting that had never before been shown to outsiders.

The work is really just beginning, as Mozambique tries to make up for years of suppression of its history. Says Beatriz Muhorro: "We must find the truth. We want to know our own history."

JAILED - LEFT MAPUTO

Argus
10/1/81
218

JOHANNESBURG. — Two Canadians and an American spent eight days of hell in solitary confinement in a bed-bug-ridden jail in Maputo after entering the country without visas.

One of the Canadians, a cartoonist, claims she spent four days in a military hospital lying naked on a mattress covered in rags. Doctors poured water over her body while soldiers laughed. She was taken by friends to Johannesburg Hospital yesterday. She was carried to a car.

A friend said Mrs Amiel was released from the hospital last night and would be examined again on Tuesday.

Her prognosis looks good. She has had malaria, a variety of infections and was suffering from malnutrition and nervous exhaustion, he said.

A STUDENT

Barbara Amiel, a journalist with the Maclean's Magazine in Canada, her husband, tour operator Sam Blith, and a friend, Jim Basker, a student and part-time teacher at Harvard University, came to South Africa on holiday. They decided to travel

By Mike Cohen

In Barbara Amiel's section, her mattress was infested with bed bugs.

'One woman went hysterical when the bugs attacked her. They were all over her,' she said.

Barbara was taken to the military hospital — in a constant fever.

There was no food, very little drugs and people were dead in the corridors waiting for treatment, she said.

One man, they said, had spent almost three years in jail being confined to a toilet area. They claim he has become insane and the authorities were doing nothing about it.

arrived at the South African border post they were signed through.

On the Mozambique side, they were waved through by uninterested officials and entered the country.

That was December 27. Two days later when they tried to leave the country, they were stopped at the Swaziland border post, kept at bay with a machine-gun and then arrested.

Then the hell began.

THE NIGHT

They were forced to spend the night in their hired car while armed guards kept watch.

Then they were transferred to Maputo and handed over to the security branch.

Later they were released and spent three hours of freedom waiting for permission to leave the country.

The American and British embassies were powerless to help them.

Then they were taken to Matibini Prison where criminal and political prisoners are kept. They were then separated.

In the cell, there were 10 people, with no beds, mattresses or blankets.

Writer talks of ordeal in Mozambique

RDM 12/1/87

2/8

TORONTO — Canadian writer Barbara Amiel says she went without food and nearly died of malaria during an eight-day detention in a Mozambique military hospital.

Ms Amiel, a Maclean's Magazine columnist and freelance writer, said yesterday in Johannesburg, where she is recuperating, that she lost 9kg during her ordeal, which began on December 29, two days after she and two travelling companions crossed into Mozambique from South Africa.

Mr G D Blythe, 26, a Toronto tour operator, Mr Jim Basker, a 28-year-old professor at Harvard University, and Ms Amiel were arrested, when border agents noticed they had no stamps of entry for Mozambique.

Ms Amiel said that when they entered the country on December 27, border guards carefully scrutinised their passports and waved them through, but did not stamp the documents.

When they tried to leave the country, border agents noticed the passports had not been stamped and immediately arrested them, she said.

"We spent the first night under really lousy conditions at a local police station," said Ms Amiel. "They made us sleep under guard outside in the rain. They thought we were spies."

The next day, the three were interrogated, released, arrested again and taken to Mashava, a

political prison she described as "a hell-hole of a place."

Ms Amiel said she was taken to a military hospital in Maputo in the throes of a severe malaria attack.

"There was no medicine, no food and none of the doctors spoke English," she said. "They tried to give me two pieces of bread a day, but I was unable to eat it, so I went eight days without anything to eat."

She said two Bulgarian doctors laboured over her, at one point spending six hours splashing cold water on her and wrapping her body in wet rags to bring down her temperature of 40°C.

They did everything they could to keep her alive.

"And through all this, at the end of the bed, stood the armed soldiers laughing their heads off."

Ms Amiel said she and her companions were unpleasantly treated during their detention but were not beaten or subjected to any brutality.

She said she was forced to eat her Maclean's Press card and handwritten notes during breaks in interrogation to avoid being revealed as a journalist.

Last Wednesday the three were released after intervention from officials of the British and American embassies in Mozambique.

Canada does not have an embassy in that country — Sapa-AP

Maputo, Salisbury sign security pact

12/18/81
9/18/81

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a mutual security assistance pact at the weekend, both accusing South Africa of deliberately trying to destabilise the Southern Africa region

Mozambique's Minister of Security, Major General Jacinto Veloso, and his Salisbury counterpart, Mr Emerson Munangagwa, spent three days in analysing the security situation in both countries

Mr Munangagwa said after signing the agreement that they affirmed the major source of attacks and subversion against their countries came from South Africa

Observers believe it likely that a big new effort may be launched soon with Zimbabwe help against the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM)

The rebels have been waging a terror campaign in border areas near Zimbabwe's eastern districts, have attacked the railway line to Beira and have cut the Cabora Bassa power supply line in the past few months

Mr Munangagwa alleged that the RNM — which he said had been a "baby" of the former Rhodesian regime — had been

transferred to South Africa after Zimbabwe became independent.

Asked if South African support for the RNM was increasing, Mr Munangagwa said: "What we are aware of is that they are based there and are allowed to operate from South Africa"

Maj Gen Veloso said "Our forces have been attacking them, making arrests, going into action against them with much more capability, destroying and capturing war material"

He said the South African support for the rebels was all part of South Africa's policy to destabilise Mozambique and Zimbabwe

The security agreement is for co-operation in all fields "necessary to preserve, consolidate and strengthen the sovereignty of both countries."

Mr Munangagwa said they had agreed that on attack on Mozambique would be regarded as an attack on Zimbabwe and vice versa

Earlier, at a separate press conference, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, repeated his charge — made several times last year — that South Africa was training 5 000 men for subversion

in Zimbabwe He said the number was growing daily.

Mr Mugabe said the state of emergency would be renewed later this month because the security situation was not yet normal

He said South Africa was trying to destabilise the free black states on its border in an attempt to prop up apartheid

South Africa's apartheid policy objective was to consolidate the white man's position

"Any emergence of a democratic state is a threat to South Africa's policies Democracy is a threat to South Africa," he said — DDR

THE RDR BLASTS BUT STAYS BUT

ARGUS 12/11/81

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JOHANNESBURG. Electricity supplies from the giant Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique have not been reaching South Africa for more than a month now because of sabotage by the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM).

The cut represents 10 percent of the total power supply available to Eskom - the equivalent of virtually the entire output of the Koebers nuclear plant when it goes into full operation.

Guerrillas of the MRM dynamited the line at Chimoio in central Mozambique more than a month ago and technicians have not been able to enter the area because of the security situation.

Eskom officials have disclosed that although the electricity cut does not endanger supplies it does erode the 18 percent reserve normally allowed by Eskom. Clearly this reserve will be eroded further when power demand increases in winter.

ARCUS AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

Three cars employed by the Portuguese/Mozambique resistance group have been damaged in the sabotage of the power sector of the blasts in the most difficult security conditions and have estimated that it will take at least two weeks to repair the lines once security is back to normal. The damage is indicated via a radio message.

South Africa takes about 1450 megawatts from the scheme while Mozambique takes only three kilowatts or a feeder line to Tete in the north.

However, the corrosion and Mozambique are losing R149 000 a day in revenue because of the breakdown.

The Chimoio area where the blast took place is generally considered the area worst hit by MRM guerrillas and the main road from Maputo to Beira is considered unsafe.

Although Eskom officials are adamant that there is no cause for alarm and that indeed most people simply are not aware of the power cut it is clearly not ideal to have a 10 percent cut in the country's electricity supplies.

(218)

Mozambique Govt blocks pay rises

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government has prohibited a wage increase for workers at the Cahora Bassa power project. The private company with a majority of Portuguese shareholders, has granted its employees a 20 per cent rise, but the labour ministry has refused to permit the rises — SAPA

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Duncley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.
D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.
R A van Rosenfeld.

UK may pump aid to Machel

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON — Britain's Conservative government, anxious to improve relations with black Africa, plans to invite President Samora Machel of Mozambique for a State visit next year.

Britain also plans a development aid programme aimed at rebuilding Mozambique's economy, informed sources said.

Though the planning is still hush-hush at this stage, well-informed diplomats said it was a direct result of the visit to London this week of the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano.

President Machel's government professes a dedication to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and is linked to Russia by a treaty of alliance and friendship.

Nevertheless, sources in Whitehall said this week that they had detected a "new mood of realism" in President Machel's approach to his country's problems.

Behind the socialist rhetoric, Mozambique's leaders are seen

to be warming deliberately to co-operation with the West.

Mr Chissano argued in London on Tuesday that it was the Western powers who were at long last modifying their hostility towards his country.

"The United States," he told an interviewer, "has cleaned us off their blacklist."

Over three days, he had long sessions with the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, her Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, the Overseas Development Minister, Mr Neil Marten, and the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Gordon Richardson.

Mr Chissano, it is understood, impressed them with his account of his country's needs, concerns, difficulties — and as a result, a new British aid programme is being put together.

Details are not yet known, but it is clear that Britain is aware that a rebuilt Mozambique would offer a market for her exports.

Last year President Machel led an offensive against what was held to be corruption and inefficiency in the public sector.

1. Ibid., p.48.
2. Ibid., p.9.

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rates under a national policy on interest rates." "A solution rests on restructuring lending

rates for agricultural credit as inseparable from interest rates for the

Conservative institutions, like the World Bank, see the problem of interest

endowed pieces of socialist tradition.

subsidised interest rates to small farmers are amongst the most emotionally

is less than in agriculture, are beloved of Central Banks. (2) low, or

the urban, industrial and modern sectors, in which the cost and risk of lending

comparable inter-sector interest rate structures, as arose historically from

higher than the cost to other sectors of the economy. Well ordered and

credit sector are of two types: (1) The real cost of lending to small farmers is

The obstacles to real rates of interest and a viable institutional agricultural

amount to more than 1% of annual expenditure.

even at apparently high interest rates, for most small farmers would seldom

covers a small fraction of total farm outlays. Hence interest on credit,

Most agricultural borrowing is for short periods, roughly four months, and

S.A. Train Maputo Zamboione

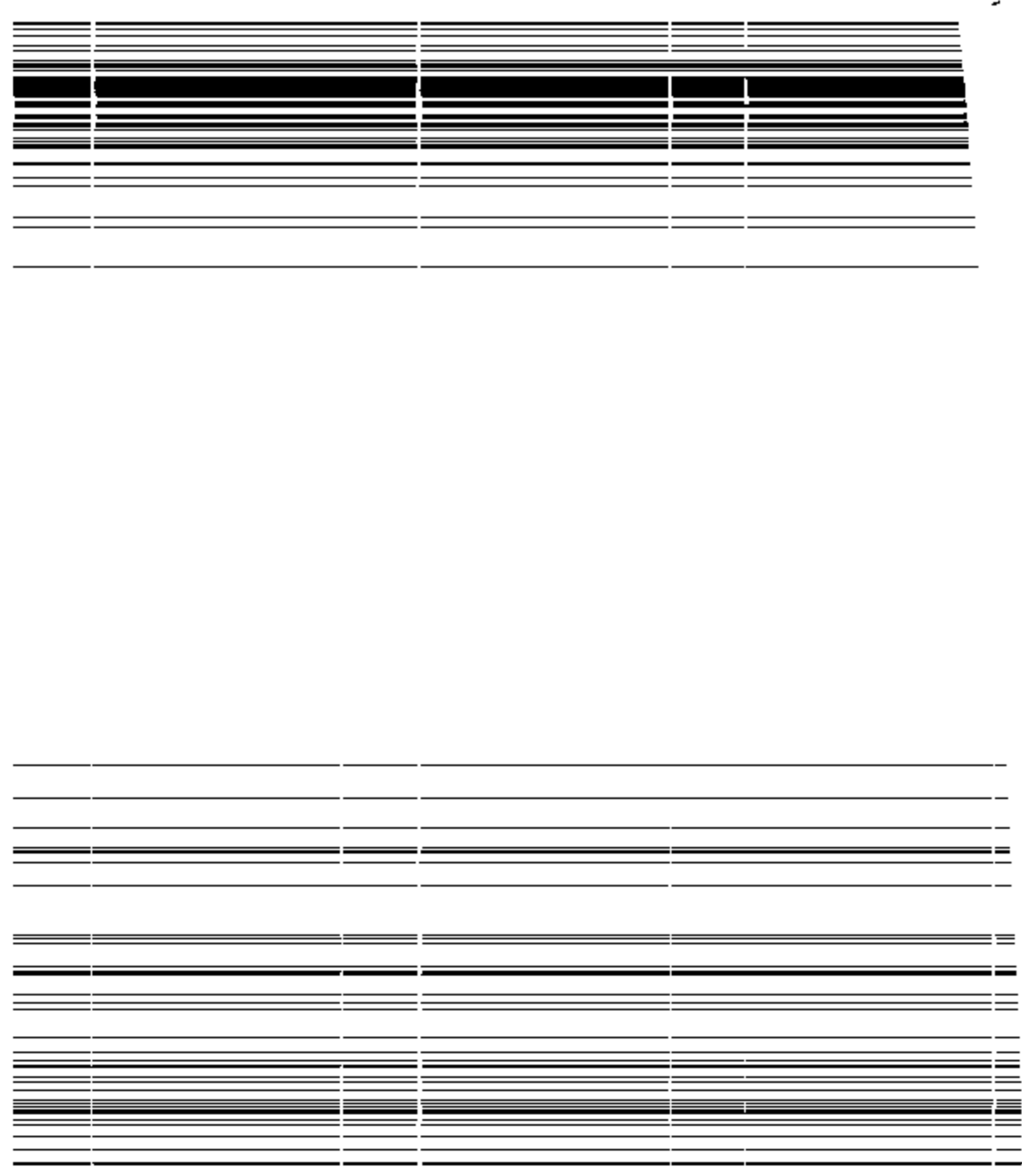
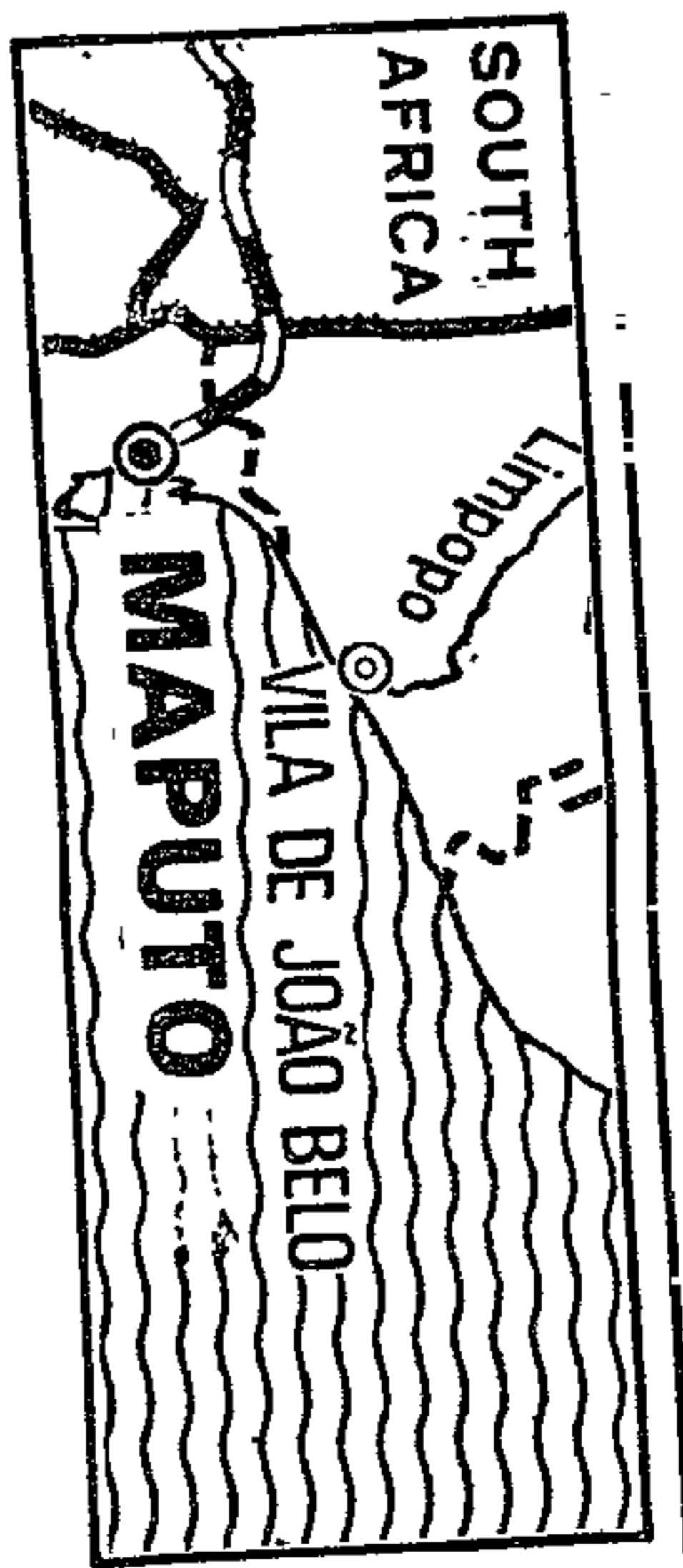
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Own Correspondent

LETORIA. — South African elite troops crossed into Mozambique early yesterday to carry out an audacious attack on head-arter installations of the African National Congress (ANC) in the vicinity of the capital, Maputo.

Announcing the success of the lightning raid, General Constant Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said last night that the three targets in the outlying Maputo suburb of Matola had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including commanders, killed in the pre-attack.

Large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment and documents had been seized. The across-the-border raid — the first into Mozambique which South Africa has announced — followed the disclosure earlier this week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that a senior Soviet spy, Major Alekssei Michailovitch Kozlov, had been arrested by security police last year.

Political observers last night saw a possible connection between the arrest and the premature South African raid.

General Viljoen said the attack had been directed "solely at the terrorists" and that everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambique security forces and civilians.

'Irrefutable information'

"The attack on the targets follows irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC that Maputo is used as a springboard for terror attacks against South Africa," he said.

"In addition, the South African Defence Force has in its possession evidence that the attacks on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places in Maputo, with the aid of the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization), Cuban and East German advisers, and that they had been launched from there."

General Viljoen said this situation was "unacceptable" and it was the task of the SADF to destroy the enemy before the people of South Africa had to suffer acts of terrorism.

The ANC had been dealt a severe blow, said General Viljoen.

He warned neighbouring States that by hiding anti-South African terrorists they were endangering their own safety and stability.

"For understandable reasons, details of how the SADF carried out the operation cannot be revealed," General Viljoen said.

Authorities in Mozambique claimed last night that six members of the ANC had died in the firefight. A passing motorist had also been killed, the Mozambique High Command announced in a statement relayed by the Portuguese news agency Anop.

The South African raid, carried out in pre-dawn darkness, was within sight of the high-rise buildings of Maputo Matola, the suburb where the ANC quarters were situated, less than the capital and the major Frelimo base at Boane, about 20 km from the target of the South African commando-type operation.

The South African authorities gave no details of how their men reached their target from the South African-Mozambique border, which is defined by the Lebombo Mountains and the eastern border of the Kruger National Park.

Mozambique officials have also offered no explanation of how the South African task force reached its target and then melted from the scene to recross the border into South Africa.

Mozambique also appears to have taken no retaliatory action against South Africa, and rail traffic was reported to be passing through the border at Komatiport last night in the usual way.

A SARB spokesman said rail traffic between the two countries had not been interrupted. "Our duty is to convey passengers and goods to the Mozambique border," he said. "From there on, the Mozambicans take over. Our job has nothing to do with any military operation that was planned."

The border crossing east of the lowveld town was also open to motorists yesterday.

PFDP, NRP supports SA action

Political Staff

THE TWO major opposition parties have supported the strike by South African commandos on ANC bases in Mozambique on Thursday night.

Details of the raid have not been released, but it is generally regarded as having been highly successful.

While supporting the raid, the chief opposition Defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday that caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, also backed the raid and said terrorists should be hit wherever they are.

Mr Schwarz said terrorists should expect retaliation wherever they sheltered.

"Countries which provide bases to terrorists must expect counter-attacks on such bases, and presumably grant sanctuary to terrorists with the full

knowledge that retribution may follow," he said.

"The presently reported attack appears to show great daring and ingenuity which we have come to expect from the South African Defence Force.

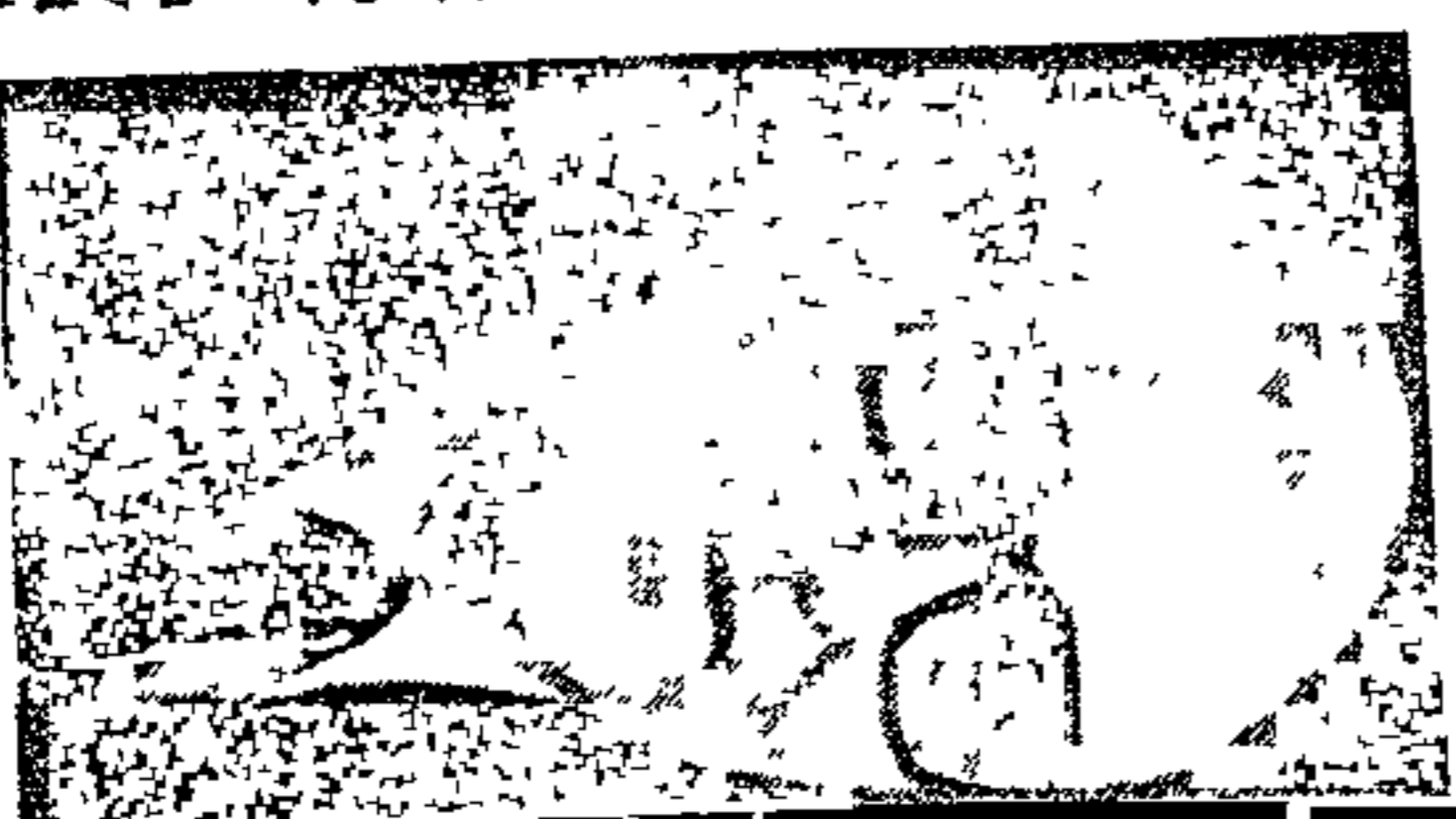
"The government should, however, be careful not to create a situation which would cause the present peaceful conditions on the Republic's border with Mozambique to change."

Mr Vause Raw said "I congratulate the Defence Force on their successful action. I have always said that the only way to fight terrorists is to go in and wipe them out wherever they are."

"Our neighbours have been warned repeatedly that if they harbour terrorists they must expect that we will act against them."



Mr Harry Schwarz



Mr Vause Raw



UK concerned over attack

Own Correspondent

LONDON — British politicians are deeply concerned at the SADF attack on Maputo, commenting as it does on the heels of allegations of Angolan targets and civilians suffering during incursions across that border.

With the whole sensitive issue of Namibia unresolved and the question of sanctions looming, many Western observers would prefer South Africa to maintain as low a profile as possible.

This incursion is viewed as particularly embarrassing in

view of the sharp reaction here to allegations on Thursday concerning SADF operations inside Angola.

The raid also follows the "highly-successful" visit to the UK of Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, who was received here by both Mrs Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

This visit is seen as having improved relations between Britain and Mozambique, and Mrs Thatcher's government is planning to invite President

Samora Machel to Britain.

News of the raid, therefore, comes at a particularly sensitive time for UK/Mozambican relations.

While the British Government might have some sympathy for South Africa in what may be seen as a pre-emptive strike, the Foreign Office declines to comment.

As one of the big five, however, Mrs Thatcher's government wishes for as few extra complications to the SWA/Namibian question — and the whole Southern African situation — as possible

WORLD NEWS

August 31/1/81

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the best student of
 Architecture (or Quantity
 surveying) in the subject.
 H Pryce Lewis
 General J B M Hertzog Prize
 for the best final year student.
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 for the best work in fourth
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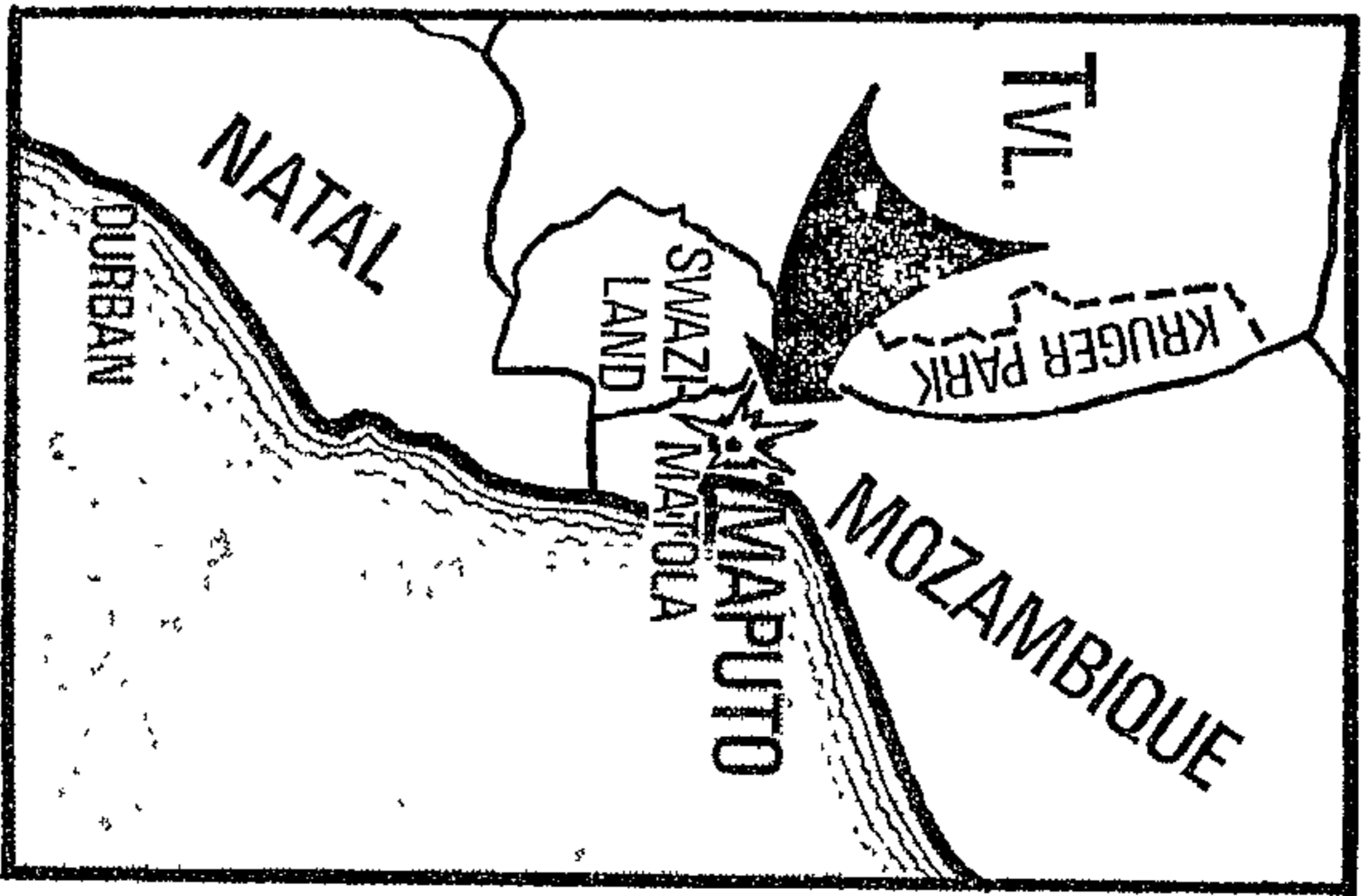
John Perry Prize
 for the best work in
 third year.
 A van Rosenfeld.

LISBON.—Mozambique counted 13 dead from an attack by South African troops against exiled black nationalists near Maputo, Portuguese Radio said today.

Portuguese Radio reported that diplomats and journalists in Maputo taken to the scene of the raid had seen the body of a white South African soldier, his face painted black, who had been shot through the head.

A technician, Mr Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, who worked at a power station for the Mozambique electricity company, was shot dead during the raid, apparently after failing to stop at a road block set up by the South Africans, the radio said.

Eye-witnesses said there had been fighting between the South African com-



This map shows Matola — 16 km outside Maputo — where the attack took place.

Pretoria has repeatedly warned neighbouring countries that it is not prepared to sit idly by while they are used as launching pads by guerrillas against South African targets.

South African troops have frequently launched follow-up sorties into Angola against Swapo bases, but yesterday's raid appeared to create a fresh dimension

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mandos and Mozambique soldiers on guard outside the homes of ANC militants, the radio added.

Killed

The radio quoted Mozambique officials as saying 11 nationalists, a South African soldier and a Portuguese technician were killed in the two-hour pre-dawn battle yesterday.

But the officials said they believed the South Africans carried off half a dozen of their men, killed or seriously wounded.

There was no mention of casualties among Mozambican soldiers who clashed with the attackers in Matola, 16 km outside Maputo.

The radio said there were at least 20 attackers, and they drove from South Africa in lorries similar to those of the Mozambican army. They used mortars, bazookas and heavy machine-guns.

From Johannesburg it was reported the raid has apparently signalled an even tougher approach to neighbouring countries harbouring guerrilla groups opposed to the Pretoria Government.

Some South African military analysts said they did not feel the status quo had changed.

'We are not stepping up our actions,' one analyst said. 'You go and hit them. You don't wait until the climate is right.'

Other sources said the SABC had followed up its first story on the raid with a report on this week's fierce criticism by the US Secretary of State, General Haig, of 'international terrorism'.

Springboard

A Defence Headquarters statement said numerous ANC guerrillas had been killed in the raid and the South Africans had captured arms, documents and sabotage equipment.

General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said the attack had been launched because the ANC was using Maputo as 'a springboard for terrorism against South Africa'.

In Maputo, the Mozambican Deputy Defence Minister, General Armando Guebuza, condemned the raid as 'a foul and criminal act'.

— Sapa-Reuter and Argus Africa News Service.

'Hosts will get hurt'

THE NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said: 'The only way to deal with terrorists is to wipe them out in their nests.'

'Neighbouring states have been repeatedly warned if they host terrorists they must expect pre-emptive strikes — and if they get in the way they will get hurt.'

While supporting the raid, the Chief Opposition Defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday that caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

CT 31/1/81 (218) (847) (204)

Raid follows nearly a year after warning note

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Yesterday's announcement of the Defence Force raid on the Maputo headquarters of the outlawed African National Congress came nearly a year after a sharply-worded warning to Mozambique against providing bases to insurgents.

The warning was delivered in the form of a note from the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha to the Mozambique Government after an attack on a trading store in Northern Zululand last February.

Insisting that South Africa had "conclusive evidence that terrorists were being harboured in Mozambique," Mr Botha said. "The South African Government reserves the right to take whatever steps may in its view be necessary, whenever and wherever, to protect South African life and property."

Repudiating assurances from the Mozambique Government that ANC insurgents did not operate from its territory, Mr Botha said "The South African Government holds the Government of Mozambique responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions".

He called on the Mozambique authorities to "take effective steps" to prevent further hostile acts by insurgents based in its territory.

The release of Mr Botha's note to the media was one sign that Pretoria's security experts attached special importance to Mozambique — and to South Africa's frontier with it — as a potential focus of ANC activity.

Another was an announcement, published on the same day as Mr Botha's note, of the decision to hand over control of Northern Zululand from the police to the army —

from the "second line of defence" to the first.

Before that soldiers and policemen had co-operated in the search for the insurgents, who, according to police spokesmen, were armed with AK-47 rifles and an RPG-7 rocket launcher when they struck at Phelindaba, about 40 km from the Mozambique border.

The next clue of the importance attached to the eastern Mozambique-facing frontier came in May last year when the Defence Force announced the existence of four black ethnic battalions drawn from the Zulu, Swazi, Shangaan and Venda peoples.

All these units were based on the Transvaal's eastern rather than western borders, thus implicitly acknowledging the strategic importance of the stretch of territory running

along the Mozambique-Swaziland frontier from KwaZulu in the south to Venda in the north.

A factor which may have been crucial in the decision to give priority to the eastern frontier is the differing attitudes of the Botswana and Mozambique governments.

The ANC has representatives in Botswana, who can try to persuade South African refugees to accept training as insurgents. But, it is understood, ANC recruitment in Botswana is based on the firm condition that they will not return to South Africa via Botswana after completion of military training.

Thus the return route appears to be through Mozambique, whose governors have generally adopted a more militant attitude to white minority governments than have Botswana's.

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-
Sixth Year
P F Duncley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

ARCHITECTURE

218 (277)
SADF raid on ANC
bases ominous - expert

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr David Willers, formerly of the South African Institute for International Affairs and currently of the South African Foundation, has described the attack on ANC bases in Mozambique as an "ominous development"

He said that if this was going to be the pattern of the 80s as the ANC and other organizations developed bases in neighbouring countries, the host governments of these countries could find themselves unable to control the guerillas

This had occurred in the Lebanon, where the authorities had found it difficult to control the movement of anti-Israeli forces in their territory

"South African jets screaming across Mozambique will also not inspire confidence in overseas investors taking an interest in the former Portuguese territory

Analysing the careful wording of General Viljoen's statement last night and the lengths to which he went to show that the South African raid was aimed only at ANC targets, observers questioned whether the Mozambique authorities had been warned of the raid beforehand

The observers pointed to the uninterrupted flow of traffic between South Africa and Mozambique as possible evidence of this

Osbourne Prize

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
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Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

MOZAMBIQUE

RDH 31/1/81

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By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

ELITE South African forces crossed into Mozambique yesterday to make an audacious pre-dawn raid on the African National Congress's headquarter installations near Maputo, the capital.

Announcing the blitz last night, General Constant Viljoen, Chief of the South African Defence Force, said the three targets — situated in Matola, about 15km from the centre of Maputo — had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including commanders, killed.

He said the ANC had been dealt a severe blow.

Large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment and documents were seized.

General Viljoen said that the attack had been directed "solely at the terrorists", and everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambican security forces and civilians.

The raid — the first into Mozambique admitted by South Africa — came after an announcement this week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that a senior Russian spy, Major Alekssei Mecharovitch Kozlov, had been arrested by Security Police.

Last night political observers saw a possible connection between the arrest of the spy last year and the raid.

General Viljoen said. "The attack on the targets follows irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC that Maputo is used as a springboard for terror attacks against South

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37/1/81
RDM

SA's raid supported by PFP and NRP

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The two major white opposition parties have supported Thursday night's blitz strike by South African commandos on ANC bases in Mozambique. Details of the daring raid have not been released but it is generally regarded as having been highly successful.

While supporting the raid the chief Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, also backed the raid, saying terrorists should be hit wherever they were.

Mr Schwarz said that terrorists should expect retaliation wherever they sheltered.

"Countries which provide bases to terrorists must expect counter attacks on such bases, and presumably grant sanctuary to terrorists with the full knowledge that retribution may follow," he said.

"The presently reported attack appears to show great daring and indicates the courage and ingenuity which we have come to expect from the South African Defence Force."

Mr Raw said. "I congratulate the Defence Forces on their successful action."

"I have always said that the only way to fight terrorists is to go in and wipe them out wherever they are."

attacks on Sasol, the Silverton incident, and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places near Maputo — with the aid of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), and Cuban and East German advisers, — and that they had been launched from there.

This situation was "unacceptable", said General Viljoen, and it was the task of the SADF to destroy the enemy before the people of South Africa had to suffer acts of terrorism.

He warned neighbouring states that by hiding anti-South African terrorists they were endangering their own safety.

"For understandable reasons, details of how the SADF carried out the operation cannot not be revealed," he said.

A report from the Portuguese ANOP news agency in Lisbon said seven people were killed in the raid: five people at the ANC house, a South African, and a passing motorist.

Later, unconfirmed reports from Mozambique reaching London said one of the dead was Mr William Khanyile, 45, a former Robben Island prisoner and one-time senior member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

The Mozambican authorities themselves have not released the identities of any of the killed, though they were due to hold a Press conference late last night.

It is, therefore, not known if one of South Africa's most wanted men, Mr Joe Slovo — the only white member of the ANC High Command — was involved in the raid.

Mr Slovo operates from Maputo, where he plans operations against South African targets.

The Mozambican Government appears to have taken no retaliatory action against South Africa. Railways and Customs officials said last night that rail and traffic was passing normally through the border post at Komatipoort.

● See Page 2

Western nations worried by raid

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — Western nations are deeply concerned at the South African Defence Force attack on Maputo, coming as it does after allegations of SADF incursions into Angola, and reports of attacks on civilians in that country.

With the South West Africa issue unresolved and sanctions against South Africa looming, most Western leaders would prefer the country to maintain as low a profile as possible.

The raid also follows the "highly-successful" visit to Britain of Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquin Chissano, who was received by Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who expressed Britain's "gratitude for the positive role played by Mozambique during the approach to Zimbabwe independence".

And Mrs Thatcher's government is apparently planning to invite Mozambique President Mr Samora Machel to Britain, so news of the SADF raid comes at a sensitive time in British/Mozambican relations.

However, the British Foreign Office refuses to comment, and although individual Tory MPs are willing to express their sympathy with South Africa in private, they have not issued any public statements to this effect.

ANC blitz

3/1/81 218

JOHANNESBURG — A squad of South African elitist forces crossed into Mozambique early yesterday to carry out an audacious attack on ANC headquarter installations within sight of Maputo.

Mozambique condemns raid

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Deputy Defence Minister, Lt-Gen Armando Guebuza, condemned the raid here yesterday by South African troops as "a foul and criminal act"

Gen Guebuza, who is also political commissar of the country's armed forces, told a Frelimo conference the attack was a challenge to Mozambique's right to shelter South African citizens "being persecuted by the apartheid regime"

The raid was the first of its kind by a South African commando unit against Mozambique.

A communique issued by the general staff of the Mozambique armed forces said the houses were occupied by South African refugees, who were also members of the African National Congress. Unofficial sources said about 10 people died

Many members of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, have taken refuge in Mozambique in

recent years, the communique said

Some work in the public service, others are at university. Mozambique denied there is an ANC office here and also that it allows guerillas to operate from Mozambican territory

The radio reported that diplomats and reporters in Maputo had been taken to the scene of the pre-dawn raid at Matola, a seaside suburb 16 km from the capital, and only 2 km from the palace of President Samora Machel

The radio said a Portuguese technician named Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, who worked at a power station, was shot dead during the raid

At least six ANC men were also killed, and eyewitnesses said there had been fighting between the South Africans and Mozambique soldiers on guard outside the homes of ANC militants, the radio said — SAPA-RNS

Announcing the success of the blitz raid last night, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the defence force, said the three targets situated in the outlying Maputo suburb of Matola had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including commanders, were killed in the pre-dawn attack

Large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment and documents were also seized, General Viljoen said

"The attack on the targets followed irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC that Maputo is used as a springboard for terror attacks against South Africa

"In addition, the Defence Force has evidence that the attacks on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places in Maputo, with the aid of the PLO as well as Cuban and East German advisers, and that they had been launched from there."

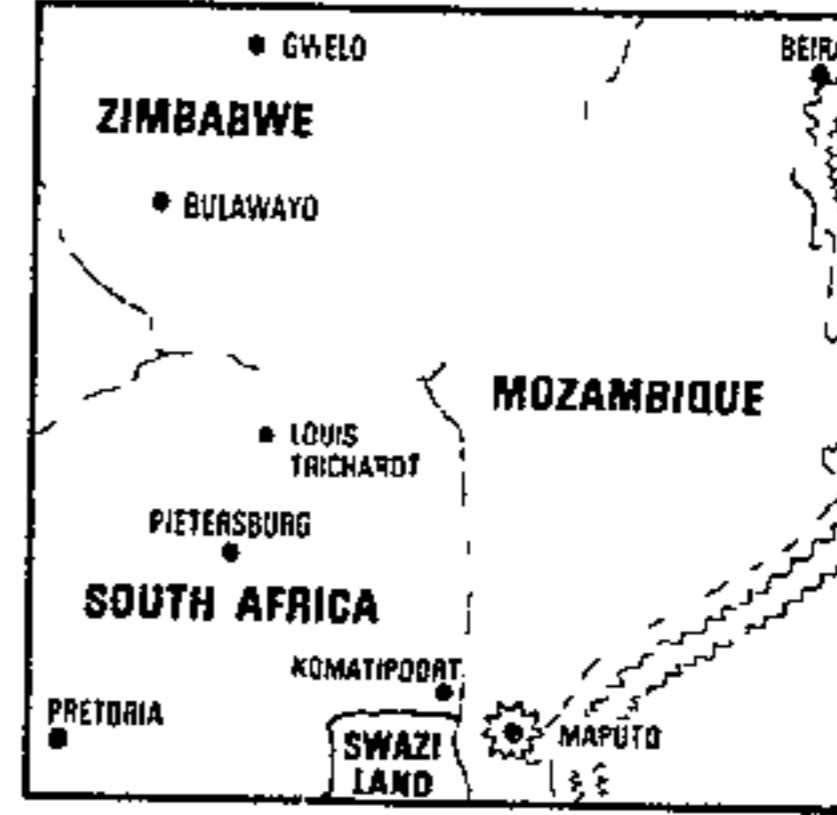
It was the task of the Defence Force to destroy the enemy before the people of South Africa had to suffer acts of terrorism, and the ANC had been dealt a severe blow, General Viljoen said

He warned neighbouring states that by hiding anti-South African terrorists they were endangering their own safety and stability

"For understandable reasons details of the operation cannot be revealed," General Viljoen said

It is not known whether one of South Africa's most wanted men, Joe Slovo, the only white member of the ANC high command, was there. Mr Slovo operates out of Maputo

He is reported to have been involved in several terror operations in South Africa, including last year's attack on the Sasol plant at Sasolburg. He is



the ANC quarters were situated, lies between the capital and the major Frelimo base at Boane, about 20 km from the South African target

No explanation has been given on how the South African forces reached their target and the Mozambican Government also appears to have taken no retaliatory action as rail traffic has been reported to be passing through the border at Komatipoort in the normal way.

A railways spokesman said last night that rail traffic had not been interrupted. "Our duty is to convey passengers and goods to the Mozambique border," he said. "From there on, the Mozambicans take over."

In Cape Town last night, the two major opposition parties supported the raid but the Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique

Mr Schwarz said terrorists should expect retaliation wherever they sheltered

"Countries which provide bases to terrorists must expect counter attacks on such bases and presumably grant sanctuary to terrorists with the full knowledge that retribution may follow," he said

Maputo
Blitz

project in

blocks in his

Vause Raw, said "I have always said that the only way to fight terrorists is to go in and wipe them out wherever they are

"Our neighbours have been warned repeatedly that if they harbour terrorists, they must expect that we will act against their bases" — DDC

also reported to have masterminded the escape in 1979 of Alex Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkins, who were serving sentences for political crimes in the Pretoria Central Prison

The raid was within sight of the highrise buildings of Maputo Matola, the suburb where

SA lost man in raid, says Maputo

SINK
218
3/1/81

The Star's Africa News Service

The South African Defence Force left at least one dead soldier behind them after completing their raid into Mozambique yesterday and others are believed injured. Radio Mozambique has claimed

South African authorities have claimed the attack was on an ANC base but white residents of Matoli — 12 km outside Maputo on the road to Komatipoort — claim the attack was on "civilian refugees"

According to Mozambique authorities at least six members of the ANC were killed in the attack and others were wounded

A Portuguese resident was also killed when he left his house to see what was happening outside

Eyewitnesses said the attack lasted about 90 minutes and the raiding soldiers made use of a truck mounted with a light artillery piece and two heavy machine-guns — suggesting the raid was made overland and not with helicopters

White residents in the area said the South African soldiers made a three pronged attack on the area where ANC members are known to be housed and fired with automatic weapons against anybody who was seen moving

"I saw them arriving in a big army truck with this gun on the back and two machine-guns. They stopped the truck and began strafing the houses before the commandos jumped to the ground and using their light machine-guns killed everybody in sight a white Portuguese resident who lives in the street of the attack said

The South Africans later laid mines in the area to prevent the approach of Mozambique forces

Ears

Mozambique Radio claimed the commandos cut off the ears of their victims and this had been

Barbaric

Mozambique's vice-minister for defence, Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, has condemned the attack as a barbaric and criminal action against "wounded refugees"

Late yesterday afternoon there were reports that the road between Swaziland and Maputo was closed to traffic

But a diplomatic representative in Mbabane reported he had just received visitors who had come along that road quite safely

It appears the raiding soldiers must have simply gone overland from the South African border to Maputo on the main road

shown to a group of foreign diplomats who had visited the area after the raid. The raid took place about 2 am yesterday

Curiously, Radio Mozambique this morning made no reference to the raid in its early morning news broadcast

But last night the Mozambique Minister of State, Mr Oscar Monteiro, accused the South African armed forces of a "hideous, absurd and unjustified crime against refugees from the criminal regime of apartheid"

He was talking to diplomats visiting the scene of the attack when he made this announcement

He said: "From the amount of military equipment left on the ground by the aggressors we believe the South African forces suffered more casualties besides the dead South African found by Mozambique liberation forces after the attack"

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ARCHITE

Western nations deeply concerned

London Bureau

WESTERN nations are deeply concerned at the SADF attack on Maputo, coming as it does on the heels of allegations of Angolan targets and civilians suffering during incursions across that border.

With the whole sensitive issue of South West Africa unresolved and the question of sanctions looming, most Western leaders would prefer South Africa to maintain as low a profile as possible.

The raid follows the 'highly-successful' visit to the UK of Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquin Chissano.

This visit is seen as having improved relations between Britain and Mozambique.

News of the raid, therefore, comes at a particularly sensitive time for British-Mozambican relations.

While the British Government might have some sympathy for South Africa in what may be seen as a preemptive strike, the Foreign Office declines to comment.

As one of the Big Five, however, Mrs Thatcher's Government wishes for as few extra complications as possible to the South West African question — and the whole southern African situation.

Individual Tory MPs are willing to express in private their sympathy with South Africa but so far have not issued any statements expressing these views.

In connection with these, the Foreign Office expressed its deepest concern.

WESTERDAY'S announce-

ment of the Defence Force raid on the Maputo head quarters of the outlawed African National Congress came nearly a year after a sharply worded warning to Mozambique against providing bases to insurgents

The warning was delivered in the form of a Note from the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to the Mozambique Government after an attack on a trading store in Northern Zululand last February

Insisting that South Africa had conclusive evidence that terrorists were being harboured in Mozambique, Mr Botha said 'The South African Government reserves the right to take whatever steps may, in its view be necessary, whenever and wherever, to protect South African life and property'

Reputating assurances from the Mozambique Government that ANC insurgents did not operate in its territory, Mr Botha said 'The South African Government holds the Government of Mozambique responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions'

He called on the Mozambique authorities to 'take effective steps' to prevent further hostile acts by insurgents based in its territory.

The release of Mr Botha's Note to the media was one sign that Pretoria's security experts attached special importance to Mozambique — and to South Africa's frontier with it — as a potential focus of ANC activity.

Another was an announcement, published on the same day as Mr Botha's

Miscellaneous

WAS SWAPPO

Note, of the decision to hand over control of Northern Zululand from the police to the army — from the 'second line of defence' to the first.

Before that soldiers and policemen had co-operated in the search for the insurgents who, according to police spokesmen, were armed with AK-47 rifles and an RPG-7 rocket launcher when they struck at Phelindaba, about 40 km from the Mozambique border.

The next clue of the importance attached to the eastern Mozambique-facing frontier came in May last year when the Defence Force announced the existence of four black ethnic battalions drawn from the Zulu, Swazi, Shangaan and Venda peoples.

All these units were based on the Transvaal's eastern rather than western borders, thus implicitly acknowledging the strategic importance of the stretch of territory running along the Mozambique-Swaziland

frontier from Kwazulu in the south to Venda in the north

The establishment of these battalions was foreshadowed in a speech in Parliament in March 1979 by the then Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr H J Coetsee

Warning of an anticipated increase in insurgency in the border areas and of the 'critical situation' caused by the exodus of whites from these areas, Mr Coetsee went on to speak of the need to use blacks to help defend the borders

A factor which might have been crucial in the decision to give priority to the eastern frontier is the differing attitudes of the Botswana and Mozambique Governments.

The ANC has representatives in Botswana, who can try to persuade South African refugees to accept training as insurgents. But, it is understood, ANC recruitment in Botswana is

based on the firm condition that they will not return to South Africa via Botswana after completion of military training.

Thus the return route appears to be through Mozambique.

South African military intervention in other African countries has been until recently, concentrated on a contingent of anti-S.A. Swapo forces, and Zambia.

The Angolan Press and radio services have broadcast allegations of South African attacks into their country on an almost continuous basis recently.

These claims have been refuted and ignored by South African military sources, who have identified them as being part of that country's anti-S.A. propaganda programme.

The SADF has claimed responsibility for a number of operations into Angola. On August, 1975, an expeditionary SADF force occupied Caluque Dam in

southern Angola. After a protracted campaign, South African forces left the country en masse in March, 1976.

Since then there have been a series of swift cross-border actions.

In May 1978, five South African soldiers died when the S.A. Army and Air Force moved into southern Angola to destroy several Swapo bases including its headquarters base code named 'Moscow'.

June last year saw the biggest neo-conventional battle in which S.A. troops were involved since World War II when an SADF task force swept into southern Angola on what was code-named Operation Smokeshell.

Swapo bases were destroyed and more than 200 Swapo members were killed. South Africa lost 16 men in the operation.

In July last year, a small force of South African troops captured the Angolan town of Chitlalo,

destroying a nearby Swapo transit base.

During the course of this year the Angolan news agency Angop has made a series of allegations about South African incursions into Angola.

Angop said the SADF moved into southern Angola during the recent Geneva talks.

The SADF reaction to the allegations was to admit being engaged in hot pursuit operations in the area and to express its hope that Angolan forces will not interfere where action is taken against Swapo forces.

South Africa has moved into Zambian territory on a number of occasions.

In March, last year, the Zambian Government announced that two South African jets and two helicopters had bombed and shelled a port town near Senanga.

The SADF said they had no knowledge of the allegations.

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2157

When SA forces crossed border

Maputo attack: SA gave warning

By CHRIS MARAIS

SOUTH African military intervention in other African countries has, until recently, been concentrated on Angola, host of a strong contingent of anti-SA Swapo forces, and Zambia

The Angolan Press and radio services have broadcast allegations of South African attacks into their country on an almost continuous basis recently, claiming that many of the assaults were aimed at civilians living at peace in the country

These claims have been denied and ignored by South African military sources, who have identified them as being part of that country's anti-SA propaganda programme

The SADF has claimed responsibility for a number of operations into the country neighbouring SWA

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Since then, there have been a series of swift cross-border actions. In May 1978, five South African soldiers died when the South African Army and Air Force moved into southern Angola to destroy several Swapo bases, including its headquarters base code-named "Moscow"

The base had apparently been the headquarters from which all Swapo insurgent activities had been planned

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South Africa has moved into Zambian territory on a number of occasions

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE announcement yesterday of the South African Defence Force raid on the Maputo headquarters of the outlawed African National Congress came nearly a year after a sharply-worded warning to Mozambique against providing bases to insurgents

The warning was delivered in the form of a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Mozambique government after an attack on a trading store in Northern Zululand last February

Insisting that South Africa had "conclusive evidence that terrorists were being harboured in Mozambique" Mr Botha said "The South African Government reserves the right to take whatever steps may, in its view, be necessary, whenever and wherever, to protect South African life and property"

Repudiating assurances from the Mozambique Government that ANC insurgents did not operate from its territory, Mr Botha said "The South African Government holds the Government of Mozambique responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions"

He called on the Mozambique authorities to "take effective steps" to prevent further hostile acts by insurgents based in its territory

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Another was an announcement, published on the same day as Mr Botha's note, of the decision to transfer control of Northern Zululand from the police to the army — from the "second line of defence" to the first

Before that, soldiers and policemen had co-operated in the search for the insurgents who, according to police spokesmen, were armed with AK-47 rifles and an RPG-7 rocket launcher when they struck at Phelindaba, about 40km from the Mozambique border

The next clue of the importance attached to the frontier facing eastern Mozambique came last May when the Defence Force announced the existence of four black ethnic battalions drawn from the Zulu, Swazi, Shangaan and Venda peoples

These units were based on the Transvaal's eastern, rather than western, borders — thus implicitly acknowledging the strategic importance of the stretch of territory running along the Mozambique-Swaziland frontier from KwaZulu in the south, to Venda in the north

The establishment of these battalions was foreshadowed in a speech in Parliament in March 1979 by the then Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr H J Coetsee

Warning of an anticipated increase in insurgency in the border areas and of the "critical situation" caused by the exodus of whites from the areas, Mr Coetsee went on to speak of the need to use blacks to help defend the borders

He said "They have to help us to spread a geographic presence (and) also to fulfil the role of a military presence, the showing of a flag, in a specific region"

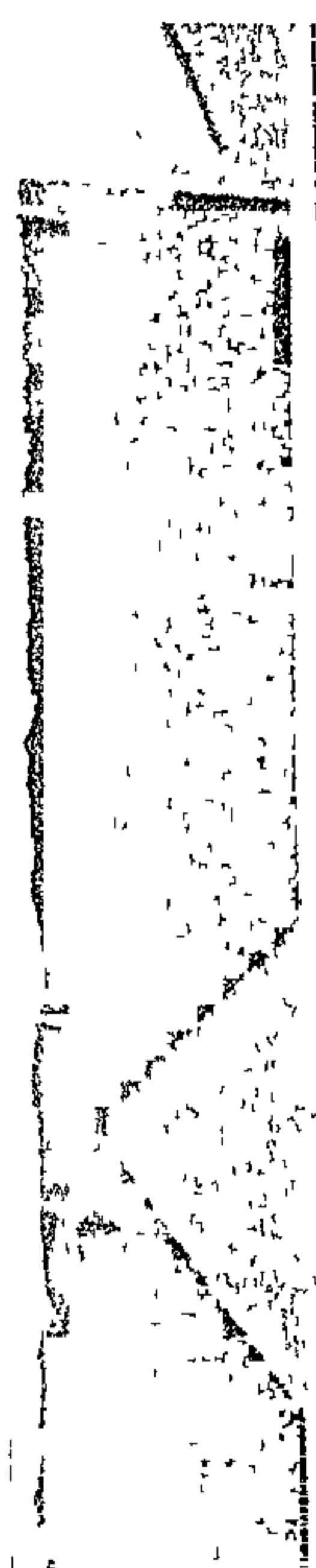
The first four ethnic battalions — or "regional companies", as Mr Coetsee called them — were all placed in the same broad but definite region: the territory along the Mozambique border

A factor which may have been crucial in the decision to give priority to the eastern frontier are the differing attitudes of the Botswana and Mozambique Governments

The ANC has representatives in Botswana, who can try to persuade South African refugees to accept training as insurgents. But, it is understood, ANC recruitment in Botswana is based on the firm condition that they will not return to South Africa via Botswana after completion of military training

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Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today —
TRANSVAAL — Mainly cloudy and mild to warm with scattered thunderstorms in the afternoon and evening

JUST LOOK AT WHAT THE STRIKE FORCE BROUGHT back from the targets they hit in Mozambique

S. 12/1/81
SADF
12/81
refutes
218
ANC's
claims

Defence Reporter
REFUTING ANC claims that the Maputo attack was on a refugee camp, the SADF last night produced arms, explosives and ANC literature which, it said, was captured in the raid.

At the late night Press display in Pretoria Colonel Kobus Bosman of the military public relations section said the captured items had been rushed to Pretoria from a base in the Eastern Transvaal. He said there was much more, but that it was still being "made safe".

Documents were still being examined by military experts.

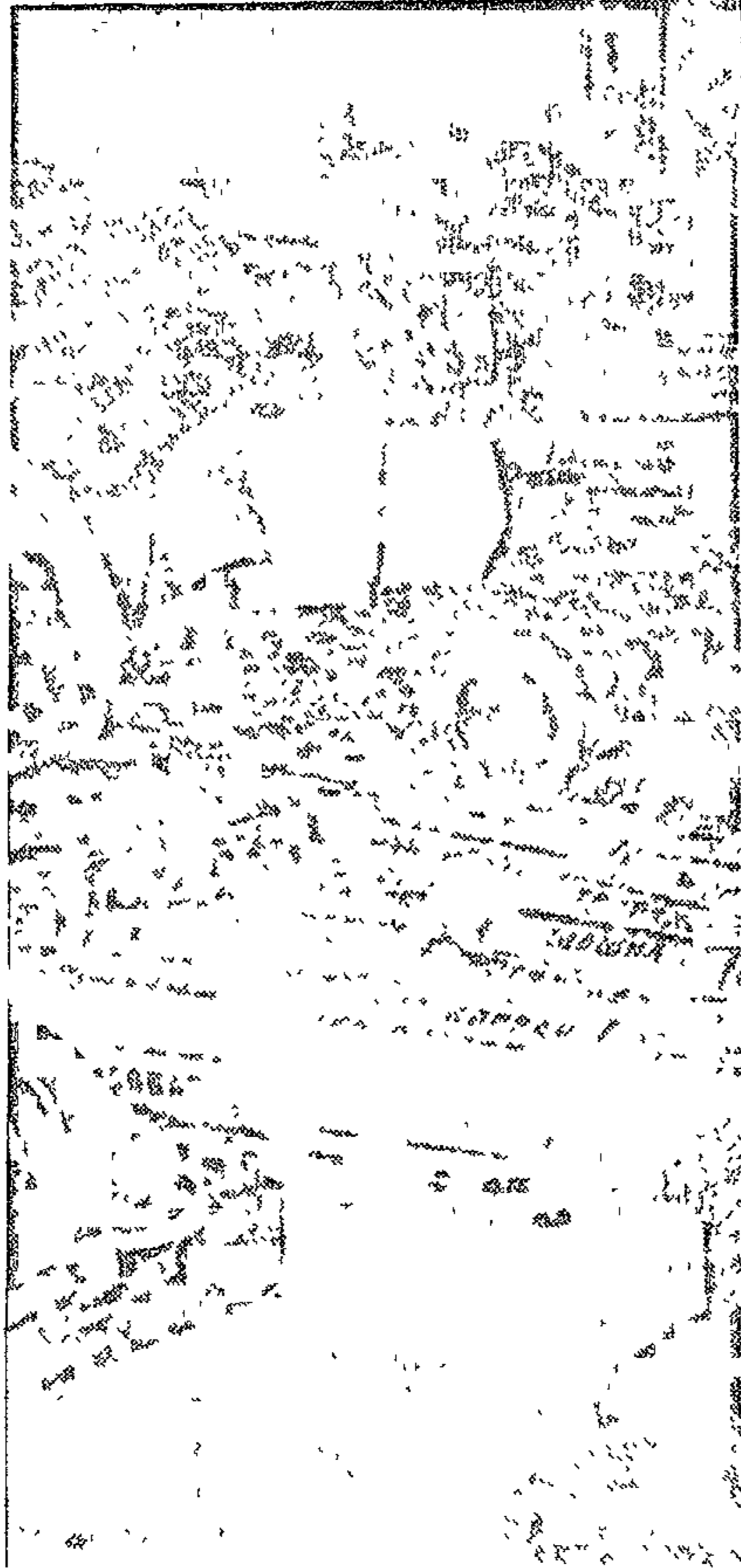
Col Bosman said the offensive nature of the weapons — Russian RPG 7 missiles, hand grenades, about two dozen machine guns and rifles, detonating equipment and plastic explosives — showed that the Maputo base was not for refugees.

Among the items was a Russian shock grenade, which was captured for the first time by South African forces.

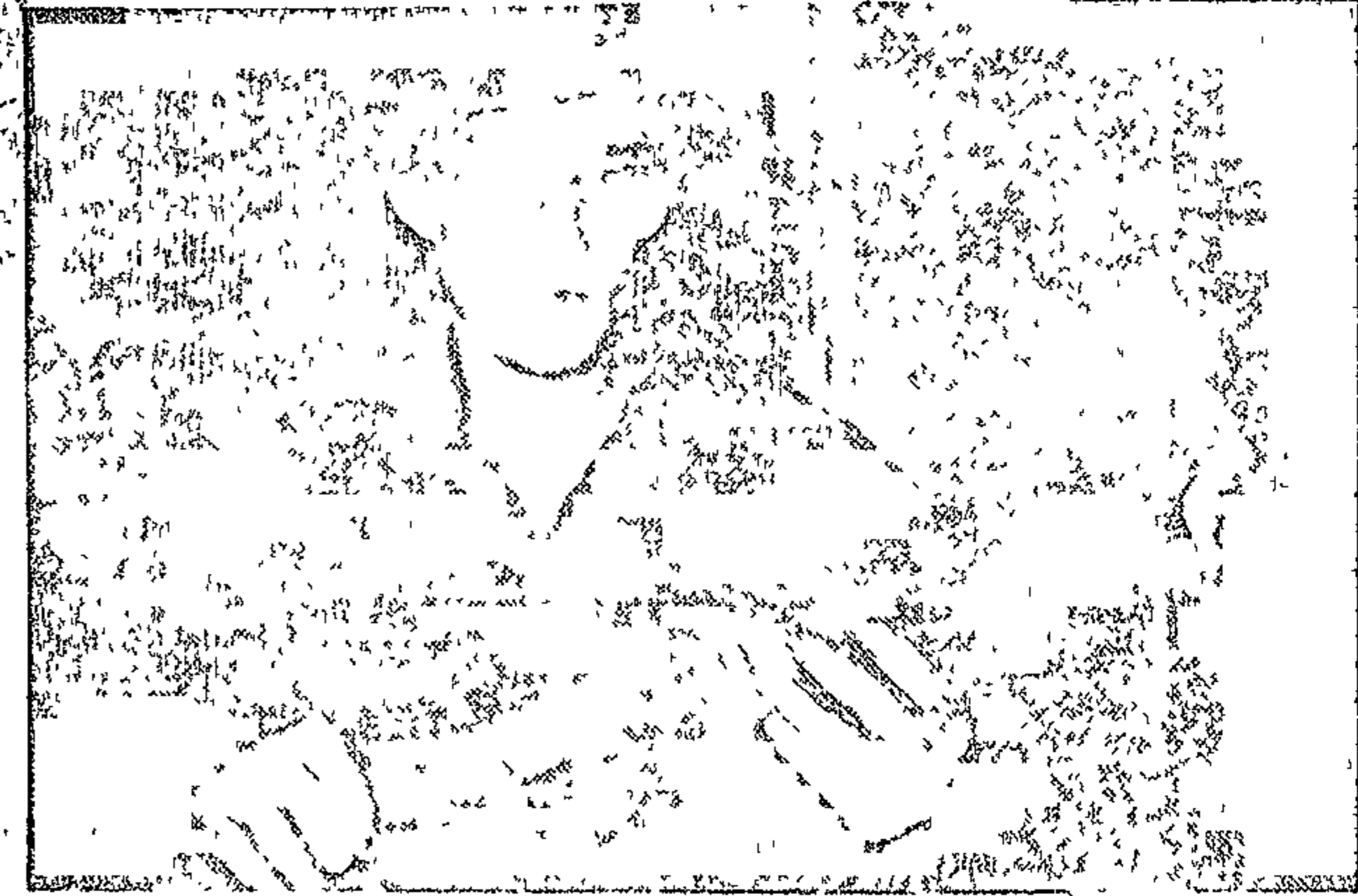
Another item captured, but not displayed, was a limpet mine similar to that used in the attack on Sasol.

Also captured were a number of old ANC pamphlets, from the mid and late Seventies, and books with titles like Lenin on Literature and Art.

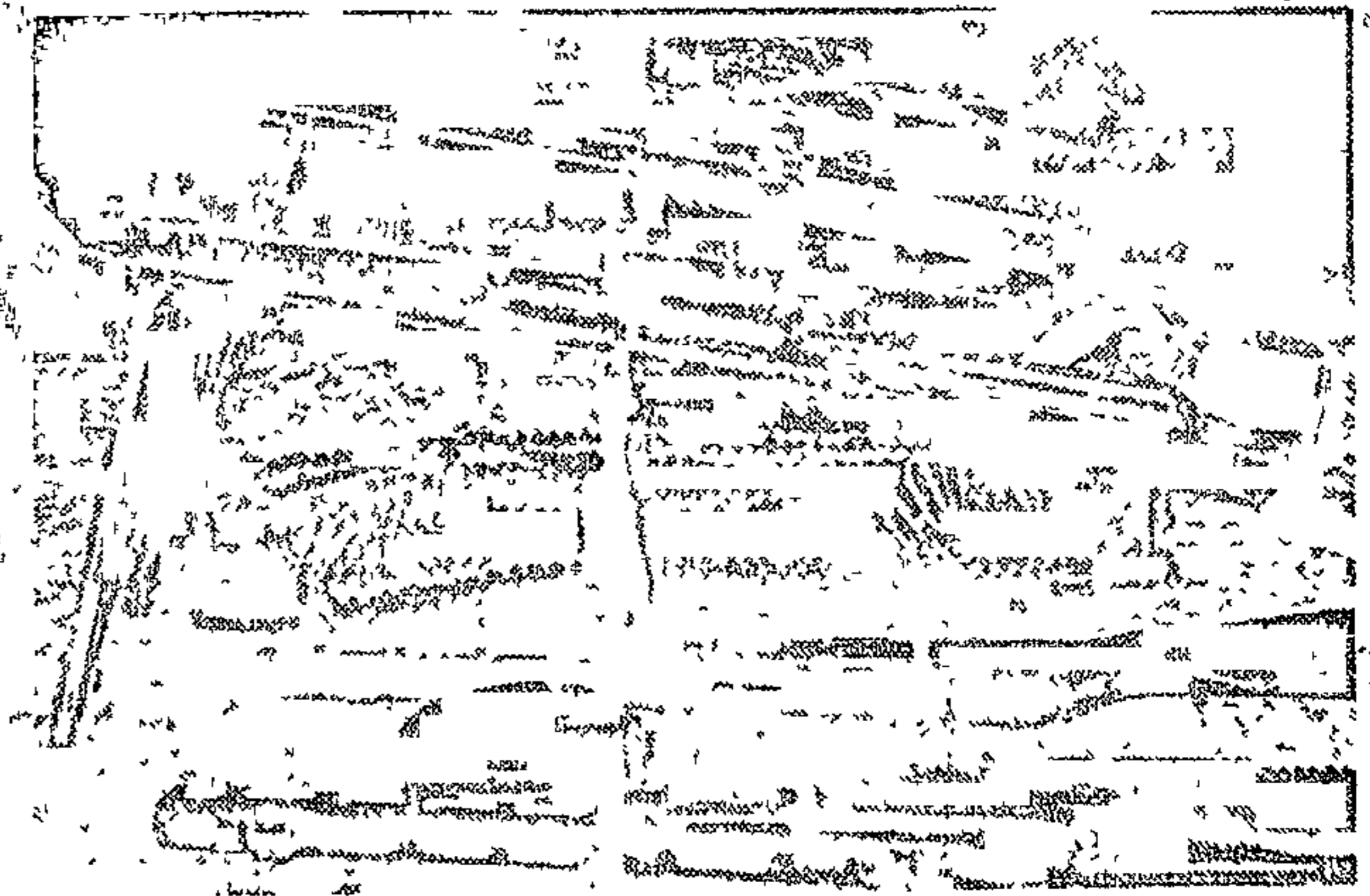
There were also two hand drawn maps, one of Swaziland and another of Natal.



Explosives, detonators, grenades and other military hardware captured during the Maputo operation.



Lance-Corporal Trevor Coleman with a RPG 7 rocket projectile captured during the raid.



Light machine guns and ammunition captured during the raid.

We may need to...

SADF's... Durban

WAVE

Ex-robber island
prisoner named
among those left

S. Thorne

dead by strike
12/91 218

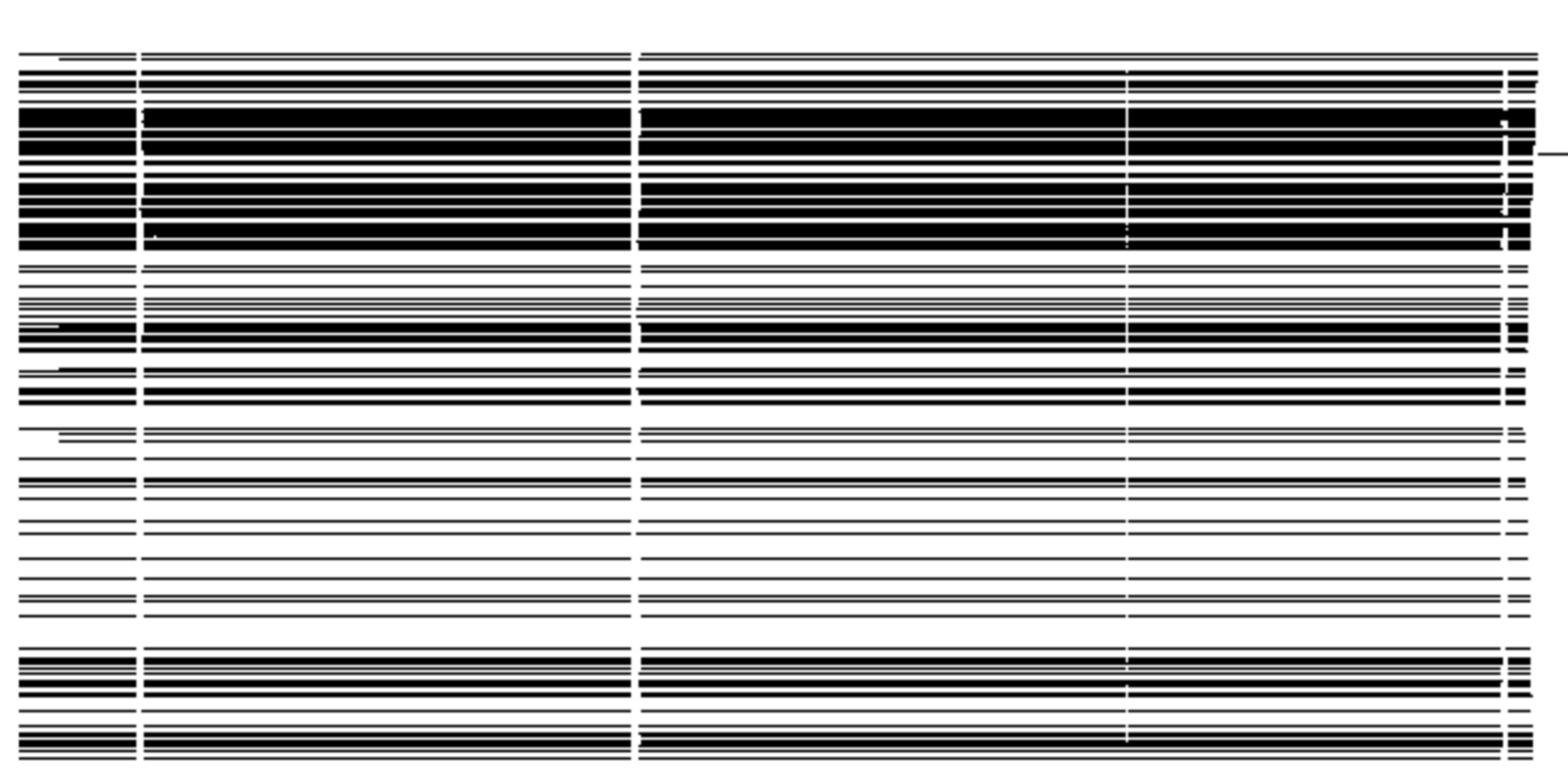
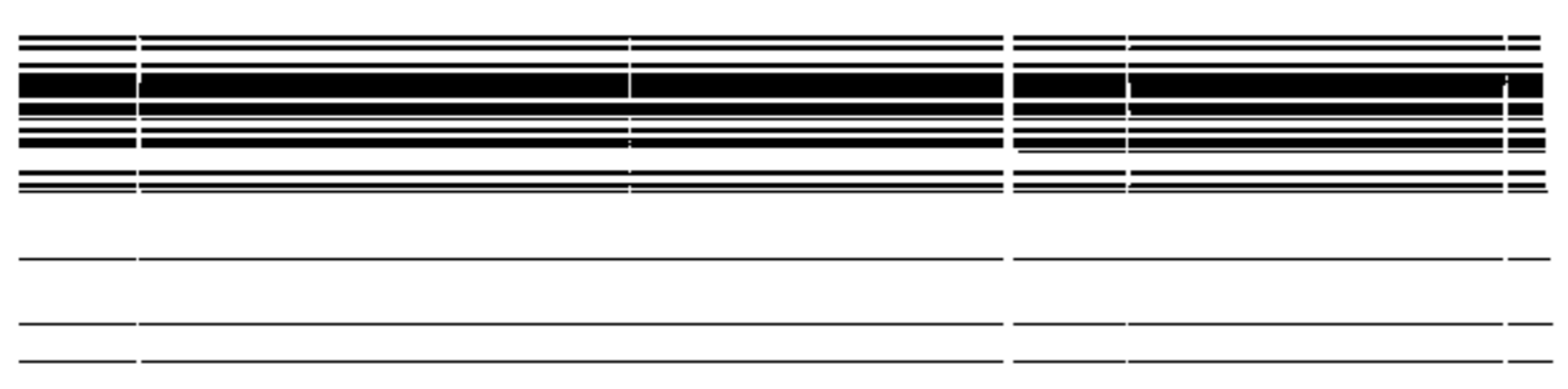
When... SADF's task to destroy
the enemy wherever he might be.
found

Durban
soldier
killed.

WAVE

in raid

THE SADF announced in
Pretoria yesterday that
two members of the Per-
manent Force had died in
action against ANC terror-
ists in Mozambique this
week.



THE ELITE squad of South African troops who drove trucks into Mozambique to deliver an Israeli-style pre-emptive strike against three African National Congress (ANC) bases left 13 dead, including a former Robben Island prisoner.

And, according to Joe Nhlanhla, national administrative secretary of the ANC in Lusaka, some of those killed were of school-going age, while some older people had also died.

Describing the raid as an atrocity, he confirmed that one of the dead was Mr William Khanvild, a former Robben Island prisoner and an official of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The raid, announced by the Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen late on Friday was also condemned by Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

Full details of the raid from the South African viewpoint have not been given yet.

But General Viljoen claimed the raid was a success. The targets had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including senior commanders had been killed.

The attack on the targets followed "irrefutable information" that Maputo was used as a springboard for terror against South Africa.

He said the SADF had unshakable evidence that the attack on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned in those hiding places in Maputo with the aid of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and German advisers.

Tribune Reporters

dier and a Portuguese technician were killed in the two-hour pre-dawn battle on Friday.

Residents said the soldiers made a three-pronged attack on the area where ANC members are known to be housed, and fired automatic weapons at anybody seen moving.

Keith Kiewiet of the Tribune Africa News Service, reports from Maputo, that Mozambique authorities insisted that ANC people who occupied the houses were unarmed in terms of an arrangement between the Mozambique

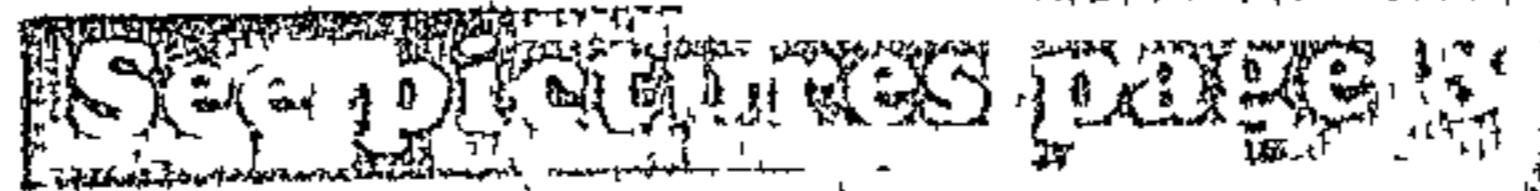
Government and the ANC, and that the ANC would only be allowed to stay there unarmed.

All three houses were badly shot up with large holes in walls indicating use of something like a bazooka.

Mr Nhlanhla said some of those who died "were not terrorists in the South African vocabulary."

SADF targets had been "places for refugees," he said.

Mr Mugabe has sent a personal message of condolence to Mozambique's President Samora Machel on the attack.



The two soldiers were Sergeant Ian Suttill, 32, who is survived by his wife, Mrs J Suttill, of 28 Camelot, Coronation Road, Valvein, Queensburgh, Natal, and Sergeant Robert Lewis Hutchinson, 24, who is survived by his father, Mr L. H. Hutchinson, of 9 Levin Close, Lakes Estate, Luffinghamshire, England.

"In the initial statement this information was withheld in accordance with SADF policy not to release details about losses until the next-of-kin had been informed."

Holdin her two-year-old son to her breast, the tearful young wife of English immigrant Ian Suttill, 32, said she was told on Friday of her husband's death.

"It hasn't yet been decided when the funeral will be held," she said.

Without any relations in this country, Mrs Suttill has the comfort of a small group of friends in the new town of M... and Ian set...

The attack on the targets followed "irrefutable information" that Maputo was used as a springboard for terror against South Africa.

He said the SADF had unshakable evidence that the attack on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned in those hiding places in Maputo with the aid of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and German advisers.

"Such a situation is of course completely unacceptable" said General Viljoen. "It is indeed, the task of the SADF to destroy the enemy wherever he might be found before the people of South Africa have to suffer under their deeds of terror. And this we will do fearlessly."

An SADF spokesman said "We will not reveal the operational details because we may need to do it again. Let the ANC guess our methods and let them worry."

Saying that South African action was likely to be intensified he added. "We are not going to wait for them to blow up our oil and bridges."

Portuguese Radio said yesterday Mozambique had counted 13 dead. The radio quoted Mozambique officials as saying 11 nationalists, a South African sol-

Award for Sunday Express Artist

Richard Smith
Cartoonist of Year

NOTHER major award has been won by the Sunday Express — this time by cartoonist Richard Smith who, as this week named Standard Bank Cartoonist of the Year he judges were unanimous in giving the award to Smith — resident cartoonist of the Sunday Express and the Financial Mail — who entered six of his famous Sunday-caricature strips, plus several PM covers

He won a trophy and R1 000 was in fact a double triumph for the Sunday Express because Smith's colleague on the paper, Bill Ashton, received a merit award at the same ceremony with his award

SA TROOPS reported in Mozambique

S. Express 1/2/81

~~2/4~~
~~2/13~~
~~2/17~~

Maputo raid captured in

UNOFFICIAL reports from Mozambique claim South African troops were wounded and captured in the daring commando raid on ANC targets in Mozambique in the early hours of Friday morning, according to Agence France Presse (AFP)

And yesterday the Defence Force revealed that two South African soldiers died in the raid, but refused to comment on the claims from Mozambique about rounded soldiers being captured

The two dead soldiers were both members of the Perranent Force — Sergeant Robert Lewis Hutchinson, 24, who is survived by his father, Mr L-H Hutchinson of Milton Keynes, England, and Sergeant Ian Sutcliffe, 32, who is survived by his wife, Mrs J Sutcliffe of Queensborough, Natal

Mozambique earlier claimed the body of one South African soldier killed during the raid

Top ANC man slipped through

BY DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

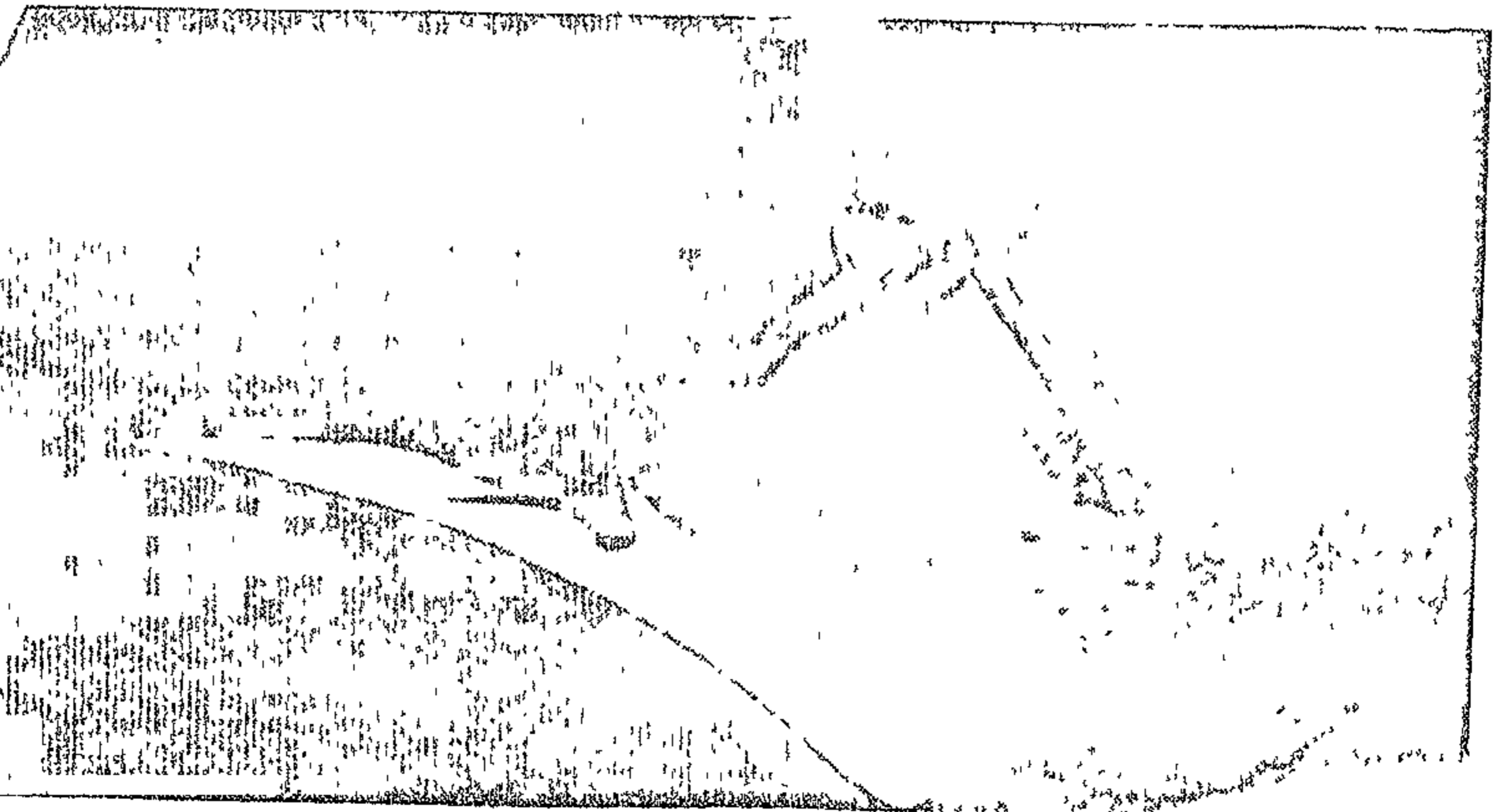
According to an ANC spokesman in London yesterday Mr Slovo left for Mozambique three weeks ago.

There have been reports that one White ANC member was killed in the raid, but it does not appear to have been Slovo. I phoned Mr Slovo's wife, Ruth First, in London yesterday and I gathered her husband was safe. A number in Maputo, where I

was a member of the ANC for many years, including the South African War, told me that the ANC was active in Mozambique and that it is believed that the ANC had information of this and decided to hit the ANC HQ before these could occur.

There is likely to be an international outcry over the raid and the South Africans must have considered this before launching the raid.

It is believed that the information given the South African authorities by the captured Russian spy, Major Aleksei Kozlov, formed the basis for the raid.



S. Express 12/81

covers

He won a trophy and R1 500. It was in fact a double triumph for the Sunday Express because Smith's colleague on the paper, Bill Ashton, received a "best award" at the same ceremony.

Smith's award is the latest in a long list of Sunday Express awards.

The two most recent C Sports Editor Norman Canale was voted SAB Sportsman of the Year. C Business Editor Derek Taylor was runner-up for the Checkers award for consumer journalism.

Other Standard Bank merit awards went to 4th Berry of the Star, Dave Anderson of the Pretoria News, Dave Gaskell of the Sunday Times, Louw Henry of Die Transvaler, Fred Marlow of Die Burger and Paul Lessing of the Natal Mercury.

Top cartoon of the year was awarded posthumously to Len Lindesque of Die Vaderland.

For this week's example of Smith's satiric touch — see Page 22

Political comment in this issue by R. A. Gibson and J. C. Viviers, headlines and sub editing by I. Stephenson, all of 171, Main Street Johannesburg.

Survived by his father, Mr. E. F. Hutchinson of Milton Keynes, England, and Sergeant Ian Sutcliffe, 32, who survived of his wife, Mrs. J. Smith of Queensborough, Natal.

Mr. Hutchinson carried the body of the South African soldier and during the raid was left behind.

A South African Defence Force spokesman refused to comment on these claims and referred me to the original Press communiqué by the chief of the SADF General Constant Viljoen, which said: "The attack force has already returned to its base."

The raid on three houses in the township of Matola outside Maputo occupied by ANC forces under the command of Mr. Joe Slovo who plots the ANC terrorist and sabotage attacks on South Africa.

It is believed that trucks used in the attack were flown into Mozambique by helicopter. But Mr. Slovo, the man the South African government rate as their No. 1 enemy may have slipped through the net of the South African commando raid.

The former Johannesburg advocate the only White member of the ANC high command, has been accused of masterminding the Sasol blasts last June.

There have been reports that one White ANC member included in the raid, but it does not appear to have been Slovo. I phoned Mr. Slovo's wife, Ruth First, at London yesterday and I gathered that his mind was safe.

A number of Mr. Slovo, who managed to speak to me some several months ago, asserted that the man on the other end of the line refused to speak to me and hung up.

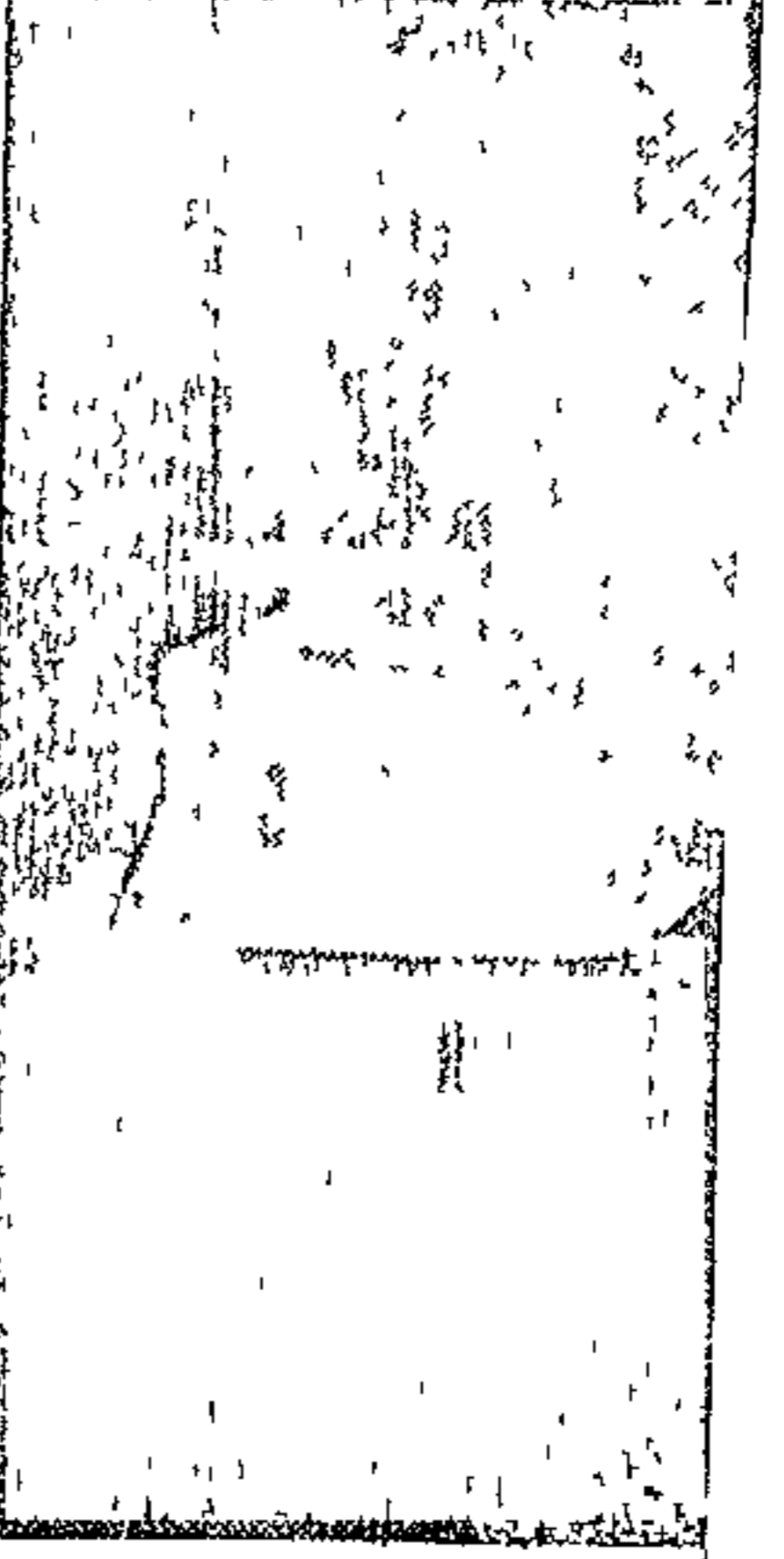
The Sunday Express revealed in June last year that Maputo

and the South Africans must have considered this before launching the raid.

It is believed that the information given the South African authorities by the captured SAS an SPV Major Alunselor was obtained the night for

Mr. Robert Mugabe said last night that he South African had was a "final hat" campaign. He must strengthen its own defences and "tighten its military alliance with Mozambique."

Joe Slovo — only White member of the ANC hierarchy and the man who masterminds anti-SA terrorist attacks



On the balcony of the third house, a Mozambique rioter or soldier is said to have died the spot where a South African soldier is said to have died.

How Terror Nest

Was Smashed

218
 240
 240
 O from Page 1

Matola had been destroyed and many ANC terrorists including commanders, were killed.

He said everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambique security forces and civilians.

The attack on the targets follows irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC that Maputo is used as a springboard for terror attacks against South Africa, he said. In addition, the SADF has in its possession evidence that the attacks on Sasol, the Sid

on incident and the attack on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places near Maputo — with the aid of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) and Cuban and East German advisers — and that they had been launched from there.

News of the raid — South Africa, first on the capital of a newly arising state — sowed confusion in the London headquarters of the ANC. Both Solly Smith, ANC bureau chief in London and Francis Meli, Press officer, said they were in the dark as to what had happened.

The audacious attack immediately gave rise to fears of reprisal by the Frelimo government against South African railway workers in Maputo. But Mr Theo du Toit, chief public relations officer for the SAR, said a senior executive had spoken to the employees in the Mozambican capital shortly after the raid and that there was no cause for concern.

Contrary to popular belief, we only have two men based there. Both Mr H G Bosch and his assistant, a Mr Gouws, are well and have no intention of leaving Maputo.

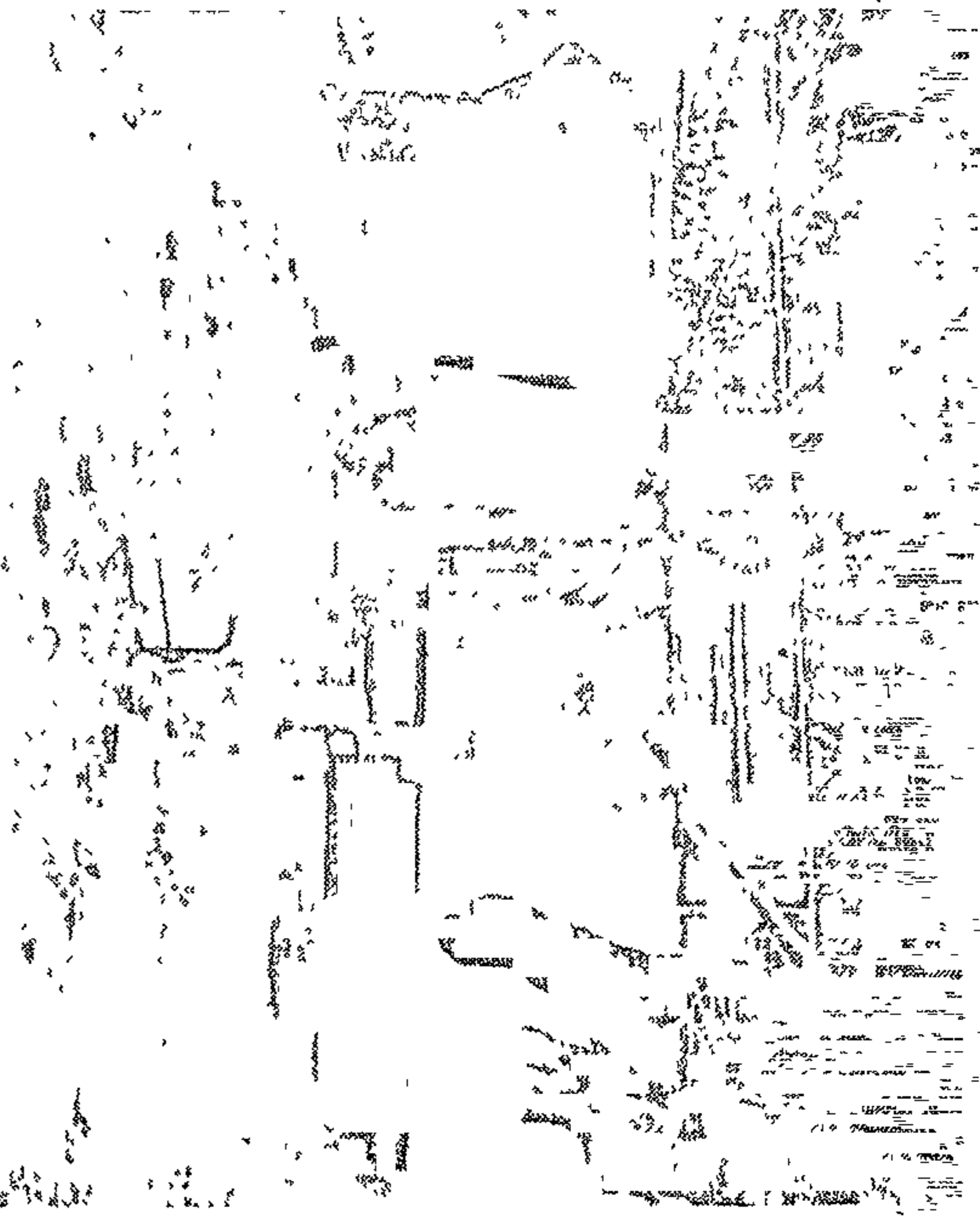
On the balcony of the debris littered third house

Neither has expressed any fears of reprisals and as far as the SAR is concerned it is very much a case of business as usual.

The spokesman said a bilateral commercial agreement had been in force between the SAR and its Mozambican counterpart for some time and he saw no reason why the raid

would change the present understanding.

From Salisbury Anthony Rider reports that Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday condemned the raid as part of what he called South Africa's overall strategy to destabilise the frontline states. In a statement Mr Mugabe described the raid as 'unprovoked and a naked act of aggression against Mozambique'. He said it had to be seen and condemned in the context of South Africa's aggressive activities encompassing the whole of the frontline region from the Indian to the Atlantic oceans. The raid was given front-page treatment in British newspapers yesterday.



Maputo strike will stir hatred, Gatscha

RDM 2/2/8, 218 (4A) 107

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE STRIKING of ANC bases in Maputo by the South African Defence Force was a tragedy which left the country with a cloud of darkness likely to hang over black South Africans for many months, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, the Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister said in Soweto yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing thousands of blacks who attended his "black unity" meeting at the Jabulani amphitheatre. He said that not even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change could be jubilant about the death of "our kith and kin."

Those deaths, he added, were a result of the conflict existing in South Africa because of white intransigence.

"This is completely unnecessary because if we, as South Africans, were to sit around a conference table as we have been pleading for decades, our brothers, who are now committed to violence, would not be in little camps in foreign lands on the continent of Africa."

"The Maputo tragedy creates intense hatred, hardens feelings and makes reconciliation between black and white more and more impossible to realise," he added.

It also demonstrated the dilemma blacks faced concerning participation in the Defence Force, Chief Buthelezi said.

"I don't think there is a single one here among us who would be proud to have been part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our brothers in Maputo. Is there anyone amongst us?" Chief Buthelezi asked and in unison, the crowd cried "Oh no."

Chief Buthelezi said the violence involved in the present guerrilla warfare had become a pattern "we face in our country so long as blacks are not given a chance to participate in decision-making and in sharing

power with whites."

I appeal to Mr Botha, the Prime Minister, to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from escalation of violence or continue, through the present policies, to stoke the fires of violence."

Blacks neither felt nor shared the view with Mr Botha that communism was a threat to peace in the country. They believed that white racism, not communism was the threat.

"If there is a threat of communism at all, it is brought about by our oppression by white South Africa, our denial of human rights and dignity by white South Africa and their greed in hoarding the wealth of 'our Africa for whites only,'" Chief Buthelezi asserted.

At the end of Chief Buthelezi's address, the huge crowd rose. They stood in silence for a moment, then broke into song singing the African national anthem.

CHE

Corporation Medals
 For the best student in each
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
 Second Year (Bronze Medal)
 Miss G C Littlewort
 Third Year (Silver Medal)
 Miss N C Davidson
 Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
 P M Salmon
 T J Cumming
 D P Weeks
 J H Rens
 B F McClelland
 Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final
 examinations to the best male
 student in Land Surveying or
 Civil Engineering.
 J H Rens

Raid: Mugabe set to beef up forces

RDN 2/2/81 (272) (87A) (218)

by ANTHONY RIDER
Central Africa Editor

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has called for his country's defence forces to be strengthened after the South African raid into Mozambique. Mr Mugabe in a statement at the weekend condemned the attack at Matola, near Maputo, as an unprovoked and naked act of aggression.

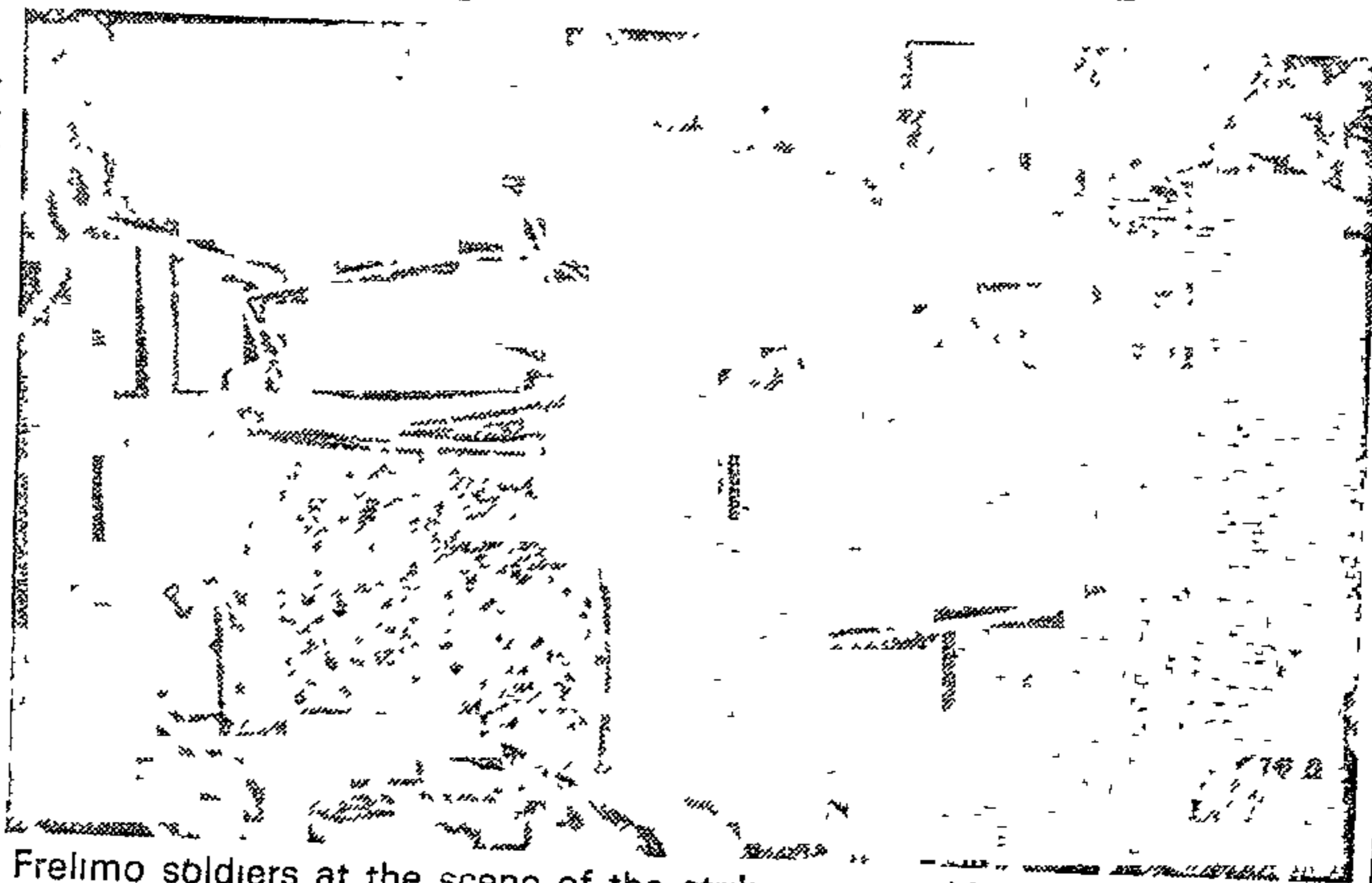
He described the raid as part of South Africa's overall strategy to destabilise the Frontline states.

It had to be seen and condemned in the context of South Africa's aggressive activities in the whole Frontline region from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr Mugabe charged that these activities included sponsoring the rebel movement in Mozambique, promoting the recent coup attempt in Zambia, sabotage in Zimbabwe army barracks by former Selous Scouts, unprovoked attacks at Kazangula in Botswana, and "continuing military invasion by South African troops in Angola".

Mr Mugabe added that the Matola attack was a "signal warning to us not only to proceed with speed to strengthen our defence forces, but also to consolidate our military alliance with our Mozambique brothers in defence of our political order and developing economies".

In a personal message to President Samora Machel of



Frelimo soldiers at the scene of the strike against ANC offices in Matola, near Maputo, display anti-personnel weapons they say were left by the South African raiders

Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was shocked by what he called the cold-blooded murders of innocent refugees and Mozambican people.

Mr Mugabe added "These wanton acts of murder and aggression by the braggarts of the Pretoria regime will not deter Africa from its sacred duty to assist the peoples of Azania and Namibia to attain their own freedom and independence".

The Zimbabwean government was told immediately of the raid on Friday morning.

In Salisbury recently, Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a mutual security assistance pact by which either can call on the other for military help.

The SA Defence Force raid was apparently not considered the sort of event justifying such

a call

Instead, Salisbury sources say, it is the type of South African intervention the Mugabe government wants to avoid.

Mr Mugabe is on record as saying he will not allow African National Congress guerrillas to be based inside Zimbabwe, although the ANC may be able to maintain some form of political presence in the country.

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

a tragedy

Argus 2/2/81

— Buthelezi

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi does not think that South African blacks would have been proud to take part in the Defence Force raid against the African National Congress in Mozambique

Addressing a meeting in Soweto yesterday, Chief Buthelezi described the SADF raid as 'a tragedy'. He called on people in the crowd to stand and observe a minute's silence in memory of those who had died in the raid. He then led the crowd in the singing of the black anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Africa.

CONFLICT

'Not even those of us who are committed to peaceful change can be jubilant about the death of our own kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence,' he said.

'I do not think that there is a single one here among us who would be proud to have been part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our own brothers in Maputo

'Is there anyone among us?' he asked. Thousands of people in the crowd shouted 'no'.

APPEAL TO PM

'I appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the right-wing who do not want to share power with blacks,' said Chief Buthelezi.

WHITE RACISM

'In the long run neither blacks nor whites can gain anything from this kind of destruction. We do not feel that communism is a threat to this country. But white racism, which is the core of the present policies of the Government, is a threat to black and white in this country.

'White intransigence which has been displayed so blatantly during the no-confidence debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everybody is talking about it'.

'United blacks can paralyse S Africa'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If blacks are united, they can easily paralyse the South African economy and force whites to negotiate with them, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

Speaking to thousands of his supporters who crammed into the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto yesterday, he said the intransigence of whites called for serious consideration of such a method.

'But we cannot even begin to consider use of such a strategy if we continue to remain in such pathetic dismay as black political groupings,' he said.

MAIN THEME

Black unity was the main theme of Chief Buthelezi's address. However, a number of leading figures in the Black Consciousness Movement, including Dr Nthato Motlana, did not accept invitations to attend yesterday's gathering. It had been billed as a day of prayer for black unity and solidarity.

Mr Jac Rabie of the Labour Party was cheered by the crowd when he pointed out that his party had refused to have anything to do with the President's Council because it excluded blacks.

Security chiefs mobilised on ANC raid outcry

S 74K 2/2/81

218

By Peter Sullivan

Cape Town

South Africa's State Security Council was meeting in Cape Town today to discuss widespread and angry reaction to the South African Defence Force strike at African National Congress centres in Matola near Maputo.

The council — which carries as much weight as the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, and the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen

Among the new factors the council is expected to discuss is the Organisation of African Unity's move to form a joint force to defend states adjacent to South Africa against such raids.

Also expected to be discussed is the decision by Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe to strengthen his armed forces as a result of what he described as "naked aggression" by Pretoria

As the council met, news arrived that Mozambique had called on Czechoslovakia to give it military aid to stave off further attacks

Mr P W Botha has already declared that South African forces would continue to eliminate terrorist organisations like the ANC no matter where they were located

"We have no aggressive intentions as far as our neighbouring countries are concerned"

D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

George Menzies Prize results of final to the best male Land Surveying or Engineering.

terrorists they must expect us to act against those terrorists

"South Africa is determined to fight terrorist organisations wherever they stick their necks out" he said

General Malan said Mozambique had been officially warned about harbouring terrorists but had denied that ANC terrorists were being harboured there

Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Major General Joaquim Chissano, has appealed in Prague for Czechoslovakia to boost its military aid to Mozambique to help the country to defend itself against further attacks by South Africa

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering

student average

Algeria has called on African countries to merge their armed forces against South Africa in the wake of the raid.

It said Algeria had "positive evidence" that South Africa was actively supporting Morocco in its campaign against the Polisario insurgent movement in Western Sahara.

Radio Maputo today reported that all of the surviving ANC members wounded in the raid were now out of danger

The incorrect spelling of a nazi slogan on a South African helmet found after last week's raid confirms it was daubed in Mozambique for propaganda purposes, says the Defence Force (Also from The Star's Africa News Service and Pretoria Bureau)

Page 2: Raid on ANC a tragedy.
Page 11: Matola, paradox of lies and death.

CHEMIC

G L Cragg

Weapons
RDM 2/2/81
of ANC
~~2/2~~ ~~2/2~~ (2/2)
on show

By CHRIS MARAIS

CAPTURED African National Congress weapons — ranging from bags of plastic explosives to Russian-made light machine-guns — were displayed at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria at the weekend.

At a late-night briefing, an SADF spokesman said the weapons had been captured during last week's raid on ANC offices in Maputo.

'This is a small part of the total haul,' he said. 'The rest is still in a safe place in the Eastern Transvaal.'

Much of the weaponry was brand new. Combat knives were still covered in grease, and grenades still in wrapping paper.

One of the assault rifles — of communist origin — had a paper tag bearing the name Rusape pasted to its stock.

Rusape is a small town in Zimbabwe. However, military officers present at the weapon display could not explain the connection.

'It's common knowledge that there is a relatively free traffic of arms these days between Mozambique and Zimbabwe,' one SADF spokesman commented.

It was emphasised to military correspondents present that the captured weaponry was designed for offensive tasks, dovetailing with South Africa's suspicions that the ANC bases in Maputo were brain centres for recent acts of sabotage in the Republic.

Matola - Dawn of death, rumours

From Keith Kiewit
Argus Africa News
Service

The Frelimo army major was looking straight at me when he said that and the look on his face was a curious mixture of boasting, anguish and anger that And so is that

I looked down and indeed I was staring on a patch of semi-congealed blood. It looked no different to the other bloodstains I was shown by angry and peculiarly humiliated Frelimo officials

weapons of the nastiest kind
Altogether, something strange happened at Matola, near Maputo. A raid by South African soldiers - painted black and with curious uniforms covered in graffiti

present their sides of the story. Journalists assigned to cover the event found themselves in a situation that could be described only as surrealistic

African task force. Some South African journalists found themselves in the same position
Drinking beer in the hotel which had no water, some of these people must have pondered deeply

They were dirty and ruminating
They did not look like ANC strongholds. Put, who can tell what an ANC stronghold looks like? Certainly, there were lots of ANC posters and booklets there and, curiously, a Mercedes with a Bloemfontein registration was parked outside one house

man cross and other graffiti on clothing, helmets and webbing that was left behind
The major pointed to a box containing what appeared to be cans filled with packets of cigarettes and boxes of matches

one's lips in Maputo today is. How did the South African invaders get to Matola undetected and how did they hit three targets and then get away to South Africa, again overland, without being stopped

than one gave me matches to light my cigarettes. In the evening after four I mistakenly ordered a beer from an official of the Information Department. He just smiled. I didn't smile when found there was no water for a shower or bath that evening. The hotel reception told me that 'sometimes there is water' and 'sometimes there is not'. And similarly, 'sometimes some of the official have been telling the truth and sometimes the have not

Raid may force

Matola

into

Red camp

it was an attack by fascist hitlers on innocent and unarmed refugees, said the major.
of the South African Defence Force has shown the spoils of its raiding raid into the area during last week and those spoils include

with heavy Africans accents and South African passports were welcomed with open arms at Maputo's airport and at Matola's hotels only four after the killing of a number of ANC members by a special South

The targets of the South African attack were three houses far from each other in Matola. They looked like ordinary houses gone to seed inside they looked as if they had been occupied by squatters.

He said they were booby traps and that an attempt to take the cigarettes would have his face blown off. And he pointed to a water meter cover and said it was a landmine
The questions on every friendly enough. More

But the soldiers were friendly enough. More

But the soldiers were friendly enough. More

But the soldiers were friendly enough. More

But the soldiers were friendly enough. More



Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — It is feared in Maputo diplomatic circles that the South African raid on the ANC here might force Mozambique to seek increased military assistance from the communist bloc.

South Africa may be out to limit the activities of nationalist organisations outside its borders, commented one diplomat, but this sort of attack may prove dangerously counterproductive.

The only people likely to be happy about it are the Russians. They must be delighted.

Diplomats pointed out that over the past year the Mozambique Government had made visible efforts to move away from Russian influence and seek closer ties with the West.

Russian weapons

During Frelimo's war of independence it relied on the Russians for weapons because no one else would give any.

The coming of peace in Zimbabwe lessened that dependence and gave the West an opportunity to increase its influence through economic aid.

Mozambique is trying to become genuinely non-aligned and has never let the Russians set up the bases they wanted here.

However, if South Africa continues to put this sort of pressure on, the Russians will be back in the pound seats.

Mozambique might be forced to seek help and the Soviet bloc was a likely source.

Maputo based diplomats, who were taken to inspect the scene of the attack on three houses in the capital's industrial suburb of Matola, appear to generally accept that the raid had more to do with the South African Government's election strategy than anything else.

It seems that Mr. Botha is out to impress on his right wing that he can be as tough as any of them, one said.

He does not appear to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

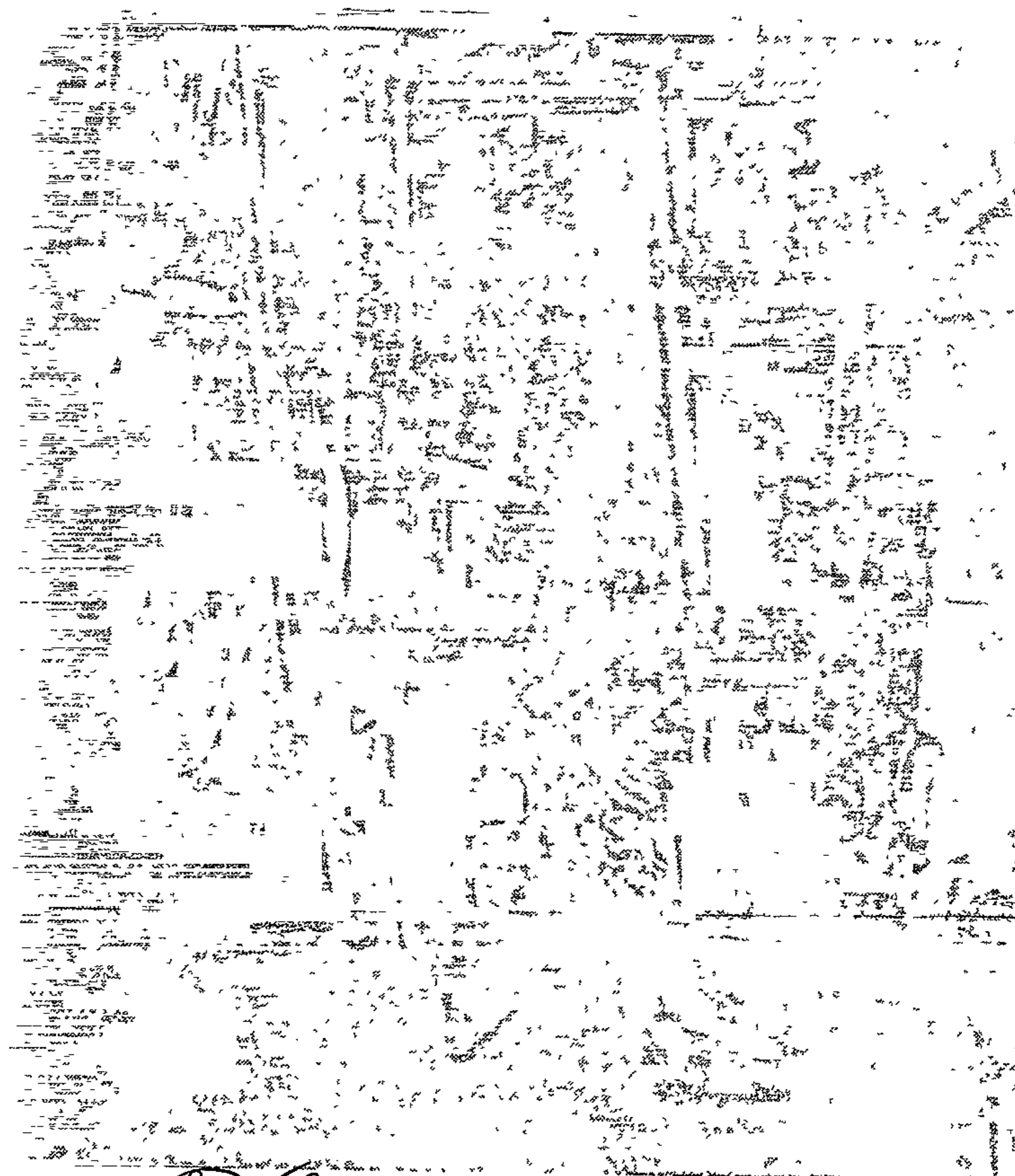
While the Mozambique Government has long claimed that South Africa had helped the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement in various covert operations, this is the first attack carried out and admitted by the Pretoria Government inside the Maputo municipal area.

Until now Maputo was considered sacrosanct.

While there was tension in other areas the economic links between the city and South Africa remained close.

Exports from Transvaal

Somewhere in the region of six million tons of



THESE Russian and 12 IRPK and PPK machine-guns were brought back by South African forces from Maputo

THAT 10 GRINADES and two fuses, all made in Russia, were dumped in large quantities of captured weapons displayed in a factory

Argus
218 2/2/81

Exports from Transvaal

Somewhere in the region of six-million tons of South African exports, mostly from the Transvaal, pass through the port every year.

Even while the South African raid was in progress there were dozens of vehicles with Transvaal registration plates parked outside the major Maputo hotels.

Vans bearing the name 'SA Lugdiens' were still being driven about unimpeded today.

'But,' warn the diplomats, 'South Africa may have miscalculated if it thinks it can now charge in here with guns blazing whenever it wants to'

Mozambique only stepped up its support for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu after the Rhodesians began their cross-border raids.

'In those days they threw their support behind the Zanu cause and disregarded the consequences. It worked out fine in the long run. What is to stop them doing the same again?'

SA had no choice but to raid — Malan

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a statement released in Pretoria last night that Mozambique and other countries had been warned repeatedly not to harbour or help terrorists.

Countries that did this offered South Africa no alternative but to strike and if it became necessary it would be done again.

On the other hand it was in the interests of stability that good neighbourly relations be maintained. This would be to the benefit of all Southern Africa and would provide the additional benefit of economic progress.

General Malan said there were signs that the West was becoming more and more conscious of international terrorism and that stronger action would have to be taken against terrorists.

The General said that terrorism was the same wherever it reared its head in the world. — Sapa.

Maputo raid: what SA troops left behind

MAPUTO — There just wasn't much left but the Mozambicans claim there wasn't much there in the first place. "What the South Africans wanted I'll never understand. The houses were for refugees of the ANC. They were unarmed. For being unarmed it looked like they did a lot of

blown clean from his body. An unexploded grenade lay next to it. He was found underneath the kitchen window next to a car with a 'TJ' registration. There are signs that several more soldiers, either killed or wounded, were dragged by their comrades into the high pass — their webbing

Outside we were warned to walk lightly because of landmines left behind. A pair of sheets hung on the line full of holes, their fault for being in the line of fire. It probably looked like any large commercial house in Johannesburg. Pairs of handcuffs dangled from some of the

From CHUCK RAYMOND,
Special correspondent

shooting as well in at least one house.

The targets were hit simultaneously at about 1.30 am. The fire fight lasted between 20 and 30 minutes, residents said. Minutes before a Portuguese motorist died behind the wheel of his car, the windscreen shattered when he drove up to a SADF roadblock.

"I don't think he ever stood a chance," a Mozambique journalist told me.

House number one

An ivy covered building with one basic storey and three bedrooms on top. It is here where the South Africans met the stiffest resistance and according to Frelimo soldiers took all their casualties. The garden was unkempt but is now littered with unexploded hand grenades.

The house is surrounded by open fields on three sides. It was a natural target but in the darkness someone made a mistake. The initial bazooka rounds struck a garage instead. The garage along with a new Mercedes Benz were devastated. The house was untouched by the blast.

Frelimo soldiers pointed to the spot where they found the dead South African after the raid. He was curled up, they said. His webbing had been

behind. I counted at least five spots. Pools of dried blood were everywhere.

The equipment left behind — canteens, binoculars, flak jackets, vestika decorated helmets and even a bottle of milk of magnesia with a bilingual label — testifies that something went wrong for the forces. They didn't expect Frelimo soldiers to show up. One Frelimo official said:

Every window was shattered by small arms fire. Inside there wasn't a square centimetre of plaster that was not hit by a bullet or a piece of shrapnel.

Inside the house nothing was left to chance. The heavy calibre machine gun bullets danced up in an erratic fashion into the bedrooms. The foam mattresses on the floors are blood-stained. Some guerillas never got out of bed before it was all over.

Everywhere in the house were posters. Zimbabwe independence, the fifth anniversary of Mozambique independence.

In the main lounge, or at least what was left of the interior, hung a copy of the Rand Daily Mail. "Sasol inferno" was the headline. It was full of bullet holes.

captured webbing. Frelimo soldiers said the South Africans came in intending to take prisoners. Instead they took out dead comrades.

One man, an ANC survivor of the fighting, pulled a pistol from his belt and threatened to shoot us thinking we were South Africans.

The Mozambicans said two people died in the house.

House number two. A small stone one-floor structure across the street, from a half empty apartment block and yard where water pipes are stored. High grass and weeds partially hid one door. It was obvious the residents were not into gardening.

Three of the four walls were wiped out by rockets and bazooka rounds. The street and garden were mined. Inside several wailing voices came from the house but the figures avoided meeting the press.

A chicken wire fence surrounds the house. It was cut and propped up by an iron stake to let the raiders in.

There wasn't much need for a shootout. The bazooka rounds probably did the damage required. The insides of the house were exposed through the

aid all that successful," a Freilimo official said. But what happened at the first house — why the heavy casualties for killing only two people? The official said it all stemmed from the roadblock. When the shooting occurred, there "an alert resident" called the army, who heard the firing close by and moved in surprising the South Africans. There are rumours that two raiders were wounded and captured. The Maputo hospital was off limits to everyone. But no one seems to know anything for sure.

Mr Mugabe added, "These wanton acts, murder and aggression

in a personal message to President Machel. Mugabe said Zimbabwe was shocked by what he called the cold-blooded murders of innocent refugees, and Mozambiqueans.

The people of Zimbabwe stood firmly at the side of their Mozambique comrades and pledged tant solidarity with oppressed masses of Azania (the national name for South Africa).

South African origin were left behind but no other equipment. It looked like a one-day fight.

bedroom

During the getaway, the South Africans apparently hacked a truck through a neighbour's metre high wall knocking it down. The owner of the wall said he didn't hear anything. The fight there also looked like a one-way deal. Nobody in Mozambique is saying how the South Africans got in. Some say they landed by sea, others by air, but the most popular theory is that they came by road and left by helicopter. They may have come in disguised as Freilimo soldiers, an official said. "I wouldn't terr

littered with casings — so many it was like walking on roller skates. Every window was shot out and every piece of glass broken. A British television correspondent preparing to do his stand-up spot confessed that there was no place to comb his hair. The front of the house was devastated. Every front bedroom top and bottom took a hit from the zooka. A picture of Prime Minister W. Botha, pinned to a board next to a picture of someone's family, was buried on the floor under rubble. One

Spent rocket rounds littered the street around the grey house. Children picked up empty shell casings and threw them at each other. One boy as about a kilometre from the first one. The Mozambicans said three people died there. House number three. A massive two-storey house an easy target, it sticks out like a sore thumb. Its faded red colour makes it look particularly prominent. It was the that. It is on a dirt road and by far the biggest house on the block. It was the

gaping holes. The remains of some cheap lounge furniture were piled in heap. A picture of Karl Marx hung limply surrounded by bullet holes. A refrigerator with a dozen eggs, some yoghurt and bacon was wide open. Freilimo officials said the house was the main South African objective. They didn't explain why or who had been inside. For a man objective the South Africans did a good job. Any personnel

of South African origin were left behind but no other equipment. It looked like a one-day fight.

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The bodies of three men lie in a corner of the AFRC headquarters near Maputo raised by

Worst hit six people died. The bodies of three men lie in a corner of the AFRC headquarters near Maputo raised by

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Raid a warning says Mugabe

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has called for his country's defence force to be strengthened after the South African raid into Mozambique.

In a statement at the weekend, he condemned the attack at Matola near Maputo as an unprovoked, naked act of aggression.

He described it as part of South Africa's overall strategy to destabilise the frontline states.

Mr Mugabe said the strategy included:

- Sponsoring the rebel movement in Mozambique
- Promoting the recent coup attempt in Zambia
- Sabotage in Zimbabwe army barracks by former Selous Scouts
- Unprovoked attacks at Kazungulo in Botswana and
- Continuing a military invasion in Angola

He added that the attack was a "signal warning" to his not only to proceed with speed to strengthen

218 2/2/81 DD

Blow for Reconciliation

JOHANNESBURG — The raid on the ANC base by the South African Defence Force in Maputo was a tragedy which left the country with a cloud of darkness likely to hang over black South Africans for many months, Chief Gathu Buthelezi, the Inkatha president and Kwazulu Chief Minister, said in Soweto yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who was addressing a crowd of thousands at his "black unity" meeting, said that not even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change could be jubilant about the death of "our birth and kin".

Those deaths, he added, were a result of the conflict existing in South Africa because of white-intransigence.

Chief Buthelezi, who was addressing a crowd of thousands at his "black unity" meeting, said that not even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change could be jubilant about the death of "our birth and kin".

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South Africa

options open to him. He can force the country from economic ruin through the present policies, to stoke the fires of this violence.

The South African raid was apparently not considered the sort of event justifying such a call.

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Five-star safety ²⁰¹ boosts mine output ²¹⁰

23/2/81

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE Chamber of Mines-controlled International Mine Safety Rating system has by all indications increased productivity, but there is no way of quantifying the effects on an industry basis.

Mr Lynne van den Bosch, a director of General Mining Union Corporation, says an indication of how the so-called five-star rating scheme improves efficiency on the mines is that from 1978 to 1980 fatality rates fell by 13.5% in the case of mines with a three-star to five-star rating, and by 11% for other producers.

Injury rates for the three-star, four-star and five-star mines fell by 25% over the period, and by 18% for all other mines in the industry.

He says that any lost-time incident is costly to producers, with injuries and reportable accidents all having some effect on output.

Mr Van Den Bosch says the IMSR which was brought into operation in 1978 is a measure

of management's effectiveness in implementing the philosophy of loss control.

"We previously looked at accident statistics after the event, but this was closing the stable door after the horse had bolted."

The rating system takes into account all "incidents" which cost the producer money.

In the past only injuries were considered. Mr Guy Stokes, head of the mine safety division at the Chamber of Mines, says that for every 10 injuries there are about 30 reportable accidents and almost 600 "near misses".

There is no way of evaluating the cost of implementing the IMSR system, although one major gold producer has been reported as stating that safety measures cost the mine around 7.2c a ton milled.

Offsetting the cost of implementing the system is the element of savings brought about by the lower incidence of injuries and lost-time accidents,

which by definition are costly to producers.

Impala Platinum's Bafokeng South mine was awarded five stars on January 26 this year, making it the only platinum producer, and the fifth overall, to achieve this level.

Four gold mines have five-star status — President Brand, Western Areas, President Steyn and Randfontein Estates.

Last November Bafokeng South became one of five mines operating to reach 2 million fatality free shifts, while at the same time heading for five-star status.

It took about five months for Bafokeng to reach its million-aire status, and a further five months to achieve the double-millionaire level.

Mr Stokes says 62% of all mines in the industry, employing 75% of all labour working at the moment, are involved in the IMSR scheme, and that by the end of the year only six gold mines will not be involved in the rating scheme.

CHEM

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 P N Salmon
 T J Cumming
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 J H Rens
 R F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
 Corporation Medals

Permanent Force members and at least 300 terrorists were killed in action during the raid against ANC bases in Maputo last week.

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria the raid was launched against ANC command centres and that large quantities of arms and ammunition had been seized.

The two soldiers

SA military action 'likely to be intensified'

19 29.4 us fuges" and that it had been a violation of international law and of his Government's right to offer sanctuary to whom it chose.

Killed were Sergeant Robert Lewis Hutchinson (24), son of Mr H L Hutchinson of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, England, and Sergeant Ian Sutcliffe (32), of Malvern, Natal. Defence Headquarters issued a strong denial of the Mozambique news agency's report that some of the dead had been found with their ears cut off.

The SADF spokesman described the report as "ridiculous, absurd and scandalous propaganda."

"This sort of allegation might reflect on practices used presently and in the past in Mozambique," he added.

Indications are that the strike force blow up our oil and travelled to the Mozambique capital by road from the nearest border point. Military observers said South African action was likely to be intensified.

"We are not going to wait for them to blow up our oil and bridges," said one Military observer.

In Lusaka, the banned ANC yesterday

condemned the raid as "a criminal act of barbarity."

The attack had been "a continuation of the barbarous policy of the apartheid regime."

A member of the central committee of the Zambia's ruling United Nations Independence Party, Mr Reuben Kamanga, said Zambia would not be intimidated by the raid.

A Mozambique army spokesman Major Ygora said the attack had been a murderous deed.

Pakistan condemned the raid and said it reflected the South African Government's contempt for the norms of civilised behaviour. — Sapa, Sapa Reuter and Sapa AP

Matola: a paradox of lies and bloody death

SMR 2/2/81 218

The helmet of a South African soldier left behind after the Mozambique raid

By Keith Kiewiet
of The Star's Africa News Service
who visited Matola, near Maputo, soon after the South African Defence Force raid.

"You see that African blood you are finding on And so is lat, and so is that" he Frelmo army major as looking straight at he when he said this as a curious mixture of boasting, anguish and anger.

I looked down and deed I was standing a patch of semi-geared blood. It ooked no different to e other bloodstains I as shown at the eaked by angry and erhaps humiliated elmo officials.

"An attack by fascist illes on innocent id unarmed re-gees," said the major. Yet, the South African Defence Force has own the spoils of its ring raid into Mozambique last week, d those spoils in-ided weapons of the stest kind.

Altogether, 50 in-ing very strange. It s opened at Matola, ar Maputo.

A raid by South rican soldiers — ined black and with rious uniforms vered in graffiti — s turned the normal-quiet suburban area Matola into a bur-ling nest of rumours, tements, and it ms, a place of lies. And in the after-ith, as the propaga-ns of Mozambique

their sides of the story, journalists assigned to cover the event found themselves in a situation that could only be described as surrealistic.

South African pilots with heavy Afrikaans accents and South African passports were welcomed with open arms at Maputo's airport and at Maputo's hotels only hours after the killing of a number of ANC members by a special South African taskforce.

Some South African journalists found themselves in the same position. Drinking beer in a hotel without water (sic) some of these people must have pondered deeply at the goings on.

The targets of the South African attacks were three separate houses, far from each other in Matola. They looked like ordinary houses gone to seed inside they looked as

if they had been occupied by squatters. They were dirty and rundown.

They did not look like ANC strongholds. But, who can tell what an ANC stronghold looks like. Certainly, there were lots of ANC posters and booklets there. And, curiously, a Mercedes with a Bloemfontein registration was parked outside one of these houses.

That was strange.

And the questions on everyone's lips in Maputo today is: How did the South African invaders manage to get to Matola undetected and how did they manage to hit three separate targets and then get away to South Africa, again overland, without being stopped?

The South African army is keeping mum and Frelmo, well they're scratching their heads.

Big raid could boomerang

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — There is grave concern in Maputo diplomatic circles that the South African raid on the ANC here might force Mozambique to seek increased military assistance from the communist bloc.

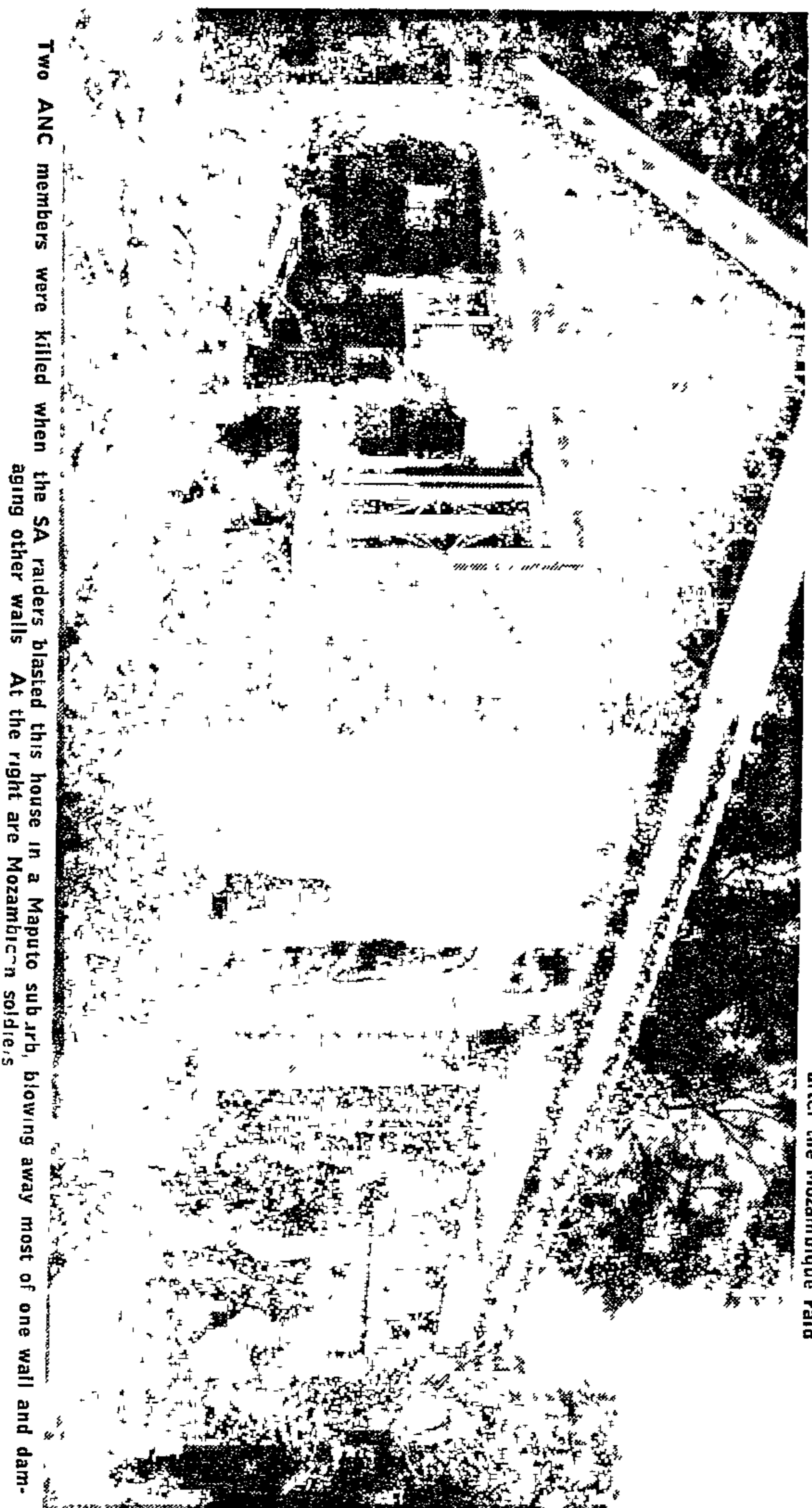
"South Africa may be out to limit the activities of nationalist organisations outside its borders," commented one source, "but this sort of attack may prove dangerously counterproductive."

about it are the Russians. They must be delighted.

Diplomats pointed out that over the past year, the Mozambique Government had made visible efforts to move away from the Russian influence and seek closer ties with the West.

"During Frelmo's war of independence, it relied on the Russians for weapons because no one else would give any.

"The coming of peace in Zimbabwe lessened that dependence. I give the Wh...



Two ANC members were killed when the SA raiders blasted this house in a Maputo suburb, blowing away most of one wall and damaging other walls. At the right are Mozambique soldiers.

its influence through economic aid. Mozambique is trying to become genuinely non-aligned and has never let the Russians set up the bases they wanted here.

"However, if South Africa continues to apply this sort of pressure, the Russians will be back in the pound seats."

Mozambique might be forced to seek help and the Soviet bloc was a likely source.

Maputo-based diplomats, who were taken to inspect the scene of the attack on three

"But" warn the diplomats, "South Africa may have miscalculated if it thinks it can now charm in

Foreign diplomats inspect the bodies of some of the ANC members killed in the

Commandos' getaway is a puzzle

RDM 2/2/81

218
84A
~~84A~~

CHE

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE authorities suspect that the South African commandos who on Friday raided three houses occupied by the African National Congress near Maputo, the capital, were airlifted out of the country after being engaged by the Mozambican Army.

This would explain how they were able to avoid the Mozambican army's large base at Boane, 50km away on the only road linking Matola — where the commandos struck — to the South African border

It seems the South Africans were in vehicles similar to those used by the Mozambican army

A source in Maputo said yesterday that the commandos drove off from Matola, 16km from the centre of Maputo when the Mozambique forces arrived at the scene — after they had laid anti-personnel mines on the road to delay their pursuers

It is presumed that the South Africans and their vehicles were picked up a few kilometres away by helicopters

The targets of the 90-minute attack were three houses in different parts of Matola which the SADF suspected housed the planning and logistics centres of the ANC in Mozambique

One house was 5km away from the other two

One of the two South Africans who died in the attack, a radio operator, was said to have been killed by Mozambique troops in the garden of a double-storey home

The Mozambican source also told the Rand Daily Mail that a Portuguese employee of the Mozambican Electricity Department, Mr José António Monteiro Ramos, was apparently shot dead by the South African troops while driving past the scene of the attack in a department utility vehicle

Last night a SADF spokesman would not to comment on the raid

"We would rather leave them guessing and speculating about the attack," he said

Mozambique Radio said yesterday that some of the ANC men injured in the attack had been released from hospital, and that the others were out of

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

Professors award prizes

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A communique by the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces said its units suffered no losses

The radio reported later that the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Major General Joaquim Chissano, told journalists in Brussels at the weekend "Pretoria is trying to invent an external element to explain the outbreak of popular violence and internal conflict in the South Africa. We support the ANC but not with military training as Pretoria seems to imply by their attack"

Matola is the base of the big industrial complex in Mozambique, including the country's only refinery and the giant Companhia Industrial da Matola

© See Page 2

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Raid into Mozambique a tragedy, says Butheⁱⁿlezi

SOWETO—The raid on the ANC bases in Maputo was a tragedy which will remain with the black community of South Africa for many months. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Soweto yesterday.

He told about 16 000 people at a prayer meeting that even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change in the country could not be jubilant over the death of our kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence.

This is unnecessary because if we as South Africans were to sit around a conference table as we have been pleading for decades, our brothers who are now committed to violence would not be in little camps in foreign lands where their vulnerability from the South African Defence Force's striking power has now been highlighted by the Maputo tragedy, Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that kind of tragedy created intense hatred, hardened feelings and

made reconciliation between black and white more and more impossible to realise.

Later he said, I appeal to the prime minister to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the Right wing who do not want to share power with blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks did not feel that communism was a threat to the country. White racism, however, which was the core of the present policies of the government, was a threat to both black and white.

White intransigence, which has been displayed so blatantly during the No Confidence Debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that every one is talking about — (Sapa)

© See also Page 7

'Abduction' ARGUS 3/2/81 plan in Matola raid

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The discovery of handcuffs among equipment left by South African troops outside an ANC house they attacked in Matola has reinforced the feeling in Mozambique that the raiders intended abducting some ANC officials

Mozambican authorities do not think anyone was taken away. They say that either the South Africans did not find whoever they were looking for or they were driven off before they could complete their operation.

While it is not yet known how the raiders were able to penetrate the Mozambique capital's industrial area undetected, a clearer picture of the operation is arising.

HAVE MAP

Mozambican military authorities are known to be studying a map taken from the body of one of the two South Africans killed in the raid.

The second soldier's body was taken away by the raiders.

It appears the South Africans set up road blocks on the roads in and out of Matola in the early hours of Friday morning.

Two groups of heavily armed men then drove up to houses occupied by ANC members and opened fire wrecking the buildings and killing all the occupants.

The main objective appears to have been the largest of the three ANC houses which were several kilometres apart.

Here different tactics were employed.

PORTUGUESE

According to neighbours a South African lorry stopped outside the house and was thought at first to belong to Frelimo forces.

A member of the South African party identified himself as a Frelimo soldier and called on the occupants in Portuguese to come out.

Two ANC members walked out of the front door and were shot down.

It is believed a Frelimo guard killed at least one of the South Africans before being badly wounded himself.

The South Africans were caught in crossfire from at least two groups of Frelimo troops and then pulled out taking a number of casualties with them.

Three men from Durban were among the ANC members killed. They are Mr Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanvile all from Kwamashu township.

The Mozambique, United States and British governments have not commented officially on the raid.

DD 3/2/81

Ciskeian killed in Maputo raid

DURBAN — A Middledrift-born man was among those killed in the South African attack on African National Congress houses near Maputo last week.

He was Mr Mgadeni Sikweyiya, who was born in 1940.

Mr Sikweyiya matriculated at the Khama High school in the Cape and went to Durban in 1960 where he worked.

According to relatives he was married in 1966 and had three children.

He left in 1978 to study law overseas.

Reports yesterday said three men from Durban were also among those killed in the raid, together with two men from Johannesburg.

The Durban men were Mr Thamsanqa Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanyile. The surnames of the two Transvaal men are reported to be Masuku and Mhowepe.

Mr Johnny Makhatini,

London-based secretary for international affairs of the ANC, confirmed the names of Mr Radebe and Mr Khanyile and said he was awaiting confirmation of further names from their office in Maputo.

Mr Radebe was a University of Zululand graduate and fled the country in 1977.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman denied a report from Mozambique that two of the South African raiders had been captured.

In London, the mother of Sgt Robert Hutchinson, who died in the raid, said last night her son had been very proud to fight for South Africa — and was prepared to die for it also.

Speaking from her council housing estate flat, she said her son did not regard himself as a British soldier.

"We left Britain when he was two-years-old to go to Rhodesia. He never

regarded Britain as his home. To him Southern Africa was his home." He had fought in the Rhodesian Army, she said.

She said they left Rhodesia and came to Britain only a few months ago.

"I hate England," she said. "This is a horrible country."

Mrs Hutchinson said Robert was her only son. The family had moved to Britain because her mother had been here. But she had died. — DDC

Reaction to raid, page 2.
Editorial opinion, page 8.

Contract for new airport signed

MASERU — An engineering consultancy contract for the construction of Lesotho's planned international airport was signed here yesterday by the Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr P N. Pete, and a representative of the engineering firm from Canada — SAPA.

CHE

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male

- Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
- Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort
- Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson
- Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Swastika: Attempt to embarrass'

Defence Reporter

A DEFENCE FORCE spokesman yesterday flatly denied a report from Mozambican sources that two of the South African raiders who wiped out three African National Congress-occupied house in Maputo on Friday had been captured.

The spokesman also repeated earlier denials about allegations that ANC corpses had been mutilated and that the raiders had worn Nazi insignia. Mozambican sources had claimed that

Some of the raiders had cut the ears off dead ANC members

One or more of the raiders had worn a swastika drawn on his helmet

Two raiders had been captured alive

He said the raiders had not cut off the corpses' ears

As for the swastika allegedly found on the cloth cover of a helmet left behind by the raiders "It was clearly drawn on to the helmet in an attempt to embarrass South Africa by associating us with nazism

Natal men killed in ANC raid

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Three men from Durban are known to have been killed in last week's Defence Force raid on a Maputo house whose occupants are reported to have been ANC terrorists.

Details of those killed were released to the Cape Times Correspondent by members of their families. The men are Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Lalaza Sithole and William Khanyile. All were from Kwa Mashu.

The names of three further victims were also made known yesterday. Mr Mgudeni Sikhwevya was from Middelbult in the Cape. The surnames of two men from the Transvaal are reported to be Masuku and Mhowepe.

Mr Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1976 and fled the country in

1977 after serving his articles under a Durban lawyer. He originally intended to qualify as an attorney.

Mrs Edinah Radebe, widowed five years ago, told of her struggle to put her son the youngest in the family through university when interviewed at her Kwa Mashu home yesterday.

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"I would very much like to attend my son's funeral but I have no money. Geoffrey was always a very quiet boy and never indicated that he was involved in political activities.

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For the first year
obtaining the high
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Six Durban men were among the victims

DURBAN — Six men from Durban were among African National Congress members killed in last week's raid on an ANC base in Maputo

They are Mr Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole, and Mr Mduduzi Guma, all from Kwamashu township, Mr Wilberforce Skweyiya of Durban, Mr William Khanyile of Umlazi and a man named only as Pillay, of

Durban

Two other ANC casualties have been identified as Masuku and Mhowepe of the Transvaal

The deaths of two of the men, Mr Radebe and Mr Khanyile, were confirmed in London by the ANC secretary for international affairs, Mr John Makhatini

Mr Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1976 and fled

the country a year later after serving his articles under a Durban lawyer

Mozambique's UN Mission today sent a letter to Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim protesting against the South African raid last Friday and saying Mozambique reserved the right to take steps necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Memorial services for the ANC men are to be held in Durban and other parts of the country

In a joint statement, the Natal Indian Congress and the Durban Release Mandela Committee have condemned their deaths, and said such attacks by the SA Defence Force did not contribute to peace in the country

— Sapa-Reuter and Political Staff.

Handcuffs point to motive for Maputo raid

STAR
3/2/81
(218) (H)

Jonathan pledges solidarity with ANC

CHE

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister today condemned the South African raid on the ANC in Mozambique, saying it was intended to intimidate all neighbouring states into refusing to give sanctuary to those who had fled from the Republic

Prime Minister Leabja Jonathan today sent a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique assuring him of Lesotho's "firmest solidarity at all times"

He said no African leader should succumb to South African 'coercion' and should "work relentlessly to ensure the emancipation of all the people of the African continent"

Chief Jonathan asked President Machel to pass his condolences to the ANC on the death of its members in the raid and to express his solidarity with the ANC leadership

In Johannesburg yesterday, the Chief Minister of Tsebe, Dr Cedric Phahudi, said that if the South African Government had any respect for homeland leaders, then it would not embarrass them with the type of action carried out in Mozambique last week

"If the South African Government really takes us seriously, then we should be represented when 'hot pursuit' raids against blacks are planned," he said

And in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, expressed deep concern over the raid — The Star's Africa News Service, Political Staff, Sapa-AP and Reuter

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The discovery of handcuffs among equipment dropped by South African troops outside an ANC house they attacked in Matola has reinforced the feeling in Mozambique that the raiders intended abducting a number of ANC officials

Mozambican authorities say that to their knowledge, no one was taken away

They say that either the South Africans did not find whoever they were looking for or they were driven off before they could complete their operation

While it is not yet known how the raiders were able to penetrate the Mozambique capital's industrial area undetected, a clearer picture of the operation is arising

Mozambican military authorities are known to be studying a map taken from the body of one of the two South Africans killed in the raid

The second soldier's

body was taken away.

It appears that the South Africans set up road blocks on the roads in and out of Matola in the early hours of Friday morning

Two groups of heavily-armed men then roared up to houses occupied by ANC members and immediately opened fire, wrecking the buildings and killing all the occupants

The main objection appears to have been the largest of the three ANC houses which were several kilometres apart

Here different tactics were employed

According to neighbours the South African truck pulled up outside the house and was thought at first to belong to the Frelimo forces

A member of the South African party called to its occupants in Portuguese to come out and identified himself as a Frelimo soldier

Two ANC members walked out of the front door

It is not clear who opened fire first the South African troops or a Frelimo soldier who was

on guard at the house, but the two ANC members were quickly killed

It is believed that the Frelimo guard then killed at least one of the South Africans before being badly wounded himself

His resistance may have lasted long enough to upset the whole South African plan, according to the Mozambique reconstruction of the incident

The Frelimo troops who rushed to the other houses arrived too late to intervene there. However, when they heard the fresh firing, they were able to get to the scene in time to stop the raiders entering the house

The South Africans were then caught in the cross fire from at least two groups of Frelimo troops and appear to have been forced to pull out, taking a number of casualties with them

The Mozambicans found three sets of webbing and equipment that appeared to have been cut from dead or badly wounded men

Three Durban men in raid dead

African Affairs Reporter
THREE Durban men are known to have been killed in last week's Defence Force raid on an ANC terrorist stronghold in Maputo.

Details of those killed were released to the Natal Mercury by members of their families. The men are Inamsanqa Jethrey Radebe, Talaza Sithole and William Kvanvile. All were from Kwa Mashu.

In London Mr Johnny Makhafeni, secretary for international affairs of the banned ANC, confirmed the names of Radebe and Kvanvile. He was awaiting confirmation of further names from the ANC office in Maputo.

Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1976 and fled the country in 1977 after serving articles under a Durban lawyer. He had intended to qualify as an attorney.

Struggle

His mother, Mrs Fimah Radebe, widowed five years ago, told of her struggle to put her son, the youngest in the family, through university.

Interviewed at her Kwa Mashu home yesterday, she said. He was always a very quiet boy and never indicated that he was involved in political activities. Few friends came round to visit him.

The Natal Mercury yesterday attempted to find out the name of the owner of an expensive American car with Durban number-plates which was parked outside the ANC occupied house.

However, according to a licensing official, there was no record of the number.

• A Defence Force spokesman yesterday denied a report from Mozambican sources that two of the South African raiders who wiped out three African National Congress-occupied houses in Maputo on Friday had been captured.

Muted US and African reaction to raid

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

CONFUSION over American foreign policy has spilt over into the Reagan Government's reaction to South Africa's military raid into Mozambique

The State Department's spokesman, Mr Bill Dyess, described the raid as 'unfortunate' at the weekend, but explained yesterday that this was not necessarily the administration's position

The State Department has declined comment on the raid
Richard Walker reports

Accusing Pretoria of barbaric "banditism", Mozambique cabled the United Nations a pledge of support for the people of South Africa "under the leadership of the African National Congress"

It warned that the Maputo government "reserves the right to take steps necessary in order to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity," but it lodged no request for a Security Council meeting or any other UN action in the wake of the audacious commando raid

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has issued a formal expression of "deep concern" over the raid, but the general African reaction has been surprisingly low-key and an early ANC effort failed to activate the African group on its behalf

The heated Mozambique statement accused the South African Government of trying to export its "explosive" domestic situation and asserted "The barbaric act by the South African racist regime is an integral part of a concerted plan to weaken, terrorise and destabilise neighbouring countries"

It then affirmed "as a sovereign state" its "solidarity and full support of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress and of the persons who, because of racial and apartheid policies of the regime in Pretoria, leave South Africa and seek refuge in Mozambique"

The cable added "The situation is now totally under the control of Mozambique armed and security forces"

It put casualties at 13 ANC refugees "assassinated" and "several" South African commandos killed

Mr Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, a Portuguese technician on contract to the Mozambique Government, had also been killed while travelling to Matola during the raid

Concern over the position of the new Reagan administration in the United States, the supercaution of the Frontline States since their rebuff at last month's Geneva talks on SWA/Namibia and the approaching non-aligned nations' meeting in New Delhi all appear to have contributed to the guarded African approach at this time

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogreund, John Ryan, crew lifts by Peter Binkell, headlines and sub editing by Paul Murray, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Maputo raid: 'why SA owns up'

By JOSÉ CAETANO

SOUTH Africa's raid into Mozambique was planned as an incognito operation, but because of losses the Defence Force had to attribute it to its regular forces, the Mozambique Government claimed yesterday

It also denied that either side took prisoners, but said the attackers "probably had four dead or badly injured men" in addition to the losses so far acknowledged

These claims were made in an exclusive statement released yesterday by the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) to the Rand Daily Mail

Supporting its opinion that the operation was intended to be an incognito one, the Mozambicans said that among the equipment abandoned by the raiders were helmets bearing swastikas and nazi slogans

"These are definitely not part of the normal uniform of the South African regular forces," the statement said

Another example given was the "cutting off of ears of at least two of the refugees killed"

The statement added that the "main aim of the operation seems to have been the capture of prisoners, as attested by handcuffs left behind in the garden of one of the houses attacked"

"At the house, unlike the other two which were blasted with

heavy weapons for maximum damage, the attackers tried to lure the occupants outside. It was there that the raiders were engaged by the Mozambique armed forces which subjected them to intensive fire, forcing them to retreat

"The amount of equipment left behind by the attackers, and their failure to retrieve the body of one of their dead colleagues, suggests that their retreat was hasty"

Among equipment found at the scene of the attacks was "arms ammunition, walkie-talkies, a modern and powerful radio receiver, the map used by the commandos, and a notebook with the order of operations", from which the Mozambique armed forces claim to have retrieved "precious information"

Also according to the statement there was evidence that bloodied bodies were dragged across grass suggesting four dead or badly injured men, in addition to the two losses acknowledged by the SADF

A spokesman for the SADF declined to comment on what he called "an obvious and crude attempt at propaganda"

Commenting on the claim that ears had been cut off two people during the raid, the spokesman said "We can only comment that people who would sink so obviously low as to cut off the ears of their own ex-guests are beyond the pale"

Cars gutted in Maputo attack had false plates

By CHRIS MARAIS

SOUTH African-registered cars gutted in the SADF attack on ANC quarters in Maputo last week had been registered with false owners' names and addresses

A spokesman for the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that after investigations in Bloemfontein and Durban, it had been established that the people who had registered the cars with the licensing authorities had supplied fictitious names and addresses

"We looked up the addresses and later discovered that they did not exist," he said

The mystery of the "Rusape tag" deepened yesterday when a former Rhodesian soldier telephoned the Rand Daily Mail

Earlier, it was reported that at a weapons' display of cap-

tured ANC armaments and explosives at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, one of the communist-origin machineguns had the tag "SB Rusape" stuck to the stock

SADF officials at the scene could not explain the presence of the tag

Rusape is a Zimbabwean town between Umtali and Salisbury

The man who telephoned the "Mail" would not leave his name, but said "In my day there used to be a military base at Rusape. Whenever we captured any terrorist arms, they were handed in to the Special Branch of the local police"

"They would then tag the weapon 'SB Rusape'"

One explanation of this would be that the weapons formerly captured by Rhodesian security forces had found their way back to Mozambique

Couple killed for SA raid on Maputo

RUSAPE — Two British missionaries of the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Inyazura, 20km south of Rusape, were murdered on Tuesday night — apparently as a reprisal for the South African raid against African National Congress residences in Maputo on Friday.

Mr Carl Currie, president of the Zambezi Union of Seventh Day Adventists, and chairman of the school run by the mission on the Tsungwezi range near Inyazura, said Mrs Ann Lale, 45, was bludgeoned to death with a stool, and her husband, Donald, 50, died later after being beaten with a hoe.

About 9.30 on Tuesday night, two men, one with a pistol, went to a house near the school and asked a teacher if any whites were on the grounds.

Mr Currie said the teacher appealed to the two men, saying the two missionaries were "good people who wouldn't hurt anyone", but one drew a pistol and forced the teacher to take them to Mr and Mrs Lale's home.

When they reached it, one of them told the teacher to knock on the door and run, as they were going to kill the two missionaries in revenge for "what the whites did in Maputo" last week.

"Mrs Lale was killed, bludgeoned to death with a stool, at her front door. Mr Lale escaped, but he must have been badly battered, there was blood all over the walls," a police spokesman said.

Police said Mrs Lale had also been shot twice.

Mr Lale fled to the administration centre of the mission, where eight teachers were holding a conference.

"He (Mr Lale) rushed into the room, calling 'police, police' and asking for help," one of the teachers said.

"But one of the men was right behind him, carrying a hoe. He clubbed him to death in front of the teachers."

Several of the teachers tried to help Mr Lale, but one of the men brandished his pistol and threatened to kill them.

Mr Currie, who was told of the murders on Tuesday night, drove from Bulawayo to Inyazura through the night.

He had a meeting with the staff and the 600 primary and secondary pupils at the school.

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"But one of the men was right behind him, carrying a hoe. He clubbed him to death in front of the teachers."

Several of the teachers tried to help Mr Lale but one of the men brandished his pistol and threatened to kill them.

Mr Currie, who was told of the murders on Tuesday night, drove from Bulawayo to Inyazura through the night.

He had a meeting with the staff and the 600 primary and secondary pupils at the school yesterday morning, and though they appeared calm, they had been "deeply moved" by the killings.

"They (Mr and Mrs Lale) had made a tremendous impact on the staff and student body in the short time they had been there," Mr Currie said.

The couple had been at the mission for about a month. They went to Zimbabwe together in 1976 as teachers, and taught for several years at the Gwelo Teachers' Training College, until the war forced it to close.

They then moved to Anderson School, also run by the church, just south of Gwelo, where Mr Lale was "house father" of the boys hostel. They moved to Inyazura in December.

Mr Lale was born in Reading, England. The couple are survived by two children — Timothy, 16, who is at school in England, and Andrew, 14, who is at Anderson School near Gwelo — Sapa.

SA raid victims will
be buried in Maputo

STAR
2/2/81

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Suspected members of the ANC who were killed in the South African Defence Force raid in Maputo last week will be buried in Maputo tomorrow

A Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, had been instructed by the families of the five Natal men killed in the raid to negotiate with the South African Government for the return of the bodies

A spokesman for Mr Mxenge's office said today that the Government had refused to allow the return of the bodies

The men would now be buried in Maputo tomorrow and relatives wishing to attend the funeral would have to travel to Mozambique.

Those who died in the raid were Joseph Duduzi Guma, Wilberforce Skweyiya, Lancelot Radebe, William Khanyile and Krish Ramlall.

1/21/68 (2/21/68)
**Recruiting
clampdown**

MAPUTO — The Employment Bureau of Africa (Wenela division) has had its licence to recruit Zimbabwean labour for South African mines withdrawn, the Labour Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

He said Wenela's recruiting operations would cease immediately, but its depots would not be closed until 5 000 Zimbabwe miners still in South Africa, had returned at the end of their work contracts — Sapa.

RDP 7/2/81
Maputo raid:
no SA burial

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government has in effect refused permission for the bodies of several black South Africans, killed in last week's SA Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique, to be returned to the Republic for burial.

It has, however, undertaken not to interfere with the deceased's relatives who want to travel to Mozambique for the funerals tomorrow.

This was said yesterday by an attorney acting for the families of five of the dead men and by a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Ray Swart.

Mr Swart raised the issue of the return of the bodies with the Government at the request

of the attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge.

The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, told the Rand Daily Mail: 'If the attorney wants to speak to me, he can do so. I cannot speak to him through the Press.'

Mr Mxenge said two kombies carrying relatives of the raid victims left Durban for Maputo yesterday afternoon and other relatives were due to travel to Mozambique capital by plane.

The Mozambique Government announced on Thursday that 11 South African refugees had been killed and eight others injured in the raid last week.

One victim has been identified as Mr Levison Manakaza, 21 of Soweto.

Maputo's SA war claims 'just propaganda'

STAR

218

4/2/81

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Claims by Mozambique that South Africa is massing troops and armaments along its border were dismissed by Defence Headquarters today as "propaganda"

Reacting to Mozambique's complaint to United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, a Defence spokesman said "We think Mozambique is stretching its propaganda campaign against South Africa a bit far."

"It is South Africa's declared policy to live in peace with its neighbours and it has no intention of getting involved in an armed struggle with them."

"But warnings have been issued in the past that countries harbouring terrorists operating against South Africa would have to take the consequences."

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter last night to Dr Waldheim, about the January 30 attack on African National Congress members in Maputo, said Mozambique had been warned on several occasions that unless steps were taken to put an end to terrorist activities, South Africa would be forced to take appropriate steps.

"AGGRESSION"

He said the January 30 raid was directed solely at ANC terrorists and that everything possible was done to avoid contact with Mozambican forces and civilians.

The Star's New York Bureau reports that Mozambique urged the United Nations to intervene and defuse Pretoria's "imminent aggression."

The Maputo Government told Dr Waldheim yesterday that the South African Government had recalled its nationals resident in Maputo, and that the Mozambicans feared South Africa was preparing for actions "which can be translated in a declared or undeclared war" — Sapa-
Reuter

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Mozambique flood threat

MAPUTO — Residents of the Limpopo Valley in southern Mozambique have been urged to move to higher ground following several days of heavy rains which threatens to flood the area, Radio Mozambique said yesterday.

Evacuation of residents in the valley began after the torrential rains hit Mozambique's Gaza and Maputo provinces. Floods in the same area in 1977 caused 300 deaths and left some 32 000 people homeless. —Sana Reuter

SAVE US FROM SOUTH AFRICA, ASKS MACHEL

2/8
S. Tribune
8/2/81

Tribune Reporters

MOZAMBIQUE has claimed that South Africa is massing troops and armaments along the common border and has urged the United Nations to intervene and defuse Pretoria's "imminent aggression".

The Maputo Government told UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Friday that the South African Government had recalled its nationals resident in Maputo, and the Mozambicans fear South Africa is preparing for actions "which can be translated in a declared or undeclared war".

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has replied to Mozambican allegations in a letter handed to Dr Waldheim yesterday.

In the letter Mr Botha warns that "a country actively or passively supporting those who plan and commit terrorism and subversion, and in addition harbours men, will have to bear the consequences".

He adds that the South African Government will continue to combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism "irrespective of the consequences".

But a South African Defence Force spokesman dismissed the Mozambican claim as "propaganda". Privately, senior defence personnel say the allegations are "bloody madness".

Attack

Mozambican concern in the wake of last week's South African military commando attack on ANC residences outside Maputo was contained in a cabled message from Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

He said that attack was "a characteristic act of ag-

and have been systematically and frequently violating our air space".

The cable, from Maputo, quoted a South African Government telex to Mozambique authorities saying Pretoria assumed they would "guarantee the security" of South African personnel in the port capital.

An unspecified number of South African administrators, technicians and engineers are involved, in terms of a bilateral agreement between the two countries, in day-to-day operations of the harbour and railway facilities, which are vital to the Mozambican economy.

Return

Pretoria's message to Maputo said South African personnel had been instructed to return to South Africa "on Friday or Saturday" for "consultations".

"The alleged military up, together with the call build-up, together with the call for consultations of South African personnel in Mozambique, makes us believe that the South African Government is preparing an aggression and other adventurous actions of unforeseen consequences against the people's Republic of Mozambique, which can be translated in a declared or undeclared war".

The Mozambican Foreign Minister urged Mr Waldheim to take "energetic and immediate actions in order to dissuade the South African Government of its intention to carry out this imminent aggression".

Late yesterday a spokesman for Mr Waldheim said the Secretary General had "studied the communication and was in contact with the mission of South Africa". The nature

of his contact with the South African delegation was not discussed. But Mr Waldheim is understood to have expressed concern at the situation.

Mr Waldheim told Mr Botha that "South African forces continue to concentrate large numbers of troops and war equipment along our borders".

Natal families bury their dead

5 Tribune
8/2/81

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Tribune Reporters

FIVE Natal families arrived in Maputo today to bury their sons who were killed in last week's South African attack on African National Congress bases in the Mozambique capital.

The families of Joseph Guma, Wilberforce Sweeney, Lancelot Radebe, William Khanvile and Krish Rabibal made the trip to Maputo after the Department of Foreign Affairs refused them permission on Friday afternoon to bring the bodies to Natal for funerals at their homes.

Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge conducted negotiations on behalf of the families with the Department of Foreign Affairs from Wednesday.

On Friday he was told by MP Ray Swart, whom he had asked to intervene, that the department would not allow the families to bring the bodies into the country.

"If I had not heard from Mr Swart, I would have still been waiting for a reply from the department," Mr Mxenge said yesterday.

Callousness

"This attitude of the department only illustrates the callousness of the Government and its lack of respect of the lives of blacks."

The five Natal men were among 11 killed in the attack. Three of them were from KwaMashu near Durban, one from Umlazi and the other from Merbank.

Mr Mxenge also said Mr Swart had been assured that when the Natal families leave the South African border to attend the funeral in Mozambique today they will not be harassed by the South African authorities.

Mr Mxenge disclosed that the funeral of all 11 men was to have been held yesterday, but because of certain problems, had been switched to today.

The mother of one of the dead men, Mrs Flora Khanvile, told the Sunday Tribune last week that she had not seen or heard



FLORA KHANYILE
"He was a good son"

from her son, William, 46, for three years.

But she is used to being separated from her son. She cannot remember dates or times but knows that when he was quite young he left the reserve in the New Hanover area where they lived to do "odd jobs" in Pietermaritzburg, working in gardens and kitchens to earn enough money to support his family and to further his own education.

She knows that he worked in the Edendale Hospital near Pietermaritzburg — and was

fired because "he was too connected with politics."

She remembers him working for the trade union movement, his trial and the nine years on Robben Island where she visited him once. She remembers another trial, an acquittal and him leaving the country three years ago.

They never talked much about his work. But, she says, everything he did, he did because "he loved his country and wanted to fight for it." And that work kept them apart.

Krish Rabibal, 28, of Merbank, fled the country in 1977 with two other Merbank men, Vis Pillay and Dava Pillay, after scrapes with the security police.

He was active in the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, in Maputo. He also received intensive training in guerrilla warfare and is believed to be among those who planned the recent ANC attack on Sasol.

Mourns

Little is known about his involvement in politics in Durban.

In Queensburgh, another mother mourns. She is Mrs J Suttill, wife of SADF permanent force sergeant Ian Suttill who also died in the raid.

She refuses to talk to the Press about herself or her husband. She has two sons, two-year-old David and a ten-month-old baby boy.

Over in Bletchley, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, England Mr L. H. Hutchison told a Tribune staffer that his son, Robert, another permanent force sergeant also killed during the South African raid, did not die for nothing.

"He died fighting for South Africa and we are proud of him," he said. He added that he planned to settle in South Africa.

He did not know what arrangements had been made for his son's funeral or whether his son's body had been recovered from Mozambique. He said he would be visiting South Africa shortly.

NO HERO'S BURIAL FOR TABANG EVEN HIS FATHER WOULD BE BARRED

TOP ACTOR'S SON WAS VICTIM OF RAIDERS

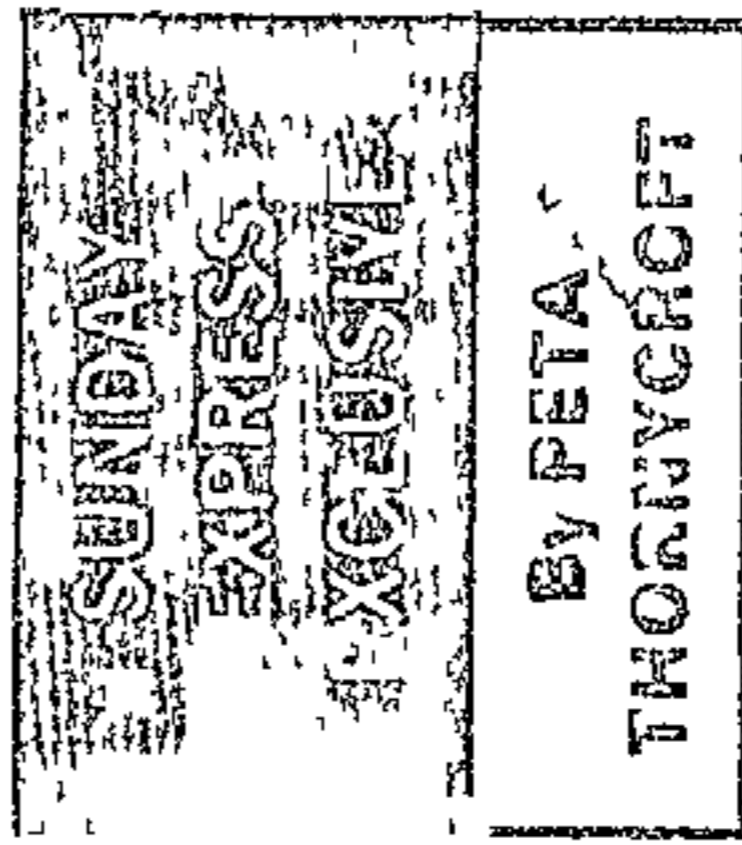
TABANG, the eldest son of a Johannesburg actor "Fats" Bookholane, was killed in last week's attack by South African forces on ANC quarters near Maputo.

And his father who believes his son's body won't be brought back to South Africa for "political reasons" cannot go to Maputo to bury him, because two weeks ago he was refused a passport by the Department of the Interior.

Neither can his stepmother who was as close as a blood mother to Tabang attend any kind of ceremony as she is serving nine years' jail under the Terrorism Act.

Six Black ANC members were killed near Maputo, and two White former members of the Rhodesian Security Forces now with the South African Defence Force, also lost their lives.

Tabang Bookholane like the majority of the men who died in the raid, left South Africa



many young people were I just had no idea where he had gone. I wish I could contact my wife and tell her the news as the events which affected Tabang were the same ones which lead to my wife becoming politically involved.

"I last visited her in January at Klerksdorp Prison when I telephoned her to find out where she was. I told me she had been sent to Pretoria but I don't know which prison. There appear to be several there.

"They were very unhelpful at Klerksdorp and said it was not up to them to say where she had been taken."

ments and was killed in January. Now I am in quite a state. I am working in Durban, one son has been killed. My other children are motherless and not being cared for adequately, and my wife is in jail.

I am unable to go at all about it and for the first time in my life I feel I can't cope with all this.

It became clear this weekend that the bodies of ANC members killed in the raid would not be brought back to South Africa.

One reason that has been advanced is that the Swartzen gunmen and Scorpion Malangu barged for the Goch Street murders were all given heroes' funerals at the time.

The dead ANC members' fighters could receive the same tribute.

People are light-headed about how they have heard of the deaths of the South African ANC men last week. Nobody is able to say how the mes-

I'm unable to do anything about it, and for the first time in my life I feel I can't cope.

"Fats" Bookholane "I hadn't heard from my son in three years I didn't even know he was in Mozambique."

"Fats" an established actor who has worked for Johannesburg's Market Theatre is unable to contact his wife, Bezwwe Bookholane, because he doesn't know to which jail she has been transferred.

"I heard about my son's death on Friday. I haven't seen him for about three years. I didn't even know he was in Mozambique. It came as an unbelievable shock to me.

"He was certainly very politicised by the events of 1976 as

"Vuka" written by "Egoli" playwright Matimela Manaka. Since his wife was jailed two years ago he has had trouble finding suitable mothercare for the couple's seven-year-old daughter.

"I decided to take her and two older sons to relatives in Lesotho, so they could all go to school in Maseru as the education there is better than in South Africa.

"I applied for travel docu-

FACULTY OF ENGINEER

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J H Rens

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The South African Government will continue to combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism irrespective of the consequences, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said in a letter addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General at the weekend.

Earlier this month Mozambique's representative at the UN informed the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim that south Africa had invaded Mozambique and had assassinated "refugees".

On the same day Dr Waldheim had expressed deep concern for 'a raid into Mozambique by units of the South African armed forces'.

In the letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said that the South African Government remained resolutely committed to act against the threat which terrorism posed to South Africa and its people.

Mr Botha was reacting to the statement made by the Mozambique representative to the UN last week that 'South Africa had invaded Mozambique and assassinated refugees'.

'The action taken on 30 January 1981 was directed solely at ANC terrorists,' Mr Botha said.

"It followed after irrefutable information had been obtained that Mozambique was being used as a springboard for terrorist attacks against South Africa."

He said the Mozambican government had been warned on several occasions that unless practical steps were taken to put an end to the activities, South Africa would be forced to act.

"A country actively or passively supporting those who plan and commit terrorism and subversion, and in addition harbours them, will have to bear the consequences," he said.

"The time has come for those countries which identify with terrorist movements and their designs to make a clear choice between constructive development and violent destruction."

"The Government stands ready to co-operate with and assist those who want to play a constructive role in developing their countries and in promoting peace and stability in their regions," he said.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks Benjamin Prgrund John Ryan news bits by Peter Bunkell headlines and sub editing by Paul Holroyd cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

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A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

Mozambique pledge at ANC funeral

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Minister of Planning Mr Muno Machungo has stressed his country's continued support for the African National Congress.

Speaking at the funeral of the 12 ANC members killed by South African commandos last month, Mr Machungo said: "Nothing will weaken our solidarity with the South African people and the ANC."

He said the attack was not just aimed at the ANC but was also an act of aggression against Mozambique in which a foreign national working for Mozambique had been killed.

He was referring to the Portuguese technician machine-gunned by the commandos as he drove along the main Maputo-Matola road.

A representative of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Antonio Sebastiao, said the South African attack was part of a campaign to destabilise Mozambique and weaken its struggle for economic independence.

In Mbabane, King Sobhuza II of Swaziland said the attack on ANC houses in Maputo can only encourage those who want to see chaos in our region.

Joining the leaders of all other independent southern African states other than the former South African homelands in condemning the attack, King Sobhuza said that news of the raid had been heard "with shock and amazement" in Swaziland.

A radio report monitored in Johannesburg said the 12 men were buried with full military honours.

Mr Machungo paid tribute to the dead and expressed his hope that the ANC with the support of "all free countries in Africa and elsewhere" would soon be able to liberate South Africa from the racism and oppression of the Pretoria regime.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania met in Dar es Salaam at the weekend to discuss the raid and its aftermath. They also discussed the situation in SWA/Namibia.

In Botswana, South African refugees housed in a settlement at Dukwe, near Natal, have expressed fears that they will be the next target of a South African raid. — From The Guardian and The Star's Africa News Service.

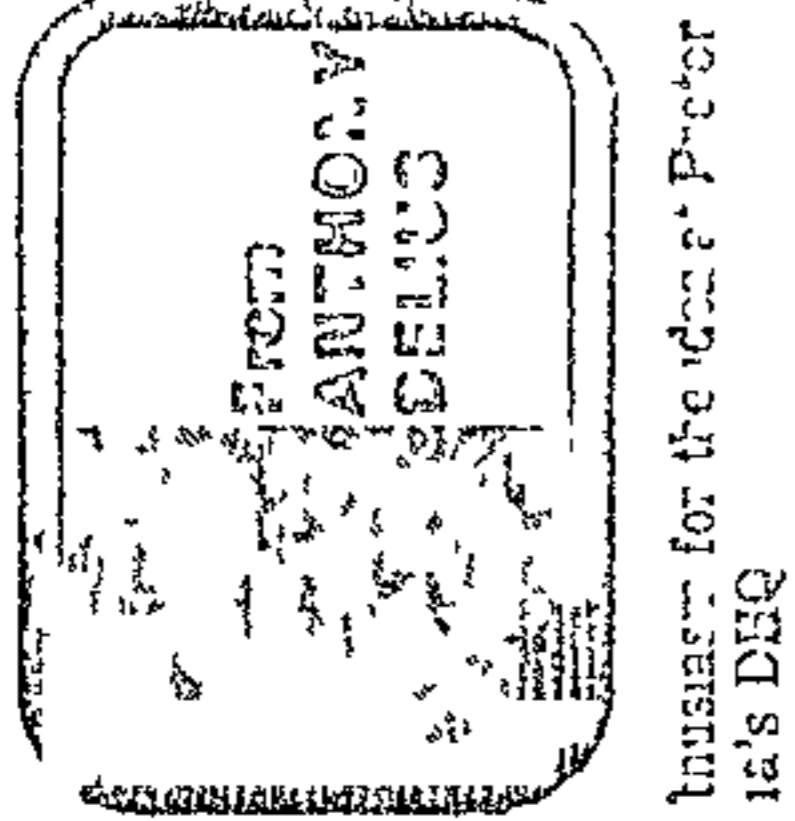
Was SA raid in Mozambique linked with Reagan?

LONDON — In a number of offices between Salisbury and Paris and between Brussels and Washington, there must have been conjecture about one aspect of South Africa's raid into Mozambique. Was the military intelligence advice to go in based upon the arrival of President Reagan in Washington, or at least, was this one of the factors behind recommending a quick dash to the gates of Maputo?

If so, the Reagan philosophy of ignoring even considerations of human rights in order to strike a blow at communism; terrorism probably seemed a favour, even to encourage the South African punitive action in a neighbour's territory. One wonders, however, whether, even if this was a correct assessment of the attitude in Washington during the early days of a new administration, it will remain the same on further reflection there and greater experience of handling African affairs or relations.

Angola

Of course the idea of the quick dash or pre-emptive strike seems to have been part of South African military thinking for some time now, certainly since Mr P. W. Botha became Minister of Defence. The concept of a quick dash into Angola to install a UNITA government must have seemed very attractive to the South African defence authorities especially if they grooved the possible effectiveness of African and international pressure combined with military aid from UNfriendly countries. Ever the failure of that Angola venture and long-term ineffectiveness of the Rhodesian military raiding into neighbouring territories does not, however, appear to have dampened



Insurgent for the 'Great Pretoria' is the DEQ

This must seem surprising to the many observers of South African strategy abroad particularly in view of the broader, world-wide commitments that are supposed to have entered South African military thinking. The short-term party gain that is sought in neighbourly relations could have in step elections may be worth the national sacrifice of international influence. It is not only in Africa but in the EEC and the USA.

Consider how impressive were South Africa's international gains based on military non-aggression in Africa in the late 1960s and early 1970s, until the whole picture had a boost put through it by the invasion of Angola and the subsequent revelations that the outgoing policy as far as Africa was concerned was part of a Information Department plan.

Today South Africa seems intent on turning all four wheels and that he between them and the rest of the continent into bitterly hostile and run-in areas by quick military force. Continued raids into Angola and other areas of Zambia and Botswana, the raid into Mozambique forcing the withdrawal of Cuban reaction have ensured a band of heightened resentment from Atlantic to Indian Ocean. Instead of people discovering how interdependent the countries of Southern Africa are, and how useful the Republic

can be economically there will be a swathe of racial fur and vengeance from Luanda to Maputo, steel repression by the South African force and almost inevitable further forces that could help to do so.

The South Africans do offer non-aggression to these four neighbours to be signed in return for their agreement to limit the bordering of Mozambique in the Republic to do this would be a far more than the offer of a far more or a far more of Africa. It is not that the South African and black and white ever intended and there is in contentment to be bound to who remain.

Consider how impressive were South Africa's international gains based on military non-aggression in Africa in the late 1960s and early 1970s, until the whole picture had a boost put through it by the invasion of Angola and the subsequent revelations that the outgoing policy as far as Africa was concerned was part of a Information Department plan.

Nevertheless I can see the military planners of the Republic saying, as they advocate another raid into Angola or Mozambique "What really effective force is there to oppose

Is there or anywhere else in Africa?

The answer to such a question is, immediately, "None". The Nigerians have to maintain a big army which is new and an ally of the country might find it a relief to do so as well for Britain is not only well equipped or trained as the South African force and it would have to cross more than 2000 km of land to reach the Republic's borders in Malawi. The Nigerians have not yet the confidence to use the forces to keep their own borders safe and for troops of one of the major world powers to be required to enter their territory. The South African force is not of the rest of West Africa.

The Libyans have not only a reputation for the training of an army but also the equipment and the training of an army. The South African force is not only well equipped or trained as the South African force and it would have to cross more than 2000 km of land to reach the Republic's borders in Malawi. The Nigerians have not yet the confidence to use the forces to keep their own borders safe and for troops of one of the major world powers to be required to enter their territory. The South African force is not of the rest of West Africa.

Perhaps a problem is the formation of a force to be formed out of contingents of the various military forces of Africa. The African states must be able to meet the South African force. The South African force is not only well equipped or trained as the South African force and it would have to cross more than 2000 km of land to reach the Republic's borders in Malawi. The Nigerians have not yet the confidence to use the forces to keep their own borders safe and for troops of one of the major world powers to be required to enter their territory. The South African force is not of the rest of West Africa.

difficulties of welding such a varied group of Africans into a single effective army would probably be insurmountable.

Ambassadors

However, the more perceived African leaders probably reflect that they can still rely upon an international force of 50 to beat a South African army even if it is fully mobilized. This is the force of 50 African ambassadors at the UN which has already proved more than a match for South Africa in international politics and kept a worried group of Western representatives negotiating agitatedly over Namibia with South African whites steadily isolating themselves from international opinion at the end of the African continent and fighting up the situation with military pyrotechnics, the lobby of 50 African votes at the UN should have little difficulty in keeping the world in a lather about it.

And I doubt if President Reagan's America will for long want to isolate itself, along with the South Africans from the rest of the world including the Western world, the Egyptians, and ever eventually the Israelis. No other modern American administrator has imitated been able to live with such an exclusive ally.

Is there or anywhere else in Africa?

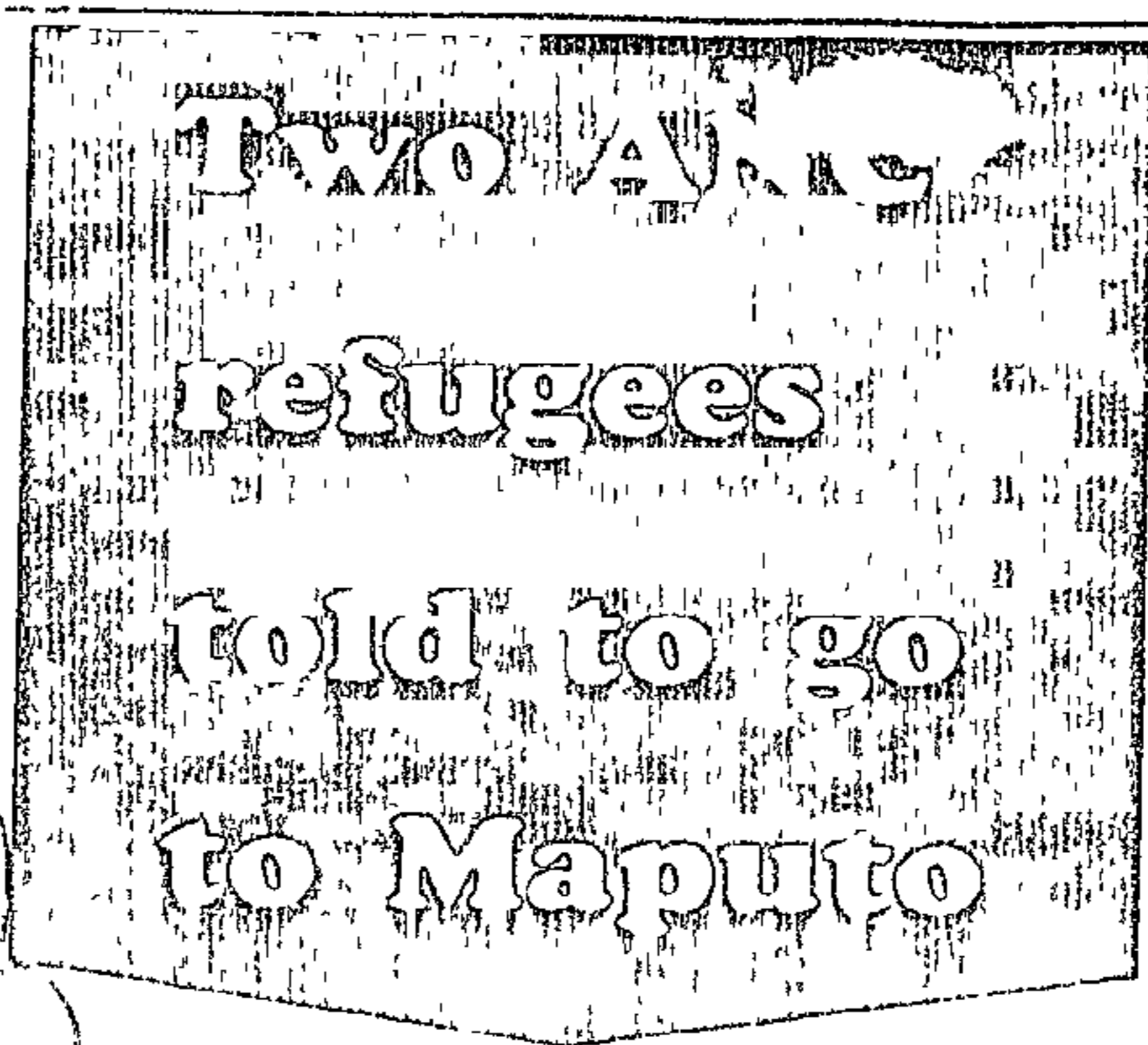
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train of service, to be the pro-actor of curative services
Developed and tested to be free hospitals, to out-patient department
and the to detached out-lying clinics, but always required
hospital-based and doctor-ventures

General medical factories placed a report in the United Kingdom



Mercury Correspondent

JOHAN NESBURG - Two ANC refugees convicted in Lesotho last week of illegal possession of arms, have been forced to leave the country in what could be a significant shift in policy by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Government following the South African Defence Force's raid into Mozambique last month

The men, Mr Louis Zamba, 27 and Mr Duma Makeba, 31, both of Pinetown, planned to apply for asylum in Lesotho after their conviction.

But it is reliably understood that the Government advised them to go to Mozambique instead. They left Maseru last week for Maputo where they will apply for asylum.

The men were arrested in Lesotho on Christmas Day while fleeing Zululand where security police are understood to have been on their trail.

They were charged with illegal possession of AK 47 rifles, a Soviet-made pistol, grenades and ammunition. They were fined R130 (six months).

Their lawyer, Mr M Sello, said last week that the men had paid their fines and had intended applying for asylum in Lesotho.

Sources close to the Lesotho Government said yesterday that while the applications had not been refused, the men had been told to apply in Mozambique.

Chief Jonathan's Government is believed to have taken seriously the warning from the South African Government that the SADF would not hesitate to strike into Lesotho if ANC terrorists set up bases there.

The Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld, reported yesterday

that it understood reliably that Lesotho and Mozambique had been warned three months ago that ANC military operations within their borders would not be tolerated.

Although Chief Jonathan said the raid should not intimidate black States around South Africa into abandoning their commitment to refugees, the early warning is understood to have been taken very seriously in Maseru.

This attitude was reinforced by the Maputo attack which caused considerable concern in Lesotho in both Government and refugee circles.

Observers in the Lesotho capital said yesterday that the wrath of the SADF, the Government would probably take a very tough line on ANC refugees involved in arms smuggling.

There are believed to be between 2 000 and 5 000 refugees in Lesotho, most of whom have fled South Africa.

Refugees in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland periodically fall foul of their host Governments for 'abusing hospitality' by such actions as refusing to stay in designated refugee camps or by breaking local laws.

So far there has been no published evidence that any of the three countries have openly allowed ANC military activity within their borders.

approximately 60% of the population lives in rural areas, 55% of all doctors practise in metropolitan areas, 11% practise in cities, 10% in towns, 6% in small towns and only 5% of doctors practise in rural areas. 10 This maldistribution constitutes a problem which cannot be solved by simply increasing the aggregate supply of doctors. 11 The Government of the United States of America for example, has over the past decade increased its spending on health manpower programmes from 65 million to 536 million annually, totalling 3.5 billion dollars for this period. Much of this money was spent on medical education and physician training. Despite this, they have failed to achieve their objective of providing doctors for people living in rural areas. 12

Handwritten notes:
2/18
18/12/21
WJ

steps in health care can be taken without the immediate involvement of any highly qualified and therefore expensive personnel, and do not require substantial investment in buildings, equipment or medicines. In fact, I do not believe that I would be oversimplifying the case, if I stated that the most important first steps in health care, are "clean water and good latrines". An example of this was seen in the Philippines, where, at a cost per capita of 15 U.S. cents, simple toilets were built. This action cut the incidence of cholera by 60%. 14 I will not discuss the role of non-physician health personnel in the provision of health care in developing countries as this subject is too vast to review here. However, despite the realization that health care does not require expensive personnel,

ANC ^{sink} men
fly to
Maputo

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Two members of the African National Congress of South Africa who were convicted in a Lesotho court of illegal possession of firearms have flown to Maputo.

Louis Zamba (22) and Duma Malaba (31) flew to Mozambique on Friday on a scheduled flight. They used United Nations travel documents.

In the magistrate's court at Maseru last week they were each fined R100 or six months imprisonment half suspended for three years, after pleading guilty to the firearms charge.

Evidence was that they got a lift to Lesotho after being foiled by police roadblock in an attempt to flee from Zululand to Maputo to escape the South African police.

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Malaria outbreak?

The Star's Africa
News Service

Mozambique health authorities are deeply concerned about the threat of a malaria epidemic as a result of torrential rain which has fallen on the Maputo area for the last three weeks.

According to a Mozambique radio broadcast, grass and weeds were growing uncontrolled in Maputo. This combined with stagnant pools was increasing the risk of a major malaria outbreak.

Authorities have appealed to residents to cut grass and weeds and to drain stagnant pools.

It is reported that anti-malaria drugs are virtually unobtainable in Mozambique.

RDM 11/2/81

Accused soldier killed in Maputo

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — One of five young men appearing in the Durban Magistrate's Court charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm had been killed in action last month, a magistrate was told yesterday.

Before Mr W Hahn were Mr Joseph Pommerstein, 27, Mr David Leonard van Breda, 20, Mr Sverre Sperbund, 22, — all members of the South African Defence Force — and Mr James Hauptfleisch, 24.

The court was told that a fifth accused, Mr Robert Hutchinson, 24, also a member of the South African Defence Force, had died in action last month.

The court was not told where he had been

killed

The four men and Mr Hutchinson had previously pleaded not guilty to assaulting Mr Desmond Gerrard and members of his family at their Bluff home on August 31. The Stat] alleges that they hit their victims with fists and a plank and kicked them.

No evidence was led at yesterday's appearance, as the magistrate hearing the case, Mr J J Brits was not available.

The case was adjourned until April 1 and the four men were released on warning.

Mr C Weightman appeared for the State.
● Mr Hutchinson was listed as killed in action in the SADF commando raid on ANC hide-outs in Mozambique last month.

ANCIL men captured in SA raid

From the Guardian

MAPUTO — Three members of the African National Congress were captured by South African commandos in the raid on Maputo two weeks ago and have apparently been taken to South Africa.

Their names have not been released and no other information is available.

There is, however, considerable concern in Maputo about their safety because South Africa has not said anything about captives.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said today South Africa had said all it had wanted about the Maputo raid.

"We are not prepared to react to propaganda reporting which is obviously kite-flying," he said.

Condemnation of the South African raid continues.

Speakers at the Non Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi have criticised the attack, as have the OAU, the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim East and West Germany and the Association of West German Parliaments.

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- T J Cumming
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CHEMICAL

(111) (44) STAR 12/21/67
 Service for Maputo dead (215)

Political Staff
 Black consciousness organisations are to hold countrywide memorial services for the 12 known women and men killed by defence force raiders at Matola in Maputo last Friday. This was said yesterday by the secretary of the

Committee of Ten Mr Tom Manthata
 Four of the victims were from Soweto. They were Miss Anne Vula of Jabulani, M. I. Ngobho of Zone Seven, Mcadoolande, M. Tsonon Manakiza of Sisonke and M. M.

nakzone of Moletsane Town hip
 The memorial service will be held at the Dube YWCA on Sunday at 10 am and will be led by former detainee, the Rev Pen Ngidi of the Congregational Church.

G L Craig

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ARGUS 13/2/81
EEC states deplore SA raids

(254) (218)
14A

Argus Correspondent

BRUSSELS — All 10 States in the European Common Market have jointly condemned South Africa's raid on Maputo and they have demanded an immediate end to raids into neighbouring States

In a communique senior officials of EEC states also slammed 'recent military incursions' into Angola and the closure of two South African newspapers

The statement said the 10 'deplore these new violations of the sovereign and territorial integrity of

the neighbouring states of South Africa and call for an immediate halt to them'

'A repeat of such moves would inevitably exacerbate tension in Southern Africa'

The communique was issued after a meeting in The Hague of Common Market political directors, the senior national Foreign Ministry officials

in charge of day-to-day political policy

The meeting, chaired by Mr Kasper Reimink, director general for political affairs at the Dutch Foreign Ministry, also expressed 'regret' at the 'repressive measures adopted recently by South Africa, which have led to the disappearance of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post newspapers and the

expulsion of two journalists'

'The 10 cannot but disapprove of measures which stand in the way of efforts to abolish racial discrimination'

The communique was issued on behalf of the Dutch, British, West German, French, Italian, Irish, Danish, Greek, Belgian and Luxembourg governments

But first it must persuade SA to treble the price it now pays for Mozambican electricity. And then it must convince Escom to increase by half again its Mozambican electricity imports — which is in itself something of an academic issue, since the power lines that carry the existing supply were sabotaged by anti-Frelimo guerrillas in December last year and have not yet been repaired!

The extraordinary task of persuasive diplomacy that Maputo has set itself is the result of a complex combination of national aspiration and recent history. The original plans for Cabora Bassa dam provided for the possible extension of generating facilities on the north bank of the Zambesi, the better to make use of the 50 milliards cubic metres of water stored in the dam.

Right now, electricity is generated only on the south bank, where five sets produce a total of about 1 400 MW of alternating current. All of this is relayed to SA after being converted to direct current, which is cheaper to transport, and reconverted to AC at the Apollo station near Pretoria. A minute portion is then sent back to Mozambique and the rest fed into the Escom power grid in SA. So Maputo's dependence on Escom is substantial.

Mozambican president Samora Machel decided last year to proceed with the construction of a north bank station. Its

& C I Prize
 the first year student
 winning the highest average

Cragg

CABORA BASSA FM 13/2/81 Cost of expansion

The government of Mozambique has indicated a series of moves that it hopes will result in the construction of a new hydro power station at Cabora Bassa dam.

total output would be about 1 200 Mw, all of which, he decided, would be reserved for Mozambique and its "brother countries."

But good intentions do not always match economic realities, and Machel accordingly faces a formidable array of ideological and practical problems, many of them stamped with the flavour of Catch-22.

Firstly, the needs of brother countries like Zambia and Tanzania, and of Mozambique itself, are too small to make them prospective customers of any note. Zimbabwe has indicated that it might be a buyer for about a quarter of the north bank output. But if Maputo wants to avoid the Escom connection and achieve electrical independence as it clearly wishes to, it must find other customers. And they simply do not exist.

Maputo also wants the north bank facility to be independent of Portugal, which currently runs Cabora Bassa jointly with Mozambique through a company called HCB. But before it can achieve that it must buy out the Portuguese stake in HCB by clearing a \$1 000m debt left over from the original construction of the dam.

And Escom, of course, lies at the junction of all these strands. It is now paying for Cabora Bassa electricity about \$0,004/kWh, which is less than a quarter of the average world price. This is the



Mozambique's Machel . . . good intentions but tough realities

result of the original contract fixing the price for 35 years in Portuguese escudos, which have since devalued.

France and Germany have indicated their willingness to participate in the financing of the north bank project. But Portugal, through HCB, will remain the ultimate guarantor. So preliminary French studies present this gloomy picture:

- If Maputo wants to retain its independence in the project it must negotiate a collateral arrangement with Portugal separate from HCB.
- It must accept that Escom is the only practical customer for north bank power and adjust its desire for total autonomy accordingly.
- It must then persuade Escom to buy the extra electricity, and then at a price *treble* that which it currently pays.
- And it must accept that feeding the power into its own network, if and when its domestic demand warrants it, will demand the pre-construction of that network, which does not exist right now. And the cost of that alone will equal the cost of the north bank power station!

Neither Escom nor the SA Foreign Affairs Department have received any overtures from Maputo. And Maputo is not prepared to discuss the matter. But with SA/Mozambique relations somewhat strained by the SADF strike at the ANC two weeks ago, and with the north bank feasibility studies only recently completed (if on schedule), the Mozambicans may well lie low for a while.

Should negotiations ever begin with the multifarious parties involved, Maputo must be given credit for its optimism. And if the new station is ever built, it will be for Machel a diplomatic and economic coup, and perhaps a surprise as well.

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Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

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mark.

G L Cragg

SA exports ²¹⁸
to Maputo ^{51M}
top R80-m ^{42k}

Farming Correspondent

South Africa's exports to Mozambique topped the R80 million mark in 1980.

According to figures released in Maputo, South Africa supplied 14,4 percent of Mozambique's imports. Only Iraq, from which Mozambique buys its oil, figured larger on the import list with 17,7 percent.

Mozambique bought a wide range of goods from South Africa: raw materials, fertiliser, machinery, cars, trucks, radios and all kinds of luxury goods.

Buyers were state trading concerns as well as private firms. Finance and delivery posed no problems, according to the SA Foreign Trade Association (SAFTO).

South African imports from Mozambique totalled R9,5 million leaving an enormous tradegap.

In 1980 Mozambique imported goods valued at R550 m, but exported only R207 m. The deficit was largely made good by Maputo's South African-managed harbour and rail transport system.

CHEM

Frelimo men aided SA raid — Machel

The Star's Africa
News Service

5/11/81
14/10/81

The South African raiders who killed 11 ANC members earlier this month in a raid on Matola, near Maputo had been helped by Mozambique soldiers who had been "bought with booze, women and money."

This was said today by President Samora Machel of Mozambique

He added that those involved had been arrested and would be summarily tried for "high treason and espionage"

At a mass rally in Maputo to mark the deaths of the ANC member, President Machel said South African forces had crossed the border with the assistance of the Frelimo border garrison near Komati-troot

With its help — and probably the help of Mozambican residents, — the South Africans had reached Matola "to perform their murderous deeds"

He said two captains at Frelimo's headquarters in Maputo had also helped the South Africans

They had also been arrested

He said the South Africans had crossed the border at 11 pm the night before the raid and that news of their entry into Mozambique had only reached the Maputo military command by 9 am the next day

In an emotional address to thousands at Maputo's Independence Square, the President accused South Africa of being a nation of "murderers and racists"

© A spokesman for SADF today told The Star's Pretoria Bureau that one could only pity the innocent people being used as scapegoats for the frustrated and desperate attempts of a government trying to rationalise its own incompetence. He added that it now became clear that countries supporting South Africa's enemies — despite previous warnings by the Government not to do so — were obviously paying a high price for that support.

CHEMICAL

THE BIG BAD BOOZE

Maputo
15/12/81
s. (1/10)
raiders
bribed
my men
with
women
and
booze



Samora Machel

THE South African raiders who killed 11 ANC members earlier this month in a raid on Matola, Maputo, were helped by Mozambique soldiers "bought with booze, women and money."

President Samora Machel of Mozambique said yesterday that those involved had been arrested and would be summarily tried for "high treason and spying."

President Machel alleged several startling new facts about the Maputo raid.

— Machel

He personally put eight of his officers on display during a mass rally in Maputo to mark the deaths of the ANC members.

The most senior of the officers put on display, according to the official news agency, AIM, was Lieutenant-Colonel Jossias Dlacama, head of the army's armoured car section. Two others were the commander and deputy commander of a guard force at Matola, which allegedly let the South Africans go by without firing a shot.

The other five were captains, charged along with Colonel Dlacama with selling secrets to unidentified foreign agents, presumably from South Africa.

President Machel said that another group of 70 South Africans crossed into Mozambique in late January at Pafuri, where South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique meet. He was not specific about the date — the ANC raid took place on January 30 — but said Mozambican troops wiped out the invaders. This was the first announcement of such a raid.

He said that in the Matola raid South African forces were helped by the Frelimo border garrison and probably by Mozambican residents.

"It has been proved that a Frelimo patrol under Captain Jose Manuel Simango on duty at the border detected the invaders near Shangane at 11pm on Thursday," President Machel said.

"However, the information only reached the general in Maputo at 9am on Friday, five hours after the attacking forces had returned to their territory."

He claimed several officers at the Maputo headquarters were spying for South Africa and had been supplying enemy forces with secret information.

The eight men accused of spying were brought to the grandstand in handcuffs and irons and the crowd roared "death to the traitors".

He accused the men of sabotaging the Mozambique airforce.

President Machel said that the South African commandos crossed the border into Mozambique

Tribune Africa News Service

at Alto Changos near the border post of Kessano Garcia at 11 pm on Thursday. A few kilometres beyond Kessano Garcia, the invading force took to the dirt road.

With faces and hands blackened and using trucks similar to Mozambican trucks, they scattered mud lumps on the road to prevent vehicles following them and cut telephone lines.

At Matola they closed the road at two points, one of which was where a Portuguese working in Mozambique was murdered, President Machel said.

At the first house attacked, the commandos pretended to be from the Mozambique armed forces coming to talk to ANC members. But as soon as they came out of the house, they were ordered to put their hands up. Guards at the house killed four of the South African commandos and seriously wounded a fifth. The body of one commando was left behind.

The second house, a South African Congress of Trade Unions residence, was attacked with heavy weapons, killing the occupants and destroying the house. The commandos planted mines at the entrances to the house before withdrawing.

At the third house, the commandos cut telephone lines and blocked the entrances to neighbouring houses. This house was also attacked with heavy weapons, killing all the occupants. Books and magazines were removed.

The attack, which lasted about an hour, caused the death of 12 ANC members.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night that the details given by President Machel were "pure speculation and propaganda".

"The SADF does not comment on speculative and propagandistic reports," he said.

Mozambique rebels sentenced to death

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Revolutionary Military Tribunal in Quelimane has sentenced four men to death and another 27 to long terms of imprisonment for crimes committed in the name of the "Free African Movement" based in Malawi.

AIM, the official Mozambique information agency, reported today that the movement was closely related to the RNM (Mozambique National Resistance) movement operating in southern Mozambique.

The prison sentences ranged between eight and 14 years.

All but one of the men were Mozambicans.

The leaders of the 31 were named as Antonio Alexo Araujo and his nephew, Vasco Pinto José da Silva, who had "spread terror" in Zambezia, murdering peasants who had joined co-operatives and communal villages, destroying co-operatives' fields and trying to halt the growth of the co-operative and communal system.

Both received the death sentence.

ARMED BAND

The others sentenced to death were Myriasse Neddison Mpasso, alleged to have led an armed band that sacked the administrative building in Mongwe, killed a soldier, a policeman and several peasants, and Armando José Martinho, deputy organiser of supplies for rebel bases inside Mozambique.

The other 27 were found guilty of armed robbery, receiving military training, recruitment of rebels for the movement and stealing army weaponry for the movement.

One man was a Malawian — Sapa.

CHEMICAL

- For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
- Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort
- Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson
- Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland
- Professor George Menzies Prize awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering. H Rens
- Jammy Sacks Memorial Prize awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering. L Menegaldo
- A E & C I Prize For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark. G L Cragg

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
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Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
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G L Cragg

Walsi S...
Tutu plans
new service
for ANC

Religion Reporter

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, is trying to arrange a new memorial service for African National Congress members killed in the SA Defence Force raid into Mozambique

This is a sequel to the Government's banning of services around the country at the weekend

Bishop Tutu said today he would seek to organise the service in a church building to make it clear that it was a religious service.

If he was successful in arranging the service, he would inform the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee

Attacking the bannings, he said, "You cannot renounce blood ties. One might agree or disagree with the methods of the ANC but some of those who died are known as children, fathers, brothers and sisters"

16/2/81
Lesotho
EDM
demo hits
at raid

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting and acting Foreign Minister, Mr J T Rakhetla, has praised students of the National University of Lesotho for showing solidarity with the victims of apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism

Mr Rakhetla was speaking in Maseru after students demonstrated on Saturday against the South African raids in Mozambique a fortnight ago

Speakers for the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and Swapa also condemned the violation of the territorial integrity of Mozambique

The Lesotho Minister condemned the South African Defence Force personnel for having painted themselves black when launching the attack in Maputo and said apartheid knew no boundaries

He said that, according to SABC broadcasts South Africa was planning to strike in Maseru and Lusaka. Mr Rakhetla said his country would continue to be a home for victims of apartheid

He appealed to the international community, particularly the Western world to join in the fight against apartheid

Raids by SA 'acts of war' says Machel

RDM 10/2/81
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MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique said at the weekend that his country would not allow its territory to be turned into a shooting range.

Ain, the Mozambican news agency, reported that the president told a mass rally in Maputo that the "minority Pretoria regime" was trying to transfer South Africa's internal contradictions to Mozambique.

The attack on Mozambique on January 30 (by units of the South African Defence Force) was not simply a punitive act against the African National Congress (ANC), he said.

"The violation of our border, the attack and destruction of Mozambique property, and the murder of people under the protection of our flag, are serious violations of our sovereignty and independence," he said. "In military and diplomatic terms, these are acts of war."

The President said the attack had been possible because "we underestimated the enemy. The end of the war in Rhodesia created a general feeling that finally there was peace in our country."

South Africa was escalating military aggression and provocation against Mozambique, he said. Examples of this were the establishment of a network of more than two dozen air and

military bases in the Transvaal, which abuts Mozambique's western border.

He also said armed groups from South Africa were crossing into Mozambique, and that at the end of January one such group, consisting of 70 men, had been wiped out by Mozambique Armed Forces.

President Machel also gave details of how a South African commando group carried out a raid on ANC bases last month.

He said they crossed the border about 11km south of the Ressano Garcia border post, and from there a track brought them to the main road between Ressano Garcia and Maputo.

With faces and hands blackened, and using trucks similar to Mozambican vehicles, they scattered metal tacks on the road to prevent vehicles following them.

At Matola, they closed the road at two points — at one a Portuguese working in Mozambique was murdered, said President Machel.

At the first house attacked, the commandos pretended that they were from the Mozambique Armed Forces, and wanted to talk to ANC members. As soon as the members came out of the house, they were ordered to put up their hands. Guards killed four commandos and

wounded another, he said. One body was left behind.

The second house, a South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) residence, was attacked with heavy weapons. The house was destroyed and the occupants killed. The commandos planted mines before withdrawing.

At the third house, the commandos cut telephone lines and blocked the entrances to neighbouring houses. This house, too, was attacked with heavy weapons, killing all occupants.

The attack resulted in the death of 12 ANC members.

President Machel said the commandos withdrew by way of the railway track passing through nearby Machava to the South African border.

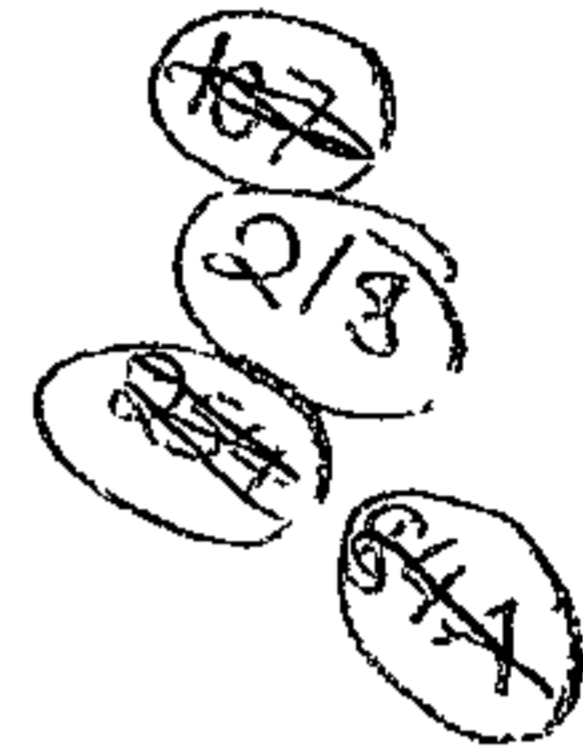
At the rally, President Machel presented eight army officers whom he said had "either directly or indirectly betrayed their country by collaborating with the enemy or failing to act against the invaders."

He said they would be tried by the revolutionary military tribunal.

At the end of his speech he turned to Mr Olivier Tambo, the ANC president who was at his side, and they embraced — Sapa

Buthelezi denies note to Machel

RDM 16/2/81



By JOSÉ CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique said at the weekend that since the South African raid last month into his country, his government had received many messages of "support and sympathy" — including messages from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

But last night Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement

He said Mozambique wanted "peace and not war"

"We want peace, because peace enables us to work to better our lives and to eliminate hunger, poverty and sickness," he said. "But if one side wants peace, and the other doesn't, what is to be done? It is up to South Africa to decide if we are to live in peace, or we are to make war."

"We will leave the decision to South Africa. We are not afraid of war because the entire Mozambican people, our independence, and our socialist country, are products of war."

There was surprise when eight Mozambique army officers — in handcuffs and irons — were brought on to the grandstand and presented by President Machel to the crowd.

He described them as "traitors and renegades."

President Machel described how the South African raid was carried out.

He said the South African troops crossed into Mozambique at Pangane, 11km south of the the Ressano Garcia border post, at 11pm on January 29. With their faces blackened, they travelled past Moamba in vehicles similar to the type used by the Mozambican army, and drove along the main railway line to Maputo — thereby avoiding the big army base at Boane — to reach their targets in Matola.

After the attack they retreated back along the railway line — with air support — and recrossed the border at 5am on January 30.

See Page 3

denied he had sent a message to President Machel.

And Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said he had not sent any message of support or sympathy to Mozambique.

"Perhaps I should have done so but I definitely didn't. I don't know where he got my name," Bishop Tutu said last night.

Chief Buthelezi said "I sent a message to a member of the ANC (African National Congress) executive in Maputo expressing concern about the strike on Mozambique, and expressing our sympathies for those who died."

"The South African Black Alliance also deprecated the South African government's failure to allow the bodies of those who were returned to this country for burial in their fatherland."

"I presume this message was passed on to President Machel."

President Machel called a mass rally in Independence Square, Maputo, at the weekend to "give details" of the South African commando raid on ANC-occupied houses at Matola last month.

Among those present was Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader.

President Machel said that since the raid his government had received messages of "support and sympathy" from many nations, organisations and individuals.

He said Mozambique wanted

Buthlelezi denies telegram to Maputo

URBAN — Paramount chief Gatscha Buthlelezi did not send a telegram to President Samora Machel after the South African raid on Maputo.

"I don't remember sending a telegram. My cash has been very open about the raid," he said.

President Machel had said in Maputo on Saturday that among the main reasons of "slight" and "impatience" received by his government following the South African raid were

telegrams from Chief Buthlelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The Mozambican president was addressing a mass rally called to 'free details' of last month's South African commando attack on ANC occupied houses in Matola. Among those present were diplomatic representatives stationed in the country and the leader of the African National

Congress Mr Oliver Tambo.

President Machel told the meeting Mozambique wanted peace and not war. "Because peace enables us to work to better our lives and to eliminate hunger, poverty and sickness. But if one side wants peace and the other doesn't, what is to be done?"

He added, to turn all

troops applause. "We will leave the decision to the South Africa. We are not afraid of war because the people of Mozambique and our socialist country are products of war."

President Machel also announced that cities, towns and villages throughout the country would be divided into blocks to improve security and enable members of

the 'vigilant groups' to detect any infiltrators or spies.

Four buildings and houses will be monitored, he said.

In a surprise ceremony eight officers of the Mozambican army, in hand cuffs and irons were presented by the president who described them as "traitors and renegades." Among them was a

lieutenant, colonel and the head of the office of the chief of staff in the Mozambican army.

During his 15-minute speech, president Machel gave details of how the commando raid was carried out.

He said the South African troops had crossed

ed into Mozambique at Pangane 11 km south of the Fessano Garcia border post with their faces blackened had travelled past Mezimba in vehicles similar to those of the Mozambican army and driver along the main railway line to Maputo but diverted to the big army base at Borne.

After the one hour attack the intruders retreated back along the railway line with a report he said — DDC

GENERAL NEWS

SA is seeking war, says Machel

From The Guardian

MARUTO — Eight Mozambican army officers believed to have aided South African commandos in a raid at Matola in Maputo last month will be court-martialled, said Mozambique's President Samora Machel in a stinging attack on South Africa at a weekend rally. The eight men, barefoot and in handcuffs, were led before 50,000 people standing in Maputo's independence Square on Saturday.

They have been charged with treason and corruption.

During a three-hour long speech, President Machel said the South African raid on houses occupied by members of the African National Congress was a shock — not only because Mozambique had not expected a direct South African attack, but also because the attack revealed South African penetration into the highest levels of the military.

South African agents had given South Africa full information on combat readiness, deployment and defensive systems. They delayed key mes-

sages and disorganised transport, President Machel claimed.

The President said that both the head of the office of the Chief of General Staff and the head of the Armoured Cars Division had been selling information to South Africa and disrupting military operations.

Taking a new hard line against South Africa, Mr Machel said: "South Africa is now in direct confrontation with us. It wants to launch a war. We are ready for war. We do not fear war because our liberty, independence

and socialism are products of war.

"We don't want cold war. We don't want continuing tension with troops on the boarder and little in-and-out attacks. We prefer open war."

Only days before the commando raid, the Mozambican army captured 70 men who had crossed the South African border near Pafure where Mozambique's boarders with South Africa and Zimbabwe meet.

The men were carrying bazookas and heavy machine-guns, the army reported

With Mr Oliver Tambo sitting on the platform beside him, the President declared: "We remain solidly with the African National Congress, the legitimate representative of the South African people. We will fight shoulder to shoulder until apartheid falls. Our enemy is the Boers."

In an unusually explicit attack on Afrikaners, President Machel said he knew not all South African whites supported the Government or wanted war with Mozambique.

But Boers, he said, "like religious fanatics,

the Zionists who support them. The Boers don't live in this century."

In spite of his invective, President Machel made no specific threats against South Africa. There was no declaration of war, no threats to South Africans in Maputo, and no hint of any change in the economic relations valuable to both countries.

Instead the main stress was on internal security. "We will not permit the enemy to transfer the war to our territory. The war is in South Africa, between the majority and the minority," he said.

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

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Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

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Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average

mark.

G L Cragg

Maputo rebels given death sentence

MAPUTO — The revolutionary military tribunal in Mozambique, has sentenced four men to death and another 27 to long jail terms for crimes committed in the name of the "Free African Movement" based in Malawi

AIM, the official Mozambique information agency, reported yesterday that the movement was related closely to the RNM (Mozambique National Resistance) movement operating in southern Mozambique — which was set up by the former Rhodesian government

The 31 men were convicted by the tribunal sitting in Quelimane, in the northern province of Zambezia, which borders Malawi

The jail sentences ranged from eight to 14 years. All but one of the men were Mozambicans, and most had been to Malawi to make contact with the group's leadership there, AIM said

The leaders of the 31 were named as Antonio Aleixo Araujo, and his nephew Vasco Pinto Jose da Silva, who had "spread terror" in Zambezia, murdering peasants who had joined co-operatives, and communal villages, destroying co-ops' fields, and generally trying to stop the growth of the co-operative and communal system. Both were sentenced to death.

Another two to receive the death penalty were Myriasse Neddison Mpasso, who was alleged to have led an armed band which sacked the administrative building in the small town of Mongwe, and killed a soldier, a policeman, and "a number of peasants", and Armando Jose Martinho, the deputy organiser of supplies for rebel bases inside Mozambique

The other 27 were found not to have killed anyone, but guilty of armed robbery, receiving military training, recruiting rebels for the movement, and stealing army weapons for the movement

One was a Malawian national who will be expelled to his country after he has served his 12-year jail sentence

AIM said all the men were charged under the law governing "crimes against the security of the people and the people's State" — Sapa

CH

SA seeks accord but would raid again — Malan

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE had accused South Africa of "so-called acts of war" after the Maputo raid but "the fact is that actually South Africa should be the so-called injured country", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told businessmen last night.

Warning that an intensification of African National Congress (ANC) and Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) activity inside the country might be ahead, he said that while the government would strive for "harmony" with its neighbours, it would act again if necessary.

Addressing the regional conference of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Parow, he said "To house terrorists and saboteurs is surely — measured by any standards — a deed of aggression and war. Nevertheless South Africa after repeated warnings cleared up only those nests and did not end up in an armed confrontation with our neighbours."

"We remain resolved to strive for harmony with our South African neighbours. In spite of our neighbours' continued support for terrorists we shall always try to take action against terrorists only and not against their hosts, unless we are forced to do so."

Own prestige

"We hope and trust our neighbours will desist from making politically-inspired statements and propaganda about South Africa and trying to discredit its actions in the international world."

"It is understandable that those leaders must make certain allegations to try to protect their own political prestige but we trust they will act with control in the interests of good neighbourship."

In 1980 he said "we in the south" watched Russian expansionism in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa with growing unease, "knowing only too well that the Republic of South Africa is the ultimate target."

"The RSA is regarded as the cornerstone of the Soviet Union's global strategy for the African interim phase. The Soviet Union is clearly convinced that the Republic possesses the potential to be the axis of the future Soviet-controlled sub-continent."

"Russia also knows very well

that in an official table published in 1980, it was indicated that the RSA is the free world's source of no less than 11 of the 20 minerals without which weapons and other industries cannot operate.

Were the Soviet Union to gain control over this it would be capable of forcing the West to its knees without sacrificing one Russian life.

In 1973 (Leonid Brezhnev) confidentially informed the Warsaw Pact nations that the Soviet Union aimed to achieve a position of world domination by 1985. The Soviet Union has thus identified the Western Achilles' heel of strategic minerals and the key role of the Cape sea-route, along which it is conveyed, and has made the southern sub-continent its hunting-ground.



General Magnus Malan

"Its sights are now no longer aimed at the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but at the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. If it can dominate these areas it can effectively apply its strategy of strangling and denial and not only cause Western Europe's collapse but seriously threaten the future existence of the United States."

In South Africa's neighbouring states there were large numbers of communist personnel, military as well as civil at present busy in an attempt to stabilize and strengthen the Marxist regimes in Angola and Mozambique.

A disquieting phenomenon is the present tempo at which sophisticated weaponry is being delivered to these countries.

The fact that these forces could be directed against the non-Marxist countries of the African sub-continent cannot be ignored. Not only are they prepared to house terrorists as was once again proved by the SADF's trans border raid in Maputo, when the ANC headquarters there was destroyed but they are providing them with weaponry for a conven-

tional struggle. The RSA must therefore be capable of withstanding them in a conventional conflict.

In SWA/Namibia there has been a "marked decrease" in clashes between Swapo and the security forces, which must be mainly ascribed to the success the security forces have enjoyed in their pre-emptive operations against Swapo bases in Angola.

However Swapo could be expected to intensify its onslaught "to establish themselves as the only lawful representatives of the population of SWA/Namibia in the eyes of the world". In January the Organization for African Unity decided to double its financial help to Swapo and the ANC.

Russian spy

The captured Russian spy, Major Kozlov, told the authorities that the communist backers of the ANC and PAC were dissatisfied with results achieved, and therefore it can be expected that this year these backers will exert pressure on the ANC and PAC to come up to scratch and produce dividends.

"President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe of Zimbabwe recently also declared in public that they would welcome an intensification of the terrorist struggle in South West Africa."

"Logically, therefore it can be expected that in 1981 the insurgency struggle will increase so as to exhaust the RSA so that it can more easily be defeated by conventional means. Basically this process of exhaustion must take place by means of exerting pressure on our country's financial capabilities as well as human and military resources."

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Cahora Bassa hydro-electric power station

11 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Hans L. Gussler 153 (59)
(1) Whether electricity supplies to South Africa from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric power station have been interrupted, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the cause.

15/2/81
(2) whether any steps have been taken to restore supplies, if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Interruptions occurred from time to time since power was received from Cahora Bassa

(b) The firm Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa, the Mocambique supply authority, is responsible to service the equipment and maintain the lines situated in the Mocambique area and ESCOM is therefore not always aware of the exact causes of specific interruptions in that area. The interruptions are the result of various factors such as faults in the equipment, faults on or damages to transmission lines, weather conditions, etc.

(2) As it is the responsibility of the firm to provide for maintenance as far as

FEBRUARY 1981

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the international border ESCOM is not necessarily acquainted with the different steps taken to restore the interruptions. Rather serious interruptions occurred recently but the power supply has now been restored partially

Terrorists are our people, says Tutu

Mercury Reporter
THE pain that blacks in South Africa felt after the Maputo raid on ANC bases was exacerbated by the unfeeling action of the Government in banning the memorial services last Sunday for victims of the raid.

This was said yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, when he addressed first year students at the University of Natal in Durban.

Bishop Tutu said black South Africans were being told when they might or might not mourn.

'Can you imagine what Afrikaners would feel if they were told they could not celebrate December 16?' he asked.

'Those people whites call terrorists happen to be our children, our brothers, our fathers. When your brother commits murder, he is no less your brother for that.'

South Africans were already engaged in a low level civil war. The Defence Force which struck against ANC bases in Maputo killed fellow South Africans, he maintained.

Most whites were cock a hoop about the strike on Maputo, he claimed. But

what stunned blacks more than anything else was how newspapers they had thought were on their side had written their stories as if their only readership was white.

Bishop Tutu urged the students to ask critical questions about the South African situation.

In this country we are in such desperate straits because people have been browbeaten into conformi-

ty, he added. 'People have been trained not to rock the boat' to toe the 'party line'.

'Maybe you will learn here to have critical questioning minds.'

He said it was still possible for South Africa to buy valuable time by getting the white Government to change the atmosphere overnight and make circumstances more propitious for a national con-

vention.

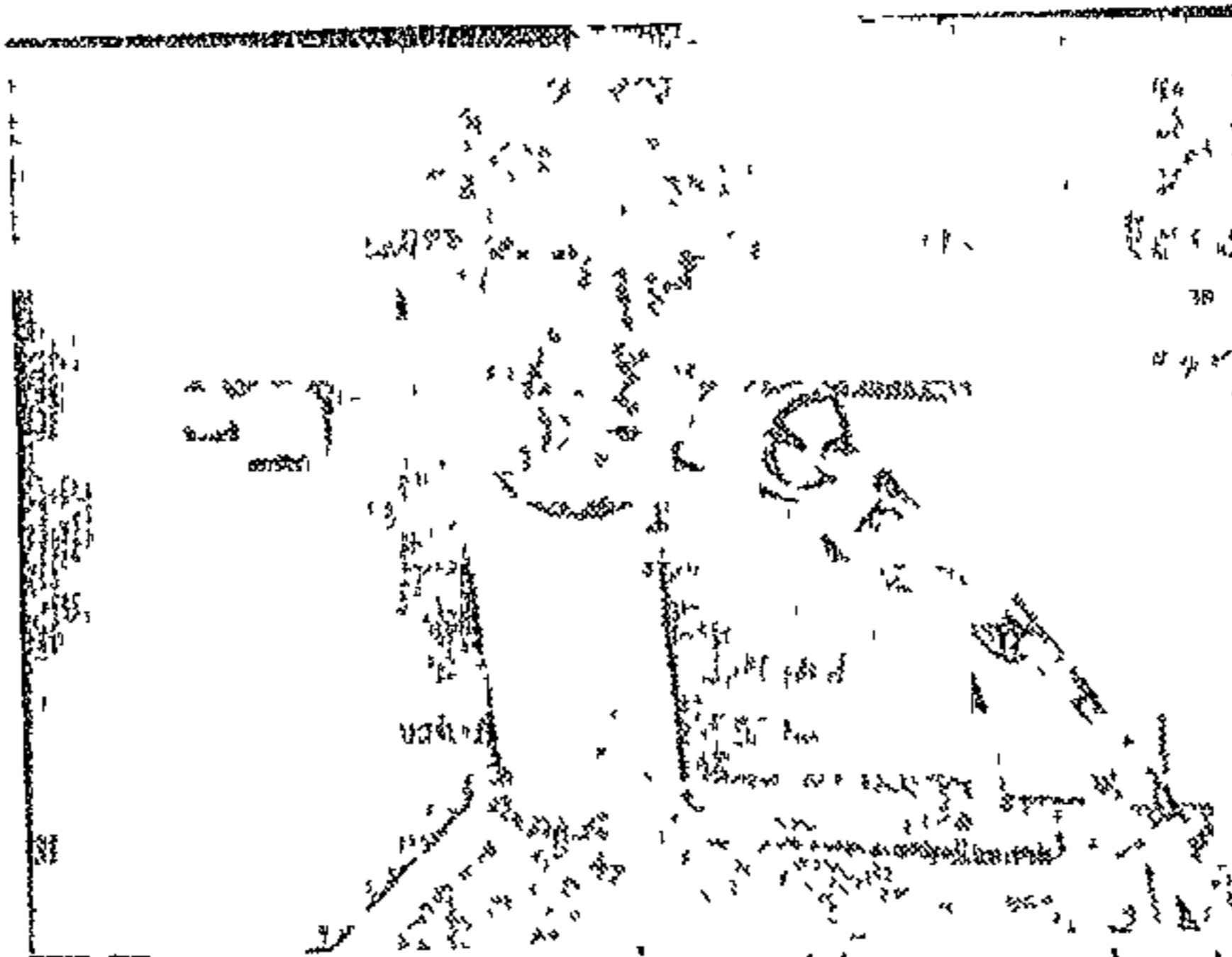
There were four requirements. These were a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa, the abolition of the pass laws, a stoppage of all forced population removals, banings and detention without trial, and the establishment of a unitary educational system.

Bishop Tutu yesterday denied having sent a telegram to President Samora Machel expressing sympathy at the death of ANC supporters killed in the strikes into Mozambique.

Bishop Tutu told the Mercury in Durban yesterday it was possible that someone had sent a telegram in his name.

President Machel was quoted as having said that among the many messages of support and sympathy following the South African raid were two telegrams from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Bishop Tutu.

Chief Buthelezi has also denied having sent a telegram to President Machel.



BISHOP Desmond Tutu addressing about 500 first-year students at the University of Natal in Durban yesterday.

CT 18/2/81
ANC dead 'are our children'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The pain of blacks in South Africa as far as the Maputo raid on African National Congress bases was concerned was exacerbated by the reckless and unfeeling action of the government in banning the memorial services last Sunday for victims of the raid.

This was said yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, when he addressed first-year students at the University of Natal.

Bishop Tutu said black South Africans were being told when they might or might not mourn.

'Can you imagine what Afrikaners would feel if they were told they could not celebrate December 16? Those people whites call terrorists happen to be our children, our brothers, our fathers. When your brother commits murder he is no less your brother for

that.'

South Africans were already engaged in a low-level civil war. The Defence Force had killed fellow-South Africans, he maintained.

Most whites were cock-a-hoop about the Maputo strike, he claimed. But what stunned blacks more than anything else was how newspapers which they had thought were on their side had written their stories as if their only readership was white.

Bishop Tutu urged the students to ask critical questions about the situation.

'In this country we are in such desperate straits because people have been brow-beaten into conformity. People have been trained not to 'rock the boat' to toe the 'party line'.

He said it was still possible to buy time by getting the government to change the atmosphere overnight and make circumstances more propitious

for a national convention.

There were four requirements: A commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa; the abolition of the pass laws; a stoppage of all forced population removals, bannings and detention without trial; and the establishment of a unitary educational system.

● Bishop Tutu denied that he had sent a telegram to President Samora Machel expressing sympathy at the death of ANC supporters killed in the strikes into Mozambique.

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Bishop Tutu said yesterday it was possible that someone had sent a telegram in his name.

Chief Buthelezi has also denied sending a telegram.

Machel faces an army coup, says rebel spokesman

LISBON — A spokesman for a Mozambique insurgent group predicts the military purge by President Samora Machel in the wake of the South African Maputo raid will continue because his government can "no longer count" on its armed forces

Mr Evo Fernandes, European representative for the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (RNM), claimed in Lisbon that Mozambique's former Frelimo army was "riddled" with opponents to President Machel

And he predicted a military coup in the near future

Last Saturday, President Machel paraded eight army officers as "traitors" before a mass rally in Maputo, accusing them of complicity in the South African attack on African National Congress members.

The RNM spokesman declined to identify the eight officers as sympathisers with the insurgent movement, but claimed the ruling Frelimo party's military forces were infiltrated with dissidents who cooperated with rebel insurgents operating in Mozambique's south and central regions.

He predicted President Machel would fall "not because of our actions in the interior, but by a revolt by his own military"

"Machel can no longer count on his armed forces," he said

Mr Fernandes denied that 31 men, sentenced on Monday by a revolutionary tribunal for anti-government activities in the north-eastern province, Zambezia, acted on behalf of a so-called "Free Africa" movement

Mr Fernandes claimed the only organised, armed resistance to the government was led by the RNM

Without claiming the affiliation of the 31 condemned men — four of whom were sentenced to be shot by firing squad — he said the RNM not only carried out "armed struggle" in the central and southern provinces but also in Zambezia, Mozambique's wealthiest agricultural region

The sentences passed by the revolutionary tribunal in Quelimane, the provincial capital, were the first indication of armed opposition to the government in Mozambique's northern regions. — UPI.

CHEMICAL

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B F McClelland

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

SA exports to

Mozambique

top R80-m

Argus

18/2/81

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CHEMICAL

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's exports to Mozambique topped the R80-million mark in 1980, figures issued in Maputo show.

R63-m to help SBDC

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Eighty-two of South Africa's top companies have so far contributed financially to the new Small Business Development Corporation

They have supplied R63-million of the corporation's initial capital of R130-million — R13 million more than was expected

This was disclosed in Pretoria by Dr Anton Rupert, who initiated the moves to form the SBDC.

South Africa supplied 14,4 percent of Mozambique's imports. Only Iraq, from which Mozambique buys its oil, was higher on the import list, with 17,7 percent

Mozambique bought almost all types of goods from South Africa — including raw materials for factories, fertiliser for its agriculture, machinery, cars, lorries and radios

Buyers were state trading concerns as well as private firms

Finance and delivery usually posed no problems, according to the South African Foreign Trade Association

Mrs Sally Gallagher, area manageress for Safto,

said there had lately been a considerable easing in the bureaucratic ways in which the economy used to be managed. A pragmatic approach to business had become noticeable

About 6 000 Portuguese had chosen to become full citizens. Foreigners, many of them Cubans and East Germans, were employed on short term contracts for specific tasks.

Mozambique still bristled with problems, but they were gradually being overcome

One problem area was the development of the country's agricultural resources.

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

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Time targets in terror

The strategy of and aims of the ANC terrorists

The military wing of the banned African National Congress is expected to intensify its savage campaign of urban terrorism against the people of South Africa in reprisal for the S.A. Defence Force's commando raid on ANC hide-outs in Mozambique last month, writes the Mercury Crime Reporter.

HUNDREDS of terrorists some of them imbued with a kamakazi fanaticism have been infiltrating into the Republic since 1976 and more are still training or waiting in neighbouring countries for opportune moments to slip across the borders.

They are well trained in urban terrorism and their tasks have been clearly defined by their Cuban, East German and Russian instructors.

Most of the terrorists — though call themselves freedom fighters — are South African blacks who have clandestinely been

an opportunity to accuse them of murder, torture and brutality and label them as Gestapo-type agents.

Five black policemen has already been assassinated and people who have given evidence or helped the police have met similar fates or suffered serious injury.

ANC documents distributed in South Africa warn terrorists that they must expect to be arrested and make sacrifices.

But do not fear arrest. Be on the offensive

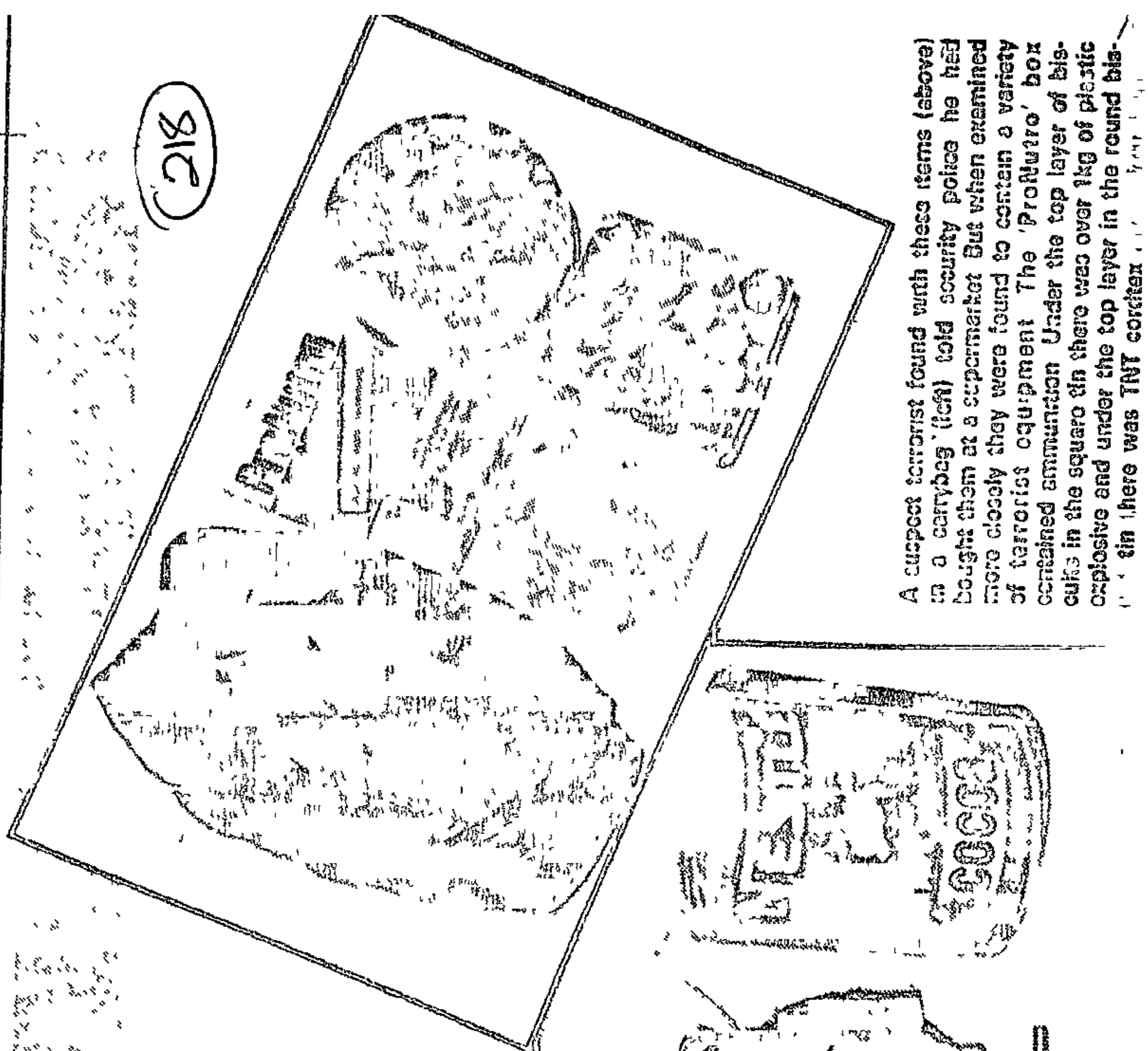
munition and propaganda material — often concealed under their dresses to give the appearance of pregnancy — across borders into South Africa.

They are also responsible for setting up safe bases and attending to the domestic needs of terrorists in hiding. They have to try to ferret out police informers and anyone else opposed to the ANC and if possible to become friendly with members of the Security Police in an effort to glean information or lead them into a death trap.

It looks like a tin of cocoa but it is a lethal terrorist time-bomb. The plastic explosive is placed in the tin with a watch timing device, a clothes peg circuit-breaker, a pull switch, a battery and a detonator. This is then covered with tin-foil or cotton wool and the tin is then topped up with cocoa until it weighs the same as the original product. A selection of everyday containers are used in the manufacture of these home-made time bombs.

told the court that he had been trained in Mozambique. He testified that his specific task was to kill the chief of the Security Police in Durban the presiding

It also organised strikes there have been more than 100 strikes involving more than 80 000 workers, says an ANC pamphlet



A suspect terrorist found with these items (above) in a carrybag (left) told security police he had bought them at a supermarket. But when examined more closely they were found to contain a variety of terrorist equipment. The 'Proflutro' box contained ammunition. Under the top layer of biscuits in the square tin there was over 1kg of plastic explosive and under the top layer in the round tin there was TNT cordtex.

218

19/2/81

Natal Mercury

country to undergo training and indoctrination in Angola Mozambique and Soviet bloc countries before returning to South Africa

with another question of accusation Haras your enemy by going on a hunger strike act insane lodge complaints — true or false

Women are also used to smuggle large sums of money in to the country and they are expected to help the men in robbing banks building societies

judge at a terrorism trial in Pietermaritzburg and government officials including Pk Botha He had also been ordered to destroy the magis

Mass invasion

The ANC worked for the establishment of international boycotts arms embargoes and the total isolation of South Africa Trained terrorists in South Africa had to recruit indoctrinate and train new ANC members from among the local population the witness said

The masses had to be indoctrinated to believe that at a given date acts of sabotage and violence on a country wide basis would scatter the government security forces and pave the way for a mass invasion of freedom fighters from across South Africa's borders

The strategic aim of the political wing of the ANC, as set out in its publication *Current Tasks In Our Struggle* is the forcible capture of power from the white minority regime by the combined revolutionary forces of the black majority under the banner of the African National Congress

The masses should be involved and intimidated to prepare them for a confrontation with the enemy. Our central aim is to draw the masses of the people into a conscious force into a struggle for their own liberation, it says

Infiltration

To achieve this the ANC publication details how trade unions, schools, universities, churches and other organisations should be infiltrated and its members instigated into promoting mass unrest and acts of violence

It urges that the utmost publicity in the media and television should be sought to make the masses 'aware of our strength.'

'It is necessary for us to do everything we can to influence all legal and anti-racist organisations to take up the struggle for the mass mobilisation of the people for a confrontation with the enemy'

Current Tasks also stresses that the masses should be exposed as much as possible to ANC agitational and educational propaganda material 'issued by our underground machinery'

Secret bases

Once they are back in the Republic they operate from secret bases some in remote hiding places others on the outskirts of our cities and even in the townships Large quantities of arms ammunition and explosives have been smuggled into the Republic and are stockpiled at these bases and other secret caches in the country

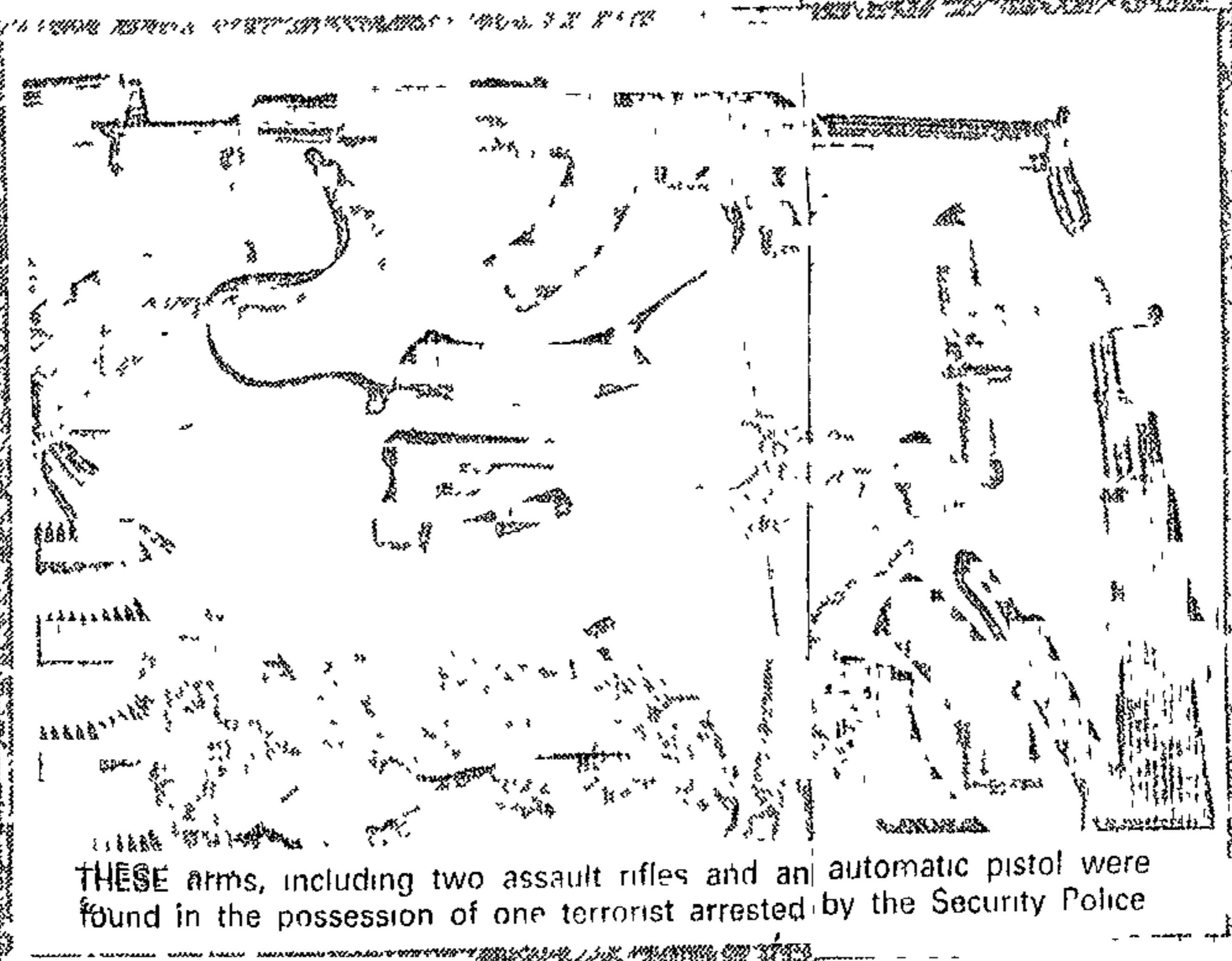
Their task to sow terror and despondency through acts of sabotage bombings assassinations and indiscriminate killing would be easier were it not for the determined and skilled opposition they face from the South African Security Police

With relentless determination the Security Police continue to track down and arrest the terrorists They have been very successful in tracking out the hidden arms and ammunition caches and have constantly developed new methods to combat urban terrorism

Consequently the political wing of the ANC is actively engaged in waging a ceaseless war of annihilation against the Security Police Time and again this has been confirmed by captured terrorists have testified that their orders were to seek out and destroy members of the SP

Prime target

There is therefore no doubt that the Security Police are a prime target of the ANC who never miss



THESE arms, including two assault rifles and an automatic pistol were found in the possession of one terrorist arrested by the Security Police

Resort to civil and criminal actions in courts and make your complaints and actions get the utmost publicity

Women recruits

'Commit suicide rather than betray the organisation,' the documents exhort

More and more black women are being recruited and trained to back up urban terrorists They are used to ferry weapons and

and businesses to support ment finances they receive from overseas

Like the men women are also trained in blowing up targets such as railway lines police stations post offices bantu administration buildings power stations bridges and crowded shopping complexes

Specific task

In the recent Silverton Siege trial an ANC terrorist, turned State witness

trates courts in Pietermaritzburg, the Mobeni power station and the SADF recruiting centre in Smith Street, Durban

He told the court that he had to use his discretion in the choice of other targets such as oil refineries freight trains and witnesses in treason trials The main aim of the ANC was to overthrow the South African government by violence and establish a Marxist regime in its stead

Demonstrations

Contentious issues such as working conditions, education, rent increases, mass removals and 'attacks by the police' should be exploited and turned into mass demonstrations, acts of violence strikes and wanton vandalism with a view to getting the utmost publicity

Another ANC publication *Sechaba* urges that support should be organised among the masses in South Africa for the new republics of Angola and Mozambique and calls for total non-participation in the 'so called border wars'

Other captured ANC document which is being distributed in the country proclaims 'We are at war The revolution has started The time to fight at all levels, using all methods, has come'

20th 19/2/81 (27) 212

Maputo railway line to reopen

By ANTHONY RIDER
Central Africa Editor

SALISBURY — The railway line to Maputo from Zimbabwe, which has been out of action for two weeks, is expected to reopen from Monday.

A Mozambique Railways source said yesterday the damaged bridge at Mazirchopes, 360km south of the Zimbabwe border, had been repaired.

At the same time Mozambique is improving the capacity of its main ports, Maputo and Beira which between them handle 10% to 12% of Zimbabwe's trade.

Ninety new forklifts, with handling capacities from 2.5 tons to 25 tons, are being installed at Beira, and 71 forklifts with a similar range of capacities will be available at Maputo.

Mozambique Railways sources also said 20 new shunting locomotives had been received at Maputo from Romania and 12 more were expected. Twenty new GE diesel-hydraulic

locomotives from Brazil are expected at Maputo next week.

Despite reports to the contrary, the railway line to Beira from Umtali on Zimbabwe's eastern border, is open and is functioning 24 hours a day.

Daylight-only trains ran until recently. But Salisbury shippers said the line was still subject to disruption.

"From time to time it is out, and we are never sure whether this is because of derailments or action by the Mozambique resistance movement," said one agent.

He added "I have just had a wagon in from Beira that took ten days. For Beira that's not bad."

"Not long ago I had a car shipped to Salisbury from Beira. It took six weeks to get here."

Another shipper said the new equipment being installed would speed handling in Mozambique but he thought the processing of shipping documents was still too slow.

CIVIL

Malan Chemical Engineering
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Second Year (Bronze Medal) A H Dabrowski

Third Year (Silver Medal) C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (Gold Medal) L Flach

Malan Prize for the most Improved First Year Chemical Engineering Student K W Strickland

S A Institution of Chemical Engineers Silver Medal
For the best performance in project, design and practical courses over the 4-year curriculum.
P M Salmon

CHEMICAL
(Continued)

COM 20218
Warships at Maputo

LISBON — Soviet warships have taken up positions off Mozambique's two major ports — Maputo and Beira — in a show of "solidarity" with the Marxist regime three weeks after South African commandos attacked the country's capital.

In a Maputo-dated dispatch, the Portuguese news agency cited an unidentified Soviet source as saying the presence of Soviet naval vessels at the entry to Maputo and Beira was "a gesture of solidarity intimately linked to the violation of Mozambican territory" by South Africa on January 20.

The agency did not say what Soviet ships, or how many, were in place or when they had entered Mozambican waters.

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B F McClelland
- Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
J H Rens
- Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.
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For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
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G L Cragg

**Service
 for Maputo
 dead**

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
 Political Reporter

CITING the right of freedom of worship, black church ministers are to hold a memorial service in Swaziland this weekend for the South Africans who died in the recent SA Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique.

The announcement by the ministers yesterday comes in the wake of the banning of similar memorial services planned in various metropolitan areas for last weekend.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday the Church did not recognise the right of the secular authority to decide what church services can or cannot hold.

Last weekend's services had been planned by a number of black political civic, students and trade union bodies. Bishop Tutu was to have delivered a sermon at a service in Swaziland.

This weekend's service — at the Regina Mundi Church in Swaziland on Sunday afternoon — has been organised by church ministers, although the organisers are expected to be a mix of people to have a church in the "spirit of the Bible".

He said church ministers had taken legal action before announcing plans for the service. "In terms of the South African Constitution there is the right of freedom of worship."

"The service will be in a church and will be conducted by church ministers," he added.

The Church has a pastoral responsibility to the oppressed — not only individual families but most of the black community.

When last weekend's services were banned, the chief magistrate of Swaziland, Mr. C. van Zyl, said he had reason to fear public order would be endangered by such gatherings.

PHOTO: A photograph in this report by Alister Sparks, Bergen in Dagblad. Brno and Vessels availability Peter Binkell, headlines at 10:00. Edited by Tibi Woodburn, report on 10:00. Contact: all of 171 Main Street. Johannesburg.

MALARIA

RISK FEAR

Mozambique health authorities are concerned at the threat of a malaria epidemic as a result of torrential rain which has fallen on the Maputo area for the last three weeks, according to a Mozambique Radio broadcast

The broadcast said grass and weeds were growing uncontrolled in Maputo and this combined with stagnant pools of water were increasing the risk of a major malaria outbreak

The authorities have appealed to residents to cut grass and weeds, and to drain stagnant pools

It is reported that anti-malaria drugs are virtually unobtainable in Mozambique and residents have asked friends and relatives in South Africa to send them these drugs urgently.

The heavy rains have also cut off all secondary roads leading from the

city of Maputo to the suburbs and the main roads leading to the city are also closed.

TS.

- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

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MYSTERY

Anglo ~~2/2/81~~ (2/8)

REBEL LEADER

MOUNT SELINDA (Zimbabwe) — The war being waged by guerrillas along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe has become an acute embarrassment to both countries and is posing an increasing threat to President Samora Machel's Government.

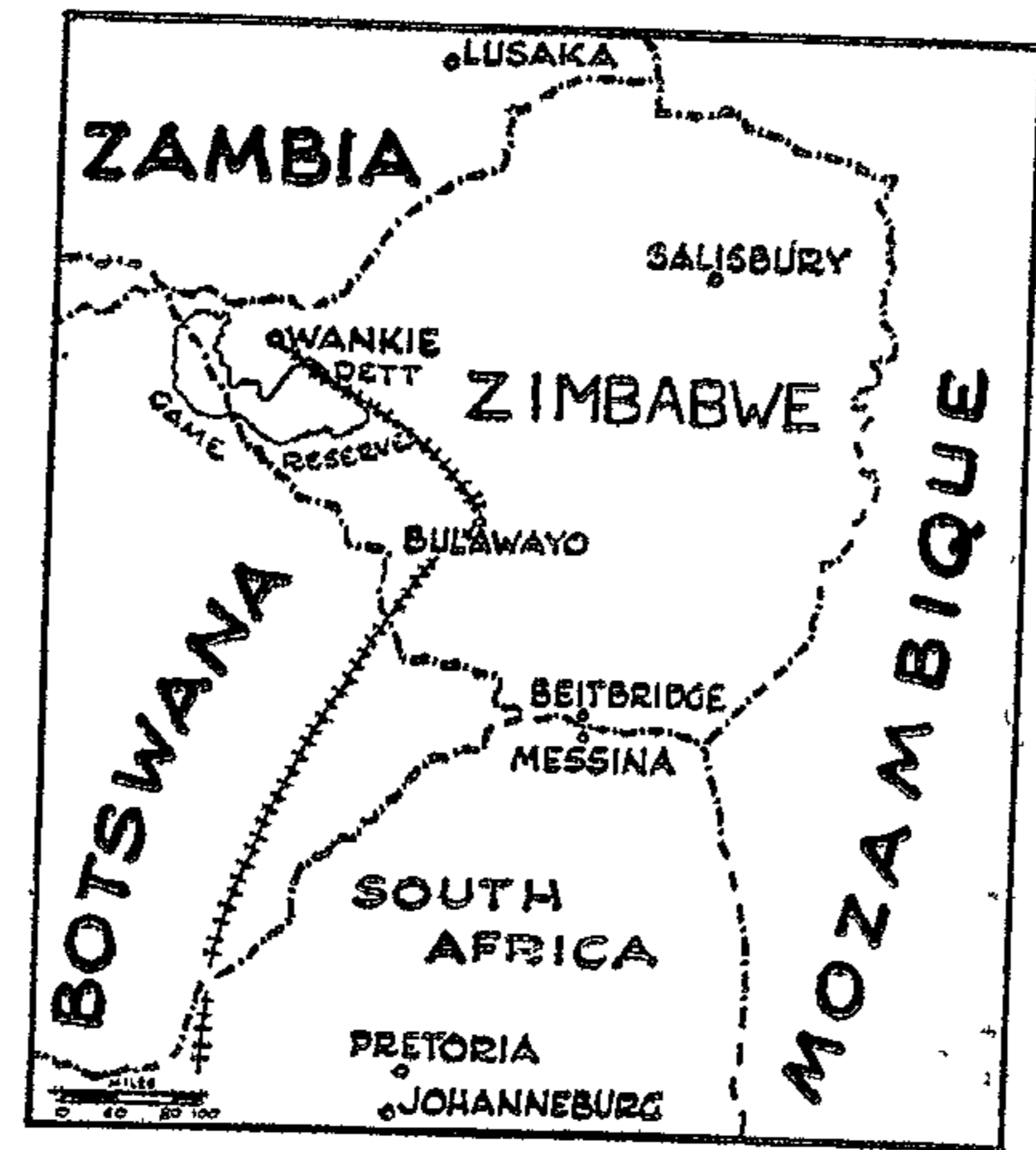
A recent defence agreement between the two states provided for Zimbabwean assistance to Mozambique against the rebels of the Movimento Resistencia de Mozambique (MRM) who are harrying Frelimo forces mainly to the north of the Sabie River

The ruling Frelimo party in Maputo does not acknowledge the movement and the Zimbabweans refer to it only in veiled terms, but the rebels nevertheless infest the area between the port of Beira and the Zimbabwe border. Traffic on the network of roads between the river and the main Umtali-Beira road is accompanied by armed convoys which frequently come under attack and some towns, such as Nova Sofala south of Beira, are no-go areas for Frelimo.

LOW MORALE

Morale among Frelimo forces in the area is low. When the rebels launched a concerted attack against the border town of Espungabera in December, soldiers joined the hundreds of civilian refugees who streamed over the border hill to the mission here. When trucks arrived to take the troops back to Mozambique, they went with extreme reluctance.

The war in the Mozambique bush has similarities with the one fought across the border just over a year ago. The main victims are again civilians, harassed and intimidated by both sides. The civil-



the south to Espungabera, had passed signs reading 'This is territory of Andrea. Victory is ours,' when it ran into landmines

A blast shattered the driver's leg and hurled him into a ditch. The Frelimo guards fled, leaving the rebels to loot the trucks but returned next day to bring the driver over the border.

MRM was set up by a wealthy Portuguese businessman in the mid 1970s when President Machel came to power. It was subsequently provided with arms and highly-trained bush fighters by Rhodesia which saw in the latter stages of its own bush war an opportunity to destabilise a hostile government and strike at Zanu guerrillas based in Mozambique.

Western diplomatic sources in Zimbabwe believe South Africa could have moved into the vacuum left by the fall of white power in Salisbury and could be assisting the rebels. 'It's the sort of opportunity they just would not pass up,' said one diplomat. — Observer News Service

ians, mainly impoverished smallholders, are forced on the one hand to feed the rebels who come to their villages demanding food and then suffer at the hands of the Frelimo patrols for having provided the guerrillas with assistance.

The rebels, who follow a mysterious figure they call Andrea, terrorise villagers by beating and mutilating those they regard as Government supporters. One night recently a group of guerrillas came to a village near Espungabera. They dragged a man from his hut to interrogate him about his activities as a Government informer.

CUT OFF EARS

He repeatedly denied their charges but the rebels cut off his ears. Before leaving, they told him: 'Go tell the Government that Andrea was here.' Such mutilations are becoming frequent, and the hospital here, manned by an American missionary couple, has treated a

number of similar cases in recent months.

Among the inmates at the hospital is a truck driver whose convoy was recently caught in an MRM ambush. The convoy, carrying rice and oil from

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RALPH KIRSCH

7. HEALTH NEEDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

My objectives for this paper are: To define health; to discuss some of the processes involved in promoting health; to identify some of the problems facing those responsible for promoting health; and to discuss some of the solutions to these problems.

Health has been defined as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being - and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".¹ The processes involved in promoting health have usually been examined through the eyes of the doctor as opposed to the patient. Indeed, it is said that the word "patient" appears only six times in the 1972 Grey Book on re-organisation of the Health Service in Great Britain, and appears approximately ten times in our own Health Act.

Seen from the doctor's point of view, health may consist of prevention, cure and rehabilitation, and while most doctors will concede that "prevention is better than cure" - that cure, at best, is expensive and wasteful of human life, not to mention quality of life and that rehabilitation is seldom optimal; the majority of practitioners still shy away from the processes involved in prevention. Why are doctors indifferent about preventative medicine? In part, this lack of enthusiasm is due to ignorance. The learning process in medicine, as in the case of any other subject, is best achieved through repetition, and, in the setting of the teaching hospital charged with curing disease, the few lectures on preventative medicine are soon forgotten. However, ignorance is not the only factor. An examination of health from the public's point of view, will show that adequate nutrition, housing, employment, and education, form the corner-stones of good health. Indeed, with the addition of family planning facilities and ante-natal as well as post-natal services to these corner-stones, most of the health needs of the community will be met. It follows therefore, that health development is essentially a political and social process that should start off with the acceptance of the social function of health and should ensure that health technology is developed and applied in harmony with this social function".² It also follows that health is linked to the general level of the community and not to the structure of the health care system, however important this system may be.³ Despite the above, most doctors remain loathe to involve themselves in what others may call political matters and this, when added to the lack of education to which I have referred, probably accounts for the lack of interest which most practitioners have in the promotion of health.

Fortunately, there is now a world-wide swing towards preventative or community based medicine. This has applied to South Africa as well. The Minister of Health has called for a comprehensive Health Care delivery system Opening a symposium on Health Services in Developing Countries in 1976, he stated: "No longer does the large, super-modern hospital occupy its traditionally safe place at the top of the pyramid, where it monopolised most of the attention and most of the expenditure. All forward-looking health planners have inverted the traditional pyramid, and "primary health care" represented by the broad base of the pyramid now occupies the pride of place at the top. Primary health care denotes that range of services, which are adequate for meeting the great majority of daily personal health needs and which can and should be rendered at peripheral community level. It is the primary services which should always be the point of entry into a comprehensive health care system, and thus they are the master-link which enables access to the secondary and tertiary levels of the service".⁴

This statement is extremely heartening and one looks forward to this promised increase of expenditure on preventative services. In South Africa, only 2% of the total expenditure on health services is spent on preventative services.⁵

It is interesting to examine health services in developmentally, doctors from Europe century, before public health. Thereafter, public health medicine and largely ignored Africa, a doctor would read obstetrics and surgery, but health. Doctors first came to serve the families of missionaries and settlers who were exposed to new tropical diseases, and they needed hospital facilities for this. They then became overwhelmed by the acute sickness and the need they saw around them, and saw their first task to be the provision of curative services. Development tended to be from hospital to outpatient department and then to detached outlying clinics, but always remained hospital-based and doctor-centred.⁶

Crop losses in Mozambique

MAPUTO - After enduring two years of drought that had reduced the country's agricultural production by half, the people of Mozambique were now suffering the effects of floods, the official Mozambique news agency Aim has reported. The country's six central and southern provinces, which are crossed by four major rivers - the Zambezi, the Buzi, the Save, and the Limpopo - had suffered heavy crop losses because of floods and torrential rains. Relief operations were being hampered as most of the affected areas had become inaccessible by road or boat. Helicopters were the only means of getting to the areas, but none were available, Aim reported. Sapa

Geographical factors played a major role. In the United Kingdom where most of the population lives in urban centres, hospital based medicine remains within easy reach of the vast majority of the population. However, in Africa, where the population ratio is reversed, most patients cannot be reached by hospital based medical services.⁷ This situation is further

object, which helps him to identify and counteract sorcery (which is caused by magical harmful substances) or witchcraft (based on psychic powers), or to help with the ^{appeasement} atonement of ancestral shadows (Hammond-Tooke 1975).

The client can also be diagnosed to be suffering from "molopo" and be referred to the "nyaka ja Molopo" - the diviners - for their attention.

In contrast to the herbalists, ~~the~~ ^{are} diviners, or rather ~~the~~ ^{are} diviner-priests, ~~is~~ ^{are} not in need of any special device for ~~his/her~~ task. They can communicate directly with the forefathers' spirits through ceremonies, rituals and "molopo" dancing. Their patients are taught how to participate in these ceremonies and to do the "molopo" dancing, through which communication with the forefathers can be re-established. After a period of training, these ceremonies are enacted in an extended family and community setting, ~~which~~ ^{they} have a cathartic function and include many facets of what we will call family therapy. Through these procedures the patients become members of the "molopo" cult, which in many ways can be seen as a privileged group in the community, and some of them eventually end up as fully-fledged diviners (v.d. Hooft, Erasmus, 1976).

The competition among traditional doctors is often excessive. There can be one doctor for every 10-15 families in certain areas. Sometimes the fees are exorbitant and, as in the case of the helping professions before the advent of registration, there are a lot of charlatans in the field. The main problem with the tribal doctors, and especially the herbalists, is their search for more potent divination objects as well as objects to counteract misfortune, such as herbs, potions and organs, which can be harmful to their clients. Sometimes, especially under pressure of fear, these rituals may take on a perverted and dangerous nature, which in turn might lead to asocial behaviour. Lambo (1963, 1974) has discussed this phenomenon in depth.

A final but indirect problem related to the traditional practitioner is that all rituals are accompanied by the consumption of their local alcoholic brew, which has a low alcoholic content. In the past the ability to consume large quantities of this brew was looked upon as a sign of strength; today, however, local brews are substituted by strong alcoholic drinks, resulting in excesses.

A marked characteristic of the traditional healers is ~~their~~ flexibility in adapting to change. After their temporary intimidation by colonialism, they have made a remarkable comeback, not only in the remoter bush country, but also in the heart of the big cities. This comeback must be attributed to their cultural insight, the community's need

ability to take their clients attention to the total person as a holistic unit with the ancestral shadows (Bundkler, 1961) (in South of departure is Christian) adapted to local customs. African religion concerned itself primarily with the healing of disease. This task has now logically devolved on the priests, especially in the Zionist group of churches, where they can be seen as the successors to the herbalists and diviners.

Many of these churches prohibit their members from taking herbs, medication or alcoholic beverages. ~~These churches play~~ ^{they have} a tremendously influential role in the lives of their followers, especially those in transition from a tribal ^{to an urban} lifestyle ~~to urbanisation~~.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY ON WHICH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE BASED IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the development of mental health policy in South

S. A. M.
4 executed in Mozambique
(248)
20/12/81
MAPUTO - Four counter-revolutionaries sentenced to death last week by a military tribunal in Queimane, northern Mozambique, for crimes against the State have been executed, the official AIM news agency reported today. They had all been found guilty of armed rebellion, terrorism and playing a leading role in a clandestine organisation trying to overthrow the Frelimo Government of President Samora Machel. Sapa

Russia warns - we'll back Mozambique

S Tribune

22/2/81

234 218

MAPUTO: The Soviet Union is sending more warships to Mozambique. It issued a clear warning yesterday that it would back its ally against any further raids from South Africa.

Ambassador Valentin Vdoyin told a Press conference that more Soviet ships would arrive soon in Mozambique where the cruiser Alexander Suvorov is on "a working visit".

Mozambique is also considering moving additional MiG jet fighters from the north to Maputo, the Portuguese news agency Anop reported in Lisbon yesterday.

The agency cited Mozambican military sources as saying the high command was considering the transfer of "some" unspecified types of MiGs from the Manica-Sofala guerrilla war zone to the capital.

Angola said yesterday that heavily-armed South African troops were occupying part of its territory on its southern border.

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the Angolan allegations as "a propagandist statement linked to the fact the next UN meeting is to commence soon".

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S. ~~Times~~ Express 22/2/81
MiGs may guard Maputo

LISBON — The Mozambican high command is considering the transfer of Mig fighter planes from northern bases to the capital, Maputo, the Portuguese news agency Anop reported yesterday

The move is seen as a show of military force only three weeks after South African commandos struck at an ANC base in the capital, leaving 16 dead including two of their own.

The report coincided with the arrival of three Soviet naval vessels in the country's two major ports as a warning to Pretoria that Mozambique could count on its Soviet allies in case of renewed South African attacks.

Reporting from Mozambique, the agency cited military sources as saying "some" unspecified

types of Mig fighters might be transferred from central Beira to Maputo — only 65km from the South African border.

Referring to the arrival of the Soviet destroyer, a corvette and a support ship, the agency, quoting a Soviet source, said "The visit is to demonstrate that Mozambique can count on the Soviet alliance in case of new South African aggressions."

Moscow and Maputo are allied by a 15-year friendship and co-operation treaty signed in 1977.

Observers in Lisbon say a limited number of Mozambican pilots have been trained in Warsaw-pact countries, but speculate that most of its fledgling, Soviet-supplied air force is flown by Cuban pilots. — UPI.

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Govt 'amnesty' only for Whites exiles

218 378 S. Express 2/2/81

ASIATIC Portuguese from Mozambique have not been allowed to register for permanent residence under the "amnesty" offered by the South African Government to refugees in 1978 — unlike their former White compatriots.

One man who approached the authorities shortly after the announcement of the "amnesty" was immediately arrested.

He was held until a lawyer arranged a temporary permit for him. Later he was told he would be allowed temporary residence only until he had obtained permission to live in a country outside South Africa.

His movements were restricted to a province and he was told that if he did not comply with these conditions he would be detained and deported to Mozambique.

The men — who number less than a score and include several wealthy businessmen — want to stay in South Africa either because they have relatives here or are married to South African citizens.

Some have had difficulty finding work and have had to subsist on the charity of relatives.

One man, who owned fac-

tories in Mozambique where he employed scores of White Portuguese, is bitter that several of his former White employees have obtained permanent residence while he is not even allowed to apply for it.

Mr Pat Poovalingam, the Durban lawyer who accepted appointment to the President's Council, told the Sunday Express he was "appalled and disgusted at the gross inhumanity and racism of the Government's refusal to allow the men to apply."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, confirmed that last year she approached Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, then Minister of Immigration, on the question.

Mr Schlebusch, now deputy State President and chairman of the President's Council, told her nothing could be done for the men under the amnesty as their entry to South Africa was restricted, she said.

However, Professor Marus Wiechers and two law lecturers at the University of South Africa have advised two of the men to apply for a court order directing the Minister of the

By JEAN LE MAY Political Reporter

Interior and Immigration to consider their applications for permanent residence.

Mr J C Pretorius, director of internal affairs and immigration, said he was aware of the situation but could not comment.

The "amnesty" publicised on February 13, 1978, said those illegal immigrants who voluntarily reported to the authorities before May 1, 1978, will without prejudice or costs be given the opportunity to submit representations with a view to legalising their residence.

Although the offer, which made no reference to race, was generally interpreted by the Press as an "amnesty", lawyers consulted by the Sunday Express say legally it was no such thing.

Prof Wiechers and his colleagues said that when the Asian men reported, they were issued with temporary permits, were refused permission to apply for permanent residence, had their passports removed and were informed that further permits would not be issued.

Under the Aliens Act applicants for permanent residence must be "likely to be readily assimilated with the European inhabitants of the Republic."

CIVIL

S A Inst
Engineer
For the
project,
courses
curricul
P M Salm
L T A Col

Mafan Chemical Engineering
Medals
For the best student in each of
the following years:-

Second Year (Bronze Medal) A H Dabrowski

Third Year (Silver Medal) C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (Gold Medal) L Flach

Mafan Prize for the most
Improved First Year Chemical
Engineering Student K W Strickland

(Continued)
CHEMICAL

Thousands at Soweto service for ANC dead

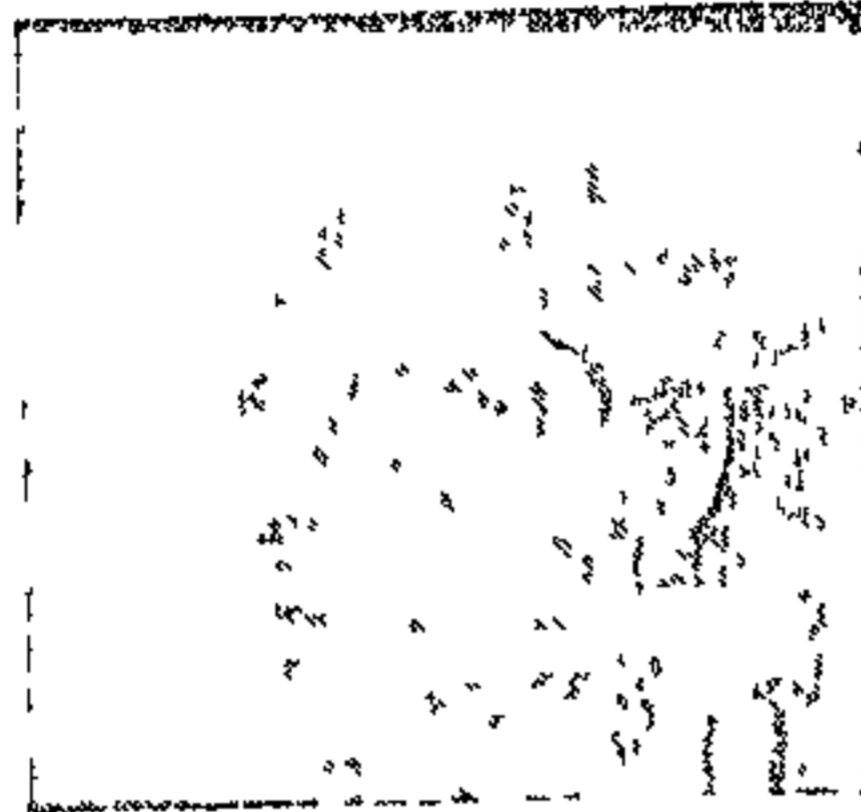
CT 23/2/81

218, 204, 340, 17A

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of blacks yesterday attended the service held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto in memory of the men who died when the South African Defence Force raided ANC bases in Maputo last month.

The emotionally-charged service, organized by church leaders after it had been banned the



Bishop Desmond Tutu

previous weekend, was interspersed with the singing of hymns, freedom songs and choral music, as well as dramatic displays and speeches.

Names of the men who died in the raid on January 30 and their home areas including ad

dresses in some cases were read at the service which was filmed by foreign correspondents.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the crowd that many young people had left South Africa because they loved the country.

"They didn't like to live in hostels. They didn't like Bantu Education and cheap labour. They wanted to live together with their parents but were forced by utter oppression and injustice to leave the country."

"They decided to use violence to counter violence, the violence of apartheid and the violence of cheap labour," he said.

Bishop Tutu said "Our sons may be called terrorists but they remained our sons and nothing will change that."

Blacks should be comforted, he said, because God was with them and God was with them because their cause was a just cause.

'Time running out'

There were still some South Africans who believed in a negotiated settlement but time was fast running out.

"We know we shall overcome injustice and exploitation because our God is the great liberator. This God is on our side. We will be free then people will be people simply because they are people, irrespective of skin colour."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, said black and white reactions to the raid on ANC bases in Maputo typified the great racial divide created by the apartheid system, the system that said there were no black South Africans.

While whites were united in supporting the raid in Maputo blacks saw no justification for it and saw the men who died in it as heroes.

'Better South Africa'

Unless it was admitted that this country belongs to us all — black and white — there will be endless strife," he said.

Mr Izzy Mthembu, of the Azanian Students Organization, said the crowd was not gathered there to mourn but to show concern over what had happened to their people during the Maputo raid.

CHEMICAL

(Gold Medal)

division

(Silver Medal)

littlewort

(Bronze Medal)

rd and final years.

student in each

medals

'Better South Africa'

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Mr Izzy Mthembu, of the Azanian Students Organization, said the crowd was not gathered there to mourn but to show concern over what had happened to their people during the Maputo raid.

"The worst injustice to the men who died in the raid would be to sit down. They died in pursuit of a better South Africa. They wanted black and white to share in the wealth of this country, that the doors of learning be opened for all. They set themselves to fight for liberation and we need to rededicate ourselves to their goals," he said.

Russian

warns

Argus 23/2/81

'Maputo's

enemies'

Handwritten notes in circles: ~~277~~, 278, ~~279~~, 278, ~~279~~

JOHANNESBURG — In an indirect but clear reference to the recent South African raid into Mozambique, the Russian ambassador to Mozambique has said in Maputo his government is determined to assist any friendly country threatened by external enemies.

Radio Maputo said Mr Valentin Vodovin told a Press conference in Maputo that if any country attacked one of the Soviet Union's friends, his government would regard it as an attack on it and would react adequately.

Confirming the arrival of Soviet warships in Maputo and Beira, the ambassador said others were expected to arrive at these ports soon.

Congress

The ambassador called the Press conference to talk about the Soviet Communist Party congress that began in Moscow today.

Mozambique has sent a delegation headed by the Economic Policy Secretary Mr Marcelino dos Santos.

Mr dos Santos has been welcomed in Moscow, with honours previously reserved for heads of fully fledged communist parties.

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Mr dos Santos has been welcomed in Moscow, with honours previously reserved for heads of fully fledged communist parties.

He is among the representatives of various ideologically sympathetic organisations gathering there for the opening of the congress.

Others include leaders of Swapo the PLO, Frelimo and the revolutionary movement in Ethiopia.

New friends

The Russians have been paying exaggerated attention to their new friends and allies — Third World parties and national liberation movements.

The Soviet party fully identifies with the aims of these movements and has already begun to set up regular inter-party links with them, thus strengthening Russian influence and support in large parts of the Third World.

The congress comes at a time when the Russians feel their ideology, the bedrock on which the regime bases its legitimacy, is facing one of its greatest challenges.

In Moscow's view it is therefore time for the Soviet Union's friends and allies to stand up and be counted — Argus Africa News Service and Moscow Correspondent.

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E7

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
 For the best student in each
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
 Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
 Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

- P M Salmon
- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final
 examinations to the best male
 student in Land Surveying or
 Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
 Awarded to the student with the
 best classwork in Engineering
 Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
 For the first year student
 obtaining the highest average
 mark.

G L Cragg

Freedom
 songs at
 service for
 ANC dead

By HARRY MASHABELA

THOUSANDS of blacks yesterday attended the controversial service held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, in memory of the men who died when the South African Defence Force raided African National Congress bases in Maputo last month.

The emotionally-charged service, which was organised by church leaders after it had been banned the previous weekend, was interspersed with the singing of hymns and freedom songs.

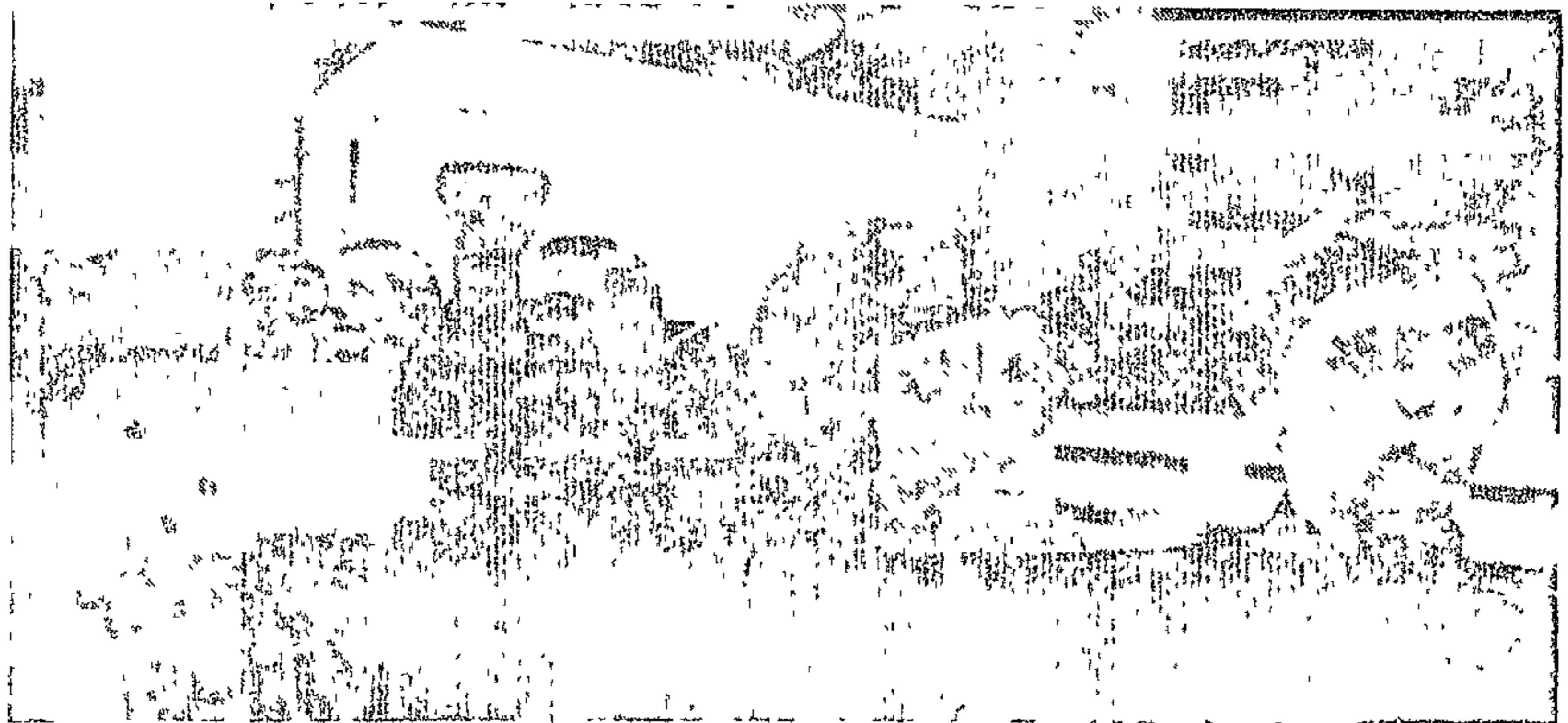
Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the crowd that many young people had left South Africa because they loved the country.

"They decided to use violence to counter violence, the violence of apartheid and the violence of cheap labour," he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, said black and white reactions to the raid on ANC bases in Maputo typified the great racial divide created by the apartheid system, the system that said there were no black South Africans.

Mr Izzy Mthembu, of the Azanian Students Organisation, said that the crowd was not gathered there to mourn but to show concern over what had happened to their people during the Maputo raid.

"The worst injustice to the men who died in the raid would be to sit back. They died in pursuit of a better South Africa. They set themselves to fight for liberation and we need to re-dedicate ourselves to their goals," he said.



Some of the 20 priests who took part in the service at Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto yesterday to mourn the ANC members killed in the SADF raid on the base in Mozambique

Raid on Maputo ANC base was murder, says Motlana

STW 22/1/81
117 218 327

The raid by South African Defence Force commandos on an African National Congress base at Matola, near Maputo, Mozambique, last month resulted in "first-degree murder," Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, told hundreds of mourners in the Regina Mundi Cathedral, Rockville, yesterday

The service was organised by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu. Presiding was the acting chairman of the Broederkring, the Rev Mashai Tema.

Mr Tema said the service was to mourn the

death of those killed in Mozambique by the SADF "for no apparent reason"

"We abhor provocation by anyone upon anybody on this subcontinent. We abhor provocation from outside or from within our country and we condemn any government that will make itself an enemy of anyone on this subcontinent," Mr Tema said

Whereas whites regarded the dead ANC men as terrorists, blacks saw them as "freedom fighters" and, when white society referred to them as "dead terrorists," blacks looked up to them as "martyrs," he said

Dr Motlana said blacks

saluted those who had vowed to fight for their country and its liberation.

"There was a time when South Africa justified its raids into neighbouring countries by saying it was in 'hot pursuit' of the aggressors

"But what happened in Mozambique was pure, unmitigated, first-degree murder. There was no excuse that these men entered South Africa and committed acts of aggression," Dr Motlana said

He warned the Government that it should take note of the reaction of white South Africa and black South Africa to the raids

"The reaction of both

groups typifies the great division in this country. When whites praise the so-called security forces we blame them for the deaths"

Bishop Tutu said that, in the Mozambique raid, it was South Africans being killed by other South Africans

"We say firmly and clearly we blacks are peace-loving to a fault. But do not forget that we can be provoked. Those whose newspapers call people terrorists should realise that they are our fathers, sons and brothers. Even if your son commits murder he remains your son — it is the same with brothers or fathers"

(218) 5/10/23, 2181

Worse flooding feared on Zambezi

MAPUTO. — Flooding of the Zambezi River, which has already destroyed thousands of hectares of crops in central Mozambique, is expected to worsen this week, according to the Maputo daily, Notícias.

The newspaper said continuing heavy rain and the fact that sluice gates

at the Kariba Dam upstream on the Zambezi between Zimbabwe and Zambia would be opened on Thursday could endanger agricultural production in the province of Sofala

In Manica province in central Mozambique the floods have already destroyed more than 3 000

hectares of cotton and the maize crop in areas near the Zambezi.

Recent torrential rains caused serious flooding, especially in the valleys of the Zambezi, Limpopo, Pungue, Buzi and Save rivers, and some areas are cut off by road. Many of the worst-affected areas have been suffering from drought for two years.

About 350 people died in bad flooding in Mozambique in 1977 and 1978, and tens of thousands lost their homes. Many families have since moved to live on higher ground and a flood warning system has been introduced. No deaths have yet been reported in the latest floods. — Sapa-Reuter.

Capture of SA men in Matola alleged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force is said to have captured three South African-born black people during its raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique last month.

Yesterday, it was confirmed that attorneys had been instructed by the families of the three people to inquire about their whereabouts, under which law they were being held and to seek their release.

The people said to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto, Mr Motidi Ntshakang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, and Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban.

A spokesman for a Johannesburg firm of attorneys, Priscilla Jana and Associates, said his firm and another represented by a Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, had been instructed to act on behalf of the families.

According to the attorneys' spokesman, one of the men said to have been captured, Mr Tobela, was believed to be a Mozambique citizen, although he was born in South Africa.

The spokesman also said letters of inquiry concerning the people allegedly captured had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General.

A spokesman for the SADF said yesterday the Defence Force was not prepared to go beyond the statements it made after the raid.

Propaganda

"The SADF has also been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against SA ANC terrorists in Matola, and is obviously not prepared to be in the witness box for each and every person who deems it fit to run to the press with a so-called scoop or revelation," the spokesman added.

After the Mozambique raid last month, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced that the three targets — in Matola, about 15km from Maputo — had been destroyed and numerous ANC insurgents, including commanders, killed.

General Viljoen said the attack had been directed solely

It is suggested that education is not the priority, but that the effective
recourse is employment first for guardians and just the amount of training
required to perform that job (e.g. crochet a square or handle a sewing machine
+ sewing). With their salaries, and without health education, guardians can
buy food for their children and send them to school. There is no need that
the area of health education can be achieved by providing employment without
health education. I would like to suggest that health education is in the main
ineffective and a very expensive distraction from the real issues and solutions.

CONCLUSION

friends we will give a suitable response
The State Own Correspondent in Lisbon reports that Mozambique is
considering no military aid from the north to Mozambique.

But the Guardian reports that for the moment neither Mozambique nor the Soviet Union seem anxious to see a build up.

Although the Soviet Union is Mozambique's biggest military supporter, President Machel has been careful to keep the Soviet presence limited. There are no Soviet bases.

The Soviet Union is said to feel that the West treats South Africa as part of the Western camp.

PROVOCATIVE

New missile installations in Mozambique might be seen as provocative and could be used by the Apartheid Administration as justification for military support for South Africa.

Angola alleged at the weekend that heavily armed South African troops were occupying part of its territory on its border with SWA/Namibia and that they at one stage had penetrated 250 km into Angola.

A Defence Force spokesman described the Angolan allegations as 'provocative'. His statement alluded to the fact that the next UN meeting is to commence soon. Reports by Sapa-Reuters.

1. Interviews with more than 500 guardians of malnourished children which formed part of the routine investigation of this condition, as well as many conversations with guardians of well-nourished children.
2. Pilot Study of 50 children who had been admitted to hospital for malnutrition to determine their progress three months after discharge.

1. LIST of investigations etc., on which paper is based

23/1/81
Soviet Warning follows SA raid

MAPUTO — An attack by South Africa will push Mozambique closer to the Soviet Union, a senior Western diplomat in Maputo has warned.

Mozambique sees South Africa being increasingly supported by the Western powers after the election of President Reagan and the failure of the SWA/Namibia conference in Geneva, reports The Guardian.

The big question now, with the Soviet Union publicly showing its support for Mozambique, is whether Russian support will take only the form of aid in the event of a South African attack or if the Soviet Union will upgrade its military presence.

ASSISTANCE

The Star's Africa News Service reports that in a recent reference to the South African raid on the A.C. in Matola, the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique said at the weekend his government was 'determined to assist any friendly country threatened by external enemies'.

According to Sapa-Reuters, Mr Vodovin said the Soviet Union was sending more warships to Mozambique soon.

The cruiser Alexander Suvorov is at present on what he described as a working visit.

The Soviet ambassador said "We are not threatening anyone but if anyone attacks us or our

- Intensive ten week nutrition campaign - detection
- Effectiveness of the provision of milk under supervision
- Children on an outpatient basis.
- Children's home.

9. Experiences with a sewing factory established to employ destitute guardians of malnourished children.

expression of family disruption and social disorganisation occurring in a poverty situation and that all these measures are merely substitutes and amelioration for their deficiencies and effects. The real solution is the restoration of family, and therefore community, life by providing employment with realistic remuneration where the people live. Normal child care and nutrition flow naturally from normal supportive family life.

Of a number of a particular objective is, from the point
 of view of a number of processes can be put out only
 the criteria of value are used. The criteria are all
 of a number of a particular objective is, from the point

SADP
SADF quiet on prisoner

Tom Duff
Political Reporter
 The South African Defence Force has refused to respond to claims that it captured three South African-born black men during its raid on African National Congress houses in Mozambique in January.
 The three men claimed to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of

Rockville, Soweto; Mr Motidi Nishekang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, and Mr David Iobela, formerly of Durban.
 Their families have instructed attorneys to establish whether they were being held by the South African authorities and under what law they were being detained.
 An SADF spokesman said today that the De-

fence Force was not prepared to go beyond the statements it had made immediately after the Mozambique raid.
 The SADF had been inundated with propaganda reports and it obviously was not willing to respond to every person who went to the Press with a so-called scoop or revelation, the spokesman said.

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Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	+++	+++	++	96
Inadequate arterial & orthopedic care	+++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	+++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V D	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	+	++	26
PE	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	+++	0

* Added to last scoring method

The totals in each column are then multiplied to arrive at a final score which forms the basis of the ranking. This is necessary to remove problems with low prevalence (Yaws) or vulnerability to management (common cold), from priority contention.

This method uses all the criteria which are required in cost-benefit analysis, but in a more informal way. Vulnerability to management gives the impact on the disease possible with the most cost-effective method; and the higher the cost, the less likely the problem is to be classed high on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

SA 'took' prisoners, in Mozambique

Can 26/2/81

218 ~~218~~ ~~218~~

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

Political Reporter

THE South African Defence Force is claimed to have captured three South African-born blacks during its raid on African National Congress targets in Mozambique last month.

Yesterday, attorneys said they had been instructed by the three men's families to inquire about their whereabouts, under which law they were being held, and to seek their release

The men claimed to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto; Mr Motidi Ntshokang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto; and Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban.

A spokesman for Priscilla Jana and Associates, a Johannesburg firm of attorneys said they and another firm represented by a Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge had been instructed to act on behalf of the families

He said that Mr Tobela, though South African-born, was believed to be a Mozambican citizen

Letters of inquiry concerning the three men had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General, he added

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that it was not prepared to go beyond the statements it had made immediately after the Mozambique raid

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that it was not prepared to go beyond the statements it had made immediately after the Mozambique raid

The SADF has also been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against SA ANC targets in Mozambique and it is likely to be prepared to be in the person was a so-called scoop or revelation he added

After the Mozambique raid, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen announced that the three targets — situated in Matola, about 15km from Maputo the capital — had been destroyed and numerous ANC insurgents killed, including commanders

The ANC had been dealt a severe blow and large quantities of weapons sabotage equipment and documents had been seized he said

The attack had been directed 'solely at the terrorists' Gen Viljoen said, and everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambican security forces and civilians

He also warned countries neighbouring South Africa that they were endangering their own safety by harbouring insurgents

That warning was later repeated by senior South African Government officials

Two SADF soldiers were killed in the operation But the SADF denied claims by Mozambican sources at the time that two SADF men had been captured

The Mozambican authorities announced later that 12 black South Africans had been killed in the raid They were buried in Mozambique

The South African Government effectively refused permission for their bodies to be returned to the Republic, though it allowed relatives to travel to Maputo for the funerals

Chief magistrates subsequently banned memorial services which had been arranged in various main centres in South Africa for the dead men But one service organised by black churchmen — including the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches Bishop Desmond Tutu — was held in Soweto last week

Black leaders in South Africa can leaders have expressed concern over the raid One, Dr Nkhato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said the fact that people regarded as "terrorists" by some were regarded as 'heroes' by others reflected the deep divisions in the country

Maputo
2012/2/21
executes
four rebels

By JOSÉ CAETANO

FOUR members of the so-called Movement of Free Africa, a Mozambique rebel group, were executed, and nearly 30 others imprisoned after being found guilty by the Mozambique Revolutionary Military Tribunal of crimes of terrorism, murder and armed rebellion.

Radio Mozambique has reported that the men were Antonio Leixie Araujo, Vasco Pinto Jose da Silva, Miriasso Nerisson Mpasso and Armando Jose Martinho. Another 27 were sentenced to jail terms ranging from eight to 14 years. According to the bulletin, the trial was held in Quelimane last week.

Pillay
RDM 25/2/81
kidnap:
rebel
blamed

Southern Africa Bureau

MBABANE — Four men arrested in connection with last week's kidnapping of a South African refugee are suspected members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRR). Swaziland police sources said yesterday.

Mr Dava Pillay, a refugee school teacher, was abducted at gunpoint from St Joseph's School, near Manzini, and is believed to have been driven across the border into South Africa.

Swaziland Police arrested four men alleged to have been involved in the abduction shortly afterwards. The men are expected to appear in court in the next few days on charges relating to the kidnapping.

Police suspect that a fifth man drove across the border taking Mr Pillay with him. He is thought to be a black South African, as a South African reference book was found near the scene of the kidnapping.

The motive of the kidnapping, according to the sources, was to win South African approval for the MRR, in the hope that Pretoria would be persuaded to grant the movement bases for its struggle against the Mozambique government.

The Zimbabwean and Mozambique governments say the MRR was originally backed by Rhodesia's government, but has since been taken over by Pretoria as part of its alleged "destabilisation campaign" against black governments in Southern Africa.

Mr Pillay originally from Durban, fled South Africa in 1977 and was registered as a refugee with the United Nations High Commission in Swaziland.

His brother, Mr Rabulal Pillay, is reported to have been one of 12 men killed in the South African raid on Maputo.

3 21/12/15
 3 21/12/15
 ANC
 ANC
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 men held

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The Star earlier this month to comment on a report from The Guardian London, about the capture, a Defence Force spokesman said "The SADF has said all it wants to on the Maputo raid
 We are not prepared to react to propaganda reporting which is obviously kitchy", he said
 An SADF spokesman told the Rand Daily Mail on Wednesday the Defence Force was not prepared to go beyond the statement made immediately after the Mozambique raid
 He said The SADF has also been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against ANC terrorists in Matola

Own Correspondent
 Police in Pietermaritzburg today confirmed that three men were captured by South African security forces during last month's raid on ANC bases at Matola, near Maputo

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenbly, said the men had been detained since January 30 in terms of the Terrorism Act and that police were investigating a possible connection between them and the sabotage attack at the Sasol plant last year

The men held were Luthozi Rantshokang, David Ntobela and Vuyani S. Mavusa. All the men are South African-born but Ntobela is believed to be a Mozambican citizen.

When approached by ...
 To Page 3, Col 4

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NOTES

1. Herner, J.O. and D.W. The Health Strategy Game
C.B. Fosby and Co. 1973.
- Muller, J. et al New England Journal of Medicine 286 13
- Levesey, Practitioner 213 1278
- Shenkin, B.N. Journal of Medical Education 49 4
2. Shenkin, B.N. op cit.
3. Hospital and Nursing Year Book of Southern Africa 1976

10. Wyndham, G.H. in press

11. Illich, I. Limits to Medicine Penguin Books 1977

12. Morley, D. Paediatric Priorities in the Developing World

Anti-Frelimo rebels held in Zimbabwe

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government today announced that its troops had captured 40 "South African-armed" members of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement inside Zimbabwe.

Giving details of the capture today, the Minister of State in the office of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, who is also chairman of the Joint High Command, said the rebel group was the largest captured since Mozambique and Zimbabwe agreed to joint operations against the NRM early this year.

He said the men had been picked up in Eastern Zimbabwe near the Mozambique border.

He added the Zimbabwe forces involved were superior to the rebels.

Mr Munangagwa would not say if the group was made up entirely of Mozambican citizens and what the fate of its members would be.

He repeated allegations made earlier this year that the rebels were trained and equipped by South Africa but gave no indications of the weapons they were carrying.

The operation was an example of how co-operation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe could prevent the NRM using Zimbabwe soil for attacks on its neighbour, Mr Munangagwa said.

The identities of the men captured would be revealed in due course.

Medical Education.

7. Minister of Health, The Hon. Dr S. van der Merwe
quoted in "The Star" 5.8.78
8. Searle 1973 South African Medical Journal 512
9. Wyndham, G.H. and Irwig, L. in press

The bear swims closer

FM 27/2/81

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The arrival of four Soviet warships off the Mozambican coast in response to a request from President Samora Machel has triggered much local speculation and adrenalin. Russian warships have for the first time docked at Maputo and Beira — a stone's throw away from SA's "storehouse of minerals" — in an act of solidarity with a Marxist ally, and a convenient show of strength for a Soviet might under pressure in other regions.

The move is a direct result of the SADF raid on the ANC in Matola nearly a month ago. Accordingly, strategists in SA and in the West are currently considering various scenarios which could arise out of the potentially serious occurrence.

Yet, in view of President Ronald Rea-

skirmish, says the SAIIA's Michael Spicer. But Mozambique, having had its sovereignty impugned, also feels threatened by alleged SA support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement, a shadowy organisation reputedly financed by Portuguese and SA sources. The visible presence of those awesome warships is designed to restore Mozambican pride and psychological security.

Mozambique does, after all, have a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union. The treaty provides for an "appropriate response" in the event of an attack on either signatory by an outside power. The Soviet Union acted in order to show that the treaty has substance, but is unlikely to go beyond a demonstration at this point, according to Bob Jaster, Africa expert of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, who said this was his personal view.

Logistical cost

Yet the logistical cost of despatching four warships to this part of the world shows that Moscow does not take lightly any potential conflict here, says Dave Willers of the SAF. However, the alliance is not a "mutual assistance" pact — as in the USSR-Afghanistan case — which allows for direct military intervention.

Not yet, anyway. There is, however, the danger of the heightened tensions in southern Africa escalating further. This could come about, for example, if further cross-border raids aimed at terrorist "nests," (which the FM regards as being unfortunately necessary), to which PM Botha has in principle committed SA, could "drive Mozambique into Russia's arms," according to observers here and abroad. Another pre-emptive strike could force Machel to ask for more weapons, such as anti-aircraft systems, and advisers.

An important question is why SA, which already holds major economic leverage over Mozambique, is apparently willing to run the risk of destabilising its neighbour — unless, as some claim, the raid was simply calculated as a pre-election sop to *verkramptes*.

In this respect it is fortunate that southern Africa has a low priority for the superpowers at present, despite the "raised visibility" recent incidents have given it internationally. From SA's point of view, however, the "Russian Bear" is treading water ominously close, whatever

gan's stated hawkishness over Soviet expansionism, the US response has been decidedly muted. Washington has been paying more attention to the "olive branch" proffered by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in his speech to the Soviet Party Congress earlier this week. The US is also more concerned at the moment with the impending visit of Margaret Thatcher and the situation in El Salvador where the CIA has produced evidence of Soviet-Cuban arms supplies to left-wing insurgents there. Indeed, El Salvador is rapidly emerging as an arena in which the first Reagan response to the Soviets is being both formulated and tested.

The American silence on the naval

hopes or calculations may exist whereby America could hardly afford to see its interests further challenged in the region.

There are two aspects to these developments. The first and really worrying side is the potential flashpoint the region could provide for superpower rivalry. In the nuclear age, any upsurge of this rivalry has to be assessed and, to as great a degree as possible, contained by the great powers.

For the moment, the possibility of southern Africa becoming as serious a threat to world peace as, say, the Middle



Frelimo's Machel . weighing aid to ANC carefully

East is apparently not being taken seriously in Washington or by the Europeans. The developments have, however, placed the West in a very difficult position — not least because the Russian move is popular throughout the Third World and among a spectrum of SA blacks. A cross-section of black opinion from KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi to Soweto's Dr Ntatho Motlana has decried the SADF raid and sympathised with the ANC. Furthermore, some strategists say the raid has played into the hands of the Soviets by enabling them to define the conflict as a classic war of liberation — in which of course, they are on the side of the angels.

The second aspect is the undeniable fact

moves in southern Africa is indicative of the relatively low priority the US — at this stage — is according to the Mozambican developments. Observers at the SA Foundation (SAF) and the Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA) agree that the Russian action is essentially "symbolic." Even the conservative US Heritage Foundation, for instance, does not see international implications in the presence of the Russian warships off Maputo, and says an "incident" would be caused only if Soviet ships were to interfere with international shipping, reports our Washington correspondent.

There is no question of the Soviet Union actually attacking SA, which could adequately defend itself in a conventional

that SA is going to have to live with the prospect of further ANC terrorist attacks. The question of where the organisation will find bases can only lead to a field day of speculation — for the moment at least. But it has to be considered that if the Soviet presence off Mozambique is "symbolic" — and that Machel is in all probability weighing very carefully what further aid if any he can extend to the ANC — it is probably in the diplomatically-isolated "homelands" that incursions can be expected to increase.

Rural attacks

The reasons for this are twofold. While the bantustans are ideologically committed to resisting any attempts to overthrow Pretoria by violence — because this would mean their overthrow as well — they form a largely unpoliced network of terrain around the industrial centres of SA and are logical springboards for rural attacks as well.

Secondly, the "homelands" provide convenient cover for the ANC in that the spread of any armed conflict in those regions will take place below the horizon of superpower rivalry. To this extent, the raid on Maputo will have provoked an effective sterilisation of Mozambique as a staging-post for incursion in the short term at least. Mozambique can continue to provide rhetorical support for the "liberation" movement without risking the consequences of further overt material support, and the Soviets can paddle in waters which the West is probably, at this stage, unwilling or unable (because of years of declining military investment) to risk a potentially uncontrollable confrontation.

But whether the Russians can use the situation for an even greater build-up of naval strength while the Americans are engaged with threats closer to home is imponderable.

The new men in Washington are hardly likely to stand by idly if they perceive the Soviets as taking advantage of what is, for them, a soft option — given African support for the ANC via the UN and OAU. Should there be an intensified threat to the flow of strategic minerals from southern Africa, regional disputes and conflicts could rapidly be transformed into a much bigger and more ominous squaring up of East and West only hundreds of kilometres from Pretoria itself.

Bid to free 'abducted' men

By Derrick Thema

Attorneys representing three alleged members of the banned African National Congress, said to have been abducted by the South African Defence Force during its raid in Maputo recently, have briefed a senior counsel to apply for their immediate release.

The three men are Mr Lati Rantshekang (23) formerly of Central Western Tlhami Soweto, Mr Vujani S Mavusa, formerly of Rockville, Soweto and Mr David Nobela, formerly of Durban.

A Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said today his firm and that of Priscilla Jana and Associates had briefed an advocate, Mr Ismael Mhahamed, to apply for their release.

Mr Mxenge said they had written to the Com-

missioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, wanting to know under which Act the three were being held.

He said although they had received no reply they were preparing evidence to go to court because "their abduction was illegal."

Mi Nokufa Mavusa, mother of Selby said today she had last seen her son in 1976.

"He was a member of the outlawed Soweto Students Representative Council and the last contact I had with him was when he went to attend the abortive 'Swazi Summer 76 festival in Mbabane, Swaziland," she said.

She said she had not known her son was a member of the ANC.

Mi Betty Rantshekang, grandmother of Lati, said her grandson left the country in 1977.

FRELIMO

'WAR' OF

NERVES

August 28/28/1
2/8

From KEITH KIEWIT
MAPUTO. — Mozambique has been told to 'prepare for war'.

While Soviet sailors roam the streets of Maputo and Beira, Frelimo troops have mounted roadblocks everywhere and travellers face frequent searches and questioning.

I was detained twice — once with a loaded gun stuck in my side by a jittery border official — during a visit to Mozambique this week.

Although both detentions were not carried out with any malice, it did show the degree of nervousness and preparedness of Frelimo forces.

Frelimo and Government leaders throughout the country have been urged to organise themselves against the possibility of further South African attacks.

Mozambicans in rural and urban areas have been told to construct air-raid shelters. Schoolchildren are going to be taught what to do in air raids, how to handle fires, sabotage action and how to deal with attacks by what have been described as 'toxic gases'.

At the same time, young people have started receiving para-military training. In some areas of the country, the people's militia group, formed to defend villages against Rhodesian raids during the Rhodesian war, have been revived.

All this is seen as a direct response to the South African raid on ANC targets in Matola last



A SOVIET destroyer docked at Maputo. Red warning?

month, and to the warning by South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the South African Army might again attack ANC targets in Mozambique.

'VIETNAM'

Everywhere, people are talking about the possibility of a further South African raid.

As one Frelimo official put it 'We know South Africa could march in and flatten Maputo in one day. But, we are not scared because they will never win the war. We can return to the bush — South Africa would find itself in its own Vietnam'.

The extent of the battle-readiness is clear — even on the surface. For example, the road between the Komatipoort border post and Maputo — a distance of 100 kilometres

— has seven armed roadblocks on it.

In addition to the roadblocks, at which cars were searched and occupants closely questioned, there are support troops at most roadblocks.

On the outskirts of Maputo, and in the countryside, men and women of the people's militia can be seen drilling and training. Some are equipped with old rifles, some with only sticks, but it is clear they are fiercely determined to defend themselves.

Yet, in spite of all this, there are signs that Mozambicans do not want war and there is a degree of discomfort at the presence of Soviet warships.

'We do not want the Soviets to help us. We must fight our own battle because we realise that we would lose some of our independence if the Russians helped us,' a pro-Frelimo journalist told me.

Capture of 3 in Maputo confirmed

RDM 28/2/81

By DON MARSHALL,
Pretoria Bureau Chief

POLICE last night confirmed Press reports that they were holding three men captured by South African security forces during last month's commando raid on Maputo.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said in a statement the men had been detained since January 30 in terms of the Terrorism Act and that police were investigating a possible connection between them and the sabotage attack at the Sasol plant last year.

The held men are Mr Motidi Nishekang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban, and Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto.

All of them were South African-born, but Mr Tobela was believed to be a Mozambiquan citizen, the general said.

Gen Geldenhuys was not at his desk in Pretoria yesterday and could not be contacted directly for confirmation.

His statement obviously caught high-ranking police and Defence Force officials by surprise. They at first said they knew nothing about the statement and it took several hours before it was confirmed by the Directorate of Public Relations.

The Guardian of London reported immediately after the raid that there was concern in Maputo about the safety of the missing men because the South Africans had not said anything about taking captives.

A Defence Force spokesman then said "We are not prepared to respond to propaganda reporting which is obviously lute flying."

Earlier this week, the Rand Daily Mail reported that attorneys had been instructed by the men's families to enquire about their whereabouts and under which law they were being held, and to seek their release.

Letters of inquiry concerning the three men had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General, one of the law firms said. But by yesterday, they had still not received a reply.

Approached again regarding the latest move to ascertain the men's whereabouts, a Defence Force spokesman had responded:

"The SADF has been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against South African ANC terrorists in Matola, and it is obviously not prepared to be put in the witness box for each and every person who deems it fit to run to the Press with a so-called scoop or revelation."

Maputo

CT. 28/2/81
raid:

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3 men

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held

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Police confirmed last night that they were holding three men who were captured by South African security forces during last month's commando raid into Mozambique.

In a statement to a Pretoria newspaper, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said that the men had been detained since January 30 in terms of the Terrorism Act, and police were investigating a possible connection between them and the sabotage attack at the Sasol plant last year.

The men being held are Mr Motidi Ntshakang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto; Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban; and Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto.

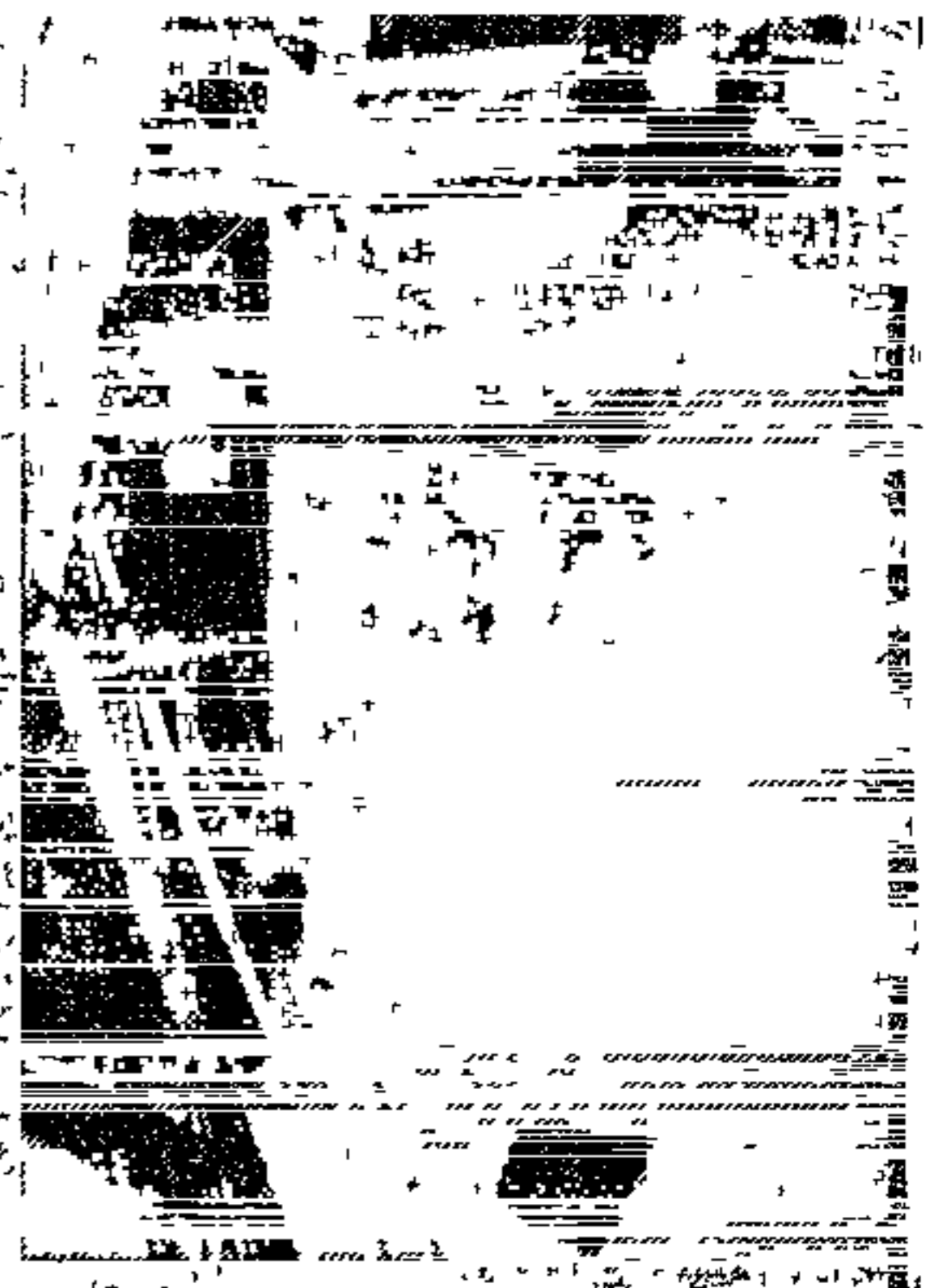
All were South African-born; but Mr Tobela was believed to be a Mozambique citizen, the general said.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Police Public Relations confirmed the statement and said that there was nothing to add.

General Geldenhuys's statement seemed to catch high-ranking police and Defence Force officials by surprise. At first they said they knew nothing about the statement.

It had been suspected that the South African security forces had taken three ANC members captive during the raid on houses in the Maputo suburb of Matola last month.

Earlier this week, the Rand Daily Mail reported that attorneys in South Africa had been instructed by the families of the three men to inquire about the whereabouts of the missing men and to seek their release.



Soviet destroyer docked at Maputo this week. Clear hands-off warning to South Africa from Russia.

Mozambique is searching for war

215 Star 28/18

By Keith Kiewiet, The Star's Africa News Service
Maputo

Mozambique is today battle ready. The nation has been told to "prepare for war."

Soviet sailors roam the streets of Maputo and Beira. Frelimo troops have mounted roadblocks everywhere and travellers face frequent searches and questioning.

I was detained twice — once with a loaded gun stuck in my side by a jittery border official — during a visit to Mozambique this week.

Both detentions, devoid of malice, showed the degree of nervousness and preparedness of the Frelimo forces.

Frelimo and government leaders throughout the country have been urged to organise themselves against possible South African attacks.

Mozambicans in rural and urban areas have been told to build air raid shelters.

Pupils are to be taught how to deal with air raids, fires, sabotage and attacks by "toxic gases".

Young people are receiving paramilitary training in some areas the People's Militia has been revived.

All this is seen as a direct response to the South African raid on ANC targets in Matola last month and to the warning by South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the South African Defence Force might again attack ANC targets in Mozambique.

Not scared

"We know South Africa could flatten Maputo in a day. But we are not scared because it will never win the war. We can return to the bush. South Africa would find itself with its own Vietnam," said one Frelimo official.

The road between Komatipoort and Maputo has seven armed roadblocks, with support troops at most of them. The road between Maputo and Xai-Xai has about a dozen roadblocks.

On the outskirts of Maputo and in the countryside men and women of the People's Militia can be seen drilling and training.

But Mozambicans do not want war and there is a degree of discomfort at the presence of Soviet war vessels.

"We do not want the Soviets to help us. We must fight our own battle because we realise that we would lose some of our independence if the Russians helped us," a pro-Frelimo journalist told me.

LAWYERS for the families of three men allegedly captured and brought back to South Africa during the raid on ANC houses in Maputo on last month are to bring an urgent court action to compel the Government to release the men in open court.

Senior Counsel Ismael Moshamed and another Johannesburg advocate, Clifford Mailer, have been instructed for the Supreme Court urgent application which should be heard early next week.

The action — for habeas corpus, or de homine libero exhibendo — will ask a Supreme Court judge to rule that the men if detained, be produced as free men in court.

Affidavits in support of the urgent application are

Bid to free ANC

presently being awaited. The mystery of the men's whereabouts appeared slightly closer to resolution on Friday.

Late on Friday night, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, released a statement confirming that three men were being held under the Terrorism Act in connection with an investigation into the sabotage at Sasol plants last year. Their names tally largely with those given by lawyers of the men allegedly captured in the raid.

But, in his statement late on Friday night, General Geldenhuys denied that the men had been cap-

Bid to free ANC

earlier this month Several similar applications for habeas corpus have been brought in the past, the latest being the detention of Zingiva Nkondo, an exiled member of the banned ANC. He was detained at the Lesotho border after his Lesotho-bound flight had been diverted to Bloemfontein and he had had to take coach transport across South African territory to the Maseru border.

His lawyers' application to the Appellate Division for his release was lost with costs. But Mr Nkondo was later released by the South African Government. Speculation at the time was that considerable diplomatic pressure had been put on South Africa for his release on the grounds that Mr Nkondo's detention had been a breach of international law.

is obviously not prepared to be in the witness box for each and every person who deems it fit to run to the Press with a so-called scoop or revelation."

Prior to either of General Geldenhuys's statements on Friday, the police attitude was that allegations of the men's capture were "a Defence matter".

Letters of inquiry on the men's whereabouts from the lawyers — Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge and the Johannesburg-based firm, Priscilla Jana and Associates — were sent to the Commissioner of Police, the Attorney-General and the SADF

By HOWARD BARRELL

Force this week steadfastly refused to be drawn into confirming or denying the capture of any people during the raid.

response to the first Press reports this week alleging the capture of the men, the SADF said it had been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against SA ANC terrorists in Matola, and

tured during the South African security raid on Matola.

An earlier Friday Press report implied General Geldenhuys had confirmed that the three men had been captured in the raid. The report quoted him as saying the men had been held under the Terrorism Act since January 30. The raid took place in the early hours of January

30. The names of the men as given by their lawyers (with those of the police in brackets) are: David Tobela (Ntobela), originally from Durban, believed to have been a Mozambique resident, Selby Mavuso (Vuyani S Mavusa), from Soweto, and Motidi Ntshakang (Lati Rantshekang), from Soweto.

The South African Defence

LONDON: Surprisingly little notice has been taken of the significant new Moscow guarantee to Mozambique, which has increased risk of direct military confrontation between South African and the Soviet Union.

Unless the doubtful assumption is made that the Soviet leaders are bluffing, their undertaking to Mozambique is the most important strategic step they have taken in Africa since their intervention, with the Cubans, in Angola in 1974-5 and their massive involvement in the Horn of Africa in support of the Ethiopian regime.

The message, delivered to Mozambique's President by the Samora Machel by the Soviet Ambassador to Maputo, Valentin Wodwin, on February 2, is very specific. It promises that if South African forces ever again 'invade' Mozambique, the Soviet Union will come to President Machel's aid.

The seriousness of this warning was underscored by the simultaneous visit of Soviet naval units in the Indian Ocean to Mozambique's two ports, Maputo and Beira.

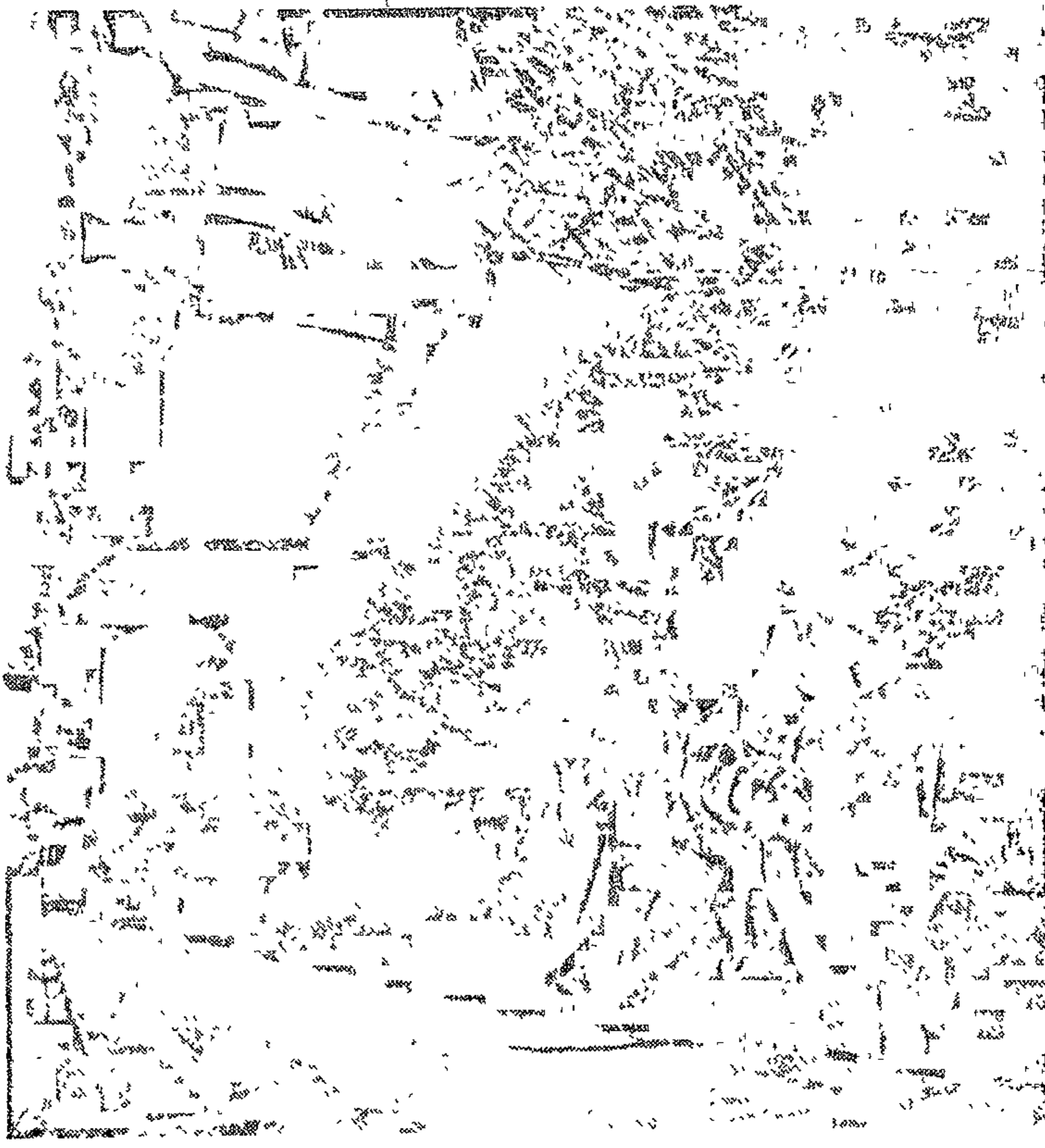
The Moscow guarantee confronts South Africa with a clear choice: either to abandon its own warning to Mozambique that it will continue to attack African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla camps in Mozambique territory — or to accept that the next time they cross the border they will have to face the Russians.

The immediate response of South Africa's Prime Minister, P. W.

Strike again — and Moscow may move in

St. Irbue 13/81

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which threaten peace or break peace, the high contracting parties will immediately get into contact with each other to co-ordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the arising threat or restoring peace."

The Pretoria Government chose to ignore this vital article when it sent its forces across the border in January. The success of the operation, and the ease with which South African troops managed to evade Mozambique's defence system, encouraged Pretoria to believe that it could defend itself against the rising threat of guerrilla operations from Mozambique.

But, at the same time, the South African success alarmed President Machel sufficiently to lead him to invoke the mutual defence provision of the treaty.

The USSR, as yet, has no significant military presence in Mozambique. Soviet Bloc military elements at present in the country are involved mainly in training the Mozambican army and in instructing them in the use of Soviet weapon systems.

It is no secret that President Machel has no wish to see Soviet or other foreign troops based in his country, although he sees the presence of Soviet naval units in the area as a deterrent to South African attacks.

But the new situation will inevitably mean a more active role for the Soviet Bloc in Mozambique. In all likelihood, the Russians, East Germans and other Soviet Bloc military elements will not be substantially increased on the land.

The greater pro-

ANC bodies after the Maputo raid . dare South Africa strike again!

capital, Maputo, to attack Mozambique. It took the Soviet

because President Machel foresaw the

visit of the former Soviet President, Nikolai

border they will have to face the Russians.

The immediate response of South Africa's Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, was to say that no number of Russian soldiers would stand in the way of his army's operations against guerrillas operating out of Mozambique.

Such a reaction was predictable. But while a quick strike might be expected — simply to underscore his riposte to the Soviet move — it is doubtful whether the South African Army would risk crossing the border once the Russians have had enough time to prepare an adequate defence system.

The South African army went into Mozambique for the first time last month, when they penetrated to within a few kilometres of the

ANC bodies after the Maputo raid

capital, Maputo, to attack ANC exile headquarters. That attack led President Machel to ask Moscow to implement the USSR-Mozambique treaty of friendship, which provides for mutual co-operation in the event of an external

attack on Mozambique. It took the Soviet leadership less than a month to respond positively to his request. With such a clear Russian commitment, it would be folly to dismiss it as propaganda. It was precisely

dare South Africa strike against

because President Machel foresaw the possibility of South African military attacks on Mozambique, arising from his commitment to assist the South African liberation movement, that he signed his treaty with Moscow during the

visit of the former Soviet President, Nikolai Podgorny, in March 1973 — even though he knew it would upset his relations with his then closest ally, the People's Republic of China. Article 9 of the treaty reads: "If situations

Bloc military elements will not be substantially increased on the land.

The greater probability is that the Mozambicans will rely on a counter-offensive force located in Soviet ships with facilities at Maputo and Beira. At the same time, it seems possible that the ground defence system will be supervised by Soviet army elements.

Thus, the immediate result of South Africa's January attack will have been to increase the danger they fear most: A Soviet military presence on their borders.

Suddenly, the entire security picture in Southern Africa has grown more ominous

Colin Legum

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S. J. M. P. M.
1/5/81

Red guarantee spells danger

218 STAR 2/3/81

From The Observer

LONDON — Surprisingly little notice has been taken of the significant new Moscow guarantee to Mozambique — a guarantee which has increased the risk of direct military confrontation between South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Unless the doubtful assumption is made that the Soviet leaders are bluffing, their undertaking to Mozambique is the most important strategic step they have taken in Africa since their intervention with the Cubans in Angola and their massive involvement in support of the Ethiopian regime.

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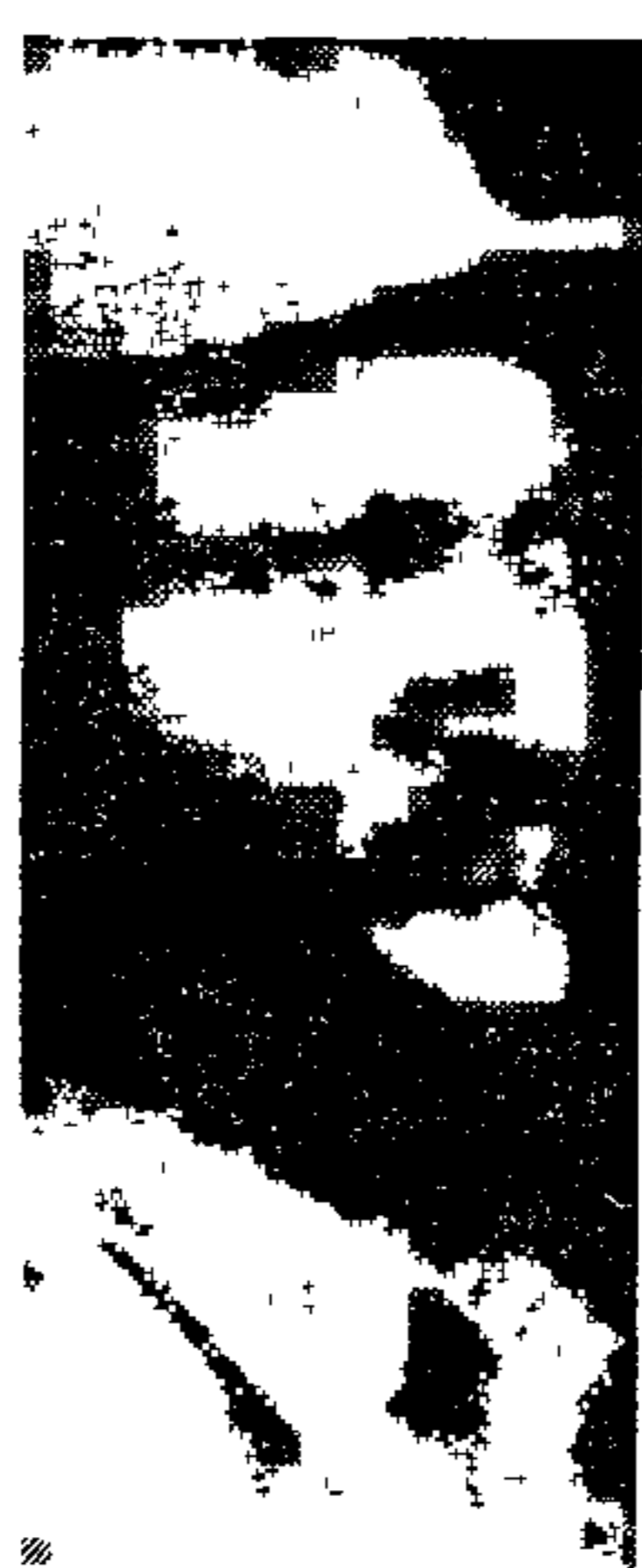
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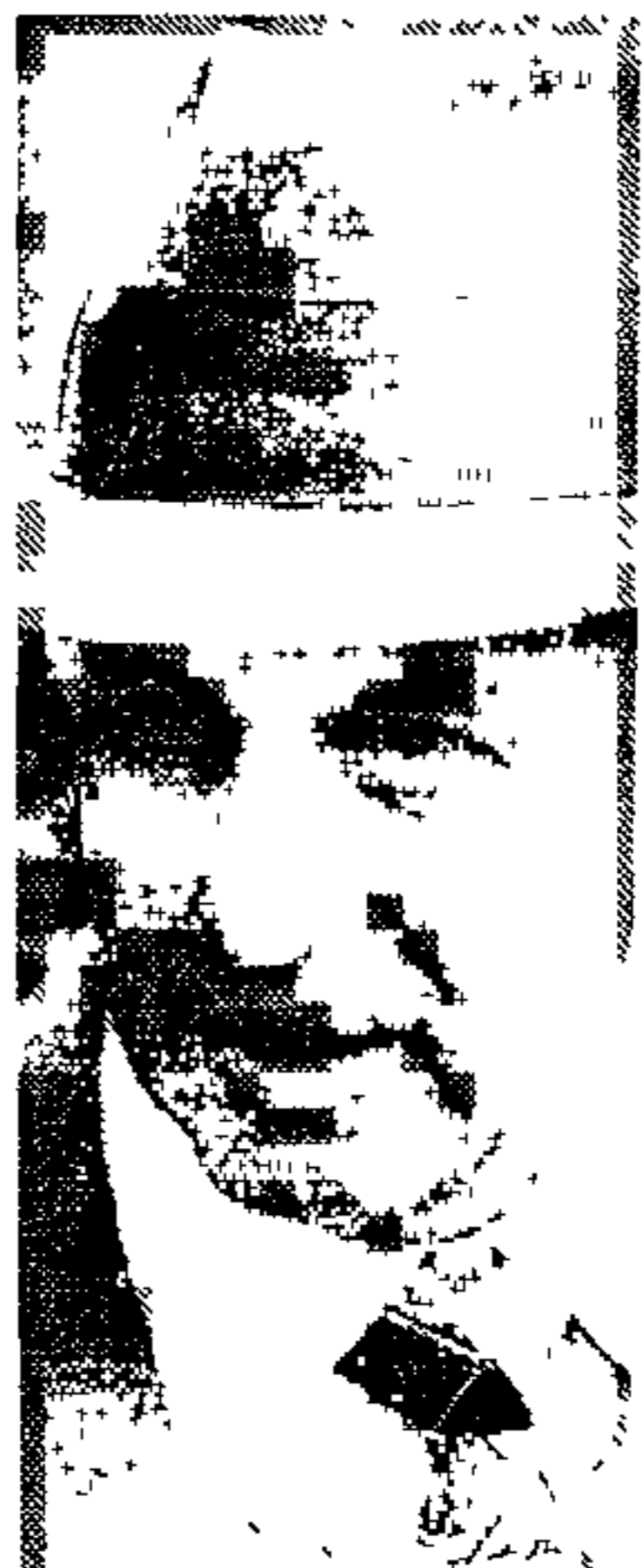
The Moscow guarantee confronts South Africa with a clear choice — either to abandon its own warning to Mozambique that it will continue to attack African National Congress camps in Mozambique or to accept that the next time they cross the border they will have to face the Russians

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Surprisingly little notice has been taken of the significant new Moscow guarantee to Mozambique — a guarantee which has increased the risk of military confrontation between South Africa and the USSR. COLIN LEGUM reports.



PRESIDENT MACHEL



MR P W BOTHA

of his army's operations against the ANC guerillas operating from Mozambique.

Such a reaction was predictable but while a quick strike might be expected — simply to underscore his riposte to the Soviet move — it is doubtful whether the South African army would risk crossing the border once the Russians have had enough time to prepare an adequate defence system

It was precisely because President Machel foresaw the possibility of South African military attacks on Mozambique, arising from his commitment to assist the ANC that he

signed a friendship treaty with Moscow during the visit of the former Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny in March 1978

Article 9 of the treaty reads: "If situations arise that threaten peace or break peace, the high contracting parties will immediately get into contact with each other to co-ordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the arising threat or restoring peace"

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tion, and the ease with which South African troops managed to evade Mozambique's defence system, encouraged the belief that South Africa could defend itself against the rising threat of guerilla operations from Mozambique

But at the same time the South African success alarmed President Machel sufficiently to lead him to invoke the mutual defence provision of the treaty

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Jailed conservationist visited: in good health

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Mr Paul Dutton, the well-known former Natal conservationist arrested in Mozambique after the Defence Force strike against ANC bases near Maputo, is in good health and has been visited in jail by consular officials.

A close friend of Mr Dutton's said Mr Dutton had been visited by British consular officials and that he was in good health. He was in jail with a big group of other people. No charges had been brought against him.

Mr Dutton was arrested by the Frelimo government after it had

charged that the Central Intelligence Agency had helped the South African Defence Force in its attack on the ANC bases.

Several American consular officials were expelled from Mozambique. Inquiries made for The Star indicate that Mr Dutton's arrest could have resulted from his friendship with a woman employed at the American embassy in Maputo.

Mr Dutton was employed as a senior conservation official in Mozambique and his work over many years had earned high praise from conservationists in many parts of the world.

The reason N.M. gives is that they were not paying her enough. This is obviously true, they paid R14 a month whereas it would have cost at least R30. They say, however, that had she asked for more, they would have paid and she admits that she never did ask for more.

The timing of the July 1977 break seems significant in relation to the fact that production was

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From N.M.'s point of view, the very small benefit the co-op members provide towards reaching the quota in winter is cancelled out by the problems of having to sell the extra milk in summer. (At the moment, a friend of N.M.'s, also a director of the Umhlabi Trading Company, makes up the quota in winter).

Before the co-operative was established, no individual was producing enough to secure a stable market. It seems that the co-operative has been useful to N.M. in slowly building up production so that first a village market could be established, then a town market and now a definite marketing contract.

.. /

It has ceased to be useful to her however, because most members have too few resources to expand production further or even keep it stable all year round. The main advantage of participation in a co-op for someone like N.M. is the access to resources allocated by the government (or other external agency) on the grounds that "the project benefits the community". I have mentioned all the external resources given by the government and at the moment very few people apart from N.M.'s trio are using these resources and even when the co-op was working, the richer members obviously gained much more from the resources than the poorer.

10.

An interesting development is taking place in Inkomo since I did my research. The government has offered to help already existing dairy co-ops in pastoral areas to buy good cows on a hire purchase basis. The scheme brings the dairy under much closer scrutiny with officials visiting all members to assess whether they can afford the cows. When the members first heard of it, they said that it would force N.M. to transport their milk again. Sure enough, after the first offer was confirmed, N.M. called a meeting and said she would transport the milk again but that all members must finish paying the R135.60 first. N.M. has ordered 20 cows under the scheme, the next highest figure is 10.

The internal organisation of Inkomo dairy works in such a way that people with more cows benefit relative to those with less. Costs are always per person, i.e. all members pay an equal amount towards the building, salaries, transport, fodder, plots etc. Thus, a person with ten cows pays the same overheads as someone with one cow, even though the ten cows take ten times as much labour, eat ten times the amount of green fodder and ten times the amount of milk has to be transported.

The story of the dairy fits into a pattern occurring in other areas of the underdeveloped world. Edward Brett (5) says that the communal strategy has worked best in some of the least developed areas of Tanzania. "In such areas we may assume that the differentials between rich and poor peasants may not be so great (though this too should be subjected to closer examination), and, more important, that the benefits of the richer elements to be obtained from being incorporated in the programme may outweigh the losses stemming from communalisation of production." He goes on, however, to cite the problems of establishing an efficient project in such underdeveloped regions and writes "... there is a danger that these elements in the less-

.. /

By KEITH KIEWIET

MAPUTO - Floods in Mozambique in the past few weeks have resulted in thousands of so-called "small-plot farmers" being forced off their lands and thousands of hectares of the country's best agricultural land is now under water.

But, as far as can be established, not a single life has been lost. For example, in the lower reaches of the Limpopo about 10 000 farmers watched their lands being washed away but from the safety of communal villages well out of the way of the floods.

The safety of these people and others like them in the Zambezi River valley followed the drowning of scores of people in similar floods in 1977.

Since 1977 people have been relocated well out of the valley in villages dykes have been constructed by Dutch engineers to prevent the flooding of lowlands and, surprisingly almost, the South African authorities played a significant role in warning the Mozambicans about the coming floods.

As a result the Mozambicans were given eight days' warning that flood waters were coming down from South Africa.

This warning allowed farmers enough time to move cattle and equipment to higher ground and some harvests could be completed.

The warning also allowed workers and engineers to strengthen vulnerable points in the dyke system.

It was largely thanks to the warning and to the system of dykes that Xai-Xai, capital of the Limpopo area, was not flooded as it was in previous years. This town is protected by a 70-km dyke.

There was, however, significant economic damage. In non-intensive agricultural areas, still without dyke protection, pasture and family farming lands were badly flooded.

On the right bank of the Limpopo, not

● Mozambique's rural development projects have suffered serious setbacks because of extensive and serious flooding but early warning systems prevented the loss of life.

It's the war of the floods

SOWETAN
218 5/2/81



● This is the main road to Chibuto in central Mozambique. Boats are now being used to ferry provisions.

The river caused damage

protected by dykes, about 45 000 hectares of low lying land were flooded. The town of Chibuto has been virtually isolated and supplies are being ferried by boat.

Heavy rains that swelled the Pungue River have brought conditions to a critical point in the central province of Sofala. The national road from Beira to Chimoio is impassable for a distance of about 15 kilometres and bridges on the road have been damaged.

Many people have left the area for higher

ground and it is expected that the entire maize crop in the area will be lost.

The flooding of the Save River has caused extensive damage to homes, farms and crops in Inhambane province. According to the governor of the province there is an urgent need for food aid. About 16 000 people have been affected by floods in this area and 90 percent of the crops growing in the area have been destroyed.

The latest floods follow three years of drought in Mozambique. — Argus Africa News Service

● Flooded farmlands in the lower Limpopo valley.

Maputo
expels US
'agents'

MAPUTO. — Four officials of the United States Embassy in Maputo have been accused of being CIA agents and given 48 hours to leave Mozambique.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a communique last night the four, including one woman, were being expelled for "proven activities in espionage, subversion and interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique"

The wives of two of the men were also being expelled —
Sapa

Food rationing for Maputo

RDM 5/3/81 (218)

MAPUTO — Food rationing will be introduced in the Mozambique capital of Maputo from today, the government announced yesterday.

A statement released in Maputo by the Ministry of Internal Trade said 11 basic food items, including cereals, oil, margarine and sugar would fall under the rationing scheme.

The statement said each household in Maputo would be issued with a ration card that allows for monthly quotas of 3kg of cereals, 0.5kg of oil or margarine and 1.5kg of sugar per person.

Mozambique has been plagued by food shortages since the end of Portuguese rule in 1975. Maputo, a city of 1,000,000 people, has been the worst hit.

The statement said the shortages have grown more acute during the last year with more than 200 people a day arriving in Maputo from country areas wrecked by a year-long drought putting a greater strain on supplies in the city.

Under the rationing scheme 559 government food stores will open in the capital and be supplied by the government. President Samora Machel said the scheme would cut back on the city's black market and end the long lines at food stores.

The President said a few stores would remain outside the scheme and would sell goods at much higher prices than normal. People with foreign currency would be able to buy any goods at the city's Valuta shop, set up to serve foreign visitors. — UPI

U.S. SPIES SAILED-MAPUTO

Argus 5/3/81

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Swazi border

The four Americans, Mr Frederick Lundahl, second secretary, Mr Louis Olivier, also a second secretary, Mr Arthur Russell, a communications officer, and Miss Patricia Russell, secretary of the political section, were likely to leave the country this afternoon via the Swaziland - Mozambique border post at Namaacha, AIM said.

The wives of Mr Lundahl and Mr Olivier had also been ordered to leave. The communique from the Security Ministry said the network had increased its activities in 1975, concentrating on military intelligence and ties with

MAPUTO — Four members of the United States Embassy in Maputo, given 48 hours to leave the country yesterday, had passed on information about ANC establishments in the city to the South African Defence Force, AIM, the official Mozambican news agency, reported today.

AIM quoted a communique from the Mozambique Ministry of Security as saying that the four were all members of the CIA network that had been operating in the former Portuguese colony, since the colonial era. The network had now been dismantled. It also named 13 other Americans who had worked in the embassy in Maputo since 1975 as being CIA agents involved in the network.

socialist countries and Southern Africa's frontline states

'During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle information on the location of Zimbabwe refugee camps was promptly supplied to the Smith regime by the CIA,' the communique said.

The ministry's investigations had shown close links between the CIA and the South African intelligence services.

The CIA used the Maputo base, 'to support

counter revolutionary activity in the (South African) region in order to destabilise the independence states in Southern Africa'

The Mozambican authorities were involved in a purge of 'some Mozambicans and some foreigners' according to sources in Mozambique.

It is understood that some South Africans may even be involved in the purge, which follows the expulsion of United States

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

US and Maputo in

spy row over SA

SPY
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Confrontation

'Second Cuban officials staged a blatant confrontation with a member of our embassy only hours before the Foreign Minister informed us that four members of our mission had to leave the country.'

An American associated with a publication which reported on US intelligence activities, the 'Covert Action Information Bulletin,' was visiting Mozambique at the same time.

'We are convinced that these facts are not coincidental and that the full scope of Cuban involvement was known to the Mozambique authorities.'

'We view this action with the most serious concern.'

According to sources in Washington officials of the Cuban Government led by two senior intelligence officers detained one of the now expelled diplomats forcibly for more than four hours.

They tried to persuade him to become a spy, first offering him a sizeable sum of money and then

The sources named the Cuban intelligence men as Armando Fernandez and Manuel Martinez Galan,

To Page 3, Col 1

The Star's Africa News Service Maputo

Mozambique has accused four American Embassy officials here of setting up a spy network which helped South Africa to find African National Congress targets in Matola.

The Mozambican Government yesterday gave the four, and the wives of two of them, 48 hours to get out of the country.

But in Washington the US State Department has retaliated by accusing Mozambique authorities of collaborating with top Cuban agents to forcibly detain one of its Maputo

diplomats to persuade him to spy against America.

And it directly accused Cuban intelligence agents in Maputo for the expulsions.

Links

Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced last night that four officers of the US Central Intelligence Agency "working under cover in the US Embassy" were being expelled for proven activities in espionage, subversion and interference in the internal affairs of Mozambique.

Later the official Radio Mozambique charged that CIA agents had maintained close links with South Africa and had pro-

bably helped South African forces pinpoint the ANC in Matola, near Maputo, in their January strike.

The four expelled officials were named as Frederick Bouce Lundahl, second secretary, Louis Leon Olivier second secretary, Arthur F Russel, communications officer, and Patricia F Russel, secretary of the embassy's political section.

Mrs Karen Elizabeth Lundahl and Mrs Ginger Lee Olivier were also expelled because, although not employed in the embassy, they took part in support operations, the announcement said.

But the American State Department gave a very different story, reports Andre Meyerowitz from Washington.

A spokesman said the allegations and expulsions followed an abortive effort by Cuban agents to recruit one of the American diplomats as a spy.

He said "We don't usually comment on such matters but there were extraordinary circumstances in this case."

Firstly, we know that a very senior member of the Cuban counter-intelligence organisation is in Maputo at the moment.

Confrontation

'Second, Cuban officials staged a blatant confrontation with a member of our embassy only hours before the Foreign Minister informed us that four members of our mission had to leave the country.'

An American associated with a publication which reported on US intelligence activities the 'Covert Action Information Bulletin,' was visiting Mozambique at the same

US, Maputo in spy row over SA

the United States has not been noticeable in recent times

In fact American Embassy staff were present at a huge rally in Maputo last month when a number of senior Frelimo officers were denounced as traitors in the wake of the South African raid on Matola.

At one stage during the rally a minor American diplomat told a highly pleased President Samora Machel that the United States Government had been told about the raid and was not pleased about it.

The President then slapped the diplomat on the shoulder in a clear sign of friendship. But the arrival of Soviet warships in Maputo and Beira and the latest announcement on the expulsion of diplomatic staff have made that friendship not quite so obvious.

and said then include recruiting efforts were made in Mozambique officials. They failed nonetheless

The American Embassy was given the Government's decision by Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano who strongly condemned what he called 'blatant interference by the CIA in the internal affairs of Mozambique' and warned that 'subversive action could harm cordial relations between the two countries.'

The expulsion of four embassy staff members in Maputo comes a day after President Ronald Reagan's support for South Africa on the United Nations debate, and there is speculation that there might be a link

Certainly, hostility to

FLOODS

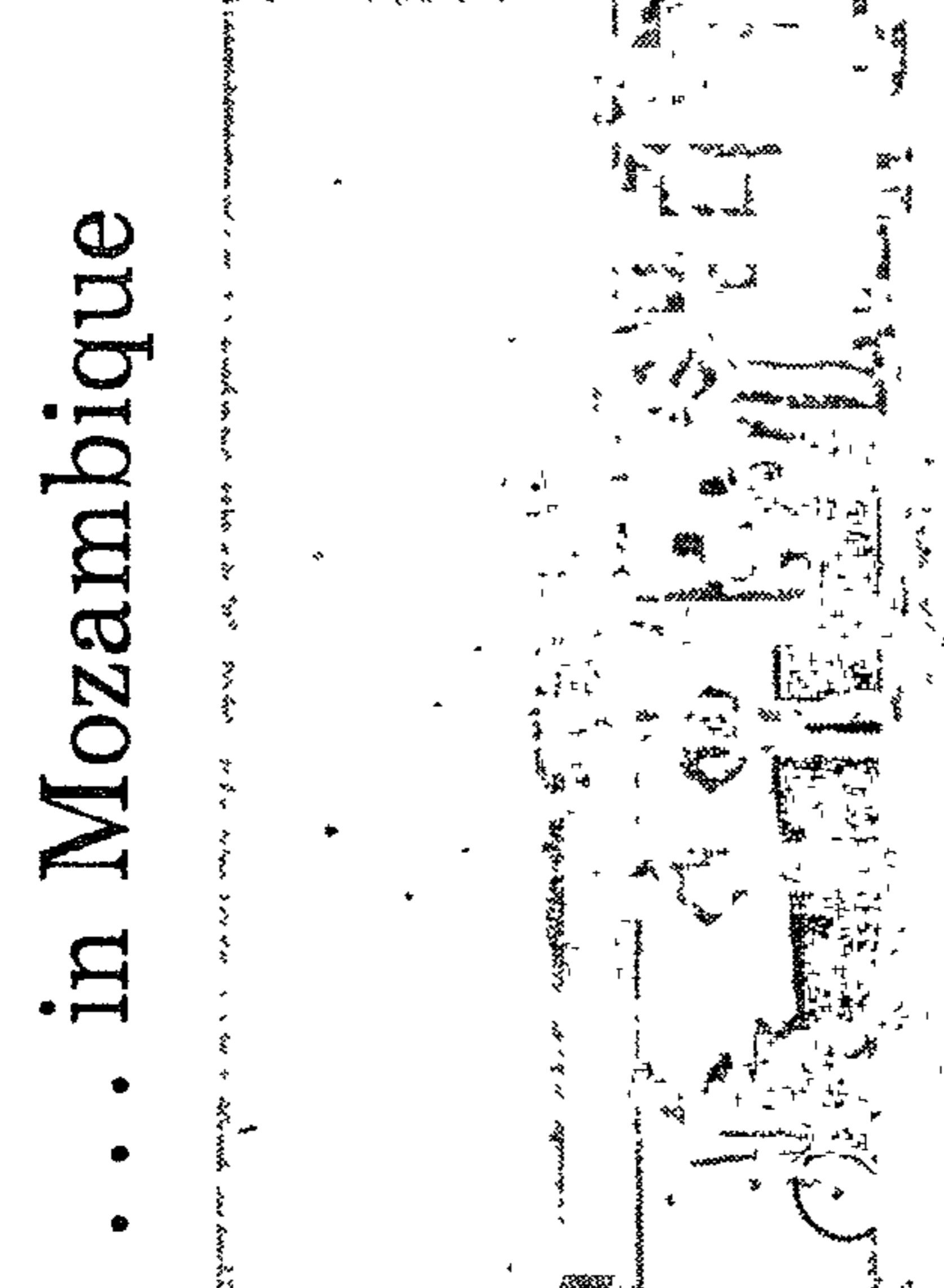
... in Mozambique

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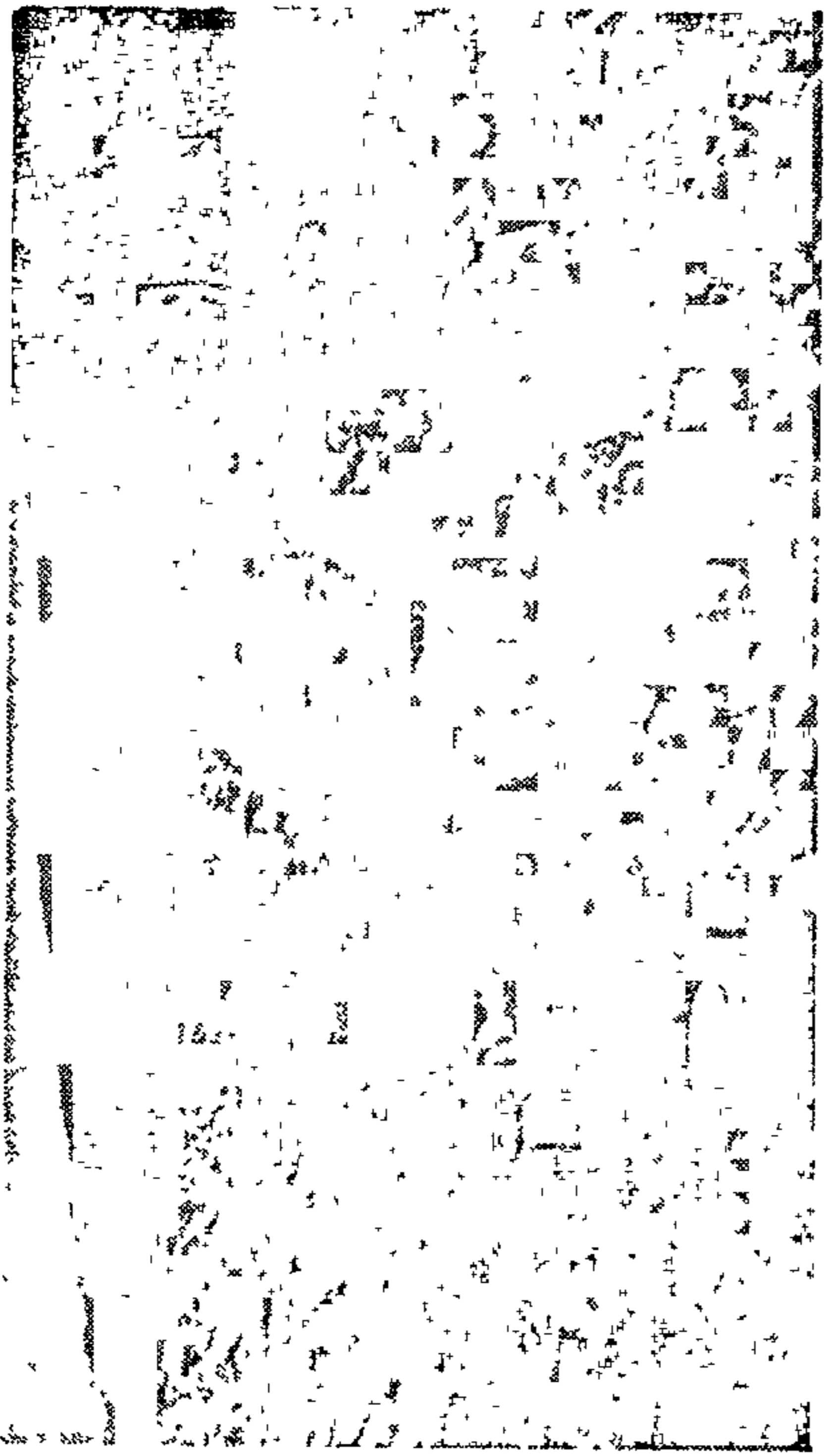
The aftermath

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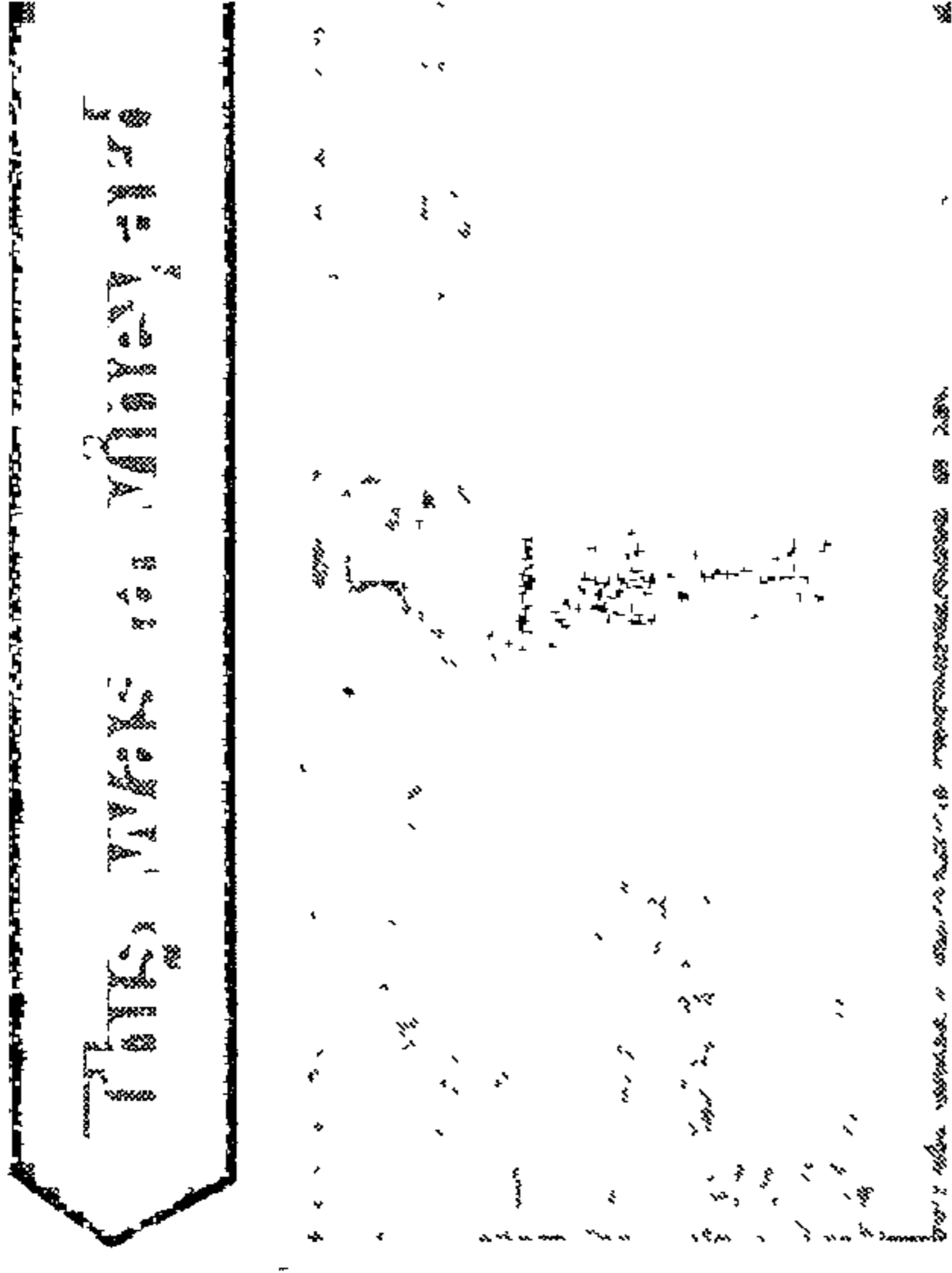
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Left the main road to Chibuto in central Mozambique. Boats are now being used to ferry provisions. Below flooded farmlands in the lower Limpopo valley



There used to be no rocks in the Buffels River Valley at Voorbaatsvlakte. Mr. Faan de Wit, right, is walking over rocks two metres below the level of the vineyard that used to grow at this spot.



Mr. Corrie le Grange in the valley of the Touw River where he used to grow lucerne. No there is nothing but dust and a strange, dead earth.

By Keith Kiewiet, of The Star's Africa News Service

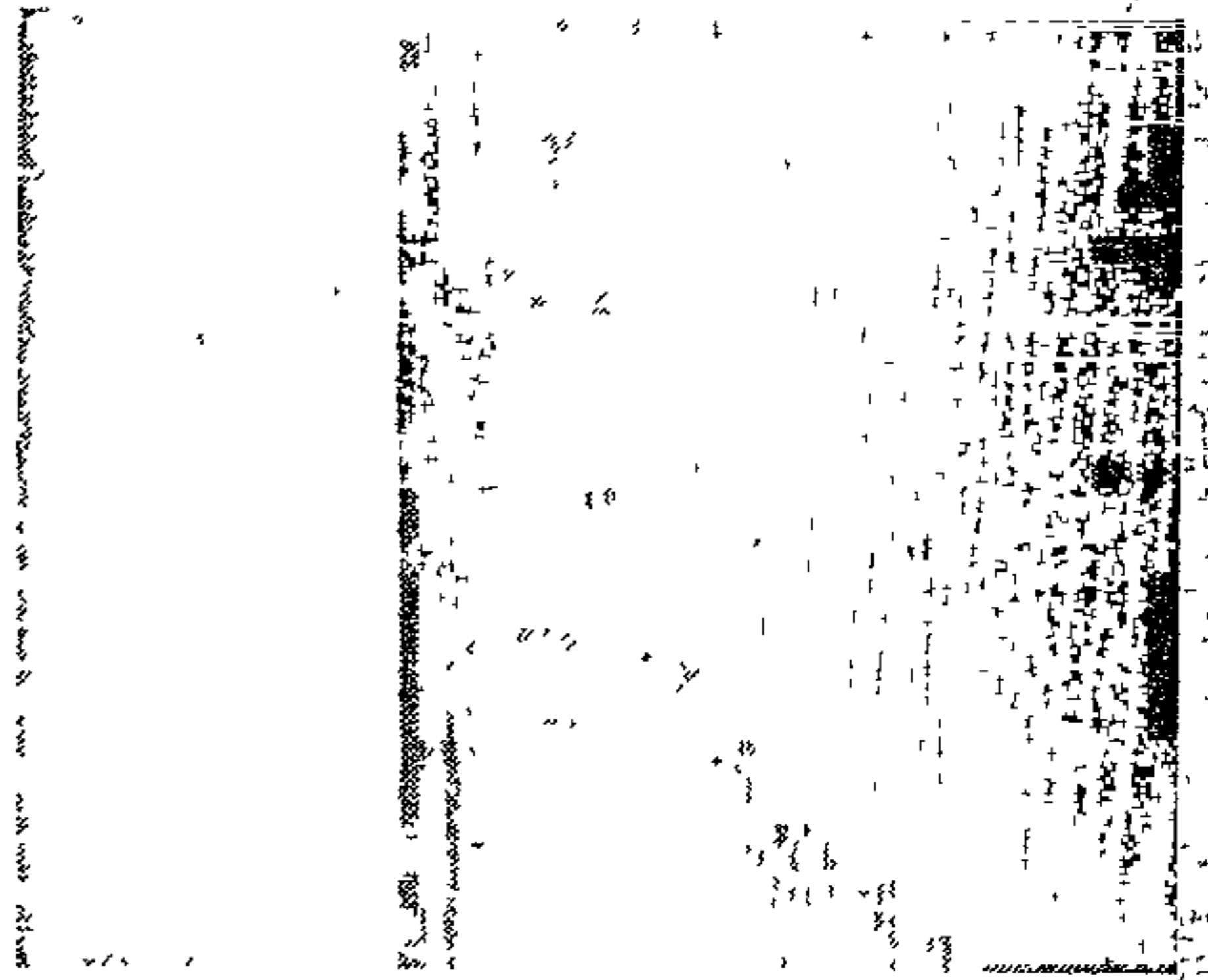
Floods in Mozambique in the past few weeks have resulted in thousands of so-called 'small plot farmers' being forced off their lands and thousands of hectares of the country's best agricultural land is now under water.

But, as far as can be established not a single life has been lost. For example, in the lower reaches of the Limpopo about 10 000 farmers watched their lands being washed away, but from the safety of communal

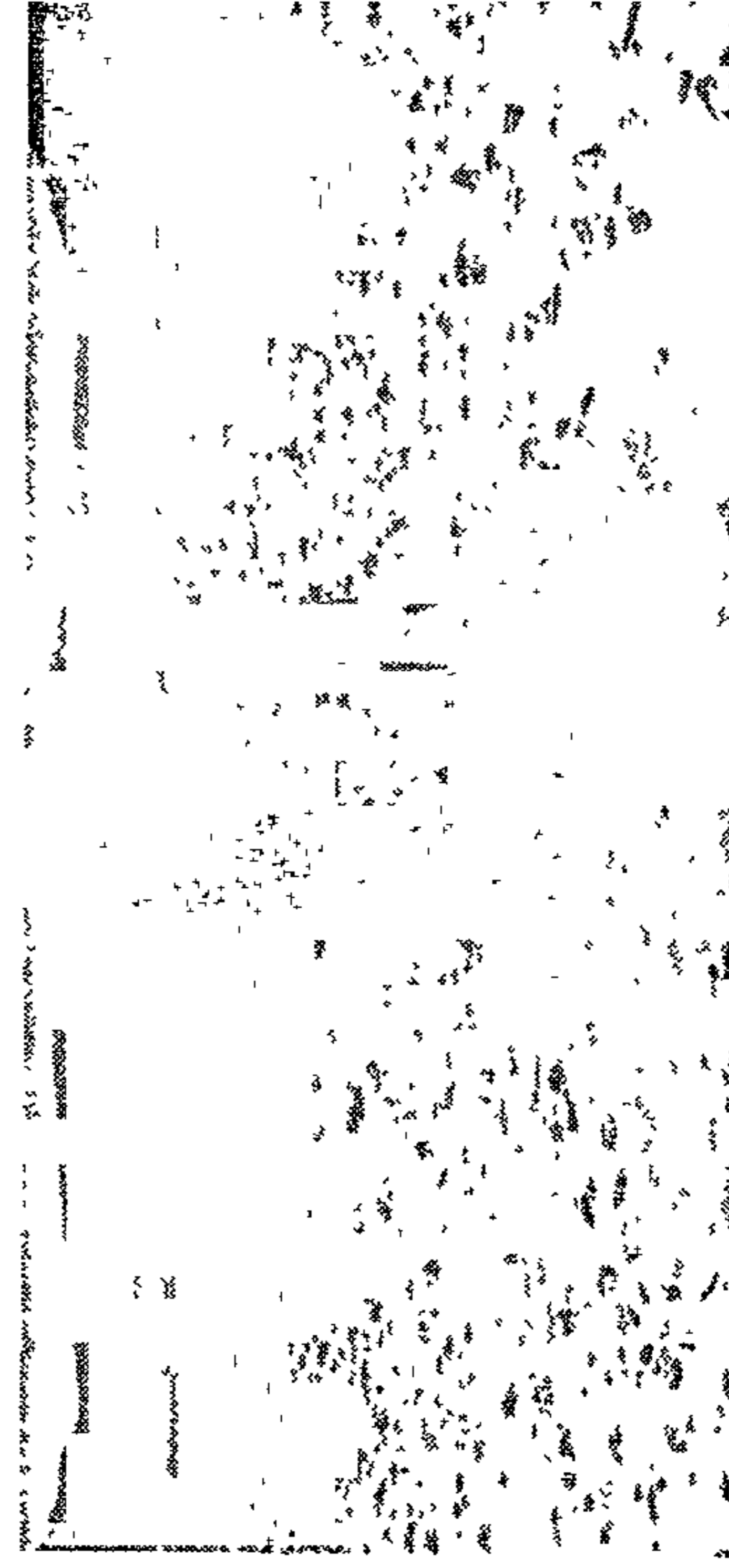
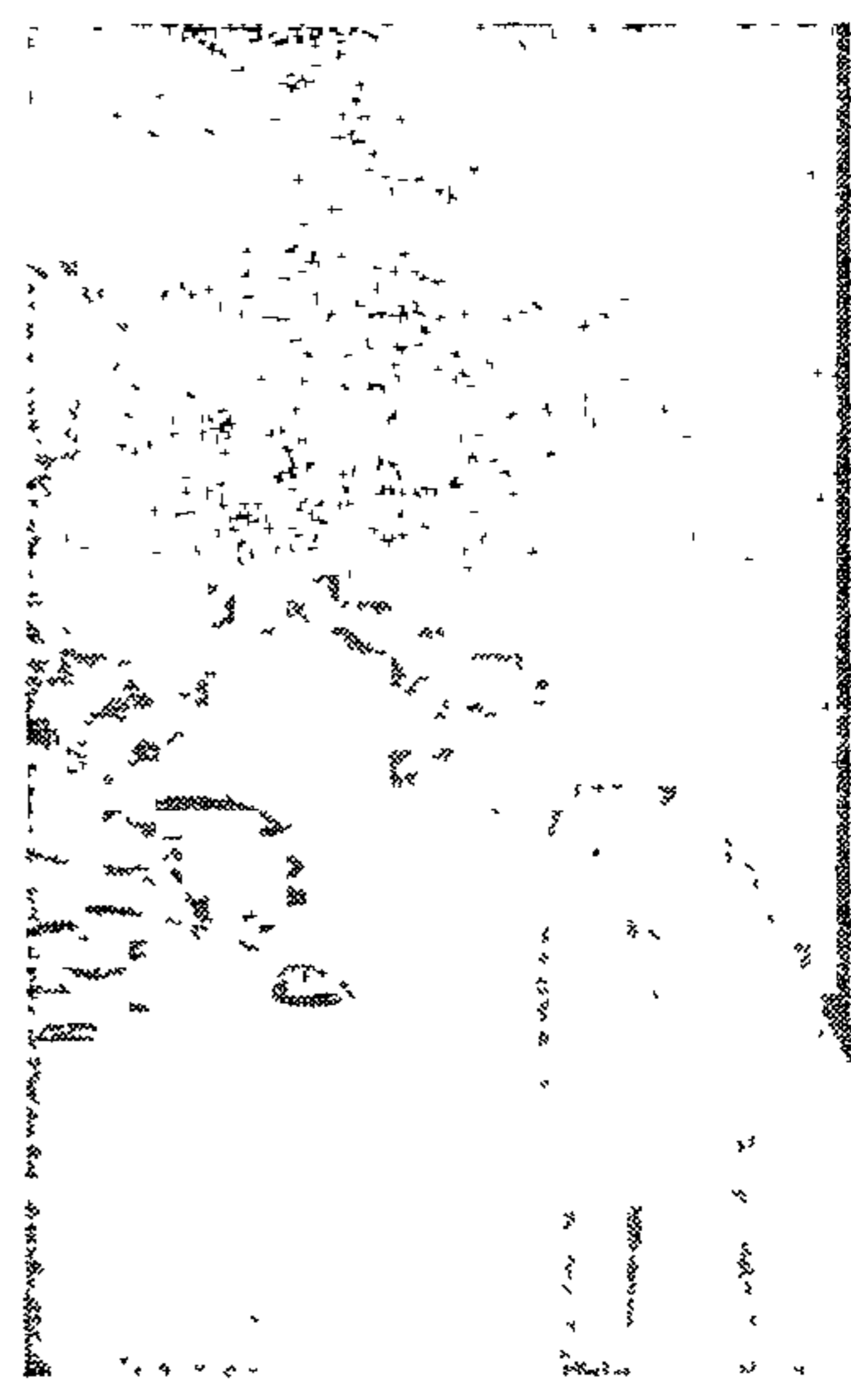
and bridges on the road have been damaged. Many people have left for higher ground and it is expected that the entire maize crop in the area will be lost.

The flooding of the Save River has caused extensive damage to homes, farms and crops in Inhambane province.

According to the governor of the province there is an urgent need for food aid. About 16 000 people have been affected by floods in this area and 90 percent of the crops have been destroyed. All this follows three years of drought in Mozambique.



Mr. Karel Swart (44), has worked on a farm in the Voorbaatsvlakte for 28 years. This bank is all that remains of a two km-long, 200 m wide stretch of river land.



How green was his valley. Mr. Andries van der Vyver, right, in what used to be his lucerne fields. From one end of the valley to the other used to be green with lucerne.

The safety of these people and others like them in the Zambezi River valley followed the drowning of scores of people in similar floods in 1977.

Since 1977, people have been re-located well out of the valley in villages, dykes have been constructed by Dutch engineers to prevent the flooding of lowlands and the South African authorities played a significant role in warning Mozambique about the coming floods.

As a result communities were given eight days warning that flood waters were coming down from South Africa.

This warning allowed farmers enough time to move cattle and equipment to higher ground and some harvests could be completed.

The warning also allowed workers and engineers to strengthen vulnerable points in the dyke system.

It was largely thanks to the warning and to the system of dykes that Xai-Xai, capital of the Limpopo area, was not flooded as it was in previous years. This town is protected by a 70 km dyke.

There was, however, significant economic damage in non-intensive agricultural areas, still without dyke protection, pasture and farming lands were badly flooded.

On the right bank of the Limpopo, not protected by dykes, about 45 000 hectares of low lying land were flooded. The town of Chibito has been virtually isolated and supplies are being ferried by boat.

Heavy rains that swelled the Pungue River have brought conditions to a critical point in the central province of Sofala. The national road from Beira to Chimio is impassable for a distance of about 15 kilometres.

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Embassy personnel named as CIA agents

The Star's Africa
News Service

The Mozambique Government has disclosed the names of 16 people alleged to have been involved in espionage activities for the CIA since the country became independent.

In a communique released in Maputo it was said that Mr Walter Caetano de Andrade, an official of the US State Department was in Mozambique during 1976 recruiting agents and informers.

The communique said that Mr Frederick Lowell Watering was head of the CIA spy network in Mozambique from the end of 1975 to the beginning of 1977, but with the official post of Second Secretary to the US Embassy.

Mrs Loraine Tate, his wife, allegedly helped him in his activities.

Sandra Adelaine Taber, who was the Administrative Secretary of the Embassy between 1975 and 1977, was also a CIA agent.

Mr Jimmy Joseph Cowter, whose official position was Third Secretary to the Embassy between 1977 and 1979 was also involved in CIA activities as was Mr James Douglas Smith who was head of the CIA network in Mozambique from the mid 1970s to the mid 1980s.

Other names mentioned in the communique were Barbara Smith, Sandy Ann Smith (1977 to 1980), Shirley Tebro (1980), Frederick Boyce Lundale (1980 to the present), Louis Leon Olivier (1979 to the present), Ginger Les Olivier (1977 to the present), Arthur F Russell (middle of 1980 to the present), Patricia F Russell (1980 to the present).

● Another of the embassy officials named as a CIA agent in the communique, is now reported to be at the United States Embassy in Salisbury He is Mr Jimmy Kolker who was Third Secretary to the Maputo Embassy from 1977 to 1980.

impossible: the authorities maintain a reasonably efficient system of policing pass requirements among Africans who are admittedly less scattered but far more numerous than farmers. It may be that the absence of written contracts of employment between farmers and most workers would make the task of the inspectors impossible, but it seems that this problem needs more careful study before it can be considered insuperable.

The problem not voiced by the 1951 Commission or by the Theron Commission is that many farmers, at least in the Karoo, seem to be in a position to respond to any pressure to raise wages by reducing their labour forces. The abundance of cheap labour available to the farms has encouraged farmers to employ more workers than are physically necessary to run the farm. Many of the farmers interviewed during this survey pointed out that in Australia, for example, farm wages, an area, which forces are in and run fence handled by a peak times - If wages and levels at which cannot be an chances of the jobs, but wo In conclusio rates for fa to bargain i determined e employment c African wor of alternati their worki

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SA rail embargo on goods to Maputo

218

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN—South African Railways this week imposed an embargo on goods traffic between Komatipoort and the Mozambique port of Maputo.

A spokesman for the SAR in Johannesburg, Mr. Theo du Toit, said the embargo had been imposed as trucks belonging to South Africa were not being returned as fast as they used to be.

The embargo will last until our empty trucks begin to be returned sooner. Until then, there can be no export or import rail

traffic between Komatipoort and Maputo, he said.

Mr du Toit said the Mozambique railway authorities had on Monday requested an embargo on all export goods, except coal and perishables, from South Africa. This had been adhered to.

He believed the embargo was only temporary and would be lifted soon.

He strongly dismissed speculation that the move had any political motives.

But I am sure that the situation will iron itself out in a matter of days, he said.

Spy row — US pulls aid team out of Maputo

Argus 6/3/81

218 337

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States Government has abruptly withdrawn an American team that has been in Maputo to discuss aid to Mozambique.

This is in retaliation for the expulsion of American diplomats accused by Mozambique of spying. A formal protest at the expulsions has also been lodged with the Mozambique government.

The US usually hits back in such cases by a tit-for-tat expulsion of foreign diplomats stationed in Washington, but Mozambique does not maintain an embassy here.

CUBA

The State Department has pointed to Cuban involvement in the affair and lays part of the blame on staff members of the Covert Action Information Bulletin.

This is an American publication which has named more than 1,000 supposed CIA agents in its campaign to expose American Intelligence activities.

State Department officials said they did not believe it was coincidental that a co-editor of the publication, Louis Wolf, had been in Mozambique this week at the same time

as senior Cuban intelligence agents were visiting the country.

They said the expulsion incident might represent a Cuban response to American charges of Cuban subversion in El Salvador.

Whatever the full story may be, the sudden and highly publicised incident marks an abrupt jolt in what have been progressively more cordial relations between Washington and President Machel's Marxist government.

Argus Africa News Service reports that Mozambique today claimed that the State Department's knowledge that a senior Cuban counter-intelligence agent was in Maputo was a clear sign that the CIA had been active in Mozambique.

A Government spokesman told AIM, the Mozambique information service that an 'ordinary person' would not have known of the agent's presence.

HOLED UP

The four US embassy officials expelled from Mozambique in the CIA affair have apparently holed up in the residence of the US Ambassador to Swaziland in Mbabane.

The embassy has refused to disclose further details, beyond saying that they would confirm when the four were no longer in Swaziland.

The Guardian reports from Maputo that at least two Portuguese citizens and several Mozambicans have been arrested in connection with the alleged CIA spy ring.

Mozambique is not simply accusing the CIA of spying, but rather of directly assisting attacks on Mozambique and of trying to disrupt the economy.

The Ministry of Security said the CIA had 'intimate links' with the South African security services, including the Department of National Security, and that one of the tasks of

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Argus 6/3/81 Spy row

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(Continued from Page 1)

the espionage ring was to 'collect information on the location of ANC residences and the movements of South African refugees in Mozambique.'

The statement strongly implies that this information was a basis for the raid in January by South African commandos.

The incident also comes at a time of changing perceptions among blacks and whites in Southern Africa about the role America will play in the area during the Reagan Administration.

The State Department refused to comment on Mozambique's charge that the Americans were spying, Sapa-Reuters reports.

A department spokesman, Mr William Dyess, said the United States had complained to Mozambique about the case.

US says Cuba set off Maputo spy row

RDM 6/3/81

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MAPUTO
MOZAMBIQUE claimed yesterday to have smashed a CIA spy network and said four expelled United States Embassy personnel had passed on information about the ANC in Maputo to the SADF.

But in Washington the State Department accused Cuba of creating a diplomatic incident which led to the order expelling six Americans from Mozambique.

The six — two of them wives of embassy personnel — were given 48 hours to leave.

Last night they arrived in Mbabane after being driven under armed guard to the Swaziland border.

The other foreigners arrested were also suspected of having passed information to assist the SADF raid on ANC members.

During the cross-border raid on January 30, the South Africans destroyed three homes belonging to ANC members and 14 ANC commandos and 14 ANC members were killed.

In a communique issued in Maputo yesterday, the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said Mozambique had broken up an attempt

country". He charged that the US Embassy had been used by CIA operatives since 1975 to "direct counter-revolutionary activities in order to aggravate Mozambique's economic problems".

The four expelled US Embassy staff members were named as Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl and Mr Louis Leon Olivier, both second secretaries, Mr Arthur Russel, communications officer, and Mrs Patricia Russel, political secretary.

Mrs Karen Elizabeth Lundahl and Mrs Ginger Lee Olivier, wives of the second secretaries, were also ordered to leave.

Mr Chissano said there was a direct link between the expulsions and the South African attack.

He said the expelled Americans had been collecting information on the South African targets for some time.

First of the six expelled Americans to arrive in Mbabane last night was Mrs Ginger Olivier, accompanied by her two children.

The officials and their families were met by the US Ambassador, Mr Richard C. Matherson, at his residence.

They will be returning to the United States as soon as possible.

An official Mozambique communique named 13 Americans who had worked in the embassy in Maputo at various times since 1975 as being CIA agents involved in the network.

Mozambique police arrested several other foreigners and Mozambique citizens, including six Portuguese nationals and a Pakistani businessman.

Meanwhile in Washington, US State Department officials said 12 Cuban diplomats and several Mozambican officials forcibly detained one of the four US diplomats for four hours in Maputo, while they tried to recruit him to spy for Cuba.

They claimed the Cubans offered him a sizeable amount of money and threatened him and his family with bodily harm, but he refused cooperation.

A State Department spokesman, Mr Joseph Reap, said Cuban officials staged a blatant confrontation with our

embassy only hours before the Foreign Minister informed the members of our diplomatic mission that they were requested to leave the country in 48 hours.

A Mozambican Ministry of Security communique said During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, information on the location of Zimbabwe refugee camps was promptly supplied to the Smith regime by the CIA.

The Ministry said its investigations had shown close links between the CIA and the South African intelligence services.

The communique said one of the Maputo network's jobs was to collect information on where ANC members lived in Mozambique, and to recruit agents from among South African refugees in the country.

This information was usually passed to the South African intelligence services, it said.

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Mozambique-SA rail link cut in truck dispute

Political Staff
DURBAN — South African Railways this week imposed a total embargo on all goods traffic between Komatipoort and the Mozambique port of Maputo

A spokesman in Johannesburg, Mr Theo du Toit, said the embargo had been imposed because

SAR trucks were not being returned as fast as they used to

"The embargo will last until our empty trucks begin to be returned much quicker. Until then, there can be no export or import rail traffic between Komatipoort and Maputo"

Mr Du Toit said the

Mozambican railway authorities had, on Monday requested an embargo on all export goods — except coal and perishables — from South Africa. This had been adhered to

"But when we investigated and found that our trucks were not being returned as fast as they used to, we decided to

impose a total embargo ourselves

The spokesman said the embargo was only temporary and could be lifted soon

NO POLITICS

He also strongly dismissed speculation that the move had any political motives, and said all rail dealings between the two countries were covered by "proper working arrangements"

"We have always enjoyed good relations with the railway authorities in Mozambique," he said.

Apart from the temporary halt to imports through Maputo to South Africa, local exporters of coal and chrome ore would be affected by the embargo

Mr Du Toit said inquiries about the disruption of links had been received during the week from the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safito) on behalf of certain importers and exporters

● The embargo on goods traffic to Zimbabwe and its neighbours, Botswana and Zambia caused by heavy congestion on the Zimbabwe railway system, is still in force. It applies only to general merchandise — not perishables and urgent goods.

'Spy' scandal: US aid team withdrawn from Maputo

SIOR 6/3/81

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By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States Government has abruptly withdrawn an American team that has been in Maputo to discuss official aid to Mozambique.

This is in retaliation for the expulsion of American diplomats accused by Mozambique of spying and of passing information on ANC bases to South Africa. A formal protest at the expulsions has also been lodged with the Mozambique Government.

The State Department has pointed to Cuban involvement in the affair and lays part of the blame on staff members of the Covert Action Information Bulletin.

This is an American publication which has named more than 1000

supposed CIA agents in its campaign to expose American intelligence activities.

State Department officials said they did not believe it was coincidental that a coeditor of the publication, Louis Wolf, had been in Mozambique this week at the same time as senior Cuban intelligence agents were visiting the country.

They said the expulsion incident might represent a Cuban response to American charges of Cuban subversion in El Salvador.

Mozambique has denied that either the Cubans or the Covert Action staff had anything to do with the expulsions.

Three of the six American Embassy employees alleged to be spies left Maputo by road yesterday afternoon under armed escort.

Sapa quotes AIM, the official Mozambican news agency, as saying that Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl, Mr Arthur Russel and Miss Patricia Russel were escorted to the Namaacha border post on the Mozambique — Swaziland frontier by members of the Mozambican Security Forces.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that they are said to be staying in the residence of the US ambassador to Swaziland in Mbabane.

Mozambique accuses 'spy ring' of aiding SA

US Embassy expelled staff expelled

DD 6/3/81 218

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused the US Central Intelligence Agency of supplying South Africa with information on African National Congress residences in Mozambique.

Four officials at the US embassy here and the wives of two of them were charged with "espionage, subversion and interference in the internal affairs of Mozambique" and told to leave the country 48 hours.

The official Mozambican news agency, Am, quoted a source in the Security Ministry as saying that a number of Mozambicans and foreigners had been detained in connection with the expulsion order. The Americans, alleged-

political section, Miss Patricia Russel.

State Department sources in Washington said the Russels were married.

The six were ordered to leave Mozambique within 48 hours.

They all arrived in Mbabane at 6 pm last night after being driven under armed guard to the Swaziland border.

An embassy spokesman said from Mbabane the officials would not make any statement to the press until they had spoken to

second secretaries, Mr Frederick Boyce, Lundahl and Mr Louis Leon Olivier, communications officer Mr Arthur Russel and a secretary in the embassy's

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1	2,00
2	3,00
3	4,00
4	5,00
5	6,00

(R per wk)

returning home as soon as possible. State Department officials said 12 Cuban diplomats and several Mozambican officials had forcibly detained one of the four American diplomats for four hours in Maputo, while they tried to recruit him to spy for Cuba.

In an official statement the State Department said Mr Louis Wolf and several other Americans who publish an anti-CIA publication recently visited Mozambique and the expulsions were the result of "extraordinary circumstances" involving them and the Cubans.

"We are convinced that these facts are not coincidental and that the full scope of Cuban and private American involvement was known to

Mozambican authorities. We therefore view this action with most serious concern, the department said.

The Mozambique news agency said the Security Ministry's investigations found close links between the alleged CIA spy network and the intelligence services of South Africa.

The CIA used its base in Maputo "to support counter-revolutionary activity in the region in order to destabilise the independent states in Southern Africa," a ministry spokesman said.

This was an apparent reference to a Mozambican rebel group called the National Resistance Movement, a guerrilla army of 4,000 men pledged to topple the Marxist government of President

Samora Machel and free political prisoners.

Aim alleged that the CIA passed on to the South African Defence Force information on the movements in Mozambique of South Africans belonging to the ANC. South African commandos launched a raid into Mozambique on January 30, attacking three houses on the outskirts of Maputo which were alleged to be ANC bases — SAPA-DDC



13 fly out

From Page 1

family, but he refused co-operation, the State Department said

Mr Stolzenbach said yesterday "The expelled officials will not speak to the Press until their debriefing and clearance in the US"

The 13 Americans were closeted in the Matsapa VIP lounge — until their moment of departure

They filed out, carrying light luggage and pets. Their first flight stop was Nairobi

It has been ascertained in Washington that the expulsions reduced the US diplomatic representation to seven Americans under the Charge d'Affaires, Mr William Twaddell

At the time of the expulsions the US Ambassador in Mozambique had returned to Washington, and a replacement was being sought

State Department officials expect the Administration to allow the dust to settle before determining who, if any, would be sent to take over

Meanwhile the embassy is trying to get consular access to Mr Zimmerman, a salesman for Mabor, a subsidiary of the General Tyre and Rubber Company

Sapa reports that the Cuban Embassy in Maputo has denied the US claims of Cuban involvement

A Cuban official told Mozambique's official information agency AIM "The allegations made by the US State Department are completely false, and we categorically deny that there has been any confrontation involving Cuban citizens"

A hurried exit from the spy furore, toddlers and all ... United States diplomats and their wives who went across the border into Swaziland after being expelled from Maputo, head for the plane on the first leg of their journey back to Washington.

Sac Farewell for 13 in disgrace

Staff Reporter

MBABANE — Under a leaden sky, with airport officials and regular globetrotters filling the Matsapa airport foyer in Swaziland yesterday, 13 people sat secluded in the nearby VIP lounge

With intercom calls buzzing the air, hardly anyone knew the import of what was taking place. A major section of a US embassy in Africa being sent home "in disgrace."

Children clutched teddy bears and their parents' hands when the party stepped on to the tarmac and walked towards the Fokker aircraft land on by the Royal Swazi Airways. In the general foyer, friends,

ventured a tentative wave and tense officials swiftly passed baggage slips

Swaziland had played the last part of the friendly neighbourhood after a blow-up occurred next door. Accept the rejected party, however, give succour and a send-off to better climes.

There was little deliberation or speculation over whether the families would want to, or be allowed to, return to Maputo. "They are sad to leave" was the only comment a guide would offer.

US embassy officials couldn't recall offhand when last one of their staff had departed from Africa in this way — or in this frame of mind.

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7/3/81
JSM

WAR IS OVER

By NO 7/3/81

257 (257)

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From COLIN LEGUM

LONDON. — The expulsion of four American diplomats from Mozambique, accused of being CIA agents, underlines the war fever which has gripped the country since South Africa's military incursion last month.

In a front page article Maputo's official daily newspaper, Noticias, urged 'Let us prepare for war'.

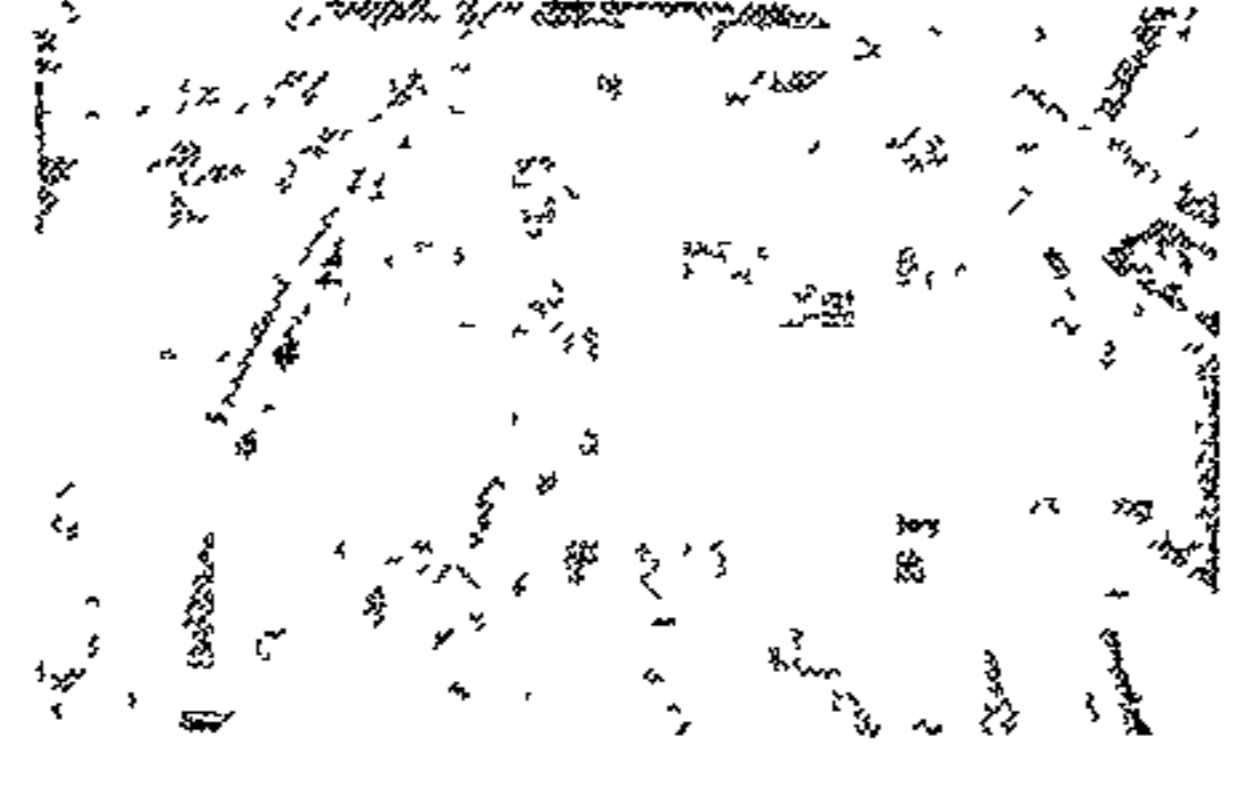
The 'war' is seen as a defensive one against further expected military attacks across the border, and against internal enemies of President Samora Machel's Marxist regime.

President Machel has accused South Africa of mobilising opponents of his regime into the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Army with headquarters in the Northern Transvaal.

The expulsion of the alleged CIA agents has been officially linked to a current purge of Mozambicans allegedly connected with South Africa's attack last month.

But it probably has more to do with the expected increased role of Warsaw Pact nations following President Machel's recent decision to invoke his mutual defence treaty with Moscow.

Mozambique has not broken diplomatic relations with Washington, but has warned that 'subversive' activities are being carried out in the country.



President Machel

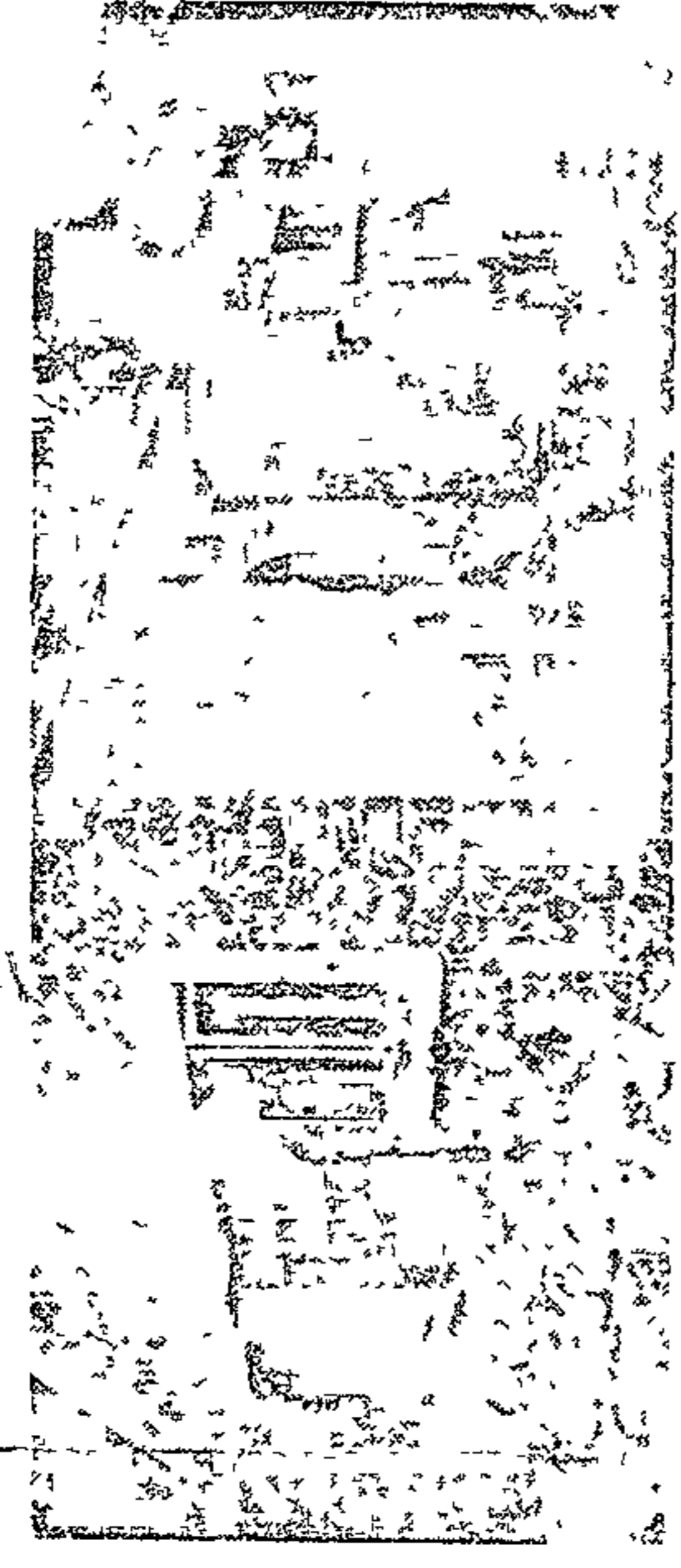
into question the cordial relations between the two countries.

If the Reagan administration should decide to react more strongly than it has to the expulsion of the four American Embassy staff members, the situation in Mozambique could rapidly deteriorate. A tough American stand would also undoubtedly have wider repercussions in Southern Africa.

It would almost certainly be read in South Africa as encouragement for the Botha regime to continue its threatened policy of striking against terrorists across its own borders, whenever it chooses to do so.

CRUCIAL

Moreover a tough Washington reaction would also be seen by other African states as an indication of



ONE of the ANC bases in a Maputo suburb which was attacked by the South African Defence Force in January this year.

tion's likely intentions towards South West Africa.

So far, in spite of urgent British representations by Lord Callaghan, during his recent visit with Mrs Margaret Thatcher to Washington, the Reagan administration has not claimed its attitude opposes the stalemate negotiations, over the territory.

The negotiations are to be discussed soon by the UN Security Council.

In the tense conditions of Mozambique today, American intention towards Southern Africa could be crucially important in affecting the country's relations with the whole Western community.

The Russians have secured a strong advantage by coming forward as the defenders of an African

pressure from apartheid South Africa.

It is clearly going to be difficult for the Western powers to counteract this Russian advantage but the problem would be made even more difficult if there were now to be divided counsel between the United States and the rest of the Nato powers over Mozambique and South West Africa.

MOBILISE

Mozambique's great sense of insecurity is reflected in the current developments in the country.

The Mozambique ruling party, Frelimo, and Government leaders have started to hold meetings throughout the country to mobilise the people to face future attacks by South African troops.

People are being instructed to build air raid shelters and dig trenches

schools will be taught what to do in case of air raids, fires, sabotage action, and even how to deal with poison gas. Young people are to be given preliminary training.

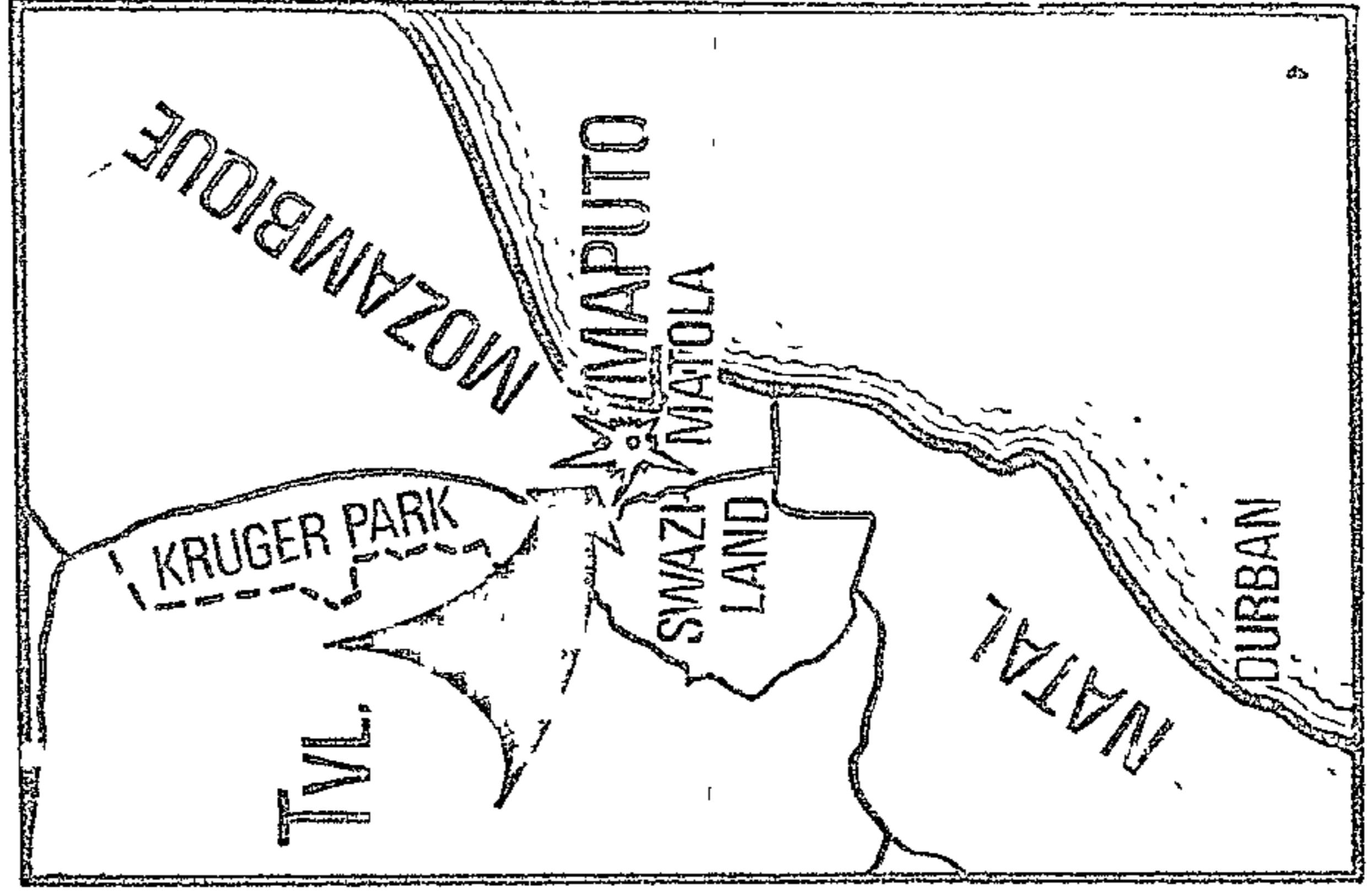
The Ministry of Health has been entrusted with preparing an extensive network of first-aid teams to act rapidly in case of war.

In some areas, the people's militia groups which played an important role in defending the country against Rhodesian military attacks, are being revived.

OF VALUE

Clearly, President Machel's regime feels itself under challenge from external attacks as well as from foreign-supported internal sabotage and subversion.

In this situation, there



to calm Mozambican fears. There can be no saying where the situation might lead if South African policy, backed by the Americans, were to favour escalating the pressures on President Machel. His role in helping to facilitate the success of the Lancaster House talks into an anti-Western position in the present circumstances for ending the South West African crisis, has been of great value to Western interests. But it won't take much in the present circumstances for President Machel to shift decisively into an anti-Western position.

South African attack near Maputo one of the houses the ANC occupied.

218 (219)
Maputo goods clamp

RDM 7/2/81
Staff Reporter

AN EMBARGO of goods traffic between Komatipoort and Maputo has been imposed by the South African Railways because SAR trucks are not being returned fast enough.

The number of SAR trucks in Mozambique exceeds 1800 — the quota agreed on by a bilateral agreement between South Africa and Mozambique.

An SAR spokesman said yesterday that on Monday the Mo-

zambiquan authorities had requested an embargo on all export goods — except coal and perishables — as their stations were blocked with loaded trucks.

“But when we investigated and found our trucks were not being returned as fast as they used to, we decided to impose a total embargo.”

As soon as the excess had been emptied and returned the embargo would be lifted, the spokesman said.

Diplomat is named in the Cuban affair

254 218 327 COM 7/3/81

A HURRIED flight from a Swaziland airport lifted 13 expelled Americans — four diplomatic officers and members of their families — out of the Maputo cold war "spy" furor yesterday, en route to a debriefing in Washington.

And JOHN MATISON of the Washington Bureau reports that one of the expelled diplomats, Mr Louis Leon Ollivier, a second secretary, has been identified as the official who the US claims, was forcibly detained in Maputo by Cuban agents before the row broke.

As the 13 headed for home yesterday, it was also learned that another US citizen, Mr Arthur Zimmerman, a salesman is being held in Mozambique apparently in connection with the spying allegations

EXHAUSTIVE Reports by JEREMY BROOKS and CHRIS MARAIS Pictures by JUHAN KUUS and NOEL WATSON

Mail Men of the South

The movements and departure of the expelled Maputo Embassy personnel and their families were kept highly secret by US officials — and only the Rand Daily Mail was there to record it.

The 13 looked exhausted after snatching only a few hours' sleep in a hectic two days since the 48-hour expulsions on order the Mozambican Government served on them on Thursday.

Earlier they had been escorted to the Swaziland border post at Namaacha by Mozambican security officers

Mr Louis Ollivier both second secretaries, Mr Arthur Russel, communications officer, and Mrs Patricia Russel, secretary of the Maputo embassy's political section, accompanied by children and grandchildren.

Mrs Karen Elizabeth Lundahl and Mrs Girgor Lee Ollivier, wives of the second secretaries, were also ordered out.

Maputo alleged the six were CIA operatives and accused them of supplying South Africa with information which enabled an SA Defence Force commando group to launch a surprise raid on ANC establishments

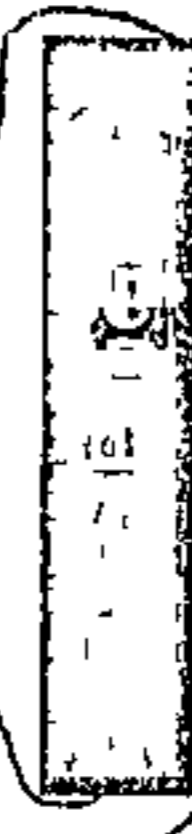
near Maputo on January 30 Mozambique stands by its accusation that the US Embassy was infested with CIA agents working with South Africa to neutralise the revolutionary movements based in Maputo.

But the US had a different story to tell.

State Department sources said in Washington that a member of their Maputo Embassy — now revealed to be Mr Ollivier — had been approached by two Cuban intelligence officers Armando Fernandes and Manuel Martinez Galan.

It said these two men led a group of 12 Cuban officials, aided by a number of Mozambicans in a blatant confrontation with the US diplomat whom they tried to recruit as a spy.

They offered him money at first and then threatened his



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Slovo had a narrow escape during SA raid

Sunday Times Reporter London

JOE SLOVO, a key figure in the banned South African Communist Party narrowly escaped being captured or killed in last month's midnight raid by South African commandos on bases of the African National Congress (ANC) in Matola near Maputo.

The hardline Marxist left the headquarters of the South African Council of Trade Unions — which is affiliated to the ANC — a mere three hours before the attack.

This is revealed in a report in the Sunday Telegraph, London today.

Twelve ANC members were killed in the raid and three captured, some at the Sactu centre.

The report says the only Mozambican civilian to die in the attack may have been shot in the mistaken belief he was Slovo.

The dead civilian, a 59-year-old Portuguese engineer, travelled in a white vehicle similar to those used by Slovo and other top-ranking SACP and ANC leaders.

South African security forces have over the years regarded Slovo as a key figure in the ANC military high command and in the "total Marxist onslaught".

Had he been captured or killed it would have been a security success comparable with the arrest of ANC leader Nelson Mandela or former Communist chief Bram Fischer about 15 years ago.

The Telegraph report from a correspondent who visited Maputo

the area around their target and controlled the terrain for almost two hours.

Several operations were performed on wounded soldiers under bright lights.

The raiding party returned to the South African border by driving along the railway line for some distance to avoid pursuit.

The report quotes eyewitnesses as saying 11 or 12 vehicles were used in the raid. The commandos were fully prepared for every eventuality, they said.

Frelimo sources told the correspondent that the purpose of the raid was to capture prisoners and documents, with Slovo the prize target.

When they reached the Sactu headquarters the commandos used Portuguese-speaking soldiers in an attempt to coax ANC members out of their houses. But ANC guards opened fire — which was returned in strength.

The report says that a few years ago a main ANC centre in Namaacha, close to the Swaziland border, was also destroyed in a mysterious explosion.

On another occasion a time-bomb was discovered in the boot of the car of Ruth First, wife of Joe Slovo. She is a university lecturer in Maputo.



JOE SLOVO
Left HQ in time

last weekend says the SADF commandos were fully in command of



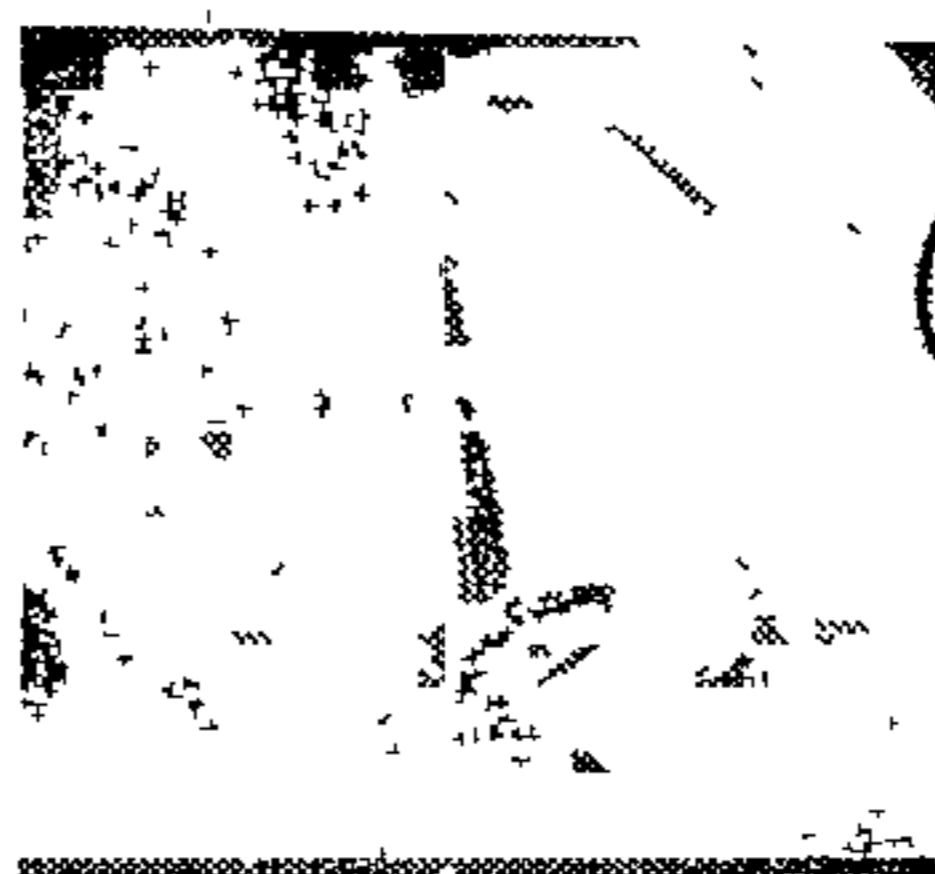
Maputo raiders missed communist boss by three hours, say sources

Red boss Joe Slovo
He lived, but engineer
Jose Ramos died, pro-
bably mistaken for
Slovo in his white
Landrover, sources
say

CLOSE CALL FOR SLOVO IN SA STRIKE

S. Tribune 8/3/81

2/8
8/3/81
8/3/81



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Spotlight surgery on Maputo raiders

FROM PAGE 11

Landrover doors

A published photograph showed a similarity with Slovo, a chubby round face.

When the attempt to peacefully capture the inhabitants at the SACTU house failed, the two other South African groups opened fire at the other two houses.

The force had cut the telephone lines after the shooting, which lasted only 10 minutes, they spent 90 minutes looking for material and apparently operated on several wounded South Africans. They used bright electric lights, witnesses said.

Helicopters

The lack of response and counter attack by police or the Mozambican army is amazing. The house at Matola North is apparently less than one kilometre from a police station. The police heard the shooting but did not investigate until more than an hour later.

It was impossible for the army headquarters in Maputo — or the Moamba camp — not to hear the shooting in Matola. The Mozambican Government believes that South Africans, or the Mozambique resistance movement, managed to bribe soldiers and officers in Maputo and on the border.

Since the attack SACP and ANC leaders in Mapu-

100 troops were used

They struck just after midnight almost simultaneously at three ANC centres in Matola, a town just outside Maputo and less than 10 kilometres from army headquarters.

For almost two hours the South Africans manned two road blocks on the main Johannesburg-Maputo road.

In Matola, two homes were attacked, 1.5 kilometres from the main road and a kilometre from each other.

Here, at SACTU headquarters, the South Africans missed Joe Slovo by only three hours. The double-storey, colonial-style house stands in a field at least 500 metres wide. Apparently it was the first house to be "called upon".

The force had arrived undetected, after crossing the Mozambican border just south of the Komatipoort border post 120 kilometres away

Using Russian-made army vehicles captured in Angola and similar to those used by Frelimo, and accompanied by Portuguese-speaking black and white soldiers, they passed Boane camp 30 kilometres outside Maputo.

The South African force tried to persuade the ANC members in the SACTU house to come outside with Portuguese-speaking soldiers giving the impression they were Frelimo. Some came outside but two ANC

ling Joe Slovo, leader of the Communist Party, in their raid on African National Congress bases in Mozambique.

He visited the Maputo headquarters of the South African Council of Trade Unions, three hours before the raid on the offices took place.

The South African security machine regards Slovo as a key figure in the ANC military high command and in the "total Marxist onslaught" against South Africa

If he had been captured or killed it would have been a security success comparable to the arrest of ANC leader Nelson Mandela or former communist chief Braam Fischer more than a decade ago

Last weekend I visited Maputo and obtained information about the raid either not published until now or not fully explained.

• The South African force was so much in command of the situation that several operations on wounded soldiers were performed under bright lights.

• The South African force drove back on the railway line to avoid pursuit.

• It seems the only Mozambican civilian to die was shot and killed by the South Africans because he was probably mistaken for Slovo. The civilian was travelling in a white Landrover jeep similar to those used by Slovo and other top ranking ANC and SACP leaders.

Mozambican sources showed the attack was brilliantly planned and executed.

It appears more troops were involved than was believed.

By HENNIE SERFONTEIN

guards were suspicious and remained inside. They opened fire, which led to the South African attack.

Several of the 12 ANC civilians were killed and the body of one of the two South Africans killed was left behind here.

This SACTU house was the least damaged of the three houses. No heavy weapons were apparently used here, as at the other two houses.

Because of this, Mozambican sources are convinced that the original purpose of the attack on the SACTU centre was not to kill, but to take prisoners and documents.

It is said the South Africans failed to capture the bulk of SACTU files because they were protected by a wall that collapsed in the attack.

Mozambicans are convinced that Slovo was a main target of the South African raid.

The Mozambican civilian to die, 59-year-old white engineer Jose Ramos, approached the scene from Maputo in a white Landrover.

The first road block allowed him to pass, but apparently alerted the second roadblock. They opened fire, killing Mr Ramos. More than 50 bullets hit the jeep and driver.

He was an engineer working for Maputo City Council's electricity engineering department. The words "electricity department" appear on the

TO PAGE 3

back to the border, where the wounded were removed.

It is claimed that to avoid pursuit the South Africans returned on the railway line for two thirds of the way before switching back to the main road.

ences, which are changed frequently. They are under guard.

• A South African Defence Force spokesman said he had no comment to make on this report but claimed it contained "certain errors of fact." He would not say which facts were incorrect.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext 453/440)



called from Mozambique for alleged spying activities left for Washington from Manzini airport on Friday

SLOVO'S AMAZING ESCAPE

S Express 8/3/81

(218)
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● Joe Slovo escaped SA raiders by three hours.

AN ASTONISHING story of how narrowly Joe Slovo, leader of the South African Communist Party, escaped death or capture during South Africa's lightning raid on Maputo targets five weeks ago, was uncovered by the Sunday Express this week as the US spy drama rocked Mozambique.

An intensive Sunday Express investigation has unearthed remark-

By KITT KATZIN and J H P SERFONTEIN

able facts about the raid and the "spy" incident that has burst in its wake, with officials of the United States embassy being accused of being CIA agents who passed on information to help South Africa in the attack

The Sunday Express discovered that

● Slovo was at the first house hit by the South African raiders a mere three hours before the attacks

● The way the South African forces acted at this

house has convinced top Mozambican sources that they were intent on capturing specific people rather than gunning them down

● There was a very definite resemblance between a Portuguese civilian who was gunned down and Joe Slovo — and the man was travelling in a white jeep similar to that used by Slovo

The civilian's death was described as an accident — but he was shot more than 50 times

● The scale of the raid, Maputo sources say, was

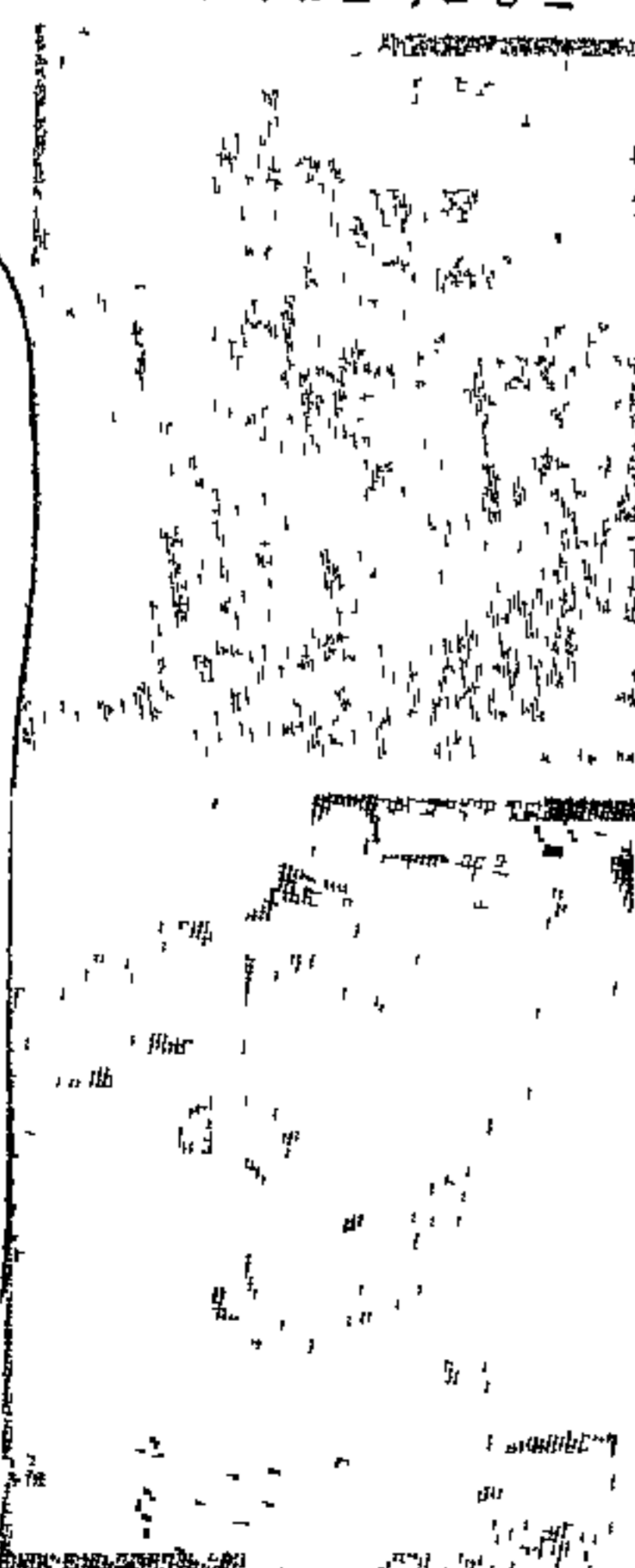
much bigger than previously claimed

● The raid has been used by Communist agents to bluff the Mozambican Government into acting against American officials

● The US official at the centre of this week's spy drama was threatened and told he and his wife and family would be killed unless he agreed to spy for Cuba

● Mozambique and other African countries are almost certain to lose out on proposed American aid as a result of the spy incident

● See pages 3 and 12 for the full inside stories.



● Joe Slovo far left Communist Party leader and South Africa's main target and left his look a like Maputo electrician Jose Ramos Ramos was the only civilian killed during the raid when his jeep was shot at by troops

ANC LEADER MANAGED TO ESCAPE THE SOUTH AFRICAN HIT TEAM'S NET

A PICTURE of a brilliantly planned and executed attack has emerged after the recent South African raid on ANC headquarters in Mozambique. Information obtained from key sources in Maputo point to a raid that was daring and carried out with great precision.

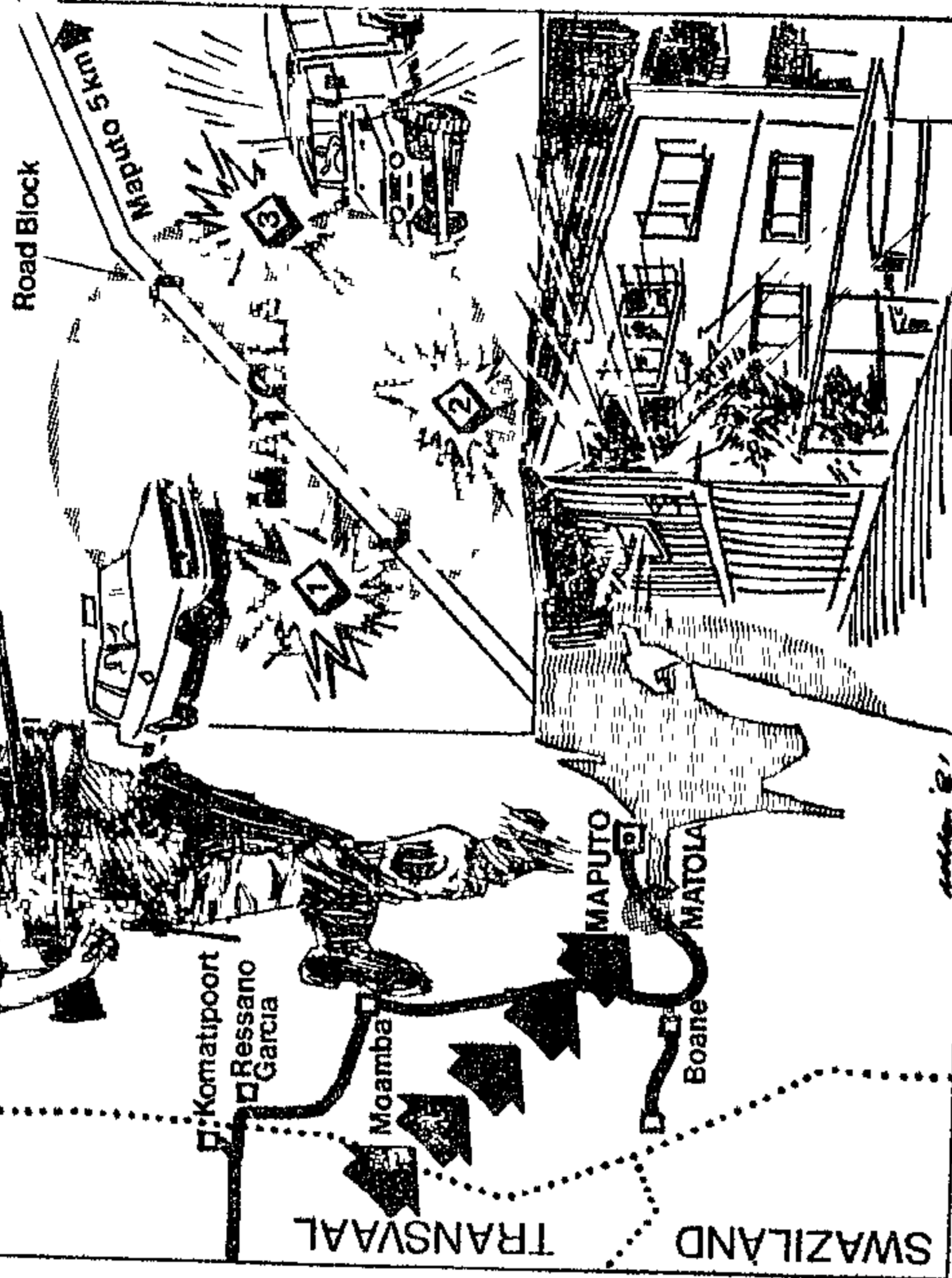
- I learnt, from top people, about
 - The narrow escape of Mr Joe Slovo leader of the South African Communist Party
 - Previous mysterious attacks on anti-South African targets — including a time-bomb found in the boot of the car used by Ruth First, a lecturer at the University of Maputo and Mr Slovo's wife,
 - The South African raiders' command of the area they invaded was apparently so complete that they even performed emergency operations on a person or persons, under bright electric lights during the attack.
 - The daring South African getaway was made not by road but in ordinary army vehicles driven on the railway line
- It appears that more South African troops were involved in the attack than was generally believed. Eyewitnesses said that 11 or 12 vehicles were used, with about 100 troops participating. They clearly came prepared for every eventuality, including a confrontation with the Frelimo army. It was no hit and run exercise.

The South African troops struck just after midnight at three ANC centres in Matola a town less than 10km from the huge army headquarters and base in the heart of Maputo.

For two hours — the duration of the operations — the South Africans manned two road blocks on the main Johannesburg/Maputo road — the one between Matola and Maputo, and the other where the two roads leave the main road. Two homes were attacked in Matola some 1½km from the main road and 1km from each other.

It is here that the South Africans missed Slovo by only three hours at the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) headquarters. The big double-storey colonial-style house stretches across an open field at least 500m wide. Apparently it was the first

PRE-EMPTIVE STRIKE



● Details of the precision raid carried out by SA troops on ANC houses in Matola

Attack on Matola 'brilliantly planned'

By JHP SEFFORTIN

and similar to those used by Frelimo, and accompanied by Portuguese-speaking Black and White soldiers, they passed the Frelimo army. But, although some came out, two ANC guards were unconscious.

were covered by a wall that collapsed during the attack. Mozambicans are convinced that Slovo was a main target of the South African raid and that they hoped he would be killed.

Once the attempt to capture those at the Sactu house failed, the two other South African groups opened fire at random on the other two houses. The houses were severely damaged.

the South Africans or the resistance movement had managed to bribe a number of soldiers and officers in Maputo and on the border.

hours at the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) headquarters. The big double-storey colonial-style house stretches across an open field at least 500m wide.

Apparently it was the first house to be "called on" until then the SA forces had arrived undetected, after crossing the Mozambican border just south of the Komatipoort border post 120km away.

Using Russian manufactured army vehicles captured in An-

goia and similar to those used by Frelimo, and accompanied by Portuguese-speaking Black and White soldiers, they passed the Boane Camp 30km outside Maputo.

The South African force tried to persuade the ANC members in the Sactu house to come out. Portuguese-speaking soldiers tried to give them the impression that they were members of

By JHP SEBENTON

the Frelimo army. But, although some came out, two ANC guards were suspicious and remained inside. They opened fire and the South Africans attacked.

Several of the 12 ANC members were killed and the body of one of the two South Africans killed was left behind, and later discovered at the back of the house.

The Sactu house was the least damaged of the three houses as no cannon or heavy mortars were used during its attack.

Because of this, Mozambicans sources are convinced that the original purpose of the attack on the Sactu centre was not to kill, but to capture prisoners and documents. They point to the care taken to get people to come out of the house and claim the South Africans failed in their original purpose as they were forced to open fire.

It is also said that the South Africans failed to capture the bulk of Sactu's files, as they

were covered by a wall that collapsed during the attack. Mozambicans are convinced that Slovo was a main target of the South African raid and that they hoped he would be at the Sactu house.

Sources say the circumstances surrounding the killing of 59-year-old Jose Ramos staminate this theory. They argue that Mr Ramos, a White engineer, looked like Slovo, who has a round chubby face. The only discrepancy is that Ramos was bald while Slovo is not.

Mr Ramos was the only civilian killed in the attack. He was driving from Maputo in a four-wheel drive vehicle, and the first road block allowed him to pass but apparently alerted the second at the Matola turnoffs. They opened fire on the vehicle, killing Mr Ramos. The vehicle and the driver were riddled with more than 50 bullets.

Mr Ramos was an engineer working for the Maputo city council's electricity engineering department. The words "Electricity Department" appear on the doors of the jeep

Once the attempt to capture those at the Sactu-house failed, the two other South African groups opened fire at random on the other two houses. The houses were severely damaged by heavy weapons.

All three houses are standing empty at the moment. It seems the SA forces had total control of the three areas they attacked, and the main road. They cut the telephone lines, and after the shooting, which only lasted some 10 minutes, they remained for another 90 minutes looking for material.

During this time they apparently operated on several seriously wounded South Africans. Helicopters later flew in to meet the returning forces halfway to the border.

It is claimed that to avoid pursuit the South Africans went back on the railway line, using it for two-thirds of the journey, before switching back to the main road. This contradicts claims that they used a road, which apparently does not exist, next to the railway line.

An amazing aspect of the raid is the lack of response and counter-attack by police or the Mozambican army. The house at Matola north is apparently less than 1km from a police station.

The police heard the shooting but did not investigate until more than a hour later.

It seems impossible that the army headquarters in Maputo -- or the Moamba camp -- did not hear the shooting.

The Mozambican government apparently believes that

the South Africans or the resistance movement had managed to bribe a number of soldiers and officers in Maputo and on the border.

I was told that Mozambican security had discovered a spy ring operating inside the Frelimo army and in other departments some weeks before the raid. It was claimed that these Mozambicans were selling information to certain Western countries, and possibly to South Africa.

Some Mozambicans were already under observation before the attack and it was therefore possible to make arrests soon after the raid, I was told.

It has been impossible to contact any SACP and ANC members in Maputo since the attack. The leaders have all moved to new residences which are without telephones and constantly guarded.

This is apparently not the first South African attack on ANC bases and individuals. A few years ago an ANC centre at Namaacha, a small town close to the Swaziland border, was mysteriously hit by a bomb explosion. At the time the ANC ignored Frelimo warnings that it might be unsafe to be housed close to the Swaziland border.

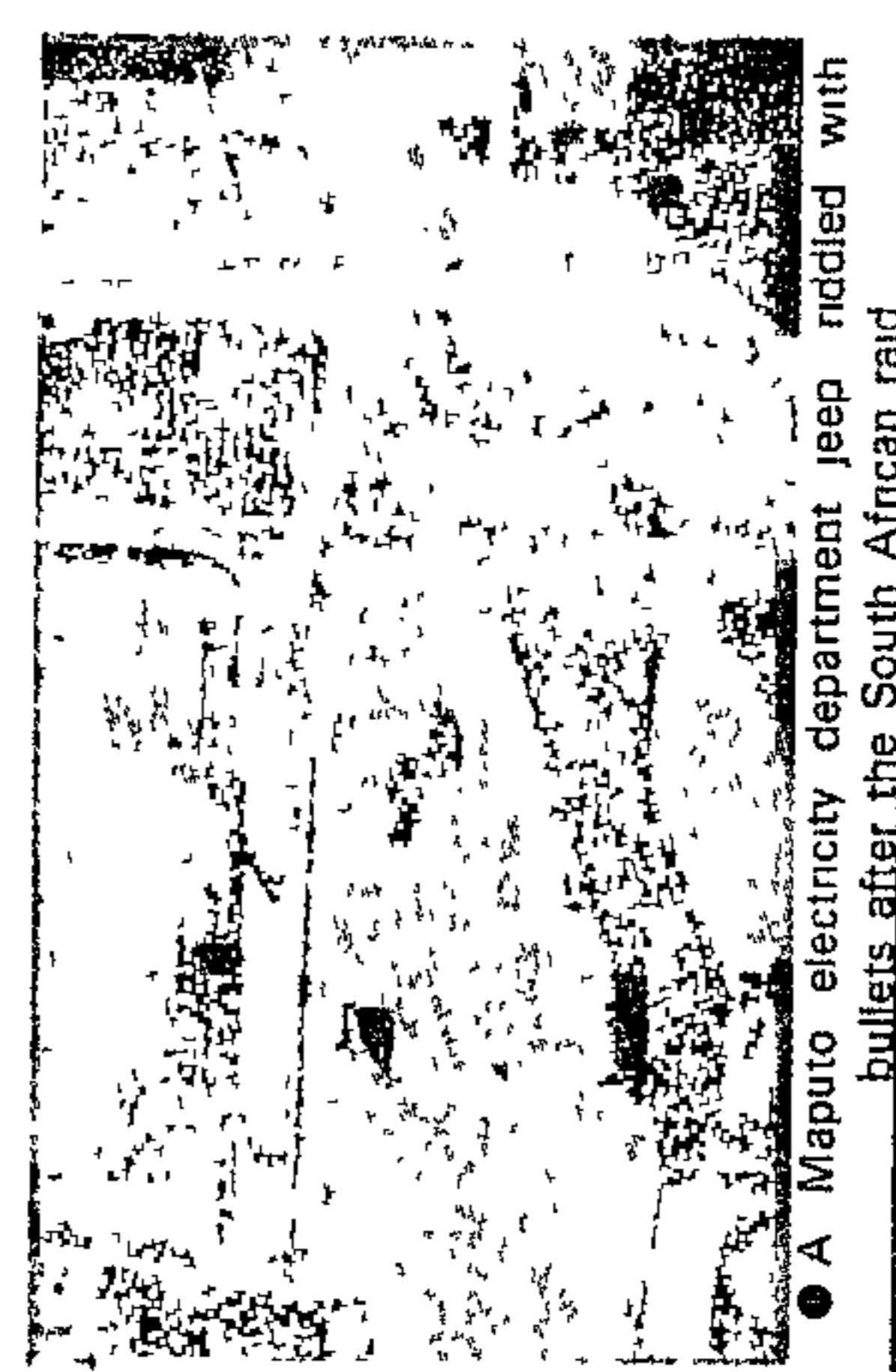
And almost two years ago a time-bomb was discovered in the boot of Ruth First's car.

In Pretoria a Defence Force spokesman said he would not comment on the raid details "for security reasons".

He said there were some inaccuracies in the report as far as the Defence Force was concerned, but refused to say what they were.

Sunday Express
8/3/81

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● A Maputo electricity department jeep riddled with bullets after the South African raid

By NEIL HOOPER and GEOFFREY ALLEN

A FANATICAL Washington anti-CIA group, headed by former American spy Philip Agee, plotted the expulsion of four United States diplomats from Maputo this week.

Yesterday the diplomats — Mr Louis Leon Ollivier, Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl (both second secretaries), Mr Arthur Russel (communications officer) and his wife Patricia, secretary of the Embassy's political section and their families landed in Nairobi en route to Washington. The involvement of the anti-CIA group was disclosed by a senior diplomatic source who said that the group had supplied top-ranking Cuban counter-intelligence officials with details of CIA activity in Mozambique.

He named two members of the group Covert Action Information Bulletin which has identified over 5 000 CIA agents including the agency's former spies in Pretoria and Angola as being behind the deliberate and widely publicised expulsion of the US diplomats from Maputo. One of the Covert Action men Mr Lou Woolf was given time on Mozambique Radio on Tuesday to make an anti-CIA broadcast. The source said that the two

This man Agee plotted the U.S. expulsions

S. Times
8/3/81
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The inside story of the deal that led to the Maputo row

anti-CIA agents Woolf and Washington lawyer Bill Shapp worked for Covert Action Information Bulletin formed several years ago to support Agee's unmasking of CIA agents. Agee a former US Airforce officer worked for the CIA in Ecuador, Uruguay and Mexico but left the agency in 1969 to expose its activities after a crisis of conscience following his own clandestine roles.

'Under cover'

The diplomat confirmed that Mr Ollivier was a fulltime CIA spy working under cover as a second secretary at the US embassy in Maputo. This is no unusual practice. Most countries including South Africa staff their over

seas embassies with at least one intelligence agent either under the cover of military 'political or communications' attaches and press and economic advisers. The head of the Cuban national counter intelligence agency personally visited Mozambique last week after the agents of the anti-CIA group had lingersed Mr Ollivier. This was followed by a direct approach by Cuban agents to Mr Ollivier offering him the choice of expulsion and disgrace or the profits of becoming a double agent. However, if he refused the offer he was threatened that his family would be harmed and his friends and informants in Mozambique killed. Mr Ollivier resisted and reported the approach to his CIA superiors at the embassy who

took up the matter with Mozambique authorities. The confrontation between the American embassy and the Mozambique authorities led to the Maputo insistence that Mr Ollivier and three other CIA agents be expelled. Agee's Covert Action Bulletin publishes regular news sheets detailing CIA activities and naming agents as they are moved around the world. Woolf and Shapp's links with the Covert Action Information Bulletin started after both had gained experience of CIA covert activity. Woolf when he fought in the United States army in Vietnam and Laos and Shapp through his activities as a lawyer fighting for servicemen's rights. Both Mr Shapp and his wife who makes television film documentaries are known by

Philip Agee Led the anti-CIA plotters

friends to be pro-Cuban. Their organisation has won disfavor among many Americans up posed to the CIA's covert activities because of its flirtation with Russian and Cuban intelligence.

Agee whose United States passport was confiscated in 1979 now lives in Hamburg Germany and has been named by British newspapers as a Communist Party member. A university-educated mid-

dle-class American he kept close contact with Cuban agents and regularly visited Havana after he left the CIA.

Following publication of his book in 1975 exposing CIA activities in which he had taken part Agee and Woolf together with American-born journalist Mark Hosenball began exposing CIA agents using published American diplomatic service records stored in the British Museum.

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EXPRESSSCOPE LOOKS AT THE 'CIA' EXPULSION

'Spy for us or your family will die'

AN AMERICAN diplomat in Mozambique was threatened with death by Cuban security agents while they attempted to recruit him as a spy — and they also warned him that if he did not defect, they would kill his wife and his children.

This was the grim prospect which Mr Louis Leon Ollivier, second secretary at the United States Embassy in Maputo, faced only hours before the Mozambique "spy" drama exploded this week.

Mr Ollivier's dramatic ordeal at the hands of 12 Cuban security agents can

now be told for the first time.

He was at first confronted by a Cuban agent based in Maputo and then later by another 11 Cuban agents, headed by Mr Armando Fernandez, a senior officer based in Havana.

Mr Ollivier was told bluntly that his services were required to spy on the United States for Cuba — and that they wanted him to remain in the embassy to do the job.

If he did not do so, he would be expelled from Mozambique and his career would be ruined, said the Cubans.

When the Cubans realised that Mr Ollivier would not co-operate, he was warned that he would then be stopped from leaving the country, that he would be jailed and that his wife and children would be killed.

The Cubans also threatened to harass his friends and contacts in Maputo — and then tried to bribe him with offers of money.

But Mr Ollivier steadfastly refused to co-operate.

Later the Mozambican Government decided to expel him and his wife, Mrs Ginger Lee Ollivier.

Although Mrs Ollivier does not work at the embassy, Radio Mozambique charged that she, and Mrs Karen Lundahl, wife of Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl, had taken part in "support operations" with CIA agents based at the embassy.

According to the broadcast, they had close links with the South African Government.

Mrs Lundahl's husband, Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl, was also expelled.

Diplomatic observers say that although Mr Ollivier survived, they fear for the safety of American citizens

working and living in Mozambique.

Concern has been expressed at the arrest in Maputo on Friday of a visiting American businessman, Mr Arthur Zimmerman.

I understand Mr Zimmerman is being held in connection with the spying allegations, but nothing more is known of his fate at this stage.

● The expelled embassy personnel and their families, making up a party of 13, flew from Matsapa, Swaziland, via Nairobi to Washington yesterday. They are not expected to be replaced in the near future.

S. Express 8/3/81
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Former CIA men helped set up scandal

● On the point of leaving for the US with his parents, the son of a diplomat points toward the plane taking him home

TODAY THE Sunday Express can disclose the full story of how three CIA defectors were used by Cuban and Russian intelligence networks to set up the dramatic American "spy" scandal which erupted in Mozambique this week.

The scandal resulted in the expulsion from Maputo of four US Embassy personnel and the wives of two of the men Altogether 13 Americans, including children, were kicked out of the Mozambique capital

The Mozambique authorities claimed the diplomats were CIA agents and had set up an intricate "spy network" which had helped the South African Defence Force detect ANC targets in Matola.

The State Department has now received information from its embassies in Southern Africa of how three CIA defectors were used as front men to precipitate the Mozambique action against the United States

According to earlier reports, a former CIA agent, Mr. Louis Wolf, was reported to have arrived in Maputo three days before President Machel expelled the Americans.

Mr Wolf is co-editor of an American publication, Covert Action Information Bulletin, which has named over 1000 supposed CIA agents in a campaign to expose the secret intelligence service

Observers did not believe it was coincidental that Mr Wolf was in Mozambique at the same time as senior Cuban intelligence officers were visiting the country

The Sunday Express can disclose that

● Mr Wolf, who lives in Europe, had discussions with the Cubans, among them two senior officers, Mr Armando Fernandez and Mr Manuel Martinez Galan, who are connected with Cuban security in Angola

● A second CIA defector and associate of Mr Wolf, Mr Bill Schaff, was also in Maputo this week, and was involved in talks with the Cubans

● The two defectors were briefed by Cuban and Soviet intelligence before flying to Maputo from Europe

● They are directly responsible to a third defector, Mr Phil Agee, who lives in Germany Agee, who was regarded as a highly competent CIA officer,

By KITT KATZIN



became disillusioned with the agency some years ago, and committed himself, along with the Covert Action Information Bulletin, to exposing CIA agents throughout the world

The plan to "set up" the US Embassy in Maputo was formulated in Moscow, shortly after the SA Defence Force attacked the ANC base in Matola, and Mr Wolf and Mr Schaff were then fully briefed by the Russians, who flew them to Mozambique

Reconstructing the events after the two former CIA men arrived in Maputo, informed diplomatic observers say it was Wolf who indicated the names of CIA agents in the US Embassy on a diplomatic list which they submitted to the Mozambique authorities

Whether this evidence was genuine or fabricated was of little concern to the Machel Government

They accepted the authenticity of the allegations by Mr Wolf and the Cubans — and acted immediately by accusing four US Embassy staffers of setting up a "spy network"

The "South African connection" formed the basis of the second leg of the Russian-Cuban "con trick" — and with the consequences of the Matola raid still reverberating in Government and diplomatic circles in Maputo, the Mozambique authorities reacted precisely as the Russians and the Cubans had predicted

Although the Reagan Administration has strongly denied the espionage allegations and denounced the Mozambiquan decision to expel four of its diplomats and their families, informed diplomatic sources say that the "spy scandal" will lead to harsh and perhaps even irreparable consequences for proposed American initiatives in Mozambique and Southern Africa

I was told that

● The American ambassador to Maputo will probably not return or be replaced — the embassy, at best, will continue to function under the Charge d'Affaires, Mr William Twaddell — and the future status of the mission will be reviewed shortly by the State Department.

● An ambitious proposed US economic aid scheme for Mozambique, with benefits accruing also for neighbouring states, like Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, is to be scrapped

It was reported this week that a US team, which was discussing the aid programme with Mozambique authorities this week, had been withdrawn

What was not known was that the US had intended to extend its flood and food aid to Mozambique by launching a separate economic aid project worth millions of dollars for developing Maputo's harbour, road networks, agriculture and health services.

"But this has been blown," an informed source said

The programme was being proposed by the leader of the US aid team, Mr Ted Morse, an aid official who has a close knowledge of Southern Africa, in spite of a decision by Congress to withhold additional aid to Mozambique because of its poor human rights record

In terms of the programme, the US had hoped that by expanding Mozambique's harbours, especially Beira, additional facilities for exports would also have been made available to landlocked Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe

What puzzles Western observers is just why the Mozambique authorities played along with the Cubans

"They really had nothing to gain by expelling the US diplomats," one source told me "At worst, they had an option of reacting quietly to the allegations, or not reacting at all

"That really is the tragedy of the incident by acting the way they did, which was certainly not in their interests, they allowed themselves to be 'sand-bagged' by someone else"

Mozambique may lose millions in American aid

US staff in Maputo 'apprehensive'

S. Id. M. G. 2/3/81

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UNEASE and some fear prevails today among the four remaining US Embassy staff still in Mozambique

Indications are that the row between the US and Mozambique after the shock expulsion of four US diplomats is still brewing

Asked about the mood of the expelled group, Mr G. Jacobsen duty officer at the US embassy in Maputo said in a telephone interview yesterday "Apprehen-

sive. Very apprehensive"

Asked how he and the three remaining members of the embassy staff now felt about their status, he said: "I have just expressed it . . . apprehensive"

Did this mean that they were expecting the Mozambicans to close the Embassy in Maputo?

"Not at all," Mr Jacobsen said. "Despite the depleted staff complement, we are operating normal embassy duties."

The four US embassy staff members, who were expelled from Mozambique on a charge of being CIA spies -- and for acting in collusion with the South African security forces on the recent attack on ANC headquarters in Maputo -- are Mr Louis Olivier, Frederick Boyce Lundahl, Arthur Russell and Mrs Patricia Russell

Mr Jacobsen said Mr Olivier, who was reported

to have been forcibly held by a group of Cubans in an effort to persuade him to spy for Cuba, was in no way physically harmed.

Andre Meyerowitz reported from Washington that officials there are angrily denying that the Maputo staffers were CIA spies

"Nonsense. Charges are false. Ludicrous," was the official response

The United States has

pulled out a four-member aid team which had been in Maputo for talks on regional transport assistance.

In apparent retaliation Mozambique police have arrested an American tyre company executive, Arthur Zimmerman

He is in Machava prison on unspecified charges but "we are pressing for access" said the State Department in Washington.

SA-CIA CO-OPERATION ON SADF RAID 'UNLIKELY'

CT 9/3/81 (337) 254-218

Defense Reporter
ANY accusation that South Africa and the United States Central Intelligence Agency co-operated closely on the SADF's January 30 raid on the ANC headquarters in Maputo runs aground on what military men call "the need-to-know principle".

Which, in simpler terms, means that every time you let someone else into the secret you increase the chance of creating a catastrophic leak.

So important is this principle in all the world's armed forces that it is not unknown for even senior officers to play parts of an operation without knowing when or where it is to take place.

The Mozambique Government this week was emphatic that its Security Ministry had found close links between the South African intelligence services and the CIA spy network it alleges it has uncovered.

Among other things, the official Mozambican news agency AIM

has alleged that the CIA passed on to the South African Defence Force information on expatriate ANC members' movements in Mozambique.

Till now the South African and United States Governments have maintained only a deafening silence on the subject.

In the absence of information -- or documentary proof from the Mozambicans -- the interim answer must be "possible" but not very probable.

A raid like the one on Maputo is not an impromptu affair. It will incorporate weeks and possibly months of careful planning, with constant adjustments being made to keep the plans up to date.

Every possible factor is considered, from the likely international repercussions to the weather conditions the raiders are likely to meet. It is an open secret that at least one fairly recent South African over the border operation came within an ace of being cancelled at the last moment because certain factors lacked

clarity.
An inordinate amount of attention is paid to planning and preparation including "dress rehearsals", because such raids are usually fraught with other implications, yet are so easily unbalanced by unscheduled events that everything possible must be done to eliminate or anticipate any weak points.

It is difficult to amass the high quality information required from a one way flow of information, which might be unclear in some aspects or inadequate in others. Intelligence officials prefer to draw up a series of questions based on the requirements of the intended operation and then satisfy them -- which often involves giving agents in the field specific tasks to carry out.

If the main flow of information were coming from a foreign agency, the SADF would not be able to ask such specific questions because they would be a total giveaway as to the intended use of the information requested.

In this way the CIA which might not su foreign policy in such by exerting pressure intended victim.
On the other hand swap general inform operate completely " interest.

Whatever the truth! expulsion of the four Samora Machel's go words.

The fact that Moza with the United State by expelling four of t taking the matter ve

d 'unlikely'

In this way the CIA would become aware of the intended raid -- which might not suit the United States Government's broader foreign policy. In such a case it could sabotage the whole operation by exerting pressure on Pretoria to desist, or even warning the intended victim.

On the other hand, it is not unknown for various countries to swap general information on a *quid pro quo* basis, or even to cooperate completely "off the record" on a specific matter of mutual interest.

Whatever the truth of the Mozambican allegations might be, the expulsion of the four Americans is a clear indication that President Samora Machel's government is not indulging in a mere war of words.

The fact that Mozambique has jeopardized its future relationship with the United States -- a link it had been hoping to strengthen -- by expelling four of the US Embassy staff is an indication that it is taking the matter very seriously.

No US aid for Mozambique

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — Mozambique could find itself back on the United States aid blacklist as a result of the expulsion from Maputo of four US embassy officials

Aid to the Frelimo Government of President Samora Machel has been prohibited for several years because the powerful Senate right wing lobby accused it of "aiding terrorists"

This was a reference to the back-up role Mozambique played for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu and its military wing. Zanu But with Zimbabwean independence last year Africa, specialists at the State Department in Washington pleaded the case for renewed aid to Mozambique

A US aid team was in fact in Maputo last week discussing with the Mozambique Government projects that merited US support, particularly in the development of ports

The Reagan administration

recalled the team immediately after the expulsion of the four officials and two of their wives. At the same time the US Government lodged with the Maputo government a formal protest against the expulsion

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources continue to believe there is a Cuban hand behind the action against the officials. They believe Mozambican pride was sharply stung by the South African raid on Matola near Maputo five weeks ago

In their view, the Mozambique Government considered an effective way of hitting back at South Africa was to make a spectacular gesture against the US, particularly because the new Reagan administration has appeared to Maputo to be taking

a much friendlier line toward the Botha government

Following that reasoning, the Cubans would have been drawn in to stage the "blatant confrontation" — the State Department's description — that preceded the expulsion order made by the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano

One of the four expelled officials had been called to the Cuban Embassy in Maputo the day of the order and, according to diplomatic sources, Cuban intelligence agents tried to induce him to become a double agent. Among the Cubans was the head of the Caribbean Island's counter-intelligence services

Ironically, the Mozambique Government now says that US knowledge that this senior Cu-

ban official was in Maputo was a dead giveaway that the CIA has been active in Mozambique. The Machel government said it had expelled the US officials because they were part of a CIA-organized spy network

There is now increased concern that Mozambique is being drawn further into Soviet and Cuban influence to the detriment of Western interests. One Western diplomatic source commented "The South Africans cannot escape their share of blame for this disturbing situation. They did after all violate Mozambique territory, but far worse they hurt Mozambican pride, and the Soviets and the Cubans were at hand to offer sympathy and more"

The same source said "President Machel may be a Marxist but he wants to be realistic about his country's development needs"

Moves to restore US aid and President Machel's own willingness to visit Britain next year have indicated this



World
Spotlight

CT 9/3/81
QR

ARMY OFFICER SIGNED CIA, SAWS WISJOTO

RPH 9/3/81
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By JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE claimed yesterday that an Army captain had confessed to giving information to alleged CIA agents at the United States Embassy in Maputo.

And a Maputo source told the Rand Daily Mail that the Mozambique authorities suspect that an American employee of a US multinational company has been using its Mozambique subsidiary as a front for CIA work.

These latest claims follow the expulsion last week by Maputo of four US diplomats and two wives of Embassy personnel, accused of being part of a CIA spy network.

The US State Department in Washington declined comment yesterday on the alleged confession.

In a broadcast yesterday, Radio Mozambique named the army officer as Captair Alcino Chivite.

It alleged he had confessed to supplying the CIA station in the Mozambican capital with intelligence which helped the SA Defence Force attack on ANC installations in Matola, a Maputo suburb, on January 30.

Meanwhile a source in Maputo has told the "Mail" that the arrest last week of Mr. Arthur Zimmermann, a salesman for Mabor, a subsidiary of the US General Tyre and Rubber Company, was based on the suspicion that he had been using Mabor as a "deep-cover" CIA intelligence work

The US General Tyre and Rubber Company, was based on the suspicion that he had been using Mabor as a "proprietary" — a front — for "deep-cover" CIA intelligence work.

In the vernacular of US intelligence, "proprietaries" are private companies manipulated by agents to give them deep cover in intelligence-gathering operations.

The investigations into the alleged spy network are under the personal supervision of the white Mozambican Minister of State Security, Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

Gen Veloso a former Portuguese Air Force officer, deserted to join Frelimo in Dar Es Salaam in 1963. He is a senior member of the party's Central Committee.

Replying to allegations that the expulsions were ordered as a result of "advice" from agents of the Cuban intelligence services, a spokesman for the Mozambican Information Ministry said yesterday it was "the old racist idea that blacks could never, without the aid of American whites and Cubans, find out what the CIA is doing".

Two CIA defectors, Mr Louis Wolf and Mr Bill Schlaff, visited Mozambique last week.

Mr Wolf is co-editor of Covert Action Information Bulletin, a magazine dedicated to exposing the secret activities of the CIA.

In 1979 Covert Action named Mr Dorwin Francis Goosen, then a political officer at the US Embassy in Pretoria, as the CIA Chief of Station in South Africa.

Mr Goosen was first appointed to the US diplomatic service in October 1967 and had served in Zaïre. He was later transferred away from South Africa.

At the time Covert Action also claimed Mr Frederik Weltering, an economic advisor at the US Embassy in Maputo, had been replaced as Chief of Station in Mozambique by Mr James Martin Mr Martin has since left Mozambique.

JOHN MATISON of the "Mail" Washington Bureau reports that a spokesman for the State Department refused to comment yesterday on the claim that Capt Chivite had confessed to passing on information to US intelligence operatives.

"As a matter of policy, we do not comment on allegations concerning intelligence matters — especially under this administration," the spokesman said. He also refused to provide information on the travel plans of the expelled Americans.

(217) (218) (219)
**Maputo:
Captain
spied 9/3/77
for CIA**

From JOSE CAETANO

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Deep cover

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© "SA, CIA co-operation unlikely, page 9"

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Spy row may endanger US aid to Maputo

By ANTHONY RIDER
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Mozambique could find itself back on the aid blacklist of the United States as a result of the expulsion from Maputo of four US Embassy officials

Aid to the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel was prohibited for several years because the powerful US Senate Rightwing lobby accused it of "aiding terrorists". This was a reference to the backup role Mozambique played for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu and its military wing, Zanla

But with Zimbabwean independence last year, Africa specialists at the State Department in Washington pleaded the case for renewed aid to Mozambique

A US aid team was, in fact, in Maputo last week, discussing with the Mozambique government projects that merited US support, particularly development of ports

The Reagan administration recalled the team immediately after the expulsion of the four officials and two of their wives

At the same time, the US Government lodged a formal

protest against the expulsion with the Maputo government

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources continue to believe there is a Cuban hand behind the action against the officials

They believe Mozambican pride was sharply stung by the South African raid on Matola, near Maputo, five weeks ago

In their view, the Mozambican Government considered an effective way of hitting back at South Africa was to make a spectacular gesture against the US, particularly because the new Reagan administration has appeared to Maputo to be taking a much friendlier line towards the P W Botha government

Following that reasoning, the Cubans would have been drawn in to stage the "blatant confrontation" — the State Department's description — that preceded the expulsion order issued by the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano

One of the four expelled officials had been called to the Cuban Embassy in Maputo earlier that day, and, according to diplomatic sources, Cuban intelligence agents tried to induce him to become a double agent

Among the Cubans was the

head of the Caribbean island's counter-intelligence services. Ironically, Mozambique now says that US knowledge that this senior Cuban official was in Maputo is a dead giveaway that the CIA has been active in Mozambique

The Machel government said it had expelled the US officials because they were part of a CIA organised spy network

There is now increased concern that Mozambique is being drawn further into Soviet and Cuban influence, to the detriment of Western interests

One Western diplomatic source commented "The South Africans cannot escape their share of blame for this disturbing situation. They did, after all, violate Mozambique territory — but far worse, they hurt Mozambican pride, and the Soviets and the Cubans were at hand to offer sympathy and more"

The source said "President Machel may be a Marxist, but he wants to be realistic about his country's development needs"

Moves to restore US aid and President Machel's own willingness to visit Britain next year have indicated this

5700
Embargo 218
on goods 218
to Maputo 218

South African Railways will not lift its embargo on goods traffic between Komatipoort and Maputo until satisfied with the rate at which more than 1,800 empty SAR trucks are returned to the Republic.

A. Railways spokesman said today that Mozambique was returning the trucks, but it was too early to assess whether they were coming back at an acceptable rate.

Apart from halting the flow of imported goods through Maputo to South Africa, up to 10,000 tons per day of South African exports had been stopped by the embargo.

The exports were mostly of chrome ore and coal.

The move, he emphasised, was not political. Mozambican authorities have said the "unilateral embargo decision cannot be seen separately from the attack on Matola on January 30."

The fact that there were 1,800 empty SAR trucks in Mozambique "made nonsense" of the Mozambican claim that South Africa had, during the last year, been sending Maputo and Matola-bound trucks to South African ports instead, said the spokesman.

GENERAL NEWS

CIA collaborated with SA on raid—Maputo

(28)

5/11/81
9/3/81

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South African undercover agents and the CIA collaborated in the January attack on African National Congress targets in Matola, the Maputo daily newspaper, Noticias, has reported

According to the newspaper, a former captain in the Mozambique army, Alcido Chivite, gave information to a CIA officer stationed at the US embassy in Maputo

This agent was named as Louis Ollivier, who was one of four US embassy staff members expelled from Mozambique last week for their alleged CIA activities

Alcido Chivite was one of a number of people displayed at a huge rally in Maputo as a traitor following the raid on the ANC targets

According to Noticias, Chivite began his career as a CIA informer in 1979,

when he accepted a gift of hi-fi equipment from James Douglas Smith — described as the CIA chief of station in Maputo.

From then on, claims the newspaper, Chivite regularly supplied military secrets in exchange for cash and luxury imported drinks.

At the rally after the raid it was claimed that a number of high-ranking Frelimo officers had been bought with "booze,

money and women" to spy on their country

Chivite was in charge of the general staff headquarters war materials department and had access to information on the supplies of the Zimbabwe liberation movements Zanu and Zapu as well as on the Mozambique "myself

He and seven other army officers are facing trial by the revolutionary military tribunal on charges of treason

DD 9/3/81 (218)

SA accused of trying to isolate Mozambique ports

MAPUTO — South Africa was trying to isolate the Mozambican ports of Maputo and Matola, Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, alleged yesterday.

The agency was commenting on the South African Railways' decision to cut rail traffic in South African wagons to Mozambique.

"The South African embargo was imposed last Tuesday and applied to Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia as well as Mozambique.

"However, the South African Railways lifted the embargo on Botswana last Friday, which tends to confirm that the aim is to isolate Maputo and Matola, the agency alleged."

The SAR announced last week that the step had been taken because

Mozambique railways were slow in returning their wagons and some 3 300 SAR trucks were being held up in Mozambique.

The traffic would resume when the backlog of trucks was reduced to 1 800, SAR officials promised

AIM reported that observers in Maputo saw the move as a show of strength by South Africa because of the then imminent United Nations General Assembly discussion on SWA and possible vote for sanctions against South Africa

"South Africa is directly attacking the nine Southern African countries who have constituted the Southern African co-ordination conference, and is using its muscle before the conference gets off its initial phase of financial recruit-

ment for very important transport and communications projects," one observer claimed

Meanwhile Zimbabwe is to import and export a wide range of goods to and from Mozambique under a major trade pact signed in Salisbury at the weekend and aimed at lessening economic dependence on South Africa.

Mozambican exports to Zimbabwe will include petrol, salt, fish and timber, while Zimbabwe will sell Mozambique maize, building materials and industrial and agricultural equipment.

Zimbabwe will also increase its use of Mozambique railways and ports — SAPA.

Socialism — Maputo style

Marxism must

not be an excuse for drabness —

Samora Machel

218
SOWETAN
10/13/81

MAPUTO — When I return from Mozambique after a trip there people are always inclined to ask: "What's it like now? What have the Commies done to the place? Wasn't it dangerous?"

The truth is that life carries on for most pretty much as it always did. Sure, the place is run down and the bustling streets of what used to be Lourenco Marques are now dirtier, many shops are empty and the whole place could do with a lick of paint.

But, people still spend the time of day at pavement cafes drinking coffee and beer.

Bikini beauties can be seen lounging around the pool of the Polana hotel and, yes, you can still get prawns there. But, you can also get

get fish, crabs, bread, milk, and currios. In fact, the dreaded — in South Africa — Russian sailors spent much of their time and money buying African masks, wood carvings and other currios.

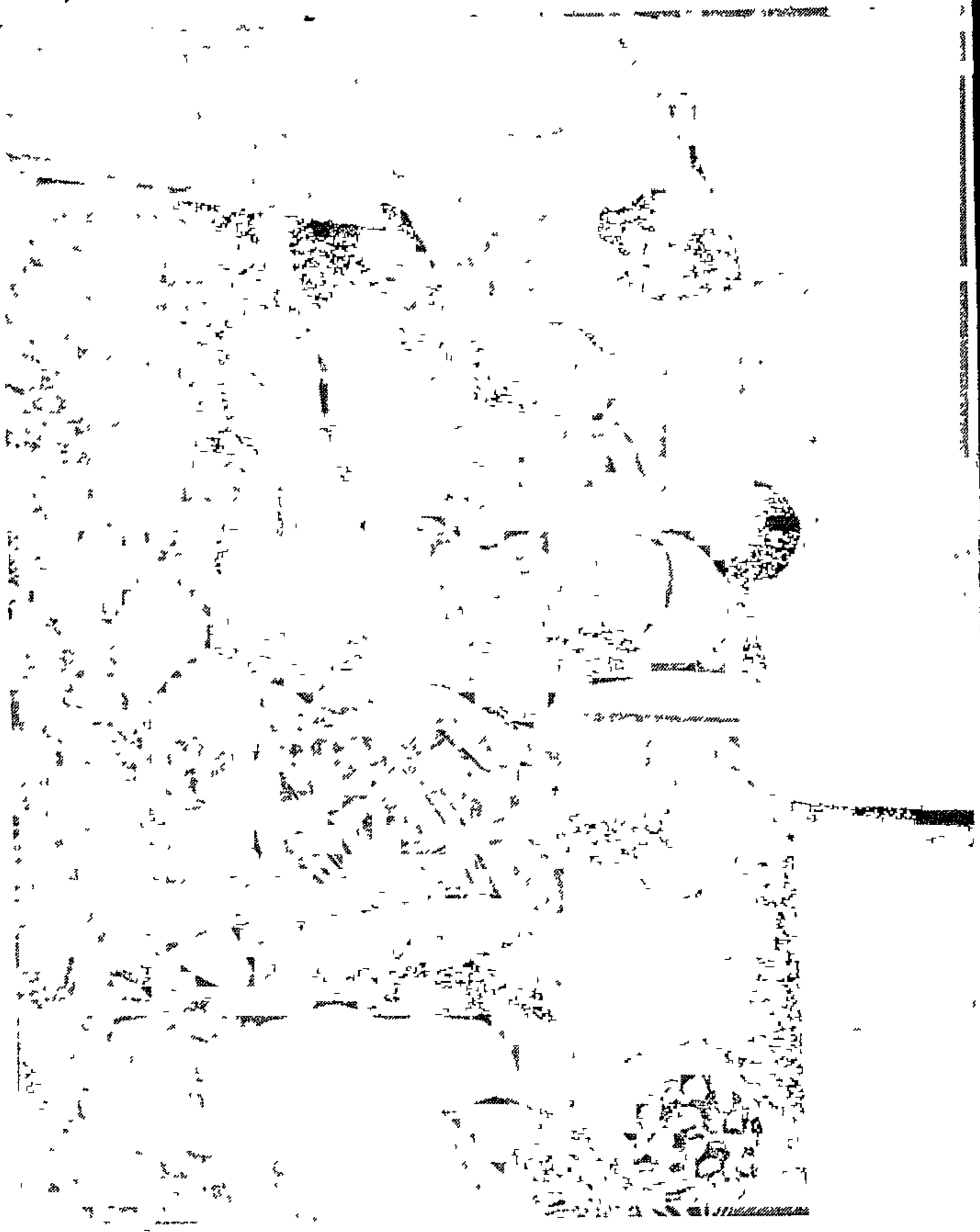
They say in Mozambique that the finest roses in the country are those grown by President Samora Machel in his official residence. They compare the variety of colours and quality of his roses to his understanding of Marxism.

COLOURFUL

According to him, it is said, Marxism in Mozambique must not be an excuse for the creation of drabness. Like his flowers, it should be colourful, variable and capable of change.

So, clothes in Mozambique are colourful and bright. There is no suggestion that everyone wear little proletarian suits.

The same goes for shoes. Some have pointed shoes,



A typical market scene in Maputo today.

A pro-Frelimo journalist recalled with some pleasure how Samora Machel had pointed out the elegant white suit of one of his aides during a political rally and, dragging

him off to the laughing audience. "This," he said, "This is socialism."

At present, you can only get two brands of beer, a doubtful looking brandy and one kind of

Mozambique's brand of Marxism does not have the cold, hatchet-faced look of Russian communism. For a start, proletarian

Mozambique. But, this is not by design. Once the economy picks up, people say, you will be able to get everything.

And while Marxism in Mozambique seems to mean soldiers everywhere, many slogans on walls and a lot of "political education" meetings there does not appear to be any question of people being dragged away in the middle of the night a la Solzhenezyn.

When people are considered to have disgraced themselves politically or otherwise a public statement is made and that person is denounced.

STRAYING

And, for example, if a journalist is considered to be straying from the official line, then an internal discussion will be held to sort out the problem. So, the said journalist will face his colleagues and nobody else will ever get to hear of it.

And, one is allowed to criticize. Everybody does it. Sometimes the beer is "lousy" and sometimes there is no hot water.

People have been known to complain directly to Samora Machel about the slowness of officialdom and red tape.

Above all, the Mozambicans are people. I don't particularly like Marxism and I would like to see the country run in another way.

But it is not my country and in any case there was nothing to stop me from saying what I wanted. There were no leather-jacketed secret police about to nab me

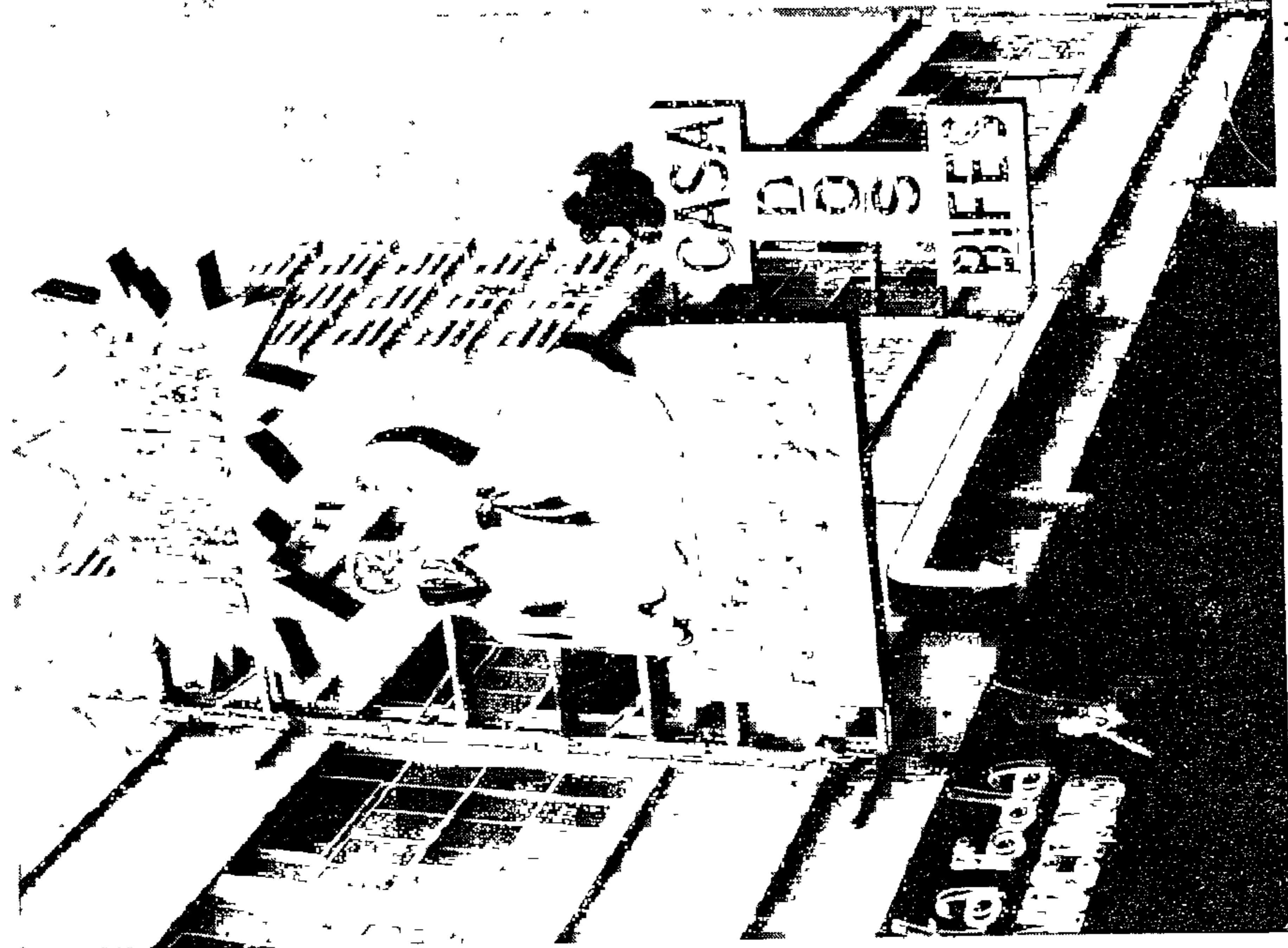
about to nab me

suits are out and red roses are in writes
our correspondent from Maputo

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Sowetan

10/3/81



What used to be the "red-light" district of Lourenco Marques. Now the places still function as restaurants and the prostitutes . . . well they now work in the fields.

'SA collaborated with CIA in Matola raid'

SOWETAN

10/3/81

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MAPUTO — The US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the South African secret service collaborated in a cross-border raid by Pretoria's troops on the Mozambican town of Matola in January, the official Maputo daily Noticias reported here.

The Noticias report, carried by the official Mozambican News Agency AIm, said that only days before the attack, a former captain in the Mozambican armed forces, Aldo Chivite, had been in contact with the US embassy in Maputo.

Mr Chivite, who was in charge of the War Materials Department at general staff headquarters, met Mr Louis Leon Olivier, one of four US diplomats deported from Mozambique last week on charges of being CIA agents, the paper added.

Olivier had been Chivite's CIA contact since January the previous year, the paper said, quoting information from the Mozambican security ministry.

The newspaper said that Chivite, who had access to information on Mozambican army supplies and supplies of the former "Zanu" and "Zapu" Zimbabwe guerilla forces, had been arrested after the South African raid.

He and seven other army officers were awaiting trial before a revolutionary military tribunal on charges of treason, it added.

Noticias said that Mr Chivite gave Mr Olivier information on "the attitudes of senior army officers to President Samora Machel, biographical details of Mozambican military chiefs, the role of Cuba, Soviet and Chinese advisers and the combat capacity of the Mozambican armed forces."

SAR will not lift embargo

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SOUTH African Railways will not lift its embargo on goods traffic between Komatipoort and Maputo until it is satisfied with the rate at which more than 1 800 empty SA trucks are being returned to the Republic.

An SAR spokesman said in Johannesburg yesterday that Mozambique was returning the trucks, but it was too early to assess whether they were coming back at an acceptable rate.

Apart from the halt to import goods through Maputo to South Africa, up to 10 000 tonnes per day of South African export goods had been stopped by the embargo.

The exports were made up mostly of chrome ore and coal, said the spokesman.

Asked about the effect on SA exporters, he said the embargo was "only a temporary measure. It will last until our empty trucks begin to be returned much quicker than they have been recently."

Congestion on the Mozambique rail system was made apparent last week when Mozambique authorities requested SAR to impose a partial embargo. They requested a stop to all export goods from South Africa other than coal and perishables. South African exports are handled from Komatipoort by Mozambique railways.

"We adhered to this partial embargo, but when we investigated and found that our trucks were not being returned as fast as they used to, we decided to impose a total embargo ourselves," said the spokesman.

- 11. Gill Westcott: "Obstacles to the Development of Transkei Agriculture" S.A.L.D.R.U. Farm Labour Conference 26 September 1976, Paper No.26 p.17.
- 12. Information from Jeff Thomas. EDA Fieldmaker Natal.
- 13. C. Board op. cit. p.43 and p.45.
- 14. G. Westcott op. cit. p.17 and 18.
- 15. 10 families have full economic units.
22 families have half economic units.
200 have one morgen plots.
.. and more than 300 have no fields at all.

16. This is due partly to the exodus from this area to Thornhill.

17. Collin Bundy. "The Emergence and Decline of a South African Peasantry". African Affairs, Vol.71, No.285, October 1972. ~~and~~ "The Transkei Peasantry c 1890-1914: "Passing through a period of Stress" in "Roots of Rural Poverty" ed. by R. Palmer and N. Parsons. Heinemann 1977. **p.378. See also**

Bundy in African Affairs op. cit. p.387.

Ibid p.378ff.

Quoted in Majeke "Role of Missionaries in Conquest" p.134.

Francis Wilson. "Farming" in "Oxford History of South Africa" ed. by M. Wilson and L. Thompson. Oxford University Press 1971. Pg.129.

Quoted in Merle Lipton. "South Africa: Two Agricultural Cultures?" S.A.L.D.R.U. Farm Labour Conference September 1976 p.17-18.

Bundy in "Roots of Rural Poverty" p.217.

Ibid p.217.

Monica Wilson "The Growth of Peasant Communities" in "Oxford History of South Africa" ed. by M. Wilson and L. Thompson. Oxford University Press. 1971 p.56.

Bundy in "Roots of Rural Poverty" p.213.

Edward Brett op. cit. p.8. '27

Michael Lipton. "Towards a Theory of Land Reform" in "Agrarian Reform and Agrarian Reformism" ed. by David Lehmann. Faber and Faber 1974 p.302.

e.g. Tomlinson: Tomlinson Commission. Government of South Africa 1954. "Two Agricultures. A preliminary comparison of Black farmers and white farmers." Neil Alcock: "Thoughts on Kwa-Zulu's Agricultural

Future."

30 Interim Report of Select Committee on Land Tenure in KwaZulu 1975 p.26.

21 Merle Lipton op. cit. p.29 and 30.

"Ninety-one per cent of the households in the Ciskei and eighty-five per cent of the households in the Transkei receive an income that is below the Poverty Datum Line". (Based on surveys in 64 & 68).

J. Maree & P.J. de Vos p.11

Rationing in Maputo

MAPUTO - Rationing and special high price shops have been introduced in Maputo

Last week every family received a computer-printed ration card and was assigned to a shop or consumer co-operative in their neighbourhood

The system involves 850 000 people and 550 shops and co-operatives

Four basic products are rationed and a quota will be announced at the beginning of each month For March the quota for each person is 3,175 kg of cereals (rice, mealie meal and flour), 1,361 kg of sugar, 0,454 kg of cooking oil, and 0,454 kg of soap.

The low fixed price means that the entire ration for one person costs only R2,70

A special high price shop has also been opened in Maputo where rationed items are available in unlimited quantities at

triple the normal price Some imported goods are being sold at very high prices - Portuguese wine, for example, costs R12,60 a bottle

The high price shop is an attempt to combat the blackmarket which has grown considerably over the past year.

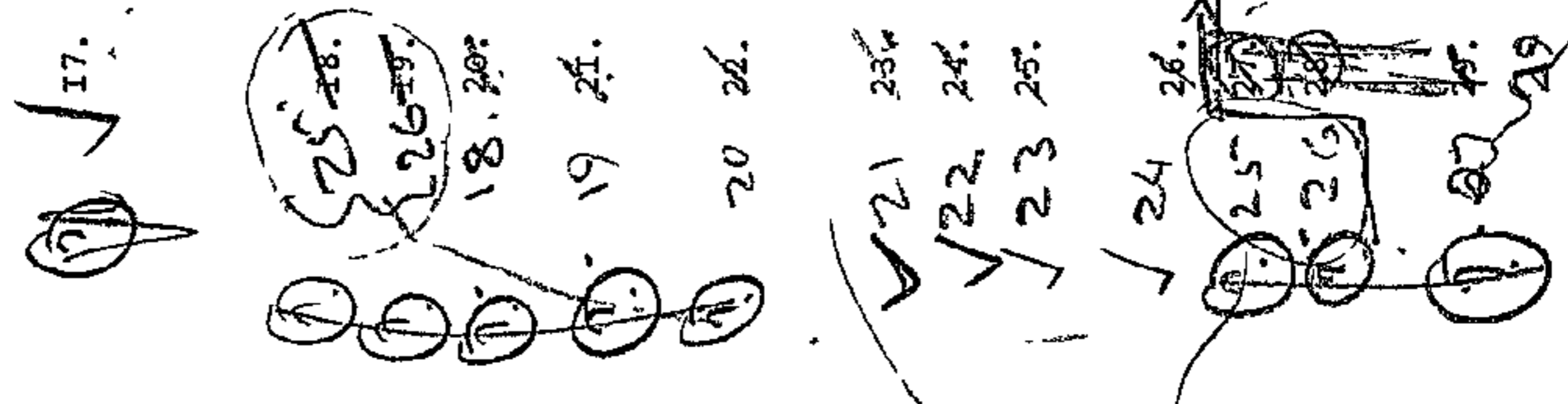
The government candidly admits that rationing is necessary because agricultural and industrial production have still not returned to pre-independence levels

"It is undeniable that the quotas for this month are insufficient to satisfy the needs of everyone But we cannot give what we do not have, and we do not produce enough," the government newspaper Noticias said

Rationing, the newspaper added, "is the most equitable distribution system for the little we have"

Quoted in A.J. Dachs "Missionary Imperialism - The Case of Bechuanaland" Journal of African History XIII, 4 (1972) p.650.

Consider "A second advantage is that the cost of resettlement in Zululand has not reached astronomical proportions. So far the cost of developing one morgen of arable land has varied from R2.62 to R8.36 and the cost of developing an economic unit has varied between R178 and R360. Considering what is involved, these figures are not excessive. In Eastern Nigeria on the other hand, the cost per settler on the farm



CIA spied from aero club - Maputo

11/3/61
STUKA
18

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — CIA agents, posing as American diplomats, took aerial photographs of "sensitive areas" while ostensibly taking part in contests as members of Mozambique's aero-club, the Government-controlled Noticias newspaper has alleged here.

The newspaper claimed today that Mr Frederick Lundahl — one of four American diplomats expelled from Mozambique last week — had also recruited several agents for the CIA in Mozam-

bique's civil aviation system

Mr Lundahl and the person claimed to be his predecessor, as head of CIA operations in Mozambique, Mr James Smith, were both trained pilots and parachutists, reports the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

Quoting the newspapers, AIM said both Americans had taken part in various competitions as members of the aero-club and had made use of such occasions to take photographs with specially equipped cameras.

According to Noticias,

Mr Lundahl and his fellow CIA agents had been extremely interested in the civil aviation system.

The newspaper claims the information they sought included the identity of flight staff who normally flew with President Samora Machel, flights scheduled for the President and other civilian and military leaders, the security systems at Mozambique's airports and, particularly, the disposition of security staff at Maputo Airport.

According to Noticias, Mr Lundahl also made an unsuccessful attempt to

recruit a Mozambique Airways pilot, Jose Neto. Apparently Mr Neto broke off this relationship when he became suspicious.

Mr Neto was held for several days for questioning after the expulsion of the alleged CIA agents but has now been released.

Noticias also claimed in an editorial that some of the CIA agents operating in Mozambique were linked with CIA activities in other frontline states and had also worked in close liaison with South Africa's secret services.

Basically then, Joki the building of the claim to be responsible village itself is by shearing shed was finished yet, and he can arrange that

for its finish and size. Nobody was paid to help build it, it was all built by voluntary labour. People in the area say that this was due to Nombula's advertising and co-ordination. While I was staying in Abalima I noticed that even after extensive advertising Mr Nambula personally goes round and collects people before every important meeting. It was obvious that many people who did then come would not have come otherwise.

At Umlambo, where SAVS students were involved in building a clinic, it was mainly through the effort of one man, Joki Stuurman, that the project succeeded. He made sure that people came to build, acted as foreman on the site to co-ordinate who worked where and that time was productively spent. He organised that different people bring food every day so that the work parties function as a team. When the students had left he went on working on the building, often with just one or two men. If materials ran short he would go to Idorophu to ask that the Himba Tribal Office provide them.

After the clinic was built he told me that the people who said Umlambo was "progressive" and that the villagers were different from those in other places did not know or understand what had gone on. He said that while people do want a clinic they do not believe that this clinic will belong to them; he had to go to every house and teach people before they accepted this. Every morning before building started he would go to people's houses and ask them to come and build. There were several strong young men who came to build every day and who were by far the most hardworking people on the site. Apart from 2 or 3 scholars they were migrants on holiday for December. Stuurman said that it is only the migrants who understand about progress and development, and that the only time you can get anything done is over Christmas, the rest of the people only come to work parties so they can get drunk.

It turned out that 2 of the school pupils had been staying with him during the building. He said that otherwise they would not have been able to get food while they were working for nothing.

appears that real expenditures per capita did increase, as is shown in Table 5, although per capita expenditure increased at a slower rate than

income, GNP per 3,4 per In Tabl public The resi proporti the sloi consump expecte expendi public portion was app (althou and thu proport This a a smal Africa for co

'CIA used friendships'

AMERICAN CIA agents at the US embassy in Maputo used social contacts to lead Mozambicans into "subversive activities," the Maputo daily, Noticias, said yesterday. The official news agency, AIM, reported that Noticias claimed one of the Americans expelled last week as CIA agents had had specific interest in the country's civil aviation system. The newspaper said Mr Frederick Lundhal, "the CIA chief of station in Maputo," had carefully cultivated the acquaintance of a Mozambique Airlines pilot, Mr. Jose Kgomes Neto, as part of

his plans to gain information on the system. Mr Lundhal had played squash with Mr Neto, taken him sailing, and invited him to his house to see films on aviation and parachuting. "But eventually Jose Neto became suspicious, and although the pilot who had introduced him to Lundhal laughed off the idea that the American might be a CIA officer, Jose Neto broke off contacts with Lundhal," AIM quoted the newspaper as saying. Despite this, Mr Neto had been held for several days' questioning by Mozambican security officers after the "CIA net"

in Maputo had been uncovered. He was released yesterday. According to the newspaper, AIM said, Mr Lundhal had made use of his leisure activities as a parachutist to film sensitive areas, and make aerial surveys of areas near Maputo and Inhambane. His specific interests, said the newspaper, had been the identity of flight staff who travelled with President Samora Machel, the flights scheduled for the president and other leaders, airport security, airways' workshops and mechanics, and the quantity of aircraft spares in stock.

buting to the decline has been a falling proportion of government expenditure directed to the provision of health services.

The usefulness of expenditure contrasts between countries is, however, limited because expenditure depends on price levels and wage levels and

Table 4 Health Expenditure in South Africa as a Percentage of Gross National Product at Market Price

Year	Expenditure in R000 000		Percentage of GNP		Total
	Public Sector	Private Sector (b)	Public Sector	Private Sector	
1959/60	96	93	2,1	2,1	4,2
1969/70	242	234	1,9	1,9	3,8
1974/75	515	378	2,1	1,5	3,6

Notes.

(a) Sources Public Expenditure from: Controller and Auditor General Reports of Central Government and the Provinces for 1959/60, 1969/70 and 1974/75 and also the Transfer for 1974/75. - See notes to Table 1 for method of calculation. Private expenditure from: South African Statistics 1976, Table 21.2, and 1972, Table V-17. This data includes only items of private expenditure associated with medical care and health expenses. Data for years prior to 1962 includes expenditure on other aspects of personal care, South African Statistics 1965 Table U-16 and the 1959/60 data is an estimate. Gross National Product at Market Prices from A Statistical Presentation of South Africa's quarterly national accounts for the period 1960 to 1974, South African Reserve Bank, March 1976, Table 1, and South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, September 1977. The data was grouped to correspond with the fiscal year ending in March.

(b) Private sector expenditure does not include expenditure on industrial hospitals.

(c) About 7 per cent of private sector expenditure in the form of hospital fees accrued to the public sector in 1969/70, an amount equal to 6 per cent of public expenditure on health. This has not been subtracted from public expenditure.

ROM 12/3/81

Foreigners held in Mozambique

BY JOSÉ CAETANO

(218)

A NUMBER of foreign nationals are still under arrest in Mozambique following the discovery of an alleged CIA-controlled spy network operating in Maputo

The arrests were made by the Mozambique Service of Popular Security (SNASP)

Among those being held are five Portuguese, two Americans and one Pakistani woman

The Portuguese are Dr Branco das Neves, a medical practitioner employed by Mozambique Health Services, Mr Rigeiro de Oliveira Belo, a director of the Mozambican company "Crown Cork", Mr Luis Ribeiro Couto, a parachutist instructor and inspector with the Mozambican Department of Civil Aviation, Mr Antonio Manuel dos Santos Gomes, a flying instructor with

the Mozambican Airways (LAM), and Mr Manuel Inácio Botelho de Melo Júnior, known as "Mesquita", an employee of the US Embassy in Maputo

Two other Portuguese citizens have been freed after the Portuguese Ambassador in Maputo, Mr José Cutileiro, met Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Major-General Joaquim Chissano, early this week to convey his Government's "apprehension" at the arrests

The two are Ms Ana Maria Fonseca Diogo, a secretary at the Commercial Interposto Company in Maputo, and Professor Travassos Dias of the Veterinary Department at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University

Gen Chissano is due to make an official visit to Portugal later this month

Informers aided SA raiders'

" If ever there was a city where fresh air missionaries are needed it is Cape Town, where a large proportion of the population in the poorer districts seems to have a rooted objection to admitting fresh air and sunlight, the surest preventives of disease, into their homes. The experience born of the Epidemic was a terrible revelation in this regard, and the more the fresh air habit can be encouraged in Cape Town the healthier will the City be."⁵⁰

Yet, this ardour to bring about a healthier Cape Town did not last. The services of the additional doctor were terminated in May 1919⁵¹, the plan for a large new hospital on the Groote Schuur Estate encountered delay after delay⁵² and the zeal for sanitary reforms faded. Less

MAPUTO — An alleged informer of the Central Intelligence Agency was the chief of the Mozambican army's guard force in a town attacked by South African commandos in January, the Noticias newspaper reported yesterday

The story was the latest in a series of reports on an alleged CIA espionage network based at the US embassy

The Government last Wednesday ordered the expulsion of six Americans charging they collaborated with South Africa on the January 30 raid

Notcias said the CIA had recruited Mr Alberto Sande formerly a major in the Mozambican army, when he was in charge of the Matola guard force

The newspaper said Mr Louis Olliver, one of the US Embassy staff expelled, had gradually seduced Mr Sande with gifts of stereo equipment, imported liquor and cash, and then asked him about military installations in Matola

The Government arrested Mr Sande along with an unspecified number of other Mozambicans and foreigners for alleged involvement with the CIA — Sapa-AP

Cemetery, the Archbishop of Cape Town pointed out that

" the seed of the high mortality that was sown in many cases fell into congenial soil, because people were living under conditions of overcrowding and it is because of that that I think that this calamity has been perhaps worse here than it would have been otherwise."⁵⁵

Initially, action by the Municipality and private enterprise promised much. On 31 October 1918 the City Council approved in principle a £250,000 housing scheme for its employees; the newly constituted Employers' Housing Committee and the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce followed this up with housing proposals of their own, while the latter's president, Richard Stuttaford, suggested the creation of a public utility company to establish a carefully laid-out garden city.

Early in 1919 a Citizen's Housing Council was set up to lobby the Government for housing legislation and drum up support for the City Council's £250,000 scheme which had to receive the assent of the ratepayers. Between March and August it held 15 public meetings which passed resolutions in favour of the scheme. At these, Cape Town's overcrowding problem was spelled out in detail "and in view of the experiences of the influenza epidemic," the Council concluded, "we feel that this question must be solved."⁵⁶ In August the City's ratepayers approved the scheme. At the same meeting they also agreed £100,000 being raised to provide home-loans for Council employees

terms of the recently-passed Municipal (Provision of Homes) nance.⁵⁷

-value rating of property, a measure aimed at stimulating the construction of houses, was a further step taken by the City Council to tackle overcrowding, while at a national level the new Public Health Act passed in June 1919⁵⁸ provided for reports on housing conditions and allowed the Government to act against insanitary and

overcrowded dwellings. In July the Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry into Housing Accommodation in Urban Areas.⁵⁹

For all this initial action, by the end of 1920 hopes of a significant improvement in the housing situation had waned. The City's ratepayers had rejected the introduction of site-value rating and it had had to be withdrawn,⁶⁰ the Municipality's home-loans plan had only attracted 21 applications⁶¹ and its proposed expenditure of £250,000 on houses had been cut to £30,000 — and even then there were serious doubts as to whether these would be built.⁶² Delay, red tape, rising costs and a fading sense of urgency had all taken their toll of the original enthusiasm for reform. "The housing problem in Cape Town ... has become

GENERAL ELECTION

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FM 13/3/81

The trade tactic

One of the most difficult policies for government to defend to the electorate is trade with black Africa - particularly what the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) brands as the "scandal of supplying overtly hostile states like Zambia with food and oil"

From the HNP's point of view zeroing in on the trade question is good election tactics. Many white voters find it difficult to understand why Pretoria permits deals which help maintain the political and social stability of countries which make it their business to slam SA at the UN, the OAU, and in other international forums

But as Dr Deon Geldenhuys, assistant director of the SA Institute for International Affairs, points out, disquiet is not confined to the far right. It also finds expression in letters to the Afrikaans press, in questions at political meetings, and even in parliamentary debates

Two studies of the issue have been carried out for the Institute for Strategic

Studies at Pretoria University (Issup) - a body whose board of control includes the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, the Director General of Foreign Affairs Dr Brand Fourie and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller

The studies both published in Issup's *Strategic Review*, are by Geldenhuys on the strategic implications of regional economic relations, and by Theo Malan, senior economic researcher at the Africa Institute, on SA's economic relations with Mozambique and Zambia

Both Malan and Geldenhuys point to the growing strength of regional economic relations despite the expressed desire of black states to reduce the ties Mozambique, for instance, shows no sign of reducing its ties with SA, whatever its commitment to the so-called "counter constellation" of states

As Malan points out, the line from Komatipoort to Maputo is being improved with SA assistance (using new heavy rails supplied by Iscor and Highveld Steel) and that when improvements are completed the line will have been upgraded from its present one-way daily capacity of 15 000 t to 50 000 t

"It appears safe to assume," says Malan, "that the Frelimo government has no intention of severing its transport links with the RSA. In fact, the Maputo port is

becoming more dependent on SA's imports and exports"

Zambia, although it did deliberately reduce trade with SA during the Seventies, has become more dependent on SA for transport links and (recently) for food supplies as well as mining equipment, expertise and explosives

What are sometimes called the "hostage states" of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are tied to SA through the Southern African Customs Union. Geldenhuys says that in 1978-1979 the union provided 72.5% of Lesotho's total revenue, and is hardly less important to the other two states

Zimbabwe is still largely dependent on SA, as was shown by Mugabe's "tacit agreement" to continue the 1964 preferential trade agreement which provides considerable advantages for Zimbabwe

A superficial view of the facts could lead to the conclusion that the HNP is right and that SA could use economic blackmail to dissuade its neighbours from hostile actions and rhetoric. The experts

don't agree and Malan even states that it is "imperative that the RSA's internal policies be adapted so that African countries feel they can associate themselves with this country"

Geldenhuys does provide a list of 17 types of economic action that could be taken to provide black trading partners with either incentives or disincentives for particular actions. These range from import controls to complete boycotts or embargos

But he points out that some would be inappropriate, or ineffective, while others could lead to unexpected repercussions

"On paper," Geldenhuys says, "SA possesses an impressive array of economic techniques which can be applied for strategic purposes in the southern African context. In practice, application would be a complex issue in which a wide range of economic, political and legal considerations come into play. In short there are a host of constraints that need to be weighed-up carefully"

One of these would be that "tough SA

(31)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of the following study would never have been possible: Dr's Robert and Susan Bak, Miss Lucille Dlamini, Mrs Laureen Nicobela, and the staff of the Nutrition Ward, who were despaired and by whose efforts we were not to despair.

economic measures might in future induce some black states to throw caution to the wind and step up confrontation with the Republic"

In addition, SA action would cause an international outcry together with demands for political and economic retaliation against the country

The HNP will, no doubt, continue to use trade relations with certain black states as a stick with which to beat the government. The Issup studies, however, make it clear that government is unlikely to be goaded into using economic sanctions against its neighbours - although some government candidates may make fierce election noises in an attempt to trump the HNP's card

Wildlife man still detained

The South African-born conservationist detained in Mozambique will be the subject of an official Press conference in Maputo today.

Mr Paul Dutton (45), was detained this week, apparently on charges of spying for the CIA. He has worked for the Mozambique veterinary department as a wildlife expert for eight years

Conservationist Dr Ken Tinley, who has known Mr Dutton for 22 years and worked with him in the Natal Parks Board and Mozambique described the detention as "an over-reaction to the South African raid into Mozambique earlier this year"

"The authorities are lashing out at every South African and Paul had a SA passport until very recently," said Dr Tinley in East London yesterday.

Mr Dutton is now a

British citizen but the British Embassy in Maputo has been denied access to him

"Paul was totally apolitical," said Dr Tinley "But it would be very easy to trump up a charge against a man who flies around in helicopters and who handles maps every day as part of his work

ENTHUSIASTIC

"He always wanted to use wildlife to improve the quality of life of the rural poor. He was very enthusiastic about his work in Mozambique and he spoke about how much easier it was to get things done under President Machel than under the Portuguese regime"

Mr Dutton grew up in Johannesburg and took a diploma in wildlife management at the University of Rhodesia

He worked for the Natal Parks Board for about 15 years before going to Mozambique in 1973

0,55
-0,60
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-0,88
0,06
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-0,79

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Work force

Individual farms

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* includes one unknown.

<u>Work force</u>	<u>Average length of service (years)</u>	<u>Average payment (cash plus kind) in R per week</u>	<u>Correlation coefficient</u>
n	\bar{x}	\bar{y}	r_{xy}
7	5,32	13,69	-0,56
11	7,79	20,23	0,35
7	2,57	13,11	0,76
5	5,00	11,95	-0,83
9	11,92	13,64	-0,10
5	1,73	14,86	0,62
6	18,42	15,70	-0,38
5	2,60	13,67	0,14
6	4,63	12,32	0,03
5*	9,63	9,95	0,62
5	8,02	16,66	0,79
7*	20,33	18,98	0,03
6*	5,70	11,84	0,31

Individual farms; work force, average length of service, total payment and correlation coefficient.

TABLE 39

FOUND: The map behind the Sasol blast

S. Times 15/3/81. 844 218 327

ANC DOCUMENTS SEIZED IN MOZAMBIQUE FROM A LINKS WITH BOTH CUBANS AND THE PLO

DETAILS of ANC planning for the attacks last June on the Natref refinery at Sasolburg have been found on copies of a large-scale map captured by South African forces during the Matola raid into Mozambique on January 30

Arrows marked on the map show the line of attack on both installations, and a dotted line marked "retreat" shows the routes taken by both attacking units to a joint "pick-up point"

The map is among several documents captured from ANC headquarters in Mozambique and supplied to the Sunday Times by South African Military Intelligence

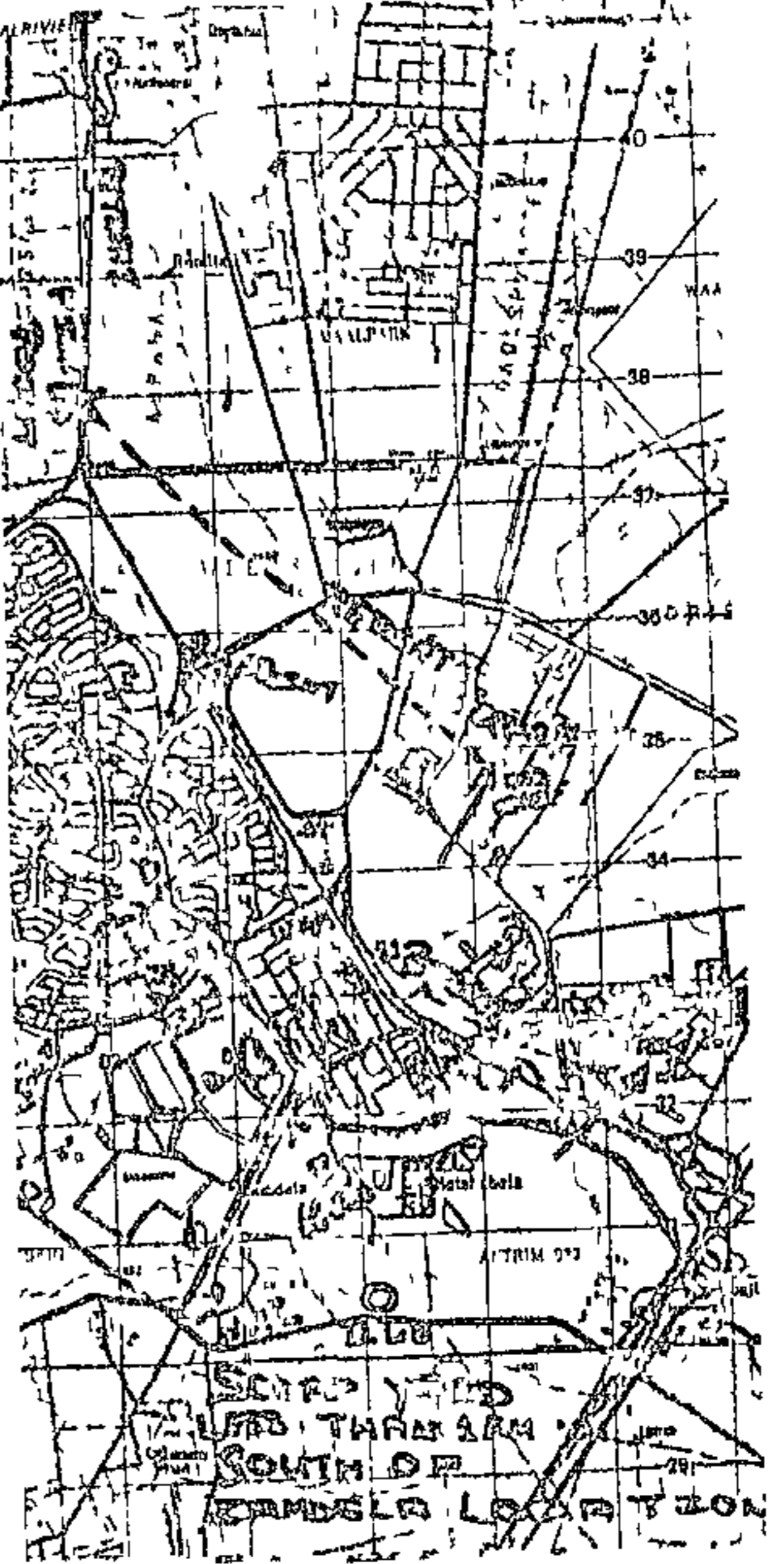
The information supports claims that the ANC and its deputy military commander,

By NEIL HOOPER

Mr Joe Slovo, maintain ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Cuban intelligence. The President of the ANC Mr Oliver Tambo met Cuba's Fidel Castro in 1978.

Elaborating on these ties, Maj Gen Johann Coetzee head of the Security Branch, said in an interview that it had been established that Eumelio Rodriguez, 37, a top Cuban agent of Cuban intelligence (DGI), had been acting as the contact between the ANC and the PLO.

The captured document Lines of attack and retreat lead to and from the two Sasol targets



ANC documents seized in Mozambique from a link with both Cubans and the PLO

Details of ANC planning for the attacks last June on the Natref refinery at Sasolburg have been found on copies of a large-scale map captured by South African forces during the Matola raid into Mozambique on January 30

(DGI (Intelligence) and DSE (Security) operations are both now controlled by the Cuban Ministry of the Interior. The Africa Desk officer is Guillermo Garcia Gen Coetzee said.

"The biggest Cuban intelligence operation in Africa is run from Freetown Sierra Leone. The operation there fell under the ambassador, who until recently was Alfonso Perdomo, 49 who is also a DGI officer. There is a large amount of intelligence traffic between Freetown and Maputo, Salisbury and Luanda," he said.

The Cuban agents have been sent to Mozambique as surrogates for the Soviets to monitor the Mozambique intelligence network, SNASP (National Service of Public Security) with headquarters in a building known as 'Twin Towers' in Maputo

Codename

Apart from Rodriguez, South African intelligence has also identified two other top Cuban DGI agents operating in Africa and who have made regular visits to Maputo.

One is Sergio Nunez, 40 — he uses the codename "Aldo" — who was last seen in Maputo in October last year. In intelligence circles he is considered a "whizzkid" in gathering technical intelligence.

The second is Oscar Blackstock 35, who is now in Maputo after working for the DGI headquarters in Freetown.

His present responsibilities are to co-ordinate the activities of the SNASP head in Salisbury, Antonio da Rocha.

Gen Coetzee said that apart from spying on South Africa, Da Rocha's main operation in Zimbabwe was to mount a covert operation to support a "socialist revolution" which the Cubans (with Soviet backing) hope will topple Mr Mugabe's government and bring Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party to power.

The third Cuban agent Eumelio Rodriguez — the contact between the ANC and the PLO — is said to have been involved with Castro's Cuban forces since the age of 15.

The captured documents given to the Sunday Times are

- Two copies of the map
- Two pamphlets, one in Portuguese and one in English, published in connection with a 1979 conference in Lisbon in support of the PLO. An article mentions in passing that the ANC helped in planning the conference, and that members of the planning secretariat met the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma
- A photograph, taken at the conference, of PLO leader Yassir Arafat, on a platform with a Portuguese member of the same planning secretariat

FOCUS ON THE AFRICAN TRADE BOOM

Mozambique has

MOZAMBIQUE — recently attacked by South African troops searching for African National Congress officials — is the reason why SA's trade with Africa has shown such a big increase.

This is the opinion of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto).

"Mozambique has opened up trade with South Africa, and as a result, many other black states have followed," Miss Sally Gallagher, Safto's area manager for Africa, said this week.

"Mozambique's trade with South Africa is a fraction of overall trade, but what an effect it has had!"

Miss Gallagher said that Africa faced a decade of development — "and that is particularly true of Southern Africa" — and newly emergent African states realised that, to achieve total independence, they had to utilise available opportunities — South Africa.

She said it was a fact that European and American businessmen "do not service African states as they should" and that was a major reason why Africa had turned to South Africa.

"For instance, the United Kingdom is a long way from Mauritius, with the result that South Africa has now become that country's major supplier," Miss Gallagher said.

This week the Mauritian Minister of Housing, Lands, Town and Country Planning, Mr Eli-

S. Times
15/3/81
helped
boost
exports

zier Francois, paid an official visit to South Africa to negotiate loans

He is accompanied by Mr Frederick Robert, an adviser to the Mauritian Government, and Mr M Espitalier-Noel, a prominent businessman.

South African trade with Africa was helped to a large extent by the country's knowledge of African conditions and problems.

"No government leader or decision-maker can take the chance of buying from countries that know nothing about their conditions," said an exporter.

"South African businessmen are always welcome. The decision-makers realise that South Africa has technology adapted to local conditions and in addition the South African businessmen, whether or not he is selling a product, is prepared to give help wherever possible.

"It makes sense that being an African state, we should give as much help as possible."

RDM 16/3/81

Maputo ^{(218) (37)} spotlight on CIA 'spies'

MAPUTO — The government of Mozambique presented two alleged Mozambican spies to reporters over the weekend to back up its allegations of a large-scale CIA spy ring in the country

In a Press briefing that lasted more than three hours, a white Mozambican Air Force officer told journalists he had infiltrated the CIA as a double-agent "mole" and exposed it

Flight Captain Joao Carneiro Goncalves of the Mozambican Air Force, introducing himself as a member of Frelimo and as a communist, told the crowd of journalists and diplomats that he had spent more than three

years as a counter-spy feeding the CIA information provided by the Mozambican Ministry of Security (Snasp)

He also said he had been told by his CIA contact that the US was in a position to arrange a coup d'etat in Mozambique through South Africa, and that should he be in danger of discovery, he was to take a flight to South Africa where he would be "very warmly received"

The young officer was codenamed "Magalhaes" by Mozambique security forces,

Neither Mr Arthur Zimmerman of Findlay, Ohio, or Mr Charles Mohrer of Chicago, was present at the session

Mr Zimmerman, who works for a General Tyre subsidiary in Maputo, and Mr Mohrer, a biologist, were arrested on March 7

Their arrests came three days after Mozambique expelled four American diplomats and two of their wives on spy charges

President Samora Machel's government accused the Americans of helping South Africa plan its January 30 raid on suburban Maputo houses occupied by African National Congress members

No physical evidence of the American spying was presented, although pictures of the al-

leged spies were on sale outside the news conference for R3,75

Two blacks, who formerly held high-ranking jobs in President Machel's government, gave lengthy accounts of their recruitment by the CIA.

Mr Joseph Massinga, 51, director of research in the Foreign Affairs Department, said his links with the CIA began harmlessly when he answered some general questions

Mr Alcido Chvite, Chief of War Materials for the Defence Forces, said he had been bribed into providing vital military information — Sapa-AP

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — It was fine theatre, one observer said. But, he added, what on earth did Mozambique's Frelimo government hope to achieve by it?

That was the sentiment expressed by an American journalist about the weekend public showing of alleged CIA collaborators and the man who apparently cracked the CIA spy network in Mozambique.

More than 100 journalists, including some from communist countries, packed a building that formerly housed the British Club of Mozambique to see Mozambicans put on a show 'to show how the CIA works'

American journalists repeatedly asked for concrete evidence of the link between those shown off as collaborators and the CIA. They were told this was not possible.

PILOT

The man who apparently cracked the CIA network, President Samora Machel's personal pilot, named as Flight Captain Joao Carneiro Goncalves, marched smartly down the aisle of the hall where everybody was seated under the glare of television floodlighting, saluted the Minister of

Frelimo show on 'how the CIA works'

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Information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, and then announced his name, title and that he was a communist.

Goncalves described how he had been approached by a CIA seductress named Shirley and said she had plied him with champagne and wine and offers of sex in an attempt to get him to spy.

He had resisted and, instead of co-operating, turned counter spy.

He described how he led on not only Shirley but also a Mr James Douglas Smith, by saying that the Frelimo government was run by 'a bunch of tribalistic and ignorant blacks' and that there was no future for the white man in Mozambique.

In response he claimed, he was told by his CIA contacts that he was probably right but that with South African co-operation the United States could develop a coup which would oust Frelimo.

'They underestimated me as a sound communist and I played along,' he said.

● An agency report from Moscow quoted Radio Moscow saying: 'The Information Minister of Mozambique Jose Cabaco reported that agents of the CIA planned to assassinate President Samora Machel.'

It attributed this to the flight captain. Other reporters did not mention the alleged assassination plot.

'liquidation'

... asked for him in Washington to avoid arousing suspicions of the Mozambican authorities. He had not, he said, yet seen any of the money.

In his statement he claimed he wanted to resign from his job in the Foreign Ministry to end his association with the CIA but needed the permission of his Minister and the agreement of the CIA contract, because he was afraid the CIA might "liquidate" him.

Mr Massinga was arrested on March 2, two days before his CIA contact, Mr Louis Ollivier, a

second secretary in the US Embassy, was expelled from the country with five other CIA officers and collaborators.

Asked what had led him to accept the CIA offer, Mr Massinga said he had not realised until too late the specific nature of the information he would be required to supply.

The second person presented at the Press conference was Mr Alcido Chivite, a veteran guerilla from the days of Frelimo's armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

Mr Chivite said he had

been seduced and corrupted by gifts of stereo equipment and money before his CIA contacts in Maputo began to ask him for information. As

He said his association with the CIA began in 1978 during the Zimbabwean liberation struggle. He had received payments of from R112 to R225 for each meeting with his CIA contacts.

Mr Chivite said he came to the attention of security authorities when he began to build himself a luxury four-bedroomed house, and was arrested in February — Sapa



Jose Massinga . . . presented as a CIA collaborator



Flight Captain Joao Carneiro Concalves (in uniform) . . . the man who allegedly cracked the CIA spy network. He is President Samora Machel's personal pilot.

Infiltrator ²¹⁸ was offered sex for secrets

16/3/81

MAPUTO — The man who turned the tables on the CIA by infiltrating its espionage network in Mozambique was introduced in Maputo at a Press conference at the weekend

Flight Captain Joao Carneiro Goncalves, of the Mozambican Air Force, introducing himself as a member of Frelimo and a communist, told newsmen and diplomats he had spent more than three years as a counter-spy, feeding the CIA information provided by the Mozambican Ministry of Security (Snasp)

He also said he had been told by his CIA contact that the United States was in a position to arrange a coup d'etat in Mozambique through South Africa, and that should he be in danger of discovery he was to take a flight to South Africa where he would be "very warmly received"

PARTY

The young officer, code-named "Magalhaes" by Mozambique security forces, was first contacted at a private party in Maputo by an American named Walter Caetano de Andrade, who casually asked questions about training for pilots and other Air Force personnel

At the end of the conversation Captain Goncalves accepted an invitation to dinner but later went to Snasp with details of the encounter

Snasp told him to keep the dinner date and to accept any proposals made to him

After the dinner, during a conversation with Walter de Andrade that lasted until 5 am Captain Goncalves said he played his role by expressing admiration for the United States

RACISM

Mr Andrade responded by saying that Mozambique's government, based on racism, would eventually expel or shoot whites when they were no longer needed

When that time came Mr Andrade said whites

would need American government support and collaborators would be the first to be helped

"From then on," Captain Goncalves said, "I penetrated the CIA mission in defence of the Mozambican revolution."

At first, he said, he was paid in local currency

The CIA requests for information centred on possible disagreement among Mozambican military and party leaders

His first meeting with a CIA officer took place after dark in front of a Maputo pharmacy

He was met by "Robert" (later identified as Frederick Wethering) who appeared wearing a false moustache, a white raincoat and hat

It was at this first meeting that he was given special paper for messages which would dissolve in liquids

CONTACTS

Various contacts followed with requests for information about his degree of access to President Machel and if, as one of the President's pilots, he ever slept in the room next to the President when they made stopovers in foreign countries.

When Wethering left the country, the contact was switched to James Douglas Smith

Much of the information was impossible to supply "for obvious reasons," said the Mozambican officer

What was interpreted as his growing discontent was placated by an increase in salary to R187 a month

At the same time he was introduced to "Judith" (later identified as Shirley Smith)

At a meeting in her house he was plied with whisky, champagne to "very soft music"

The officer also claimed he was offered sexual favours in exchange for information

Eventually they lost interest in him and contact was broken when James Smith left the country — *See*



Alcido Chivete ... presented as a CIA collaborator.

Informer fears CIA

MAPUTO — A senior Mozambican Government official has admitted publicly he was recruited as an informer by the United States' Central Intelligence Agency at the end of 1975, only months after the country's independence, the official Mozambique Agency, AIM, has reported.

Speaking at a Press conference at the weekend, Mr Jose Massinga (51), director of research and personnel in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told reporters from the Mozambican and foreign Press how the CIA had pro-

mised him R225 a month to work for it. He supplied information on agreements with the socialist countries and introduced likely recruits for the US intelligence services to CIA officers in Maputo.

Mr Massinga joined Frelimo in August 1962, shortly after the organisation was founded. Frelimo sent him to the United States to study, and there he met someone called "Willie," who said he was a student doing research on East Africa.

Mr Massinga said he left the US to continue

his studies in Geneva at the end of 1967 and did not see Willie again until the end of 1975. Mr Massinga explained that by 1975 he was working in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was part of a Mozambican delegation to the UN General Assembly to present Mozambique's credentials for UN membership.

In New York Mr Massinga met Willie again. After a few meetings, Willie asked him to work for the CIA and after some discussion he agreed.

The monthly payments for his collaboration were

Pilot tells of Champagne Shirley's wives

STAR
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16/3/81

By Keith Kiewiet
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The CIA and the South African secret services worked together to obtain up-to-date information about the Mozambique armed forces and liberation movements with representatives in Mozambique, the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco said at the weekend.

Mr Cabaco was addressing about 100 Mozambican and foreign reporters who packed a building that formerly housed the British Club of Mozambique, to see two Mozambicans exhibited "to show how the CIA worked." Another man was put on show to say how he had "uncovered this nest of imperialist spies."

It was fine theatre, an observer said, but he wondered what the Frelimo Government hoped to achieve by it.

American journalists present repeatedly asked for concrete evidence of the link between those on show as collaborators and the CIA. They were told that this was not possible.

To some it was a fine

But some see credibility gap in spy trial

show but it lacked credibility. The man who apparently cracked the CIA network, President Samora Machel's personal pilot Joao Carneiro Concalves, marched smartly down the central aisle of the hall where everyone sat under the glare of television floodlighting, saluted Mr Cabaco and announced his name, title and that he was a communist.

He then described how he was approached by CIA seductress, named Shirley, who had plied him with champagne and wine and offers of sex in an attempt to get him to spy for the CIA.

He had resisted and, instead of co-operating, had become a counter spy. He described how he led on, not only Shirley, but also Mr James Doug-

las Smith, by saying that the Frelimo Government was run by "a bunch of tribalistic and ignorant blacks" and that there was no future for the white man in Mozambique.

In response, he claimed, he was told by his CIA contacts that he was probably right but that, with South African co-operation, the United States could organise a coup which would oust Frelimo. "They underestimated me as a sound communist and I played along," Mr Concalves said.

The CIA then provided him with special papers that would dissolve in any liquid and special pens. They then tried to obtain information about the Mozambique Air Force and civil aviation, including details of the availability

of spares and the skill of mechanics.

They also wanted to know whether he slept in a room next to President Machel when he flew him to airports outside Maputo.

Because of his loyalty to Mozambique, to the communist movement and to President Machel, he did not provide the CIA with the information it wanted. After a time the relationship cooled.

Earlier in the day a Frelimo soldier, Jose Massinga, told how he was recruited by the CIA for 300 US dollars a month.

The other man presented as a collaborator was Alcido Chivete, also a Frelimo soldier and, until his arrest, chief of the war materials department in the general staff headquarters of the Mozambique Army.

An American journalist remarked that these two people seemed "in too good health" and wondered why none of the foreigners arrested for collaboration had not been presented.

He was not given an answer and the Pressmen were told that the full story was not yet available as certain aspects of the investigation had not been completed.

Angus 16/3/81

US checks food aid over 'spy' expulsions

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WASHINGTON. — State Department officials say the US has held up five-million dollars (R3,9-million) in food aid for Mozambique because of what they call recent provocative political acts against American citizens.

The move follows Mozambique's expulsion of four US diplomats and the American wives of two of them.

Mozambique charged they were part of a US spy network.

Washington alleged one of the diplomats was detained by Cubans who tried vainly to get him to spy for them.

An official said the credit for the food aid would be withheld while the US assessed its position. Washington, an official said, might cancel the credit.

SINCE MARCH

It dates only from last March 4 and allows the Maputo Government to buy wheat and rice under the US Food for Peace Programme, according to the US Agriculture Department.

US officials said that because Mozambique had no diplomatic mission in Washington and there was virtually no other US aid there, the only way to retaliate for the expulsion of the Americans was to suspend the food aid.

A State Department spokesman also said that a US citizen was believed to have been detained in Mozambique during the past two days and the

department was seriously concerned.

He declined to reveal any further details because of the US Privacy Act prohibiting publication without the relatives' permission.

Mozambique charged last week that the six expelled Americans were part of CIA network which had supplied South Africa with information on the African National Congress. — Sapa-Reuter.

Plot to kill Samora Machel

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SUNSET
16/3/81

MOSCOW. — CIA agents in Mozambique plotted to assassinate President Samora Machel, Radio Moscow reported yesterday, quoting remarks made by the Mozambican information minister at a weekend news conference.

Earlier reports of the news conference, carried by the Mozambique information agency, Western News Organisations and the official Soviet Tass news agency, did not mention the alleged assassination plot.

"The Information Minister of Mozambique, Jose Cabaco reported that agents of the CIA planned to assassinate President Samora Machel," Radio Moscow said.

Speaking at the news conference a captain of the Mozambique Air Force who infiltrated the spying network reported the plans of the coup. It was prepared and financed by the CIA through the racist regime of South Africa, the radio said.

CIA

The radio report apparently referred to Mozambican Air Force Flight Joao Goncalves, who said he had infiltrated a CIA ring under orders from his government, which credited him with smashing the alleged network.

In the past, Soviet media have accused the CIA of killing a variety of world leaders, including Aldo Moro of Italy, Martin Luther King and John Kennedy of the United States and Patrice Lumumba of the Congo — Sapa

STON
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16/3/81

Eanes to visit Maputo

Own Correspondent

LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal has accepted an invitation from Mozambique's President Samora Machel to visit the former Portuguese province in a move which marks the quickening pace of rapprochement between the two countries.

President Machel's invitation was delivered yesterday by visiting Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano, who had talks lasting an hour with President Eanes at Belem Palace.

Palace sources said the trip would probably take place sometime this year.

Mr Chissano said he and the President had held "a good conversation."

The authorities in Mozambique had released all but one of six Portuguese nationals detained earlier this month in connection with an alleged US spy ring, Portuguese Radio said yesterday. Two of the remaining three Portuguese under arrest were released yesterday, leaving only Mr Manuel Botelho de Melo, an employee of the US embassy in Maputo, in detention, reports Sapa.

SA troops in 6-hour battle says Maputo

218 5/18/81

The Star's Africa
News Service
The Mozambique Government said today its security forces killed two white South African soldiers who yesterday entered Mozambique with a larger group near Ponta da Ouro close to the Natal

border.

The government news agency said the two men killed were members of the group of about 50 South African troops, mostly black, who were spotted by a Mozambique patrol at 8 am yesterday.

The agency said the body of one of the men killed, a radio operator,

was taken back to South Africa by the group when they retreated across the border after a battle lasting six hours.

The body of the other man was left behind and was now in the Maputo mortuary. The man had been carrying an FN rifle, seven cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass,

but had no insignia of rank or regiment.

The agency said one Mozambican soldier was wounded in the fighting.

It said the patrol spotted the group near a hill on the border with South Africa and alerted border guards in the area of Ponta do Ouro, which is about five kilometres north of the border.

Fighting began at about 8.45 am and at mid-morning reinforcements arrived from the South African side in the form of a company of about 150 men and two vehicles described by the agency as "assault cars".

Withdrew

The reinforcements tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponta do Ouro and the road leading to Maputo by way of Catembe, but were forced back. The South African forces withdrew at 3 pm, the agency said.

It said the frontier guards reported that large numbers of troops were still positioned along the border on the South African side.

The agency said the Mozambican navy, frontier guards, police and militia all took part in the fighting.

'Envoys visit held man'

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Staff Reporters

MR Paul Dutton, the British subject detained in Maputo for allegedly spying for the CIA, is being constantly visited by British diplomatic representatives to Mozambique

This reassurance has been given by a spokesman for the Mozambique Ministry of Information, who was asked about earlier reports stating that the British Embassy in Maputo had not been allowed access to him

Mr Dutton, 45, is South African born but had recently gained a British passport

The information spokesman said no formal charges had yet been laid against Mr Dutton, and that his case was still being investigated

In July 1972 Mr Dutton resigned from the Natal Parks Board in protest against being transferred from Ndumu Game Reserve, where he was ranger in charge, to a minor post at Umtamvuna

He had been with the Board for 15 years

At the time two fellow rangers, Mr Abrie Byleveld and Mr Johan Breytenbach, both resigned in support of Mr Dutton.

Mr Dutton alleged then that political, and not conservation considerations, determined the Parks Board's conduct This was denied by the chairman of the board, Mr Horace Rall

Since then Mr Dutton has been working as an ecologist for Mozambique's Department of Wildlife Conservation

Clash: SA lashes at Mozambique

RPM 19/3/81

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By DON MARSHALL, Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH AFRICA last night reacted angrily to an incident on the Mozambique border this week in which a young national serviceman was apparently shot and killed by Mozambican forces.

And at the same time Western Air Command in South West Africa confirmed SA Air Force planes carried out a successful strike against a Swapo base deep in Angola on Tuesday.

Mozambique claimed earlier yesterday that its forces had killed two South African soldiers taking part in a raid into Mozambique — but South Africa immediately claimed that a group of SADF men were lured into an ambush after wandering inadvertently across the border.

Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced that Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen, 23, had probably been shot and killed by Mozambican soldiers in an incident on the Natal border with Mozambique on Tuesday.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night reacted strongly to the soldier's death and said in a statement that the incident would without doubt heighten tension on the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

Earlier, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported that Mozambican forces sl...

tourist resort in the extreme south of the country, killed two white South African soldiers after a group of about 50, most of them black, had crossed into Mozambique.

The body of one, a radio operator, was taken back to South Africa, but the other was left behind and taken to a mortuary in Maputo, AIM said.

It said fighting began at 8.54am on Tuesday when a Mozambican navy patrol stationed at Ponto do Ouro spotted the South African troops and alerted the border guards.

The Mozambican report claimed South African reinforcements — a company of about 150 men and two assault cars — arrived in mid-morning and tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponto do Ouro and on the Catembe road leading to Maputo, but were forced back.

Mozambican Navy units, frontier guards, police and militia became involved in the fighting, which ended when the South Africans withdrew at about 3pm, AIM said. It reported one Mozambican soldier wounded.

The SADF mentioned only one South African casualty in last night's statement.

"The incident occurred while Corp Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponto do Ouro while walking on the beach, where there is no indication of where the border is.

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were lured into an ambush and attacked without warning," the statement said.

The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, last night threatened to retaliate against neighbouring countries who shot South African soldiers who "innocently wandered" across borders.

He said it was South Africa's declared policy not to get involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbours. "If it is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as acts of open hostilities."

UNSWAP/2

"The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldiers of Mozambique as a result of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country."

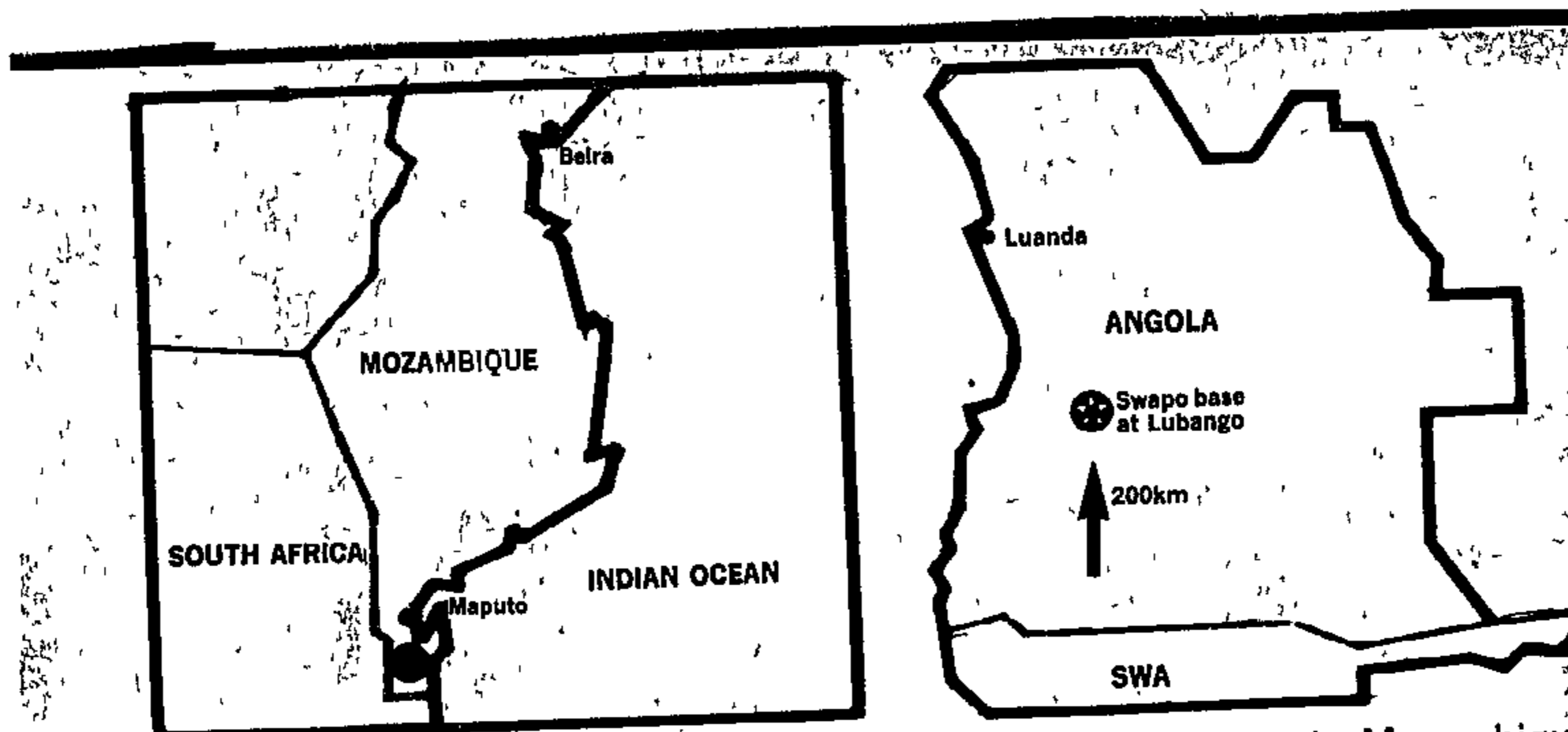
"The present development will without doubt heighten tension on the border," he said. From Windhoek, PETER KENNY of the Rand Daily Mail's Africa Bureau reports that Brigadier Bosman Huyser, Officer Commanding Western Air Command, confirmed yesterday that the Air Force carried out Tuesday's strike on a Swapo base near Lubango, a southeastern town about 200km from the Angola/SWA border. The military authorities were tight-lipped about further details.

Gen Viljoen said earlier that the South African forces had returned safely to SWA.

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The graphics pinpoint where the shooting incident took place in Mozambique and where the South African Air Force struck in its raid into Angola.

Soldier shot in border incident

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Defence Reporter

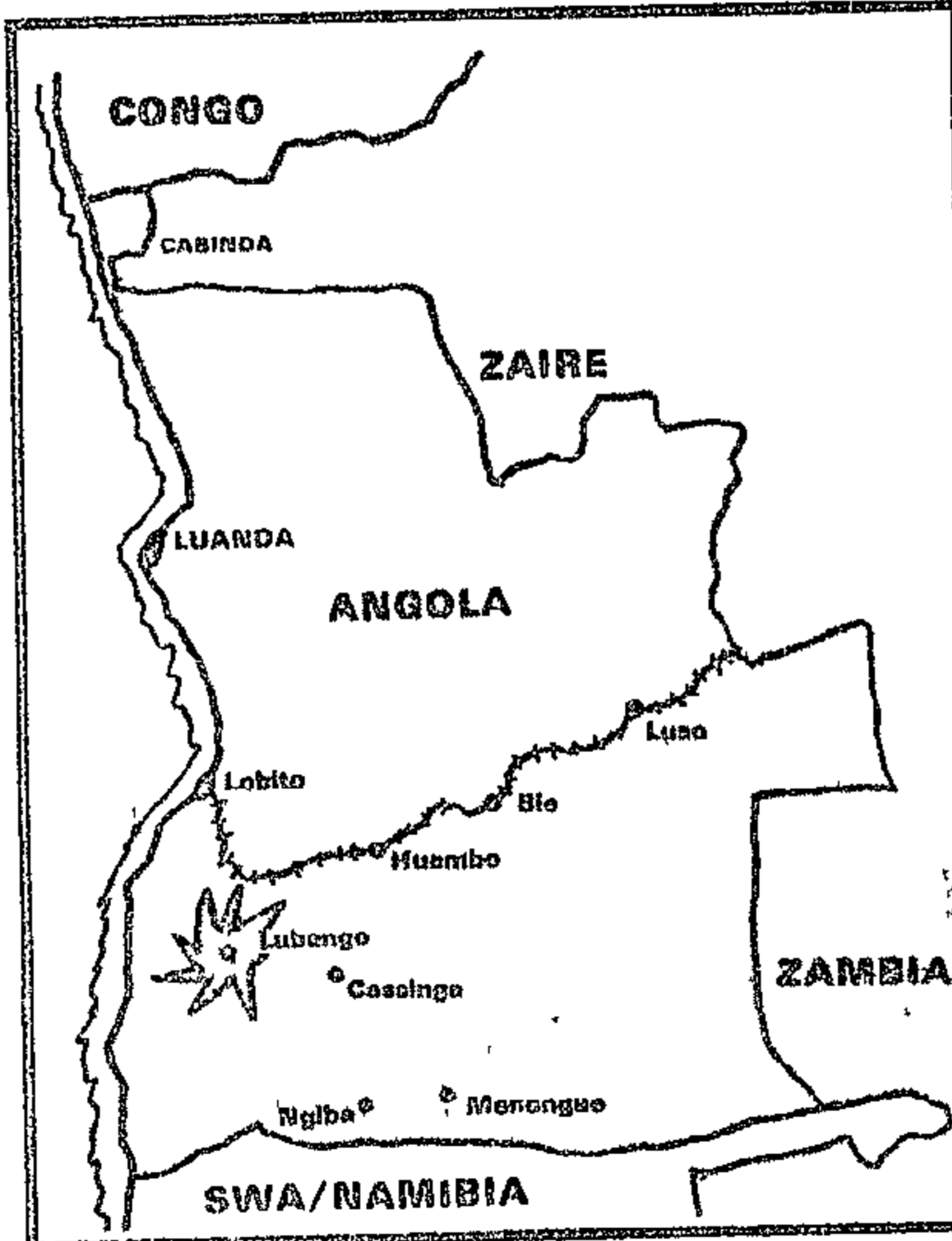
A SOUTH African army corporal is believed to have been shot dead by Mozambican border guards yesterday while "innocently" straying across an unmarked boundary — but Mozambique claims he was killed in a full-scale battle against invading South African soldiers.

The South African Defence Force last night charged that 23 year-old Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen was lured into a Mozambican ambush near Ponta do Ouro on the Natal border, and gunned down without warning.

Mozambique however says he was one of two white South Africans to die in a six-hour battle that ended with 'up to 200' invaders — most of whom were blacks — being forced to withdraw. The official statement did not speculate about the possible aim of the alleged incursion.

Late last night the SADF could not yet say for certain that Corporal Viljoen was dead but Mozambican authorities said they had taken a dead South African soldier to the mortuary at Maputo.

Corporal Viljoen was the son of Mr C H L Viljoen of Plot 221 De Deur, Meverton and Mrs R E van Tonder of Marine Drive, Oslo Beach, Port Shepstone.



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From page 1

group of about 50 South African troops, mainly blacks, crossed the border at a hilltop crossing point not far from the town of Ponta do Ouro.

The South Africans were spotted by a naval patrol unit, which alerted border guards in the area. As the guards moved towards the hill they clashed with the South African group and had one man wounded.

Then in mid-morning, AIM added, "reinforcements arrived for the enemy force in the form of a company of about 150 men and two assault cars."

"They tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponta do Ouro, and the Catembe road leading to Maputo, but they were forced back."

The battle ended about 3pm, AIM said, by which time the South Africans had lost two men dead, both of them whites. One of the dead men was recovered by his colleagues, while the other was taken by Mozambican security forces to the Maputo mortuary.

When found by the Mozambicans the dead man had been carrying an FN rifle, seven cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass, but had been wearing no insignia or military rank-badges.

AIM quoted frontier guards as saying many South African troops were still massed along the border in the area, described as a "tourist resort".

No indication

Later yesterday the SADF issued a statement saying that Corporal Viljoen "has probably been shot and killed by Mozambican soldiers on the Natal border with Mozambique".

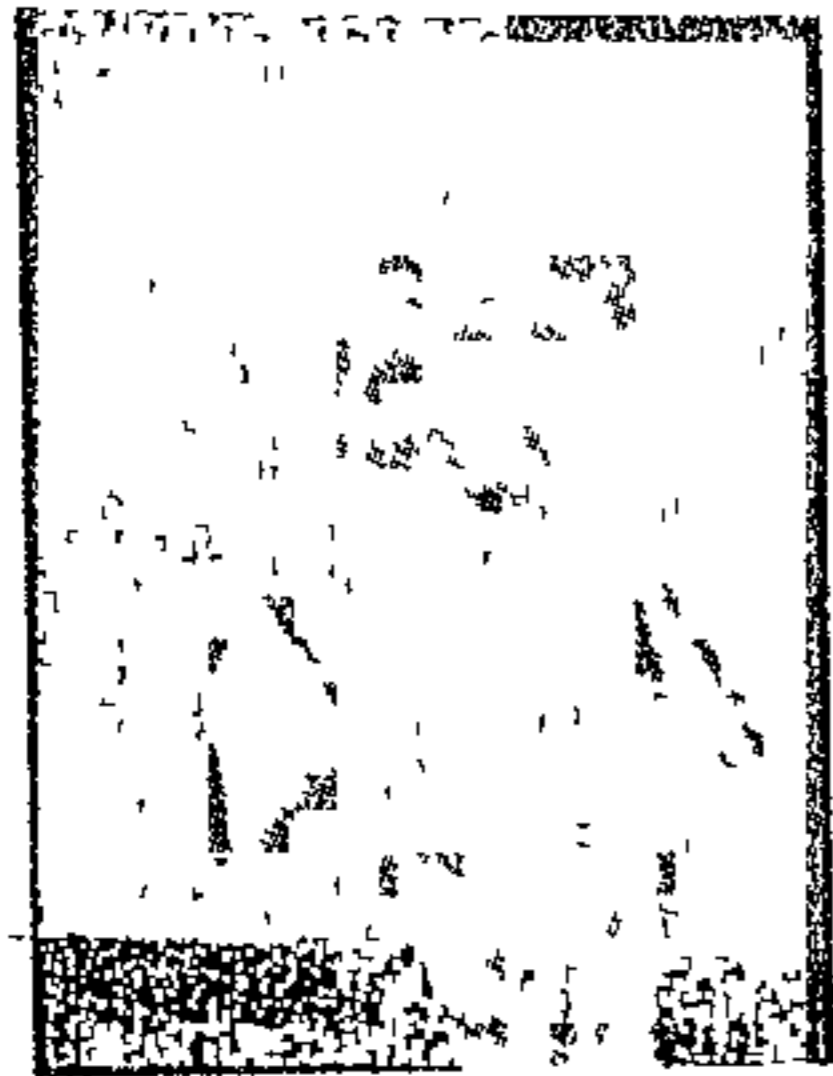
It added "The incident occurred while Corporal Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponta do Ouro while walking on the beach."

"On the beach there is no indication as to where the border is. The outline only starts west of the sand dunes which border on the beach."

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were led into an ambush and attacked without warning."

The statement quoted General Viljoen as pointing out it was South Africa's declared policy not to become involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbouring states, and this was also the case where the SADF attacked terrorist bases in these countries.

"If it is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis, and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as deeds of open hostility."



Corporal Petrus Viljoen

A railway clerk from Port Shepstone, he was doing border duty in northern Natal. His distraught mother said yesterday that Natal Command had told her at 2pm yesterday that he was missing presumed dead, but 'it had been a terrible shock to see it on the 6pm news'

Soured relations

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night left no doubt that the incident has soured relations between the two countries. He said that 'the present development will without a doubt heighten tension on the border'

'That country (Mozambique) and its undisciplined military commanders who caused the incident will have to accept responsibility'

The first indication of a border clash with Mozambique came yesterday afternoon, when the official news agency, AIM, issued a statement in Maputo saying that two white South African troops had been shot and killed yesterday during a six-hour battle inside Mozambique

According to AIM up to 200 South African soldiers had fought a toe-to-toe battle with elements of Mozambique's frontier guards, militia, police and navy before pulling back to their side of the border

The agency said the fighting started just before 9am after a

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'The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldier of Mozambique, as a result, of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country. The present development will without a doubt heighten tension on the border'

'That country, and its undisciplined military commanders who caused the incident will have to accept responsibility'

● Reliable sources in Pretoria said last night the SADF was 'beaten to the punch' by the Mozambican statement because of its policy of not releasing stories involving fatalities before informing the next of kin

● The Cape Times' London correspondent writes that a government spokesman in the House of Lords yesterday turned down a suggestion that the government should raise at the United Nations South Africa's raids into Mozambique

SQUADRA KILLED DIED REPORT

1/13/75
SQUADRA
DIED

TWO white South African soldiers were killed during a six-hour battle inside Mozambique on Tuesday between up to 200 South Africans and units from Mozambique's frontier guard, militia, police and navy, it was reported yesterday.

However, while the South African Defence Force admitted launching a cross-border raid into Angola on the same day, they refused to confirm reports from Maputo of a similar attack into Mozambique

Reports by Sowetan Africa News Service, Agence France Presse and South African Press Association.

The official Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported yesterday that the battle started just before 9 a.m. on Tuesday, after a group of troops crossed the border at a hill-top crossing point not far from the town of Ponta Do Ouro.

The South Africans were reportedly spotted by a navy patrol unit, who alerted border guards in the area. As the guards moved towards the hill, they clashed with the South Africans, and one man was injured.

"In the middle of the morning, reinforcements of about 150 men

and two assault cars arrived," the agency said.

"They tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponta Do Ouro and the Catembe Road, leading to Maputo, but they were forced back."

The battle was reported to have ended at about 3 p.m., with two South Africans having died. One of the dead had been recovered by his colleagues, but the other had been taken to Mozambique mortuary.

He was said to have been carrying an FN rifle, cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass. He had no military rank markings.

The Mozambique border guards later reported that large numbers of South African troops were still positioned along the South African side of the border.

of South African troops were still positioned along the South African side of the border.

Meanwhile, the South African High Command warned the country's neighbours that all anti-South African guerrilla bases in their territory would be located and attacked.

South African troops, according to the Army High Command in Pretoria, crossed into Angola from Namibia attacking a base near Lubango used by Swapu on Tuesday.

A communique which said that all the South African troops returned safely to their base in Namibia, described the raid as a response to "murders and deeds of terror perpetrated against innocent inhabitants of Namibia."

Mozambique puts SA soldier's body on public display

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The body of a South African soldier killed by Mozambican forces near Ponta do Ouro thought to be that of Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen (23) — was yesterday put on display outside the Maputo mortuary for the benefit of Mozambican and foreign journalists.

The soldier was killed after a group of South African soldiers had crossed the border between Natal and Mozambique, near Ponta do Ouro, reports the Mozambique information agency AIM.

The dead soldier, according to AIM, had been in camouflage battledress and raincoat but without insignia or identification.

He was displayed on a canvas sheet outside the mortuary.

He was described by AIM as being white, 1,75 m tall with short light

brown hair and moustache.

He had apparently been shot five times.

Belongings found at the scene of the beach fighting had included "an FN rifle, seven cartridge clips of which one was empty, two water canteens, two cups, a watch, remnants of food rations, a packet of cigarettes, a pair of nail clippers, a chess set, a pair of binoculars and a compass."

The body of a second soldier allegedly killed in

the fighting in Mozambique had been removed by South African forces, according to AIM.

The South African Defence Force has claimed only one person died in the skirmish.

It is not yet clear what the South African soldiers were doing in Mozambique.

According to sources in Mozambique there were no targets in the area, which is mainly a tourist area.

According to these

sources some of the soldiers might have crossed the border out of bravado.

It is not impossible that they crossed it in error because it is not clearly defined in physical terms.

The sources were adamant the crossing had not been part of a raid on Maputo or anywhere else.

Frelimo soldiers have been extremely jittery since the South African raid on ANC targets in

Matola and have been warned to keep a sharp lookout for more raids.

In a sense, the country has been thrown into war psychosis and this may explain the shooting of a soldier who was apparently intent on doing no harm.

Without motorised transport it would have been impossible for any of the soldiers involved to have reached any military target.

TED AMOUNT SPENT (R)

CORRECTED AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER INPATIENT PER DAY (R)

6	693	655
7	571	144
7	780	890
8	331	424
2	614	630
4	723	876
6	988	476
0	669	932
0	532	225
8	092	793

1.34
1.36
1.23
1.73
2.11
2.14
2.25
2.35
3.50
3.40

All the provincial laws were consolidated into the Lunacy and Leprosy Laws Amendment Act of 1914. This was replaced by the Mental Disorders Act of 1916. Mental health fell under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior from 1910 until 1944.

In 1966 the Rumpff commission of inquiry was detailed to investigate the responsibility of mentally disordered persons. This was in response to the assassination of Dr H.F. Verwoerd. One of the recommendations of the Rumpff commission led to the establishment of the J.T. van Wyk commission of inquiry into the prospects for the reorganization of the administrative controls of mental hospitals and services. As a result of the findings of this commission, the Mental Disorders Act in 1973.

The Mental Hygiene Act was passed in 1977. It aims at bringing the Provincial hospital services into closer co-operation with other levels of mental health care delivery.

Air Force attacks Swapo base in Angola

Windhoek Bureau

AN ATTACK on a Swapo base in Angola on Tuesday took place during lunch and was carried out entirely by the South African Air Force.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Officer Commanding Western Air Command, Brig Bosman Huysman. It was decided to strike at that time as most of the camp members were likely to be there.

The military authorities were tight-lipped about further details of the operation. The Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, said yesterday the raid had taken place near Lubango, the principal centre in south-east Angola.

After repeated warnings to Angola by the South African Air Force, the Defence Force attacked another Swapo terrorist base in Angola. This attack follows murders and deeds of terror perpetrated against innocent inhabitants of South West Africa, Gen Viljoen said.

All the South African forces had returned safely.

Gen Viljoen said South Africa had warned Swapo repeatedly that bases would be located and attacked, even if in neighbouring territories. 'These operations are always conducted against confirmed terrorist bases,' the general said.

Earlier this month, the Angolan Minister of Defence submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, a number of written complaints about alleged incursions of South African and South West African security forces into Angola. He said a number of these had taken place in February.

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—South Africa last night reacted angrily to an incident on the Mozambique border this week in which a young national serviceman was shot dead apparently by Frelimo forces.

Defence Force Headquarters announced that Cpl Petrus Jacobus Viljoen, 23, probably had been killed on Tuesday by Mozambican soldiers in an incident on the Natal border with Mozambique.

South Africa immediately said Cpl Viljoen had wandered innocently into Mozambican territory, where he and a group of comrades had been lured into an ambush.

Grim reaction

Mozambique claimed yesterday that its forces had killed two South African soldiers taking part in a raid into Mozambique.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, last night reacted grimly to the soldier's death and said in a statement that the incident would heighten tension.

Body

The announcement of Cpl Viljoen's death last night followed an earlier news agency report which claimed that Mozambican defence and security forces stationed at Ponto do Ouro, a tourist resort in the south of the country, had killed two white South African soldiers after a group of about 50, most of them black, had crossed into Mozambique.

The body of one of the South African soldiers, a radio operator, was taken back to South Africa and the body of the other soldier was taken to a mortuary in Maputo, the news agency reported.

The SADF made reference to only one casualty in last night's statement.

The South Africans also rejected the implication that the South African soldiers had been taking part in a raid into Mozambique.

The incident occurred

3. Davies, R.J
African Urk

the practitioner. This together with the registration number, year of graduation and registered speciality were encoded onto magnetic tape for every doctor (and dentist) registration in South Africa, universities and year of graduation and registered speciality were encoded onto magnetic tape for every doctor (and dentist)

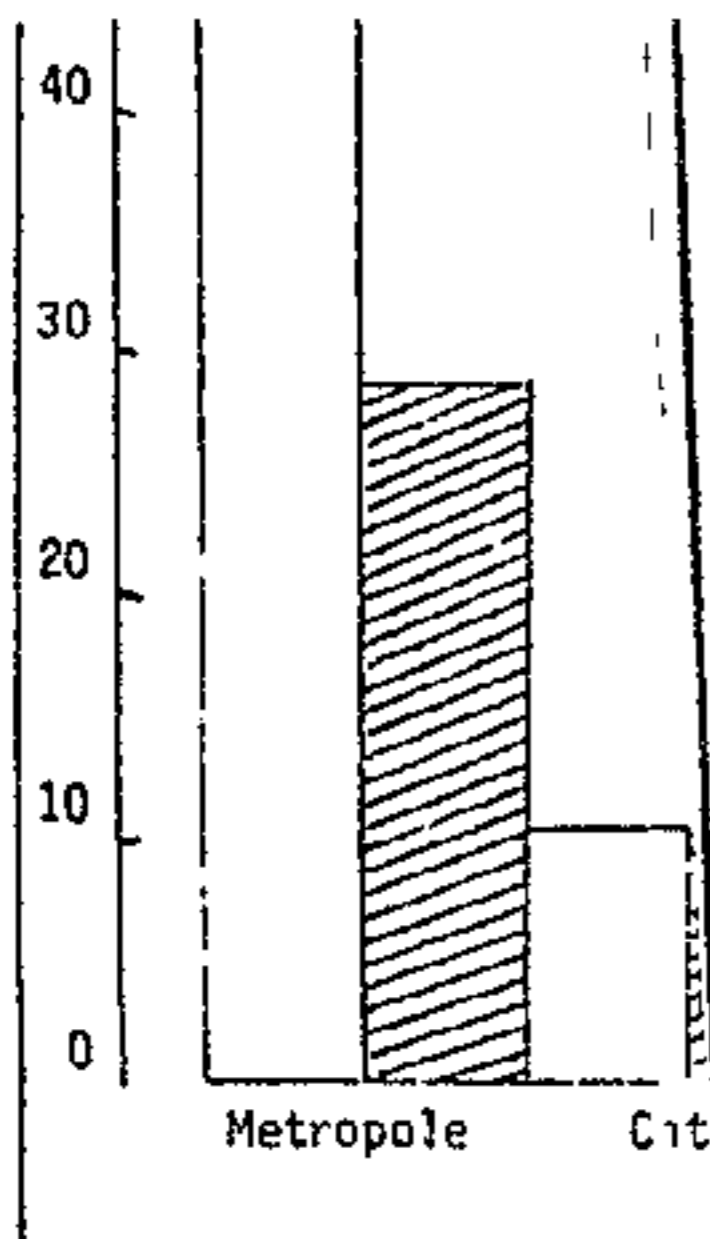
express the distribution of doctors as a rate of so
thousand population as the "catchment area" of each doctor
of administrative areas such as magisterial districts
we have thus mainly used the concept of an urban hierarchy
Africa by Davies.

few of his comrades unsuspectingly, and probably innocently, crossed the border at Ponto do Ouro while walking on the beach, where there is no indication of where the border is

The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were lured into an ambush and attacked,' the statement said

Cpl Viljoen was the son of Mr C H L Viljoen, of Plot 221, De Deur, Meyerton, and Mrs R E van

★ TURN TO PAGE 2



he viewed as acts of open hostilities

Tension

'The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldiers of Mozambique as a result of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country

'The present development, without doubt, will heighten tension on the border. That country and its undisciplined military commanders, who caused the incident, will have to accept responsibility for this,' Gen Viljoen said

The news agency report on the incident said that one Mozambican soldier was wounded in fighting between the South African and Frelimo forces

Mozambican authorities were claiming last night that they had recovered an FN rifle, seven cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass from the body of the South African soldier which they had seized

He did not have any insignia of military rank, the news agency report said

According to the report, fighting between South African and Mozambican soldiers began at 8:54 a.m. on Tuesday when a Mozambican navy patrol, stationed at Ponto do Ouro, spotted the South African troops and alerted the border guard in the region

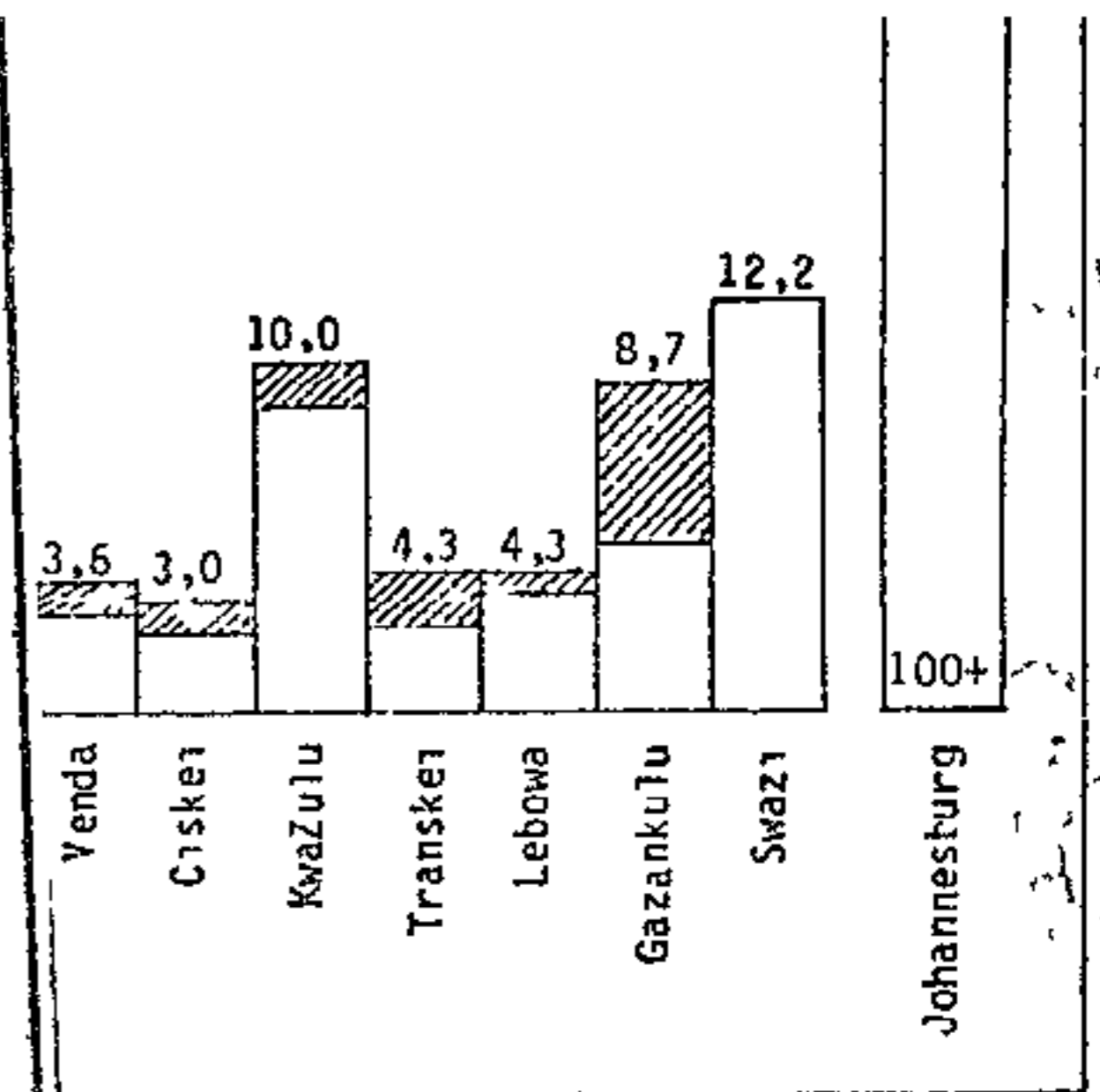
The border guards moved to the area where the infiltration had taken place a hill on the border near the resort town

on a canvas sheet outside the Maputo mortuary, wore camouflage battledress and a raincoat but carried no identification or insignia

The body was surrounded by captured goods including an FN rifle, cartridge clips, water canteens and cups, a watch, food rations, a packet of South African cigarettes, a chess set, a pair of binoculars and a compass

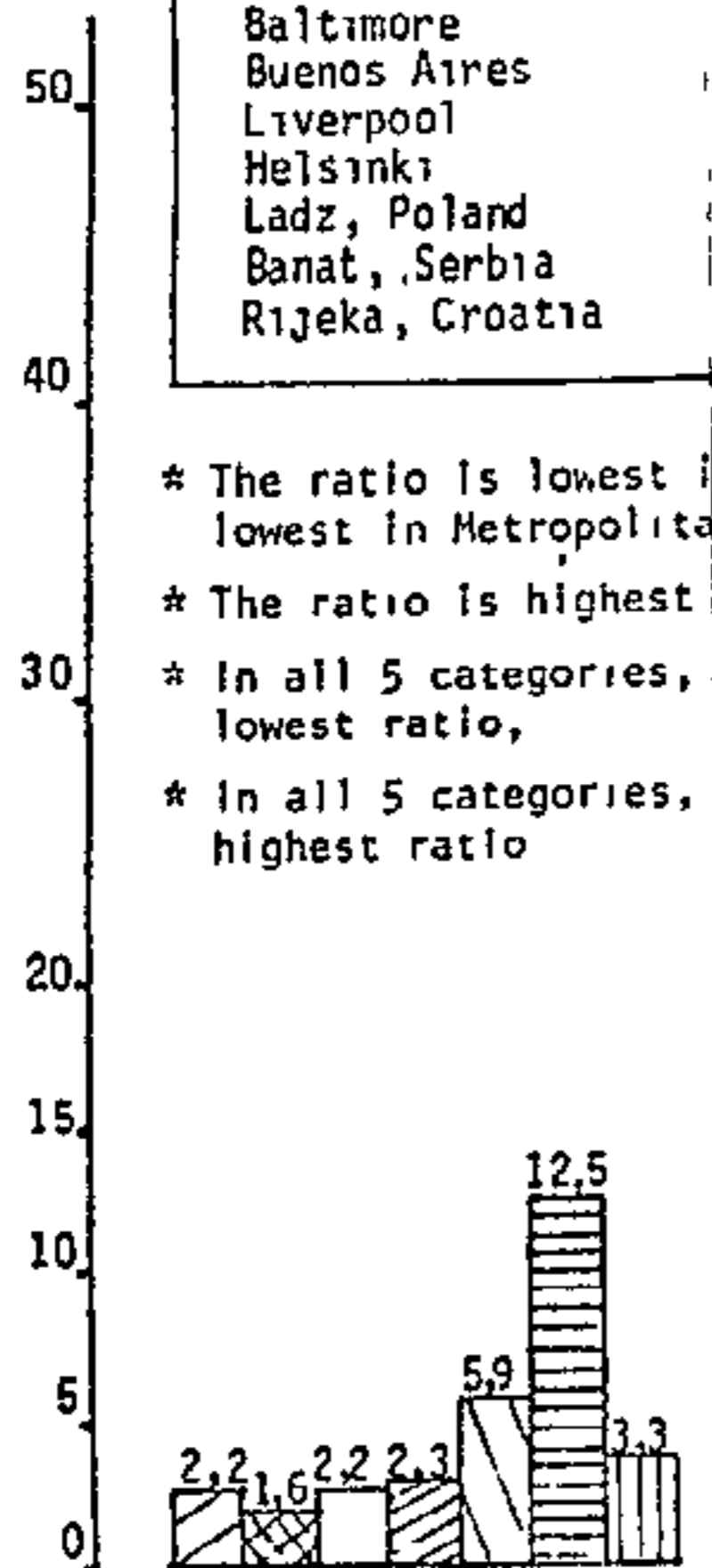
Petrus grew up in Apple Orchards Homestead between Johannesburg and Vereeniging. He attended the De Deur primary school and matriculated at the Magaliesburg Agricultural College

After completing one year's army training, he joined the Volkskas Bank in Verwoerdburg. Later he was transferred to Port Shepstone and joined the Railways goods office a year ago. A keen sportsman, he completed the Comrades marathon a few years ago and just missed a silver medal



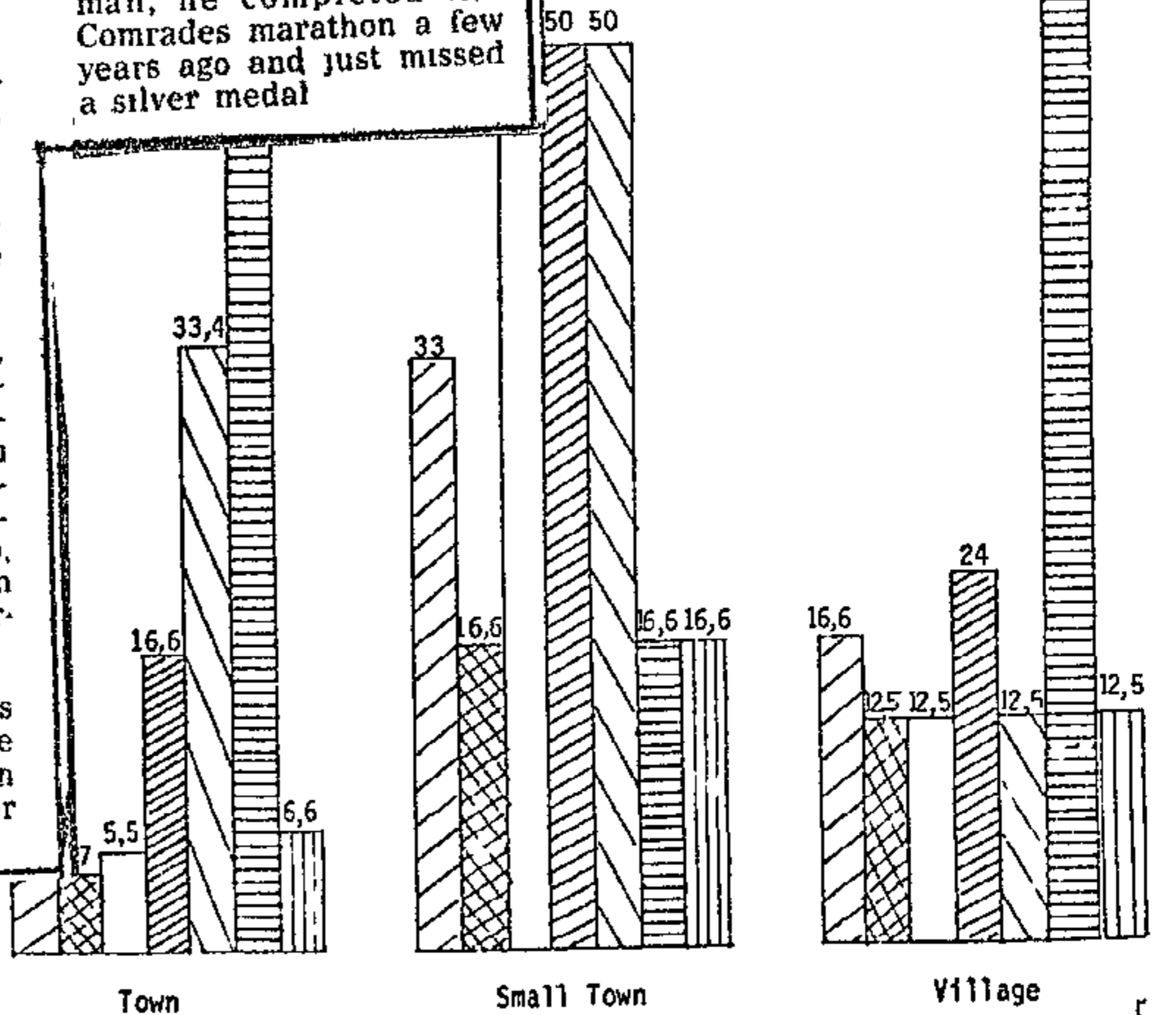
International Comparison Europe and America

Grand Prairie, Alberta, Saskatchewan
Fraser, British Columbia
Jersey, British Columbia
Vermont
Baltimore
Buenos Aires
Liverpool
Helsinki
Lodz, Poland
Banat, Serbia
Rijeka, Croatia



- * The ratio is lowest in Metropole
- * The ratio is highest in Village
- * In all 5 categories, lowest ratio, Metropole
- * In all 5 categories, highest ratio, Village

Area and University Analysis

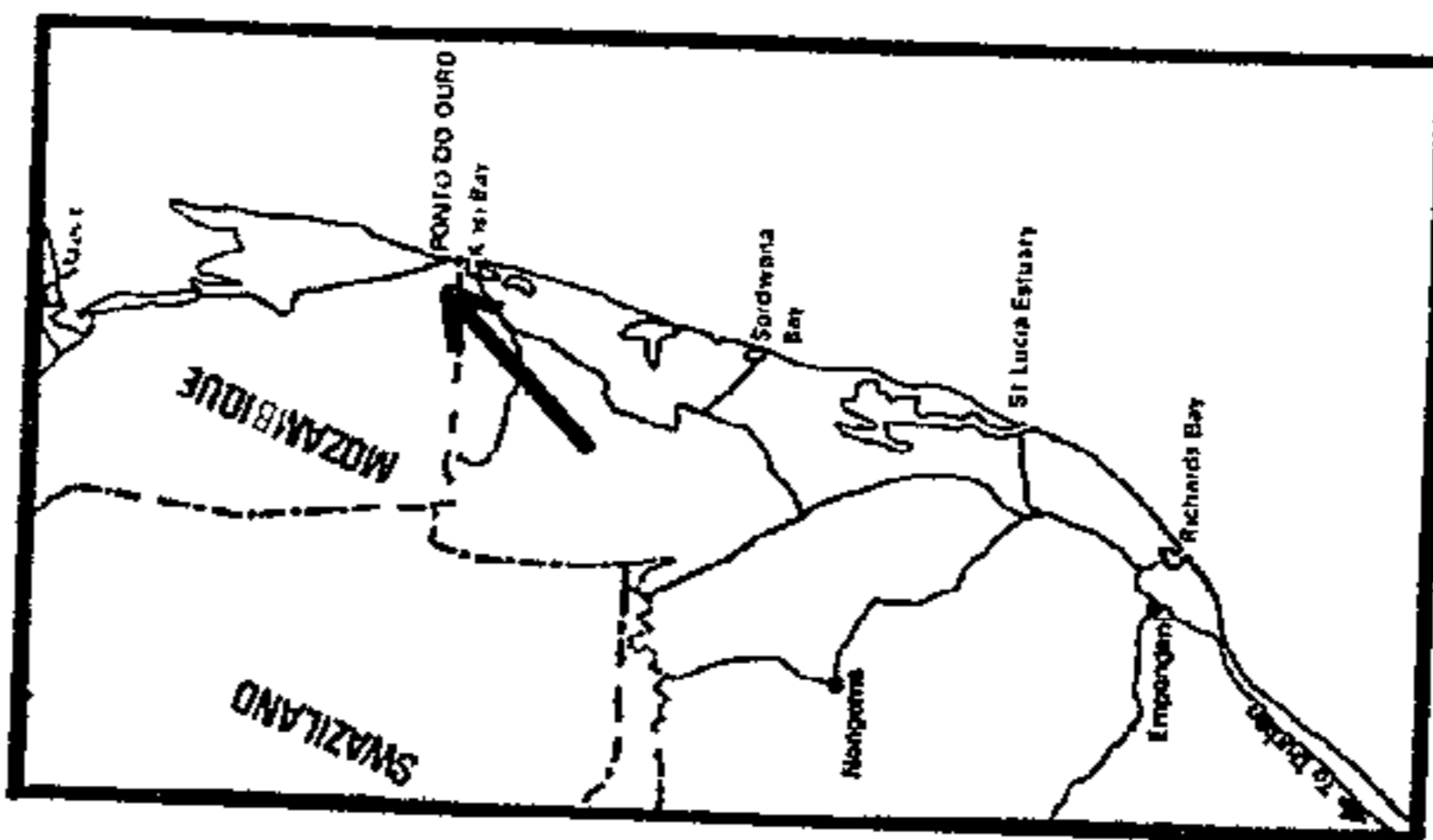


Preliminary kill Natal soldier in ambush

19/3/81

218

~~SECRET~~



Cpi Vrij oen



Natal soldier killed

IN HOMELANDS

Tonder, of 58 Marine Drive, Oslo Beach, Port Shepstone

It was obvious from last night's Defence Force statement that Cpt Viljoen's body had not been recovered by the South Africans

Gen Viljoen said it was South Africa's declared policy not to get involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbouring States

If it is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and

The Mozambican report claimed that South African reinforcements arrived in mid-morning in the form of a company of about 150 men and two assault cars

They tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponto do Ouro and on the Catembe road leading to Maputo, but were forced back.

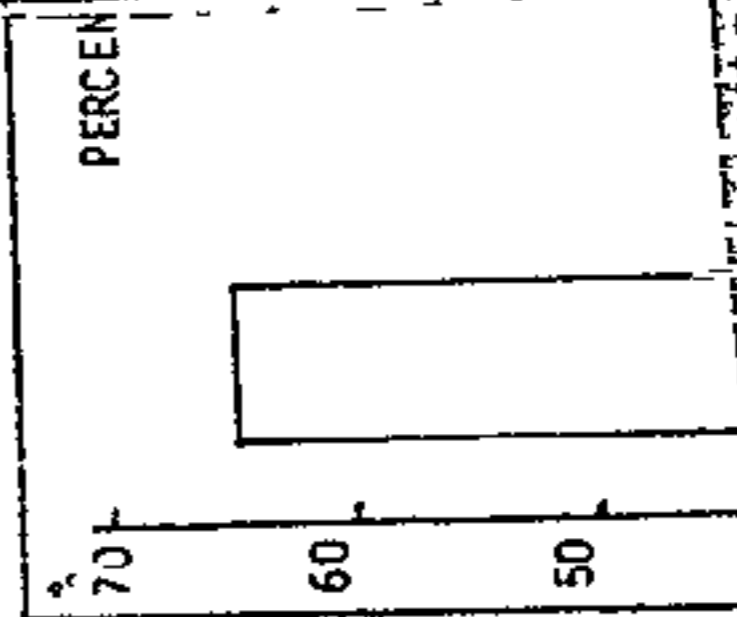
The fighting ended about 3 p.m. when the South African troops withdrew, the news agency claimed

Battle-dress

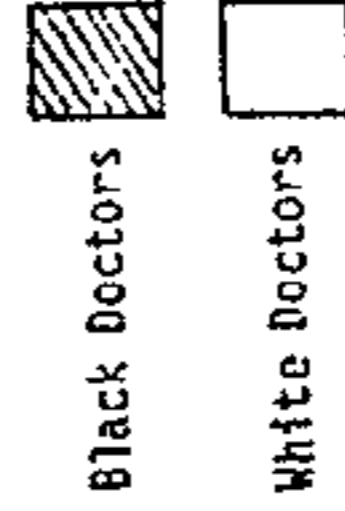
Sapa reported from Maputo that the body of a white South African soldier was displayed yesterday to local and foreign journalists, according to the official news agency, AIM

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCTORS

65% of all doctors
11% practise in cities
12% practise in towns
6% practise in small towns
5% practise in villages



NUMBER OF DOCTORS PER 100 000 PEOPLE IN THE HOMELANDS AND JOHANNESBURG



WINDHOEK — The attack on a Swapo base in Angola took place during lunch and was carried out in its entirety by the South African Air Force.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the officer commanding Western Air Command, Brig Bosman Huyser. It was decided to raid the major Swapo training base at that time as most of the camp members were likely to be there then.

Brig Huyser said only

SAAF aircraft had been used but would not say what type, nor could he give statistics of Swapo casualties.

He confirmed all aircraft had returned to base safely.

The attack was such a surprise that little anti-aircraft action had been encountered, he said.

The South West African Broadcasting Corporation

Swapo caught at lunch

By **PETER KENNY**
Windhoek bureau

said there were indications there might have been Soviet, Cuban, and East German instructors and military advisers in the camp at the time.

It said first indications were that heavy casualties had been inflicted

Military authorities

remained tight-lipped about details of the operation but the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said the raid had taken place near Lubango, the principal centre in South-east Angola.

"After repeated warnings to Angola the South African Defence Force yesterday attacked another Swapo terrorist

base there. This follows murders and deeds of terror perpetrated against innocent inhabitants of SWA," Gen Viljoen said.

All the South African forces had returned safely to SWA.

He said South Africa had repeatedly warned that Swapo bases would be located and attacked, even if in neighbouring territories. Such countries should therefore expect such action.

SAMBAINGER at Frelimo killings

218

DD 19/3/81

PRETORIA — South Africa last night reacted angrily to an incident on the Mozambique border in which a young national serviceman was shot dead by Frelimo forces.

The defence force charged that 23-year-old Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen was lured into a Mozambican ambush near Ponta do Ouro on the Natal border, and gunned down without warning.

Mozambique claimed he was one of two white South Africans to die in a six-hour battle that ended with the invaders being forced to withdraw.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said the

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said in Maputo that two white South African troops had been shot and killed during a six-hour battle inside Mozambique in which 200 South Africans battled with elements of Mozambique's frontier guards, militia, police and navy before pulling back to their side of the border.

One of the dead men was recovered by his colleagues. The other was

young men were led into an ambush and attacked without warning.

Gen Viljoen warned that South Africa would retaliate against neighbouring countries who shot down South African soldiers who in- recently wandered across borders.

He said it was South Africa's declared policy not to get involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbouring

relations between the two security forces to the countries and warned that Maputo mortuary and Mozambique would have later displayed to foreign journalists to take responsibility.

The SADF statement said "The incident occurred while Corporal Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponta do Ouro while walking on the beach.

"On the beach there is no indication as to where the border is. The cutline only starts west of the sand dunes which border on the beach.

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the

It is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across the borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as acts of open hostility.

Mozambican authorities also claimed they had recovered an FN rifle, seven cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass from the body of the South African soldier which they had seized. He did not have any insignia or military rank.

Corporal Viljoen, 23, was unmarried and worked as a railway clerk in

WILSON AND GIBSON WEST TOWN, 1980.

ANGIER OVERSOLDIER

Strong protest
to Mozambique

Angier
19/3/81

218

ASK

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa was to protest in the strongest terms on what it considered the 'murder' of a South African soldier on the Mozambique border yesterday, a top Defence Force official said today.

The SADF spokesman would not comment on whether retaliatory action would be taken

'But we will certainly use the existing channels to register a protest against the Mozambique Government,' said the official

Reacting to the incident which happened just north of the South African border with Mozambique at Ponto do Ouro, where the border line is ill-defined, the spokesman said at issue was the killing in cold blood of Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen, 23, of Deur

Confirmed

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed today that the Government would be taking up the incident which led to the killing of Corporal Viljoen, with the Mozambique Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would not go into details as to what action the South African Govern-

No links

South Africa has no diplomatic links with Mozambique, but the two countries have informal lines of communication

Reacting to Mozambique's claims of an attack by South African forces, the Defence Force spokesman said the reason they (the Defence Force) had not reacted to the incident earlier was because they were maintaining civilised standards

The Defence Force had not released news of the death of Corporal Viljoen because it worked on the principle of first informing the next-of-kin in such cases

Commenting on the fact that Mozambique authorities had made political capital from the incident by displaying the body of the dead soldier in Maputo, the Defence Force spokesman

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

My department is taking the matter up with the Mozambique Government, he said

A spokesman for the department declined to comment on what form the Government's contact with the Mozambique authorities might take

However, it is believed the first step would be to recover the body of Corporal Viljoen. The next move could be some form of protest to the Mozambique Government

19/5/81
Mager

ft : No portion of this paper
without permission of Saldru,
mics, University of Cape Town.

Continued from page 1
... said this act was
condemned and shocking and
... displaying the body of
a murdered man it would
not further the inter-
national cause of Mozam-
bique



The nine-man group
who included Corporal
Viljoen was walking up
the beach and it was
in fact at a distance of the
Mozambican soldiers

Part of the group had
continued to the Mozam-
biquan that on a man Cor-
poral Viljoen had been
sent up a rifle and out,
before he was shot

There was no retaliation
and after the shooting be-
gan the South African
group withdrew to report
back and the spoke-
man

He added that the South
Africans were not in a
military formation

From Maputo it is re-
ported that the South
African soldier killed by
Mozambican forces near
Ponto do Ouro was yester-
day put on display outside
the Maputo mortuary for
the benefit of Mozambican
and foreign journalists

African Agriculture

The soldier was killed
after a group of South
African soldiers had
crossed the border be-
tween Natal and Mozam-
bique near Ponto do Ouro
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tion agency has reported

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according to Am, was in
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means of identification

He was displayed on a
canvas sheet outside the
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He was described by
Am as being white, 1.75
m tall, with short light
brown hair and a moun-
tache

Too shocked

He had apparently been
shot five times

CONFERENCE

The body of a second
soldier allegedly killed in
the attack on Mozambique
was taken away by South
African forces according
to Am

The South African De-
fence Force has claimed
only one person died in
the skirmish

The mother of Corporal
PV (as he is known) Vil-
joen, Mr R E van Tonder
of Oslo Beach, Port Shep-
ton was too shocked and
upset to talk today but
said her son was on a
month's leave from his
military camp stationed in
Zululand

He would have been
home in 10 days time

Home Employment

... have been shocked
by the shooting

Mr Vause Ray MP New
Republic Party leader, and
his party's defence spoke-
man condemned the shoot-
ing as a shocking act of
responsibility from a
country which had been
starvation and its bor-
ders open by South
Africa

Mr Ray Swart MP Pro-
gressive Federal Party
Natal leader, said 'I am
appalled at this incident
which highlights again the
immense problems along
our border'

SALDRU F

FM 20/3/81

(18) **BORDER DEATH**

A young South African serviceman paid the price of international tension on Tuesday when he was killed by Frelimo troops near the Mozambique border

As the FM went to press Maputo was claiming there had been a six-hour battle with about 50 mainly black, SA troops inside Mozambique and that two SA soldiers had been killed

The SADF told a very different story. A spokesman told the FM that a group of three or four soldiers had been strolling on the beach near the Mozambique border in Natal and that it was possible they had strayed over the border

They were fired on by Mozambique troops and one man was killed. The others withdrew immediately

"There was no return of fire and no battle," the spokesman said. "We were withholding the news until the dead man's family had been informed but Mozambique jumped in with its claim of a six-hour battle

He made it clear the SADF regarded the Mozambique claim as a propaganda ploy which they had got away with only because SA had withheld news of the incident out of consideration for the dead soldier's relatives

On the other side of the continent the SADF announced a raid by the SA Air Force deep into Angola

CT
SA asks
for 21/3/81
soldier's
body

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa yesterday formally requested the Mozambican authorities to return the body of the South African soldier killed in a border skirmish this week.

The request was contained in a diplomatic note addressed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The note explained the circumstances which led to the death of Corporal P J Viljoen when troops became involved in a brief fire-fight on Tuesday

"Due to a navigational and map-reading error, a small South African border unit accidentally strayed across an unmarked portion of the border with Panto do Ouro. Due to the vagueness of the border at this point, a member of the unit, Corporal Viljoen, proceeded to establish his unit's position.

"At this stage two armed border guards of Mozambique appeared from the west along the beach. Two members of the South African unit approached them with the purpose of establishing from them the location of the border to avoid the unit's crossing into Mozambican territory.

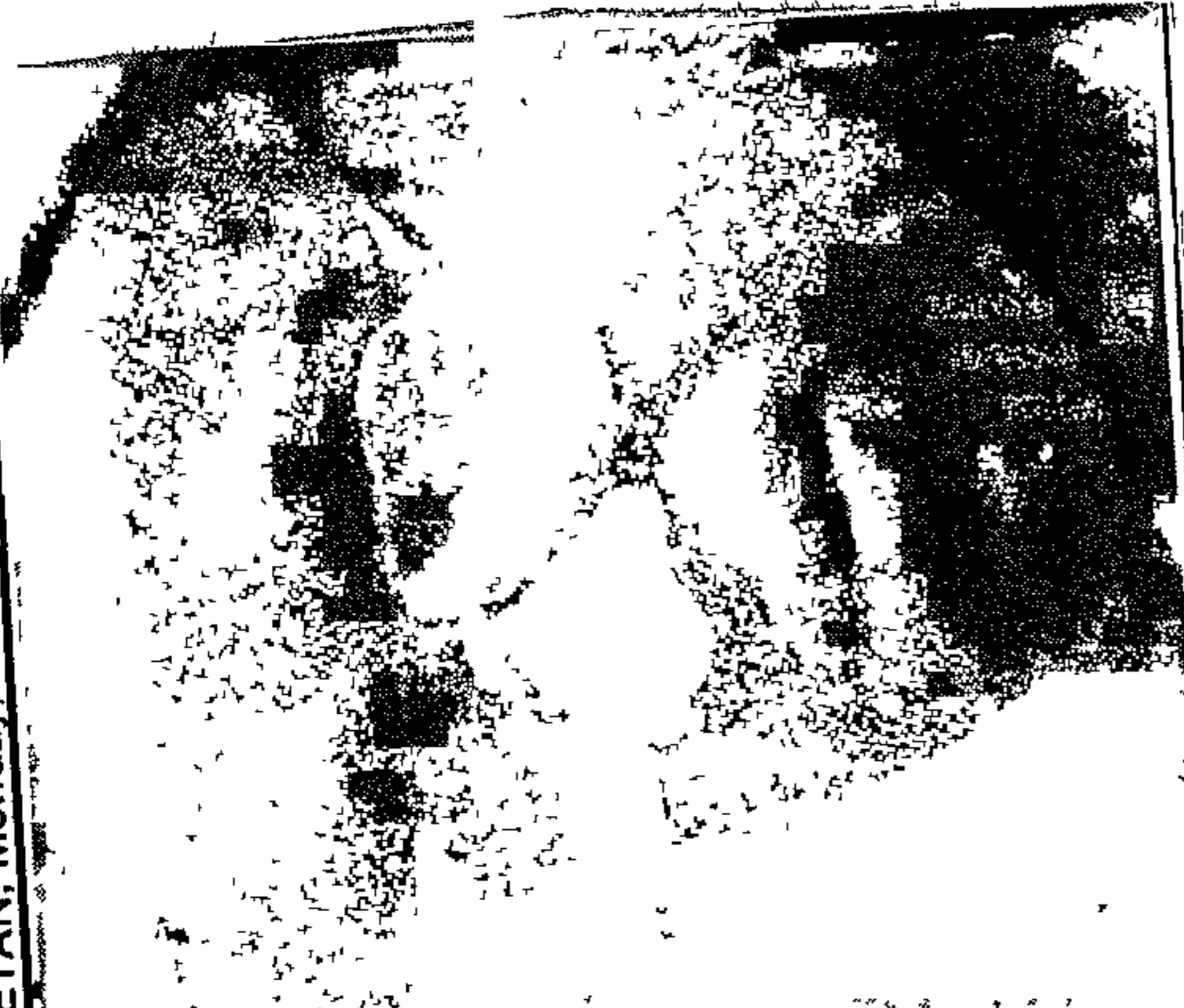
"The soldiers could not make themselves understood. While they were still trying to communicate, several other Mozambican guards appeared. At this stage the leader of the unit summoned Corporal Viljoen back.

"As he descended from his vantage point, the Mozambican border guard opened fire and shot him. The unit returned the fire while withdrawing south along the beach."

The note pointed out that Mozambican soldiers had in the past strayed into South African territory and the South Africans had avoided drastic action.

South Africa strongly protested against the attack on Corporal Viljoen which reportedly resulted in his death and requested the return of his body.

US admits Maputo diplomat was spy



WASHINGTON — The United States Department has admitted that at least one of its four diplomats expelled from Mozambique recently was a secret agent for the Central Intelligence Agency.

But despite the admission, the US has cut off food aid for Mozambique in reprisal for this month.

The aid cut-off, involving cancellation of immediate delivery of R5.5-million worth of rice and wheat and suspension of shipment of 20 000 tons of maize, would last at least until the US had completed a review of all its relations with Mozambique, State Department spokesman William Dyess said.

Its resumption would depend entirely on Maputo's attitude towards Washington, he stressed.

The move comes amid a rising chorus of con-

cern by black African leaders over the direction President Reagan appears to be taking in favouring the South African Government.

The developments have prompted lively reactions from a broad range of African statesmen, including Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone.

Mr Stevens, as the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, said he had written to Mr Reagan to dissuade him from supporting South Africa.

Powerful Nigeria and influential Tanzania, two states that former President Carter cultivated as friends, have been equally critical.

Nigeria, the richest country in black Africa and the number two supplier of oil to the US after Saudi Arabia, has particular influence in

Washington. It has warned the new administration against helping Unita or allying itself to South Africa.

In a letter to Mr Reagan, Mr Mugabe held South Africa guilty of the "three main conflict situations in Southern Africa" — Namibia, apartheid and attacks on neighbouring countries.

"It would undoubtedly assist our current endeavours to mobilise our people and entire resources for our crucial development programmes . . . if your administration were to voice its criticism and condemnation of these hostile adventures by South Africa," Mr Mugabe said.

On Namibia, he told Mr Reagan of his belief that "South Africa's intransigence is inspired by her belief that she has in your administration a staunch supporter of her retrograde policies."

Within South Africa, effective and practical US opposition to apartheid and support for internal and external movements struggling against that policy "would help destroy apartheid and pave the way to democracy in the country", Mr Mugabe added.

He also accused South Africa of harbouring "several thousand Zimbabwean nationals whom she recruited for no other purpose than those aimed at using them as forces opposed to my Government by engaging them in acts of economic sabotage and other forms of insurgency directed at destabilising our democratic system".

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, on a state visit to London last week, said for the first time that he would help South African resistance groups by all possible means, including arms, if Pretoria

President Shagari of Nigeria . . . will "do everything in his power" to end apartheid.

refused change through negotiation.

President Shagari renewed an appeal to Western nations to bring pressure on Pretoria to end its apartheid policy and stressed the need for economic sanctions to be applied where diplomatic negotiations fail. — AFP.

MAPUTO — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has thanked Mozambique for its efforts to help refugees from South Africa, and he called on Maputo never to return any refugees to South Africa against their will.

In a letter to Mozambican President Samora Machel, which was released in Maputo on Friday, Bishop Tutu said South African Christians knew that countries which sheltered South African refugees risked military attack by Pretoria. They also knew of the "many grave problems" caused by the refugee influx, including a "considerable strain on the resources" of host countries.

Refugee aid won't stop

The bishop said the SACC expressed "our heartfelt thanks and that of most South African Christians to you, your government and your people for all that you have done and continue to do" for refugees.

REFUGEES

He urged Mozambique to look for alternatives to returning refugees to South Africa.

The Mozambican Information Ministry said the government "highly appreciated" the bishop's let-

ter as proof of the "determined involvement of the most varied social strata" in South Africa in the struggle against apartheid.

It said Mozambique would continue to accept refugees "seeking shelter from the oppression and humiliation of apartheid" and would "never bow to any pressure" and "never return South African refugees to the apartheid regime, as it never returned Zimbabwean refugees to the Rhodesian regime". — AFP

(218) S.W. 1111
7/3/81

The idea was enthusiastically accepted at this meeting with the community, and each major village in the area was therefore requested to hold further meetings in order to discuss the matter and elect one person who would be trained as an Abavikeli. We requested that the people should be fertile (since they would appear to be a more stable element in the community and because a large proportion of their work would be with women and children naturally, in a society which is, to a large extent, male-dominated, this may create certain problems). We also requested that these people should have a basic ability to read and write. However, we told the communities that we would accept whoever they elected.

All of the people elected were women, although two of them were unable to read or write. This has created a problem since the approach to

SKIN 24/3/81

Aid dries up in wake of expulsions

The Star's Africa News Service

The immediate effect of the Reagan administration's decision to cut United States aid to Mozambique will be the loss of about R8-million in much needed food donations

But the effects of the decision — which was in retaliation for the expulsion of four American diplomats as alleged CIA agents — will go further than that.

At the time of the expulsion the United States was close to a decision to pump in a vast amount of aid to develop Mozambique's ports as part of a general scheme to help southern Africa.

Mozambique has never received much aid from the US because of the anti-marxist lobby in Washington and because — especially in the Carter era — it was considered one of the countries that violated the principles of human rights norms.

The only aid permitted was so called humanitarian aid which included food aid. Indeed, during the 1977 floods the Americans played an important role in getting food to stricken villagers and farmers

And, it looked as if US aid would remain at this level but then the concept of a southern African economic community — excluding South Africa — came to light

Then the thinking on aid to Mozambique changed. It was felt that aiding Mozambique to develop its ports and communications would in turn help development in a much wider area in southern Africa

Pressure to increase help for Mozambique was mounting in Washington when the CIA affair and subsequent expulsions took place

The halt in aid to Mozambique may, therefore, also be a setback to developments in southern Africa as well as in Mozambique itself.

in the district is poorly represented in our programme (or perhaps unenthusiastic about the was not particularly energetic (or perhaps unenthusiastic about the Abavikeli concept). The only person who has, so far, had any problems with being accepted by the community was the one whose election would appear to have been far from democratic.

Training

The Abavikeli meet at the clinic for about three hours every Tuesday (it was their decision that the meetings should not be any more frequent than this since they felt it would interfere with their domestic duties).

7 Community Organisation — As and when required, for such things as information programmes, screening programmes and visits to the villages by mobile clinic.

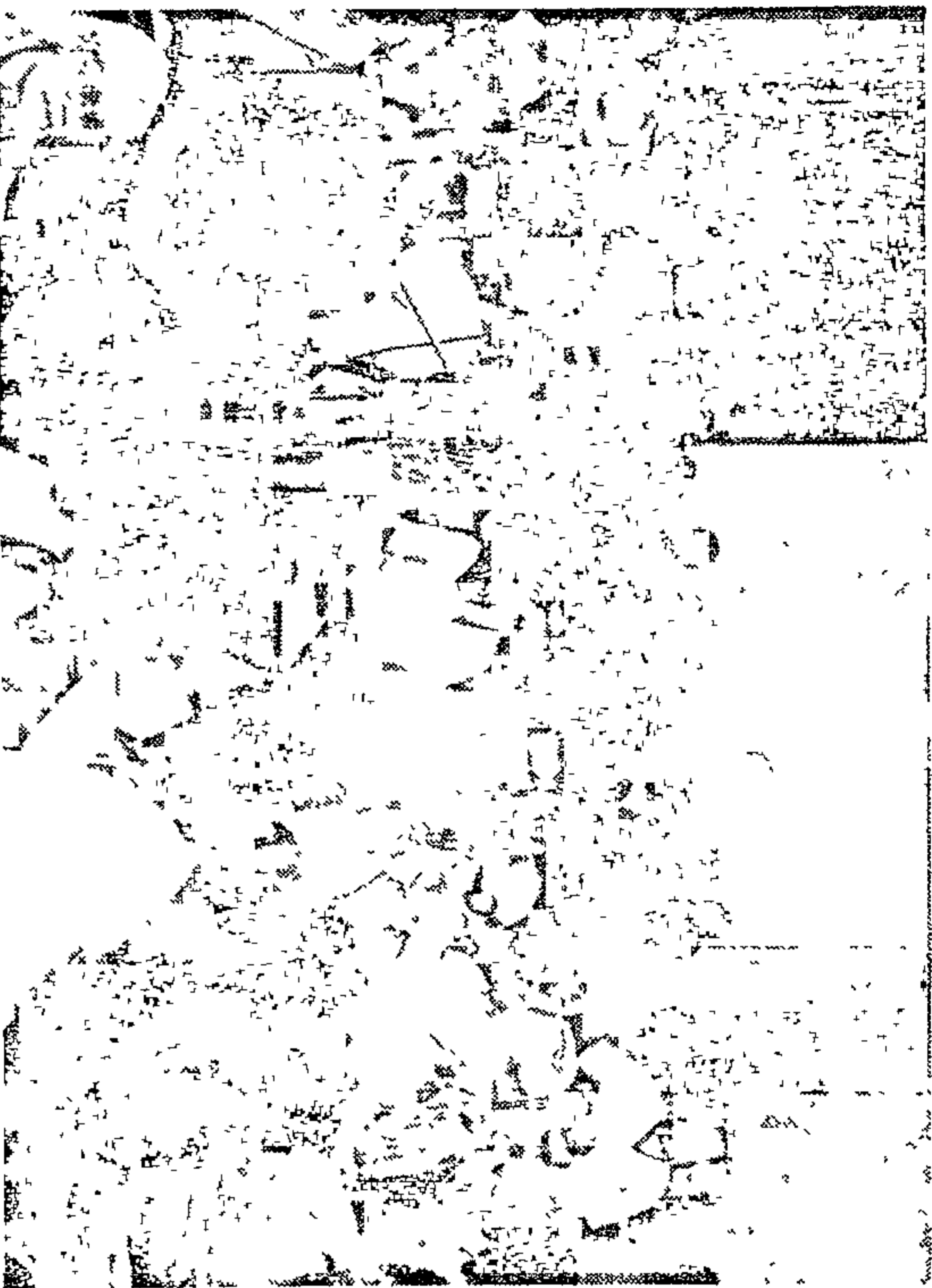
8. Data Collection — The Abavikeli will be involved not only with the collection of data which can later be used for evaluation, but they are also organising for births and deaths in their villages to be notified to them. Another important aspect of information collection is involved with such things as finding out what the peoples' problems are.

9 Communication and Liaison — This will be an important function and will not only involve communication and liaison between the people and the health services but also between the people and other

which are served by the existing services. These districts for the Abavikeli project.

We decided that the Abavikeli should be elected by the community since this would appear to have several advantages over a system whereby people volunteered for inclusion in the programme. Not only do the Abavikeli hopefully become legitimised in the eyes of the people, if they are elected, but the motivation and also the acceptance of volunteers is always questionable.

We initially approached the formal leaders of the district, explained to them how we saw the health problems in the area and how we felt that matters might be improved. We asked them if they would organise a meeting of the community at which we could discuss the problems in the area and explain to the people about the Abavikeli Project.



Journalists from East and West hear allegations about CIA activities in Mozambique.



Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambique's information minister ... expulsion of CIA spies not part of East-West power struggle.

Then the Soviet warships arrived — an apparent warning by the Soviet Union to South Africa to keep her forces at home. According to sources in Mozambique the ships were not invited by Mozambique, they simply arrived.

Soon afterwards came the CIA affair and statements by the Reagan administration that human rights were now lower on the list of priorities and that the United States might reconsider its stance towards the Unita guerrilla movement.

Frelimo's information agency, AIM, began to send out reports that reflected a decidedly cooler attitude towards America.

Mr Cabaco said at a recent Press conference at

which alleged CIA collaborators were put on show that this anger was directed at the CIA's operations and at the state department for apparently supporting the CIA actions.

However, observers believe that just as Mozambique continues to have a working relationship with South Africa, pragmatism will probably prevail in Mozambique's future relations with the US just as South African products and technical know-how are valuable to the Mozambicans, so too is the kind of aid America can provide.

There is an uncomfortable suspicion among some Frelimo supporters that the more Russia gives the more it wants in return. In other words,

the more the Maputo government accepts from Russia, the more independence it loses. But the extent to which this thinking influences government activities is difficult to determine.

Pro-Frelimo journalists dismissed the suggestion that outsiders from anywhere had anything to do with the running of the country.

Racist

"That is a typically racist idea," one said. "It is like saying a bunch of ignorant blacks simply are not able to think for themselves."

Nevertheless it is true that there are large numbers of Russian, East German, Bulgarian and Cuban advisers in Maputo, some involved in

military and security training.

And while it is also true that there are some American, Dutch and British technical advisers in Mozambique it is doubtful that they exercise as much influence over Mozambican thinking and attitudes as do the Communists.

The Frelimo Government considers itself non-aligned in the sense that it does not have to accept "bloc thinking" in military, economic or political terms.

"We are simply one of a group of individualistic countries with some of the same ideas some of the time and that is as formal as it gets," one journalist said.

So, while Soviet ships have docked at Maputo

has just signed a contract with the French airline, UTA, to run its international service — under Mozambican livery.

If all this is accepted it would seem that the ment uses who it can in the East and West for its own benefit, but prefers to deal with those whose thinking comes closest to its own Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

28
26/3/81
Star

Mozambique denies a shift toward Moscow

STATE 263/81 218

The CIA affair does not mean Mozambique has shifted further towards Moscow, says the Mozambican Information Minister, Jose Luis Cabaco.

Mr Cabaco says the expulsion of four United States diplomats and their families for alleged CIA activities must be seen for what it is

Neither the expulsions nor the arrival of Soviet warships in Mozambique ports that followed the South African raid on ANC targets at Matola (both of which followed Ronald Reagan's presidential victory in the United States) means that Mozambique is going to turn into a Russian satellite, he says

Mr Cabaco and other moderates in Mozambique say Frelimo fought a long and hard battle for

independence and has no intention of giving up any of it to the Kremlin

While they make no secret that Frelimo embraces Marxist-Leninist principles, government officials reject any suggestion that Moscow dictates to Mozambique

Soviet

Maputo does not mind hosting Soviet ships and it certainly welcomes American aid, but it would object strongly to either of these countries muscling in on the affairs of Mozambique, say Frelimo supporters

It also does not want to see a big-power struggle for control of the Indian

Ocean. "If the United States and the Soviet Union want to fight they can fight in their own house," a senior foreign ministry spokesman was quoted as saying recently

At President Ronald Reagan's inauguration on January 19 President Samora Machel sent him a congratulatory mes-

sage "We have viewed with satisfaction the development of positive relations between our two countries and our two states. It is our desire to collaborate with the government that your excellency leads to strengthen and develop a mutually advantageous co-operation"

When, in the wake of

the South African raid on Matola, a number of people suspected of having collaborated with the South Africa army were put on public display at a mass rally, President Machel warmly greeted the US charge d'affaires, Mr William Twaddell

Relations between the two countries were in good shape, it seemed.

Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambique's Information Minister says Mozambique has no intention of giving up its hard fought independence to Moscow. KEITH KIEWIET of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo.

Anti-rebel offensive

The Star's Africa
News Service

26/3/75
SM
Mozambique is to launch a large-scale offensive against anti-Frelimo guerillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

President Samora Machel, for the first time, publicly conceded that the guerillas had been causing extensive damage to the country's economy.

In a statement broadcast by Mozambique Radio, he claimed that there was no doubt that the MRM's activities in Mozambique were closely linked with South African aggression against Mozambique.

CT 26/3/81 (254) (218)

Raiders killed lawyer

Staff Reporter

ONE of those killed in a South African Defence Force raid on an African National Congress house in January was once an active participant of a youth leadership training course run by the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

The church's newspaper Di-

mension reports in its latest edition that Mr Mduduzi Guna was an active participant in the church's National Youth Leadership Training Programme in 1977 before he left the country. Dimension said that Mr Guna, a young Durban lawyer, was survived by a young wife and three children.

even to pay wages which complete with town wages.

Section C : The workers:

All outdoor workers on the farms were men. Women

worked inside the house, or fed the chickens and

vegetables once a year.

Twenty-two of the me

percent) and the remain

workers lived on the far

contract workers; they

farms and to have no the

a) Ages:

The age distribution

in the table below.

TABLE

Distribution of workers

Age (years)

Nu

0	20,00
20,01	25,00
25,01	30,00
30,01	35,00
35,01	40,00
40,01	45,00
45,01	50,00
50,01	55,00
55,01	60,00
60,01	65,00
>	65,00

total

unknown

Mean:

42

Range:

16,5

Machel clamps down on corruption

The Star's Africa News Service

BEIRA — Mozambique's President, Samora Machel, announced here that every province will be "inspected" every three months as part of a political offensive to "select our cadres and reject impurities."

The Beira province is known as "a centre of reaction and racism," reports the Mozambique information agency, AIM

The President said in Beira that because of this the province would get priority in the "organisational and political offensive" aimed at ridding the country of "negligence and incompetence"

He warned that somebody would have to pay for each irregularity uncovered, whether it was peasants' agricultural produce that was not marketed or State vehicles damaged in road accidents

According to AIM he wanted to see in person that the constitutional and revolutionary legality of the country was being respected and if there was "abuse of power and arrogance"

The new political offensive came in conjunction with an announcement that Mozambique was launching a new military offensive in a bid to rid the country of the Mozambique Resistance Movement in the Sofala and Manica provinces where it has caused considerable disruption.

100,00
96,77
91,94
83,87
73,39
70,97
58,87
51,61
37,10
20,16
9,68

Cumulative %

(years)

workers is shown

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Africans were

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frican (about 17

ed to help harvest

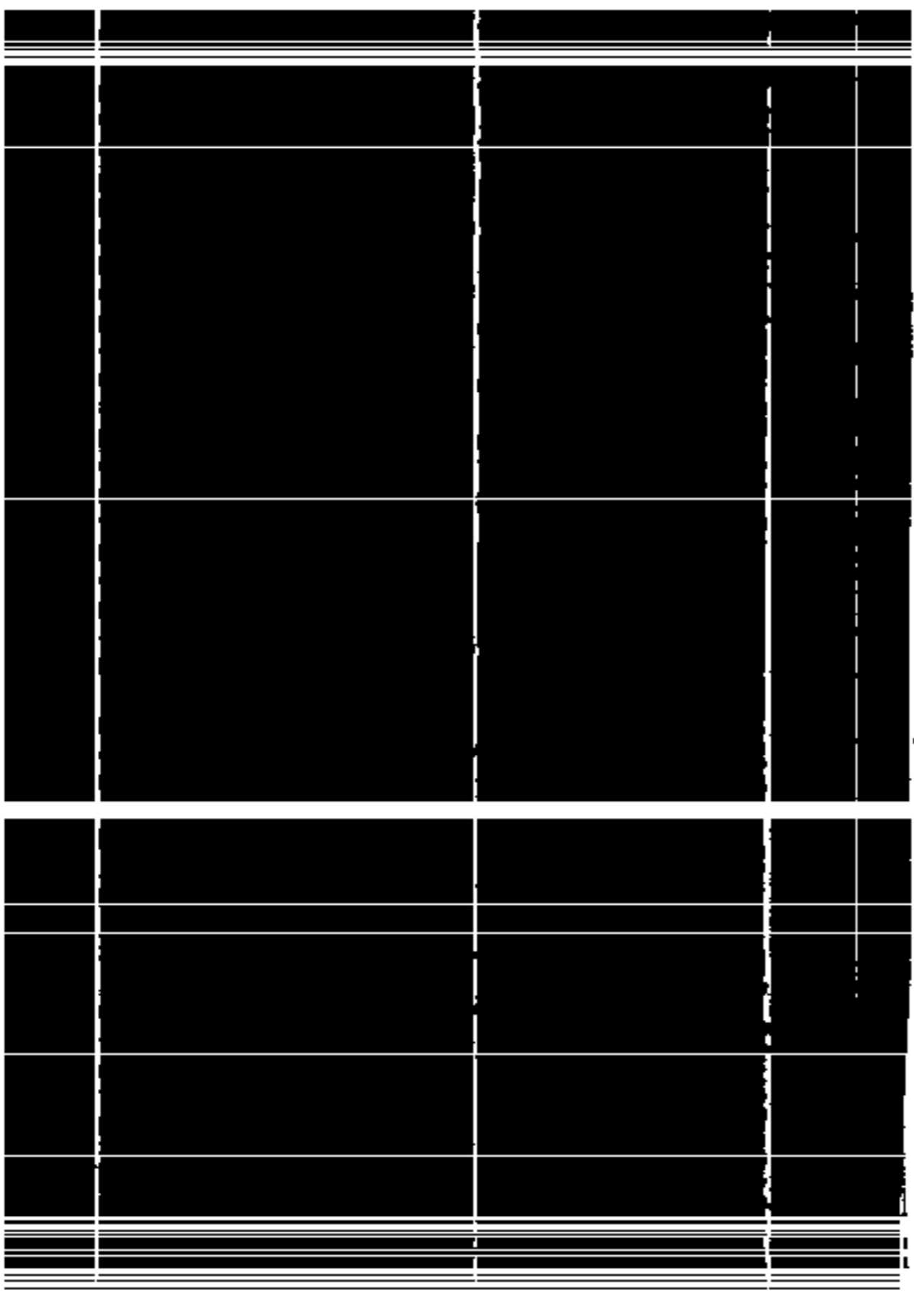
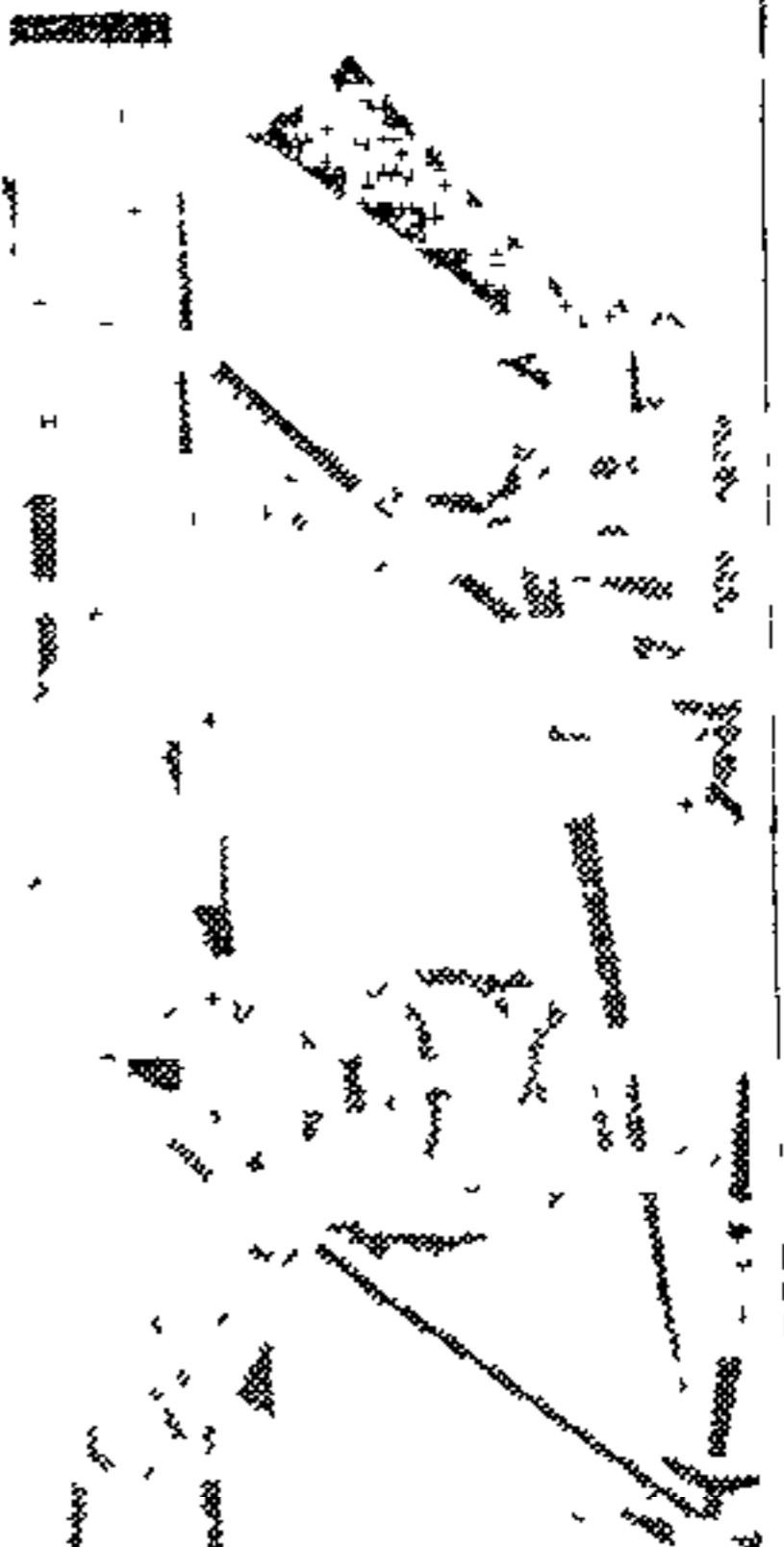
ped with the dairy

PRIVATE SA PLANE UNDER FIRE

August 28/3/81

218

MR DAN PIENAAR points to a bullet hole.



JOHANNESBURG. — A South African plane was damaged yesterday when Mozambican soldiers fired on it as it came in to land at Komatipoort.

Mr. Mike Stol, managing director of Capital Air, a charter company based at Grand Central Airport, in Germiston, said one passenger was slightly injured in his foot when a bullet whistled through the plane.

The pilot, Mr. H. Schimmelpfrenning, had picked up three businessmen — two American and one South African — in Maputo, and had just flown across the border into South Africa when thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired at the plane.

The passengers were Mr. C. Ferreira, Mr. S. Simons, and Mr. L. Banks.

The gooks from across the border fired the hell out of us, Mr. Stol said. Only about 10 bullets actually hit the plane but they ripped through the wings and body of the 310 twin-engined Cessna causing extensive damage.

Capital Air has been flying in and out of Mozambique since 1979 and before that when it was part of the Rennie Group.

Mr. Stol said they had never had an incident of this nature before.

They also fly to Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

After dropping the businessmen off in Nelspruit, the pilot flew the damaged plane back to Grand Central. Mr. Stol said they would discontinue all flights to and from Mozambique.

Weekend

Argus

Correspondent

His company would also lodge a protest with the South African and the Mozambican authorities.

Incidents of this nature must not be kept secret, there should be retaliation, Mr. Stol said.

He likened it to the shooting at Viscount aircraft near Kariba in Zimbabwe.

If the plane was hit and brought down on the other side of the border would they (the passengers and pilot) also have been bayoneted to death, as happened during the Viscount disaster?

RETALIATION

'We can only request retaliation.'

Following South Africa's recent raid into Mozambique, where members of the African National Congress were killed by SADF troops, this event will probably ensure relations between the two countries hit an all-time low, a Foreign Affairs official said.

Further comment could not be obtained from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Argus 28/3/81

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Maputo soldiers machine-gun craft in SA airspace

BOERBROEDERS DRAAWIA OERSHOOT PITANIE

SA Times 29/3/81

218

By GERRHARD PIETERSE
and NORMAN CHANDLER

A SOUTH African pilot and three passengers narrowly escaped being killed when Mozambique soldiers machine-gunned a light aircraft in South African airspace this weekend.

Bullets smashed into the cockpit, demolishing the radio. Others ripped through the wings, just missing the main fuel tanks.

The Cessna 310 came under heavy fire from across the border while coming in to land at Koyrat-poot late on Friday.

It was circling the customs post to attract the attention of customs inspectors.

Aboard the plane, on a flight



The Cessna 310 came under heavy fire from across the border while coming in to land at K&N airport late on Friday.

It was circling the customs post to attract the attention of customs inspectors.

Aboard the plane, on a flight from Maputo to Nelspruit and Johannesburg, were two South African businessmen — Mr Carlos Preire and Mr Chris Baskis, both of Johannesburg — a London-based American, Mr Steve Simon, and the pilot, Mr Henk Schummelpennig, also of Johannesburg.

A civil aviation source said the incident could have serious implications for South Africa-Mozambique air traffic.

It was expected that South Africa would deliver a strong diplomatic protest to the Mozambique Government.

The incident comes after a week of rising tension, in which Maputo ordered its citizens on to a "war footing" for a "full confrontation with South Africa".

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday. "My Department has informed me that the pilot will furnish us with the facts about the incident."

"We are now awaiting his factual account, in order to consider what steps should be taken, if any."

A spokesman for the Mozambique Government said yesterday that they had no comment to make "at this time."

"We know of the alleged incident, but that is all," the spokesman said.

Mr Dan Penaar, general manager of Capital Air, which owns the aircraft, said it was "a miracle" that the plane was not shot down.



Mr Dan Penaar points to a bullet hole in a document pierced during the fire.

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S. J. v. S. J.
29/3/81

'Superb skill'

Late yesterday, the South African Police said the aircraft might possibly have strayed into Mozambican air space.

"Shots were fired from the Mozambican side (of the border) and seven bullets struck the aircraft."

Mr Schummelpennig declined to comment, as he has not yet given an official statement to the Division of Civil Aviation.

Mr Penaar said "a barrage of bullets" hit the aircraft, missing the occupants by centimetres.

"If they had hit the tanks, the aircraft would have exploded like a bomb."

Two bullets penetrated the cockpit, demolishing the radios and other vital instruments.

Other bullets shredded maps and clearance documents issued to the pilot by the Mozambique authorities.

"It is a tribute to the superb flying skill of the pilot that he managed to keep the aircraft in the air."

To Page 2

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF WORKER AND RACE, 1961-73.

	AFRICAN		ASIAN		COLOURED		WHITE				
	Regular Workers	Casual Workers	Regular Workers	Casual Workers	Regular Workers	Casual Workers	Regular Workers	Casual Workers			
1961	731 424	583 475	5 457	750	503	104 981	103 196	24 456	11 208	996	68
1962	747 920	649 176	6 301	613	504	103 994	118 644	27 000	14 560	1 356	58

Pilot had to duck and dive

From Page 1
and their hand it safely. Mr

No final tally had yet been made, but damage is estimated at around R30 000. A further R150 000 could be lost in revenue while the aircraft is being repaired.

Mr Pienaar said he would lodge a protest with the South African Government "in the strongest possible terms".

"When the pilot finally landed at Komatiport, he was met by both customs men and police officers, who told him they witnessed the incident. They confirmed the fire had come from the Mozambique

side of the border. "They didn't lift a finger to stop the outrage.

"Our aircraft came within inches of being shot down, and all the police could do was to sit and watch."

Detailing the flight plan, Mr Pienaar said that, enroute from Maputo to Nelspruit, the aircraft had to land at Komatiport to clear customs.

"It is customary for aircraft needing clearance to circle the customs post at about two hundred metres to attract the attention of the inspectors. Our pilot followed this established procedure, and was in South African airspace all the time while he circled. It was at this time that the

Mozambique soldiers opened fire, hitting the fuselage and the wings at least ten times."

He was convinced more than one weapon had been used, because bullets of different calibre had hit the plane, Mr Pienaar said.

"Friday's flight was cleared with the Mozambique authorities in the normal manner and, in fact, carried all documents required by their aviation authorities."

"We have terminated all flights to that country," said Mr Pienaar. Mr Mike Stol, managing director of the company, called the incident "a disgrace". "The very least the South Africans could have done was

to retaliate when they saw what was happening. "It is a miracle that nobody was killed, but it was certainly no thanks to the police."

In Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Alfred Freire, 23, son of Mr Carlos Freire, described the incident as "the most nerve-wracking experience my father has ever gone through."

Mr Carlos Freire, 50, is shipping manager for an international commodities trading firm.

Mr Freire's son said his father phoned home just after the shot-up aircraft landed at Nelspruit. "He was very shaken up and could hardly control his voice," he said.

MR CARLOS FREIRE

"My father said the pilot did a magnificent job in getting them to Nelspruit."

"After landing at the border airstrip, he decided that, as it looked as if the plane was not too badly damaged, it could be flown to Nelspruit."

"But my father said that when they were in the air, the pilot realised there was more damage, particularly to the instruments."

A breakdown by race shows that numbers of Asian workers of all types fell fastest - by 38% - although the fall in numbers employed was only 2 000. Employment of African workers fell 14% - an absolute drop of 202 057 - and of 'coloured' workers 9%, or 20 730. Numbers of white workers employed rose by about 3%

SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT AIRCRAFT IS HIT 10 TIMES BY GUNFIRE FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Plane attack: Charter chief warns against SA 'Viscount'

Mr 27
S. Express 29/3/81

A SOUTH AFRICAN aircraft was hit by gunfire from Mozambique troops as it made its descent to land at Komatipoort on a flight from Maputo to Nelspruit on Friday afternoon. The pilot of the plane, a Capital Air Cessna 310, and three passengers narrowly escaped injury when about 10 bullets hit the aircraft.

Yesterday Mr Dan Pienaar, managing director of Capital Air Charter Service, called for drastic Government steps to protect civil aviation in South Africa.

By ANGELA HAMMERSLEY

An angry Mr Pienaar said "I was thoroughly disgusted by the incident. It's time serious steps were taken to protect civil aviation in South Africa. "We are heading for a situation which could culminate in disasters similar to that of the Viscount tragedy in Rhodesia a few years ago. Something must be done to ensure our safety."

Mr Pienaar said it was lucky that neither the pilot nor the three passengers were injured, but said he stood to lose R150 000 in damage and loss of revenue while the aircraft was repaired — which could take three months.

According to Mr Pienaar the aircraft was flying over the Komatipoort customs post — South African territory — when shot at. Several of the bullets penetrated the cockpit. The Cessna, piloted by Captain Henk Schimmelpenninck and carrying Mr C Freire, Mr S Simmons and Mr C Banks, was on a flight from Maputo to Nelspruit.

"Two of the passengers are Americans," said Mr Pienaar. "This incident is certain to become an international one. Not



Mr Dan Pienaar points to bullet holes in the tail of the Cessna 310

Nelspruit

"Two of the passengers are Americans," said Mr Pienaar. "This incident is certain to become an international one. Not only should the Government take steps to protect us — I think we should be compensated in a case such as this."

Mr Pienaar was anxious to contact the pilot who had gone on leave immediately after the incident. "We don't know where he is, and he has to give me a report."

The Sunday Express was unable to contact the three passengers, said to be badly shaken by the incident. It is understood they are in the Kruger National Park.

A spokesman for Magnum Airlines at Nelspruit Airport said he believed the passengers were due to fly back to Johannesburg today.

South African authorities at the Komatipoort border post have refused to comment on the matter.

"Our information is confidential," said one.

High-level Soviet team has talks in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Talks have begun here between a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Mozambican People's Assembly

The Mozambique information agency, AIM, reports that the visiting delegation, led by Mr. Mikhail Chakirov, a member of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, is in Mozambique for a week at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

One of the objects of the talks, reports AIM, is to define future parliamentary co-operation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union

In addition to the Maputo talks, the Soviet delegation will visit various parts of the country.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid will pay a three-day official visit to Mozambique at the beginning of next month. The visit is at the invitation of President Samora Machel

Frelimo and the Algerian Government have had close ties since the earliest days of the now-ruling Mozambican movement

(unknown: 8)

WAGE (R)	SCHOOLING	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
0-2,50		3
2,51-5,00		14
5,01-7,50		27
7,51-10,00		22
10,01-12,50		13
12,50-15,00		5
>15		7
		91
		1
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7
		8
		>8
		22
		3
		22
		5
		10
		122

Distribution of workers by schooling completed and cash wage.

TABLE 38

Finally, cash wages were plotted against level of schooling completed.

Maputo apology Over shooting

Argus 31/3/81 (18)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Mozambique Government has apologised to South Africa for the incident in which a light aircraft was shot at by Mozambique soldiers as it crossed the Lebombo border post at the weekend.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha told a meeting in his home constituency of Westdene last night that his office had received the apology yesterday afternoon.

The Mozambique Government asked us also to convey its apologies to the pilot, crew and passengers of the plane,' he said.

'We are awaiting a full report from the pilot and the Department of Civil Aviation before deciding what further steps to take,' Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the Mozambique Government had blamed the incident on the 'unstable situation' at the border.

Not SA fault

'We strongly deny that South Africa is responsible for any unstable situation on any of its borders. No one can prove that South Africa is aggressive towards any of its neighbours, or that it harbours subversive elements whose aim is to undermine South Africa's neighbours. It has never been our policy to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, his

Mr Botha also warned South Africans not to expect the country's problems to disappear because Ronald Reagan was now President of the United States.

'Mr Reagan cannot and will not solve South Africa's problems. He has never said he agrees with South Africa's internal policies. Our future has to be determined by us, not others.'

'We must take the decisions which we feel are in

Mr Pik Botha

our interests, no matter how much these may bring us into conflict with the outside world.'

The world condemned South Africa too often without knowing the true situation. It could not understand that whites wanted to be assured of their rights by ruling themselves.

'We will bring about changes which we feel are necessary, but we will not accept changes in which the whites lose their

Maputo 218 to send body back

By JOSÉ CAETANO

THE Mozambican Government has agreed to return the body of the South African soldier killed on March 18 in an incident at Ponta do Ouro, near the Mozambican border with Northern Natal.

According to a communique released by the Foreign Ministry in Maputo yesterday, the body of Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen will be handed over to representatives of the International Red Cross to be returned to South Africa.

The communique said the South African Government, in a telegram dated March 20, requested the return of the body of Corporal P. J. Viljoen, acknowledging that he had been killed inside the territory of the Popular Republic of Mozambique.

"The Mozambique Government, in accordance with its policy of peace, peaceful co-existence, good neighbourliness and the high humanitarian principles that it has always valued, has decided to hand over the body of Corporal Viljoen to the International Committee of the Red Cross to be returned

Compliance at Ntshango was clearly very poor even though the location was close to the hospital and had received as much attention as elsewhere by way of health education. Jones' suggestion that the best solution is to treat all patients for as long as possible in hospital (Jones, 1971), but this may be unrealistic. The prevalence of the disease is so great that it would be impossible to treat all those with active disease in hospital. It is besides far from certain that all those in hospital (especially those in the poorly staffed tuberculosis wards) take their treatment. At St. Lucy's Hospital the pigs that fed on the small from the T.B. wards became ill from the high concentration of anti-tuberculous medication thrown away by the patients when the nursing staff were not looking.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As a cause of both morbidity and mortality tuberculosis would appear to far exceed all other pathology in the Transkei. The results of the SAIRC Tuberculosis Research Unit are consistent with the finding of a high prevalence of tuberculosis in Ntshango. Bearing in mind that the disease shows no indication of abating (Kleeberg and de Ville de Goyet, 1971), consideration should be given to diverting more resources to meet this formidable problem.

born in hospital and to those attending Baby Clinic who are Heaf negative (in practice this means those who attend Baby Clinic on at least two occasions in successive weeks). But it is likely that children who fall outside this select group have at least as high a chance of becoming infected, and far less chance of being brought to hospital for early treatment. If the children who run the highest risk of succumbing to a tuberculous infection are to be helped by vaccination, the campaign must be decentralised. Vaccination must be given to all neonates, and again at six months of age when the immune system is more mature, if the Heaf test is negative. Repeat Heaf testing and, if necessary, revaccination should be carried out at school age.

Case finding could be improved in two ways. The machinery for case finding must be decentralised; if the case gradient (Figure 6) is to be improved, each location must have its own organisation for case finding. Local Transkei Anti-Tuberculosis Association (TNTBA) committees already exist in some of the locations, and further use should be made of these committees. These already act as 'ranger groups' and perform similar tasks such as keeping the register of infected persons and issuing drugs. They could also collect sputum from those with a productive cough, give Heaf tests and administer BCG vaccination to infants born on the location, and take medicines to those who default.

With all this extra work it would probably be that of two workers of each committee would have to be paid a salary, so that they could regard their duties as a full time occupation. The full salary that this would entail, would be far offset by the ability on the health services to cover the ground, which they cannot possibly hope to do under the present circumstances.

Improvement could be made to the technology as well as the organisation of case finding. The state of the microscope at St. Lucy's has already been mentioned, and this may have been remedied by now, but the point is important. The most efficient method of screening for open infectious cases of tuberculosis is by microscopy, and investment in a good microscope is vital in a department that ought to be screening large numbers of specimens each week. The same applies to fluorescent microscopy, which is a simple and accurate method for the rapid screening of sputum for the tubercle bacillus.

The question of compliance is too complicated for detailed discussion in this paper. Two general comments are however worth making. It is essential to tackle the problem of compliance in the locations, the Transkei does not have the resources to treat all the tuberculosis in hospital, and unless the patients comply no programme will meet with any success. More than this all that is known or common sense about compliance suggests that it is likely to reflect the closeness of the trust of patient for doctor and nurse. The closer the bond and the more sympathetic the relationship, the greater the compliance is likely to be.

Summary

A pilot study was performed to assess the extent of tuberculosis in the Tsolo district of the Transkei, and to assess the impact of the health services. In a study of disease in Ntshango location a high incidence was noted compatible with the results of the SAIRC Tuberculosis Research Unit. An association was noted between a high incidence among children and both poverty and cattle ownership. The resources available for case finding were found to be rudimentary, and this was reflected in a steep fall in the number of cases registered as being in need of treatment in those areas further from the hospital. A number of recommendations are made for the improvement of the health services.

The applicability of this technique may be very limited. It is doubted whether health care processes can normally be represented simply as a production process involving inputs and outputs. (Perhaps it is a reflection on the conventional types of health care that it can be so represented.) A second

is the same along each price line (isocost line), lines to the right (e.g. X'X') representing a higher cost. A choice is therefore indicated where the lowest cost line intersects the 'possibility frontier', AB, - in this case at point A. With non-linear 'possibility frontiers' the choice may involve a combination of tech-

Machel lashes US ties with racist SA

President Samora Machel.

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique last night condemned the policy of the Reagan administration towards southern Africa, during a banquet offered for President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, currently on a three-day state visit in this country, the official news agency Aim reported yesterday.

The positions that the United States recently adopted were evidence of a "revival of imperialist aggression", President Machel said. He added that the United States of America were making the mistake of looking at all international questions in terms of East and West, and this had led them to "strengthen their links with the racist, colonialist, minority and aggressor regime of South Africa. Similarly they describe as terrorists the liberation movements recognised by the OAU, and hasten to support puppet regimes and movements," President Machel added.

APARTHEID REGIME

"The actions of imperialism," said President Samora, "from East Timor to the western Sahara, from El Salvador to Namibia, do not take place in isolation from each other. They are all part of one and the same strategy which seeks to use criminal violence to halt the advance of the forces of freedom, independence, progress and peace"

In Southern Africa, said President Machel, the apartheid regime had received a boost "from the belligerent policy of the current American administration," and he cited the renewed intransigence of the South African Government over Namibia, and the increase in aggression and provocations against the Frontline states Pretoria was "carrying out with growing brutality its role as imperialism's weapon to hinder the advance of the struggle for economic independence in southern Africa," President Machel said.

CRIMINAL ATTACKS

The President said that Pretoria had "intensified its aggressive policy towards the People's Republic of Mozambique. It organises, arms and supplies groups of bandits to destabilise and to provoke subversion in our country.

It masses troops on our borders . . . twice this year it has invaded our country, carrying out criminal attacks at Matola and Ponta do Ouro."

President Machel described these actions as "a conscious creation of the conditions for a war of unpredictable dimensions," but said that the Mozambican people were determined to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. — AFP.

Handwritten notes: Schwartzon slide 81, 218, 277

computer. The process is known as linear programming, since the relations between inputs and services rendered is assumed to be linear: i.e. a doubling of inputs leads to a doubling of outputs.

Zimbabwe to aid Mozambique ports

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will help Mozambique to expand the ports of Beira and Maputo — the "most reliable" routes to the sea, says Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano.

"As far as we are concerned, it is the most reliable route politically and economically," he explained in an interview published yesterday.

The move is in line with government policy and that of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to strengthen and improve communications and transport links between southern black African states and break economic dependence on South Africa.

Zimbabwe is traditionally and geographically heavily dependent on South African ports and trade routes, with nearly 80 percent of her imports and exports transported through her southern neighbour.

Last month South Africa barred Zimbabwe from using Durban because of congestion while engineering works are carried out. The Pretoria administration has also ended a preferential trade agreement between the two countries.

While the scrapping of the agreement technically affects only trade, financial experts argue that with South Africa trading less with Zimbabwe, she is likely to give the country an even lower priority on trade routes.

Observers also note that even with the Maputo rail link and port operating to full capacity, Mozambique would only be able to handle a maximum of 20 percent of Zimbabwe's goods.

Mr Chinamano warned that Zimbabwe's ability to move traffic would also deteriorate if 24 locomotives on hire from South African Railways were withdrawn by the end of May, as seems likely in terms of an existing agreement.

2. (cont.)

OBSERVED NEEDS

ANSWER

- Render assistance in family budgeting.
- Involve shop to render a service.
- Immunisation station in each village.

4. (cont.)

OBSERVED NEEDS

ANSWER

- Follow-up of clinical condition done by Clinics Sister and backed up by Health Centre for E.S.R., sputum smear, weight and clinical check.
- Referral to hospital only on indication. No routine 3-monthly or 6-monthly X-rays.
- Improve case detection and contact examination by Clinic Sister and/or C.H.W.
- Short term treatment schemes by making Rifampicin available.
- 7 Days/week, 24 hours/day service in Health Centres and bigger clinics.
- Making waiting mother facilities available at the Health Centre.
- Health Centre to have an ambulance.
- C.H.W. seeing each woman at home every 6 months.
- Involvement of Care Group through health education and knowledge of hygienic delivery.
- Train C.H.W. in doing emergency deliveries, in the clinic or at home when called.
- C.H.W. doing post natal care.
- Examine reasons for not attending.
- Visit every child at home by C.H.W. and/or Care Group.
- Rehydration packets based on local cup size (300ml mug) available from each Care Group member and C.H.W.
- Train psychiatric nurses.
- Establish a Mental Health Team and a Mental Health Unit (10 beds) in each hospital.
- Improve follow-up on the same basis as for tuberculosis.
- Make treatment available at each clinic.

- Improve follow-up further by positive follow-up by Sister and C.H.W. making use of the clinic retained record file. C.H.W. seeing each patient at home and reports factors for non-compliance.

4/...

5/...

Zimbabwe to aid Maputo expand ports

RDM 3/4/87

218
3/4/87

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will assist Mozambique to expand the ports of Beira and Maputo as the "most reliable" routes to the sea, the Zimbabwean Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in Salisbury this week.

In an interview, he said it was necessary to develop links with Mozambique because it was cheaper and shorter.

"As far as we are concerned, it is the most reliable route, politically and economically."

He also said Zimbabwe Railways was now processing applications from Indian and Pakistani artisans, who would be employed to help repair damaged locomotives.

And negotiations were under way for a two-year contract with Rail India Technical Services to supply skilled artisan labour to repair war-damaged diesel engines still out of service.

The railways were expected to spend about R55-million during the first six months of this year as part of an expansion programme. In the next nine

months, the government would also make maximum use of available road transport to supplement rail services.

Another important railways project was the reintroduction of steam engines which burn coal mined at Wankie Colliery.

"Already, more than 31 steam locomotives have been refurbished and brought back into service."

Mr Chinamano said there were numerous other projects under way which would assist in improving the capacity of the railway system. A most important aspect of the programme would be the provision of additional training facilities to cope with future manpower needs.

The Minister warned that the railways' ability to move traffic would deteriorate if all the locomotives hired from South African Railways were withdrawn by the end of May, in terms of the existing agreements.

In spite of all the measures being taken to improve traffic,

the situation was unlikely to improve until the end of the year, he said. Zimbabwe has 24 locomotives on hire from South Africa.

On Air Zimbabwe, he said the Australians were carrying out feasibility studies on the training of personnel for Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A Zimbabwe Railways spokesman in Bulawayo said that passenger services from Zimbabwe to Zambia and Mozambique would not be reintroduced until the government instructed the railways to do so.

"All our resources are required for freight traffic," he said in a report.

Traffic on the Beira route averaged only 200 tons a day, he said. This would increase as more railway facilities were provided.

"The Mozambique railways obviously suffer from a shortage of experienced men, particularly in the supervisory and technical grades," he said. "It is here that their biggest problems arise." — Sapa

Mozambique introduces strict fuel rationing

6/4/81
218
STW

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has introduced petrol rationing for light vehicles, heavy vehicles, motorcycles with a capacity of more than 50 cc, tractors and other agricultural vehicles and pleasure boats

Rationing is controlled by coupons with the registration number of the vehicle

The weekly ration for petrol ranges from 7,6 litres for motorcycles to 112,5 litres for heavy transport vehicles

For diesel, the range is between 20,7 litres for light passenger cars and 495 litres for buses and other public service vehicles

The reason for the ra-

tioning is a shortage of foreign exchange in Mozambique

People with foreign exchange will be able to obtain more petrol than Mozambique citizens

Oil imports now account for more than a third of the country's import bill

People who use their cars for professional reasons can apply for a higher ration

But unlimited amounts of petrol will be available to those willing to pay R13,50 a gallon (4,5 litres) or able to pay the ordinary price in foreign currency

This follows the policy set in the food rationing system introduced in Maputo last month

The basic price of food-stuffs was kept low, but a

special high price shop was established to sell unlimited quantities of rationed items at three times the basic price

Rationed petrol costs about 67c a gallon (4,5 litres) for two-star quality, unchanged from the price set more than a year ago

Foreign visitors, embassy and diplomatic staff, and international organisations will be required to pay for all their petrol in foreign exchange

Introducing the rationing system, Industry and Energy Minister Mr Antonio Branco said oil prices had tripled in three years

Mozambique was now paying a large part of its foreign exchange for what was still a small part of its energy consumption.

SECTION A (contd.)

Salaries, please list:

No. of staff	Type	duties	salary/wages
a)	hospital		

SECTION A (contd.)

15. For any hospital which has recently been taken over by the Department of Health, please state if available the valuation of the hospital for purposes of compensation and the year it was taken over. Separate hospitals and clinics if possible.

Year	Amount
Hospitals	
Clinics	

16. Outpatients: At what times is the outpatients department open?

What is the normal total complement of staff in OPD?

- a) nurses
 - b) other staff
 - c) dispensary
- For how many hours per week is there in O.P.D.
- a) no doctor
 - b) one doctor
 - c) two doctors

State if any of these are normally medical students:

17. Are any extra unpaid staff available, e.g. medical students, army doctors, village voluntary workers? If so state.

Type of staff

18. How much powdered milk do
a) at market prices
price:
b) at subsidized price
price
c) free

State any proportion of the in list of hospital income milk distribution, in expense category, list under 'other

Maputo rations petrol to 18 litres a week

21/8/81
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MAPUTO. - Petrol rationing has been introduced in Mozambique in an attempt to cut oil imports, which now account for more than a third of the country's import bill.

The scale of rationing, introduced yesterday depends on the size of vehicles.

For an average passenger car (1100 to 1500 cc) the ration will be only 18.1 litres a week, although people who use their cars for professional reasons can apply for a higher ration

UNLIMITED

But unlimited amounts of petrol will be available to those willing to pay R13.50 a gallon (4.5 litres), or able to pay the ordinary price in foreign currency.

This follows the policy set in the food rationing system introduced in Maputo last month.

The basic price of food-stuffs was kept low, but a special high price shop was established to sell unlimited quantities of rationed items at three times the basic price.

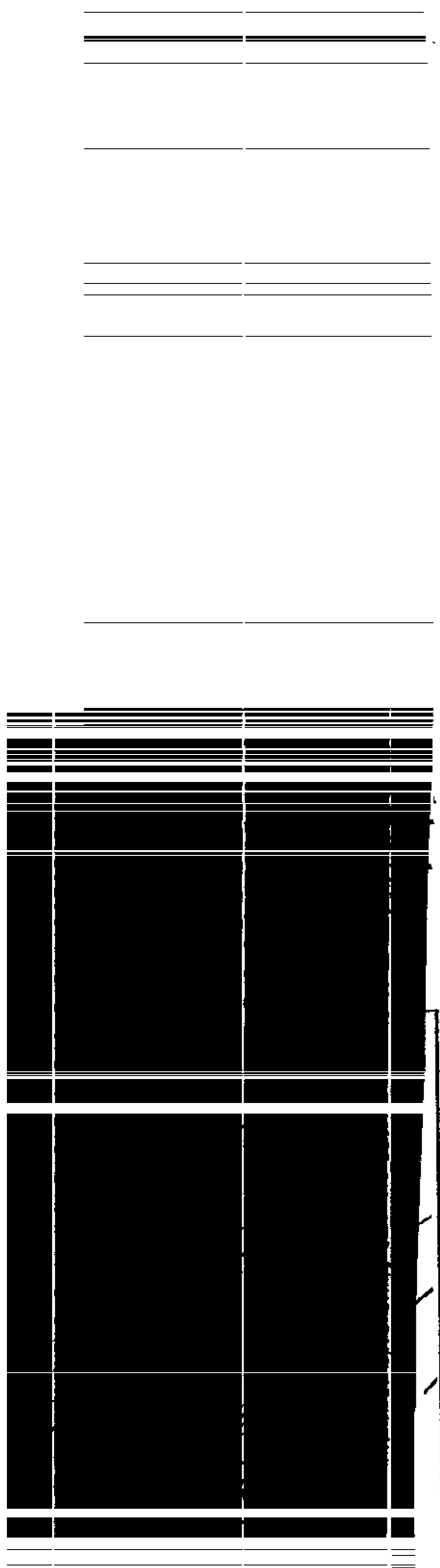
Rationed petrol costs about 67c for 4.5 litres for two star quality, unchanged from the price set more than a year ago.

Foreign visitors, embassy and diplomatic staff, and international organisations will be required to pay for all their petrol in foreign exchange. Guardian News Service.



Blacks meet on SA 'military threat'

MM 17/4/81
~~SA~~
818



Light security measures were in force yesterday in the Swazi capital. Government officials denied all knowledge of the summit even though it was widely known that foreign leaders had arrived in the country.

Only when the talks ended after lunch and the delegates were preparing to return home was it officially announced that the meeting had taken place.

However, the summit had been confirmed earlier in the day by Government spokesmen in Botswana and Zimbabwe and by the Portuguese news agency Anop which reported that President Machel's delegation had included his Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano and the commander of Mozambique's border forces, Maj-Gen Tome Eduardo.

The summit is thought to have been a revival of a similar meeting planned for February, but cancelled at the last minute.

It is understood that leaders at the February meeting would have attempted to persuade King Sobhuza to take a harder line against South Africa following the raid in January on an ANC base near Maputo.

The meeting followed Swazi television reports on Saturday that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had visited Swaziland secretly for talks with Government officials.

This was denied last night by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr

WHO

Mercury Correspondent

MBABANE—Southern African leaders held a summit in Swaziland yesterday to discuss 'the military threat posed by South Africa'.

The talks centred on the possibility of South African aggression against countries harbouring ANC exiles.

Mozambique Radio reported last night that a communique issued at the end of the summit said: 'The delegations analysed in particular the attempts of the Pretoria regime to discredit neighbouring countries through military attacks and other forms of subversion'.

The unheralded meeting was attended by the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Quett Masire of Botswana.

Invited

The leaders arrived in Mbabane yesterday and were met by Prince Mabandla. They had an audience with King Sobhuza before starting talks with Swazi Government officials at the royal palace.

The leaders of Zimbabwe, Angola and Zambia were also invited but were unable to attend the summit, according to sources in Mbabane and Salisbury.

It was significant that the leaders who managed to attend the meeting were those whose countries had become the foremost havens for people fleeing South Africa and subsequently ran the greatest risk of retribution.

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NM

7/4/81

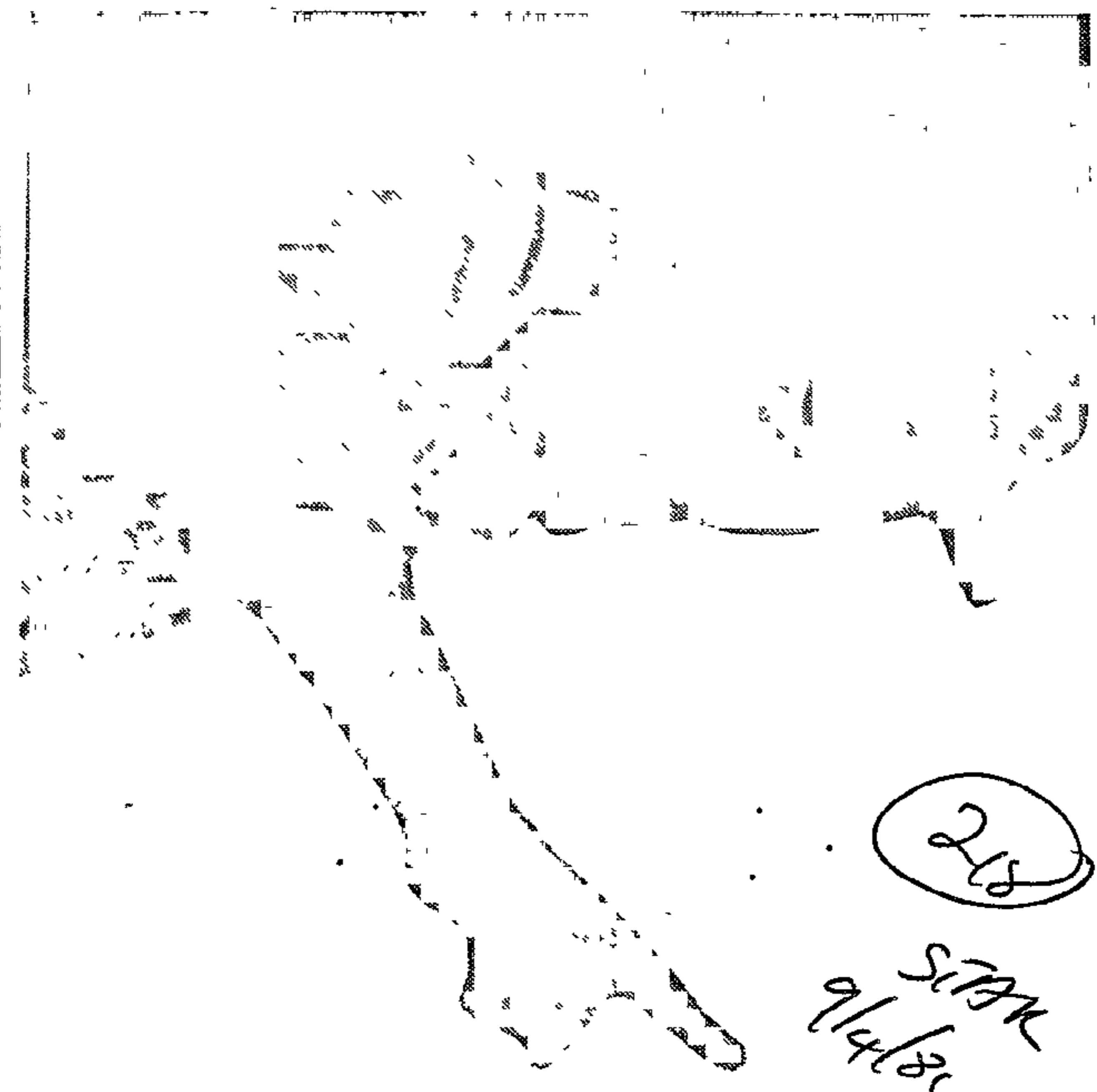
RATE OF INFECTION FOR CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE (WHOLE POPULATION)

said that as far as he was aware, no official representative of the South African Government had been to Swaziland at the weekend. However, our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the Botswana Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Lebang Mpotokwane, claimed yesterday that Mr Botha was in Swaziland on Sunday. He could give no further information.

Pointing fingers in Mozambique

After peace came in the Rhodesian conflict, Mozambique relaxed — and the result has been widespread chaos and a lapse in “revolutionary directives.” Now President Samora Machel (right) and his Ministers are cracking down and demanding more discipline. . . .

KEITH KIEWIET reports from Maputo for The Star's Africa News Service.



The latest political offensive by Frelimo's leadership in Mozambique shows that the revolution is not running quite the way its designers want it to.

The drive to “select our cadres and reject those things that are unsound,” announced by President Samora Machel last week, comes as part of a general tightening up in army discipline, ideological and economic matters in the country.

Either by accident or design, it has come close behind the South African raid into Matola and the uncovering of an alleged CIA spy network.

The fact is — and it is readily admitted in Maputo — that Mozambicans started to relax after the Rhodesian war ended.

Peace had come and there was a desire to get back to an easier and more relaxed way of life. But a relaxed society is not good for a marxist revolution, it seems.

Tours of inspection by ministers and other top-ranking Frelimo officials and remarkably frank reporting by Mozambique's information agency (AIM) on what was found during these inspections have shown that not all is well.

The Industry and Energy Minister, Antonio Branco, doing his rounds of factories as part of the offensive, found the Socimol flour mill in Maputo to be in a chaotic state.

According to AIM, he found “a total lack of respect for safety norms, warehouses in a chaotic state and a generally run-down and shabby appearance.”

In Manica Province, Finance Minister Rui Baltazar found that apart from an apparently good standard of hygiene, little had been done at the Chimoro railway station to carry out “revolutionary directives.”

The station is on the Beira-

Salisbury line but the minister apparently found it remained a bottleneck in the country's distribution network.

According to AIM there was “a lack of co-ordination, wagons were not sent from Beira on time and goods were badly packed in wagons.”

He also found that because of negligence, perishable foods were wasted. It sometimes took months for a shipment to reach Chimoro — although the cement factory was only 190 km away.

The minister, reports AIM, found a similar situation at the Chimoro vegetable oil factory.

The Frelimo party secretary for economic policy, Marcelino do Santos, found that only 50 percent of the tractors at a state farm were in working condition. (He also found that only 100 of the 5 000 workers on the farm were members of Frelimo.)

At the match factory in Matola, it was found that 40 percent of the matches made there had to be rejected because of poor quality.

Obviously, all these cases are extreme. The tyre factory in Maputo was, for example, found to be running exceptionally well.

The country seems badly in need of the clean-up President Machel has promised.

The sloth is everywhere in evidence. Nobody seems to care about the state of pavements in Maputo, or gardens or roads.

Frelimo supporters in Maputo have said it is this sloth (which in marxist terms can just as easily be termed counter-revolutionary) which is the country's main obstacle to sound economic growth.

What seems to be lacking is the incentive. The Frelimo government is very much aware that the best incentive is a money reward. But, it has little money with which to reward.

President Machel has likened Mozambique's brand of marxism to a rose garden. It must not be austere and cold-faced but should rather be clean, attractive and full of variety and life. It is not yet that way.

pharmacist for a consultation, but the pharmacists do play an important, if minor, role in the total medicare system. The traditional and conservative pharmacist will emphasize that "counter prescribing" is bad medicine and poor medical ethics - his job is simply to make up the scripts brought by the patient from his doctor. Beyond that, he may dispense "non-ethical" medicines to those who tell him precisely what they have got or exactly what they want. Professionally correct, this approach may be bad business - and an experienced pharmacist can utilize his knowledge and skill to the benefit of his customers and his business by giving advice when asked.

Many Ocean View people, on their way home from work, or during their lunch hour, may call at a pharmacy for help with a minor disorder, and for assistance in choosing the best of the available range of medicines for their particular complaint. Using his judgement on the basis of the patient's testimony the pharmacist will recommend either a specific medicine or a visit to a doctor. The busiest pharmacy in the area patronised by Ocean View people reported that the major problems presented were precisely those for which there is the widest range of medicines (infections of the respiratory tract and stomach aches).

Machel releases 'US spy'

MAPUTO - Mozambique officials have released American businessman Mr Arthur Zimmerman after five weeks in prison.

He was held in connection with alleged CIA operations in that country that led to the expulsion of four US Embassy diplomats and two of their wives.

Mr Zimmerman, 45, of Akron, Ohio was released late Saturday night.

The former engineer for the General Tyre and Rubber Company plant in Maputo, was arrested five weeks ago.

Another American, Professor Carl Mohrherr, who was arrested with Zimmerman for alleged involvement in the spy network, was earlier released after three weeks in detention.

UPI

hospital area before
an pharmacist
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services in North Africa. The estate made up of two hundred semi-detached cottages separated by rough sand and concrete strips for roads, there were no shops and no other buildings save the rent office in an ancient farm cottage. To help them settle in there was a manager who, for all his sterling qualities as a sympathetic man, was primarily the chief rent collector, a social worker whom the people slowly learned to love and trust, and the public health nurse who had brought many of their children through the dangerous years of infancy. Upon those three individuals, and the elderly clergy from Simon's Town who exhausted themselves ministering to the physical and spiritual needs of their confused flock, many lives depended. They provided the communications link with the hospital and the spiritual link with the former homes of the people.

The functions of the clinic under the Divisional Council are clearly defined and are concerned mainly with the health of the children and preventive medicine - vaccination, TB screening and family planning. The clinic was also able to ensure that no child went without milk through poverty alone - skimmed milk powder being sold at cost price for all young children and available free where necessary. These services, combined with a situation in which it was necessary for a high proportion of young mothers to go out to work, leaving their children with the oldest generation, ensured that most women, or at least one member of the household was in regular touch with the clinic and its presiding sister. Further, as each new family moved in, the sister visited it to introduce herself (if such were necessary) and to urge participation in the community health service. A measure of her success is that tuberculosis, which once accounted for a substantial proportion of all deaths in Simon's Town, is now a rarity in Ocean View, the children being

screened at the beginning and end of their primary schooling and the rare cases being vigorously followed up. Also, in the last three years of her service (1975-7) the sister estimated that 90% of the adult women had attended the family planning clinic and "there were good reasons for the other 10%". Unwanted pregnancies were occurring mainly among teenage girls who were able to delegate most of the responsibility for the care of their children on to their own parents.

Because of the comprehensiveness of its contacts, the clinic provided for many of the poor their first point of communication with professional medicare. As such it was and remains of crucial importance, not only in making referrals to the most competent and appropriate services for those in need, but in establishing an attitude of mind in the patients conducive to successful treatment. For as long as the population of the township was small enough to make it physically possible for one woman to manage, the personal contacts, the regular follow up, the insistence that courses of pills be completed, helped to promote an attitude towards medicare which is apparent in many ways today. Of their patients in Ocean View the doctors who serve the township from the local surgeries and from Fish Hoek say, "They do not call you out unless it is really necessary, and they follow advice for the most part." On their side, the patients have well defined expectations of their medical practitioners both in hospitals and in private practice. They are not unsympathetic to human failing and error, but their other expectations are high.

Because of the close family ties which link virtually everyone together in the township, the judicious use of accumulated wisdom and the clinic service for the children, the assessment of the sister is probably accurate - "they're a pretty healthy lot in Ocean View". Scabies is a problem, but infestation is rare and a neglected (as opposed to a healthily dirty) child is hardly ever seen in the township.

The effectiveness of the clinic and its links with the hospital services has virtually eliminated the final para-professional role relevant in the township - that of the mid-wife. Although some mid-wives had had a full medical training, most of those mentioned in interviews and discussions appear to have had little to do with their customers beyond their annual visit to welcome the stork. Most women seem to have had their recent babies in hospital rather than at home in Ocean View, and with the clinic handling ante- and post-natal care, the call for the mid-wife has virtually vanished.

Part 3 The Professionals

Homey wisdom and preventive medicine through the clinic cannot keep all ills at bay, and the services of the doctors in and beyond Ocean View are sought generally, as has been observed, only when really necessary. Two doctors have surgeries in Ocean View which they normally attend for an hour each morning and each afternoon, in addition to making such house calls as are necessary in the township and visiting their patients at False Bay Hospital. Each however conducts surgeries in two other centres and neither lives within five miles of the township. During the first few years of the township's existence there was often no telephone accessible and in working order over the weekends, which added to the sense of isolation from professional attention.

There are several private practitioners, including the district surgeon, active in Fish Hoek. Five have a number of patients from Ocean View as "regulars", but only one has a substantial clientele. It takes time and money to get to their surgeries from Ocean View, unless one is combining a trip to the doctor with a journey to work or to shop.

CENTRAL AFRICA EDITOR ANTHONY RIDER EXAMINES THE GENESIS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MOZAMBIQUE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

The thorn in Machel's side: 'rebels without a cause'

RDM 13/4/81 218

partly one reason for the delay in reopening Zimbabwe's popular mountain park in the Chimanimanis, although the main reason is still believed to be the border minefield which the authorities want to make absolutely sure has been cleared.

"It may take some time but we will succeed in eliminating the rebels in the end," a Maputo source asserted.

"But in the meantime we are forced to divert valuable resources and men from our prime need to develop our country."

Mozambique's Chief of Staff, Sebastiao Mabote, attributes the support the RNM has had in parts of Manica Province to "low political awareness" of people in remote areas and to the lavish distribution of money by rebels among simple villagers.

But against that, one of those villagers, Timothy Sithole, who was among a few hundred refugees into Zimbabwe after an RNM attack, told me there was no support in his area, the border region around Espungabera, for the rebels.

As for the RNM radio, like most propaganda organs, it doesn't aim at high standards. It still seems to believe that uncomplimentary references to President Machel's beard are the height of sophisticated argument.

Every few months or so they claim the headlines briefly with a sneak attack on a border village. There are the usual refugees into Zimbabwe, particularly in the Mount Selinda area and tales of ear-cutting and decapitation are re-told by frightened villagers. Then all is quiet again.

Meanwhile, vigilance on both sides of the border continues. Frelimo soldiers man eight roadblocks on the 250km stretch of road between the Zimbabwe border and Beira. Goods trains run between Beira and Umtali and the line is patrolled to prevent the rebels cutting it as they did seven months ago. But there is still no passenger service on the line, although road traffic is not discouraged.

The Beira-Umtali oil pipeline — sealed after UDI in November, 1965 — is monitored carefully after a rebel attempt to sabotage it nearly five months ago. Occasionally rebel groups try to ambush trucks on the main road south of the Beira-Umtali road.

In the Mozambique capital, Maputo, I was told that President Samora Machel's government does not expect the

rebel problem to go away soon. As an official source put it: "The problem is economic, not military. What we need is development in those rural areas where these rebels surface every now and again."

"It is something that will disappear with development but particularly after local militias are formed and establish better control in their areas. And if we look at the Cuban example, there is precedent for these rebel groups lingering on. The anti-Castro groups lasted five years, so there is a gradual withering away."

But there is another reason for the anti-Frelimo Resistance Nacional Mocambique (RNM) lasting so long. South African help.

South African support is firmly believed in Salisbury and Maputo to be behind the RNM's continued activity. As Maputo officials see it, the RNM operated almost as an arm of the Smith and later Muzorewa security forces, with full back-up facilities authorised in Salisbury. The RNM radio, Voz Da Africa

Live (Voice Of Free Africa), went on the air by courtesy of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation's transmitters.

When the Mugabe government took office in Salisbury a year ago, the RNM, according to both Maputo and Salisbury sources, transferred itself — radio and all — to South Africa. Mozambique security chief, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, says simply: "South Africa took charge of the baby."

He says the RNM's strength is the strength South Africa gives it, and he believes it is all part of what he calls the South African policy to destabilise Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

There is some sympathy for that view among Western diplomats in both Maputo and Salisbury. A leading Western envoy preferred, however, to describe it not as an attempt to destabilise but rather as a bid to keep the Magabe and Machel governments slightly off balance.

"Either way," he told me, "it is not a policy that makes an awful lot of sense. There is



President Machel and Prime Minister Mugabe... combined action to crush the anti-Frelimo rebels

some question though whether it is in fact official South African policy or whether it is a case of a little unofficial help for what is really a ban-dit movement with no ideological base and absolutely no

hope of ever overthrowing the Machel government.

The futility of the RNM cause is readily echoed in Maputo's corridors of power. There an official source had a different twist to the analysis

of why the rebels persist with a campaign that can only have nuisance value. He believes the aim is to force Zimbabwe to use the South African transport system. "They have put up tariffs

and they're not anxious for a quick return to the pre-Mozambique independence situation where most of the Zimbabwe trade was routed through the Mozambique ports."

They were led by Andrea Masunguase, a quartermaster at Dondo, near Beira who was cashiered. They linked up with a big group of Portuguese detectors Masunguase, who is still remembered as a courageous Frelimo guerrilla operating against the Portuguese in Sofala Province, was killed by his former Frelimo colleagues in a shootout in Gorongosa late in 1979.

His group started a recruiting drive and with material help from across the border

set up a mountain base, Sitatonga, chosen for its good communications. The only road from it led to Zimbabwe. After the Frelimo sacking of Sitatonga last year some of the RNM rebels scattered into the mountains along the border with Zimbabwe.

Others in small groups of perhaps only two or three moved towards the coast. In the absence of supply drops which Maputo claims they had been enjoying from South Africa, they began hitting the odd truck, forcing Frelimo to run a convoy system in some areas.

Before Sitatonga was destroyed, the RNM apparently had so much food flown in that they were able to win recruits and friends in some villages by giving it away.

Security forces say the RNM is now pretty well contained. There is constant liaison between Mozambican and Zimbabwean armed forces and intelligence experts. Joint action on the border is necessary to prevent rebel groups moving at will between the two countries.

The RNM mobility was ap-

parently one reason for the delay in reopening Zimbabwe's popular mountain park in the Chimanimanis, although the main reason is still believed to be the border minefield which the authorities want to make absolutely sure has been cleared.

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EVALUATION OF A COMMUNITY OBSTETRIC PROGRAMME IN THE DURBAN AREA

The programme to be discussed deals solely with the black (African) population of the Durban area. The rationale for concentrating on this group is that it is the one which currently has the most pressing obstetric needs. This assessment is supported by the perinatal mortality rates (P.N.M.R.) for 1977 in which the figure for the black population is more than twice that of any of the other 3 population groups.

The basis of a satisfactory medical programme is an accurate and complete diagnosis. This will include an assessment of (a) the real needs of the population concerned, (b) the facilities available to those needs. In obstetrics, measurement of the P.N.M.R. provides a convenient yardstick by which to judge the level of obstetric care. The lowering of the perinatal mortality rate can be used as an indicator of improvement in services.

Examination of the situation amongst the black (African) population in 1973 showed the following problems:

(1) High perinatal mortality rate - hospital 79,7
hospital and clinic 67,4
clinic 19,6

(2) Excessively high percentage of hospital deliveries as compared with clinic deliveries (19,500 cf 4,500).

(3) An excessive referral rate of clinic cases to hospital (6,000 referred, 4,500 delivered).

2.

(4) Unsatisfactory criteria for hospital referral and clinic delivery.

Major indications in order of frequency being

- (i) Bad obstetric history
- (ii) Hypertensive disease
- (iii) Draining liquor
- (iv) No antenatal care
- (v) Prolonged labour
- (vi) Disproportion

(vii) Antepartum haemorrhage

MAPUTO - Dr Chester Crocker, President Reagan's Africa policy adviser, arrived in Maputo yesterday to be greeted by the news that two Americans held on suspicion of espionage had been released. The US Charge d'Affaires in the Mozambique capital, Mr William Twaddell, told Pressmen that an American businessman, Mr Arthur Zimmerman, was released from detention last Friday, while a biologist, Mr Charles Mohrer, was freed earlier. Both were detained last month. At the same time four US Embassy staff and the wives of two of them were expelled from Mozambique, accused of being part of a CIA spy network. Mr Twaddell declined to link the release of the two men with Dr Crocker's visit, but said, in reference to the US-Mozambique talks scheduled to start soon "It has made our job a lot easier". He said Mr Zimmerman had lost weight during his detention but had not complained of mistreatment. He had returned to the US. Mr Mohrer, a biology lecturer at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, is staying on in Mozambique, according to AP. Twaddell - Sapa-Reuters

The following programme was instituted

- (1) Post-graduate midwifery training by means of:
 - (a) Refresher courses at the base hospital
 - (b) In-service training at peripheral clinic
 - (i) Providing feed-back
 - (ii) Teaching new skills
 - (iii) Encouraging research

(2) Re-assessment of criteria for referral

Major indications for referral 1976

copy row
RDM 14/4/87
Maputo
SPK 2/8
releases
US pair

Power-line cut

16/4/81 STN
(218)
'not serious'

By Iain Macdonald

Damaged power-lines in Mozambique have cut off power to the South African grid since last Friday, but Escom says there should be "very little, if any" disruption of supply.

"Power from Cabora Bassa is never more than 10 percent of local consumption, and we do not rely on outside-generated power so that the country will not suffer," he said.

"The 10 percent loss will be a loss in reserve power, and we will only have some difficulties if there is an exceptionally cold winter."

"If that happens then a standby system of load-shedding — short periods of selective power cuts — will come into operation through municipalities."

He could not say when power from Cabora Bassa to South Africa would be resumed.

Introduction

Despite the inherent problems of using mortality data it is generally accepted that they provide an important, if incomplete indication of the health status of the communities from which they are derived. Clearly, they must be interpreted with due consideration to their limitations. Quite apart from the fact that they are probably the antithesis of any communities health status, there are the problems associated with the reliability of diagnosis, the problems of incomplete reporting, the fact that they give no indication of prevalent diseases which give rise to morbidity but which are not frequently fatal, and the very real difficulties of obtaining accurate demographic data which is necessary for the calculation of rates (inaccuracies of the denominator may give rise to even greater errors than inaccuracies of the numerator). However, once these limitations are accepted, and when it is appreciated that mortality data provides only one aspect of the overall health-disease profile for any community, then the analysis of routinely collected statistics of the deaths occurring in a defined population provides important indices for the planning, implementation, surveillance and evaluation of the health services.

In South Africa the analysis of mortality data is of particular importance since, apart from the notification of certain, predominantly infectious

diseases and a recently instituted collection of hospital inpatient statistics, no morbidity data is collated on a routine basis. The provision of medical care is to a large extent on an ad hoc basis. The analysis of mortality data is in the overall assessment of health and although there is much information available from different South African communities available, there have been few published attempts at a comprehensive study of the present situation. The present study was undertaken with the following objectives:

- i. To identify the most recent sources of mortality data for the Asian, Coloured and Black communities.
- ii. To determine suitable methods of analysis in order to provide comparable indicators for the four communities.
- iii. To make comment on these mortality data in relation to the provision of health services.

Sources of Data

Information about the number of deaths and sex is published annually by the De

Former SA man still held in Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mr Paul Dutton, the South African-born conservationist detained in Mozambique is understood to still be in custody.

Mr Dutton, a former Natal Parks Board employee, was arrested early in March amid the allegations of CIA spying in Mozambique

following the South African raid on ANC premises near Maputo.

Mr Arthur Zimmerman, an American businessman detained with him, was released this week on the eve of the visit to Maputo by Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State-designate for Africa.

Another of the

foreigners detained, Mr Charles Muhrer, a biologist at the university in Maputo, was released a week after being arrested.

Mr Dutton, who now has British citizenship, has been visited by British diplomats who have reported that he was in good health.

He has not been brought into court and no charges have been

laid against him. Acquaintances have suggested he might have been arrested because of his friendship with a woman employee at the American embassy in Maputo.

Several American diplomats were expelled from Mozambique at the time the Maputo Government made its allegations of CIA espionage

2. Laundry, Cleaning Dyeing Industry Industrial Council.

This fund was established about 37 years ago. Workers in this industry are mostly female (about 80% or more.) The wages are low. (Depot workers earn between R18-R20 a week.) The workers are being hard hit during the recession, as a result of a decrease in laundry work as this constitutes a luxury item, which many people eliminate during a recession. Contributions are therefore low and thus benefits cannot be very extensive. Workers however, favour the payment of higher contributions despite the low wages and high unemployment but employers have been against this as they pay an equal contribution. The Laundry, cleaning and Dyeing workers Union is struggling for an increase in contribution rates which will lead to an increase in benefits.

3. Cotton Textile Sick benefit fund.

The cotton textile industry has a predominantly female labour force. About 70% of the workers are female and this is on the increase. The cotton textile sick benefit fund was established about fifteen years ago as a sick pay and medical benefit fund. The fund started off providing surgeries at some of the factories. This involved very basic medical benefits and although there were provision for dental and optical benefits even at this stage, they were not really operative. When the fund was started, the sick pay was only 50% of the worker's salary. (See table 9, for present rate).

The fund applies mainly to the country areas such as Wellington, Worcester and Paarl, Tervlei and Bellville. It excludes Cape Town, as when the Industrial Council in this industry was started about 20 years ago, the most organised areas were the country areas and hence this became the registered area of jurisdiction of the Industrial Council.

When the Cape Town area is better organised, permission to extend the area of jurisdiction will be applied for.

A panel of doctors is the system used by the fund as it feels that if there is too wide a range of doctors there can be little control over possible abuse of benefits. At the large factories, covered by the agreement, there are doctors' surgeries on the factory premises. Initially there was an agreement with the doctors serving the fund, that they would be paid on a per capita basis. However, it was found that this often led to neglect on the part of the doctor, who was hereby assured of a certain income. The scheme has therefore now changed to payment of doctors on a consultation basis.

Problems have been encountered by the fund. One problem has been some abuse of the fund by doctors and dentists. This has generally occurred in the countryside, where there is often only one doctor or dentist available. This has led to the doctor or dentist concerned often charging exorbitant prices. These fees have had to be met either by the fund or the workers themselves, as there is no other option open to them.

Other problems have occurred with the sick pay fund. In recent years workers received sick pay from the first day of absence) on presenting a doctor's certificate. This brought about a tremendous drain on the fund. This has therefore been changed, with workers only receiving sick pay from the second day of absence, onwards.

It seems fairly certain that a sick pay fund benefits the employers. They would have to pay for the sick pay for their workers when they

218 Apartheid protest in Maputo

MAPUTO — About 5 000 scholars and university students marched through the streets to Red Star Stadium in Maputo, on Saturday to express their determination to defend their country against apartheid and South African aggression, the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported.

The students included youth delegations from the African National Congress (ANC) and the Free Democratic Youth Federation of the German Democratic Republic.

The Mozambique Minister of Health, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, told the crowd that the demonstration was a reaffirmation of the determination of Mozambican youth to defend their country, AIM reported.

Sapa

In these circumstances it might be expected that the industry before they have received adequate benefits for the amount they have paid in.

There are no preventative measures taken by the fund, however X-rays are done occasionally at particular factories, on request. The fund has no clinics. Besides the fact that the money collected through contributions does not allow for this, it is felt that the area in which the factories were situated were far too widely dispersed for the clinics to be easily accessible to all workers involved in the scheme.

NC attempts have been made to bring African representatives in at sub-committee level in the decision-making of the fund. Contact with all workers does occur at the factory level, however. Improvements in benefits, over the years have been centred mainly on improving the benefits of those workers who have the longest membership.

2018/07/20 20/4/81

Maputo blames SA for Cabora sabotage

LISBON — Mozambique alleged yesterday South Africa was behind the sabotage of powerlines from Mozambique's main hydro-electric station, the Cabora Bassa dam, which also supplies power to South Africa.

The official Mozambican News Agency, Aim quoted sources in the Ministry of Industry and Energy, as saying the cut in lines was due to sabotage by armed counter-revolutionary groups.

"These groups operate from bases in South Africa with the support of certain sectors of the Pretoria regime," Aim said in

an English-language dispatch.

It said the cut occurred on April 3.

The Portuguese Government-controlled company which operates the dam reported earlier that the break occurred on April 10.

Powerlines from the dam have been cut several times in the past year because of fighting between guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance and Government forces.

The dam provides about 10 percent of South Africa's power. — Sapa-
Reuter

Anti-SA ²¹⁸

^{5/10/61}
pupil demo
^{20/4/61}

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — About 5 000
university students and
secondary-school pupils
marched through Maputo
to the city's Red Star
Stadium at the weekend
to demonstrate against
South Africa; the Mozam-
bique news agency AIM re-
ported

Mozambique gets to know apartheid

21/4/81
SMT
218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa's apartheid policy threatens not only its own population but those of neighbouring countries as well, says the Mozambique government newspaper, Noticias, in a six-part series of articles on South Africa

According to the Mozambique government information agency, the series will eventually be published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout Mozambique

to gear the people to combating apartheid

"In order to fight apartheid," says the agency, "it is necessary to understand its fundamental nature"

The theme of the series is "South Africa — know the enemy in order to better combat it"

The first article claims that the raison d'être of apartheid was to create a cheap and controlled labour force. Secondary elements known as petty apartheid are sometimes abolished but this does not attack the basic system, says the article.

(362) (218)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Fences go up

FM 24/4/81
Tough-talk electioneering in SA contributes to deteriorating relations with Zimbabwe and Mozambique. But there are genuine reasons for rising tension that will not dissipate with the election rhetoric.

Conflicts are inevitable between countries with antagonistic ideological and social systems that are yoked together in an economic relationship none can afford to

break. In southern Africa this seems to lead to an attitude that it's OK to subvert your neighbour's security, providing you co-operate with his economy.

Where Mozambique and Zimbabwe are concerned, relations are affected not only by open measures of diplomacy and economic organisation, but by the shadowy worlds of spy and counter-spy, subversion and counter-subversion.

Thus, SA helps run Mozambique's railways and harbours and employs her mineworkers while raiding ANC centres in her territory and clashing with her troops on the border.

Mozambique accepts SA's technical aid, employment opportunities and trade advantages while sheltering revolutionary planners and, according to intelligence sources, trained ANC guerrillas. Samora Machel also suspects SA trains, arms and finances the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) rebels.

If he is right, SA paid a price for its support when the MRM destroyed pylons carrying power from Cabora Bassa — which hurt Mozambique's economy but also denied SA the electric power it had contracted to buy.

The Zimbabwe position is similar. Trade, transport and tourist links continue while, according to intelligence sources, ANC guerrillas are harboured by Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces. On the other hand,

Mugabe charges that SA shelters and aids from 3 000 to 8 000 armed dissidents from Bishop Abel Muzorewa's former auxiliaries.

The position was tolerable when governments confined support for revolutionaries mainly to rhetoric designed for internal and international consumption.

Unfortunately, as the resumption of ANC attacks in SA and the discovery of arms caches indicates, it is difficult to maintain a position of static hostility.

It is all very well to scream insults across borders to cover the sound of increasing trade, but there are those whose interests lie in promoting active hostility.

Suppliers

ANC arms and guerrillas have to come from somewhere, and SA believes they come from Mozambique. The same goes for the MRM, and Mozambique believes SA is the supplier.

All of which causes once friendly neighbours to start building economic and military fences.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe took the lead in starting the so-called "counter-constellation of states" aimed at reducing economic reliance on SA. They also refused to condemn sanctions against SA — while not being able to afford to support them.

SA gave notice that it will abrogate the preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe and both states have begun requiring visas of each other's nationals. Mugabe says he expects sterner SA action against his country.

In such a situation anomalies abound. Thus, while Foreign Minister Pik Botha was warning that SA would launch further cross-border strikes if it was felt necessary, his own department's display at the Rand Show was emphasising economic co-operation in southern Africa.

The anomalies are probably inevitable and all the signs of tension do not yet point to a breakdown in relations. Despite assertions to the contrary from SA's far right, this country can afford such a breakdown little better than can its neighbours.

Anti-Frelimo rebels still active in Mozambique

218 CT 25/4/81

From ANTHONY RIDER

SALISBURY. — One year after Zimbabwe's independence, anti-Frelimo rebels — once closely linked with the old Rhodesian security forces — are still active in Mozambique.

Every few months or so they claim the headlines briefly with a sneak attack on a border village. There are the usual references into Zimbabwe, particularly in the Mount Selinda area. Tales of ear-cutting and decapitation are retold by frightened villagers. Then all is quiet again.

Meanwhile vigilance on both sides of the border continues. Frelimo soldiers man eight roadblocks on the 250km stretch of road between the Zimbabwe border and Beira. Goods trains run between Beira and Umtali and the line is patrolled to prevent the rebels cutting it as they did seven months ago. But there is still no passenger service on the line, although road traffic is not discouraged.

The Beira-Umtali oil pipeline

— sealed after UDI in November 1965 — is monitored carefully after a rebel attempt to sabotage it nearly five months ago. Occasionally rebel groupings try to ambush trucks on the main road south of the Beira-Umtali road.

In the Mozambique capital, Maputo, I was told President Machel's government did not expect the rebel problem to go away soon. As an official source put it: "The problem is economic, not military. What we need is development in those rural areas where these rebels surface every now and again.

"It is something that will disappear with development only, particularly as the local militias are formed and establish better control in their areas.

"And if we look at the Cuban example, there is precedent for these rebel groups lingering on. The right-wing anti-Castro groups lasted five years, so there is a gradual withering away."

But there is another reason for the anti-Frelimo

Resistencia Nacional Mocambique (RNM) lasting so long — South African help.

South African support is firmly believed in Salisbury and Maputo to be behind the RNM's continued activity.

As Maputo officials see it, the RNM operated almost as an arm of the Smith and later Muzorewa security forces, with full back-up facilities authorized in Salisbury. The RNM radio, Voz Da Africa Livre (Voice of Free Africa), went on the air by courtesy of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation's transmitters.

When the Mugabe government took office in Salisbury a year ago, the RNM, according to both Maputo and Salisbury sources, transferred itself — radio and all — to South Africa.

Mozambique security chief, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, says simply: "South Africa took charge of the baby."

He says the RNM's strength is the strength South Africa gives it, and he believes it is all part of what he calls the South

African policy to destabilize Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

There is some sympathy for that view among Western diplomats in both Maputo and Salisbury.

A leading Western envoy preferred, however, to describe it not as an attempt to destabilize, but rather a bid to keep the Mugabe and Machel governments slightly off-balance.

"Either way," he told me, "it is not a policy that makes an awful lot of sense. There is some question though whether it is in fact official but unstated South African policy or whether it is a case of a little unofficial help for what is really a bandit movement with no ideological base and absolutely no hope of ever overthrowing the Machel government."

The futility of the RNM cause is readily echoed in Maputo's corridors of power. There an official source had a different twist to the analysis of why the rebels persist with a campaign that can only have nuisance value.

He believes the aim is to force Zimbabwe to use the South African transport system that view among Western diplomats in both Maputo and Salisbury.

He believes the aim is to force Zimbabwe to use the South African transport system that view among Western diplomats in both Maputo and Salisbury.

"South Africa is playing a tariff game. They have put up tariffs and they're not anxious for a quick return to the pre Mozambique independence situation, where most of the Zimbabwe trade was routed through the Mozambique ports,

"The RNM rebels comprise a group of Frelimo deserters who joined forces with a number of Portuguese, some of whom had served in the anti-Frelimo commando units before independence.

"So what you have," says a Maputo source, "is a core of hardened ex-Frelimo with some Portuguese working with them.

"After independence, most of the Frelimo soldiers were very disciplined but others joined the RNM and succumbed to the good life."

Lack of discipline set in, they staged a little rebellion and about 130 Frelimo men deserted.

They were led by Andrea

Masingaense, a quartermaster at Dondo near Beira, who was cashiered, and linked up with a big group of Portuguese defectors, Masingaense, who is still remembered as a courageous Frelimo guerrilla operating against the Portuguese in Sofala Province, was killed by his former Frelimo colleagues in a shoot-out in Gorongosa late in 1979. His group started a recruiting drive and with material help from across the border set up a mountain base, Sitatonga, chosen for its good communications.

The only road from it led to Zimbabwe. After the Frelimo sacking of Sitatonga last year, some of the RNM rebels scattered into the mountains along the border with Zimbabwe. Others in small groups of perhaps only two or three moved toward the coast.

In the absence of supply-drops which Maputo claims they had been enjoying from South Africa, they began hitting the odd truck, forcing Frelimo to run a convoy system in some areas.

Before Sitatonga was destroyed, the RNM apparently had so much food flown in that they were able to win recruits and friends in some villages by giving it away.

Security sources say the RNM is now pretty well contained. There is constant liaison between Mozambican and Zimbabwean armed forces and intelligence experts. Joint action on the border is necessary to prevent rebel groups moving at will between the two countries.

The RNM mobility was apparently one reason for the delay in reopening Zimbabwe's popular mountain park in the Chimhambani, although the main reason is still believed to be the border minefield which the authorities want to make absolutely sure has been cleared.

"It may take some time but we will succeed in eliminating the rebels in the end," a Maputo source asserted.

"But in the meantime we are forced to divert valuable resources and men from our prime need, to develop our country."

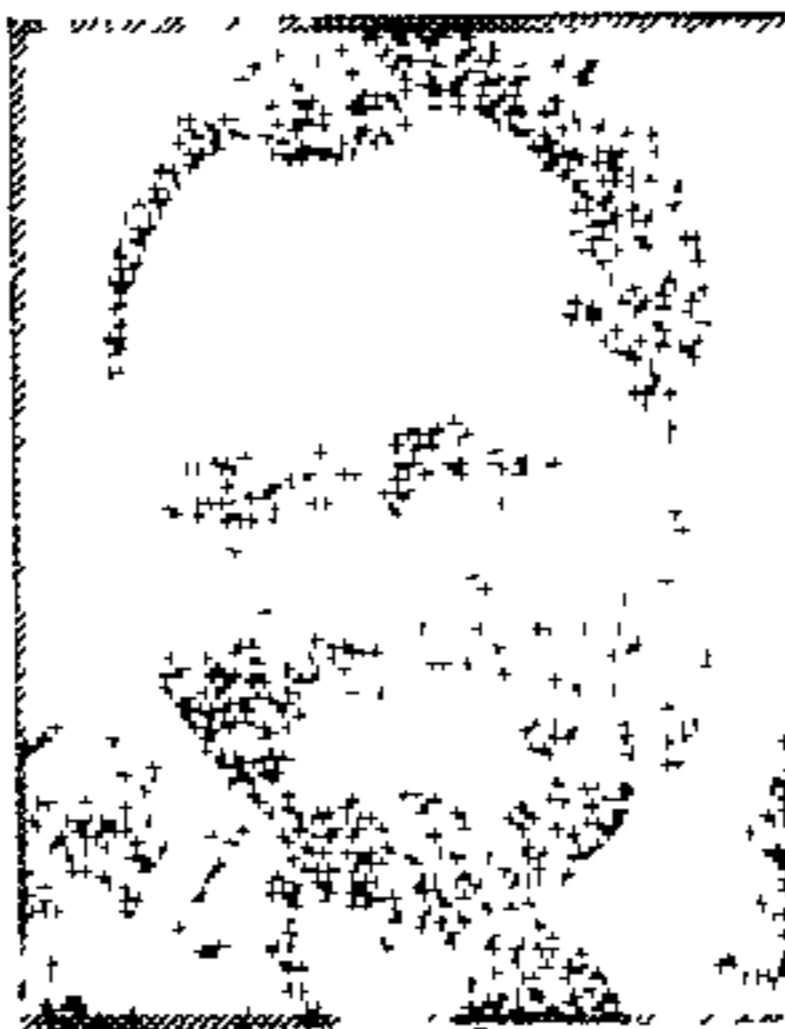
Mozambique's Chief of Staff, Sebastiao Mabote, attributes the support the RNM has had in parts of Manica Province to "low political awareness" of people in remote areas and to the lavish distribution of money by rebels among simple villagers. But against that, one of those villagers, Timothy Sithole, who was among a few hundred refugees into Zimbabwe after an RNM attack, told me there was no support in his area, the border region around Espungabera, for the rebels.

As for the RNM radio, like most propaganda organs, it doesn't aim at high standards. It still seems to believe that uncomplimentary references to Samora Machel's beard are the height of sophisticated argument.

7 Competing Mortality Risks 8 Thus the mortality experience of a population



Machel says sorry



President Machel
numerous arbitrary arrests.

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel apologised to the Mozambican people yesterday for brutal and arbitrary police actions, according to a Radio Maputo broadcast.

Mr Machel, speaking at a May Day rally, said recent investigations had revealed numerous cases of arbitrary arrests and torture. He said such sadistic behaviour was contrary to the policy of his marxist Frelimo Government.

The President, renewing a previous campaign, also criticised a number of nationalised and parastatal companies for lack of productivity. He cited a case in which more than R75-million worth of timber was ruined through mismanagement.

Mr Machel urged his people not to expect miracles from Government and to work hard for a better life. — Sapa-AP.

Asia maize glut blamed on Maputo grain fiddle

Own Correspondent

HONG KONG — Traders in Singapore, trapped in a maize glut, are blaming alleged fiddles in Maputo which transform South African maize into Mozambique grain.

They claim that much of the maize which has helped flood the south-east Asian market was actually unloaded in Port Elizabeth.

They told the newspaper Business Times that ships then go to Maputo for a document switch which allows traders to import the grain into Singapore where South African imports are banned.

The traders said that the importers were aware of the alleged fiddle.

They claimed that six months ago when Mozambique yellow maize was selling cheaply some traders bought heavily. The price was about 210 US dollars a ton, 10 dollars cheaper than for maize from Thailand, a leading Asian producer, and about 200 000 tons of Mozambique maize was shipped to Singapore.

In addition 18 000 tons of maize each from the United States and Thailand was purchased. The maize is used for animal feed.

Consumption has fallen by 20 percent over the past four months, prices have fallen and now Thai maize is around 167 US dollars.

Business Times said that stocks were estimated at around 80 000 tons, mostly Mozambique maize.

The situation will not be helped by the record crop of around four million tons forecast in Thailand, which still has stocks of around 600 000 tons from last year's crop.

Now that prices have been reversed a lot of people are stuck with Mozambique maize which was bought at a high price, a trader was quoted as saying.

Importers could now buy cheaply direct from Thailand.

Singapore traders forecast that it could take up to four months to clear the stocks. By that time the new Thai crop — due for harvesting around June — will be on the market to complicate the situation.

HAIRU 24/11/88

RDM 5/5/81

Machel visits Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM — Mozambican President Samora Machel arrived in Tanzania yesterday for talks with President Julius Nyerere

President Machel was accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Joachim Chissano, the Minister of Defence Mr A Guebuza, and Chief of General Staff Mr G Mabote.

They were expected to return to Maputo last night — Sapa-Reuter

Argus 7/5/83
218

New body saves lives in floods

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has credited its newly formed Department to Prevent and Control Natural Disasters with saving lives that might otherwise have been lost in recent floods.

The department was set up last year to try to reduce the damage regularly caused by floods, mainly in the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys, and to end the loss of life from floods.

Its function is to monitor the weather and rain, fall and give advance warning of floods, to set up flood control measures and to provide rescue and relief for flood victims.

Repairs on dam power link begin

LISBON — Repair work was begun on damaged power lines linking the giant Cabora Bassa Dam in northern Mozambique with South Africa, official and industry sources said yesterday.

The two parallel power lines were sabotaged in central Mozambique on April 10, depriving South Africa of 10 percent of its electricity supply.

The sources said that damage caused by anti-Government guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, was more extensive than in previous attacks over the past year.

About five pylons have been blown up along high tension lines, which normally carry over 97 percent of the energy generated by Cabora Bassa, they added — Sapa Reuter.

Mozambique to try again in oil search

ROM 18/5/81

2/8

MAPUTO. — Mozambique plans to explore for oil on-shore and off-shore later this year, the Mozambican news agency, AIM, said at the weekend. Discussions have already been held with four companies, two American, one British and one Norwegian — about off-shore prospecting.

And the Mozambican government will take a decision in June on which one it will contract to do the work.

On-shore exploration would be in the southern province of Inhambane, and talks have been held with several companies about this work.

The Algerian state oil firm, Sonatrach, has been assisting in preparing documents which will shortly be presented for approval to the Mozambican government, AIM said.

An Algerian delegation, which has just left Maputo, also discussed possible direct future participation by Algeria in oil prospecting in Mozambique.

A Mozambican team will visit Algeria in July.

Mozambique hopes to be able to supply her domestic market and, should any deposits found prove large enough, to join the ranks of the oil exporting states.

The prospecting will be in an area already partially explored in the late 60s and early 70. In those explorations, companies found no oil in commercial quantities, but struck natural

gas at Panda, about 530km north-east of Maputo.

The Panda gas fields were said to be huge, with some estimates of reserves of 600-thousand-billion cubic feet.

The presence of natural gas is often a sign that oil is also around, and multinational oil companies took a keen interest in the area, drilling 60 test holes.

But in 1971, the French company, Qaunitane, which had begun drilling four years earlier, spoke of discouraging results.

In March 1975, three months before Mozambique won independence from Portugal, it was announced that all the oil companies had stopped operations.

Interest has apparently now revived, perhaps because rocketing oil prices have changed the criteria for deciding what is a commercial oil deposit and what is not.

In addition, the technology of oil prospecting has improved greatly over the last decade and the chances of striking rich are now greater.

AIM did not name the oil companies with which Mozambique has been discussing exploration recently, but informed sources said they included GSI and Western Geophysics of the United States, Geco of Norway, and Merlin, of Britain.

Sonatrach has been helping Mozambique with preparatory technical and legal work for oil exploration — Sapa-Reuter.

Maputo's
colonial
relics

RDM

22/5/81

(218)

MAPUTO — A museum of Colonial History is to be founded in Maputo, the Mozambican News Agency announced yesterday

Mozambique's National Service of Museums and Antiquities will soon begin the organization of the museum with the help of the Gulbenkian Foundation of Portugal

The programme will include the training of personnel in restoration, historical investigation, archeology, and other natural sciences

The plans include preservation of buildings, historical places, relics, and construction of museums, schools, suburbs, and state enterprises — Sapa

Machel takes over the class ^{24/1/81 from} (13)

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has been touring the country's schools in a personal attempt to wipe out "incompetence, sabotage and corruption", the government news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The President arrived at the Estrela Vermelha (Red Star)

School in Maputo yesterday and after a tour sacked the school's director for "manifest incompetence".

He said the school had become "a rubbish pit", with a swimming pool that resembled "an open sewer".

President Machel sat in on several classes to assess teach-

ers' competence and, in one class on political education, was so dissatisfied with the methods he took over the class himself.

He was quoted as saying that schools existed not merely to teach reading and writing but to "instil in our children a revolutionary mentality" — Sapa

CO-OPERATION

Lisbon signs aid deals in Maputo

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Portugal and Mozambique have signed three bilateral agreements on economic co-operation, trade and health as a result of a successful visit to Maputo by the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Leonardo Matias

Mr Matias had not anticipated all the agreements to be signed by the end of his visit but the talks made quicker progress than expected

He said on return to Lisbon this week that the accords gave expression to Portugal's political will to strengthen co-operation with its former colony.

Relations between Portugal and Mozambique have improved rapidly since Lisbon renounced indemnity claims for nationalised property last December and Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano visited Portugal in March

Mr Matias said Mozambique would seek finance from other Western countries and Arab oil producers to pay for many of the Portuguese technical assistance programmes

Portugal lacked the financial resources to support by itself the many requests for co-operation which Mozambique had presented, Mr Matias said

Mr Matias led a 17-man delegation which held talks with a Mozambican Government team headed by vice-governor of the Bank of Mozambique Mr Prakash Ratilal

He was also received by several ministers and unexpectedly, by President Samora Machel

Portuguese Government sources said the trade agreement was aimed at ironing out Portugal's trade deficit with Mozambique

In 1979, Lisbon imported R27,5 million worth of goods from its former colony, mainly copra, cotton and sisal, while exporting goods worth only R15,7-million in return

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VI

Aid from Norway

Argus Africa News Service.

MAPUTO. — Two training centres for cadres of the Organisation of African Women (OAW) are to be constructed at Machava and at Xai-Xai in terms of an agreement between Norway and Mozambique.

Norway will provide more than R700 000 toward the projects, reports the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

The Machava centre will provide training in administration and organisation of consumer and production co-operatives while the Xai-Xai centre will provide practical training in health, nutrition and a broad education in domestic science.

* * * * *

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

2. cont.....

Soviets to hold talks in Maputo

MAPUTO — The Soviet Geology Minister, Mr E Kozlovsky, arrived in Maputo yesterday for a week-long visit to Mozambique.

The Soviet Minister will hold talks with his Mozambican counterparts on co-operation between the two countries in the geological sphere

The talks will centre on plans for implementing projects already agreed in principle. These include geological work and surveying for gas, coal, pegmatites, rare earths and semi-precious stones

Mr Kozlovsky is "interested in observing the problems of revolutionary transformation" in Mozambique. — Sapa

3/6/69
2/8

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- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
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2. cont.....

5

Sta 16/6/81
Cholera: 55
dead in Beira

The Star's Africa
News Service

At any rate while technology may improve efficiency somewhat, there is only room for improvement. Furthermore not only are increasing, rising costs are common for all factors. No, is there any basis to presume that prices will rise along with increasing costs. Especially to apples revenues on the export market suffer from the most recent season. The reasons for this price decline may well be a portent of future market conditions.

Fifty-five people died from cholera in Beira during May this year, according to a Radio Mozambique broadcast monitored in Johannesburg today. This is the highest number of deaths for a single month since the cholera outbreak early last year. About 175 people are in hospital with the disease.

Increased competition from South American suppliers; and improved storage facilities in Europe enabling suppliers there, who are members of the EEC and enjoy some tariff protection over foreign competitors, to carry sales of their crops into the winter months) imply that the decline may well be a portent of future market conditions.

If in fact revenues do not rise apace with increased costs farmers will have to accept a cut in profits, turn to some alternative crop or leave farming altogether. Already there appears to be a tendency in the Hex River Valley for farmers to substitute wine grapes (which are far less labour-intensive than table grapes and require no packing costs) for table grapes.

XI Conclusion : Seasonal Fluctuations and Cost Minimization

In this paper we have focused on fruit farming in two areas of the Western Cape, setting out in some detail the nature of seasonal fluctuations in labour requirements. We have attempted to illustrate how farmers respond to these seasonal fluctuations, and the extent to which their behaviour is based on cost-minimizing principles.

Insofar as farmers are able to control the length and amplitude of their seasonal peaks their decisions appear to be based on criteria of efficiency. So too are their decisions with respect to labour utilization. Seasonal labour is recruited from three distinct sources. Farmers organize, and draw from, these

MAPUTO — Mozambique, its urban hospitals having to cope with growing numbers of babies suffering from diarrhoea, intends developing controls on the importation and sale of milk and other products used as substitutes for breast milk in feeding babies.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported yesterday that the problem was particularly serious in Maputo, where growing numbers of women were bottle-feeding new babies instead of breastfeeding

Maputo clamp down on milk substitutes

them.

Ann Rodrigues, a nutritionist from the Ministry of Health, said official policy might include limiting the sale of baby bottles, and restricting powdered food to sale by prescription

Mother's milk provided babies with natural immunity from illnesses such as

diarrhoea, a common and often fatal illness among Third World babies because of poor nutrition, she said.

The Maputo General Hospital's paediatrics department was full of bottle-fed babies suffering from diarrhoea.

Bottle feeding had not yet become a problem in

rural areas, and the Ministry of Health was trying to stop the spread of the use of mother's milk substitute before it became a problem in those areas as well.

A recent Ministry of Health meeting decided to adopt the World Health Organisation's code restricting the advertising and marketing of infant formulas.

Mozambique is also planning a study later this year in Maputo to determine why women are bottle feeding their babies. — Sapa

years, and the output and price which would give this value.

- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
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* * * * *

prescribe treatment with confidence. Diabetes is another condition lending itself to such involvement. The pharmacist notes refill dates of prescriptions and can monitor compliance by calling delinquent patients who have not repeated their prescriptions by due date or alternatively counsel those who inadvisedly increase their own dosage.

GERIATRIC PATIENTS:

... ailments are exacerbated
ness, poor
in
Such a
I quote:
to be
physical
instruction
drug

10/1/76
216
Illegal fish raises a stink in Umtali

UMTALI — Canned herring donated to Mozambique by West Germany fetches 70 Zimbabwe cents (about 85c SA) or the black market in Umtali

According to a report in yesterday's Umtali Post smugglers are doing a lively trade in the Umtali area with the tins of herring which are marked "Gift of the Federal Republic of Germany"

Other items being smuggled into Zimbabwe from Mozambique on a "large scale" were prawns, dried fish, coconut and ivory, the Umtali Post reported

The newspaper said that canned sardines donated to Mozambique by Norway were once popular in Umtali but had stopped coming into the country

A recent clampdown on ... face the young parent and her infant. Feeding problems, nappy rashes and many other difficulties can often be resolved through correct counseling without resorting to expensive medication.

FAMILY PLANNING:

It follows that while counseling on infant feeding and other problems, family planning can be and often is discussed. Once again the ubiquitousness of community pharmacy can be utilized to provide not only a distribution centre for contraceptives, but a full counseling service.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Up to this point, the discussion has centred around the general practice, community or as is currently termed, retail pharmacist. The potential of the pharmacist in hospital services has not yet been realised. The lack of involvement of the pharmacist as a medication consultant at the bedside, the delay in the development of consultative pharmacological services in each hospital dispensary and the relatively few hospitals in our country which have pharmaceutical services all mediate against treatment optimization.

A move towards greater participation by the pharmacist in the hospital setting has led to ward pharmacy with the benefits of tighter control over the distribution of medicines. This can be further enhanced by the introduction of unit-dose systems, with the added benefit of a built in drug interaction check.

In those centres where the size of the hospital mitigates against an in-house pharmaceutical service, arrangements should be made for the service to be supplied by a local general practice pharmacist. A perturbing feature of the South African scene is the lack of involvement of hospital pharmacists in the establishment and manning of poison centres.

TRAINING:

For the pharmacist to take his rightful place in the health team, a change of emphasis in his training is needed. The lack of clinical input into the curriculum and the isolation of pharmacy schools from medical, dental and nursing faculties is contrary to the health team concept. However, the pharmacy curriculum has provided a firm foundation on which the community pharmacist has built a unique service to the public. His day to day contact with the public and his continual exposure to current therapy through dispensing prescriptions has made the pharmacist a vital person in the deliverance of health care. It remains to capitalize on this by including him in the health team. Those areas such as hypertension monitoring, family planning, emergency medicine, etc. do require additional training. This can be presented as post-graduate modules through the divisions of continuing medical

Machel to boost ^W ⁽³⁻¹⁵⁾ farming ^{1/10/81}

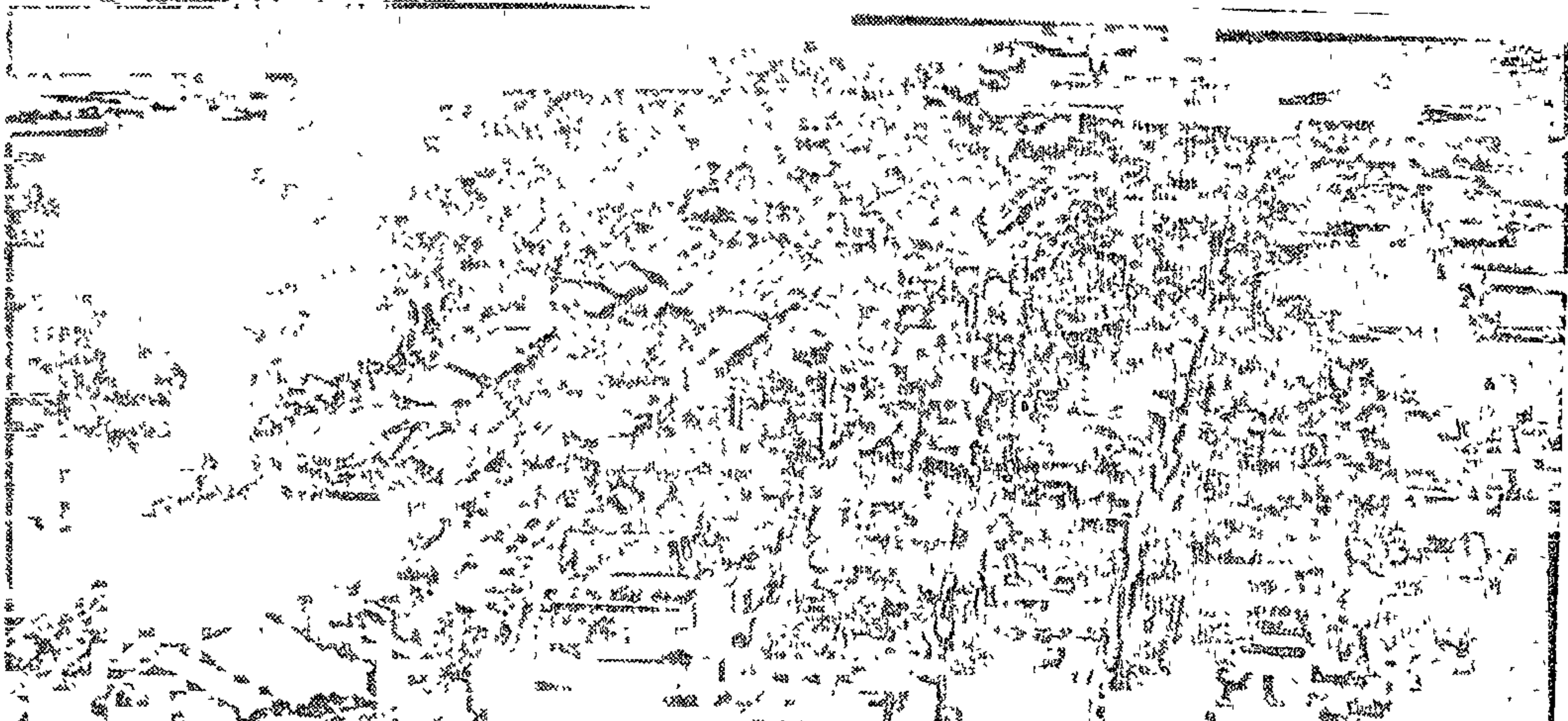
LISBON — Mozambican President Samora Machel has announced plans to boost his country's dismal agricultural output by introducing rural collective farming over the next 10 years, Anop, the Portuguese national news agency, reported yesterday

An Anop dispatch from Maputo quoted Mr Machel as describing the socialisation of the countryside as "the decisive battle of the decade"

During a break in a Cabinet meeting, Mr Machel specified "the development of collectives and communal villages" as the government's means of raising production

He blamed the sluggish progress of the Marxist executive's rural programmes on continued family farming. Collectivisation, he said, would increase agricultural production "which, today, is low in all sectors"

Confirming his government's acceptance of outside assistance, Mr Machel stressed the necessity of foreign training for Mozambican technicians in some key areas — Sapa-AP



MAPUTO HARBOUR Could handle more Zimbabwe goods, says Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano

Use Mozambique urges minister

File 11/15
Tubers
From

FOR the first time since independence Zimbabwe merchants are hopeful that Mozambique's ports are going to prove of some value for moving exports and imports. Further, they say they can lessen the chronic dependence on South Africa.

Their optimism follows a visit by Transport Minister Mr Josiah Chinamano to Beira and Maputo, after which he urged businessmen to use Beira more "instead of other routes".

Shippers contacted this week confirmed that both the rail and harbour situations have improved tremendously in Zimbabwe's eastern neighbour. The reason is thought to be the employment of western experts in helping to sort out the once supposed hopeless tangle and less reliance on technicians from communist bloc countries.

One shipping firm in Salisbury, a branch of a world network, said "a significantly greater volume of goods could go through Beira and Maputo".

Only two trains a day are running between Zimbabwe and Maputo but that is because there is no demand for a greater number and, transport officials say, there would be no difficulty in providing four.

Mr Chinamano has also urged merchants here for continuing to rely on South Africa, while knowing they could ship more goods through Mozambique. But the reply to this is "not guilty" from those concerned.

They say they have tried several times to step up shipments but with no success. This is particularly true of sugar. While it can be taken to Maputo, it stays on the dock for ages waiting for a vessel.

There is still confusion over the exact capacity of Mozambique to handle goods. The Minister of Transport recognises this, as well as knowing that the country must continue to use South Africa to a large extent.

He says official policy is one of "gradual disengagement" and no directives will be issued to traders.

Star 22/6/81
**Optimism
on Maputo
business**

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Members of a British trade mission who spent a week in Mozambique are "most hopeful about business resulting from the visit," said the mission leader.

The Mozambique Information Agency reports that the leader from the British Agricultural Export Council, Mr. R. J. Whitcombe, said the members were "most impressed" with what they had seen.

"We leave Mozambique optimistic from the point of view of business with individual British companies and of development in general," said Mr. Whitcombe.

Some or all of the 12 individual companies represented in the mission would probably make follow-up visits to Mozambique this year, he said.

Contracts were likely to be signed in agricultural project planning, particularly in the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, and in seed supplies.

There were longer term possibilities in livestock, Mr. Whitcombe said.

From Mozambique the mission flew to Angola where, said Mr. Whitcombe, the British Government is interested in extending commercial relations.

Does SA really rely on Cabora Bassa?

Star 24/6/81

[Handwritten signature]

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By Bob Davis

Just how dependent is South Africa on power from Cabora Bassa, a source which has proved to be unreliable?

Escom received a full contractual load from the Mozambique power station for the first time on June 22 1979 but it was partially interrupted almost a year later on June 22.

The commission was advised that the causes were military activities and flood damage.

The flow was restored on September 25 1980, but in November and December respectively, the two supply lines to the South African grid were damaged and the power stopped flowing altogether.

Sabotage

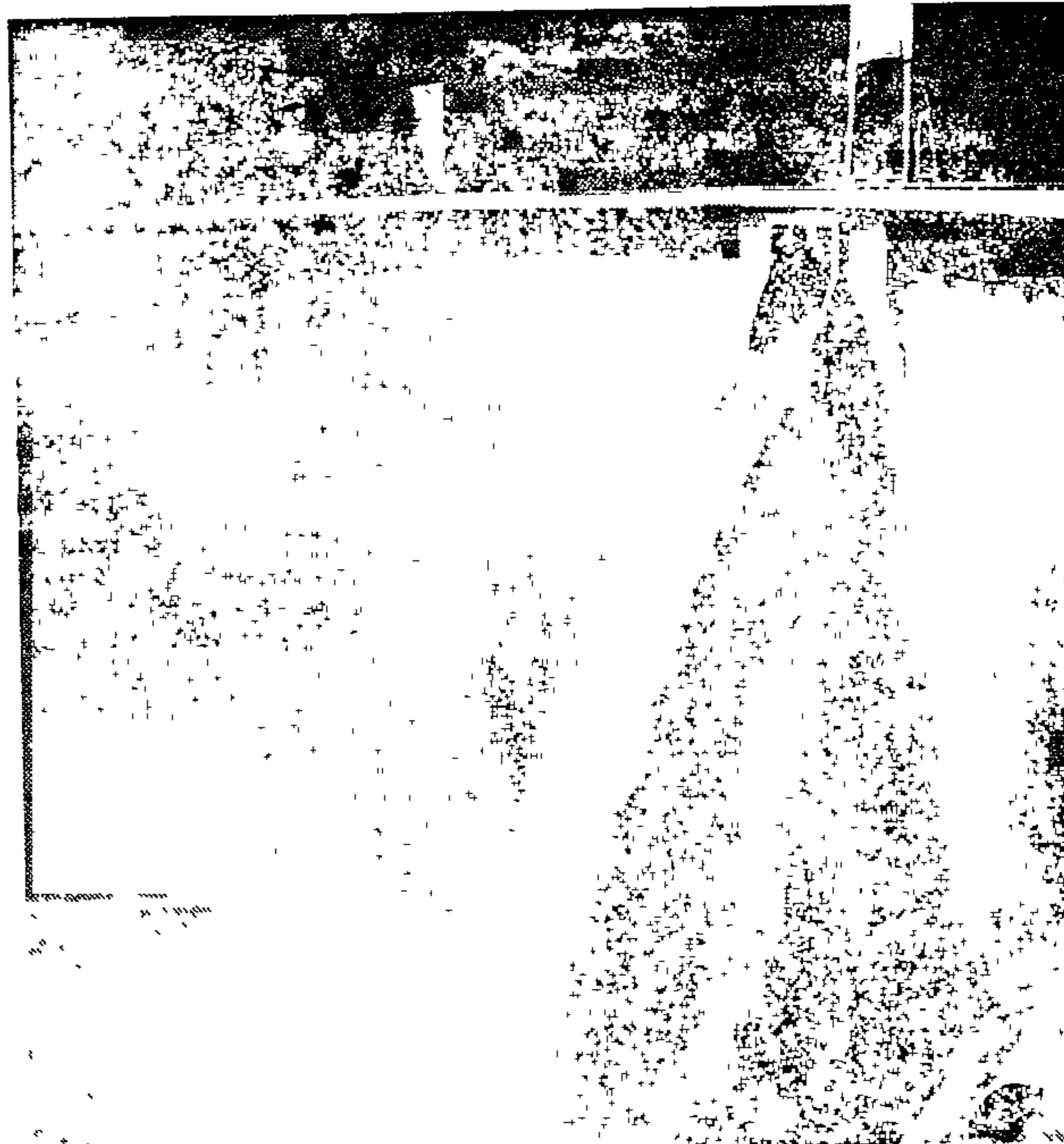
Sabotage was suspected but the flow was partially restored in February this year, only to be stopped again on April 3, at the beginning of winter when demand historically reaches peak.

Last week Escom confirmed that the cold snap in the first ten days of June had indeed resulted in a high electricity flow which was not far off its 17 500 Mw total capacity.

And Escom warned that further record peaks were expected during this winter which would severely tax the supply.

Policy

Mr Jan. Smith, Escom's chairman, told The Star, however, that it was — and had always been — policy to be independent of imported electrical power.



Cabora overflows . . . but who needs the overflow power?

He said Cabora Bassa was capable of supplying 12 percent of South Africa's total consumption when it came on stream in 1979 but if it was fully operational now, it would have supplied only 8 percent.

Unreliable

The reduction in reliance on the imported power was achieved by stepping up internal capacity at the Kriel, Matla and Duvha power stations.

Escom engineers said internal capacity would be further increased when more generators at Matla and Duvha come on stream in September and a second 250 Mw turbine at the Drakensberg pumped storage scheme added its output to the national grid.

Meanwhile, the output was being stepped up at older, less economical power stations to cope with a short-term contingency.

An engineer said in some cases coal had to be taken by train to the older power stations because there were no adjacent coal fields.

Independent

The conclusion was that South Africa could cope without a supply from Cabora Bassa and that independence on the foreign supply was on the decline.

Meanwhile, Escom sources said, the contract for a supply of electricity to South Africa had been suspended at the request of Hydroelectrica de Cabora Bassa, the company operating the power station on behalf of the Portuguese Government.

No one was willing to venture a guess at a restoration date or to comment on the long-term future of the Cabora Bassa power station.

29.6% satisfactory; 40.7% not satisfactory

VISUAL STANDARDS SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY THE INDUSTRIAL

Appendix D

(39)

Appendix D Continued/
61-65Yrs a) 100%

- 1) To improve overall standards of public health, and in particular to reduce incidence of water-borne diseases and diseases of insanitation amongst children and the inhabitants of the rural areas.
- 2) To maintain present levels of curative services, improving their standards and distribution where possible.
- 3) To create a situation within which a substantial moderation in the rate of population growth can be achieved within a reasonable period.

belonging to the ANC, as we did openly for Mugabe. It is a different situation," Mr Guebuza said.

This refusal to have armed ANC camps on Mozambican territory would depend "on how the situation in all southern Africa evolves."

"A lot depends on the West," Mr Guebuza said.

Maputo on 'brink of war with SA'

80/ 5/6/81 (218)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mozambique, celebrating its sixth anniversary of independence today, has moved to the brink of "a very serious and dangerous war" with South Africa, according to Mr Armando Guebuza, the country's Deputy Minister of Defence.

Mr Guebuza, who is visiting London, told The Guardian "South Africa is building an army on our borders."

"It is using the same methods as the Portuguese and the Rhodesians."

"These armed gangs in our country, the South Africans are commanding them, training them."

"They give them arms, communications and logistical support."

But, Mr Guebuza made it clear that neither economic and political sabotage nor armed attacks across the border had altered Mozambique's moral, material and diplomatic support for the banned African National Congress.

"We do not have military camps in Mozambique"

Services must be developed in framework. In order to identify four priority areas for development in the rural areas: distribution of basic installations. Five year development plan development programmes have

As stated in the FAO/WHO workshop report that "Integrated rural development is seen as a process of balanced social and economic development in a given community." Its components may include, among others, development of family health, education, agriculture, industry and co-operative enterprises, social welfare, socio cultural and other aspects of community life. Hence training of the RHWs is interdisciplinary and the trained product is a co-ordinator at grass root level.

Objectives of training:

- 1) To produce a cadre of workers who will educate the community on importance of latrines and protected water supply in the prevention of communicable diseases.
- 2) The RHWs will educate the community and motivate it to attend ante-natal clinics and the importance of child welfare services.
- 3) The RHWs will educate the families as to the importance of family planning (spacing) as a means for maintenance of good health for both mother and child.
- 4) They will be able to educate the community on good nutrition for the prevention of nutritional diseases by having kitchen gardens and fish ponds.
- To educate families on improving their houses for prevention of communicable infections by having dust pits and by control of house pests.
- To educate the families on the importance of participation in community activities for improvement of health and economical structure of the community.
- To give immediate care (first aid) to the families in cases of emergencies.
- To create a cadre of personnel from amongst members of the communities that will be responsible for disease surveillance and will refer to nearest clinic any serious illness.
- 9) To provide rural communities with personnel that will supervise home treatment or chronic illness where applicable.
- 10) To provide rural communities with a co-ordinator (RHW) between ministries involved in rural development.

rural areas depends greatly on the availability of health units within a reasonable walking distance (5-10 km.) and their knowledge and practice of how to live a healthy life. In order to achieve all this the Ministry of Health started to train the lowest cadre of workers, because it has not been possible to build more clinics. The workers are known as motivators or Rural Health Visitors. The Rural Health Visitors (RHWs) are trained to deliver the services to every homestead in rural areas. Each RHW is allocated 40 homesteads in her area.

The process of selecting trainees is one of community participation.

Five groups have already been trained and the 6th will start the course in October-November 1978. It is estimated that by the year 1981 800-1000 Rural Health Visitors will have been trained for the whole country.

The training lasts for two months and the requirements are literacy

Dead Maputo raid man named

SOWETAN 5/4/81 23

ONE OF the men wounded in the raid on Maputo by the South African forces early this year was identified yesterday as Mr Richard Sibanyoni of KwaThema near Springs.

He died in a hospital in Maputo about two weeks ago, the man's younger brother, Mr Abraham Sibanyoni of Soweto told SOWETAN yesterday.

"He is one of our heroes who has died fighting in the course of our struggle for liberation," said Abraham of his brother who fled the country in 1976.

Abraham said he followed "leads" supplied by his Swaziland relatives who gave him information about his brother. "Otherwise," he said, "I'd not have known how, where and when he died."

He said he missed his brother's funeral last Thursday in Maputo. It was conducted, he said, by members of the African National Congress.

Abraham said his brother fled the country in 1976 soon after the Soweto uprising that swept the country. He said he was further informed that his brother moved into Swaziland in 1979 after he had gone through his military training in "some part of Africa."

He said his brother was a "reserved and quiet" man. He said he did not know his brother's activities and only got to know after the news of the Maputo raid that he was a member of the African National Congress.

"I'm not at peace about his death," said Abraham, who did not wish to elaborate as tears glistened in his eyes. "I wish somebody could take me to his grave one day," he said.

He said his attorneys, Priscilla Jana and Associates had arranged for his passage to attend the funeral that he

missed. "We were orphans, and he was my hope out of the five boys and a girl in the family," said Abraham.

Five of the eleven people at Amathole are no longer using the dairy but they still consider themselves members and have plans for its improvement, etc.

At Inkomo, too, I found the degree of support and involvement in the dairy rather surprising. People who are neither keeping their cattle in the dairy camp, nor milking at the dairy, nor selling through the dairy, regularly go to meetings and participate in discussions about fencing, capital improvements, etc. Seven of the ten people I asked said they were quite prepared to put more money towards capital improvements

Maputo raid man dies
20 PM 30/6/81
218
'Mail' Africa Bureau
A FORMER Soweto student, who was seriously injured when South African troops raided a house used by the African National Congress in Mozambique in January, has died, it was learnt yesterday.
He was Mr Richard Sibonyoni, 30 who died in a Maputo hospital on June 10. He was buried in Maputo on June 18.
His death brings the number of people killed in the attack to 15 - 13 men in the house at Matola near Maputo, and two of the raiders.
Mr Sibonyoni's younger brother, Mr Abraham Sibonyoni of White City, Jabavu, was told of the death by telegram from Swaziland, but was unable to reach Maputo in time for the funeral.
Mr Sibonyoni left South Africa in 1976 shortly after the riots that rocked the country. The Government refused permission for the dead to be returned to South Africa for burial, but undertook not to interfere with relatives who wanted to travel to Mozambique for the funerals.

Two of the people who joined in the beginning and even paid joining fees and a subscription had and have no cows. I asked one of them why he had joined. He said that he believes one should support such projects and he hopes one day to get enough money to buy a cow.

I was utterly amazed to find that one of the three people who is most active in the dairy (he goes there nearly every day, makes long speeches at meetings and has many plans and ideas about the future) has no cows at the moment. (He did have three) He is very poor and I cannot see how he will be able to get more.

5 Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a family lives.

It seems that neither of these two types of project can function efficiently in the present environment and that very seldom do they benefit the very poorest people in an area.

There are, however, some positive aspects to the projects. I am anticipating the subject matter of Part II in mentioning them here, but I would be giving an unbalanced view of the projects if I did not. While the majority of people in the various villages have rejected the garden and dairy projects, I suggest for very logical reasons, some participants are very committed to them. Nineteen of fifty-two garden members volunteered one of the following three principles as reason why they had initially joined: development of the ration; the principle of self-help; and the principle of group work.

5.1 Participants' Views about the Dairies

John Nraitshane at Amathole said that his family had put a daughter through nursing training and Freddy Mhleli had put a son through agricultural college with money from the dairy. He said that the daughter and son are now "working for the people" and that "this is progress". He wants 800 people to join the dairy. (Either the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago: other evidence suggests this.)

employ 585 workers in 14 factories (i.e. petroleum products). The Department of Labour survey in 1974 of 451 factories registered under classification of "manufacture of plastic product" and "55 under plastics and synthetic fibres" with total number of 25 260, found no cases of angiosarcoma or acro-osteolysis. Only one firm was found to be manufacturing vinyl-chloride with 116 people involved.

Carbon bisulphate is skin irritating solvent. Chronic exposure results in mania, depression and hallucinations and gastro-intestinal functions being affected. Damage to heart, liver and kidneys. 58 different occupations with 845 factories and 66 398 workers may be exposed to carbon bisulphate. 5 000 high risk workers. Powdered cyanide - dermatitis and skin allergy - irritates mucous membranes.

Inhalation has effect on vascular and central nervous system. Used in 10 occupations in S.A. and S.W.A.

Benzene is a solvent freely used. It is a primary irritant when in contact with eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. High concentration affects CNS. Causes headaches, dizziness, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. Chronic exposure to low concentrations affects haemopoietic system. Benzene is also carcinogenic. All forms of leucemia have been identified in persons working with benzene. There are 68 occupations in which workers are potentially exposed. Includes all factories under ammonia, i.e. 6 794 factories, 589 672 workers, and workers in paint industry in 111 factories, 5 768 workers. High risk workers number 40 000.

Toluene and xylene related to benzene but not as toxic. They are found in manufacture of petrol and coke from coal. All three are emitted here so health problems are usually ascribed to benzene. Generally unawareness by people working with benzene of dangers. Benzene often appears under trade name.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl chloride and naphthalene are used in various industries and are manufactured - but there is no information of the occupational diseases they cause. Small quantities of chlorinated carbohydrates can sensitize people. Repeated exposure causes fibrillation of ventricle and may lead to death. 20 000 workers involved.

Carbon tetrachloride - hepatotoxin in small quantities causes cirrhosis of the liver. Detected only years after exposure. 12 700 workers exposed. Naphthylamine - protects clothing against moths, causes cataracts - 26 000 workers exposed. Trinitrotoluene and trinitrotoluene - workers involved develop a tolerance for its toxic action. Tolerance lost if not continuously exposed. Potentially exposed workers = 2 100.

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's education authorities hope to have taught 200 000 previously illiterate people to read and write by the end of this year as part of a literacy and adult education programme which started in February

Although no proper statistics exist, it is estimated that at independence in 1975 at least 95 percent of the population were illiterate, according to the Mozambique Information agency Aim

It is estimated too that as many as 5.5-million adults (out of a total population of just over 12 million) are illiterate

Literacy campaigns were conducted in 1978

10 most important
vanadium, mercury
Most common form
Lead poisoning in
of organic lead
variety of industries
occupations have seen
increase in number

blood laid down
45,6% of the world
lead. By U.S.A.
and this represents
other countries.
closed. There is a
picture by giving
in urine, it can

Women are forbidden
This regulation
Figures for lead
working conditions

Manganese occurs
Hotazel. It is
systems in the
pulmonary fibres
manganese, a large
89 826 workers.
incidence of chronic
workers. There is
as there is in the
31.34 mg per cubic
appreciably higher

Maputo campaign to beat illiteracy

and 1979 but the results of these are not yet known.

The latest campaign has an enrolment target of 300 000 students and the expected pass rate is about 66 percent.

Reasons given for the expected high failure rate include the fact that

literacy in Mozambique is considered to be the ability to read and write in Portuguese — the country's official language.

Yet, for the majority of Mozambicans, Portuguese is, at best, a second language.

In addition, reports Aim, the handbook used as a pendant for abstractions. For example the very first phrase the students are supposed to write is. Long live the united people'

TEACHERS

Aim points out that teachers (some of them with a pretty shaky knowledge of Portuguese) would have a hard time to explain the concept of unity to a group of peasants having their first encounter with Portuguese.

The book, says Aim, was clearly designed for political mobilisation rather than language tuition.

One of the main stumbling blocks in the way of the literacy campaign is the shortage of qualified teachers.

Argus 3/7/81

(2/8)

Cabora Bassa: Butiering canicle of hope

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE FIVE years ago, Cabora Bassa promised to be the economic saviour of Mozambique and to supply South Africa with a significant share of its power needs. After a faltering start, the project is still sputtering along the road of unfulfilled potential and the question is "Is Africa's most ambitious hydro-electric scheme also its most costly 'white elephant'?"

Cabora Bassa power supplied to South Africa under contract came on stream in 1979 two years behind schedule. It has been erratic ever since and is now cut, contributing to serious power cuts in parts of the country.

The contract has been suspended "for the time being", according to Escom.

The envisaged economic development in Mozambique stemming from the massive development has not materialised.

The R435-million-plus scheme was financed jointly by South Africa, Portugal, Germany and France.

South Africa's share was described yesterday as "mummal" by a former senior executive who was closely linked to the

development.

But its expenses included a R100-million sub-station near Pretoria to convert the current and feed it into the national grid a 1 400km power line from the dam to Pretoria, and Government loans of at least R40-million to the controlling corporation.

For all this, the scheme can only supply about 8% of the country's electricity needs.

The power feed is being cut by the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM).

The MRM's low-intensity guerrilla war activity makes it impossible for Frelimo forces to protect workmen while they repair to the damaged lines in the remote Tete bush.

Did South Africa make a mistake by investing in Cabora Bassa? Opinions differ.

The former executive, who asked not to be named, said "It still supplies the cheapest electricity in the world, and has given relatively few problems in the past two years when one considers that the current is fed over 1 400 km."

A development economist at Natal University, Professor Gavin Maasdorp, said he had been "unhappy" about the confidence of South African politicians in the future of Cabora Bassa.

during its development.

"I believed it was only a matter of time before Mozambique gained independence. Cabora Bassa was a risky political venture, and in my opinion our politicians instead of Southern African political developments.

"I don't want to be categorical on the 'white elephant' aspect, but Cabora Bassa has certainly been a great disappointment so far," he said.

The director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, Dr Erich Leister, said he was unaware of any significant economic development in Mozambique attributable to Cabora Bassa.

It was impossible to predict when uninterrupted power supplies to South Africa would resume.

However, in the long term, Cabora Bassa and similar cross-border development projects would have to be made to work in the interests of the whole region.

By the turn of the century South Africa could face a major water shortage which could be alleviated by imports from neighbouring states. Those states in turn would need the development potential offered by hydro-electric schemes and income derived from sales of resources to South Africa, he said.

RDM 4/7/81

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Bell-John Pr
For the best
in any year
P C Key

The Committee
Cape Chapter
Surveyors' P
For the student
the highest n
Professional
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best
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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

By JOSE CAETANO

SA 'agent' gets death sentence in Mozambique

TWO people have been sentenced to death in Mozambique and another two have received jail sentences after being convicted by the Mozambique Military Revolutionary Tribunal of crimes of espionage, sabotage and armed rebellion.

One of the two men sentenced to death was found guilty of being an agent of the South African Secret Police and of providing South Africa with information on the location of ANC-occupied residences in Maputo, which were attacked by South African com-

mandos in January. According to a communique broadcast by Radio Mozambique yesterday, one of the men sentenced to death was Enoque Casu, a 24-year-old sign painter, who was found guilty of having been recruited by the South African Secret Police, while serving an eight-year jail sentence in South Africa, and of having provided

his employers with maps with the objective of helping South Africa's armed actions. He was also found guilty of crossing six times into Mozambique to spy on South African refugees in Matola and Maputo. Of the information he is alleged to have gathered was the location of some ANC-occupied residences in Matola, including a double-storey house, which

was one of the three houses attacked by South African commandos on January 31. The house belonged, before the death penalty was pronounced, to a Dr David Ferreira at present believed to be living in South Africa. The other man who received the death penalty was 35-year-old Alberto Alichea Seane, who was found guilty of having been the deputy commander of the

Namunumba base of the clandestine Mozambique National Resistance. After the base was destroyed by the Mozambique Army in March 1979 Seane took refuge in Malawi from where he later returned to establish yet another base and lead attacks on residences of government officials, militia barracks, shops as well as private residences in the Zambezia province.

Two other men, 35-year-old Manjolo Kumalo and 33-year-old Valentim Chivambo, were sentenced to 18 and 12 years' jail respectively for various subversive activities. Majolo Kumalo was found guilty of attempting to smuggle explosives into Mozambique with the intention of killing President Samora Machel and other Mozambican leaders as

well as damaging installations of Zanu and Frelimo in Maputo. He was allegedly recruited into the underground Mozambique Movement of Free Africa while working as a farm worker in South Africa and was provided with grenades and other explosive devices. Valentim Chivambo was found guilty of having received military training in a neigh-

bouring country and was arrested on a reconnaissance mission of military targets in the Gaza Province. Another three men, Rogério Enguilhase, José Machel and José Ribeiro, were also sentenced to jail terms for having identity cards of the Mozambique Secret Police (SNASP) printed in their names and using them to requisition cars and other goods in Beira.

One of the ANC-occupied houses in Maputo blasted by rockets during the South African commando raid

- For the best all-round student in any year of study. P C Key
- Bell-John Prize
- The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
- For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice. P R Swift
- LTA Prizes
- For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively. I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award
- S A Brick Association Prizes
- For the best student in the subject of Building Construction. C W von Düring
- For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction. K Strong
- Student Planners Award
- For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year. M P Morke

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The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Enoque Cau has been sentenced to death by Mozambique's Revolutionary Military Tribunal for being an alleged South African spy and playing a role in the South African raid on African National Congress targets at Matola in January

The tribunal also passed the death sentence on a Mozambican, Alberto Alicene Sane — apparently a leading member of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement

According to the Mozambique information agency, AIM, Cau was recruited by South African secret

'SA spy' to die for role in raid

The tribunal was told that he was sent into Mozambique from South Africa at least six times to spy on "South African exiles" living in Matola and Maputo

AIM said two of the houses he spied on were among the targets of South African commandos on January 30

The tribunal was told that he drew detailed maps for South Africa's security forces of parts of Matola, and of the Ponta

do Ouro holiday resort on the Nats. border.

Ponta do Ouro was subject to a border incident on March 17 involving an exchange of gunfire between South African and Frelimo troops. At least one South African died in the incident

According to AIM, Cau received R200 for his work.

The tribunal found him guilty of "premeditated, active and repeated espionage" and, taking

into account the "fatal results of his activity," sentenced him to death.

Evidence against Sane was that he had been active in the MRM in Zambesia province bordering Malawi. He had set up terrorist attacks against the homes of local administrators, Frelimo party offices, and "unarmed civilians and their property"

AIM said his activities resulted in the loss of life when, on December 19, 1979, he led an attack on the village of Zalima. A member of the local militia was killed

Five other Mozambicans received jail sentences of from three to 18 years for "security offences"

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Star, 6/7/81

LOGO

Ebrahim Memorial Prize in Haematology
Awarded in the final year of study
on the outcome of a voluntary
clinical and oral examination.

HAEMATOLOGY

John Fleming Brock Prize
To the best student in Community Health
at the end of the fifth year.
G D Braatvedt

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Dr Kurt Gillis Prize for Anatomy
Awarded on the class mark taken
together with the final examination
mark.
C G Archibald
H J Ball
T A Hockey

M R Drennan Memorial Prizes
For the highest class mark obtained
in the anatomy course leading to
the MB ChB degree.
C G Archibald
H J Ball
T A Hockey

ANATOMY

S A Society of Anaesthetists' Medal
For the best student in Anaesthetics.
For award in 1980.
J M Cornell

ANAESTHETICS
(Continued)

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute

Border water problem

Star 10/7/81 218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa's rapidly increasing use of water is drying up rivers in Mozambique and Swaziland and this is causing concern in both countries, according to sources here.

Swaziland, in particular, is concerned that so much water is being diverted from the Usutu River that plans to irrigate new farmland to help feed its people may be severely set back.

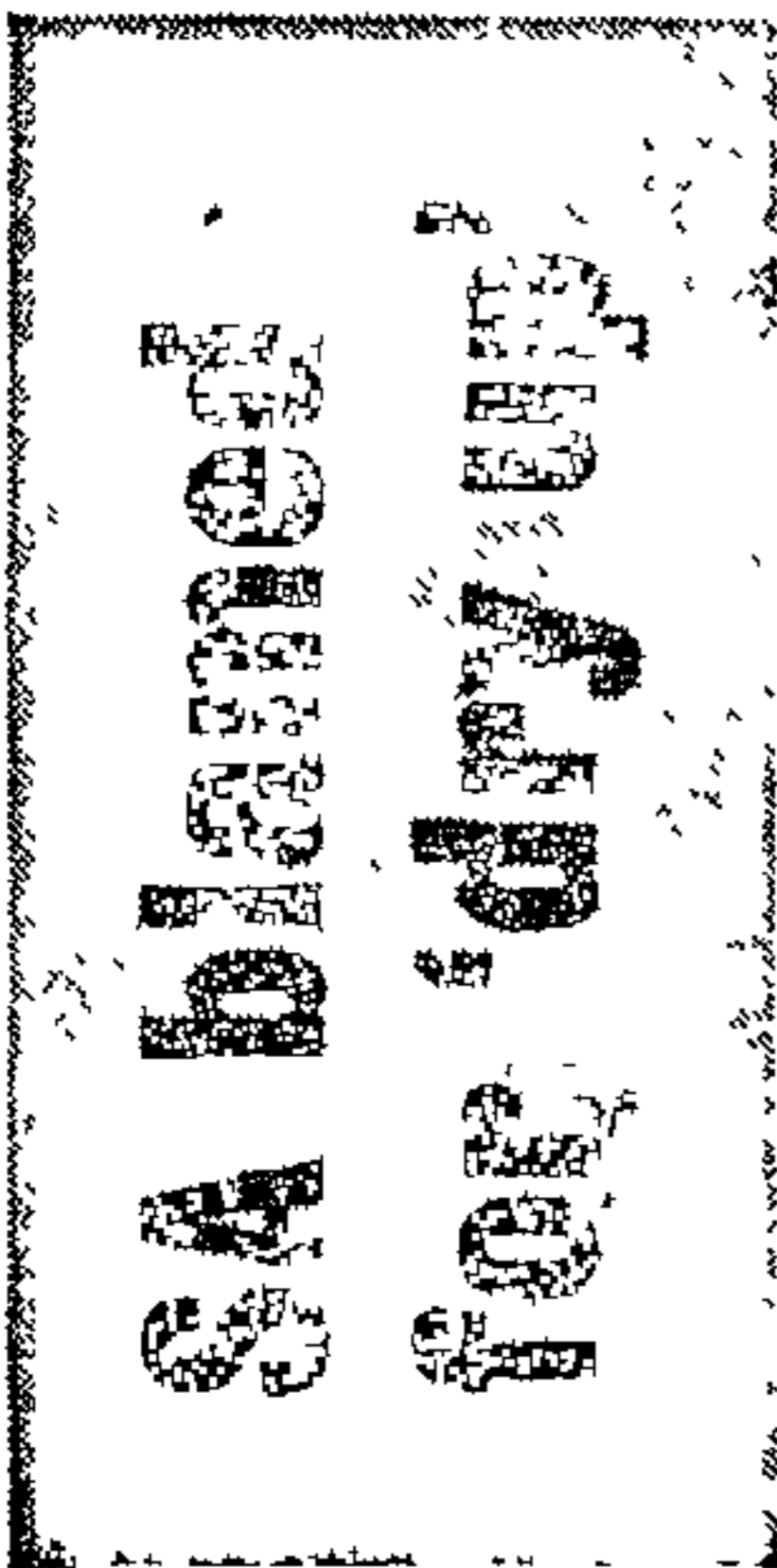
Negotiations involving South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique are now planned for later this year in a bid to resolve the

in River by enough water to irrigate 3 000 hectares, thus cutting possible farmland by 10 percent.

A similar situation is causing problems on the Komati River — virtually no water flowed over the border into Mozambique last year, according to sources in Maputo. Although it was a dry year, this was the first time the river had ever been completely dry.

This caused a water shortage for one sugar plantation and has forced Mozambique to scale down planned irrigation projects that would have been fed by the Komati.

Several major South African development projects that will use large amounts of water



is already not enough water.

But the Heyshope Dam on the Assegai River, situated close to the Swaziland border in South Africa, is now being built to provide water for Sasol.

Swazi officials have estimated the dam will reduce the flow in the Usutu

are on rivers that flow into Mozambique and Swaziland.

Expansion of irrigated agriculture and forestry will result in increased consumption but by far the biggest users will be the giant coal-fired power stations and Sasol plants.

Mozambican and Swazi officials claim this amounts to stealing water from them, in violation of international law.

Clearly, South African officials are under pressure to make as much use of the water as possible, especially for energy projects that reduce dependence on imported oil.

But Mozambican and Swaziland officials hope for some agreement out of this year's planned meeting, because they feel South Africa will not want to further isolate itself by turning off the tap.

A senior official of the South African department of Water Affairs has denied allegations of water "theft." According to him there is no international law governing the use of water from international rivers — only guidelines.

He said the main problems facing Swaziland and Mozambique were their lack of storage facilities. Nevertheless, South Africa was keen to take part in planned talks in a bid to resolve the issue and any misunderstandings that might have developed.

There was no question of South Africa deliberately holding back water from the countries concerned but, at the same time, South Africa was not going to restrict its development in the absence of any formal water supply agreement.

the and are major courses.

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rd year.

Tredgold

Haddon Prize
the best student of
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ing) in the subject
ofessional Practice.

ryce Lewis

J B M Hertzog Prize
the best final year student.

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in Prize
the best work in fourth

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erry Prize
the best work in
year.

in Rosenveld.

Mig Pilot defects

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

**A YOUNG Mozambican pilot defect-
ed to South Africa yesterday, flying
his Russian-built Mig-17 fighter
across the border at treetop level
to escape his country's radar.**

Supersonic Mirage F1 fighter planes
from SAAF's No 1 Squadron intercepted
the ageing fighter shortly after it crossed
into South Africa about 55km north of
Komatipoort, just after 10am.

They forced it to land at the top-secret Hoedspruit Air Force Base at 10.29am.

Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba, 23, said as he climbed
from the cockpit "I want political asylum".

Diplomatic initiatives were already underway last night to
have the jet fighter of the 1950s returned to Mozambique.

And South African military intelligence officers had begun to
interrogate the young black pilot, who has indicated he wants to
live in South Africa.

The SADF flew local and foreign journalists to Hoedspruit
yesterday afternoon to meet South Africa's first defector from
socialist Mozambique.

The handsome young pilot, his camouflage uniform immacu-
late, appeared apprehensive as he faced the array of Press and
television cameramen at a Press conference last night.

He told the Press:

"I hit American aircraft."

Captain Hennie Louw (left) and Major Frans Pretorius stand alongside the Russian MIG 17 which they escorted to
Hoedspruit base. In sharp contrast to the Soviet aircraft's age is a modern Mirage F1 interceptor-fighter — one of the crack
Number One Squadron aircraft which carried out yesterday's interception.

Pictures: TREVOR SAMSON

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MiG was probably tagged from take-off says Mozambique

Our plane intercepted

By JOSE CAETANO

CAPE TOWN — The MiG-17 which landed at Hoedspruit Air Base yesterday was as good as captured even before it crossed the border into South African airspace.

In fact, South African Air Force observers probably had it tagged on their radarscopes almost from the time it took off from its airfield.

SAAF radar stations constantly monitor air activity along the northern borders and cover a considerable slice of western Mozambique as well.

According to the authoritative publication "The Military Balance", the 800-man Mozambican Air Force has 36 combat aircraft — some MiG-17s and the others the more modern MiG-19s (Nato code-name "Farmer") and MiG-21s (Nato code-name "Fishbed").

It is not known, however, if all these aircraft are operational.

The captured aircraft now at Hoedspruit is not a "catch" for technical intelligence experts unless it contains some startling internal modifications. The sub-sonic MiG-17 type — code-named "Fresco" by Nato intelligence — dates its first operational service back to 1953 and was mothballed by the Russian and Warsaw Pact air forces long ago.

In age and performance it is

closely equivalent to the Canadian CL13B Sabre Mark 6 with which the SAAF was equipped before the Mirages came into service.

In its heyday, however, the MiG-17 was widely exported to at least 10 other communist and Third World countries, and was built under licence in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Red China.

In recent years it has been supplied to such Third World countries as Mozambique, Uganda — during the Idi Amin era — Somalia, Tanzania, Nigeria and Ethiopia.

Although obsolete, it is a sturdy, well-tried aircraft that can be put to devastating use as a ground-attack fighter.

Its flying weight is 6.5 tons and maximum speed at low altitude is 1,125 km/h. It has an operational radius of 500 km to 700 km, and an operational ceiling of about 15,400 m.

The armament of currently operational MiG-17s depend on their type.

The Fresco A and B models mount one 37mm and two 23mm machine cannon, while the Fresco-D has three 23mm machine cannon and can carry up to 500 kg of rockets and bombs.

The Fresco D and E models mount no cannons, but carry four radar-controlled air-to-air rockets (Nato code-name "AI

"I came to South Africa because I don't agree to Frelimo's policy," he said.

"In Mozambique, after six years' independence, I can't see progress.

"The way of life in Mozambique is getting worse and worse and I am tired of this, and so I made up my mind and decided to come to South Africa to ask for political asylum.

"When I arrived here in South Africa I was very well received and I am happy with that."

He excused himself, saying he was tired and "nervous". He did not disclose where he lived in Mozambique, nor whether he had left any family behind.

He took off from Maputo airport at about 9 am on a navigational flight which took him north-east, flying at about 1,500 ft (about 500 m).

On reaching Manica, the first leg of his triangular training flight, he swung 90 degrees to the west and overflew Zinavane, diving to tree-top level when he reached the Massintonto River. Keeping low, he followed the course of the river until he crossed the South African border.

After overflying Mala Mala, he put his aircraft into a steep climb "to show up on South African Defence Force radar screens", leveling off at 22,000 ft (about 7,000 m).

Within minutes of crossing the border, he was intercepted by two SAAF Mirage F1 interceptors, piloted by Captain Henne Louw and Major Frans Pretorius, of the crack No 1 Squadron.

The pilots were returning to base from an exercise when they got the call to lock on to the intruder.

"We were in a position to shoot him down and had decided to do so when we realised that the pilot had no aggressive intentions," Maj Pretorius said last night.

"I could not believe my eyes when I first saw the MiG, painted sky-blue and bearing the Mozambican military symbol on its tail. It's not every day that you find one flying over your own country."

Unable to make radio contact with the MiG, the two South African pilots carried out a regulation international procedure for indicating to the pilot that he was to follow them.

The MiG pilot waggled his wings to show he understood the command.

"Capt Louw stayed behind to keep the Russian plane in my sights — just in case," Maj Pretorius said.

"We approached the Hoedspruit airbase and Capt Louw had to break from the formation to land, because his fuel reserves had run dangerously low. We did one more circuit and Lieut Bomba then put his MiG down. I followed him in."

The fact that the MiG, flying at about 9,000 km/h, was only about 40 km over the border when the interceptors caught up shows the SADF must have been monitoring its flight path while it was still over Mozambican territory. But the SADF was not giving any details last night.

An apprehensive Lieutenant Bomba, faces the Press seven hours after touching down on South African soil to seek political asylum. With him is the Officer Commanding, Hoedspruit Base, Colonel Pierre Gouws.

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RDM

A freedom to cheat

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The Mozambique government has cracked down on unscrupulous traders who have taken advantage of its concessions to private enterprise. But if the malpractices continue, the concessions may be reviewed or even withdrawn.

The authorities have published a list of 45 shopkeepers and traders who were caught selling goods at inflated prices or in blackmarket dealings. One retailer and one wholesaler have been arrested and their businesses nationalised for what was described as "gross violations of the law".

The Frelimo government has always allowed private businesses to operate and last year actively encouraged new businesses.

State-run shops and bakeries were sold in the hope that private entrepreneurs would be more efficient.

However, this trend is in danger as a continuing campaign to ensure fairer distribution of food and to cut down on profiteering and blackmarketeering has exposed considerable dishonesty among private traders.

Most prices in Mozambique are fixed (food prices are particularly low), but this includes a profit margin for the retailer.

Some food items, however, have been in limited supply and shopkeepers have been able to make much larger profits through backdoor and blackmarket deals, known here as "candonga".

For example, it is claimed there is enough flour to make a loaf of bread for everyone in

The limited return to free enterprise that was started in Mozambique last year has been endangered by the dishonesty of some shopkeepers and tradesmen. Report from The Star's Africa News Service.

Maputo every day. But because the price is so low (five cents a loaf) demand exceeds supply.

Recently a Matola bakery was caught selling thousands of loaves at more than the fixed price. Other bakers sold bread in bulk to friends who then sold it on the black market, or simply sold their flour allotment. Many used their flour to make cakes — at a higher profit.

In addition, a recent survey showed that virtually all bakers were making underweight loaves.

After repeated warnings, the government cracked down. Bread will now be distributed primarily through consumer co-operatives and to institutions like schools.

This will restrict the amount of bread that can be sold directly by bakers and will force them to use their flour to actually bake bread to supply these regular customers.

Similar dishonesty occurred in the rationing system introduced in Maputo in March. Each family

has a ration card entitling it to a fixed amount of rice, maize, sugar, cooking oil and soap each month.

Co-operative members buy their allocation from their co-operative, while others are assigned to private shops.

Previously items in short supply were allocated to shopkeepers, who sold them out the back door at a high profit rather than put them on the shelves.

Rationing meant they had to sell the products at the official prices, eliminating the big illegal profits.

But as soon as rationing began there was a flood of complaints that shopkeepers were finding new ways to sneak food on to the blackmarket.

Shops gave short weight, claimed that children were not entitled to a full ration (even though they were), or said the warehouses had not given them enough supplies.

The office that organises the rationing has set up special monitoring offices, and the list of 45

traders caught for dishonesty is one of the results.

Officials here say that some shopkeepers are responding by trying to create artificial shortages and put the blame on the rationing system. For example, 135 Maputo shops did not pick up their June allocation during the first week of the month.

In rural areas of southern Mozambique there has been a great shortage of cooking oil. But it was discovered that this was because some private wholesalers, who have been given monopoly trading areas, were simply not picking up their allocations of oil from the mill in Maputo.

One wholesaler was arrested and his business nationalised when it was discovered that instead of taking his allocations of oil and other products to the rural Matutune district where he had the monopoly, he was simply selling them in Maputo.

Local officials are clearly disappointed that so many small businessmen are trying to block the government's attempts at fair food distribution and are clearly re-thinking last year's encouragement to private enterprise.

the small society

by Brickman



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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

U.S. Called 'Soviet' by U.S. 'Soviet'

Plane may
be outdated
but still
formidable

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Russian-built MIGs form the backbone of Mozambique's air force, as they do for many other black African states

According to Britain's Institute for Strategic Studies, the country has 36 combat aircraft, including two squadrons equipped with MIG 17s, 19s and 21s

Other aircraft include two Antonov 26s and seven Zlin transports, four Alouette helicopters and nine Cessna trainers.

The MIG 17 — one of the oldest types of aircraft in service — replaced the MIG 15 which was introduced in 1950 during the Korean war



Major Frans Pretorius (right) and Captain Hennie Louw pose next to the Mozambique Air Force MIG they forced to land

Nervous
Bomba
faces
the Press

Pretoria Bureau

Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba (23), a MIG pilot from Mozambique, looked more nervous about facing the Press and television cameras than about his South African Air Force escort or his request for political asylum in South Africa.

The dapper young pilot, dressed in neat camouflage uniform, made an impressive but anxious figure when he appeared before newsmen at Hoedspruit Air Force Base yesterday to tell, in reasonable English, why he had flown to South Africa.

SUPERSEDE

The MiG 17 began to supersede the MiG 15 in 1953. Although outdated, it is still a formidable aircraft with a maximum of 0.975 G. It can carry one 37 mm and two 23 mm cannon or three 23 mm cannon and two underwing packs of eight 55 mm air-to-air rockets or 500 kg of bombs.

Countries with MiGs include Zambia, which ordered a squadron of 16 MiG 21s from the Soviet Union last year.

The MiG 21 has become the most widely used fighter in the world. A wide variety of this mark are in service with African air forces.

OUTDATED

But even the MiG 21 is now considerably outdated.

One of the later models is the MiG 23 — nicknamed by Nato "flogger." It is a variable geometry air combat fighter.

The MiG 25 — nicknamed the "foxtat" — is the latest MiG type. It was developed to counter the threat of the US Air Force's Mach 3 B-70 strategic bomber, development of which was later cut back.

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

High-level negotiations have been set in motion between South Africa and Mozambique to decide what should happen to the Mozambique Air Force MiG 17 fighter-bomber which was forced to land at the Hoedspruit Air Force base in the Eastern Transvaal yesterday.

The pilot, Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bombarda (28), will be "booked after" by SAAF personnel until political and diplomatic arrangements are finalised on his future.

Lieutenant Bombarda made a daring low-level exit from Mozambique in his Russian-built plane, was about 90 km inside South African air space when two SAAF Mirage F1 supersonic fighters from No 1 Squadron intercepted

Top-level move to decide jets fate

him while he flew at about 900 km/h.

They forced him to land at Hoedspruit base at 10:29 am.

Once on the ground he told authorities "I want political asylum."

"We are not at war with Mozambique, although it is a warplane with which he transgressed our border."

DEBRIEFING

"We will look after him until higher authority decides what to do with him," said Brigadier A J S "Dries" van der Lith, chief of staff intelligence.

Authorities would not allow questions to be put to Lieutenant Bombarda.

They said he would face a debriefing.

Major Frans Pretorius, one of the pilots who forced down the MiG 17, said at first it appeared the Russian-made aircraft could have had aggressive intentions.

"We broke in behind him and Captain Henrie Louw, who saw him first, flew to his right and waggled his wings signalling that he should obey instructions to land."

"The Mozambique pilot, in turn, waggled his wings, acknowledging the landing instruction."

"How do you feel? Well, you don't see a Russian aircraft in South African air space every day," said Major Pretorius.

The MiG was armed with a 37 mm cannon and two 23 mm cannon.

The 37 mm cannon was inoperative but the fighter carried ammunition for all the weapons.

Brigadier van der Lith said the two pilots had had to decide "fairly quickly" whether to shoot down or force down the jet. Because Lieutenant Bombarda had maintained

his course and obeyed instructions they decided he had no aggressive intentions.

"We gather he took off with the idea to defect in that the first words he said on the ground were that he wanted political asylum."

"He had apparently tried to make radio contact in the air but failed to do," said Brigadier van der Lith.

MUSEUM

Although the MiG first appeared to be in fairly good condition, closer inspection revealed this was not so.

"We can't to anything with the aircraft because it is old, unless we put it in a museum."

"Higher authority will probably decide on how it should be returned because we are not interested in keeping it," added Brigadier van der Lith.



Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bombarda, nervous, weary but dapper in his camouflage uniform, is seen here with

FRELIMO

"I think you want to know the reason why I came. I don't agree with Frelimo politics."

In Mozambique, after six years of independence, I cannot see progress. The way of life is getting worse and worse and I am tired of it," he said.

"So I made up my mind and decided to come to South Africa to ask for political asylum," said Lieutenant Bombarda, a pilot with about 150 hours' flying experience — 70 of them notched up in training in Russia.

HAPPY

"When I arrived in South Africa I was very well received; I am happy with it."

"Now will you excuse me because I must leave because, you see, I look nervous, don't I?" he said and left without answering any questions.

Air Force authorities said he would be debriefed and no direct questions were to be put to him.

On a nearby runway his MiG 17, which must have looked somewhat more impressive during its heyday, attracted much attention and admiration from people at the Hoedspruit base. The Russian instructions painted on the fuselage appeared particularly fascinating.

Cabinet to decide on asylum plea

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinet will have to decide whether to grant defecting Mozambique pilot Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba his request for political asylum.

Government sources said today the matter was "extremely delicate" and it could be assumed that it would have to be considered at the highest level.

The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, confirmed today the Mozambique Government had been informed of Lieutenant Bomba's

landing at Hoedspruit.

But asked whether he would be granted political asylum he said, "No comment."

It can be expected that he would be thoroughly questioned by the military before any decision could be taken with regard to his request for political asylum.

Sources said political and humane considerations made it unlikely that the defecting pilot would be turned over to Mozambique.

● Page 3: Top-level move to decide jet's fate

CAPE TOWN

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C W von Doring

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Star 10/7/81 (218)

Maputo wants access to MiG pilot

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The Maputo Government has asked South Africa for "access" to the Mozambique air force pilot who flew a MiG 17 jet fighter into South Africa and asked for political asylum.

Mozambique has also asked for the return of the aircraft, now at the

South African Air Force base at Hoedspruit in the eastern Transvaal.

An official announcement in Maputo said the Mozambique authorities had established some of the reasons why the pilot, Lieutenant Francisco Bomba, flew into South Africa.

The announcement did not elaborate, but said

that investigations into the incident were continuing.

It said the commander of the Mozambique Air Force had confirmed that the South African authorities had been asked to return the MiG 17.

The outdated MiG 17 is considered to be of no use and little interest to the SAAF, who would

have no objection to it being returned. But it would probably have to be partly dismantled and taken back by road rather than flown back, unless arrangements could be made for a Mozambican pilot to take over the plane at a civil airport without security restrictions.

Student Planners Award
 For the student who has shown
 greatest promise at the end
 of the first year.

URBAN &
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C W von Düring
 For the best student in the
S A Brick Association Prizes
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LTA Prizes
 For the best student in each of
 the courses of Building Economics I,
 II and III in the third, fourth &
 fifth years respectively.

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QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

Maputo's
EDM 11/7/81
probe is
going on

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Air Force was continuing its investigation into the case of Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, the pilot who flew his MiG-17 into South Africa and is reported to have asked for political asylum, the official Mozambique news agency Aim said yesterday.

Aim quoted the Air Force General Staff

The General Staff said the Mozambican authorities were trying to recover the plane and obtain access to the pilot "as is normal practice in such cases"

A high-ranking Frelimo party member, said that if Lieut Bomba really had defected, then, "we are not surprised. Whenever there is a revolution, there will also be counter-revolutionaries"

Such incidents were inevitable in the wake of sharpened struggle that Mozambique had experienced since the launching of its political organisational offensive against negligence, inactivity and corruption

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

8/11/78
Frelimo go
Comecon (2R)
 MAPUTO — Mozambique is to join Comecon, the Eastern bloc economic alliance, Frelimo's Economic Secretary, M. Marcelino dos Santos, said here on his return from a Comecon meeting in Bulgaria.
 He described the world economic recession as "a crisis of the capitalist system."
 Comecon countries displayed vitality, strength and dynamism, which they were willing to extend to Mozambique's development.
 — Sapa.

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QUANTITY SURVEYING
 (Continued)

Tribune Reporters

MOZAMBIQUE has apparently asked South Africa for access to Lieutenant Andriano Francisco Bomba, who defected from Maputo last week in his Soviet-built MiG jet fighter.

And the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel has also asked for the return of the ageing MiG 17

The South African Government has not commented yet on its attitude to Lieutenant Bomba's request for asylum but an expert on international affairs said yesterday the lieutenant would almost certainly die before a firing squad if the South African Government should send him home

The director-general of internal affairs, Jimmy van der Merwe, says every case of a request for political asylum was treated on its merits

"Our investigations into the background of the person applying for asylum are more sophisticated than those we apply when somebody simply applies to immigrate," he said

Lieutenant Bomba flew to South Africa on Tuesday and was almost immediately intercepted by two air force Mirages and escorted to the air base at Hoedspruit in the Transvaal

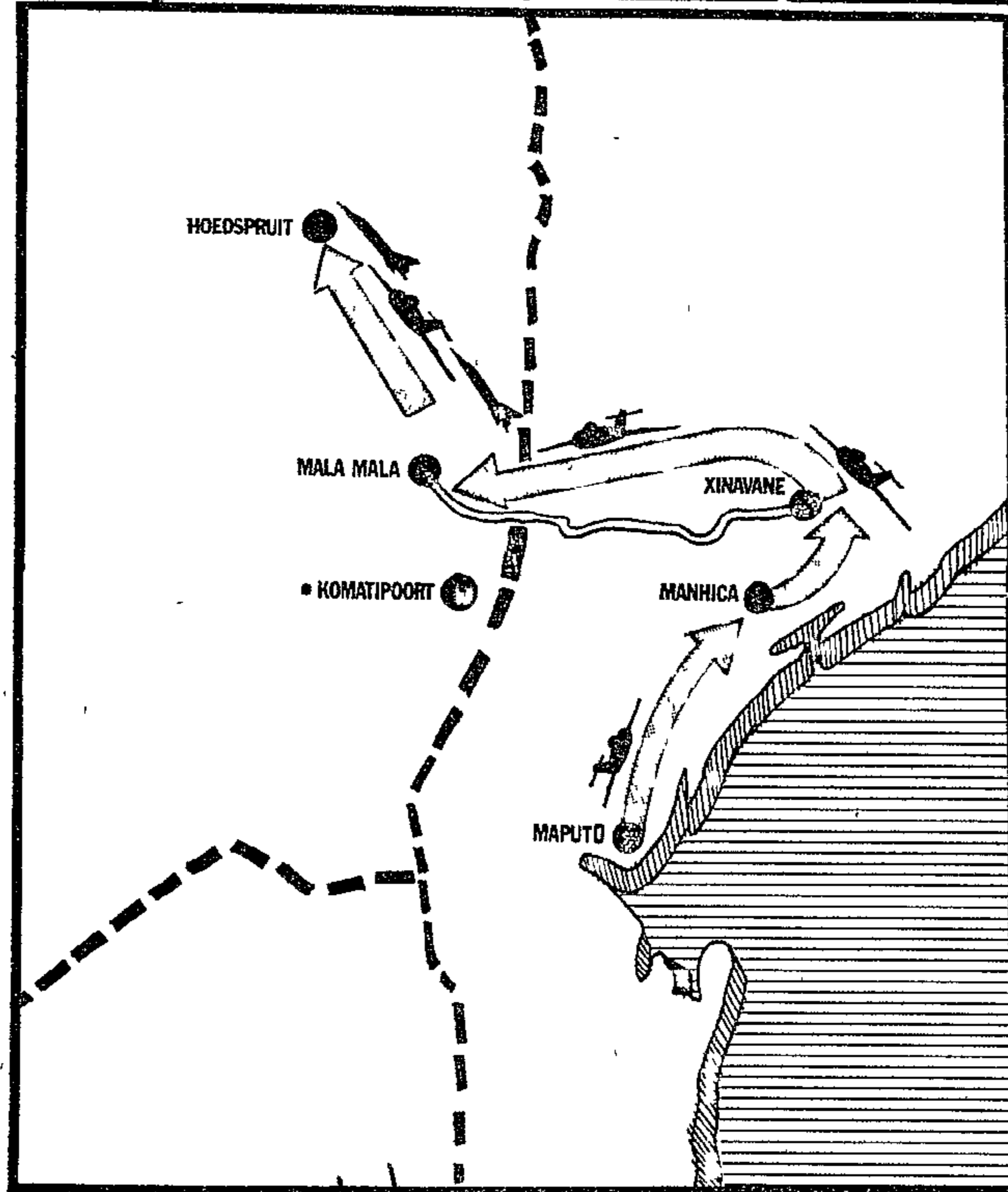
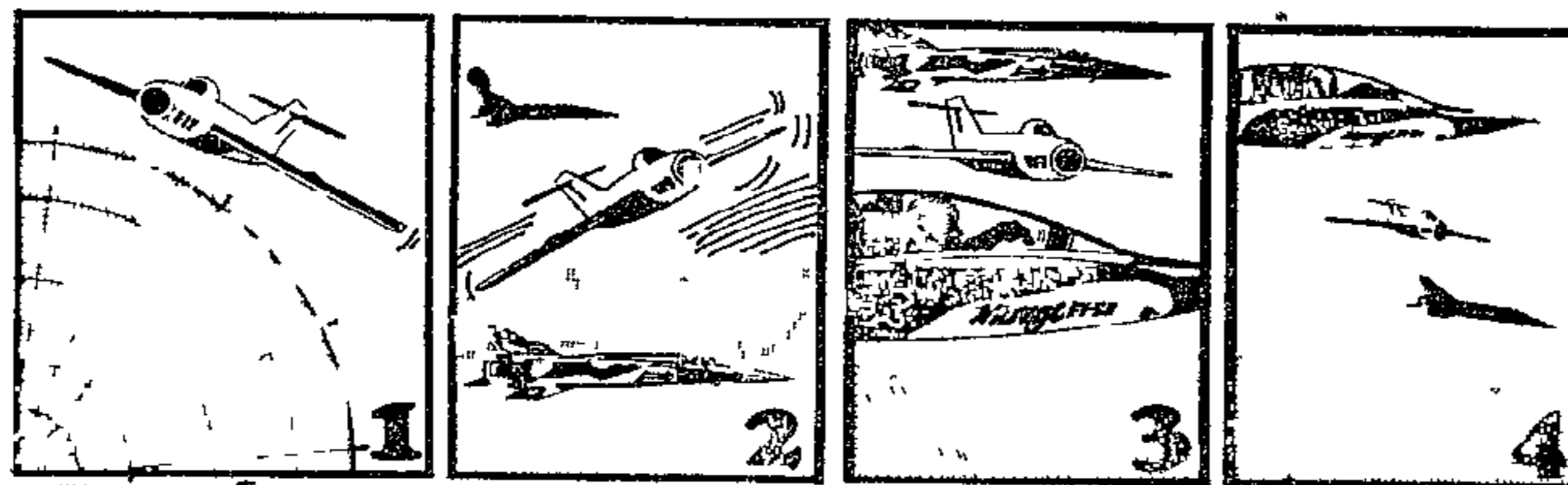
He made a brief appearance before Pressmen, who were flown there on Wednesday, but has since been shielded by the South Africans

The Department of Foreign Affairs was yesterday neither prepared to confirm nor deny the reports that Maputo had requested to see Lieutenant Bomba or that there had been a request for the return of the aircraft

"We have received a communique from Mozambique and we are looking at it," said a spokesman

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that Lieutenant Bomba's interrogation was continuing and interviews would not be allowed until it was completed "That should be early next week" he said

One of the reasons that has now been put forward for Lieutenant Bomba's flight to South Africa is



12/7/81 S. Tribune

The arrows indicate the MiG's flightpath after takeoff from Maputo.

(1) The MiG is picked up on South African radar screens, apparently while still over Mozambique

(2) Two SAA Mirages, returning to the Hoedspruit base near the

Mozambique border after a routine training mission, are instructed to lock-in on the intruder.

The aircraft position themselves alongside and behind the MiG

(3) There is no radio communication between

the MiG and the Mirages so the pilot of the leading Mirage signals for the MiG to follow him

(4) At Hoedspruit, one of the Mirages lands first followed by the MiG, which is closely tailed by the second Mirage.

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Warrant to see pilot

S. *Wbstone*

12/7/81

218

218

12/7/81

Lieutenant Bomba: shielded now.

Defector faces death if he's returned, says expert

at his parents live here
The editor of the
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of the *Wills*,
addington, said from
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South Africa
Mr Waddington also said
that Lieutenant Bomba
matriculated in
Mozambique and
apparently spent 21 years
in the Soviet Union, where
he became fluent in
Russian He is Portuguese-
speaking and English is a
second language He does
not understand Afrikaans

Professor Marinus
Wiechers, professor of
constitutional and
international law at the
University of South Africa,
said that under
Mozambique's tough laws
Lieutenant Bomba's
offence in defecting to
South Africa could be high
treason or at least a crime
against the security of the

state It was likely to be
regarded in Mozambique
as a more serious offence
than that committed by
the alleged spy Enoque
Cau, sentenced to death by
firing squad only a few
days before Bomba's
defection
Cau, accused with six
other Mozambicans of
crimes against the security

of the state, was alleged to
have spied for South
Africa and to have helped
to launch South Africa's
January raid on the
headquarters of the banned
African National Congress
outside Maputo
Dr Michael Hough,
director of the Institute of
Strategic Studies at the
University of Pretoria,

said the possibility that
Lieutenant Bomba was a
spy planted on South
Africa could not be
overlooked. Another
possibility was that his
defection had no political
or strategic significance
and had been done for
personal reasons or to get
away from some kind of
trouble

89/13/3/81
Frelimo's

foes on
the agenda

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, and President Michel of Mozambique are holding talks today near Umtali.

The security situation in Mozambique where FRELIMO rebels are active against the Frelimo administration along the border between the two countries is expected to figure prominently in the talks.

The two leaders planned to meet a fortnight ago but the meeting was postponed to today at the request of President Michel.

Zimbabwe is stepping up its development of roads along the Mozambique border after a long period of inactivity. There is concern here for the oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali which it is hoped will be back in operation this year.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique have a mutual interest in the stability of South Africa which has been accused by both countries of aiding the FRELIMO movement as part of a destabilisation campaign.

Other issues which will probably be discussed are the transport situation and the ability of Mozambique ports to cope with Zimbabwean imports and exports.

Mr Mugabe last visited Mozambique in October.

Today's meeting is expected to end this afternoon.

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MiG pilot applies for SA residence

1604
14/7/81
218

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE Mozambican fighter pilot who fled to South Africa last week, Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba, 23, has applied for permission to stay in the country.

His application was received by the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

A department spokesman said it would take "quite a time" for it to be processed.

The Mozambique authorities have asked South Africa if they may interview Lieut Bomba and want his MiG-17 fighter returned. The South Africans have already indicated they do not want to keep it.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman would not say yesterday whether the interview would be allowed.

Military intelligence officers will continue their interrogation of Lieut Bomba this week to establish his full reasons for leaving Mozambique.

The pilot will appear at a Press conference when military intelligence officers have completed their work.

Within hours of landing his MiG at the Hoedspruit SAAF base last Wednesday, Lieut Bomba said in a brief statement that he had left Mozambique because he did not agree with Frelimo policies.

"The way of life in Mozambique is getting worse and worse and I am tired of this. And so I made up my mind and decided to come to South Africa to ask for political asylum," he said.

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PLANNING
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(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Mugabe, Machel in border safety talks

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe and President Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday discussed security along their common border and Zimbabwe's alternative trade routes to the sea, said informed sources.

The one-day summit was called at short notice, the sources added. The meeting was held at the secluded government estate of La Rochelle near Umtali.

Zimbabwe is trying to reduce its economic dependence on South Africa, through which 90% of its trade currently passes. Mozambique offers shorter and quieter routes.

But diplomatic sources say the railway lines to the Mozambique ports of Maputo and Peta are threatened by the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement, the sources say. MIM is South Africa-backed.

Mr Mugabe has accused South Africa of seeking to destabilise neighbouring black African states to keep them economically dependent. — Uipa Benter

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QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

New industry-town for Mozambique

MAPUTO — A large forestry complex to be developed in Manica province with an adjoining town of 25 000 people will take rural Mozambique one step closer to industrialisation, says the Mozambique information agency, AIM.

Roads, a rail-link and housing for technical advisers are already being built. Construction will start with a R35-million sawmill and a paper and pulp mill is planned for early in the new decade. The new town that will be created has already been named Messica.

All materials produced at the planned complex will be designed for the internal market, thus freeing for export the more valuable hardwoods presently used domestically, says the agency.

According to AIM, production of sawn timber will begin in 1983 and particle board six months later. The target capacity of the mill will be 26 000 cubic metres of sawn wood a year and 20 000 cubic metres of particle board.

Much of the finance for the project is being provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (about 50 percent) and a loan from the Arab Economic Development Bank in Africa (25 percent). Mozambique will finance the balance.

Recruitment of Mozambican personnel has already begun and some of those recruited will spend the rest of this year and next year training overseas and in Mozambique.

One of the features of the planned complex will be its labour intensive nature. Because of serious under-employment in Mozambique the

sawmill will use as little automation as possible and instead rely on manual operations for most of the processes.

This approach tackles the problem that many developing countries have — of transforming a peasant population into industrial workers, says AIM.

The planners of the project also hope to keep rural Mozambicans away from the country's major cities by making the planned town as attractive as possible.

Schools, a medical centre, a community hall and a cinema are to be part of the new town's planned centre.

Because most of those who live in the town will use bicycles and walk as a means of transport, there will be good facilities for bicycles and pedestrians — such as cycle tracks.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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14/7/81
 Maputo shoots
 alleged SA spy
 The Star's Africa
 News Service
 MAPUTO — Two men,
 one of them an alleged
 South-African spy, have
 been executed by firing
 squad, according to the
 Mozambique Information
 Agency, AIM
 They were sentenced to
 death late last month Mr
 Enoque-Cau was convicted
 of working as a spy
 for the South African Se-
 curity Police.

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QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

SA studies
 15/7/81
 Maputo's
 request ⁽²¹⁸⁾

THE Maputo Government has asked South Africa for access to the Mozambique pilot, who flew a MiG-17 jet fighter into South Africa and asked for political asylum, Mr Ray Killen, head of the African division of the Department of Foreign Affairs, confirmed yesterday

Mr Killen said his department were studying the message but he could not say when a reply would be sent to the Maputo Government.

Meanwhile, it is understood the pilot, Lieut Adriano Francisco Bomba, 23, has applied for permission to stay in South Africa

However a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said the application would take a considerable time to process — Sapa

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(Continued)

QUANTITY
 SURVEYING

Cabora Bassa link may be restored soon

Mercury Reporter

THE link between the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique and the Escom grid, which was severed last year, apparently by anti-Frelimo terrorists, may be restored soon to help alleviate South Africa's electricity shortage.

However, public relations officer for Escom, Mr Boet Uys, was reluctant yesterday to be more specific about restoration of the power link because, he said, it was a delicate issue.

'Recently there have been negotiations between Escom, the Mozambican authorities and the electricity company,' he said. 'And there is a definite keenness on all sides to restore the link.'

South Africa could draw more than 1 425 megawatts from the scheme — Escom predicts maximum demand on its national distribution grid to rise to at least 15 000 megawatts by September.

NM 16/7/81
2/18 1981

We first tried to analyse the influence inherent factors had upon the family. These include:- whether any member of the family is literate; whether the father is a migrant labourer; whether the family contains a member belonging to a particular social group (i.e. chiefs, traditional doctors, teachers or women's groups); whether it has been resettled; and how often the father comes home. We found that every family had at least one literate member, and that except in the case of pit-latrines (discussed elsewhere), being a member of a social group did not seem to be a factor in determining whether a family possessed the health requirements or whether they were more likely to come into contact with the care-group members.

If one correlates the high percentage of workers having employment in places other than the village and its surrounding areas (53%), with the percentage of fathers who come home yearly

Spy, traitor get death

MAPUTO — A South African black convicted of betraying nationalists in Maputo to Pretoria's commandos and a Mozambican found guilty of belonging to an antigovernment guerilla group were executed here, the Mozambican News Agency reported yesterday.

The Agency said Enoque Cau had been freed from a South African prison on condition he spy on South African black nationalists. He then went to Maputo and sent the South Africans information that led to the raid in January on buildings of the African National Congress (ANC) in Matola, a Maputo suburb.

Twelve officials of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, were killed. The other man executed by firing squad on Monday was Alberto Alicene Seane, who was convicted of membership in the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

The group is fighting in southern and central Mozambique against the Frelimo Government of President Samora Machel. Maputo says the movement's guerillas are trained and supplied by South Africa.

The Mozambican News Agency also reported yesterday that five members of the Free Africa Movement, another group fighting the Maputo Government, had surrendered recently to security forces and had said they were sorry for what they had done. They had been forced to join the guerillas, the agency said.

The Free Africa Movement is reportedly active in northern Mozambique, along the border with Malawi.

What characteristics, if any, distinguish the care-group members from the general population - and how do they differ in their attitude to health care? We have attempted to answer this question in the section which follows.

4.1.1 Socioeconomic status

The overall socioeconomic status of the caregroups and the population was measured using three indices:

- a) Primary source of income
- b) Wealth
- c) Social group membership

a) Primary source of income

The source of income was classed in seven categories:

- 1. subsistence farming
- 2. local farm employment

- 3. other farm employment
- 4. self-employment
- 5. employment elsewhere
- 6. pension
- 7. nil, unemployed

As we have indicated, a large proportion of the general populace are migrant labourers and thus it is not surprising that approximately 60% of the population of both villages received their income from absent family members.

Overall the care-groups differed little from the general population of the villages from which they came, although no care-group member quoted either subsistence farming or local farm employment as their major source of income.

b) Wealth

The accurate measurement of the wealth (as opposed to income) of a family unit is very difficult. To measure wealth we have used the possession of a hut with a tin roof as a highly arbitrary index.

In the more huts with tin roofs, the agency found that 34% of care-group members belong to a status group as opposed to 21% of the general population.

Summary

Although both care-groups seem to belong to the higher socio-economic classes of their villages, the Chavama group is wealthier, of higher social status and perhaps more authoritative than the Mbokota group. As will be noted later there are a few areas where this might make a difference.

4.1.2 Attitude to health

The attitude to health of the two villages and their associated

No-hope war on Frelimo

● From Page 1

They said they moved back to their villages only to find themselves caught in the middle once more

Sometimes villages or isolated kraals would suffer mortar or machinegun attacks without the inhabitants getting more than a fleeting glance at those responsible

Sometimes, they said, "men with guns" would come to their homes and demand food.

A day or so later more troops would arrive to discipline the locals for aiding the "enemy"

To compound the problem from the villagers' point of view, the rebels wore similar uniforms to those of the Frelimo, carried the same weapons and spoke the same language so it was difficult to work out just who was who.

In the early stages the rebels spared the lives of prisoners such as civilian drivers of trucks they destroyed

Of late the scale, or at least the brutality, of the conflict, appears to have been stepped up

Several months ago two Frelimo officials arrived at the Mount Selinda Mission Hospital after rebels hacked their ears off.

Refugees claimed that four members of their tribe had been beheaded by rebels wielding bayonets

Other sources said they had received unconfirmed reports that Frelimo troops were burning down huts in some areas to move the locals into what amounted to protected villages

The sources said it appeared that some of the civilian casualties were caused by Frelimo troops shelling what they thought were guerilla positions

Not all of those crossing into Zimbabwe are refugees

In an emotional address to parliament on June 21, this year, Bishop J T N Dhuba, an MP from Zimbabwe's eastern border area declared: "We are in the battle zone out there"

He said these rebels come across the border to demand food at gunpoint and rob stores

He asked the authorities to establish a string of army camps along the border from Umtali south to protect the locals from Mozambique rebels making cross-border foraging trips

"Does the government think it is as quiet out there as it is in Salisbury?" the bishop asked.

Even offering shelter to Mozambican refugees could be dangerous, he said.

Sometimes both Frelimo and rebel troops crossed the border after those fleeing and clashes took place inside Zimbabwe.

In January this year Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a defence agreement after what appeared to have been a call from the Frelimo government for help in containing the resistance movement

At the time the Minister of State in the office of the Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said South Africa had taken over the role of backer of the rebels

Mozambique and Zimbabwe would co-ordinate their

anti-rebel military activity, he said

The agreement allowed for Zimbabwe to send troops to Mozambique should this prove necessary

It is ironic that some of those involved in attempts to crush the resistance movement are likely to be former members of the Rhodesian Security Forces who assisted in its creation

The movement was built up with the Rhodesian help from former members of elite black units serving with the Portuguese forces and, it is claimed, from disaffected Frelimo troops

Mozambique and Zimbabwe claim that after the Lancaster House agreement equipment and personnel involved in liaison with the guerillas were shipped down to South Africa

There has also been speculation that "Radio Free Africa" dubbed "the Voice of the Hyena" in Mozambique, the rebels' propaganda outlet, is now operating from South Africa

The rebels claim that the powerful station is in fact a mobile unit based in the Mozambican bush.

The rebels have not had it all their own way In June last year Mozambique announced that its troops had smashed the MNR's main base at Sitatonga near the famous Gorongosa National Park.

According to a government communique issued at the time 300 rebels were captured along with a large amount of equipment said to be of South African origin

The raiding troops also discovered a heliport, the communique said

Independent military sources estimate the rebel strength at between 3 000 and 10 000 men

Guerilla attacks have been reported as far north as the Malawi border but here there is some confusion about who is responsible

There have been indications that some at least of the attacks in the north are being carried out by a separate organisation

Early this year 27 men were tried in Maputo on charges of armed robbery, recruiting people for military training and subversion.

Evidence was led to the effect that the men belonged to a group calling itself the Free Africa organisation and were based in Malawi

Certainly, someone has been sabotaging the heavy power cables along which electricity for South Africa flowed south from Cahora Bassa dam

As a result supplies from the dam have been suspended at a cost to Mozambique of considerable foreign exchange.

Though Eskom sources say South Africa can do without the 8 percent of its total power supplies that Cahora Bassa could provide, the cutting of this supply would hardly seem to be in South Africa's interest

Western diplomats in Salisbury and Maputo believe that South Africa does support the Mozambican rebels at least with supplies

They say the South African intention is probably not to overthrow the Machel government but merely to "keep the pot boiling" in retaliation for Mozambican support of the South African ANC.

© Argus Co, 1981.

MOUNT SELINDA — For thousands of civilians living in Mozambique's western border area the end of the Rhodesian war brought only a short spell of peace.

They spent years caught in the crossfire as the jets and helicopters of the "Smith soldiers" crossed the border to blast Zairia guerrilla hideouts.

Now this unsophisticated peasant population has been swept up in a war between the popular forces of the Frelimo Government and members of a guerrilla force calling itself the Movimento Nacional de Resistencia.

It is a vicious little war and no independent observer seems to think the guerrillas stand much chance of toppling President Samora Machel's Government but its stuttering progress has serious implications for Mozambique and her black neighbours.

Mozambique is a huge but narrow-waisted country and the guerrillas are perfectly poised to strike at its vitals.

Most of them are operating in the mountainous and bush-covered western border region of central Mozambique, ironically the same area that housed Frelimo bases towards the end of that movement's war against the Portuguese.

Though nothing has been said officially, the presence of the guerrillas almost certainly has something to do with delays in reopening the Feruka Oil Refinery at Umtali and the vulnerable pipeline which links it to the port of Beira.

The re-establishment of this oil supply lifeline for Zimbabwe is seen in Salisbury as a key preliminary to the establishment of an oil blockade of South Africa, which supplies much of Zimbabwe's fuel at present.

In the same way the guerrillas are also threatening important facets of the plan for a constellation of black states to rival the one mooted by the South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

The rival plan is particularly vulnerable to the activities of the guerrillas because its success hangs largely on smooth transport and communications.

The idea is that Beira and Maputo should replace the South African ports as the main gateway for Zambian and Zimbabwean exports and that is not going to happen as long as the railway line between Beira and the border city of Umtali is likely to be blown up.

On September 3 last year the line was blocked for nearly two weeks when the rebels blew up a train. They also attacked a bus on the adjacent highway, killing 30 people.

The guerrillas have also been credited with blowing up a dredger in Beira harbour and firing on aircraft landing at the city's airport and with killing five Zairian bloc officers, at least two of them Russians, in an ambush near Nampula.

According to unconfirmed reports the guerrilla threat to traffic on the Beira-Maputo road has become so great that a convoy system has been introduced there.

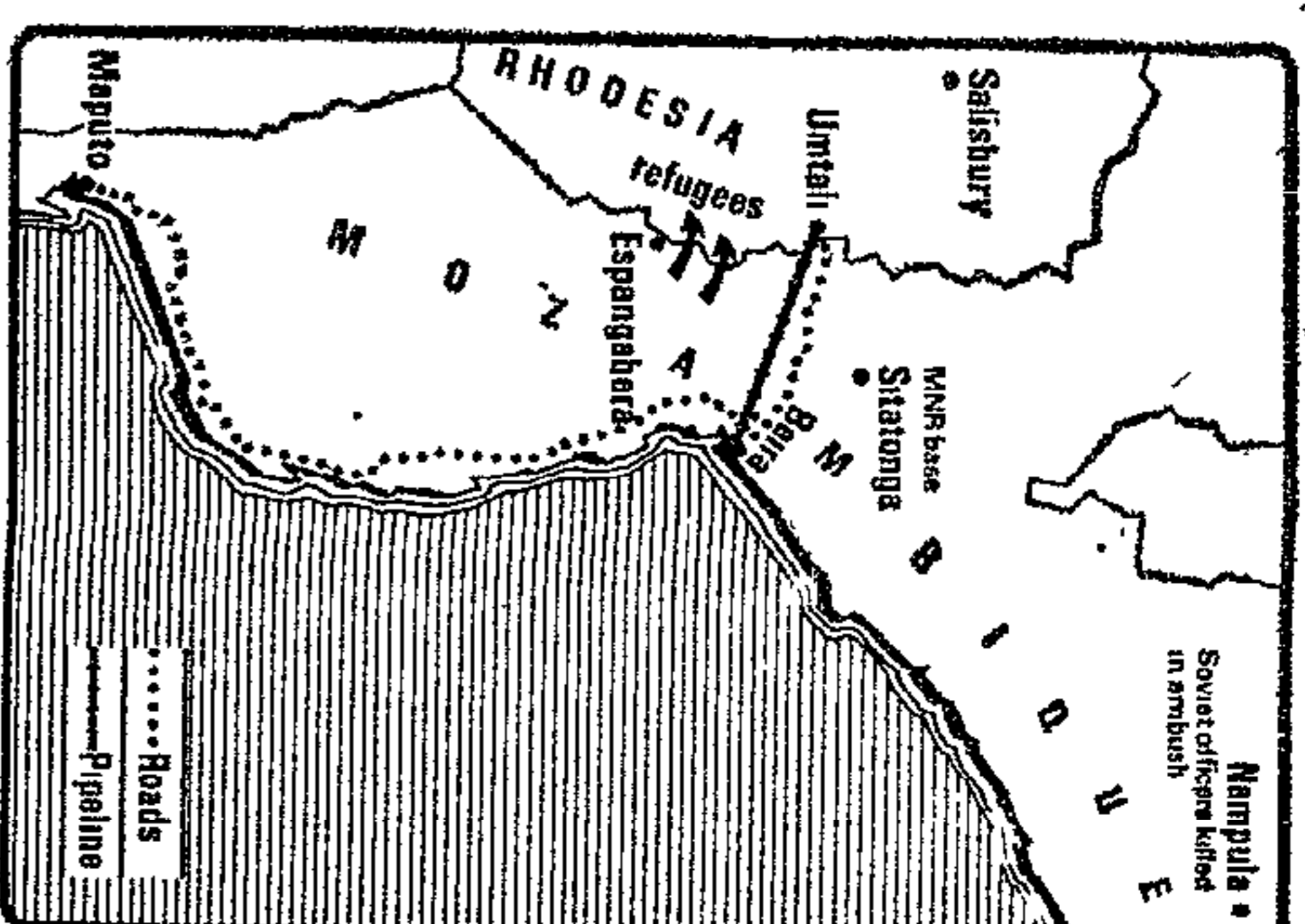
It is difficult to gauge accurately how much damage the rebels are doing because most of the information about their recent movements has been carried by refugees fleeing through the minefields which still line the Zimbabwe side of the border.

Last month 1 200 refugees crossed near Mount Selinda to escape fresh fighting in the region of the Mozambican town of Espungabera.

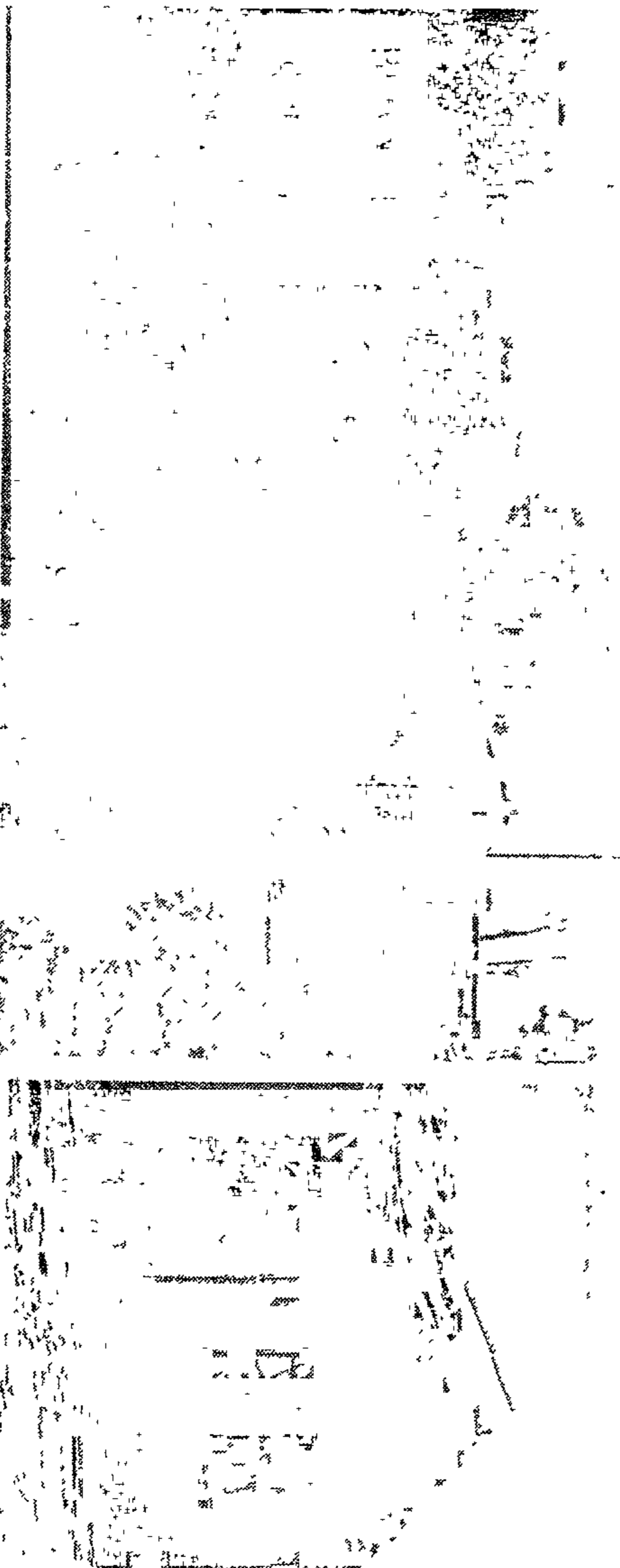
Some said they had been working in their fields when bombs fell amongst them, killing two.

Mozambique ^{SNOW} Shadow War

It's a vicious, no-hope conflict and Western observers believe the anti-Frelimo rebels receive some South African support.



Areas hardest hit by anti-Frelimo guerrilla activities.



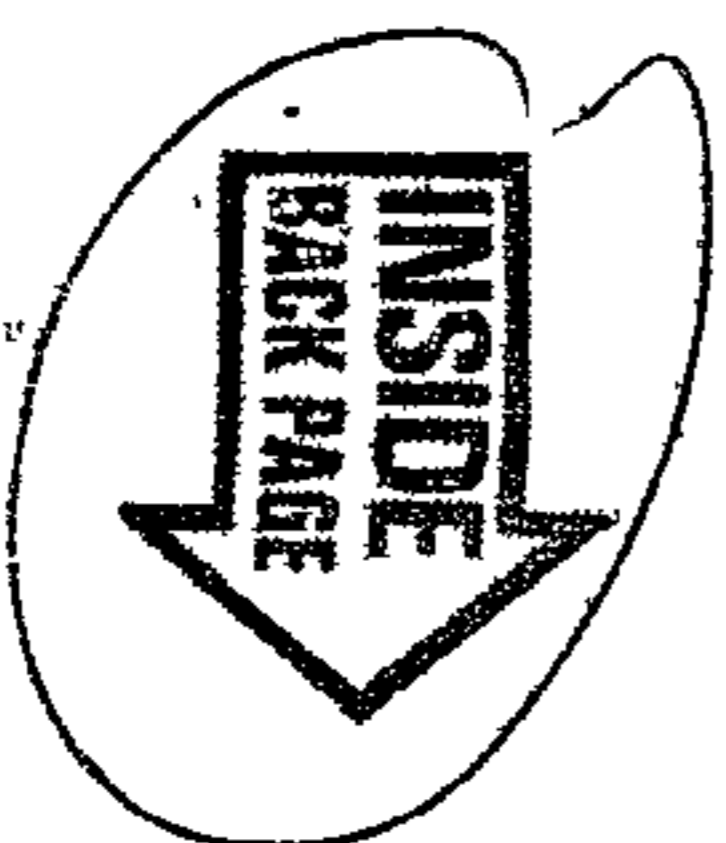
"Welcome to Rhodesia" says the colonial era sign at the gutted remains of what used to be the Rhodesian border post on the road to Espungabera as seen this week from Mozambican territory. At right another view of the shot-up border post.

They had no idea where the mortar or shell fire came from and did not see any troops. They simply grabbed what they had with them and made for the border.

Later some went back to retrieve chickens, dogs and several head of cattle.

Some of the refugees said they had previously been moved into a protected village so that Frelimo troops could guard them.

However the rebels attacked the village, causing considerable damage and persuading the residents that they would be as well off taking their chances in their own homes.



The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity

P C Key

Frelimo bush war Star 16/7/81 (218) moves to villages

MAPUTO — Communal villages in Mozambique organised by the Frelimo government have become a favourite target for the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) and there are now regular attacks on roads, shops and villages in the south of Manica and Sofala provinces. It is claimed the movement is backed by South Africa.

The Governor of Manica, Mr Manuel Antonio, said the rural centres were becoming a focus of the struggle, with Frelimo attempting to get people into the villages and MRM trying to keep them out.

This week's meeting between President Machel and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, in Umtali was one of a series on military co-operation against the resistance.

The confrontation

with MRM is in part military — both sides realise that isolated families are more likely to give supplies to armed bands than will organised villagers. But it is also political and linked to Frelimo's attempts to modernise Mozambique.

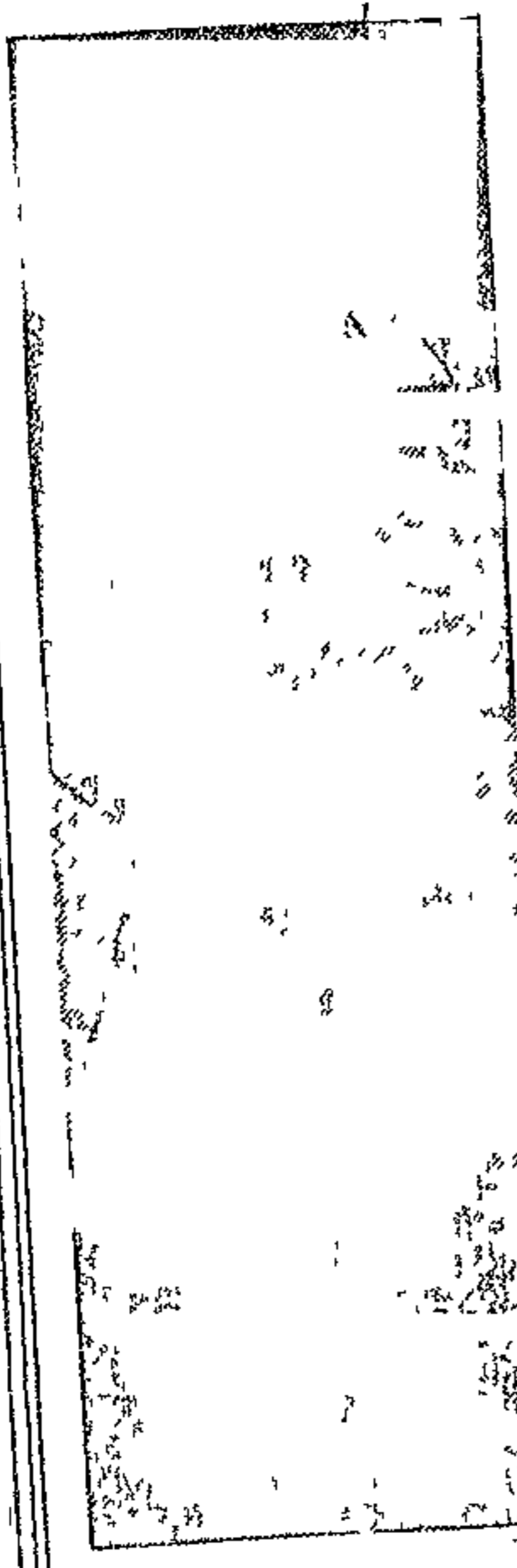
Frelimo argues that only when people are organised in villages is it possible to provide the schools, health posts, and agricultural equipment that will raise living standards.

In the best villages this has been very effective. Peasants here say they prefer the new life, giving them access to health care and education.

As a focus of the battle the village programme has taken on a military aspect. The army helps move people into villages and they are not allowed to return to their old farms.

Fugitive pilot remembered for anti-white attitudes

star 16/7/8 (218)



The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Adriano Francisco Bomba, the Mozambican pilot who recently sought political asylum in South Africa, is remembered for his "racist feelings" against white people, according to the Mozambique Information Agency, AIM.

In April 1974 he apparently told a friend: "Now we are going to be independent we can kick out all the whites."

According to AIM, his school friend considered him "somewhat cynical," calm and introverted.

A good student, he never drank or smoked and talked little to his classmates.

A friend of his told AIM that Bomba used to read a lot, preferably technical and

science fiction books and that, at times, he came out with a very elevated opinion of himself, calling himself the "phenomenon."

He was born on May 7, 1953 in Matola, an industrial - residential area about 10 km from Maputo. He lived there until called up for military service in 1976.

He is the son of Francisco Mahulande Bomba, now working for Mobil in Maputo, and of South African-born Miriam Zibia Bomba. He has five sisters and one brother. The brother is a musician with some records to his name.

One of his sisters is married to a Mozambican air force captain. Part of his family, from both his mother's and his father's side, live in South Africa, although it is not

known where

He finished his primary school studies in Matola and then moved to the Joaquim Araujo High School from where he passed in 1973 to the then Antonio Enes High School, renamed Francisco Manvanga Secondary School after independence.

His standard 9 chemistry teacher recalls that he finished with high marks in maths. Like his brother he liked music and formed a band.

From 1976 to 1979 he trained in the Soviet Union as a MIG pilot.

In October 1980 he visited his family in Matola. A childhood friend who met him then said Bomba had taken to drinking heavily.

of Professional Practice
Surveying) in the subject
Architecture (or Quantity
For the best student of
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.
For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
satisfactorily completed
For a student who has
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Mother scared to ask for body of 'spy'

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

MARGARET FENNER is living in anguish because she fears her sister — whose son was shot as a South African spy in Mozambique — will be arrested by the Frelimo government.

Mrs Fenner's nephew, Enoch Cane, was executed by a firing squad on Tuesday.

Nearly all Mrs Fenner's telephone calls from Durban to her sister, Mrs Sylvia Cane — who is under virtual house arrest in Maputo — have been blocked because the family is "banned" from receiving calls from South Africa.

Mrs Cane is "terrified" to claim her son's body for burial in case she is arrested.

Mrs Fenner supports her sister — the family is known as Cane in Mozambique — and she desperately wants her to leave the country she has lived in for 20 years.

"I want to speak to that pilot who defected to find out what is happening there," a distraught Mrs Fenner said this week.

Lieutenant Adriano Bomba defected from Mozambique to South Africa 11 days ago.

Desperate attempt

On Thursday Mrs Fenner prepared to drive to Mozambique's border with Swaziland in a desperate attempt to speak to her sister and take vital medicine to her.

But before she left, Mrs Fenner finally managed to speak to her niece who confirmed 25-year-old Enoch's death and said her mother was sick with fear and misery.

Now Mrs Fenner has decided to wait — but she fears her vigil will be a long and lonely one.

Mrs Cane has six other children living in Mozambique and refuses to leave them.

"Her daughter says her mother cannot leave now. She cannot leave her children under this black cloud.

"Something else might happen to them — you know what a mother's like," Mrs Fenner said.

"To me it's over. Enoch is dead.

Now it's the living Mrs Fenner is praying for.

"My niece is trying to find out what happened to his body. His mother can't go there because they will put her in jail.

She can't claim her son's

body for a decent burial — she feels terrible, terrible."

Two years ago Enoch — a school principal — was arrested and had his papers withdrawn. He was told to find work in Portugal.

"But he knew nobody in Portugal," Mrs Fenner, a district nurse at Addington hospital said.



MRS MARGARET FENNER
Desperate to speak to sister

So Enoch crossed the border illegally — and without papers — to see if relatives in South Africa could help him find work.

He was caught by the SAP and security branch as a Frelimo spy but later released.

Back in Mozambique he was arrested for illegal entry and spying.

After two years detention without trial he was executed for treason.

● The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has emphatically denied that Mr Cane was an agent of the South African Police.

NOW BOAVENTURA BOMBA CROSSES THE SWAZI BORDER TO LOOK FOR ASYLUM

Pilot's brother also defects to SA

BY DESMOND BLOW
Military Correspondent

2. Express
19/7/81

(218)

THE civilian brother of Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, 23, the Mozambican MIG-17 pilot who defected to South Africa just over a week ago, has also defected.

Mr Boaventura Bomba crossed the border into South Africa via Swaziland with his wife and child 24 hours after Lt Bomba landed at the South African Air Force base at Hoedspruit. Both men have applied for political asylum.

This was revealed yesterday when Lt Bomba gave his first Press interview after his week-long questioning by Air Force intelligence.

Forty military and foreign correspondents were flown to Hoedspruit base in the Eastern Transvaal yesterday to interview the Black fighter pilot who defected on July 8.

Brigadier A J S Van der Lath, chief of Air Staff Intelligence, chaired the conference, and there were several representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, led by Mr J J Venier. The good-looking young offi-

cer displayed a wry sense of humour and a deep insight into local and international politics as he answered questions for two hours.

He revealed that he and his brother had both asked for political asylum in South Africa, but that had so far heard nothing from the authorities. His fate will apparently be decided by the Cabinet.

Lt Bomba speaks four languages — Portuguese, Aronga (a local dialect in Mozambique), Russian and English, in that order of proficiency.

He answered many questions in English, though most of his replies were in Portuguese. He said he was surprised to see his brother who had been brought to him 24 hours after his defection.

Lt Bomba said his brother was in Swaziland with his wife and child when he heard of his defection, over the radio. He then crossed the border with his family and asked the South African authorities for politi-

cal asylum

He denied that there was any collusion between him and his brother and said he did not know his brother had decided to defect until he saw him in South Africa.

Although he deftly answered questions about his brother's defection, saying his brother had only decided to defect because he was concerned about him.

He said that both he and his brother had asked for asylum, but he did not know what had happened to his brother since their meeting because his brother was being dealt with by civilian authorities and he by military ones.

Lt Bomba did not believe that his father and five sisters born mother and five sisters still in Mozambique were in any danger from the Frelimo authorities, "because none of them knew of my plans".

He said he had considered defection from Mozambique since May, and had decided to

do so on May 8 because the following day he was being transferred to Beira from where it would have been more difficult.

"I only decided on the date two days before I had to go on a dummy attack. I went to my target and flew close to my scheduled route until close to the Kruger National Park. Then I went across the border and was soon picked up by two Mirages."

He said that outwardly he had given the appearance of being a good Communist, but that some of his pilot friends knew he was disillusioned with Frelimo.

"In a discussion with some of my officer friends, one of them asked me if I would fire on my former colleagues if I defected to South Africa and flew a Mirage. I had to be truthful and answer 'yes'," he said.

He said that Mozambique had 21 MIG-17s — "there were 23 but now one is here" — and

only
some
into
though
dily

with the military, he said that the hopes that independence gave to Mozambique were soon dashed. "Within two years things were very bad. My hopes were dashed when President Machel told my class their education would in future be combined



● Lieutenant Bomba told newsmen at Hoedspruit that his hopes for Mozambique were dashed after independence

three MIG-15s

The Soviets had promised Mozambique more modern weapons soon, he claimed.

"There were 22 Mozambican pilots — but now there are only 21," he said smiling. Lt Bomba also revealed that Frelimo had good intelligence about the bases and strength of the SA Air Force, as well as the strength of South Africa's anti-aircraft weapons at various sites.

Asked if he was worried when two Mirages picked him up so soon after he crossed the

border, he said he was actually relaxed.

"I was happy the Mirages were flying close to me rather than a couple of kilometres behind," he said to laughter.

Lt Bomba said that his decision to defect had taken courage, but he felt that by doing so he would encourage other people to do the same. He said there was dissension in the Mozambican Air Force and he felt that now others would have more courage.

"My Air Force colleagues cannot be surprised by my flight because we share the same ideals. I feel that my defection will awaken a similar desire in others."

He revealed that he was keen to have a university education and that he was interested in scientific subjects. (There have been reports from Mozambique that he was a mathematics wizard.)

He said he had always wanted to study for a degree. The degree he wanted had to be of scientific nature.

that the overwhelming majority of vehicles are owned by whites, it became, evident that whites are the main contributors to this disturbing statistics.

There are unfortunately, to my knowledge, no reliable figures

Mozambican defector talks to the Press

THE story of pilot Bomba, the disillusioned defector who fled to South Africa, can be told at last.

Ten days after hijacking his aircraft, Lt Bomba has spoken out to the Press

Who is the man who startled South Africa when he flew into Hoedspruit air base in his MiG 17?

Adriano Fransisco Bomba's greatest ambition was to study science, but his country's leader, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, said no

And so the young black became instead a highly trained, expensively kept fighter pilot, a cog in Mozambique's ailing defence machine — a potential killer instead of a scholar working for the betterment of his impoverished and unstable native land

But the time came when the 23-year-old, Russian-trained pilot decided that he could no longer accept a government that had made promises but never fulfilled them

On July 8, a day before he was due to have returned to his base at Beira, Lt Bomba clamoured into the cockpit of an obsolete MiG 17 for what, ostensibly, was to be a reconnaissance flight

Forced down

That was the last his superiors and colleagues saw of him. Instead of "hitting" a dummy target at Mahambo, as instructed, he flew northwards, low across the Mozambique countryside, and then ascended rapidly to be picked up by South Africa's radar system. Two SAAR Mirage F1AZ fighters forced him to land at

MY

flight

from

broken promises

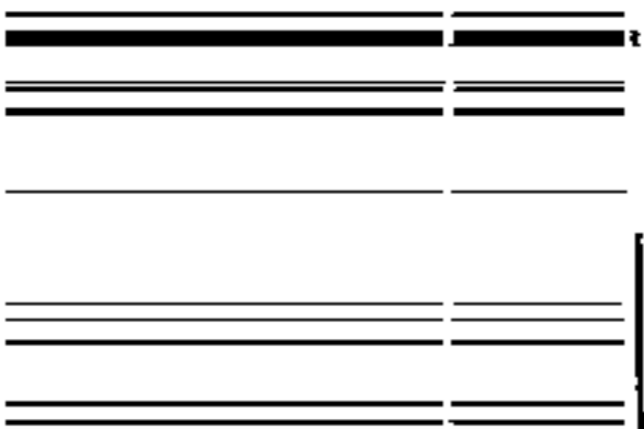
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(218)

Lieutenant Bomba in the cockpit of the MiG 17 in which he defected from "unfulfilled" Mozambique



Pictures: HERMANN PAINCZYK



early-warning defence was Hoedspruit yesterday, after days of defiling, the handsome officer his neat camouflage fatigues at a Press conference that he would never return to Mozambique until Frelimo and communist masters had ousted him. He believes that, by furthering his education in the field of science, he would be able to list the country from beyond borders.

"It was a difficult decision to make, but I concluded before writing that it would be the right one."

Expectation

answering a barrage of questions, mostly in Portuguese through an interpreter, the pilot sketched a bleak picture of the one-party Marxist

he said that much development had taken place in Mozambique until 1974. When Frelimo took control the next year people were filled with expectation.

But the next two years saw a marked decline in the state of the country instead of the improvement promised by Frelimo.

The Mozambican people's diet has become Machel's schemes — "because there is little any food."

He most stunning blow for Bomba came while he was standard nine. He and his comrades were told by President Machel that they would be to quit their studies to be absorbed into the armed forces.

This news affected us because we wanted to study further and we started asking ourselves "Are we free or not?"

He then enrolled in the Mozambique Air Force and was to Russia for training between 1976 and 1979.

In Russia he had access to



Bomba with one of the Mirages which forced him down

Literature denied the ordinary Soviet subject, but he soon discovered that, while the standard of training was high, the Russians clearly regarded him and his colleagues as inferiors, adopting a paternalistic attitude towards them.

And it did not take him long to make another discovery.

"As is the case in Mozambique, those Russians who do not agree with the government line are persecuted."

Comrades

After 33 months in the Soviet Union, Lt Bomba returned to Mozambique. He was stationed first at Nakala, and trained by Russian instructors, moving

later to Berra, where he received further training from Russians.

"My closest comrades and I often used to talk between ourselves about Frelimo. One of them said that if I carried on like that I might well defect to South Africa one day."

Lt Bomba said he believed the policies of the South African Government were very different from those of Mozambique. He thought he would be safe in this country.

Disclosing for the first time his escape plan, he said he had decided on the move only two days before fleeing.

It was standard procedure that pilots indicate the route along which they would fly before takeoff.

By RAY SMUTS Military Correspondent

"Obviously, I could not say I was taking off from Maputo and landing at Hoedspruit."

Instead, he intimated that he intended taking off at 9:44am on July 8 and that he would "hit" (photographically) an imaginary target.

Instead, he flew northwards at low altitude and then ascended to about 7,000m in the hope of being picked up by South African radar.

Two Mirages intercepted him up over the Kruger National Park. Satisfied that he harboured no aggressive intentions, the South African pilots allowed him to land at Hoedspruit, 45 minutes after takeoff.

Lt Bomba, asked why he had opted for an aircraft instead of making use of roads, smiled and said "I used an aircraft because it was the most efficient means of transport."

Was he surprised at being picked up so soon by the Mirages? The R280-a-month officer smiled again, indicating that he would have thought it rather inconsiderate had he been left flying about for a long time. (As it was, he had only enough fuel left for 15 minutes' flying.)

A questioner wished to know his feelings about not seeing a solitary black South African pilot he said that he had never seen a solitary white pilot in Mozambique.

Lt Bomba revealed that the Mozambique Air Force comprised 23 MiG 17 jets (the same away in the 24th) three MiG 15s (a fourth crashed, killing the pilot) and 21 pilots.

The Soviet Union supplied spares, bombs and ammunition and he believed that more aircraft were scheduled for delivery.

To his knowledge the Russians had given only military aid to his country

Since returning from the Soviet Union he had flown only reconnaissance flights and had never violated South African airspace before his escape for Mozambique.

Expressing his gratitude for the cordial treatment he had received at Hoedspruit, he said he had spent Friday evening meeting South African pilots and had found them very rewarding.

His first consideration was to further his education in a scientific sphere.

"The social problems of South Africa are not my concern."

● The Mozambique Resistance Movement believed to receive much of its support from South Africa, as a cause of concern to Frelimo particularly in Manica and Sofala Support.

● He and genuine Mozambicans had never believed that South Africa posed a real threat.

I have not come here to oppose the Government. They will have to decide what my situation will be.

Some of the points he made were:

● Since South Africa's January raid on ANC homes in the Maputo suburb of Matola both military personnel and civilians have been preparing themselves in a defensive manner in anticipation of further attacks.

● The Mozambique Resistance Movement believed to receive much of its support from South Africa, as a cause of concern to Frelimo particularly in Manica and Sofala Support.

● He and genuine Mozambicans had never believed that South Africa posed a real threat.

port for the MRM's strongest in Berra

● Through the Mozambique Government has not admitted to supporting the ANC, it was "feeding" that organisation.

● Morale of Mozambican troops was "average". They were being trained to think of South Africa as the eventual enemy.

● Frelimo suppressed religious practice.

● He had denounced Catholicism on joining the air force but had embraced it again.

● He and genuine Mozambicans had never believed that South Africa posed a real threat.

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HE'S NOT THE ONLY ONE

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Times
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Last black defector was sent back

LIEUTENANT Andriano Bomba, black Mozambican air-force pilot who flew a MiG 17 fighter to South Africa last week, is not the first black military officer from Mozambique to have sought asylum in South Africa

The Sunday Times can reveal that a black lieutenant in the Portuguese colonial army applied for asylum in Pretoria in 1979

He told the Pretoria Commissioner's Court that if he were sent back to Mozambique it would be "as good as a death sentence"

But last year, after South African officials had made repeated unsuccessful attempts to persuade Portugal or a "friendly neighbouring state" to accept him, he was sent back to Mozambique

"I ask for help," he told the court at his final appearance

was sent back

By MARTIN WELZ

"There is no help," the magistrate told him

As the Sunday Times has not been able to establish what happened to the officer on his return to Mozambique, it will not reveal his name or the exact dates of his trial in Pretoria and subsequent deportation

Hiding

According to the court record, Lt X fled Mozambique in 1975 shortly after the revolution and went into hiding in South Africa

He succeeded in obtaining a Mozambique passport under a false name, but in 1979 he was

arrested in a raid at his place of employment and charged with being in the Pretoria area without the necessary permission

When he appeared in court he pleaded guilty and informed the magistrate of his true identity

He asked to be allowed to explain the circumstances of his case

"When things got out of hand in Mozambique in 1974 I realised that I had no chance as I had served under the Portuguese authorities

"I decided to flee to South Africa

"In 1975 I approached the Mozambique representative in South Africa and applied for a passport giving a false name," he told the court

"Without a passport I knew the South African authorities would arrest me and send me back to Mozambique"

Faced with just that possibility in court, Lt X asked to be given an opportunity to apply to "countries favourably disposed to South Africa" for asylum

The prosecutor in the case agreed to a postponement of the case while he investigated the application

Lt X was held in custody for four months while, according to court records, officials approached the embassies of several "neighbouring states"

At a later stage, when it appeared that these approaches were meeting with no success, Lt X asked to be allowed to make personal contact with the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria.

The prosecutor assured the court that officials would contact the Portuguese Embassy about the matter.

Dragged on

The subsequent negotiations with the Portuguese Embassy dragged on for six months.

When he had been in custody for four months, Lt X again assured the court that he did not mind his case being postponed further

"To be hasty could sink my case," he said

According to the court record the Portuguese Ambassador referred the case to the Portuguese Foreign Ministry in Lisbon, but what the outcome of his petition to the Portuguese Government was, is not recorded

Nine months after his arrest, Lt X was brought before court and his trial proceeded. "I ask for help," he told the magistrate. There was none. Lt X was deported the next day. The deportation documents were issued in his real name

Pilot Bomba hopes others will follow

5 Tribune

19. 12. 1931

(218)

LIEUTENANT Andriano Bomba, the Mozambique pilot who defeated, hopes to set an example to others in his country to make a bid for South Africa.

By RON GOLDEN

He said this at a Press conference at Hoedspruit Air base in the Eastern Transvaal yesterday when it was announced that his brother, together with his brother's wife and child, had also asked for asylum in South Africa.

They crossed the border from Swaziland 36 hours after Lieutenant Bomba had landed a Frelimo Mig-17 at Hoedspruit.

Lieutenant Bomba highly intelligent and fluent in four languages, said "My air force colleagues in Mozambique are probably not surprised at what I have done — we share the same ideals.

"I am well aware that what I have done may awake the same feelings in others in my country.

"My act was indeed a political one, and I hope it will make people see what can be done," he said.

He and his brother had not discussed defection to South Africa. His brother and family happened to be in Swaziland when they heard that Lt Bomba had made his dramatic dash from Mozambique.

"My brother must have felt he would like to be with me and also come to South Africa," Lt Bomba said.

He said his parents and sisters were still in Mozambique, but he did not think they were in danger because of his defection because the Mozambique Government had no

"concrete case" against them.

"It was purely my own decision to come to South Africa

"It was a very difficult decision to make, I was afraid, but when I saw the chance I took it"

Immaculately dressed in his Mozambique greens, and flanked by Brigadier Dries van der Lih chief of Airstaff and Intelligence, Lt Bomba faced the Press for more than two hours

Asked about South Africa's internal policies, he said he did not know what to expect

"But I was surprised how whites and blacks interact," he said. "It was not at all what I was led to believe in propaganda in Mozambique."

"When I came to South Africa I did not come to get involved in the country's internal politics. My situation will be decided by the authorities"

He said when he was in the tenth grade at school he was forcibly taken out and sent to Russia to be trained as a pilot

There he was "traditionally" brainwashed. When he returned he became disillusioned by events in Mozambique. During the colonial period people could have a say, but afterwards they were fed on a basic diet of President Machel's speeches "because there is no food in the stores."

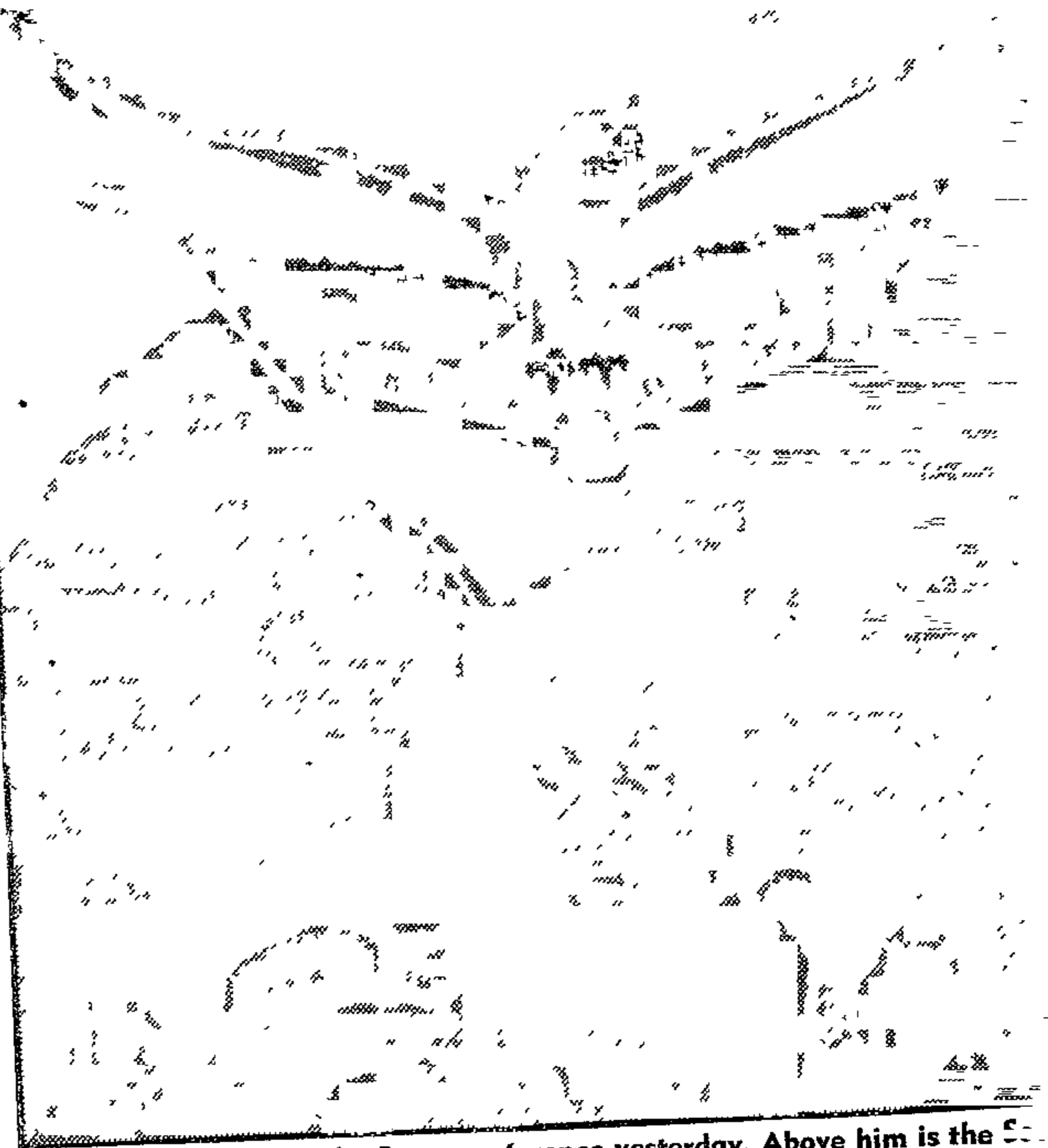
Asked if it was coincidental that he had defected to South Africa, he replied: "When I decided to defect, it was South Africa and no other country."

Now his greatest ambition is to further his education. He is especially interested in engineering.

Both he and his brother have applied for permanent residence in South Africa

He said the role of military foreigners in Mozambique was purely that of advisors. He said he believed the morale of the troops in Mozambique to be "just average."

When a soldier was trained "this eventual training was against South Africa."



Lieutenant Bomba at the Press conference yesterday. Above him is the African emblem.

14.
of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, indicated that ventilation was poor. This consideration was held by the Transvaal Miners' Association (T M A) which went to great lengths to present a petition to the Colonial Secretary himself. (85) But the recommendation that mechanical aids should be introduced were not adopted by the mining industry. In fact, by 1916 only half the mines had introduced mechanical ventilation. 'Speeding up' remained the rule of the miners and precautions were rarely observed, a response which can be partly attributed to attempts by mineowners to reduce working costs by cutting wages. (88)

Mineowners privately admitted that they did not want the legal introduction of mechanical aids 'purely' on the ground of 'economics' preferring instead to improve ventilation by natural means because it was cheaper. (89) The statement of Samuel Evans, Chairman of Crown Mines, that the mines should be worked for 'blood' was probably indicative of the thinking of the mineowners at the time. (90) It was to take a miners' strike in 1907 and the subsequent appointment of the Mining Regulations Commission of 1907, which inter alia investigated silicosis, and made its final report in 1910, before the Government and management alike were to consider the question of dust prevention seriously again. (91)

In fact, the manager claimed that he had hazard before 1899, a more effective has been awarded second prize the winning design maintenance costs of the rather, conceded

Bomba copes with the Press barrage

RDM 20/7/81 218

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

LIEUTENANT A F Bomba told Pressmen at the weekend he chose to defect to South Africa with one of the Mozambican Air Force's MiG-17 fighter jets simply because it was the most effective means of transport in the country

This laconic-like reply characterised his answers throughout the Press conference at Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal.

The Mozambican defector appeared unruffled by the barrage of questions he faced from foreign and local Press

Lt Bomba, who enjoyed the attention which he said he knew his defection would generate. He spoke mostly in Portuguese

He was not too alarmed when he saw the South African Air Force Mirages flying next to him after he had entered South African air space because, he said, he knew a Mirage a few kilometres behind him would be far more dangerous than one next to him

Mozambique has 23 MiG-17 fighter planes, he said, and added, "The 24th one is here in South Africa" Mozambique also had three MiG-15 training aircraft. A fourth MiG-15 crashed, he said

Lt Bomba said he had earned about R280 a month, but he hastened to add he did not defect because of his financial position — his reasons were "socio-political"

Lt Bomba poses for the Press in the cockpit of the MiG-17 in which he defected

He did not know what to expect as a black living in South Africa — he had only the "anti-South African propaganda" to which he had been exposed in Mozambique to go by

His mother was born in South Africa, but she left the country 25 years ago and could only have a "stale" impression of life in South Africa

Lt Bomba doubted whether his relatives in Mozambique would be harmed because of his defection. "I took the decision on my own," he said.

He would like to further his studies in a scientific field in South Africa and he would only be prepared to fly for the Mozambican Air Force again after there had been a change of government in that country

Asked whether he despised the Frelimo Government enough to take up arms against it, he would only say "The

He's not a spy, say the experts

Pretoria Bureau

Lieutenant A F Bomba is not a spy

This, at any rate, is the opinion of several authorities on African affairs

The experts think it unlikely that the Mozambican authorities orchestrated the 23-year-old pilot's defection and said yesterday there were too many factors which supported the view that the lieutenant fled Mozambique "for personal reasons"

They say the fact that Lt Bomba's brother, Mr Bonaventura Bomba, and his family had also requested political asylum in South Africa after the pilot's defection, was a further indication that Lt Bomba's defection was genuine

Lt Bomba was a qualified pilot and as such he belonged to a privileged elite in Mozambique, said Dr G M E Leistner, Director of the Africa Institute

As there were only a few qualified pilots in Mozambique, the authorities would have used a "cheaper" lieutenant if they wanted to stage a sham defection, Dr Leistner said

There were too many hitches — including language barriers — to be contended with for a black Mozambican to infiltrate South Africa to become a spy, Dr Jan du Plessis, another authority on African affairs, said

It seemed that Lt Bomba was genuinely disillusioned by the Marxist line of the Frelimo Government

African nationalism was steadily growing in Southern Africa and because Marxism could not accommodate African nationalist aspirations, it was fast becoming discredited, Dr Du Plessis said. Prof Arrie van Rensburg, a noted historian who has met several African leaders, said the Mozambican authorities would not have acted in such a "clumsy" way if they had "planted" Bomba.

Memorial Prize
port
and 3rd major courses.
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Inner Travel Prize
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Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE



Reporter Sam Mabe interviews Lieutenant Adriano Bomba exclusively for SOWETAN closely watched by members of the South African Defence Force



Lieutenant Bomba "no differences between blacks and whites in SA"

'No freedom in Mozambique'

Sowetan 20/7/81 (218)

From Page 1

said to have also applied for permanent residence

The pilot said he left school in Standard nine and his academic aspirations were frustrated when President Samora Machel said he and his classmates should quit their studies and join the armed forces. Lt Bomba's main aim in South Africa is to improve his knowledge in science he said

SURPRISED

He said all intellectuals in Mozambique were either in jail or their development was suppressed

Asked how he felt on finding there were no black pilots in South Africa, Lt Bomba said he is not surprised, just as he is not surprised that there are no white pilots in Mozambique

"The social problems of South Africa are not my concern. I have not come here to oppose the Government"

He said there was nothing

he knew about South Africa except for the anti-South African propaganda he was fed with by Frelimo. But on his arrival, he found things different from what he had believed they were

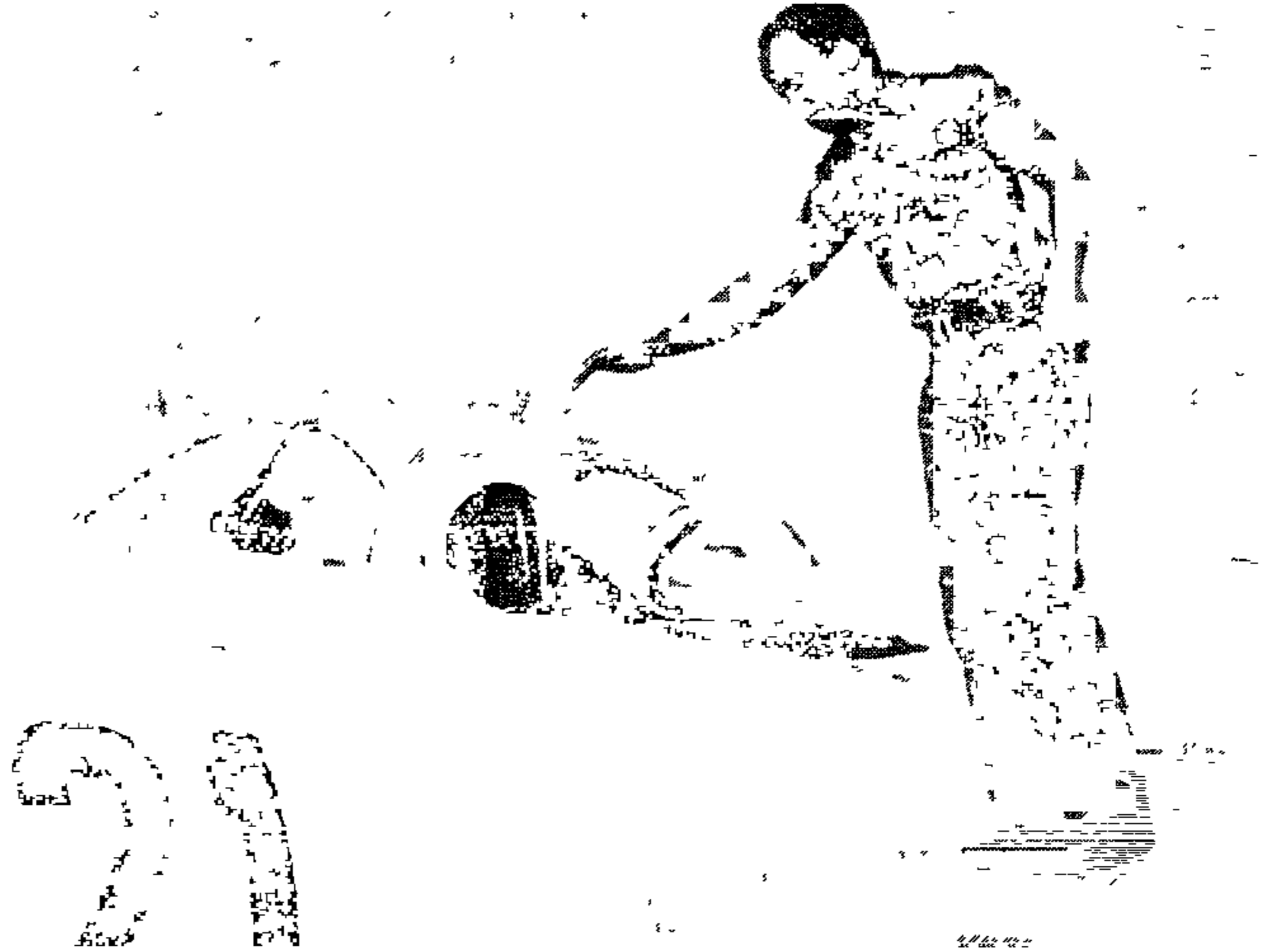
OUSTED

It is the black people who are reluctant to integrate with whites, and preferred to keep to themselves. He said during his training in Russia he was brainwashed for a year so that when he left he would think like a Russian

What he did not like about Russians, he said, was that they regarded him and his colleagues as inferior and adopted a paternalistic attitude towards them. But he said the standard of training was high

Frelimo, he said, had taken over control of Mozambique so as to hand it over to the communist Russians and Cubans. Lt Bomba said he would never return to Mozambique until Frelimo and its communist masters had been ousted

"The Mozambican



Lieutenant Bomba on the MiG 17 aircraft in which he fled his country to South Africa

people's basic diet has become Machel's speeches — because there is hardly any food there," Lt Bomba said

He also said the Soviets were supplying Mozambique with weapons but not food

He added that although the Mozambican go-

vernment had not admitted its support for the African National Congress, it was 'feeding' the organisation

Since the South African Defence Force's (SADF) attack on ANC homes in Matola near Maputo in January, the military and the civilian population has

been prepared and are on the alert to defend themselves in the event of an anticipated attack.

Lt Bomba stressed "the average man in Mozambique did not see South Africa as posing a threat to Mozambique. Their politicians want them to believe

'Blacks in South Africa are free'

BOMBA SPEAKS

Sowetan
20/7/81

218

BLACKS in South Africa are free, but they refrain from putting themselves on the same level as whites and are less keen to accept integration than whites.

This is what Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican air force pilot who defected from his country said he has gathered during his two weeks in South Africa

In an exclusive interview with the **SOWETAN** at the weekend the handsome Soviet-trained officer said he has not seen any difference between blacks and whites

'Blacks in South Africa are free,

BOMBA

something that doesn't happen in Mozambique at all," Lt Bomba said. He told me he made this assessment after he had gone out of the air force camp to make contact with the civilian population'

'FREE'

When it was pointed out to him that blacks could be keeping to themselves not because they had anything against whites but because of an inferiority complex infused by denial of certain privileges, two air force officials intervened

The interview came to a halt after they accused a **SOWETAN** reporter of

trying to influence Lt Bomba by making statements rather than asking questions

Lt Bomba earlier addressed a Press conference at Hoedspruit Air Base in the Eastern Transvaal and told about 40 local and foreign journalists that he wanted to live in a 'free' country

Lt Bomba, who said he fled Mozambique because he was "sick and tired" of Frelimo's unfulfilled promises after independence, said he would not have fled to any country other than South Africa

'It had to be South Africa or I might just as well have stayed in Mozambique I decided to come here because the policies are different and this is where I thought I might be safe," he said

It was also revealed for the first time during the conference that Lt

Bomba's elder brother, Bonaventure Bomba, had also defected from Mozambique and had been staying in Swaziland

A day after Lt Bomba's arrival in South Africa, his brother came to Hoedspruit with his wife and two-year-old son Bonaventura is

TODAY



teaching team made up of a large number of top... of Damelin principal, Mr J P Brummer. The other... the committee are Mr P Khumalo and Mr M G Andrew, Africa's leading exponents of correspondence education, Mel Tseka chief career adviser. Here we see the Planning... at work

"To get a good job and earn more money you must have a good education. And our results over the past 30 years prove that there is no finer way than a Damelin Correspondence Course.

My many years in the educational field have enabled me to develop courses that will bring out the very best in you. You see, Damelin is a private institution with no restrictive rules or regulations to stand in the way of dynamic teaching methods. I can therefore personally guarantee the best teachers and the best methods.

20 M 21 7 81
Lesotho and Bomba

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government-owned newspaper Lesotho Weekly has attacked the reasons given for the defection to South Africa of the Mozambican Airforce pilot, Lt Adriano Bomba, as a "blatant lie"

In an editorial in its latest edition, the newspaper said the explanation that Lt Bomba was dissatisfied with Frelimo Government policy was intended to mislead and sow seeds of confusion in Africa and the world

(168)
218

R A van Rosenveid.

third year.

For the best work in

John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth

Osbourn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

of Professional Practice.

(Surveying) in the subject

Architecture (or Quantity

For the best student of

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

satisfactorily completed

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

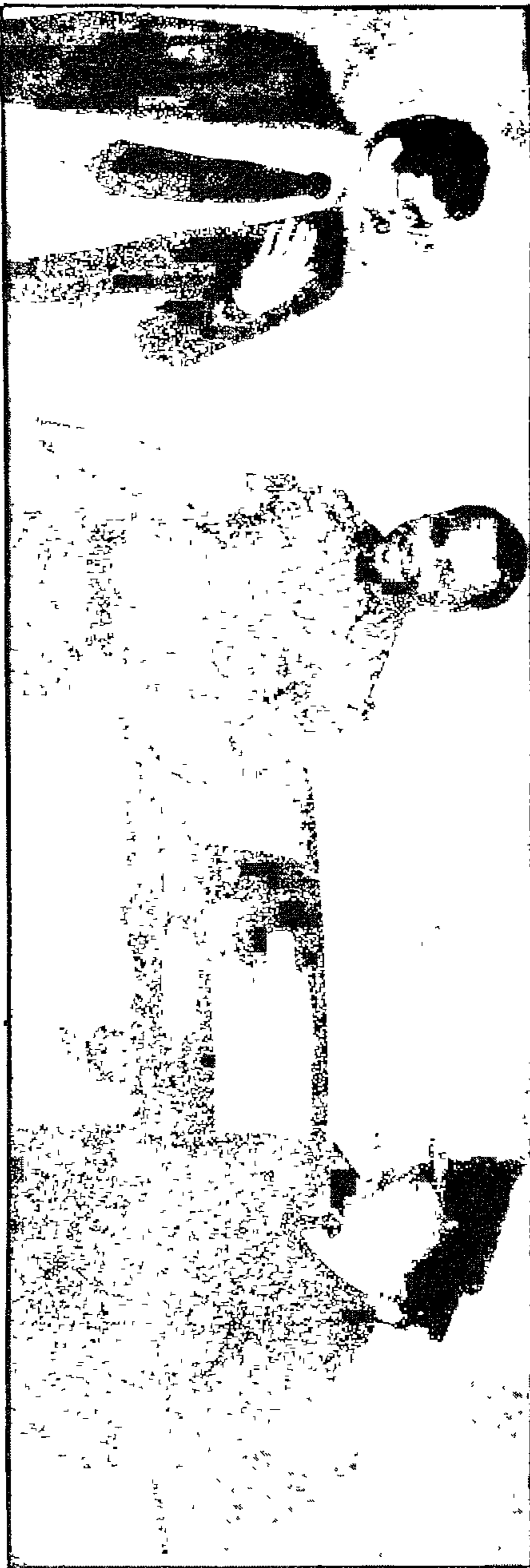
ARCHITECTURE

Do you know where you are, Lieutenant?

218

SOWETAN, Wednesday, July 22, 1981.

Page 7



Flanked by two air-force officials, Lt Bomba arrives at the Hoedspruit Air Base to meet journalists.

By SAM MABE

218

SAWETA 22/7/81

SEVERAL hundred South Africans, black and white, have defected and sought political asylum in neighbouring African States or even abroad, because of their disillusionment with this country's policies.

And several hundred — possibly thousands — have defected from other countries to seek asylum in South Africa, for similar reasons, in some cases.

Two weeks ago, a Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, defected from Mozambique to seek political asylum in SA because he was "sick and tired" of what has been going

short-tempered likes of Foreign Minister Pk Botha. And what added more points to this young black pilot's remarkable character is the fact that he was surrounded by white soldiers,

and naive in the extreme for his utterance that there is no difference between black and whites in South Africa. "For any right-thinking black person to come out of a black State to seek asylum in

because his remarks showed an extreme determination to please his future masters. It is extremely sad that a young immature and obviously unformed officer should have allowed his mind to be crowded with such ill-founded misconceptions about SA.

"No doubt he'll learn that the fruit that appears so beautiful from outside, has bitter contents indeed. He will still learn that SA is more cruel and heartless than it appears from outside as is demonstrated by what is presently happening in Crossroads."

gramme of depriving each and everyone of the more than 20-million blacks of their South African citizenship, Pretoria cannot afford to accommodate black outsiders.

If he is to be absorbed into the SADF — which is highly unlikely — he will be the first and only black air force pilot in the SADF.

Outside the force, where he could still resort to advancing his knowledge in science, the scope for blacks in that field is limited. And besides, the South African Government cannot afford to have a black man who has received

Came independent six years ago.

This has brought Lt Bomba under the Press, radio and television's spotlight locally and abroad and he has become one of the most outspoken about refugees in this country

He has conceded that when he left his country, he expected that his defection would become a subject of wide interest to both South Africans and his fellow men in Mozambique

Even the South African Defence Force has an extraordinary viewpoint of his defection

That is why last Saturday they took a group of journalists on a 40-minute flight to the Hoedspruit Air Force Base in the Eastern Transvaal, from where they took them on another 30-minute drive in two buses, to the centre where a Press conference was to be held

For a full two hours, the handsome Soviet-trained Mozambican pilot faced about 40 local and foreign journalists in a conference during which he exuded an impeccable quality of intelligence, humour and steadfastness

He was bombarded with a barrage of questions on his life — private and professional — his training in the Soviet Union, life in Mozambique before and after liberation, Mozambique's attitudes towards South Africa, his defection and finally, his future plans

In a very forceful, yet calm and relaxed manner, the 23-year-old bachelor who left school against his will on President Samora Machel's instructions, went through the interview in a manner that would have shamed the



Lt Bomba . . . sick and tired of what has been going on in Mozambique.

He came here undisguised — flying a Russian aircraft — which could have been very dangerous for him, considering South Africa's obsession about Russians

He is black and comes from a Marxist State whose relationship with South Africa has been with the dogs since Frelimo took power in Mozambique

He was trained in Russia and may be in possession of valuable information to the Government about Russia and Mozambique itself

His views about the "bitter" fruits of black uhuru, repression against opponents of Frelimo's policies, poverty and what he calls lack of freedom of choice for Mozambicans carry a palatable sound to Pretoria's ears

But what does the black man think of Lieutenant Bomba Bishop Tutu describes him as a pathetic case



South Africa, that black State would have to be as ghastly as Uganda during Idi Amin's era

"I'd still like to meet and talk with Lieutenant Bomba about his perception of the black situation, in contradiction to the whites," Bishop Tutu said

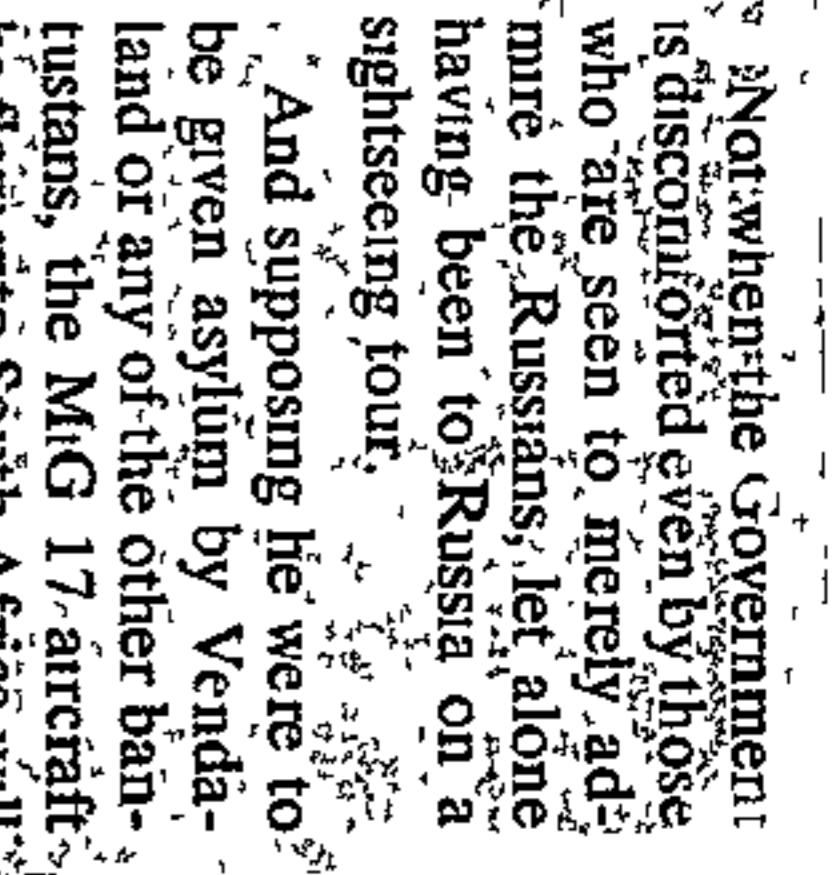
Dr Nthato Motlana said, "He surely deserves our pity

Not when the Government is discomfited even by those who are seen to merely admire the Russians, let alone having been to Russia on a sightseeing tour

And supposing he were to be given asylum by Venzaland or any of the other bantustans, the MIG 17 aircraft he flew into South Africa will be the last he shall have flown in his life because bantustans have no aircraft

For a highly enthusiastic Mozambican officer with academic and professional ambitions, one wonders what the future holds for him in South Africa

First of all, South Africa has no shortage of pilots, least of all black ones because of the country's race policies. With a non-negotiable pro-



Lt Bomba at a Press conference in Hoedspruit.

218
22/7/81
S. M. M. M.

Mozambique's MiG flown to Pretoria base ^{Star 23/7/81} (218)

Own Correspondent
Mozambique's wandering
MiG 17 jet fighter is on
the move again

A South African Air
Force pilot had the his-
toric and unique experi-
ence of being the first
member of the SAAF to
fly a MiG

His chance came yester-
day when the aircraft was
moved from Hoedspruit
air force base, where it
has been since its Mozam-
bican pilot Lieutenant
Bomba defected to South
Africa on July 8, to a
Pretoria air force base.

A spokesman for SAAF
headquarters said for
practical reasons the fu-
ture of the aircraft would

be handled at diplomatic
and political levels

The Mozambique
Government has requested
South Africa to return the
aircraft, and the matter is
being handled by the De-
partment of Foreign Af-
fairs

It is understood that a
decision on the aircraft's
future and a request by
Lieutenant Bomba for per-
manent residence in
South Africa will be taken
by the Cabinet, possibly
next week

The SAAF pilot prob-
ably had little difficulty
in flying the MiG as the
aircraft closely resembles
the Sabres which the SAAF
used to fly.

CHEMICAL

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.

Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

MiG arrives in Pretoria for examination

24/7/81 (218)
By DON MARSHALL

A RUSSIAN MiG-17 belonging to Mozambique has arrived at Waterkloof Air Force base for an examination by SAAF technicians before it is handed back to the Mozambican authorities.

The aircraft landed at Hoedspruit Air Force base a fortnight ago with a young Mozambican pilot, Lieutenant Adriano Bomba at the controls. Lt Bomba has asked for political asylum.

The Defence Force this week imposed a virtual clamp-down on further news of developments regarding the outdated Soviet-built aircraft.

Yesterday a spokesman for the SAAF would not identify the pilot who had flown the aircraft from Hoedspruit to the Air Force base in Pretoria.

Newspapers which wanted to photograph the aircraft over Pretoria were not informed beforehand when it would be arriving.

Award who has shown at the end

est student in the ing Construction.

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

III: No award

II : A R Low Ken

I : N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

in any year of study.

For the best all-round student

Bell-John Prize

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

SA IN TALKS ON POWER CUTS - CLAIM

26 JUL 1981

Tribune Correspondent

LISBON: Mozambique's insurgent movement claims it is negotiating an end to sabotage attacks against the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex with South African, Mozambican and Portuguese representatives.

A Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (RNM) guerrillas said the 'informal talks' had been under way 'in the vicinity of Lisbon' for about a week.

The RNM spokesman, Evo Fernandes, declined to identify the 'representatives of Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa with interests in Cahora Bassa' with whom he was allegedly in negotiation, or specify the results of the talks.

The guerrillas have repeatedly attacked pylons carrying electricity from the Zambesi River dam of Cahora Bassa some 1,400km to the Transvaal.

The RNM claims that after its last attack on the pylons on April 3 its forces have kept government teams from repairing the line.

Mr. Fernandes said Pretoria forced Maputo into 'informal negotiations' with the rebels by threatening to turn off its own supply of South African electric power to the Mozambican capital.

He said the insurgent movement expected to gain 'a certain form of international recognition and provide proof it was not dependent on South Africa' through negotiations.

Asked if the movement would obtain any weapons or financial aid in exchange for halting sabotage against the Cahora Bassa system, Mr. Fernandes said: 'I won't deny it.'

Representatives of Cahora Bassa's mixed Mozambique-Portuguese administration here were not immediately available for comment.

consider all relative items.
ped that for more knowledge-
to supply more accurate and
s from my contribution, for I
as put forward in the hope
about anything.

Purchase Cost of Drugs.

The following purchase prices are being used in this discussion.

Isoniazid, INH, (H) 100mgm. 11 cents per 100.
300mgm. 26 cents per 100.
Streptomycin, Strep. (S).
1 gm./3ml. R11,61 per 100.
5 gm./15ml. R38,85 per 100.

I.N.A.T. (INH & Thiacetozone)

300/150 mgm. R1,04 per 100

Para-omino salicylic acid PAS (P)

1/2 gm. R7 per 1 000.

Using the above prices the daily costs per patient are:

H (400mgm./day)	0,37c.
S (1gm/day)	7,77
R (450mgm/day)	109,71c (R1,10)
E (1 200mgm/day)	16,86c
Et (1gm/day)	4,48c
I.N.A.T. (300/150)	1,04c

Dr. J.O. Pearson, Tb. Control M.O.,
The Divisional Council of the Cape.
18 - Aug. - 1978.

Conclusions.

It is hoped that these few pointers will initiate discussion concerning the relative expenses, those of running costs, as against purchase price/capital costs for, the argument, to me, seems very much similar to that of the buying of a jet engine.

11.

12.

- 59
- (239) U.G.JL, 1922, Table 7.
- (240) Van der Horst, S.T., Native Labour in South Africa (London, 1971), p.206.
- (241) Du Toit et al, op. cit., p.19.
- (242) Horrell, M, and Horner, D., (eds.), A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa (Johannesburg, 1974), pp.241-242.
- (243) Department of Statistics based on statistics of the Department of Mines.
- (244) Copies of Financial Mail for relevant years, quoting press releases of COM.
- (245) Ibid.
- (246) MPA, 1978.
- (247) Presidential Address of ErW.P. Van den Bosch, 88th A.G.M. of COM, 27 June 1978.
- (248) Financial Mail, 18 Aug. 1978, pp.596-597.
- (249) Ibid, p.597.
- (249a) RMBOD, 1973-1974, p.5.
- (250) National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases (NRIOD) 5th Annual Report, p.17.
- (251) Ibid., Foreword.
- (252) RMBOD, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, Table XVI. See also NRIOD, 1975 and 1976, for difficulty in establishing numbers of mining population.
- (253) NRIOD, 4th Annual Report 1974, p.6, Table 6.
- (254) Ibid., Table 6.
- (255) Ibid., 1975 and 1976, p.8.
- (256) RMBOD, 1973-1974, p.3.
- (257) Ibid., 1975-1976, p.3.
- (258) Ibid., 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, Tables IV.
- (259) Ibid., Tables XXIVB.
- (260) Ibid., Tables XVI.
- (261) Ibid., 1975-1976, p.2.
- (262) NRIOD, 1975 and 1976, Foreword.
- (263) RMBOD, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, p.2 and p.2.
- (264) Ibid., 1974-1975, 1975-1976, p.6 and p.4.
- (265) Ibid., 1974-1975, p.6.
- (266) Ibid., 1975-1976, p.2.
- (267) Ibid., 1973-1974, pp.5-6.

- 62
- (268) Ibid., 1973-1974, 1974-1975, p.3 and p.3.
- (269) NRIOD, 1975 and 1976, Foreword and p.11.
- (270) Ibid., 1974, p. 8, 1975 and 1976, p.12

I would like to thank the following people for their help:

Dr M.Hurwitz, Dr L.Irwig, Dr Pullinger, Dr N.Saxe, Mrs A. Ratcliffe, Professor I.Webster and Professor S. Zwi.

Botswana prepares for

By NORMAN CHANDLER

GABORONE is preparing for the first state visit by Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

He arrives in Botswana on Tuesday and will be surrounded by the tightest security yet accorded a visiting head of state, officials in Gaborone said yesterday.

The Botswana Defence Force and the police have been placed on standby for the visit, which is expected to include talks with President Quett Masire on Botswana and Mozambique relations with South Africa and on future action to be taken about trade with the Republic. President Machel is to open

visit by Machel

the Gaborone Trade Fair, the country's showpiece exhibition.

For the first time, the Press corps attending a state visit in Botswana is to be strictly controlled. Special Press cards, complete with photographs of pressmen and photographers, will be needed by journalists.

The cards are valid for the duration of the visit.

Botswana has no plans to enforce Lesotho's ruling that all journalists should be issued with permanent Press cards.

5 Times 26/7/80

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2 'spies' escape Frelimo captivity

MAPUTO — Two Frelimo lieutenant-colonels, detained for espionage, have escaped from custody, the Mozambican Ministry of Security announced yesterday said.

A communique said Mr Josias Ressamo Diakhama and Mr Fernandes Baptista were being transferred from their place of detention in the early hours of July 23 when they escaped near Nampula. It asked the public to detain the men but warned that they were dangerous.

Mr Baptista was a member of the central committee and a deputy to the People's Assembly, the Mozambican Parliament. He also occupied a highly responsible but unspecified position in the defence and security forces.

He was arrested during the break-up of an alleged US spy ring in March this year. Six Americans were expelled from Mozambique at the time.

Mr Diakhama was commander of the armoured division of the armed forces at the time of South Africa's attack on Matola, last January 30, in which 12 South African refugees died.

In February, he was presented to a rally in Maputo by President Samora Machel as "ambitious, tribalist, regionalist and greedy for money". He had been bought by the enemy, the rally was told. — Sapa-Reuters

Award who has shown at the end

Best student in the ing Construction.

Best student in the ing Construction.

Best student in the ing Construction.

Best student in the ing Construction.

Best student in the ing Construction.

Best student in the ing Construction.

For the best student in each of LTA Prizes

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study. Bell-John Prize

Bell-John Prize

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

WHO staff member and his counterpart in a government institute, and all documents were anonymous. The support of the executive branch of the ministry was obtained early, and the technical content of the manual approved by a committee of leading pediatricians. Since the project involved the handing down of a doctor's tasks to other staff, it might have incurred the hostility of organized medicine. None was experienced, although there was no support either. Nevertheless, the strong competition for private practice between doctors and midwives effectively prevented both the trial of the microplan in towns and the setting up of experimental clinics there.

There was some personal contact between the microplanners and the district staff involved in the trial, in that representatives from the trial districts attended a workshop lasting several days. This will not be possible when the microplan is implemented on a national scale. Representatives from each district may attend provincial workshops, but in some district headquarters the microplan will probably arrive in the mail. It must therefore be made as self-implementing as possible, and for this purpose the manager's guide must contain all the necessary instructions. Where managerial interest is weak, the workers will merely be issued a manual, which some will put to excellent use. Where it is high, real effort will certainly be made to set targets, teach, and change practices. The completed microplan is to be introduced in further trial districts in 1977-1978, and nationally thereafter.

"SYSTEMS" OR "FRAGMENTS"?

It might be argued that manuals, teaching aids, and equipment lists have been assembled before. So they have, and some of the more progressive health services, such as that of New Guinea, have a variety of nationally produced manuals (7), *vide mecum* (8), and equipment lists. These are fragments of a national microplanning system and a nationally appropriate technology, but they are not a complete system. Some components, such as evaluation instruments, are lacking altogether. Many current manuals are neither complete in the sense of covering a particular field exhaustively, nor systematic (5). There have also been attempts to link together manuals and a few multiple-choice questions (9), and manuals or leaflets and teaching aids (10, 11). Other developments in the same direction are the health "norms" prepared by several Latin American countries (12, 13). These are nationally sponsored health care manuals without other components, apart from equipment lists. Another approach is that of the Medex programs (14). These define their technology carefully, use multiple supporting components, and pay great attention to quality control. These programs, however, are directed toward producing a particular kind of worker, the Medex, and make no provision for upgrading existing services.

Finally, the systematic approach to appropriate technology presented here is an individual one and the outcome of a single project. It differs profoundly from WHO's official position in this field, as stated by Parker, Newell, Torfs, and Israel (15).

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Rebels discuss end to sabotage

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Mozambique's insurgent movement claims it is negotiating an end to sabotage attacks against the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex with South African, Mozambican and Portuguese representatives.

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or specify the results of the talks.

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The RNM claims that after its last attack on the pylons on April 3 its forces have kept Government teams from repairing the line.

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He said the insurgent movement expected to gain "a certain form of international recognition" and provide proof it was not dependent on South Africa through negotiations.

RDM 29/7/81 (218)

Machel receives big Botswana welcome

Mail Correspondent

GABERONE — Several thousand people gave the Mozambique President, Mr Samora Machel, an enthusiastic reception as he arrived at Gaborone airport yesterday on an official State visit to Botswana

Botswana's President, Dr Quett Masire, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, greeted the Mozambican President

His visit began with an inspection of the Botswana guard of honour, followed by a musical welcome by the Botswana Democratic Party Youth League, and a display of traditional dancing

The Mozambican president will visit the mine at Selebi-Phikwe today, and will open the Botswana Trade Fair in Gaborone tomorrow. His visit ends on Friday

President Samora Machel and Dr Quett Masire will discuss mutual co-operation, the progress of different Southern Africa Development Co-Ordination Conference projects affecting both countries and Botswana's economic dependence on South Africa

One project to be finalised is the planned aerial treatment of a 5 000km² tsetse-infested area in northern Botswana by a Mozambican crop-spraying company

end
shown

Student Planners Award

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

K Strong
For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von Düring
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
S A Brick Association Prizes

I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

P R Swift
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
Surveyors' Prize
Cape Chapter of Quantity
The Committee of the Western
LTA Prizes

P C Key
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

the poorest people in a form they can easily assimilate.

At Ipoti however advertisement was directed specifically at the very poor and mothers of malnourished children. It happened that poor people then recruited their equally poor neighbours and there was particularly good initial response from an extremely poor area where people from white farms had put up their shacks. Before this new initiative amongst the very poor the previously existing Zenzele group (which had functioned mainly as a chat club) had never actually got the garden ploughed, whereas now these old members have plots too

1.4 One woman whom I spoke to at Umthi said that she had not joined the garden because she was too poor. She said that she had no husband, no fields, no stock and had given her children to relatives. Because she has no source of income in the rural areas she migrates to the Cape to earn money. She was endorsed out so came back, but since she is so poor she is perpetually on the point of migrancy, and so feels too insecure to join the garden. This may point to the fact that the gardens can only be a supplementary source of income to those who have some measure of security.

2.1 While it seems the case that under the normal circumstances the richer, more educated people respond first to projects, it seems that if and when the poor do get involved, they use the gardens most.

2.2 At Abalimi (the only place where I could get records concerning this type of information) I found that in 1976, the year the garden was established 20 people with fields joined and 19 people without fields joined. Since then only 8 people with fields have joined whereas 26 people without fields have joined

2.3 The extension officer of Abalimi says that it is people without fields who work the hardest. In Abalimi people have from 1-11 plots depending on how many they can cultivate. There are 4 people who have more than 5 plots, of these 3 have no fields. Of the 10 top people in the garden (in terms of production) 8 have no fields.

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots have no fields although in both these places it is difficult to make generalisations because they are so new

3. Initially I tried to assess on a comparative scale between gardens in different areas whether there are variations in response according to the conditions in the area. That is, whether more use is made of gardens in areas where the resources made available through them (nearby water, land, fencing, fertile soil) are scarce

For example in the two very fertile areas of Umthi and Abalimi one garden has failed and the other succeeded. Superficially there might seem to be a connection between the fact of land shortages at Abalimi (15) and the

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GABORONE—South Africa thrived on aggression, President Samora Machel of Mozambique said when he opened the Gaborone Trade Fair.

Speaking to a crowd of more than 30,000 people he launched a scathing attack on colonialism. Referring to apartheid, he said the South African Government kept 23-million people in their country as foreigners. He said apartheid was the main factor causing destabilisation in southern Africa.

Furthermore there are so many variables in that it would be very difficult to attribute failure or success to any one of these. The method of initiation for example is very important, since when advertisement of the project does not reach the poorer people the development of patterns of response will be skewed. Thus the fact that the extension officer at Abalimi supports the garden, whereas the extension officer at Umthi (who took over just after the original 90 members had joined) was not initially interested, probably goes a long way towards explaining why the one garden has succeeded and the other has not.

4.4 CONCLUSION

Let me note here that in Umhlaba at least, it appears that of all the communal gardens begun, more have failed completely than exist at the moment. It seems that unless advertising is directed specifically at the very poor, richer people get involved first. One can attribute this to the fact that generally all professional and business people are involved in any