

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1984

JUNE —

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SA may fight the soldiers

By Malcolm Fothergill

Out of the secrecy, lies and propaganda that surround the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), an ugly possibility is emerging

South Africa, after harbouring, training and supplying the movement for four years, might soon be fighting it in the bush

This arises out of the May 2 accord under which South Africa agreed to help protect the Cahora Bassa powerline

Asked what this commitment would mean in practice, the South African Defence Force echoed a statement to Parliament this month by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that the Gov-

ernment had already approved logistical support.

A spokesman said that, as far as he knew, no Defence Force personnel would be involved

Logistical support will obviously be a key element in any help South Africa can give in keeping the powerline working

But the South African role seems certain to stretch far beyond providing Frelimo with vehicles, rations and medical supplies

Portuguese Government officials were in no doubt on May 2 that South Africa's involvement would be far more substantial

Their understanding was that mobile units would be

formed to protect the powerline

"For these units, South Africa will be providing certain equipment This might include helicopters," the officials said

"Mozambique has no personnel trained to handle such equipment and it is obvious that South Africans will have to be sent in"

Officials in the northern Mozambique province of Tete also believe South Africa's involvement will be more substantial than General Malan suggested

They said recently that South African Air Force helicopters and their crews would provide transport for Mozambican troops protecting the powerline

Clearly, those helicopters and their crews cannot be based in South Africa They will need secure bases, communications systems and fuel and ammunition dumps in Mozambique

It is difficult to imagine them working closely with Mozambican troops involved in a war and limiting their role to providing an aerial bus service

Distasteful as it would be for South Africa to become involved in fighting an organisa-

tion it has done much to nurture over the years, the dangers of the MNR as a fighting force should not be overstated

Even if South Africa does do much more than supplying Frelimo with equipment, the chances are slim that the country will find itself fighting a



The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has women fighters. They, too, have found out that soldiering is a tough life. What will their future be if the MNR cannot find new backers?



A heavily armed Mozambique estimated that there are at least

Future of the MNR

By Malcolm Fothergill

The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) does not resemble a disciplined organisation with a chance of toppling Frelimo — it is more like a loose grouping of bandit gangs

It was set up in 1976 by late Portuguese millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim and guerilla fighter Mr Orlando Cristina — assassinated last April near Pretoria — with the aid of the then Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation

When Zimbabwe gained independence in April 1980, the MNR moved its headquarters to South Africa.

Africa expert Colin Legum wrote last August that the organisation's first South African base was at Phalaborwa in the Northern Transvaal, but later moved to nearby Zoaboastad

Maintaining its policy of denial, the South African Defence Force said Mr Legum's article was "highly speculative" and "laced with obvious propaganda coming from suspect sources".

But he has not been alone in seeing a South African connection. The US State Department view this year was that the MNR "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa"

Among the many MNR prisoners who have put the finger on South Africa was Lieutenant Carlos Zandamela, who said last October that five white South Africans had been living at an MNR base at Tome which was overrun by Frelimo in August

He said South African helicopters regularly flew to the base. Mr Alberto Vicente of the MNR said guerillas had been landed in Mozambique from a South African submarine

Gauging the impact on the MNR of being kicked out of South

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tion it has done much to nurture over the years, the dangers of the MNR as a fighting force should not be overstated.

Even if South Africa does do much more than supplying Frelimo with equipment, the chances are slim that the country will find itself fighting a

campaign of any size.

The MNR has limited popular support and its lack of any clear political ideology is already showing up as a serious weakness.

Its president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, was vague in an interview last year on what his

ambitions were for the country he is fighting to control.

On paper, its 8 000 members might look impressive. But, if Frelimo has South African technology, it might well be able to get to grips with its bandit gangs with a minimum of active South African involvement.



A heavily armed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerilla ready for action. Frelimo has estimated that there are at least 3 500 of the movement's rebels active in six of country's 10 provinces.

Future of the MNR now seems bleak

By Malcolm Fothergill

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Gauging the impact on the MNR of being kicked out of South

Africa in the wake of the Nkomati Accord is difficult.

Not only does the South African Government continue to maintain, in the face of a mountain of evidence from many sources, that it has never had anything to do with the organisation, but MNR supporters among the country's Portuguese community are jittery about talking to newsmen.

Assuming that the US State Department's assessment of South Africa's importance to the organisation was correct, and that the country has indeed cut the umbilical cord since the Nkomati pact, it would seem that the MNR's future is bleak, even though it claims to have enough arms and ammunition for another two years.

Deprived of the weapons, training and other support a regional superpower like South Africa could give it, it must either find new supporters, win popular backing, or go under.

Sources say MNR leaders were in West Germany in the weeks before Nkomati trying to drum up support from the right wing there. Whether they succeeded is not known, but enthusiasm in Europe for a war being waged for vague causes in Africa is unlikely to be overwhelming.

As for gaining popular support, the MNR is finding it difficult to feed itself in drought-ravaged Mozambique — where up to 100 000 people face starvation — and is being forced to steal from the people who should be supporting it.

By themselves, acts of theft, murder and rape do not necessarily turn a population against a "liberation" movement. But how popular can such an organisation become if it lacks a political platform?

Maputo gin

NINE years after independence, the People's Republic of Mozambique is opening the door to Western investors

"It's a buyer's market. They'll do almost anything to get people from abroad to look at propositions," says a diplomat.

In practical terms, what this means is that regulations controlling foreign investment are to be eased and made more welcoming, an application is in hand to join the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Opic, which provides insurance for United States businesses investing abroad) and membership is under consideration of the IMF and the World Bank.

Tourism is also being explored.

Of course, the March 16 signing of the Nkomati Accord goes with the new attitude. One immediate effect is that South African businessmen are making regular visits in search of trade.

Underlying these events is a brutally direct assessment by a leading member of the Mozambican Government. "Our economy has been destroyed," he says.

That startling statement to a visitor is borne out by the sight, as depressing as it has been for the past few years, of empty shops in the capital of Maputo — literally empty, offering for sale little more than bottles of hair oil or peri-peri sauce.

Staples such as flour or rice are available only with ration cards — and even then are in extremely short supply.

The value of the currency, the metical, is debased because there is so little to buy — the black market rate is said to be 300 for a rand, compared with about 30 at the official rate.

Buildings in the city are often seedy and in need of a coat of paint, buses are scarce and taxis even more so, and holes in pavements go on getting bigger.

The state of the economy is also revealed in the plight of hundreds of thousands in the population of 13-million who face starvation because of drought and lack of food.

The national budget is heavily in deficit and this year, for the first time, Mozambique has asked for a rescheduling of its international debts.

An obvious question is whether the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the ruling Frelimo party (still taking its name, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, from its successful anti-colonial war) is the prime culprit for the country being flat broke.

The reaction of anti-Marxists will be a strong yes. And indeed, that is exactly the way it is seen

among many South African whites who nostalgically remember their leisured visits to Mozambique to enjoy the sun, the sea and the prawns in the days when the Portuguese ruled and blacks were kept in their inferior place.

This is not only rejected by a government leader but he argues an entirely contrary standpoint. "We have actually survived because of our controlled and planned economy," he asserts.

"With our problems, no management could have done it any better."

That Frelimo is the author of some of Mozambique's misery cannot be doubted. But the present continues to be fundamentally affected by a combination of historical and geographical factors: the nearly 500 years of neglect and exploitation by the Portuguese colonialism which ended as recently as 1975, the overnight flight of the vast majority of the 250,000 Portuguese colonials, taking with them their skills and expertise, and leading to the collapse of the internal marketing and agricultural system.

After independence, Mo-

zambique's support for Robert Mugabe in the Rhodesian war drew damaging military retaliation.

Then came drought — which still continues. Early this year, there was Cyclone Domoina's disastrous flooding.

And finally, also as a carry-over from Rhodesia days, there is the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) which has been murdering, robbing and kidnapping, destroying rural shops and clinics on a wholesale scale, and attacking railway and power lines.

Although South Africa has always denied complicity with the MNR, in the Nkomati Accord it pledged not to support any cross-border violence. More than two months since signing of the accord, MNR terror continues — but deprived of external support it should wither away over the coming months.

So basic is the MNR's role to the country's wellbeing and even survival that the inescapable conclusion is that the widespread violence proved the last straw in beating Mozambique to its knees, leading to it seeking new friendships with the West and to reach an accommodation with South Africa.

Mozambicans do not, however, admit they have

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and balance sheet

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You don't often see prawns in Maputo these days — they are sold to Japan, the Soviet Union and Spain. But the market in the city does have them sometimes.

erly opens door to the West

ENJAMIN POGRUND
ports after visiting the Mozambican capital

It is by way of a national characteristic to it. At best, some will say that Mozambique and the United States have both changed their attitudes towards each other, making possible the exchange of ambassadors late last year.

Others declare it isn't so much that Mozambique is more ready to deal with South Africa or with the US, but that these countries have come to view Mozambique in a different light.

The issue is confused because this latter argument certainly has some merit. The West's attitude towards Mozambique was until recently often over-simple. There was little understanding of the country's independence despite its deep-rooted friendship and trading with the Eastern bloc.

The country tended to be portrayed in the West-East conflict as a lackey of the Soviet Union — thus reflecting inadequate appreciation of the national pride and self-belief which has made Mozambique hack out its own Marxist path, and which has caused it, for example, to

reject repeated Soviet requests for Indian Ocean naval bases.

Even now, caution is required in assessing Mozambique's relations with the Eastern bloc. The immediate Western stereotype will be that the Soviet Union and its surrogates have been unable and/or unwilling to pull Mozambique out of its crisis and hence the country is turning away from them.

The fact of the failure is undoubted. But the consequences should not be misunderstood. Mozambican leaders say their fraternal relations and trade ties with Eastern bloc countries are healthy and to their advantage and they have every intention of seeking growth.

At the same time, Mozambican denials that they have shifted are equally suspect.

"The rhetoric is changing," a Western diplomat notes. "The government is talking about profit and about investment in the private sector."

Domestically, the country is in several far-reaching ways different from what it was. Even while maintaining

itself as a Marxist-Leninist party — with all this means in terms of a one-party state and a blurring of distinction between party and government — Frelimo has shown a high degree of pragmatism and willingness to bend to circumstances.

It is talented at projecting necessity as a virtue.

Some profound policy changes have occurred over the years. In the wake of the settlers' flight, Frelimo declared tens of thousands of houses, apartment blocks and shops as the property of the "people." But with disaster following, untrained people made a mess of the shops — Frelimo switched to offering the shops for co-operatives — and for private owners.

Similarly with the ruins of agriculture, Frelimo propounded the ideal of large-scale State farms. But again, disaster.

So Frelimo has gone off on another tack, praising the merits of peasant — that is, individual — farming.

The gloss is at its thickest in the handling of the Nkomati Accord. There is rejection of any suggestion that it was a victory for South Africa, that the powerful neighbour's mailed fist, applied through the Mozambique National Resistance movement and through eco-

nomie pressures, drove Mozambique to make friends and to agree also to clamp down on the African National Congress.

No, it is said Mozambique and South Africa were in contact at the time of independence and the Nkomati Accord simply picks up the thread again.

Other government officials go further, to the extent of hailing the accord as a triumph for socialism and peace. South Africa was forced to sit down and negotiate, they say.

Not everyone subscribes to this sort of euphoria, however. Some accept that circumstances made it impossible to avoid getting into bed with South Africa.

Some people are anxious about how business relations with South Africa will work out, those who have spent their lives in emotional opposition to racism find it hard to swallow the sight of eager South African businessmen calling in search of deals, and they recoil from the prospect that greater numbers of white tourists from across the border will follow.

They are also unhappy that Mozambique, through the Nkomati Accord, has conferred a degree of "respectability" on apartheid South Africa.

But government leaders dismiss negative talk of this kind. They say it is confined to a few intellectual circles. The mass of people, they say, are enthusiastic about the accord because it means the end of being victims of war and the country can now for the first time devote all its resources to development.

"We don't want to be the liberators of South Africa," they insist — adding that Mozambique's priority must be its own national interests.

The official enthusiastic commitment to the Nkomati Accord will please Pretoria as much as the Reagan Administration officials who played an important part behind the scenes in bringing it about.

For the clear signal from Mozambique is that the accord is not intended as a short-term treaty, to be discarded once better domestic times arrive. Indeed all the indications are that the thrust is aimed at entrenching relations with South Africa so that it will become ever-more difficult for either country to break from the other.

The overriding fact is that Mozambique's "horizons have widened", as a diplomat puts it. How far this might go will be watched with equal interest in Pretoria, Washington and Moscow.

The give-and-take

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A QUICK look at the map on the left explains a lot about the mutual good things to be derived from harmonious relations between South Africa and Mozambique.

A train carrying chrome for export from Phalaborwa, in the Eastern Transvaal, travels 903km to the nearest South African port at Richards Bay. If, however, it goes to the nearest port — which is Maputo — it travels only 374km.

The same lesson applies to much of the Eastern Transvaal, and even further inland right up to the Witwatersrand, for goods as diverse as citrus, maize, asbestos and chemicals.

And equally for imports, the shorter the distance, the greater the chance of keeping costs down.

The advantages are fully realised by South African Transport Services. In fact, details like these come from senior officials at SATS headquarters in Johannesburg.

They view Mozambique as a "gateway" for South Africa to other parts of the world. They also welcome additional traffic on the rail line to Maputo and the use of Maputo harbour as the means of sharing Southern Africa's transport load.

Enthusiasm on the Mozambican side is just as great. Increased rail traffic and use of the port mean desperately-needed revenue and the creation of jobs.

Mozambicans have a deep sense of grievance because they believe the fall-off in use of their facilities has been a deliberate South African ploy as part of a wider economic squeeze.

They produce statistics to prove their point.

- In 1972, 6 823 000 tons of South African imports and exports went through Maputo.
- In 1982 this was down to 2 216 000 tons — 32.5% of what it had been.

They say this was due to a 'generalised boycott'.

Not so, say South African officials and businessmen. South Africans stayed away from Maputo because of feared inefficiency there, and the drop in trade was, in any event, linked with the world recession.

Whatever the recent history, stepped-up South African usage is now a prime aim for Mozambique.

"Our facilities are ready. I am confident that no important bottlenecks will arise," says a Mozambican government leader concerned with transport. "What we need is mutual confidence. If we encounter a difficulty we can get together and overcome it."

He notes the rail line to South Africa has been improved since independence in 1975. It has been rehabilitated with heavier rails and concrete sleepers, the line has been doubled for more than half its length and a centralised traffic system — being built by South African-based Siemens — is nearing completion.

Drivers, engineers and signal men — all of whom were in short supply when the "colonialists" left in a rush — have been trained.

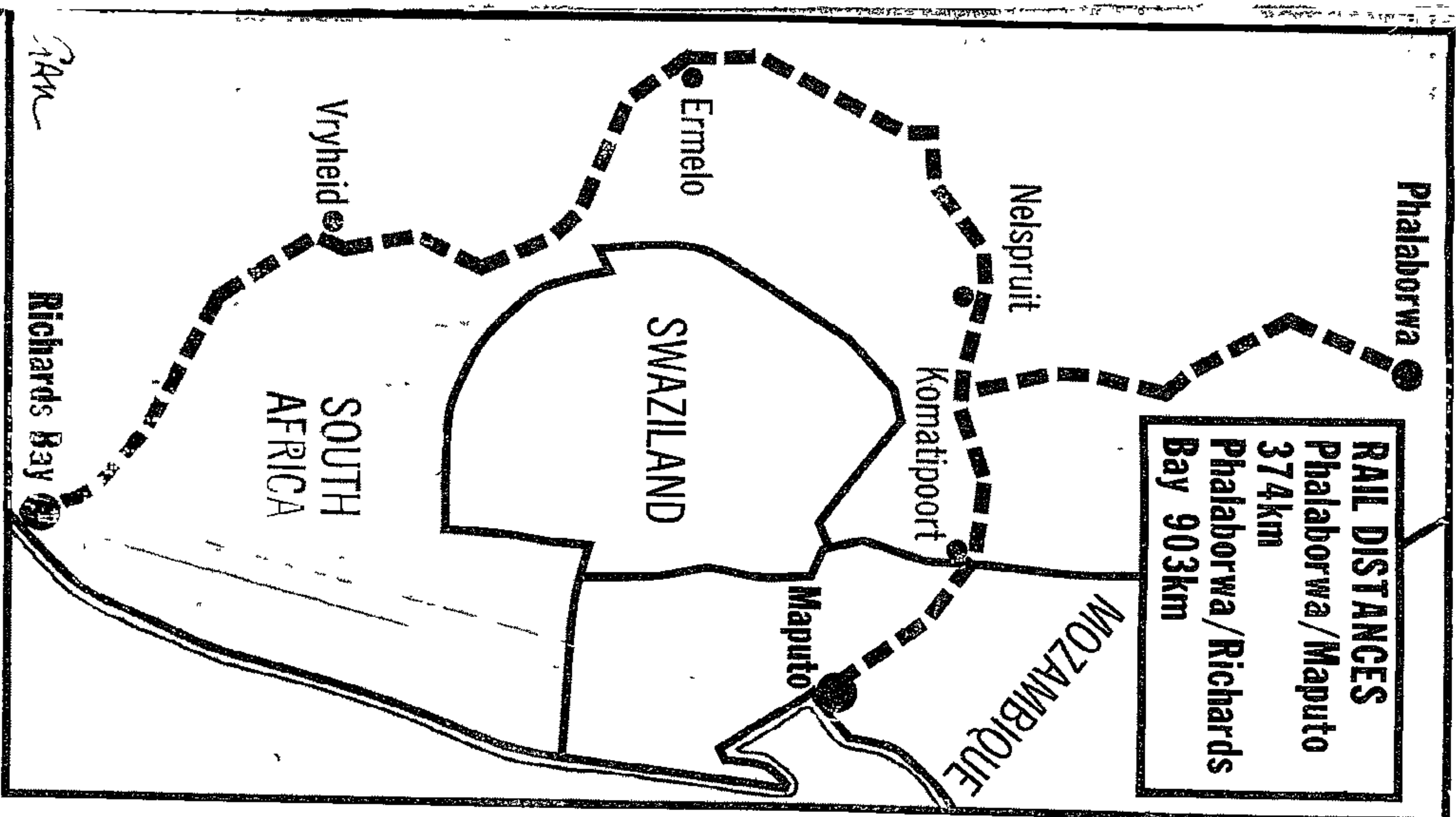
In the port, he says two new cranes for containers are being built and equipment is on order for bulk grains. The sugar, citrus and steel terminals are fine. On the other hand, improvements are needed to the port's power network and maintenance workshops and the plant handling chrome ore and coal needs overhauling.

The top men in South African Transport Services say they are "cautiously optimistic" about the efficiency of the rail line and the port. They say that at railways level there have never been problems — "we have had friendly relations all the time, with constant contact between officials."

They estimate the rail line is currently being used at 25% of its capacity.

Both sides, almost wearily, nail the oft-repeated story that South Africa ever ran Mozambique's transport system.

"Technical co-operation, yes, but nothing more," say the SATS men. "We have assisted with maintenance, but on a purely commercial basis. We never had anything to do with the port."



MOZAMBIQUE wants South African goods. But it lacks the money to pay — which means that businessmen who want to sell across the border will have to learn new methods.

Discussions between Mozambican officials and South African businessmen have led to proposals for a series of "barter deals" which will bypass payment of money

Far more than trade is intended. That the political implications are profound is only too clear. Speaking to leaders of the government in Maputo the phrases "co-operation" and "mutual trust" constantly crop up.

"There is a need for real co-operation through sound and viable economic and commercial deals rather than a need to help Mozambique," says one leader.

Barter deals are common to Mozambique and have characterised its relations with the Eastern bloc countries, as well as with some African nations. For example, in the case of Eastern countries, fish could be "sold" in return for tractors.

The thinking is more ambitious in regard to South Africa. What is hoped for are extended deals over a period of years with South Africa and Mozambique as partners.

The immediate priority for Mozambique is food for its people — starvation is a real threat for hundreds of thousands — and animal feed for livestock.

In return, Mozambique would like to pay with products such as bananas, prawns, timber or tea — but over, say, five years.

Even more, it wants South African firms to join in producing the prawns, bananas and timber in "joint ventures".

Hence the risks would be shared, so that any delays or problems would be dealt with not as defaults by a debtor, but as problems to be solved by partners.

The same thinking applies to Maputo harbour and the rail system.

"Our policy is to create facilities and to pay the cost from earnings from the facilities," says a government leader. "This sort of link creates a common interest in overcoming problems."

He adds, "We would like to have long-term contracts with South African exporters so that we can go ahead with developing wharves."

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Nkomati balance sheet — in rands, cents and meticaais

BENJAMIN POGRUND reports, after visiting Maputo, on the economics of South Africa's accord with Mozambique

On the South African side, a banker who has made several visits to Mozambique, Mr. Barry Munro of the Hill Samuel Group, says: "My feeling is that we will have to employ innovative financing methods in that Mozambique's main resource at the moment is its future exports."

"We have to come up with a scheme to utilise these exports to pay for urgently needed commodities and projects."

One illustration he cites is that Mozambique has accepted as a matter of policy an arrangement whereby several South African companies can operate as a consortium. If one or more

of them does building or repair work in Maputo harbour, payment can be made by granting other consortium members who use the port for imports or exports a reduction in harbour dues.

It is against this background that officials in Maputo put together a list of their priorities in trade dealings with South Africa.

- First is full South African utilisation of Maputo harbour and the rail system. The phrase "geo-economics" is constantly quoted to point to Maputo being the natural harbour for much of the Transvaal.

- Purchase of Cahora Bassa power and at higher rates — which has already been achieved in a special government-to-government agreement.

- Labour. They want South Africa's mines to take many more than the current number of about 45 000 Mozambican men, 60% of whose earnings are remitted directly to Maputo.

That accounts for an invaluable R90-million or so of foreign currency. The desire is not only for greater numbers but also for rates of exchange which will favour Mozambique as was

done for Portugal in colonial times.

- Agricultural co-operation is wanted. It is pointed out that Mozambique's climate is different from South Africa and water is available, at least in some areas. The country could produce year-round crops in some regions, for export to South Africa. "Joint ventures" in agri-business are on offer, whereby South Africans could administer large farms.

- Investment in industry so that Mozambique can produce manufactured goods is wide open to proposals.

But expectations should not be too high. It's sobering to note the deficiencies in Mozambican production such as the fact that the United States, already the biggest buyer of cashew nuts, would buy more — if only Mozambique could produce more. Also, this year the US has given Mozambique a 36 000-ton sugar quota. It's a valuable perk because the price is about double the world price. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that Mozambique will be able to take up the full quota.

Notes of caution are indeed the order of the day.

The Mozambicans stress they are open to business deals — "but always on a careful basis where everything should be clear. The feasibility of projects must be clear. We don't want to lose money."

South African businessmen who have been travelling across the border for discussions have for their part come to realise there is no rushing into quick deals. They speak of their experience that Mozambicans "have a very disciplined and conservative financial approach."

A Western diplomat takes this even further. "In spite of the economic difficulties Mozambicans have a very good reputation for honesty and meeting their obligations," he says. "They don't take on things they can't do."

Meanwhile, while proposals and counter-proposals are being studied in Maputo and Johannesburg it all hangs on one major factor — the South African Government has apparently not yet taken a decision about whether to support the proposed new financing arrangements through insurance cover or guarantees.

MNR claims 467 dead in ²¹⁸ May attacks

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claim that their forces stepped up attacks against Maputo, three provincial capitals and the Cahora Bassa powerlines in May

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said it killed 467 soldiers, wounded "dozens" more, seized "tens of tons" of munitions and destroyed five tanks, six trains and 34 military transport vehicles in fighting in all 10 Mozambican provinces

It acknowledged the loss of 41 of its own men

Guerillas were "almost daily" striking the capital's road and rail links and its electricity supply system, causing blackouts "every two days"

Similar strikes — aimed at isolating administrative and economic centres — were under way around the provincial capitals of Sofala (formerly Beira), Zambezia (Quelimane) and Nampula

It said nine Cahora Bassa pylons had been downed since the May 2 signing of the tripartite Pretoria-Lisbon-Maputo

dam accord, despite "South African logistical support for the recuperation, maintenance and security" of the line

Mozambique Radio said yesterday that 20 guerillas had been killed and five others captured in operations in Maputo province since the weekend

On Saturday, the Mozambican army claimed to have scored a major victory when the rebels' provincial base was destroyed near Magude, 100 km north of the capital

Thirty-seven dead guerillas were found in the base and large quantities of arms, ammunition, mines, radios and medicines were found

● A Portuguese cattleman kidnapped by Mozambican rebels 12 days ago near Maputo was found dead a few kilometres from his ranch

The body of Mr Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho, a resident in Mozambique for 10 years, was discovered near his Sabieh ranch, 50 km from the capital

Mr Carvalho's May 24 kidnapping followed the ambush killings of three other Portuguese near Maputo in a three-week period

Sikhs battle fierce



Hundreds of trucks line the highway at Ambala, on the P - border They were prevented from leaving the state by

NEW DELHI — The Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Amritsar yesterday and reliable sources said a fierce to-hand battle was still raging inside this morning

The sources said Sikh militant leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranvali defied orders to surrender, and his armed men fought government forces with mortars, machineguns and hand-grenades Heavy casualties were reported on both sides

Official sources said that more than 700 Sikhs, including 150 at Golden Temple, were arrested as the army raided more than temples throughout Punjab in a major sweep to capture rebels. Massive quantities of weapons and ammunition were also seized

Rebels, reacting to the army siege, breached an embankment of the Bhakra main channel north of Chandigarh, and floodwaters submerged Bhaora village, United News of India said



Prince Charles chats with Colonel Remy, a leading French resistance fighter in World War 2, during the Prince's visit to Ranville cemetery yesterday on the 40th anniversary of the invasion of France. The Prince watched as parachutists dropped from the sky as their predecessors did 40 years ago

Forty yea

The Star's Foreign N-

CHERBOURG — British par to the cornfields of Normandy to mark the start of the 40th anniversary of the invasion of

The first time was at about 1944 when Ranville became

lodge to be liberated from Ger Yesterday it was not the Panzer awaiting them but P Colonel-in-Chief, and hundri sors, men who first made the wide symbol of courage

Prince Charles had flown i. scarlet helicopter of the Quee

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Mozambique gets nod from businessmen

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Financial Reporter

A DELEGATION of SA businessmen said yesterday, after a one-day visit to Mozambique, that they were thoroughly impressed by the long-term development potential of the country

They said Mozambique's immediate foreign exchange earnings potential lay in the more intensive use of the port facilities at Maputo. Exporting and importing firms in

the northern and eastern Transvaal were well-placed to use the facilities

But Sats would have to be closely involved in their modernisation, running and maintenance

Priorities for the longer-term development of Mozambique appeared to be

● Tourism: The rationalisation of customs formalities and the safety of tourists were obviously two pre-

requisites for reviving the tourist industry

● Agriculture, mining, industry Manufacturing essentials for a limited domestic market and for export were urgently needed. The establishment and rationalisation of sound and effective trade relations with neighbouring countries, particularly SA, were essential

The mission had made contact with cabinet ministers and other

senior government officials

It urged SA businessmen to make contact with any one of the four employer bodies represented in the mission for information, advice and guidance.

In view of the task facing Mozambican authorities, in restoring normal business conditions and trade over its borders, the businessmen recommended strengthening of the SA trade mission in Maputo

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE WORLD BEYOND OUR BORDERS

A REBEL blockade of the Mozambican capital Maputo, has forced key members of the marxist government, including President Samora Machel, to move to a safer base 2000km north of the city, a spokesman in Lisbon for the Renamo guerrilla movement claimed.

Rebel official Jorge Correia said that for the past three weeks Mr Machel and his closest advisers and Ministers had been living in Nampula and flying to Maputo daily to conduct government business.

Mr Correia said that the move had been prompted by a sharp increase in guerrilla attacks on Maputo and an upsurge in sabotage in the capital.

Mr Machel denied the rumours that his government fled Maputo, saying he and his Ministers are making a routine visit to the centre of the country.

Sabotage

Mr Correia agreed that the President frequently made visits to different parts of the country, but claimed that these usually did not extend beyond a week.

"Mr Machel and some of his Ministers have now been living in Nampula for three weeks and we believe it is because they sense the capital is no longer safe from our attacks," he said.

There has been no independent confirmation of the latest guerrilla claims which are difficult to verify at the moment.

Rebel ²¹⁸ blockade around Maputo

LISBON

KEN POTTINGER on claims that Samora Machel's government has fled Maputo

Since South Africa and Mozambique signed a peace and security accord at Nkomati in March, the rebels, who previously enjoyed substantial backing from Pretoria, have stepped up their activities in two key areas in a bid to show they can survive without South Africa.

In Maputo yesterday, the official Mozambique News Agency (AIM) reported that anti-government rebels killed 10 people and wounded 19 when they fired on a civilian bus near the border with Swaziland on Wednesday.

AIM said the rebels, members of the Renamo resistance movement, opened fire some 63km west of Maputo as the bus was travelling along the main road from Maputo to the border town of Namaacha.

Doctors at the central hospital said two survivors, a seven-year-old child and a 29-year-old miner were under intensive care.

Mozambique rebels say anglers are safe

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement (MNR) has condemned Maputo for hosting a South African deep-sea fishing contest, but has acknowledged that its guerillas lack the means to strike at the island contest site.

"The fishermen will be safe as long as they remain on Inhaca Island and don't come ashore," the MNR said

The MNR has warned foreigners to leave the country or risk becoming "legitimate military targets"

The MNR spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, said the fishing competition on Inhaca, about 40 km off Maputo, was cheap propaganda because it aimed to encourage the false idea that Mozambique could re-launch its tourist trade

Maputo's ban on Mozambican fishermen taking part in the contest because of the anti-South Africa sports boycott by African States was "complete hypocrisy", given its role as host, said Mr Correia. — Sapa-Reuter.

Scepticism about report of Maputo-MNRR peace plan

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Western diplomats here are sceptical of a report that Maputo and the Mozambican rebels have started negotiations to end the country's seven-year guerrilla war

"Possible, but unlikely at this time," was the reaction of several diplomats.

They thought that news of the reported talks, allegedly held this month between senior Mozambican military officers and leaders of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), was probably floated by

sources linked to the rebel movement. MNR secretary-general Mr Eyo Fernandes said he had no comment on the matter

But other Lisbon sources close to the rebels said key MNR leaders had held two rounds of talks with Mozambican military officers in an undisclosed country "neighbouring Mozambique" since May

They claimed the talks were held with the approval of the Mozambique Government and, though they were still at an exploratory stage, were aimed at finding a solution to the war which would not embarrass either side

A European diplomat, whose country has impor-

tant Southern African interests, said he was unaware of any negotiations and "sceptical of the report"

Other diplomatic sources noted that both Pretoria and Washington were encouraging President Samora Machel to reach some form of informal agreement to end the war

They said Maputo was still counting on the Nkomati Accord with South Africa to buy time and deflate MNR morale — and weapon supplies — before considering any initiative

"It's possible that some disaffected officers have met the rebels, but there is every reason to doubt that serious talks are under way," said the diplomat.

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CARL Timb's 14/6/84 (218)

30 MNR men killed — claim

MAPUTO — Thirty Mozambican rebels had been killed and a similar number injured in a recent offensive by government troops, Radio Mozambique said yesterday.

The rebels were killed in the Maganja da Costa district of the northern Zambezia province, while 30 other right-wing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels surrendered in the southern Inhambane province, the report said.

It said those who had surrendered would be given jobs, in line with a government amnesty announced last month.

Another Radio Mozambique report broadcast last night said 500 civilians taken captive by the MNR were freed when the army overran an MNR base two weeks ago.

The reports are the latest in a series claiming victories against the MNR since Mozambique and South Africa signed the Nkomati Accord.

The MNR has continued its sabotage attacks, although the govern-

ment says the number of raids has fallen.

The government's amnesty offer to the rebels seems to have paid off. Army commanders have reported hundreds of MNR defections in the past few weeks.

In the central Sofala province, whose capital, Beira, suffered a series of power cuts because of rebel sabotage, the situation has improved, according to an American doctor there.

Dr Steven Tarzinski, in charge of Beira Central Hospital, said yesterday that there had been no power cuts in the city in the past five months and that patients he treated for rebel attacks had "smaller wounds", which "indicates the MNR is running short of heavy weapons".

But in a statement issued in Lisbon, the MNR said it was "keeping up permanent military pressure".

The statement said MNR guerillas killed 113 government troops and wounded another 211 in an attack on an army base on June 3.

Mozambique prepares for tourists

Cape Times 14/6/84

BENJAMIN POGRUND reports on Mozambique after the Nkomati Accord

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NINE years after independence, the People's Republic of Mozambique is opening the door to Western investors

"It's a buyer's market. They'll do almost anything to get people from abroad to look at propositions," says a diplomat

In practical terms, what this means is that regulations controlling foreign investment are to be eased and made more welcoming. An application is in hand to join the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Opic, which provides insurance for United States businesses investing abroad) and membership is under consideration of the IMF and the World Bank.

Tourism is also being explored

Of course, the March 16 signing of the Nkomati Accord goes with the new attitude. One immediate effect is that South African businessmen are making regular visits in search of trade

Empty

Underlying these events is a brutally direct assessment by a leading member of the Mozambican government "Our economy has been destroyed," he says

That startling statement to a visitor is borne out by the sight, as depressing as it has been for the past few years, of empty shops in the capital of Maputo — literally empty, offering for sale little more than bottles of hair oil or peri-peri sauce

Staples such as flour or rice are available only with ration cards — and even then are in extremely short supply

The value of the currency, the metical, is debased because there is so little to buy — the black market rate is said to be 300 for a rand, compared with about 30 at the official rate

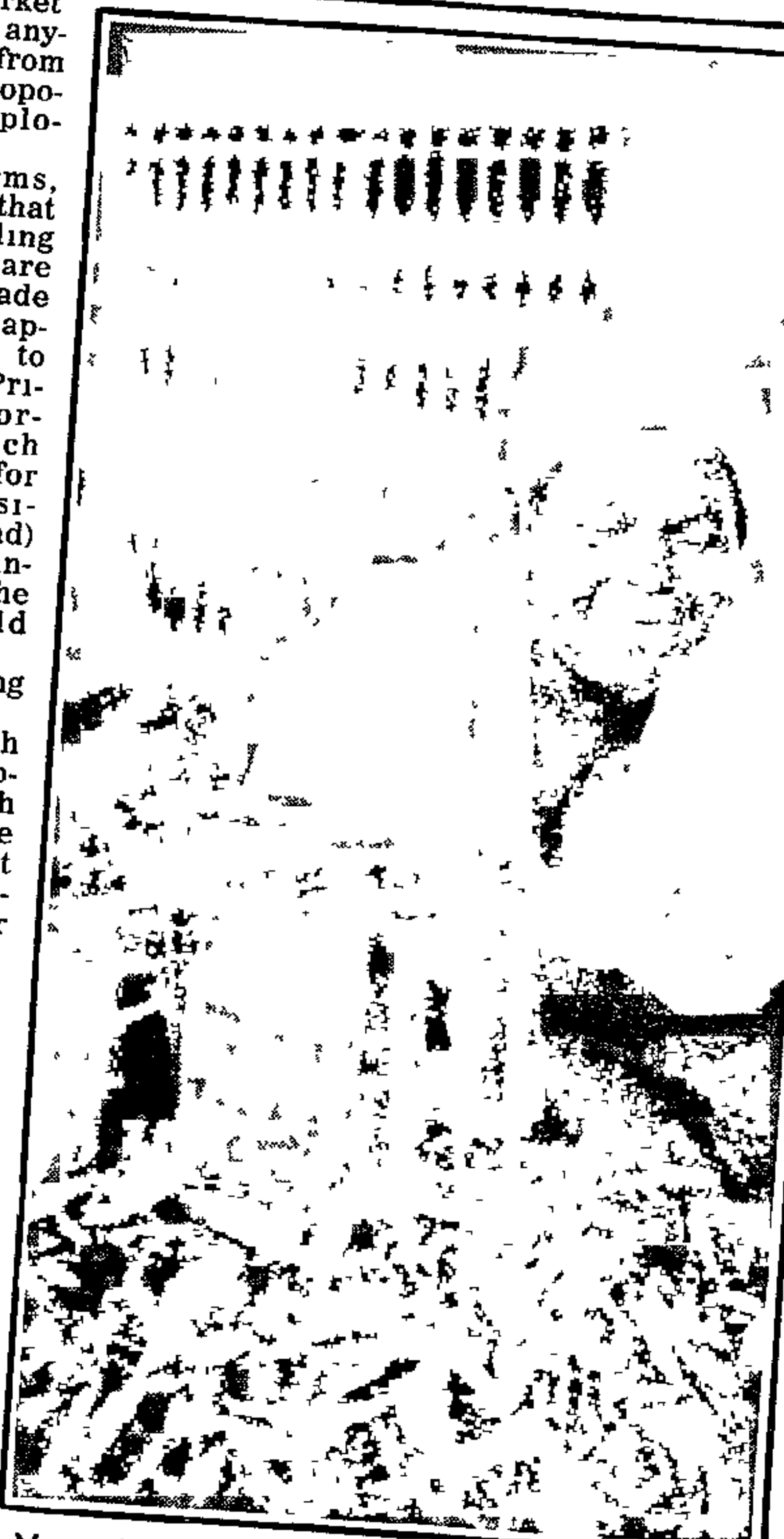
Buildings in the city are often seedy and in need of a coat of paint, buses are scarce and taxis even more so, and holes in pavements go on getting bigger

The state of the economy is also revealed in the plight of hundreds of thousands in the population of 13-million who face starvation because of drought and lack of food

Exploitation

The national budget is heavily in deficit and this year, for the first time, Mozambique has asked for a rescheduling of its international debts

The present continues to be fundamentally affected by a combination of historical and geo-



You don't often see prawns in Maputo these days — they are sold to Japan, the Soviet Union and Spain. But the market in the city does have them sometimes

graphical factors

Nearly 500 years of neglect and exploitation by the Portuguese colonialism only ended in 1975. Then there was the overnight flight of the vast majority of the 250 000 Portuguese colonials, taking with them their skills and expertise, and leading to the collapse of the internal marketing and agricultural system

After independence, Mozambique's support for Mr Robert Mugabe in the Rhodesian war drew damaging military retaliation. Then came drought — which still continues. Early this year, there was Cyclone Domoina's disastrous flooding

And finally there is the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) which has been murdering, robbing and kidnapping, destroying rural shops and clinics on a wholesale scale, and attacking railway and power lines

Although South Africa has always denied com-

licity with the MNR, in the Nkomati Accord it pledged not to support any cross-border violence. More than two months since signing of the accord, MNR terror continues — but deprived of external support it should wither away over the coming months

So basic is the MNR's role to the country's wellbeing and even survival that the inescapable conclusion is that the widespread violence proved the last straw in beating Mozambique to its knees, leading to it seeking new friendships with the West and to reach an accommodation with South Africa

"The rhetoric is changing," a Western diplomat notes. "The government is talking about profit and about investment in the private sector"

Mozambicans reject any suggestion that the Nkomati Accord was a victory for South Africa, that the powerful neighbour's mailed fist, applied through the MNR and through economic pressures, drove Mozambique to make friends and to agree also to clamp down on the African National Congress

No, it is said. Mozambique and South Africa were in contact at the time of independence and the Nkomati Accord simply picks up the thread again.

Other government officials hail the accord as a triumph for socialism and peace. South Africa was forced to sit down and negotiate, they say

Government leaders dismiss the views of people who are unhappy about South African businessmen eagerly searching for deals, who recoil from the

prospect of greater numbers of white South African tourists or who believe Nkomati has conferred a degree of "respectability" on apartheid South Africa

They say it is confined to a few intellectual circles. The mass of people, they contend, are enthusiastic about the accord because it means the country can now for the first time devote all its resources to development

"We don't want to be the liberators of South Africa," they insist — adding that Mozambique's priority must be its own national interests

The overriding fact is that Mozambique's "horizons have widened", as a diplomat puts it. How far this might go will be watched with equal interest in Pretoria, Washington and Moscow

It is, however, too early for South Africans to start packing their bags for holiday trips to Mozambique

Visas

Not that Mozambique isn't eager to put out the welcome mat. But the facilities are lacking — and Mozambique is determined to put matters right as much as possible before letting in tourists on a mass scale

Nkomati has already led to a change in the issuing of visas. For the first time in nine years visas can be issued in Maputo and in Johannesburg for travel to the other country

But it is still early days. The first problem remains the security situation with the MNR still at large in many parts of the country, making travel dangerous

The facilities to which South Africans are accustomed are run down. The Gorongosa game park is in fact unusable at present — the MNR razed the camp

The famed Polana looks as graceful as ever. But it's distinctly seedy. Many of the staff are surly, using the telephone demands an excess of time and patience, and hot water is irregular

Slowly, however, improvements are being made and a new four-star hotel, complete with conference facilities, will be ready in 1986

For the tourist, the simple problem is that once outside the grounds of the Polana,

life can get very basic. There is hardly any food to be had, and it is difficult to move around because of the lack of public transport

In the countryside at large, roads are described as "fair to middling". Petrol, however, is scarce — as can be seen from the queues at Maputo garages. There is also a shortage of mechanics

"We just don't have the conditions at the moment to have a massive influx of South African tourists," says British-born Mr George Welch, director of the National Tourist Company

But the best possible will be done, he adds. That, in the immediate future means starting with "small special interest groups" such as fishermen — the sort of people who are not interested in sophisticated places like Durban or the Seychelles, but who have "simpler tastes"

The famous fishing places in Mozambique are being lined up. Some holiday resorts are being made comfortable. The central bank is examining recognition of credit cards. At present travellers must revert to pre-plastic days

Mozambique has a lot going for it — the 2 500-km coastline, with a wealth of swimming, diving and fishing, the serenity of Lake Niassa in the interior, Gorongosa and the beauty of many parts of the country

But in the favourite phrases of Mozambicans "Patience wait."

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No SA troops for Cahora, says Nel

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14/6/84

Pretoria Bureau

South African troops would not help to guard the Cahora Bassa power scheme — Mozambique would undertake the task itself, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Pretoria that South Africa had nothing to do with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR)

And he added that any breakdown in relations between Mozambique and South Africa would be contrary to this country's interests.

He revealed that South Africa earned R1 300 million a year in exports to 40 black African states. Anti-South Africa talk was cheap — but did not reflect the true position

He cited examples of economic co-operation between countries which at times were openly hostile.

Asked about the forced removal of people in South Africa, he said a full picture had not been presented

Asked why only blacks were moved, he said that under the 1936 Land Act, 6,2 million hectares of land had been bought from whites — who had had to move

REGIONAL RELATIONS

More accord

Fm 15/6/84

The Nkomati Accord seems to be very much on track. According to a senior government spokesman, the Mozambique government has accepted assurances from SA that it has "absolutely nothing" to do with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), and that it has made "absolutely certain" that no "freelance agents" are aiding the MNR from SA soil.

But the spokesman who gave this information at a press briefing this week, added equally strongly that SA soldiers will "definitely not" go to Mozambique to help the Frelimo government stop MNR terrorists from attacking the Cahora Bassa project or the access roads from SA.

However, he said, "Any attacks on the Mozambique government, or breakdown in law and order in the country, is in conflict with our own interest. The people who attack the roads from Komatipoort are trying to put strains on the Nkomati Accord, and we do not want that."

In reply to a question as to why no SA aid is going to the famine-stricken areas of Mozambique, the spokesman said government is against "hand-outs" and prefers to get SA businessmen involved in Mozambique in order to get the economy going. "Aid is highly unlikely," he said, but added

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that SA is looking for possible joint projects that will be to both countries' advantage.

□ The spokesman said government is not trying to push Botswana into signing a Nkomati-type accord, but is merely attempting to "improve the arrangement between their security forces and ours." The situation with Lesotho is "a little different" he said, but would not comment further.

Rebels now playing safe

— report

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

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15/6/84

MAPUTO — The rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement has changed its tactics since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the Mozambique news agency AIM reports

The rebels were now concerned with keeping their activities in the news with as little cost as possible to themselves in lives and ammunition, the report said

Their attacks were no longer aimed at large economic targets, it added

In terms of the Nkomati Accord, the signatories, Mozambique and South Africa, agreed not to support dissident activities against each other

There had been a noticeable improvement in the security situation in many rural areas, especially in the once badly hit central province of Sofala, the AIM report said

In an interview yesterday with Radio Mozambique, an American physician, Dr Steven Tarzinski, who has been working for the last two years in Beira, said there had been no power cuts in the vital port city since January

Mozambique Radio also reported yesterday that another 30 MNR "bandits" had been killed in the central province of Zambezia when Frelimo security forces overran a rebel base

About 30 rebels who gave themselves up would be released and "integrated in productive activity", the report said

This is in terms of a general amnesty to MNR rebels who give themselves up to the Mozambican authorities

MNR IN

SECRET

TALKS

(218) Star

16/6/84

EXCLUSIVE!

**Rebels visit
Germany to
drum up
right-wing
support**

Mystery surrounds fate of rebel leaders

MYSTERY surrounds the whereabouts of the men who once led the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

Informed sources said MNR President Mr Afonso Dhlakama was flown into Mozambique at the time of the Nkomati Accord.

But the fate of other leaders is unknown

Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa and then joined the rebels, and his brother, Boaventura, have disappeared.

By JOAO SANTA RITA
LEADERS of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement have held secret talks with influential Western security officials in a bid to avoid the crippling effects of the Nkomati agreement.

This has been established following intensive investigations by The Star.

A veil of secrecy surrounds the talks as European powers try to avoid undermining the achievements of South Africa with the Nkomati Accord.

But The Star can disclose that members of the MNR hierarchy met "in right-wing circles" in the industrial heartland of West Germany only days before the signing of the accord.

The meeting took place in the West German city of Cologne just before the agreement was signed on March 16.

What was discussed in Cologne remains a secret.

But indications are that the MNR was trying to win material support from right-wing and intelligence elements in West Germany to fill the vacuum left by the South Africa/Mozambique agreement

"The West Germans and the French always kept a close eye on what has been happening with the MNR in Mozambique," said a source close to the MNR "It is only natural that they would like to keep contact with the movement in case things change"

Long before the accord, contacts between the rebels and the West German secret services occurred at regular intervals

Mr Orlando Cristina, the rebels' secretary-general who was found murdered in Pretoria about a year ago, used to travel to West Germany frequently, sources said

But, despite the undercover moves, guerillas in the field are "feeling the pinch" of the peace agreement.

The reduction of guerilla activity has been particularly noticed in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala

Attempts to trace them and other MNR leaders have proved fruitless.

Mozambique Government sources said Mr Boaventura Bomba had been killed.

Sources said this information could not be checked and was not reliable

Lieutenant Bomba, once tipped to become the movement's secretary-general after the death in Pretoria of Mr Orlando Cristina, has disappeared.

It is understood that another top MNR man, Mr Famuel Malhuza, has abandoned the movement.

Sources in Zimbabwe said since April there had been no attacks on the vital Beira-Mutare pipeline

Dr Steven Tarzinski, who has been working at Beira Hospital for two years, said there had been no power cuts in the port city since the accord. Before, the lines were sabotaged almost every month

Military sources say the collapse of an elaborate communications network established while South Africa was supporting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) fragmented guerilla operations inside the country and left autonomous groups operating independently

They confirmed reports by the Mozambican authorities that the rebels have been forced to change their tactics

Their attacks were no longer aimed at large economic targets but rather at keeping their activities in the news

(218)
Machel
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17/6/84
Cabinet

MOZAMBIQUE'S President Samora Machel has reshuffled his Cabinet after dismissing three Ministers yesterday, two of them powerful party politburo members.

The three who were sacked were the Security Minister, General Mariano Matsinhe, the Internal Affairs Minister, General Armand Guebuza, and the Mineral Resources Minister, Mr Jose Carlos Lobo.

Gen Guebuza and Gen Matsinhe were ranked five and seven respectively in the ruling Frelimo Party hierarchy. Their sackings were linked by officials with criticism by Mr Machel of unspecified abuse of power among security and police officers.

An official announcement said Mr Machel had appointed Colonel Sergio Vieira, previously Deputy Defence Minister and governor of the northern province of Niassa, as Security Minister.

Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro is transferred from the justice ministry to Internal Affairs.

A newcomer to the Cabinet, Mr Ossumane Ali Dauto, takes over as Minister of Justice.

The Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Mr Abdul-Magid Osman, was named Minister of Mineral Resources to replace Mr Lobo. — Sapa.

Cabinet shuffle in Mozambique

Cape Times 18/6/84 2/8

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel reshuffled his cabinet on Saturday after dismissing three ministers, two of them powerful politburo members, on Friday.

The three who were sacked were the Security Minister, General Mariano Matsinhe, the Internal Affairs Minister, General Armand Guebuza, and the Mineral Resources Minister, Mr Jose Carlos Lobo.

General Guebuza and General Matsinhe were ranked fifth and seventh respectively in the ruling Frelimo Party hierarchy. Their sackings were linked by officials here with criticism by Mr Machel of unspecified abuse of power among security and police officers.

An official announcement said Mr Machel had appointed Colonel Sergio Vieira, previously deputy defence minister and governor of the northern province of Niassa, as Security Minister.

Colonel Vieira is also co-chairman of the

Mozambique-South Africa joint security commission formed after the signing of the Nkomati non-aggression accord in March.

Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro has been transferred from the justice ministry to internal affairs.

Colonel Monteiro, a former minister of state to the presidency, was promoted to the Frelimo Party politburo in April last year.

A newcomer to the cabinet, Mr Ossumane Ali Dauto, takes over as Justice Minister.

No reasons

The Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Mr Abdul Magid Osman, was named Minister of Mineral Resources to replace Mr Lobo, and his secretariat has merged with his new ministry.

No reasons have been given for Mr Lobo's dismissal.

Yesterday's presidential communique said Mr Matsinhe had been reassigned as political leader of Niassa province.

He is the fourth member of the Frelimo politburo to be put in overall charge of a province.

The communique made no mention of Mr Guebuza.

Mr Machel also appointed two new deputy ministers of education, Mr Avelino Paulo Muianga and Mr Jose Carlos Beirao.

The chairman of the People's Development Bank, Mr Eneias da Conceicao Comiche, was named to the new post of Deputy Finance Minister.

A new secretariat of state was also established to deal with all matters concerning former Frelimo guerrillas who fought a 10-year war before Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975.

The secretariat will be headed by a former guerrilla, General Osvaldo Tazama.

The president also appointed Mr Eduardo Arao as new governor of the northern province of Tete.

Sapa-Reuter

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SAA and LAM sign agreement

JOHANNESBURG — South African Airways and the Mozambique airline, LAM, signed an agreement in Maputo yesterday in terms of which SAA will undertake the overhauling of aircraft engines for LAM.

The chief executive of SAA, Mr Gert van der Veer, said SAA had been making its modern facilities at Jan Smuts Airport available to the airlines of neighbouring countries for more than 10 years.

He said the signing of the contract yesterday put the official stamp on a situation that had existed for a decade.

Mr Van der Veer said that last year SAA and LAM together had spent about R2 million on the overhauling of aircraft. — Sapa

Harare slates Pretoria for MNR sorties

By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe has protested to the United Nations that South Africa may be sponsoring MNR bandits from Mozambique for attacks on this country

A foreign affairs spokesman told the Sunday Mail here that while so far the MNR had made no direct attacks on targets inside Zimbabwe, they were being used to destabilise this country by attacking targets inside Mozambique which affect Zimbabwe's economy.

This had been said in the UN by the Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the country's UN representative

Overseas reports said that with the signing of the Nkomati Accord the MNR might switch its attention to Zimbabwe under the direction of South Africa

Earlier this year MNR slogans daubed around Harare called for the overthrow of Mr Robert Mugabe's Government.

The Beira-Mutare oil pipeline and the railway line have been frequent targets of the MNR inside Mozambique and some Zimbabwe troops are helping Frelimo soldiers guard these facilities.

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MNR talking as 'final offensive' is launched

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) spokesman Mr Jorge Correia says his forces have launched a "final" offensive and are holding talks with key Mozambican military officers. He said yesterday that guerilla leaders met "senior, top echelon" Mozam-

bican officers last week to discuss a "near-future solution" for the civil war.

Describing the talks as "most secretive," he declined to provide further details.

He did say that the talks were held in one of Mozambique's six neighbouring States on the initiative of the officers from Maputo.

SA driver dies in Mozambique rebel ambush

By Joao Santa Rita

A South African truck driver was killed and two others were seriously injured when trucks travelling in convoy in northern Mozambique were ambushed by rebels.

The ambush occurred in Tete province on Thursday last week

Zimbabwe protects SA trucks

By Joao Santa Rita

By a twist of irony, Zimbabwean troops are now defending South African trucks against rebels who until recently were operating with the alleged backing of Pretoria.

Truck companies confirmed that Zimbabwean troops sent to protect the vital road linking Malawi to Zimbabwe through Mozambique are also protecting South African trucks.

Mr Kevin Curtis, managing director of Truck Africa, said that in the ambush last week in which a South African driver was killed, Zimbabwean troops were protecting the convoy and killed a number of rebels.

In another twist of irony, sources told The Star that South Africa's oldest ally in black Africa — Malawi — is suffering heavily because of the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance.

"They can't export their goods through Mozambican ports because of the rebels. So they are trying to get them to Zimbabwe and then on to South Africa through the Tete road, but this is proving impossible," the sources said.

Operators said the other possible route, through Zambia, was much longer and more expensive

when the rebels attacked 35 vehicles which were under Zimbabwean military protection.

The name of the dead driver, from Sasolburg, is not yet known. The two injured men are still in hospital in Zimbabwe.

Mr Piet Bosman, managing director of a Vereeniging-based transport company, said five of his trucks were badly damaged in the attack.

"They are still there on the side of the road I will have to pay someone to go and fetch them. I estimate the damage at about R350 000," he said.

"It is the last time I will be using that route. I don't want to send my people to die for nothing," he said.

The ambush occurred on the vital Tete road which links Zimbabwe to Malawi through Mozambique.

Mr Bosman's trucks were carrying tea from Malawi for export through South African ports.

Another South Africa-based company, Truck Africa, also had trucks in the convoy but they were not hit.

Mr Kevin Curtis, managing director of Truck Africa, said the Mozambique National Resistance rebels aimed specifically at South African trucks during the ambush.

SOLDIERS KILLED

In March, two days after the signing of the Nkomati agreement, Mr Curtis's company lost a truck loaded with tobacco in an ambush in which several Mozambican soldiers were killed and 14 trucks destroyed.

VITAL ROUTE

The route on which the attacks have taken place is vital for Zimbabwe and Malawi. It is mostly used to transport goods from Malawi into Zimbabwe. Some exports, such as tobacco, go from Malawi through Mozambique and Zimbabwe using the same route.

Fierce rebel battle still gives SA man nightmares

(218) S. Twiss 24/6/84

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

A SOUTH AFRICAN caught in a fierce battle between rebel fighters of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) and Zimbabwean soldiers guarding a convoy of trucks, starting shooting at the attackers — with a camera.

The dramatic pictures captured a battle which still gives 62-year-old Mr Kannas Grevelink of Vereeniging nightmares.

Two South African truck drivers and 10 MNR rebels died in the hour-long battle.

A Rhodesian war veteran and missionary, Mr Rodney Heine, opened fire on the ambushers with a heavy calibre machine gun which only moments before had jammed and been discarded by the Zimbabwean escort.

After the battle the bodies of two

MNR rebels, no older than 15, were found in the grass next to the road. Another eight MNR rebels were found dead near the scene of the ambush.

Crying

Mr Grevelink was in charge of the South African convoy. The trucks, each valued at R100 000, were owned by a Sasolburg transport company and had taken fertiliser to Malawi. They were returning with a cargo of tea, via Mozambique and Harare, to Johannesburg.

"Never again! This was my first and last trip into Mozambique," said Mr Grevelink this week, lucky to be alive

after a bullet had passed within millimetres of him during the terrifying battle.

"Some of my drivers just sat in the cabins of their trucks crying."

"Then I heard the Zimbabweans open up with the 90mm cannons mounted on their armoured cars."

At the height of the battle Mr Grevelink saw Mr Heine running past him with the heavy calibre machine gun in his hands.

"He fell down on the tar in the middle of the road and started firing away in the direction of the rebel force, shouting 'praise the Lord'."

Mr Grevelink's party had to leave five of their trucks behind.

The engines of two were destroyed and 25 wheels were riddled with bullet holes



Aftermath of the rebel attack . . . truck tyres riddled with bullet holes, and a bloody corpse

MNR rebels cut power ²¹⁸ _{26/6/84} ^{slaw} to Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels have again sabotaged the power lines to Maputo, causing a power cut in the capital at the weekend.

A small group of the anti-government rebels placed explosive charges at the base of a pylon in the Moamba district of Maputo province. The pylon is on the line carrying power from South Africa to supply Maputo.

The Mozambican capital is receiving electricity from a back-up coal-fired power station, but there are still intermittent cuts in supply in some parts of the city — The Star's Foreign News Service.

Machel aims for West to talk to ANC

The Star's Foreign News Service

26/6/84

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique is trying to draw the Western powers, especially Britain, into a dialogue with the African National Congress.

The ultimate outcome could be direct talks between ANC leaders and the South African Government

An ANC delegation led by its president, Mr Oliver Tambo, is due in Maputo this week for two days of talks with the Mozambican leader

According to Western diplomatic sources here, President Machel has taken a number of steps to bring Western countries — especially Britain and Portugal — into closer contact with the ANC

One result was a recent meeting in New York between Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama, and Mr Mfanafuthi Makatini, head of the ANC's international department

It is understood that when Mr Gama was in Maputo at the beginning of May, Mr Machel urged him to meet the ANC leadership

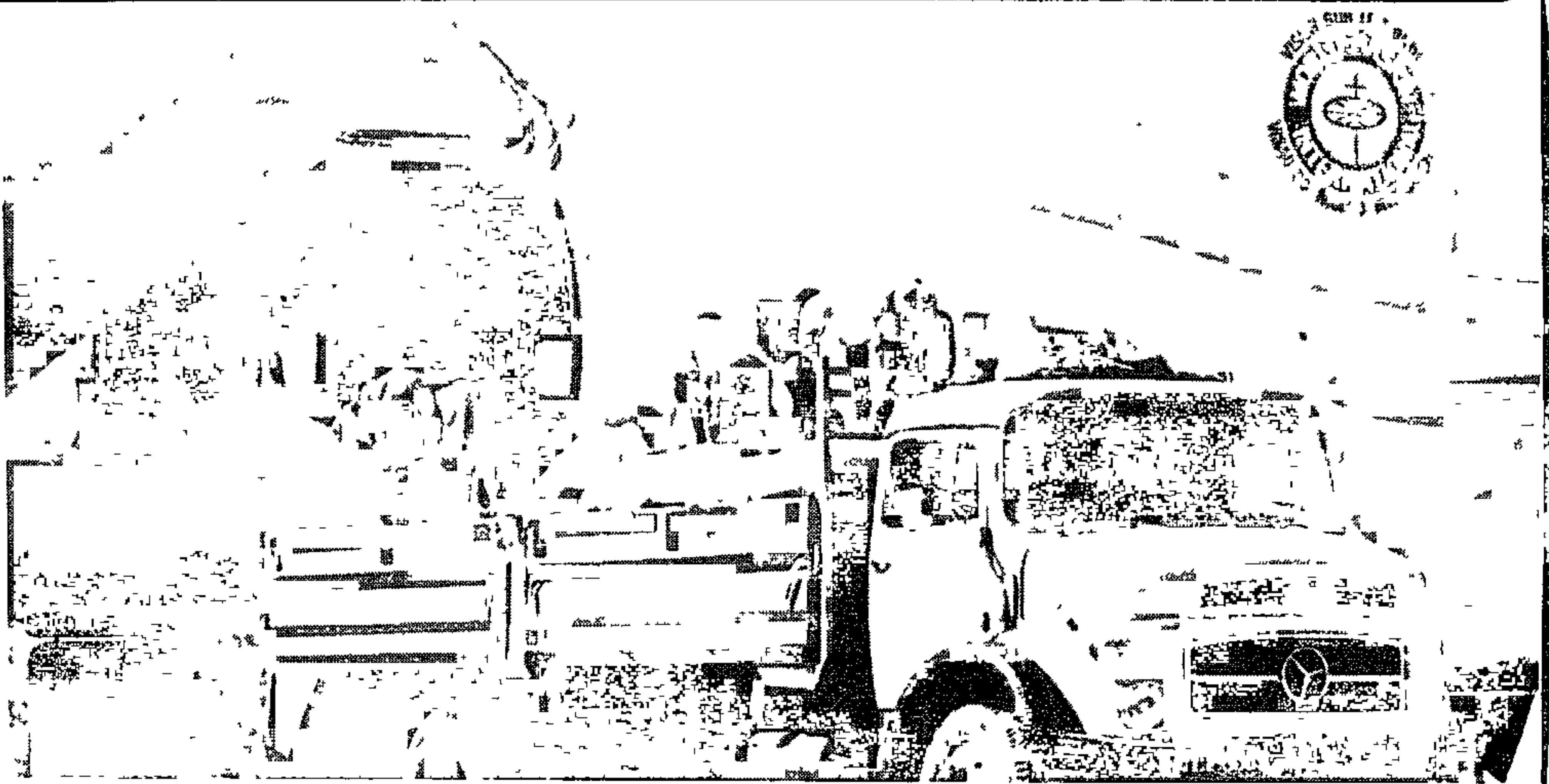
Mr Machel is also keen to draw Britain more into the diplomatic process in Southern Africa. As the former dominant colonial power, he believes it should be playing a more prominent role in the region

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SAAU to (218)
Star
visit Maputo

The South African Agricultural Union is to send a four-man committee to Mozambique for talks on agricultural aid and co-operation

The SAAU president, Mr Jaap Wilkins, said the talks would start on Sunday and would cover South African assistance in setting up production and marketing co-operatives there. Farming Correspondent.

Maize airlifted into ravaged Mozambique



Workers unload maize from the World Vision aircraft onto a truck at Tete Airport, Mozambique.

370 tons of vital help for drought-stricken Tete

Mail Reporter

MORE than 370 tons of maize has been airlifted to the famine stricken Tete province in Northern Mozambique since the middle of May by World Vision International, a Christian humanitarian aid agency.

The maize has been donated by the Dutch Government and is transported from Malawi by flights chartered by World Vision which leave twice daily with 15 tons in each aircraft.

According to World Vision's relief and rehabilitation associate, Mr 'Stu' Willcuts, Tete is one of the neediest areas in the country with about one third of the population of 831 000 in need of immediate assistance.

Mozambique has suffered almost continually from drought for several years, but 1983 has been a particularly bad year.

The country has experienced an almost complete failure of its main crops, and many seed stocks are exhausted.

In early February, there was an additional tragic loss of standing crops due to cyclone Domoina's floods.

Most of the inhabitants of the Tete City have been living on 2g of grain per person per month. They supplement this diet with leaves or whatever else they can find.

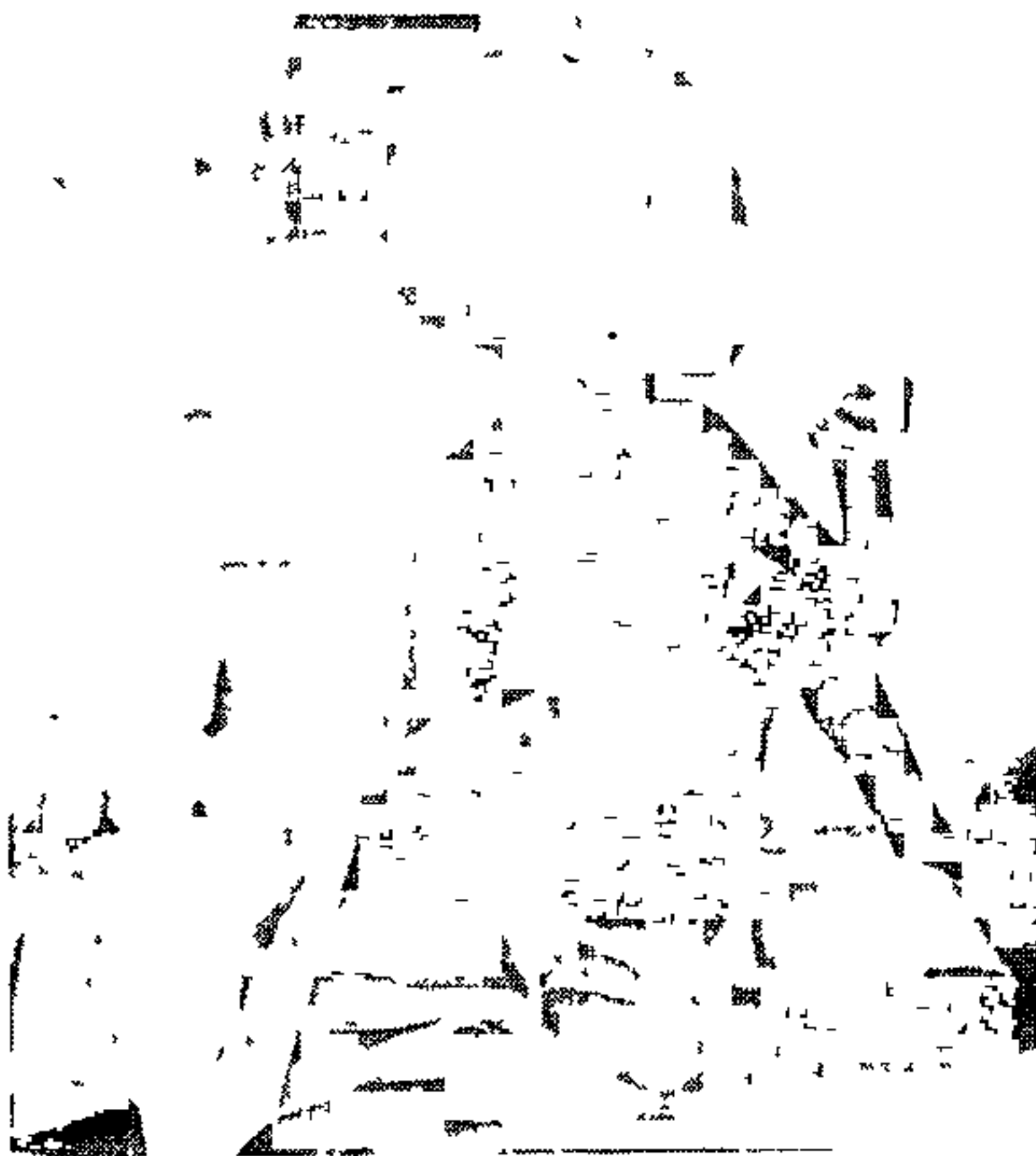
Distribution of food aid by road has been hampered by the lack of fuel and the

activities of "bandit" groups hostile to the Machel Government.

When World Vision's relief programme began, truck drivers were unwilling to risk the trip from Malawi into Tete because of ambushes they had experienced in previous convoys.

But now the aircraft have been transporting diesel fuel with every load of maize and a dozen trucks are now operating between Tete City and outlying villages to distribute this food to needy communities.

These flights are expected to continue until the entire gift of 1 600 tons has been delivered and distributed.



Fragile Neni, a one-year-old girl, was one of the worst cases of malnutrition at Matundo relief camp, Tete.

Pik and Samora discuss the MNR

Political Correspondent

A SOUTH African delegation headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican President Samora Machel in Maputo yesterday for talks focussing largely on the rebel MNR forces in the territory.

It is understood the Mozambican Government is concerned by the activities of the rebel organisation, which continue even after aid from South Africa was ended in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

According to news agency reports, the Foreign Minister was accompanied by the head of Military Intelligence, General Pieter van der Westhuizen.

The Mozambican Government apparently does not hold Pretoria responsible for continuing supplies to MNR, but is reportedly fearful that clandestine groups operating out of South Africa might be aiding the rebel forces.

Message

Originally, it was expected the MNR would slowly go into decline.

But since the accord the rebels have launched a number of audacious attacks, even on the outskirts of Maputo.

In his three-and-a-half hour meeting with President Machel, Mr Pik Botha conveyed a personal message from the South African Prime Minister.

The contents of the message are not known but it is understood it contained further assurances about South Africa's sincerity in abiding by the terms of the Nkomati Accord.

In a short statement the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that Mr Botha had been to Maputo.

Members of SAAU hold talks in Maputo

By WIM VANVOLSEM

A GROUP of high-powered representatives from the South African Agricultural Union leaves for Maputo this morning.

The five men left barely three weeks after an appeal by the Mozambican Minister of Agriculture to send a mission "as soon as possible" to investigate areas of agricultural co-operation.

The invitation by the Mozambican Government was described by the President of the SAAU, Mr Jaap Wilkens, this week as yet another direct result of the Nkomati Accord.

Appealed

Speaking at a farmer's day at Komatidraai, near the Mozambique border, Mr Wilkens said after a personal discussion on June 5 between representatives of the SAAU and the Mozambican Minister, the Minister personally appealed to the South Africans to send a mission as soon as possible.

He said the talks would be "of much importance".

Mr Wilkens, who headed the mission on June 5, said it was apparent from these discussions that Mozambique was now turning to a greater extent to the private sector in South Africa to become involved in order to stimulate economic development in that country which will be to the mutual advantage of both parties.

argus 2/7/84 217 218

A certain grandeur in Mozambique

ALLISTER SPARKS revisits the Polana Hotel, in Maputo

THE Polana Hotel, is not what it used to be. There is no hot water in the bedrooms, no *a la carte* menu in the dining room, the telephone works only sporadically and the room service is chancy.

Even so, the place still has about it a certain grandeur that has survived anti-colonial revolution and Africa's most serious attempt to establish a system of "scientific socialism".

The Polana is Mozambique's best hotel.

Outside the streets are named after Marx and Lenin, Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro, Mao Tse-Tung and a string of African revolutionary heroes. But at the Polana the doorman still wears a grandee's uniform, all tassels and braid and there is still a whiff of the faded glories of the Portuguese Empire which endured for five centuries on this stretch of the East African coast.

The architectural style is grand, the furniture old and heavy and there are brocade panels on the walls.

The Polana is also an oasis of relative plenty in the midst of poverty. Mozambique's socialist economy is straitened as a result of mismanagement, a series of natural disasters and the ravages of rebels who have been supported in neighbouring South Africa.

There is food rationing in Maputo City and north of here 1000 000 people are said to have died of starvation last year.

But the Polana is a hard currency establishment run for diplomats and other expatriates. Here, the local currency, called Meticals, is not accepted, only dollars and South African Rands. With that foreign exchange the visitors can buy wines and cigars and imported foods that the average Mozambican last saw nearly a decade ago.

Because of the current restrictions, the hotel has an exclusivity unequalled even in colonial times. No locals come here, apart from the occasional minister or party boss. It is a privileged refuge for rich foreigners.

There is plenty of variety among this privileged clientele, though Russians and Americans, Bulgarians, East Germans, Cubans and more recently since the signing of a "good neighbourliness" treaty, Afrikaans.

Seated at tables on the terrace they cluster together in little national groups, casting furtive glances behind them. It is an ideal setting for a spy thriller.

The hotel is a dazzling white confection of colonnades and little balustraded balconies with two wings that fan out to make an amphitheatre around a palm-fringed swimming pool with deck chairs and parasols.

Beyond is the blue expanse of what Vasco Da Gama called Baia Delagoa when he dropped anchor here in 1496 on his pioneering voyage to the spice-lands of the east. Today it is called simply Maputo Bay.

This used to be a favourite playground for wealthy South Africans to savour something of a continental atmosphere.

Now there is little disappointment around the pool deck. The people who are here are serious emissaries from aid and trade missions, a few of them walk stiffly around the pool, in suits, carrying briefcases.

There are more than 200 rooms set along four tiers of long corridors. Some are minute and the bathroom plumbing is bulbous and noisy. The phone is dead, the water cold and there is no air conditioning. But the view is stunning.

The elevator is the *piece de resistance*, a gilded cage of brass scrollwork and polished mahogany that travels sedately up and down an open stairwell.

The visitor soon discovers, however, that this splendid conveyance does not always answer the call button. This is because the operator, who drives the thing with a brass handle like an early streetcar, doubles as a porter.

Briefly, on a recent Friday night, the Polana recaptured the gaiety of earlier times. A jazz band arrived to perform in the amphitheatre and all Maputo's expatriate community, together with the new bureaucratic elite, turned out in their finery. — London Observer service.

Maputo jail ²¹⁸
attacked by ^{few}
rebels — claim ^{4/18/80}

Mozambican anti-government rebels last week attacked the main prison in Maputo, the Johannesburg Portuguese weekly O Seculo has said.

The newspaper claimed a group of anti-government guerrillas attacked Machava prison on the outskirts of the city.

The attackers withdrew after military reinforcements were sent to the area from nearby military barracks, it added.

The newspaper, which does not quote its sources, says a number of opponents of President Machel's government are detained in Machava.

da **Farm aid to
Maputo — if
guaranteed**

Farming Correspondent

Mozambique has asked the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) for assistance

A SAAU delegation led by Mr SJJ van Rensburg visited Maputo this week at the invitation of the Mozambican Department of Agriculture.

Mr van Rensburg said food production was Mozambique's most pressing need

The country had vast agricultural potential but fertiliser, machinery and above all managers and entrepreneurs were extremely scarce

The SAAU group was well received and wide-ranging discussions were held with agriculture officials

Proposals put to the Mozambique authorities included

- Training Mozambican agriculturists in South Africa
- Making suitable land available to South African farmers to start commercial farms
- Suppling farm implements

However, South Africa's suppliers and entrepreneurs would need guarantees covered by inter-government agreements, Mr van Rensburg said

S. Tribune 8/7/84

Machel boots out Joe Slovo

(218)

Nkomati honoured:
senior ANC men expelled

By HOWARD BARRELL

THE Frelimo Government in Mozambique has finally succumbed to pressure from Pretoria following the Nkomati Accord and effectively expelled the senior ANC official the South African Government most loves to hate — Joe Slovo

Well-placed sources in the Frontline States confirmed this week that Slovo had left Mozambique, but they would not name his destination

They said a number of other senior ANC men had been told they could not stay in Mozambique to staff the small ANC diplomatic mission in Maputo which is allowed by the accord

The names of these men are not available. It is believed they were previously associated with the revolutionary council of the ANC which oversaw the military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, before a major streamlining of the politico-military structures of the ANC external mission early last year

The ANC has not responded to a request for comment and details

Speculation is that Slovo is probably now in London. His wife, Ruth First, was assassinated in a parcel bomb explosion in Mozambique last year for which the ANC and Frelimo blamed Pretoria

Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate, is a senior member of the South African Communist Party, which is led by trade unionist Moses Mabhida and has a formal alliance with the ANC

He is believed to hold a senior position in the Umkhonto we Sizwe hierarchy headed by Commander Joe Modise and political Commissar Chris Hani.

Well-placed sources maintain that the South African Government has vastly over-estimated Slovo's importance by naming him as the single "mastermind" behind ANC attacks

Nonetheless his expulsion is another Nkomati-related setback for the ANC which indicates Frelimo is keeping its side of the accord.

Although slightly strained, relations between the ANC and Frelimo are still said by sources in both parties to be good

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

Machel gets touchy over Nkomati

GABORONE — In a stunning display of presidential wrath, Mozambique's Samora Machel has shown the world Press just how sensitive he is to any suggestion that the Nkomati Accord compromises the anti-apartheid "struggle".

The remark that touched the president's raw nerve was a question asked at the Press conference that closed the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference summit in Botswana on Friday.

Drum magazine reporter Mr Stan Motjuwadi asked how the Nkomati Accord, and friendly gestures from Angola and Swaziland, would affect the SADC's aim of lessening its dependence on South Africa.

Botswana's President Quett Masire, the SADC chairman, tactfully replied that such accords did not contradict existing ties between South Africa and SADC states, such as the Customs Union.

The question would have died there had the Mozambican leader not stood up and said he wanted to reply to "the black South African".

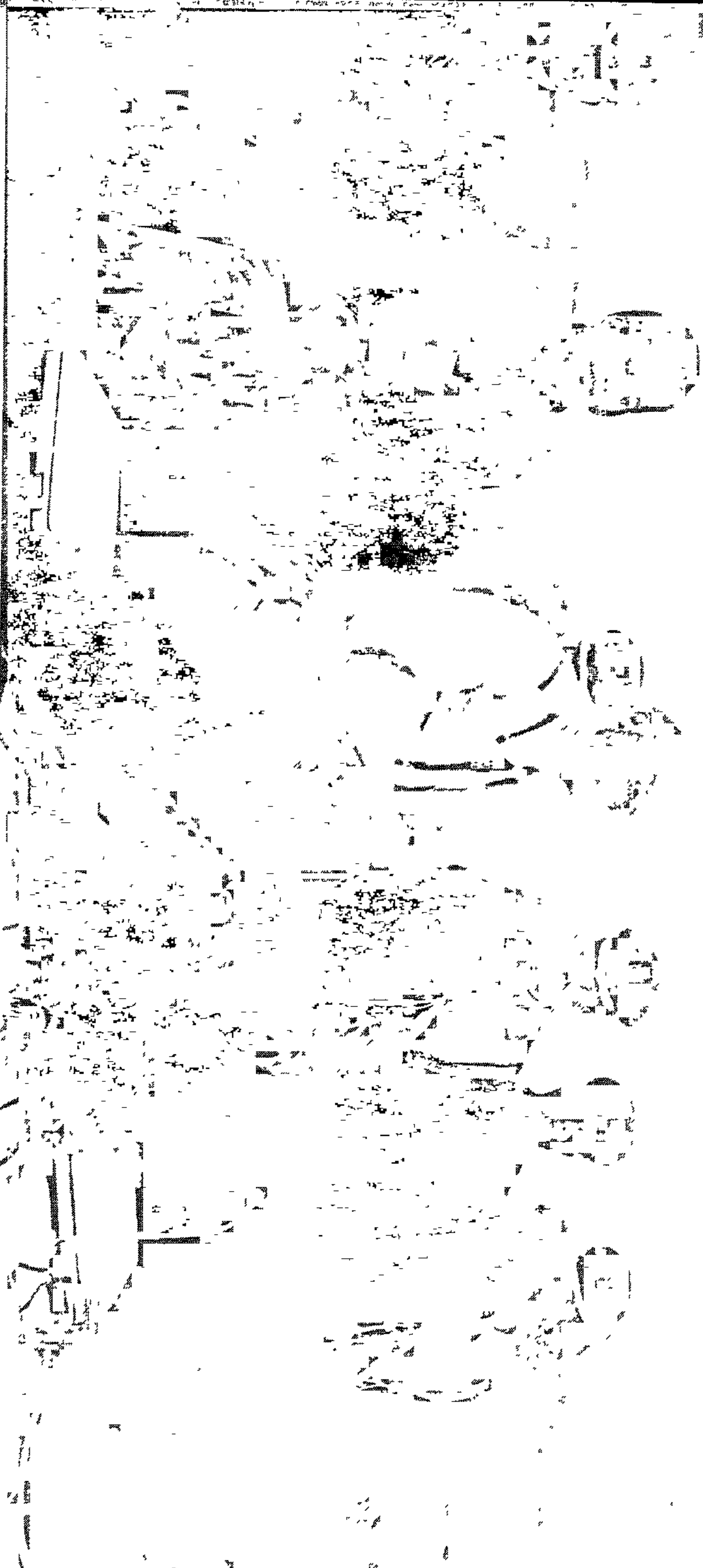
"Where are you going to write the answer to your question? Is it for black people, coloureds, Indians, or whites?" Mr Machel asked.

The president then launched on a fiery description of the Southern African states' struggle against colonialism, the Wenefa mine labour system, and South Africa's economic domination.

Returning to the subject later, the president called out to "Drum" (as he referred to Mr Motjuwadi) to ask if he knew how often the S A Air Force had invaded Mozambican airspace.

"Please, Mr President," said Mr Motjuwadi, "I don't hold any brief for white South Africans".

The point that Mr Motjuwadi, who is one of Drum's best-known writers, did not support apartheid seemed to sink home for at the end of the Press conference Mr Machel rose to say that "Drum" was officially invited to visit Mozambique.



Mozambican President Samora Machel unleashes his fury, over the issue of dependence on South Africa, at the final SADC conference in Botswana.

Photo by Alf Kumalo.

Miners as unions support dockers

growing industrial strike by workers' Union support from of Britain's

ports has grown in a week from a local dispute into a conflict which could surpass the miners' strike in its effects on the economy Dock delegates from all over the country yesterday backed the strike action which has already brought 78 ports to a standstill

The dockers union called out its 35 000 dockers on Tuesday in protest against non-union labour being used to load iron-ore for a steel plant picketed by the miners.

The major ports registered under a national dock labour scheme which guarantees jobs for dockers — London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Hull — handle about 70 percent of imports and exports

Transport union leaders yesterday agreed to try to broaden the strike to 80 smaller ports not covered by the scheme

The National Union of Seamen said it would ban all freight lorries from British-crewed Sealink ships from midnight

The union has its own dispute about government plans to return the state-owned ferry service to private ownership

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen have ordered its 4 000 members working for ferries, mostly Sealink, not to cross picket lines

The General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union has urged its 1 500 port workers to support the dockers — The Star Bureau and Sapa-Reuter

Georgia executes death-row inmate

JACKSON — Ivon Ray Stanley (28) was executed in Georgia's electric chair early today, eight years after he was convicted of murder by burying an insurance salesman alive

Officials said Stanley was given several high-powered electric jolts and pronounced dead after the Supreme Court refused a last-minute stay

Stanley was sentenced to death in 1976 for killing Mr Clifford (46) Floyd, near Bainbridge, by tying him to a tree Floyd was shot, beaten with a shovel and a hammer and buried as he begged for his life. — Reuter.

MNR claims to have met Minister

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — A leading member of President Samora Machel's government met a representative of the Mozambique National Resistance for the first time in London last week to discuss solutions for the country's escalating guerilla war, MNR sources claim here

The sources said the meeting between the Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso and the MNR's Mr Jorge Correia ended in stalemate But Mr Veloso, who headed Maputo's team at the peace talks with South Africa, agreed to carry the guerillas' demands to Mr Machel and report back, the sources said yesterday

They said the talks were held in London on July 3 at the initiative of an unidentified British businessman The sources, who have ready access to MNR leaders, said Mr Veloso offered the rebels "reintegration posts and no persecution" if they laid down their weapons

Mr Correia reportedly replied that the guerillas held the upper hand in the eight-year-old war

The Mozambican Embassy in Lisbon said yesterday it had "no knowledge" of the talks and Mr Correia, who is based in the Portuguese capital, declined to comment

Mark calls news of rift nonsense

LONDON — A furious Mark Phillips yesterday said reports of a split in his marriage to Princess Anne were "absolute nonsense We are very happy."

Mark was upset by a claim in the Sun newspaper that their 10-year marriage was on the rocks because he and Anne plan to stay in separate hotels during the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Captain Phillips said he would be commenting and would have to stay at the same hotel as the TV crew.

He will stay with Princess Anne when not working - The Star Bureau

tanker were killed in a fiery explosion after a collision at a level-crossing here yesterday, rail officials said. The blast shook the town as the tanker Silver Star ploughed through the station. Apart from the two killed people, including three passengers, a morning crash Officials said the train passed through the inferno and started several fires All when the train came to a halt



Father of Fleet Sir Caspar John

LONDON — Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, creator of Britain's World War 2 Fleet Air Arm, died at St Michael's Hospital in Hayle, Cornwall, yesterday

The son of distinguished artist Augustus John, he was the first aviator to become First Sea Lord of the Royal Navy He qualified as a pilot and learned flying skills on the first aircraft carrier, HMS Ark Royal in the early 1920s after joining the Navy in 1916 when he was 17 He was mentioned in dispatches for bravery in 1918 and promoted to be the Navy's chief representative for aircraft development and production He became First Sea Lord in 1960 and retired in 1963 From 1964 to 1971 he was in charge of a security commission investigating breaches of security in public service — Sapa-Associated Press



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Cloudy and partly sunny tomorrow It will be mild over the Lowveld showers may occur today except over South-West Transvaal and the Eastern Lowveld

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today 8 am 7 deg C yesterday maximum 13 deg C minimum 6 deg C Rainfall 13.0 mm, so far this month, 171 mm, so far this year, 769 mm. Average rainfall for July over 92 years 9 mm (Average 9 mm.)

SUNSET today 17h32; sunrise tomorrow, 06h54, sunset tomorrow 17h32. MOONRISE today 16h56

MOON PHASE tomorrow Full Moon. ROUND THE WORLD:

City	Max	Min	Weather	City	Max
Athens	31	18	Clear	New Delhi	37
Amsterdam	22	15	Rain	New York	25
Beirut	28	21	Clear	Paris	31
Brussels	25	14	Cloudy	Peking	27
Copenhagen	26	17	Rain	Rome	32
Frankfurt	33	19	Clear	Rio de Janeiro	32
Havana	31	23	Cloudy	Sydney	18
Hong Kong	31	27	Clear	Tel Aviv	30
Lisbon	23	18	Cloudy	Tokyo	29
London	21	15	Cloudy	Toronto	21
Moscow	19	16	Cloudy	Vienna	26

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today

City	Max	Min	Rain	City	Max
Johannesburg Central	12	6	13.0	Irene	14
S. Suburbs (Hill Ert)	10	6	12.0	Pietersburg	18
West Suburbs (Melville)	11	7	9.0	Nelspruit	14
Bryanston	14	8	8.5	Bloemfontein	16
Rustenburg	16	11	5.0	Durban	23
Krugersdorp	11	7	22.0	East London	23
Vereeniging	14	8	8.3	Port Elizabeth	26
Pretoria	16	9	9.7	Cape Town	26

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES FOR TOMORROW

City	Min Early AM	Max PM	City	Min Early AM
Johannesburg	6	13	Maritzburg	0
Pretoria	5	16	Port Elizabeth	12
Durban	12	24	Cape Town	10

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Model 8696

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SA men flee, but 5 die in rebel ambush

(218) Stan 12/7/84

Pretoria Correspondent

Two South African businessmen escaped injury when five other people were killed in a rebel ambush a few kilometers from Maputo on Tuesday.

Mr Munnik Hertzog (27) and Mr Kobus Meiring (28) watched in horror as between 15 and 20 men shot dead the other motorists with AK-47 semi-automatic rifles.

They reversed from the scene at high speed, zig-zagging their car as they withdrew to avoid their attackers' bullets. Seven shots hit the car.

A man wearing the khaki cap was clambering out of the truck's cab as the businessmen reversed. He was shot by a Frelimo guard escorting and traveling with the businessmen, who had leaned out of the back window and was returning the ambushers' fire.

The Frelimo guard, Mr Gemenio Sodasse, also escaped injuries.

"The incident felt as though it took an hour to end," Mr Hertzog said in an interview from Nelspruit today. "But it must all have been over in minutes."

Killed in the ambush a few metres from the two businessmen were Mr Lucas Simbine, a Mozambican passport and visa official based in Nelspruit, his Frelimo guard in the car with him, the driver and a female passenger of a heavy truck, and another solo motorist.

Mr Hertzog said Mr Simbine's car had a Nelspruit registration plate and the other vehicle had Lebowa plates.

Export contract

Mr Hertzog said he and Mr Meiring arrived at the Komatiport Border gates at lunch on Tuesday to travel to Maputo to clinch an important export contract.

They were delayed for about 4 hours at the post because of visa problems but were granted temporary visas, and travelled on at about 4 pm.

"About 10 km before the incident, we saw a Peugeot at the roadside. It had burnt out, there was still steam rising from the bonnet," said Mr Hertzog.

LUCKY TO BE ALIVE!

SA men escape ambush — but see their Frelimo escorts perish

S Tribune 15/7/84 (218)

A PAIR of cool-headed businessmen reversed out of a hail of bullets when about 20 rebels ambushed them in Mozambique this week

Kobus Meiring and Munnik Hertzog described how they saw their Mozambique escorts die in the car ahead as the ambushers — thought to be Renamo guerrillas — stopped them

The Nelspruit businessmen were on their way to Maputo from Nkomati to try and set up business deals. A Mozambican guard travelled with them in their car while the two escorts drove ahead

About 42 km from Maputo they passed a burnt-out car, still smouldering. Its occupant was dead

Less than a kilometre further on, they encountered a heavy truck parked across the road and were forced to stop. Two bodies were inside the truck

"Seconds after the car stopped 15 to 20 men armed with automatic rifles appeared from behind the truck and opened fire," Mr Hertzog told the Sunday Tribune

"One of them walked up to our escorts' car, pushed his rifle through the window and just kept on firing"

Mr Meiring, who had been driving, said everything happened in a blur

"When I realised we were being shot at, I reversed the car engine and wanted to speed away."

"But Munnik shouted No, Kobus, don't go forward — reverse and zig-zag the car"

Miraculously the men escaped unscathed. The

Tribune Reporter

car was hit by seven shots, one of which punctured the radiator, before Mr Meiring had reversed the car out of sight of the attackers

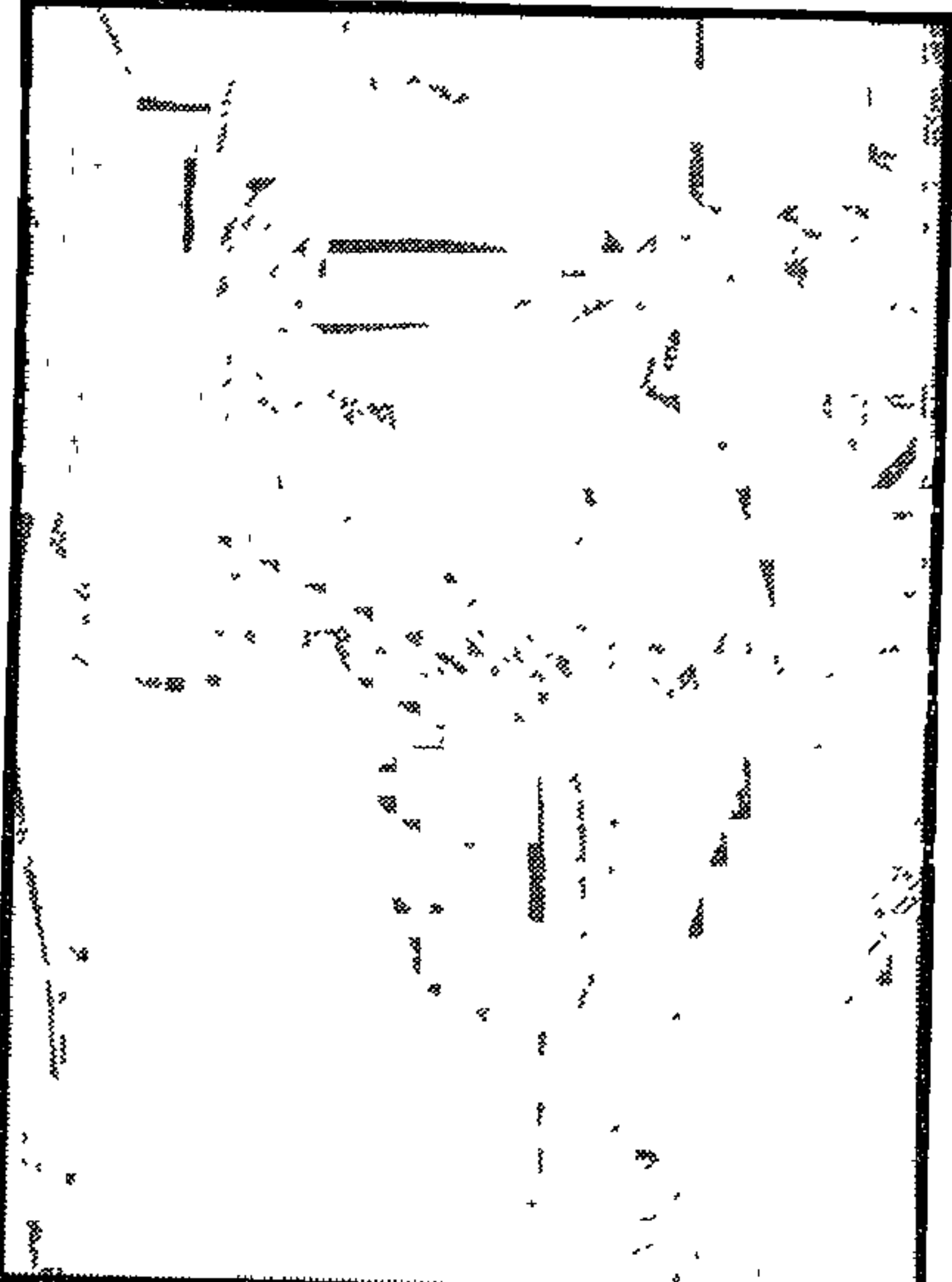
Steam pouring from the bonnet, they drove to nearby Moamba and alerted the police. They

were given food, a place to sleep and a handgun to protect themselves

The following day, a vegetable trader from Lebowa arrived at Moamba and offered to take the car and men back to Nelspruit

The Mozambicans

UNSCATHED: Kobus Meiring and Munnik Hertzog after the ambush this week



killed in the car ahead of the Transvaal men were Lucas Simbini, chief of the Mozambique Labour Bureau in Nelspruit, and a Frelimo security guard, Geneno Sodasse

Mr Simbini was to have acted as interpreter for the men in Maputo

The businessmen

were told that the ambushers were probably Renamo members. The rebels have turned to ambushing private vehicles to get food

Last month two South Africans were killed in a convoy in northern Mozambique. The Frelimo Government said the pair had been ambushed by Renamo

Rebels free (218) SA builders

The Star's Foreign
News Service

Star
16/7/84

MAPUTO — Three black South African technicians employed by the Murray and Roberts construction company were abducted by the Mozambique National Resistance after their minibus was ambushed on the main Komatipoort-Maputo road

The men who were on their way to help repair cranes in Maputo harbour last Tuesday were marched through the bush for four hours and then released unharmed. The ambush was near the scene where two Nelspruit businessman had a narrow escape on the same day

The three men were identified as Mr. Alpheus Sekgooise, Mr. Frank Nyalungu and Mr. Eckson Nhlanga

SA technicians freed after MNR ambush

17/7/84 - 218
Four South African technicians were abducted by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) after their mini-bus was ambushed on the main road between Komatipoort and Maputo

The men, who were on their way to help repair cranes in Maputo Harbour, were apparently marched through the bush for four hours and then released unharmed. The incident, which oc-

curred on Tuesday last week, was confirmed yesterday by the official Mozambican news agency, AIM

The report has also been confirmed by a spokesman for Murray and Roberts, the construction company for which the men work

Three of the men have been identified as Mr Alpheus Sekgooise, Mr Frank Nyalungu and Mr Eckson Nhlanga. The identity of the fourth man is not known

The spokesman for Murray and Roberts confirmed the men had been released unharmed, and had begun work at the harbour last Thursday

AIM said the men had left the Ressano Garcia border at about 3.45 pm. They were stopped near the town of Moamba by about 20 "armed bandits" who began looting the vehicle

When a lorry drew up the gunmen opened fire, apparently killing a woman and a child and seriously wounding the driver, the agency said

Two occupants of the mini-bus escaped into the bush and contacted government officials. The others were freed later that night

Rebels accused of killing SA farmer

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that a South African farmer who was killed in the Eastern Transvaal last month was murdered by MNR gunmen

AIM, the official Mozambique news agency, also said it believed that South African forces with helicopters were in a battle recently against members of the anti-Frelimo rebel movement. The agency said military personnel and residents in the border town of Ressano Garcia heard the fighting.

Though the report did not name the dead farmer, it appears he was Mr Johannes Davel (39), of Eindelik Farm, who was a captain in the Nelspruit Commando.

527 govt casualties — claim

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels said in a statement here today that they had killed 527 government troops in June operations, for the loss of 28 rebels

The statement by the Mozambique National Resistance also said 417

government soldiers had been wounded and 159 captured, while the MNR had suffered 67 wounded

The 164 operations in all 10 provinces last month was described as the start of a major new offensive against President Samora Machel — Renter

Trains used after Tete rebels hijack food aid trucks

By Sol Makgabutlane

Air shipments of Dutch maize donated to Mozambique and Malawi have been stopped in the past week, and replaced by larger quantities of grain by rail. The distribution of food is being handled by World Vision International, a relief organisation.

Because food is now reaching the northern Mozambique province of Tete by rail, World Vision has discontinued its airlift service, which began after rebels belonging to the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) ambushed delivery trucks in the province.

In 60 flights from Malawi, the chartered DC6 aircraft delivered 898 tons of Dutch Government maize. The food is desperately needed because little food reached Tete earlier in the year.

(218) Stan
17/1/54
Thirteen thousand litres of fuel, needed to distribute the food, and four tons of high protein soup powder for severely malnourished famine victims, were also airlifted to Tete.

The province is inhabited by 831 000 people, and as many as 470 000 of them have been categorised as in severe need of immediate food aid.

World Vision's co-ordinator, Mr Sy Wilcutts, said the situation was most severe in January and February.

"Before the rains in February, people were dying on the roads. About 40 percent of the houses, especially those south of the Zambesi River, are empty.

The people are either dead or have left to find food elsewhere." Most of the Dutch maize has been distributed south of the Zambesi where the need is greatest

Despite many visits by bankers and businessmen, the Nkomati Accord has not, in itself, changed the direct sale of South African goods to Mozambique.

The major hurdle — how and when Mozambique will pay — remains, plus doubts about Maputo's ability to acquire foreign exchange and the impediment posed by existing supply agreements with communist bloc countries.

Bankers, economists and investment analysts — some of whom have travelled to Maputo in recent weeks — concede that there is little likelihood of Mozambique increasing its purchases from South Africa — or any other source — until foreign exchange earnings improve.

President Samora Machel has begun a five-day trip to China seeking increased aid and economic co-operation, Portugal may open a trade door to Europe and the US is said to be interested in a variety of funding arrangements.

The South Africa Foreign Trade Organisation (Safio) says in a document for members that inquiries about possible imports to Mozambique from SA businessmen have been overwhelming.

The accord, it says, has opened the way for the SA private sector to assist in Mozambique's economic recovery through joint ventures, technological supply and buy-back or joint marketing schemes that increase Maputo's foreign exchange earnings.

But Maputo lacks the money to pay for these ventures, the financially-strapped South Afri-

Maputo openings sought

218 Skw 18/7/84

SA groups hold talks to ease way

The Nkomati Accord has focused attention on trade relations between Mozambique and South Africa. This is the first in a series of reports by finance writer Bill Levitt on the possibilities of increasing trade.



Nkomati Accord — many questions remain unanswered.

can Government seems hesitant to provide monetary assistance and there are serious doubts about Mozambique's ability to muster enough raw materials to barter.

Commodity traders, who requested anonymity, raised questions about the cashew industry, prawns and oil — major items that could be used for trade and forex or barter.

Since the Maputo government forced cashew pickers to collect their paycheques in the capital, often a hazardous trip, many trees have been left to die, traders say.

Prawns may have been overfished, depriving Mozambique of its most prized export. Oil

thought to be off shore may not be high-quality — so Mozambique would have to raise millions of dollars for refineries and pipelines.

These gloomy views overshadowed recent meetings between Safio officials and the Governor of the Banco de Mocambique to discuss the balance of payments, Maputo's debt rescheduling and economic priorities.

The priorities list includes rejuvenation of the Maputo harbour and rail system, purchase of Cahora Bassa power, an increase in Mozambicans allowed to work in South African mines, help in boosting farming and investments in manufacturing. To smooth the way, Maputo

has undertaken several steps to enhance the Nkomati Accord.

- Mozambique has applied for membership of the International Monetary Fund, which could be approved by September.
- Maputo harbour is being beefed up, and SATS officials regularly meet Maputo port officials SA forwarding agents and exporters visit Maputo often.
- An investment code has been prepared by Maputo officials, and it is hoped SA property holdings confiscated after independence will be returned.
- Mozambique has introduced incentives to give individual owners and firms a major share of actual forex earned instead of turning it over to the govern-

ment. That would enable the private sector to buy raw materials, components and spare parts — and possibly earn more forex.

- Visas for SA businessmen have been made easier to obtain.

Safio officials also discussed the possibility of a bilateral clearing payment facility — to be referred to the SA Minister of Finance — and the extent of export credit insurance cover and long-term credit that will be available for SA businessmen.

Credit Guarantee, the Safio document says, has already received a large number of applications from local businessmen which are being processed and discussed with the SA Government.

“Before any final discussions can be taken, an indication of Mozambique's priorities is essential,” Safio says.

“Although several projects are regarded as urgent, it is possible that this will take weeks, if not months. Companies considering projects should submit a detailed outline, together with the normal applications forms for contract cover to CCTIC.”

A small business bureau for SA businessmen will be set up in Maputo and several representative business groups, including Assocom and the Handelsinstuut, say they will co-operate to build more confidence in Mozambique.

‘Nkomati must be made to succeed’

By Frank Jeans

Private enterprise in South Africa and the West must provide the “economic glue” to hold the Nkomati Accord together, says Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

At a lunch of the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, he said “The present mood of détente in the Southern Africa region must have more substance than mere statements of intention.

“The accord with Mozambique, for instance, can work only if there are improvements in the economy, for resistance feeds on a people's dissatisfaction.”

Welcoming the fact that there is now “negotiation in place of confrontation”, the professor said South Africans should take advantage of this and the private sector must not “sit on its hands” but take risks to generate stability with neighbouring states.

“If we sit back to wait and see, disorder will gather speed,” he said.

“To consolidate the Mozambique accord, more companies must move in but South Africa does not have the resources to go it alone. Western nations must also show their willingness to help make new relationships work.”

12/7/74 Star

SA denies clashing with MNR 218

A South African Defence Force spokesman has denied SA forces fought Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels in the Eastern Transvaal

The official Mozambique news agency AIM said the fighting was heard at Resano Garcia

"The SA Defence Force categorically denies allegations that South African

forces equipped with helicopters were involved in a battle against the MNR," the Defence Force spokesman said

Police in Pretoria yesterday denied knowledge of a South African farmer being killed by the MNR last month as reported by AIM

A police spokesman said the only murder being investigated was of Mr Johannes Davel (39) of Eindelk farm

Portugal keen to play major role in providing lifeline to Mozambique

(218) Star
19/7/84

Portugal, former colonial ruler of Mozambique now desperately trying to rebuild its shattered economy, looms in the distance as one of major players in the Nkomati agreement.

Although most post-accord talk centres on South Africa's contribution to the battered Mozambican economy, some senior bankers in Johannesburg say Portugal could provide the impetus for badly needed foreign investment and financing.

Portugal's previous ties with Mozambique make it a natural trading partner and a valuable source of highly skilled labour.

But, more important, it could be a backdoor to the financially strapped European Economic Community which has cast a covetous eye on Southern Africa's enormous, untapped and rapidly changing market.

Several bankers, touchy about being quoted on an issue they say is too sensitive at the moment, conceded that Portugal could play a formidable role.

Portugal is expected to join the EEC soon, and Lisbon's only contribution may be its ability to act as a bridge between Europe and, at first, Angola and Mozambique, says Mr Tony Pereira, general manager of marketing for the Bank of Lisbon.

WORKING TOGETHER

That signal was flashed during Prime Minister PW Botha's recent trip abroad.

During a stop in Lisbon, Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares — a leading world socialist politician — announced that he would visit South Africa.

Informed observers see this as a further sign that the two countries are prepared to work

Portugal looms in the distance as a major player in the Nkomati accord, and could play a significant role in Mozambique's economic resurgence. This is the second in a series of reports on post-accord activity by finance writer **BILL LEVITT.**

closely on Mozambique's economic recovery Portugal acted as broker for the Nkomati agreement.

"It can't be easy for a socialist government which motivated the colonial break-ups, to turn the tables — because of economic pressures — to work closely with the so-called racist state of South Africa," Mr Pereira said in an interview.

Socialist ideology is cracking throughout Southern Africa as governments begin to realise that it doesn't fill empty bellies, says a senior financier.

"Now Portugal has a great opportunity to start trading with Mozambique and to encourage others to follow suit," he says. "Their former markets are still there."

Today, Portugal is in its deepest depression since the "socialist revolution" 10 years ago.

Nationalisation and worker takeovers resulted in poor economic planning and a tremendous drop in productivity.

Political instability — more than a dozen governments in a decade — has sapped Lisbon of the consistency needed for far-sighted political and economic decisions and fostered a generation of leaders "strictly out for themselves", Mr Pereira said.

The IMF has imposed stringent austerity measures that

have edged many firms towards bankruptcy.

Unemployment is rampant, and hundreds of thousands of workers are unpaid and hungry. Inflation is skyrocketing.

The country is saddled with an enormous financial debt, due in part to pensions paid to Portuguese civil servants who returned from Mozambique and Angola during decolonisation that took place in the mid-70s.

Another potentially explosive issue facing Portugal is the large number of Portuguese migrant workers in West Germany and France.

Both recession-hit countries have offered the estimated 1.5 million workers cash settlements as inducements to return home — something the embattled Lisbon government can ill afford.

LINGERING HOSTILITY

Economists, noting the country's agricultural and economic backwardness, also see Lisbon pinning its hopes on former colonies, especially Mozambique, even though there may be some lingering hostility about the way decolonisation was carried out.

Although precise figures are difficult to obtain, pre-independence Mozambique traded briskly with its colonial master.

The exports ranged from cotton, sugar, cashew nuts and tea to copra and fuel oil. Imports ranged from machinery and textiles to iron, steel, cars and accessories, wines and petroleum.

Despite Portugal's renewed interest, Mozambique's ravaged economy and the continuing guerilla threat will make it hard for Maputo to make measurable gains for some time, bankers noted.

19/7/84
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E. Post

Commission says there's still much to achieve

PRETORIA — The Joint Security Commission established by South Africa and Mozambique agreed at a meeting in Maputo yesterday that, while a generally satisfactory security situation had been achieved between the two states, "further progress has still to be made," according to a brief statement issued after a meeting.

The statement, issued in Pretoria by the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the commission had also agreed on the composition of a permanent joint sub-commission on border matters, but gave no details.

The commission met under the joint chairmanship of the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Mozambican Minister of National Security, Colonel S Vieira.

"The commission took note of the effective steps that have been taken by both countries to realise the objectives of the (Nkomati) Accord since its signing four months ago.

"The commission agreed on the composition of the permanent joint sub-commission on border matters, the establishment of which was recommended by the commission at its fourth session and subsequently approved by both Governments," it stated.

Matters relating to the protection of the Cahora Bassa power lines and the maintenance personnel were also discussed, it said.

The statement added that the next meeting of the commission would take place in South Africa next month. — Sapa

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19/7/84

China backs the Nkomati Accord

PEKING — China has given implicit support to Mozambique's accord with South Africa at the start of a five-day visit to Peking by President Samora Machel.

In a welcoming banquet speech, President Li Xiannian did not mention the agreement explicitly.

However, he said China backed the action taken by the Mozambique Government in March to safeguard its independence and

security in the light of the country's situation.

Under the accord South Africa agreed to withdraw its support for anti-Machel rebels in the south of Mozambique, while Maputo said it would end material backing for the African National Congress.

The agreement sparked controversy among some other African states, but President Machel emphasised in his speech in Peking that Mozambique still supported the struggle of

the South African people, spearheaded by the ANC, for equality, democracy and social justice.

A commentary carried by the New China News Agency, from Maputo said Mozambique's accord was the result of the thirst for peace of many African states after years of turmoil.

It said "the South African-backed rebels "had gravely affected Mozambique's security, industrial and agricultural production

Therefore this peaceful action of the Mozambique Government has won understanding and support from more and more African countries," the commentary added.

President Li emphasised that China would unswervingly support the struggle for independence and racial equality in SWA/Namibia.

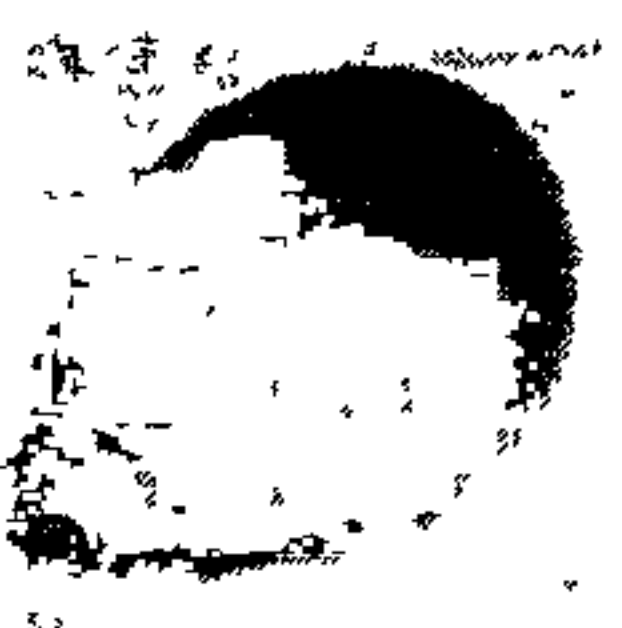
President Machel, who arrived here on Tuesday, saw Premier Zhao Ziyang yesterday morn-

ing. Chinese officials said he would have talks with Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang.

Mr Machel is expected to ask China for increased assistance to help Maputo combat famine and aid the country's development.

The news agency commentary approved Mozambique's shift from close links with Moscow towards more balanced ties with the United States and Western Europe as well as SAPA-RNS.

SAMORA MACHEL



SAP denies Tembisa 'abuses' in Black Sash dossier

218 Star 19/7/84

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Allegations of arbitrary arrest and police assault of Tembisa men suspected of being illegal aliens have been denied by police headquarters in Pretoria

But police indicate that massive operations are carried out to counter illegal entry of foreigners, with about 1 000 suspects arrested each month

Claims of detention and maltreatment at police stations in Johannesburg, Nelspruit and White River are contained in a dossier compiled by the Black Sash

CONFESSIONS

The Star was represented when the Black Sash gathered 20 statements from men who have been released, either on bail awaiting trial or without charge, and from relatives of men who are being held in Nelspruit Prison

The statements of men who have been discharged or released without trial contain allegations that beating, the tightening of a noose around the neck and the placing of a wet cloth bag over their heads were methods used in an attempt to extract confessions that they were Mozambican citizens

Most who were not awaiting trial produced reference books showing

qualifications to reside in Tembisa.

Those whose court appearances are pending stated that their documents were with the police

UNTRUE

The police division of public relations stated on Tuesday: "Responsible members of the South African Police are employed on investigating those suspected of illegal entry

"The allegations that they are ill-treated, not informed of the charges against them, not properly fed and are the targets for arbitrary arrest are not true."

There is marked consistency in the allegations of the Tembisa men and the name of a particular police officer appears in connection with many of the alleged assaults

The arrests appear to have occurred in two areas: at the Komatiport border post and during mass raids in Tembisa.

DOCUMENTS

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said last week that a swoop on the township on June 24 had led to 111 arrests

Police claim many of those arrested obtain documents by fraudulent means and visit Mozambique regularly

"In an endeavour to establish whether the document is false or irregularly obtained it is imperative to detain a man and take him to other places to verify his alleged movements."

Police said they had no record of several men whose cases the Black Sash had documented.

Where they were able to trace cases they said they had received no complaints of assault.

Al:11

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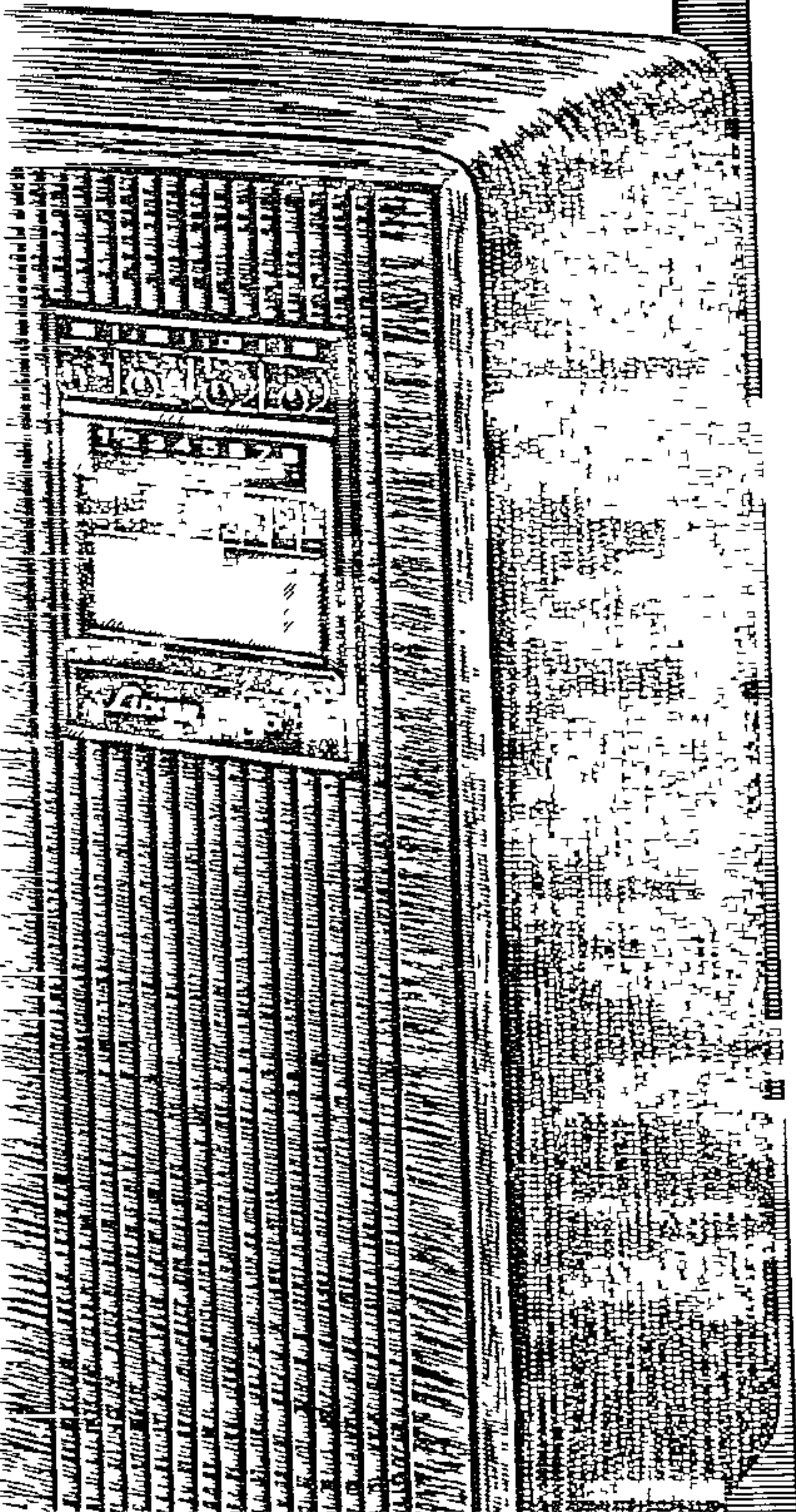
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Rebels ²¹⁸ 'betrayed' ^{Star}

The Star Bureau

MAPUTO — A former commander in the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has claimed South Africa "betrayed" the rebel movement at Nkomati.

Mr Octavio Chirindza (26) told the Maputo newspaper Noticias the signing of the accord between Pretoria and Maputo had left the rebels disoriented "because we knew that we would be wiped out".

Mr Chirindza was in charge of an MNR camp in the Txane-Txane area until May when he took advantage of the presidential amnesty offer.

ANC men ^{20/7/84} to be freed ^{Star}

MBABANE — Swaziland is to free all African National Congress (ANC) members being held in jail, the Minister of Justice, Mr David Matse, announced yesterday.

He said that this included ANC members who had already been found guilty of illegal possession of arms or illegal entry into Swaziland. Prison sources have said that more than 20 ANC members are in Swazi jails — The Star's Foreign News Service.

Mozambique and ^{20/7/84} China sign new economic accord

PEKING — China and Mozambique signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement today — the fourth day of a visit to Peking by President Samora Machel.

The official New China News Agency said the accord was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Mr Joaquim Carvalho and the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, Mr Lu Xuejian.

The agency said Chinese President Li Xiannian told Mr Machel afterwards "China-Mozambique relations have withstood tests. Your visit has consolidated and promoted these relations".

Mr Machel, who came to China to press for increased help for his country's battered economy, later left for the eastern city of Hangzhou.

The agency did not give details of the new agreement. A similar accord was signed during Mr Machel's last visit to China in 1978.

The two sides agreed on Wednesday to explore new ways of co-operation in exploiting natural resources and establishing joint ventures, as well as further developing economic and technical co-operation.

Mozambique has been seeking relief aid and economic assistance from the United States and Western Europe. China has said its economic involvement in Africa will be linked strictly to projects which bring quick results — Reuter.

SABC making do for O

By Ian Gray

The SABC, barred from carrying full television coverage of the Los Angeles Olympic Games beginning at the end of the month, will send two experienced sports commentators to the US to provide audio reports for TV and radio.

Kim Shippey and Friedel Hansen will supplement coverage from the SABC's external news sources, as will the corporation's representative in the

US, Fanus Ve

These reports, the radio news television news clips obtained from news agencies.

Between the July 28 and August 11, Radio broadcasts a of the Games year's Olympic

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R15 A GRAM!

Mozambique seeks more SA export traffic

Maputo can cut costs, but port needs revamp

During the South African War, Lourenco Marques and its railway link to the Transvaal stood as a vital access route between the Paul Kruger's Boers and supplies from the outside world

More than 80 years later, the strategic importance of the port — now called Maputo — remains not only for the Transvaal but for South Africa and the success of the Nkomati Accord

Maputo is roughly 530 km closer by rail to Transvaal-based industries than Durban or Richards Bay, and transport savings could play an important role by keeping SA exports competitive while increasing profits

For instance, shipments from the Transvaal could cost R14 a ton less or R280 000 less on a shipment of 20 000 tons of chrome ore or similar mineral shipments. That makes a big difference to exporters battling fierce world competition and shrinking profit margins

Others exporting citrus, asbestos and chemicals from as far inland as the Witwatersrand could also benefit

Equally important is the foreign exchange Mozambique would acquire if the port's resurgence could be assured — money that could be pumped into the economy to rebuild infrastructures, expand industries and provide badly needed jobs.

Maputo, two smaller ports up the eastern coast of Southern Africa and a properly secured road and rail line could provide a gateway to Malawi, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zaire and possibly Zambia.

Until the Frelimo Government took over in 1975, the Mozambican port handled more than 6,5 million tons annually. Maputo now handles about 2 million tons — mainly bulk cargo of minerals and agricultural products

Rennies Shipping Africa, which still operates in Maputo, has mounted a drive to attract SA exporters back to the port, provided it can be refurbished and its workers are properly trained to handle increased traffic and maintenance

Mr Brian Reis, in charge of the Rennies Maputo operations, said it could take three to five years before the SA shipping community was confident enough to use Maputo as it once did

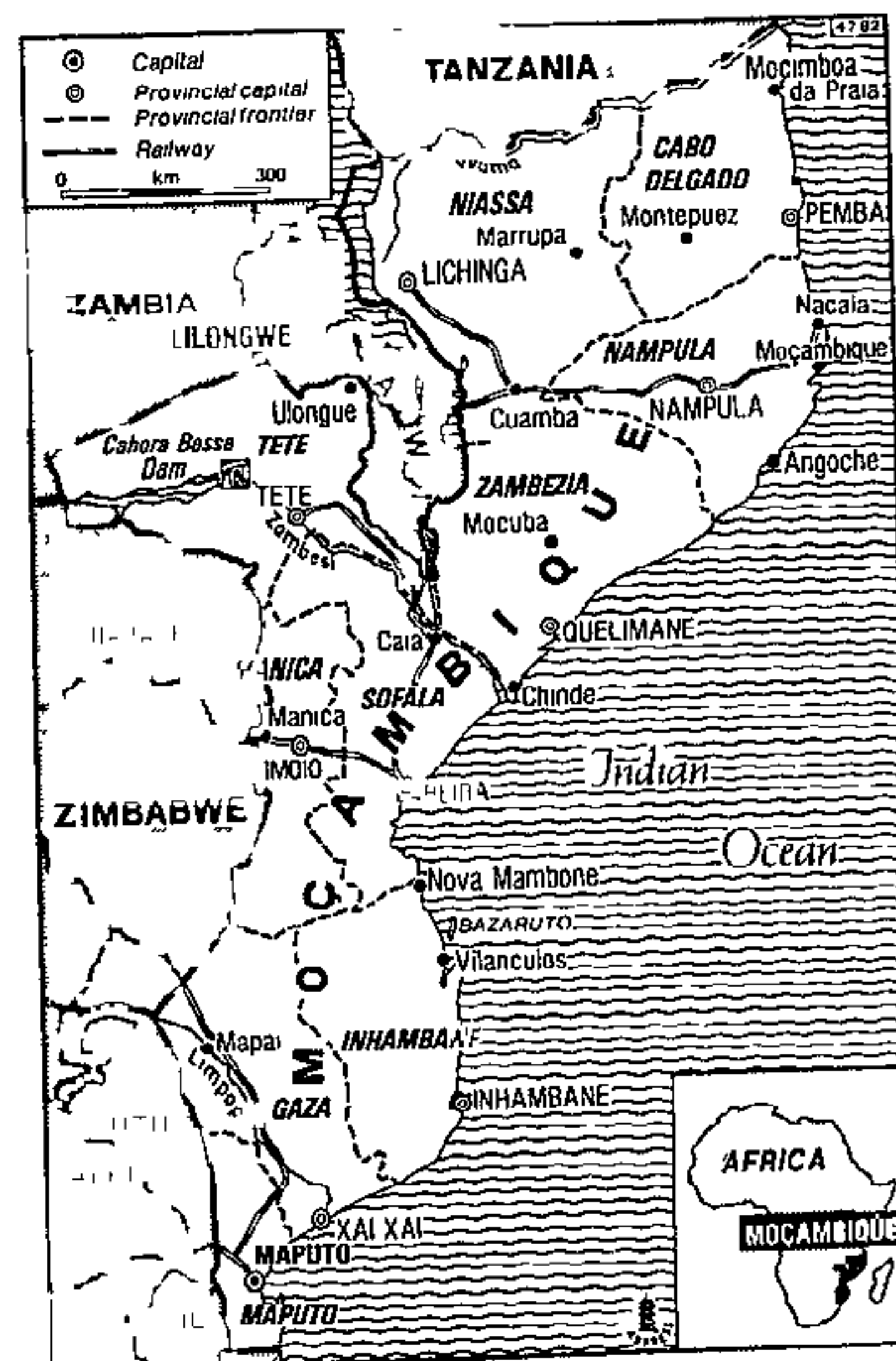
But government insistence that economic recovery be tied to exports has forced SA users to explore all options. Maputo "cannot be excluded in the face of potential savings if productivity at the port increases".

Maputo fell on hard times after independence because of the world-wide economic recession and increased maintenance problems incurred after Portuguese managers left. Their departure created a void, and the lack of expertise made it difficult to maintain cranes, locomotives, front-end loaders and rail lines

Freight rates rose dramatically, but productivity — measured by the speed with which ships are loaded and unloaded — dropped, forcing ships to remain in port longer than usual at considerable extra cost to shippers and ship owners

SA users moved to Durban and Richards Bay, especially after South Africa signed a major coal deal with the Japanese, and Maputo's slide re-

Maputo remains a vital port for Eastern Transvaal exports and if it can be brought up to world standards, it would make SA exports more competitive and increase profits. This is the third in a series of reports on post-accord activity by finance writer BILL LEVITT.



duced Mozambique's economic viability

That denied port authorities the funds necessary to buy new equipment and spare parts. It is estimated that the tonnage drop may have cost Mozambique's fragile economy roughly R100 million annually, including fees for cranes, stevedoring, landing or loading, wharfage and foreign exchange

Since independence, Rennies has filled some of Maputo's needs — for which it is being repaid — and has offered to invest an undetermined amount in new terminals and equipment to bring the port back to international standards. Rennies recently agreed to help run the port as well

In a major effort to revitalise the port, authorities have engaged the management of the port of Liverpool as consultants to assist training and improve procedures. A team of West Germans will be flying in to repair the shore cranes

Maputo's Matola facility, one of the first bulk terminals on the southern African coast, is conveniently placed for South African imports and exports — especially to and from mines in the Reef and the north and eastern Transvaal

BLACK leaders in South Africa were taken aback by the Nkomati Accord and are still stunned into silence. Here ANTHONY VAN WYK, an articulate business consultant, sketches a detailed background on its implementation and how it affects the South African political scene. ANC statements had to be interpreted to form certain opinions, but may not be quoted in a South African newspaper.

ACCORD USELESS UNLESS CITIZENS GET SOMETHING

In an effort to pave the way for peace in the sub-continent, South Africa and Mozambique drew up a non-aggression pact on March 16 this year.

Swaziland subsequently acknowledged the existence of a similar treaty with the RSA

While diplomats hail its political significance, the accord's economic benefits have not yet been clarified by the South African or Mozambican governments

Both are too pre-occupied with security and fail to recognise that the accord must benefit its citizens economically, if it is to hold any water

The Nkomati Accord follows nine years of tension between Pretoria and Maputo, some of which spilled over into Swaziland

The Swazis had to cope with the resultant flow of refugees from both countries

The accord is meant to curb insurgency and improve eco-

nomie relations

But this must be spelled out.

Swaziland and Mozambique are members of Saded, the Southern African trade bloc

But both are anxious to retain trade links with South Africa

Only Angola and Tanzania are totally independent from South African industry

At a recent Saded convention in Gaborone, Tanzania said it understood why Mozambique signed the agreement but failed to see any benefits for the country

This appears to be in line with criticism meted out by local black leaders in South Africa

Pretoria's prime pre-occupation seems to be the neutralisation of the ANC on the eastern front

Ironically, the Mozambique National Resistance stepped up its campaign since the accord was signed, even destroying South African trucks

President Samora Machel said at the Saded summit last

week that South Africa flew thousands of MNR rebels into Mozambique up to a week before the signing of the accord.

The economic aspects of the accord aroused much interest among South African businessmen

The accord has tremendous economic potential, which is why the Saded bloc is studying developments with concern

Mozambique plays a vital role in the Saded transport strategy

Saded is experiencing difficulty in raising the projected finance for its projects

The World Bank and other monetary institutions still have nightmares about the Latin American debt crisis

The drought and other economic deterrents forced Mozambique to re-examine its economic planning

A new code of investment is said to be in preparation, and will be published shortly

This announcement generated excitement in Maputo.

Some Maputo officials hinted

at launching a crusade against mismanagement and depression

There are also signs that Mozambique seeks to foster a new relationship with international free market forces

The secretary for tourism speculated about the development of tourism, referring particularly to the bustling market in South Africa

Mozambique is also considering linking up with the World Bank and the IMF

Basically, Mozambique plans to emerge from its self-imposed coma, where it languished for almost a decade

If these commitments are transformed into action, the country's slide into oblivion could halt

The only possible deterrent is the erratic rebels.

While this group's operational impact is still low-key, increased action could only implicate several states, including the Soviet Union (Mozambique

has a defence treaty with the USSR)

The Soviets are not used to tolerating an ally being pushed around by a bunch of rebels

Around a bunch of rebels Afghani is a case in point

Moscow would appreciate an opportunity to get closer to the action, irrespective of the cost of such a counter-insurgency operation

Radio Moscow describes the MNR and Unta as extensions of the SA Defence Force, which is why it views the Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a non-issue

So the accord had a political impact

But it is time to make an economic impression

Despite endless negotiations, there still appears to be no clear direction

This implies the accord was either signed too hastily or that both parties are still uncertain about its implementation

This has become clear to many South African company directors

Their delegates to Maputo in the last few months achieved nothing other than friendly talks, which is significant for diplomats but less meaningful to business

The full-time SA trade office, managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs, has been inundated with loosely defined proposals and requests for information on Mozambique by SA companies

But to produce results, the trade office should include staff members with strong business acumen

And it should be linked to the SA Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism

The risk of confusing foreign policy objectives with economic strategy is too great in the present arrangement

Above all, Pretoria still seems indecisive over perceived trade links with Mozambique

The same can be said of Maputo.

It has been forced to adopt a

more open economy but is struggling to shed the nightmare of its colonial past

Swaziland enjoys harmonious ties with Mozambique and can play a vital role in assisting its neighbour to decentralise

Swaziland could introduce a bartering system and make its tourist infrastructure available to Mozambique

The spin-off to Swaziland could be enormous, which is why it is anxious to see the Nkomati Accord work

Swazi manufacturers are restricted by the small consumer market

Healthier trade links would correct the situation.

In both Swaziland and Mozambique, opinion on relations with the ANC are divided.

Yet there seems to be a common disillusionment about the impact of the SA armed struggle.

The successes of the security forces are well known, and accentuated by increasing arrests.

The arrests are seen by exiles as a sign of opposition. Many African leaders view them as a reflection of impotency

However, with the old guard firmly controlling the leadership of the South African Communist Party and the ANC, it is unlikely that the organisations will change strategy.

Indeed, with limitless financial and arms resources, the SACP and ANC can carry on with their present campaigns indefinitely

Tougher moves against SA's racist constitution: Sweden

By Russell Gault

SWEDEN'S Anti-South Africa Committee is urging tougher, worldwide sanctions against South Africa

The committee — a State-sponsored body — is harged with monitoring political events in this country and with initiating moves to deter investment and contact

And in spite of widespread human rights abuses throughout the world, including atrocities in Zimbabwe's Matabeleland, Sweden has no comparable committee elsewhere

"We accept that there are blatant abuses of human rights and we are concerned about events in Zimbabwe and other places but when racism is

part of a country's constitution, as it is here, it is a unique situation," said Mr L. Linner, Swedish Legation first secretary

The report was released by the legation and is an attack on South Africa throughout

It sums up by urging the Government to make more stringent the legislation governing Swedish investment and trade here

It seeks a ban on loans and credits to South Africa

It wants computer equipment, cross-country vehicles and fuels banned from sale to the South African police and military

The committee urges the Swedish government to use its influence to get a binding decision by the UN to implement effective economic sanctions against South Africa.

Asked why Sweden should be so concerned about South Africa when there are only 12 subsidiaries of Swedish companies located here, Mr Linner said apartheid was so offensive it needed special attention.

Should not similar measures be applied by Sweden to countries such as the Soviet Union — a neighbour of Sweden — which was known to have the worst and longest-running record of human rights abuses?

Mr Linner: "We do protest. We refer to these abuses at the United Nations."

Why not set up a Soviet Committee? — "It's not the same situation as South Africa and apartheid."

What function does the Swedish Legation in

Pretoria serve — you give no encouragement to businessmen or tourists? — "We are here to monitor South African political policies and to report home on them."

Surely that's an arrogant stance? — "Not at all. Sweden is an independent country and is concerned about events here. The Government wants to be kept informed even if it is active in discouraging contact."

Do you see the constitutional changes as being encouraging? — "No."

Why does Sweden not stop Swedish firms from selling exports to South Africa? — "We do not interfere in trade. We will sell to anyone, anywhere."

Where is the economic substance to Nkomati?

218

Skew

21/7/84

Multiracial 100 prepare to descend on willing Maputo

Trade chiefs plan 'invasion'

A huge South African trade delegation, composed of all races, is preparing to descend on Mozambique.

Already 55 businessmen have indicated they want to take part and it is expected about 100 will go.

The group will arrive in Maputo on August 25 and return three days' later.

It will be one of the biggest trade trips from this country in years.

The plan is to open up trade between Mozambique and South Africa in a big way.

The organiser, Johannesburg business consultant Mr Anthony van Wyk, says the Mozambicans are adopting a new approach to free market policies and this week they initiated a relaxed visa system.

Instead of waiting weeks for visa replies from assorted officials in Maputo, Mozambique has appointed an official in Johannesburg to make almost instant decisions, Mr van Wyk says.

"It's becoming encouraging. The signs from the Mozambicans in the past couple of weeks suggest they want trade links to get under way.

"President Machel is also due to announce within two weeks a code of international trade and investment in Mozambique.

"They are looking to South Africa to solve some of their economic problems through trade and investment. It may be that there will be chances for barter agreements as well."

Mr van Wyk says one thing the Mozambicans desperately want is bilateral trade so they can start building up their foreign exchange strength.

"There will be businessmen of all races going — black, white, Indian and coloured. One of the highlights of the trip is an international trade fair with the main exhibitors being mainly communist nations."

Mr van Wyk is also planning a series of meetings to try to launch a Mozambique-South Africa Trade Association through his firm, Investment Research and Development. The first meeting will be on Tuesday.

"This could be the start of a big trade drive throughout Southern Africa and benefiting all the nations in the region," he adds.

His telephone number is (011) 853-1942.

● The economic dilemma of Nkomati — see Page 14.

(218)

Spew

21/7/84

Mozambique offers big opportunities for oil and gas exploration

Gulf War and drought put squeeze on Maputo's fuel

By Bill Levitt

The Iran-Iraq War has indirectly resulted in an oil shortage for Mozambique and further hampered its efforts to produce or transport food aid to tens of thousands of people reported to be on the verge of starvation.

Mozambique imports its oil and its refinery was built in the 1960s to process Iraqi crude and give roughly the right mix of petrol, diesel and aviation fuel, says a report by the authoritative Petroleum Economist of London.

When the Gulf War started, Mozambique had to find supplies from other oil producing friends — Libya, Angola and Algeria — who would offer easy credit, the magazine says.

But the Maputo refinery, nationa-

lised in 1977, couldn't handle the different grade of crude which produced too much petrol and too little diesel and aviation fuel.

Mozambique was forced to buy jet fuel and diesel for cash on the world market and by late 1983 ran out of money. In mid-November, its national airline was grounded for lack of fuel and lorries, particularly in the drought-stricken north — were paralysed.

The USSR came to the rescue with jet fuel to put LAM back in the air and also some diesel. The need to import unprecedented amounts of food cut the already limited foreign exchange available for oil imports.

There were no deliveries of crude from the main suppliers during the second half of 1983. The USSR is reported to have promised to supply a further 350 000 tons of fuel for the first six months of 1984 and a new pact seems to have been signed for Libyan crude.

The shortage of fuel oil, particularly diesel, has disrupted the distribution of seed and fertiliser, as well as ploughing, the economists say.

This has forced some state farms to reduce their acreage for the 1983/84 season.

There is a danger that the fuel shortage will also disrupt farm marketing, and seed shortages in drought-hit areas have limited plantings by peasants, despite the recent good rainfall.

From last August, peasants are reported to have begun to die in large numbers in the areas worst hit by the drought — Inhambane and Gaza provinces.

Although it is difficult to estimate how many died, international aid agencies estimate that 170 000 may have perished since the drought began three years ago.

One of the highest priorities of the Frelimo Government is to increase self-sufficiency in energy through the export and development of oil resources. A policy to attract oil companies to Mozambique has been formulated and many of the top world oil firms are now bidding for offshore blocks. Finance writer Bill Levitt examines the oil situation in the fourth in a series of post-Nkomati Accord articles.

Top world firms bid for leases

The development of Mozambique's recently recognised oil potential means the exploitation of oil and gas reserves could be under way by the end of the decade.

The southern Mozambique basin has been described as "the most promising hydrocarbon province offshore eastern Africa" by two companies which completed speculative seismic studies in mid-1982 — Geophysical Company (GECO) of Norway and the US-based Western Geophysical.

A spokesman for Arthur D Little, consultants to the Mozambique Government, confirmed in an interview from London that 22 oil firms have bid for 17 offshore oil and gas blocks now being offered by Maputo.

But a spokesman for Western Geophysical emphasised that it was still too early to say whether oil would be found and warned Mozambican officials not to count the barrels before they are filled.

"Right now it is a matter of interpretation and speculation," said Mr

Dan Stegall, manager of operations for the firm's marine exploration division.

"As far as massive potential goes, it's the same thing as saying there is tremendous potential for oil in China," he said in an interview from London.

"So far no one has found very much."

Mr Stegall said both survey companies interpret the data to mean that Mozambican offshore geological conditions are conducive to oil.

"But it's an educated guess and not the same as saying 'yes, there is oil'," he cautioned. "Drilling for oil is a high risk anywhere and no matter how much data you got there's no sure thing."

That risk is dramatised in the industry's estimate that, on average, 10 of 11 wildcats fail to locate commercial oil gas fields, he said.

Another factor is the Mozambican Government's ability to protect vital installations from MNR guerrillas — something many potential investors will be watching closely.

Offshore lease announcements are expected in six to eight weeks, the Little spokesman said. The offshore blocks likely to interest bidders most are in the Zambezi basin.

Informed industry sources say leasing arrangements are likely to be modelled after the May 1983 Rovuma Agreement — the first with a Western oil firm since independence. It involves Exxon's Esso Exploration Oceanic, Shell Petroleum Development Mozambique and the government.

The agreement covers 13 000 sq km of the onshore Rovuma basin near the Tanzanian border and initially runs for three years, with two optional extensions of two years each. The firms have agreed to spend \$60 million on exploration over the next seven years, of which a minimum of \$20 million will be in the first three years.

The drilling commitment is for one exploratory well in the three year period — which normally costs about R10 million to R14 million each — with a further two in each extension period.

Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH), the state hydrocarbon agency, is the concession holder and will get a proportion of any oil produced. It has no equity interest.

The contractors will pay the government a 15 percent royalty on any oil produced and will have the right to recoup exploration-exploitation costs of up to 42.5 percent of gross production.

After royalty payment and cost recovery, their share in the remainder will range from a maximum of 90 percent to a minimum of 50 percent depending on the rate of production.

The oil firms will get 90 percent on production of 20 000 barrels a day, 80 percent on 20 000 to 50 000 b/d and 50 percent on anything over 50 000 b/d.

To put oil production in perspective, 50 000 b/d equals roughly 2.3 million tons of oil a year. Total world output in 1983 was 2,755 million, says the BP Statistical Review of World Energy.

Opec produced 895 million tons while the non-communist world produced two billion, UK 115 million, Nigeria 61.3 million, Turkey 2.3 million.

Under the Rovuma Agreement, contractors will also be subject to an income tax rate of 50 percent but there are no restrictions on the export of profits or requirement for the repatriation to Mozambique of revenues derived from oil sales.

With the exception of the Rovuma deal, no post-independence exploration work has been carried out.

Since 1948 four large offshore concessions have been held by Gulf-Arnoco, Hunt, Aquitaine and Sunray.

Only the mid and southern parts of the country and adjoining offshore areas have been drilled extensively with 61 wells being completed between 1948 and 1974 — 49 of those offshore.

In seven wells gas was found and some UK analysts say, if developed, the fields would place Mozambique ninth among world natural gas producers. Other wells gave gas, tar and oil shows.

The most promising gas field yet is Pande-Temane-Buzi, in the central Inhambane Province, discovered by Gulf-Arnoco in 1961.

BUSINESSMEN VISITING MOZAMBIQUE must do their homework thoroughly

South African businessmen rushing into Mozambique with rands in their eyes may find themselves bogged down in a quagmire of frustration and red tape unless they plan their trek carefully

There are a number of prerequisites that must be met, some precautions to be undertaken when travelling and some do's and don'ts to remember once businessmen get there

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO) warns those interested in taking part in Mozambique's economic recovery to do their homework and be well prepared

The following outline should be taken seriously

The Johannesburg office of the Mozambique Labour Office issues visas to SA residents. The address is 29 Market Street and the telephone number is 834-2191

But despite published reports to the contrary, Mr Auguste Manjate - first officer at the labour office - said it will take three to four weeks to process visa applications

Negotiations are under way to have the office authorise visas immediately but that is not expected to happen until the end of the year Mr Manjate said

It is absolutely essential that anyone entering Mozambique has a valid cholera inoculation certificate showing that the inoculation has been received not less than six days prior to entering. Cholera inoculations are valid for six months

There are at present two scheduled weekly return flights - Monday via SAA and Saturday via LAM - between Johannesburg and Maputo. Businessmen can leave early in the morning and be back for dinner. Charter flights are available

Maputo has numerous air links with the rest of the world

Doing business with Maputo requires careful planning. Proper documentation and attention to the restrictions imposed by the Frelimo government will make all the difference. This is the final article in a series on post-Nkomati accord activity by finance writer Bill Levitt

and visits could be co-ordinated with trips to other parts of Africa

There is no scheduled or hire transport facility from the airport to Maputo and it is essential for visiting businessmen to arrange to be picked up. It is also imperative for prior arrangements to be made for transport to any appointment in the city

Car hire is difficult and enquiries should be made to Interfranca EE in Maputo at 25199. Its Telex number is 6-403 FREE MO

Visitors from SA travelling to Maputo by car leave the republic through Lembomba (Komati-poort) and enter Mozambique at Ressano Garcia

However, delays of up to five hours can be expected and Mozambican authorities warn privately that vehicles should travel between 9 am and 4 pm to avoid ambush by guerillas. The most recent occurred earlier this month when a minibus and car were hit by gunfire in separate incidents

Authorities also warn against travelling outside Maputo where guerillas have been known to strike without warning

If you decide to take the risk, it is necessary to carry the vehicle's registration papers, current licence and, if it is a company car, a letter from the firm certifying that the driver is authorised to drive in Mozambique and empowered to sign insurance papers

Mozambican Motor Vehicle Insurance cover must be taken out at Ressano Garcia and the driver must also have a valid international licence

The purchase of petrol is restricted. Local residents receive allocations every six months based on the size of the car and whether it is used commercially or privately

Foreign visitors must obtain coupons - which say how many litres can be bought and at what price - from outlets such as the Banco de Mocambique at Ressano Garcia or in the bank in Consiglieri Pedro Street in Maputo

The visitor can usually get what he needs, including the necessary Mozambican currency to buy the petrol

The currency unit is the metical. On arrival, visitors are expected to exchange at least R30 into meticals at the official rate of exchange. There are restrictions on the use of meticals and the hotels will insist on payment in foreign currency

Purchases in the Interfranca shops, where a reasonably wide range of foods can be obtained, must be made in foreign currency. Meticals are not allowed out of Mozambique and it is virtually impossible to exchange them on departure

SAFTO warns that obtaining meticals on the black market "is a serious offence and should be avoided"

SA bank notes are acceptable at official foreign exchange out-

lets and travellers cheques are allowed but they must be endorsed "for utilisation in Mozambique" by the issuing bank. International credit cards are not acceptable

It is essential that hotel reservations are confirmed in writing or by telex and SAFTO suggests that it is usual to request that it be made by the person being visited in Maputo

Recommended hotels in Maputo include the Hotel Polana, telephone 0020-741001 or Telex 6-278 POLAN MO and the Hotel Cardoso, telephone 0020-741071 or Telex 6-327 HOCAR MO

Although many senior businessmen and government officials in Maputo speak English, SA businessmen should arrange to have interpreters standing by. Arrangements can be made through the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce

When quoting on supplies to Mozambique, the following are formal invoice requirements which SAFTO says "must be strictly adhered to"

- Date and number of pro forma invoice
- Port, anticipated date of shipment and f o b (for) price in rand
- Name of supplier's bank
- Name of supplier's commercial or industrial chamber
- Exact freight and insurance costs must be stated and the total c i f (for, where applicable) price must be shown
- Packing details, unit costs, method of payment and country of origin

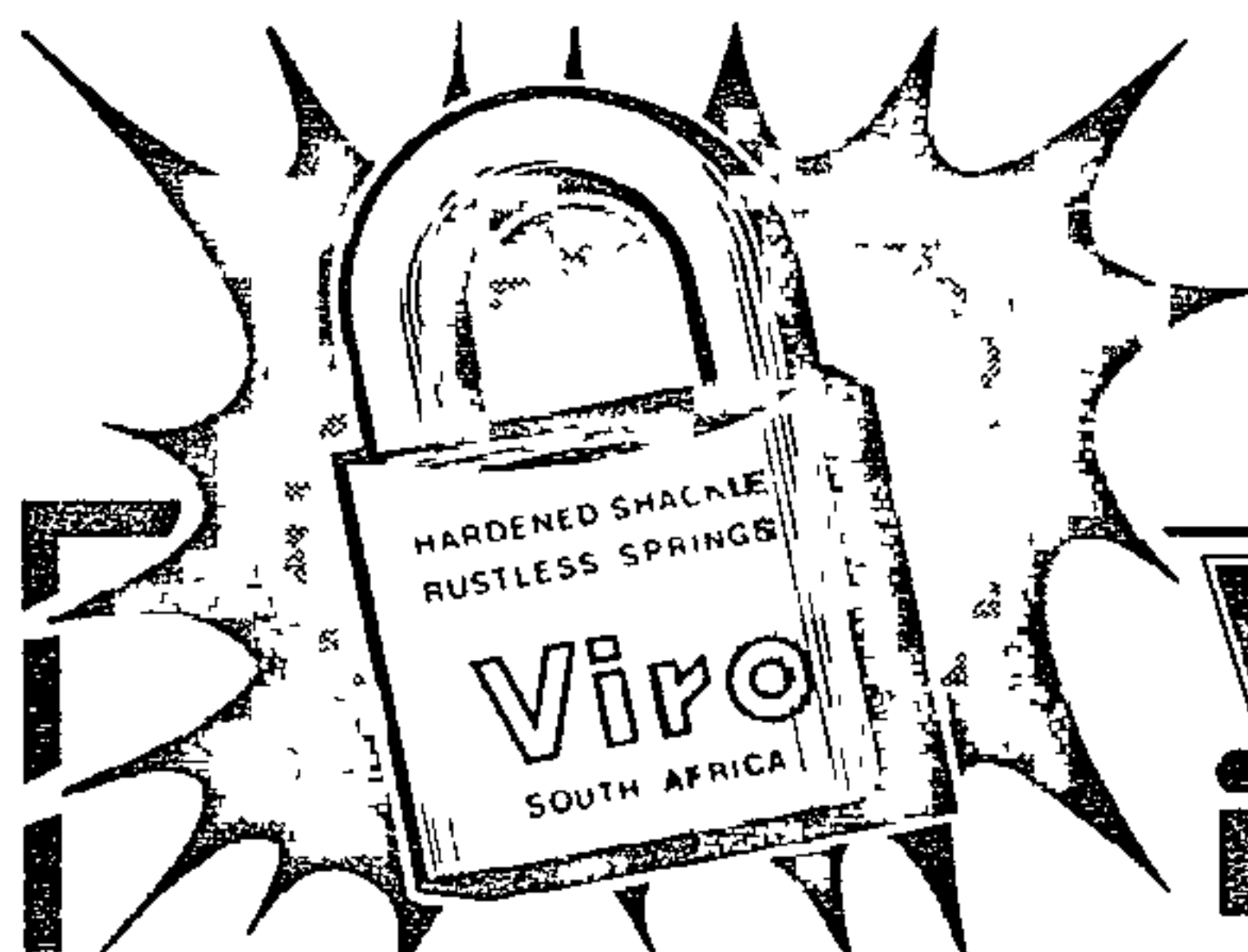
Camara de Comercio de Mocambique - the country's chamber of commerce - can be a useful link for SA businessmen. It can be reached at 0020-741970

The official SA representative in Maputo is Colin Paterson who can be reached at 0020-741785 or Telex 6-376 UNION MO

Business briefs

LONDON - Merrydown Wine, the Sussex wine and cider maker made further real progress through the second six months and achieved record results for the full year to March 1984

NEW YORK - The continued strength of its core consumer retailing business boosted net earnings at Sears Roebuck, the US retailing and financial services group, by 14.4 percent to R425 million in the second quarter - The



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'MNR monster that South Africa created' Nkomati Accord brings no peace to Mozambique

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5 Jan
25/7/84

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Four months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord Mozambique is still bleeding.

Almost daily attacks on road and rail traffic continue in nine of the country's 10 provinces and officials in Maputo say as many as 8 000 "armed bandits" may still be at large

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) gunmen have become increasingly aggressive since the signing of the accord which, Mozambique says, was intended to cut off their supplies and direction from South Africa

Far from being isolated fugitives waiting to be mopped up, the rebels are operating in groups of 100 or more

Their attacks have moved southwards to Maputo province with reports that, early this month, a group tried unsuccessfully to free prisoners from a jail on the outskirts of the capital.

MOTORISTS WARNED

Maputo city has been left without power several times lately after the MNR sabotaged power lines from South Africa. Motorists are being warned to use the road between Maputo and the South African border post at Komatipoort only between 9 am and 4 pm

At least seven South Africans in two parties were ambushed on the road late on the afternoon of June 10 after being delayed at the border

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, describes the situation in the north, particularly in Nampula province, as "very serious"

Transport routes, including the vital railway line to Malawi, were virtually closed, the agency said

Truck convoys using the highway through Mozambique's Tete

province from Harare to Blantyre have been attacked despite strong escorts of Zimbabwean troops in armoured trucks

Tete city relies for the bulk of its supplies on 60-truck convoys which run a gauntlet of ambushes from Beira

The massive Cahora Bassa power scheme is still producing only a fraction of its potential output because technicians have been unable to repair the power lines to South Africa. These run through western Mozambique, one of the war's "hottest" areas

AIM said this week that MNR violence had crossed the border into South Africa

An Eastern Transvaal farmer

The signing of the much-publicised Nkomati Accord gave the Mozambican government hope that, deprived of alleged South African support, the rebel MNR movement would fade away. But 100-strong rebel bands are still active in nine out of 10 provinces.

was murdered by two MNR gunmen and the SADF had been involved in a shootout with an MNR band in the Eastern Transvaal, the agency said

The South African Police said subsequently that there was evidence of MNR involvement in the farmer's killing but the SADF flatly denied that any clash involving helicopters had occurred in the border area

"For years the South African Government helped to create and direct a monster whose day-to-day practice has been the most vicious terrorism," AIM said

"Today this terrorism is turned against those who created it"

It was possible, said AIM, that "some South African sectors", opposed to the signing of the accord, had maintained links with

the MNR and were using these to weaken the positions of Mr Pik Botha and Mr P W Botha, who had put their political leadership on the line

AIM said there were indications that the MNR, once equipped with plenty of automatic rifles, rocket launchers, grenades and mines, was running short of supplies

The agency said that government forces were moving increasingly on to the offensive and recently captured an MNR base near Magude, killing 37 guerillas

"But", said AIM, "it would certainly be a mistake to think that banditry of the MNR type will be quickly or easily eradicated from Mozambique"

"Underdevelopment, economic dislocation and ignorance have proved fertile ground for the seeds of social havoc caused by 10 years of armed destabilisation"

UNEMPLOYMENT

At a recent speech in Nampula, President Samora Machel said that "poverty, unemployment and ignorance" had prompted many young men to join the MNR

Young men drifted to the cities in search of jobs, he said, but they lacked skills or education

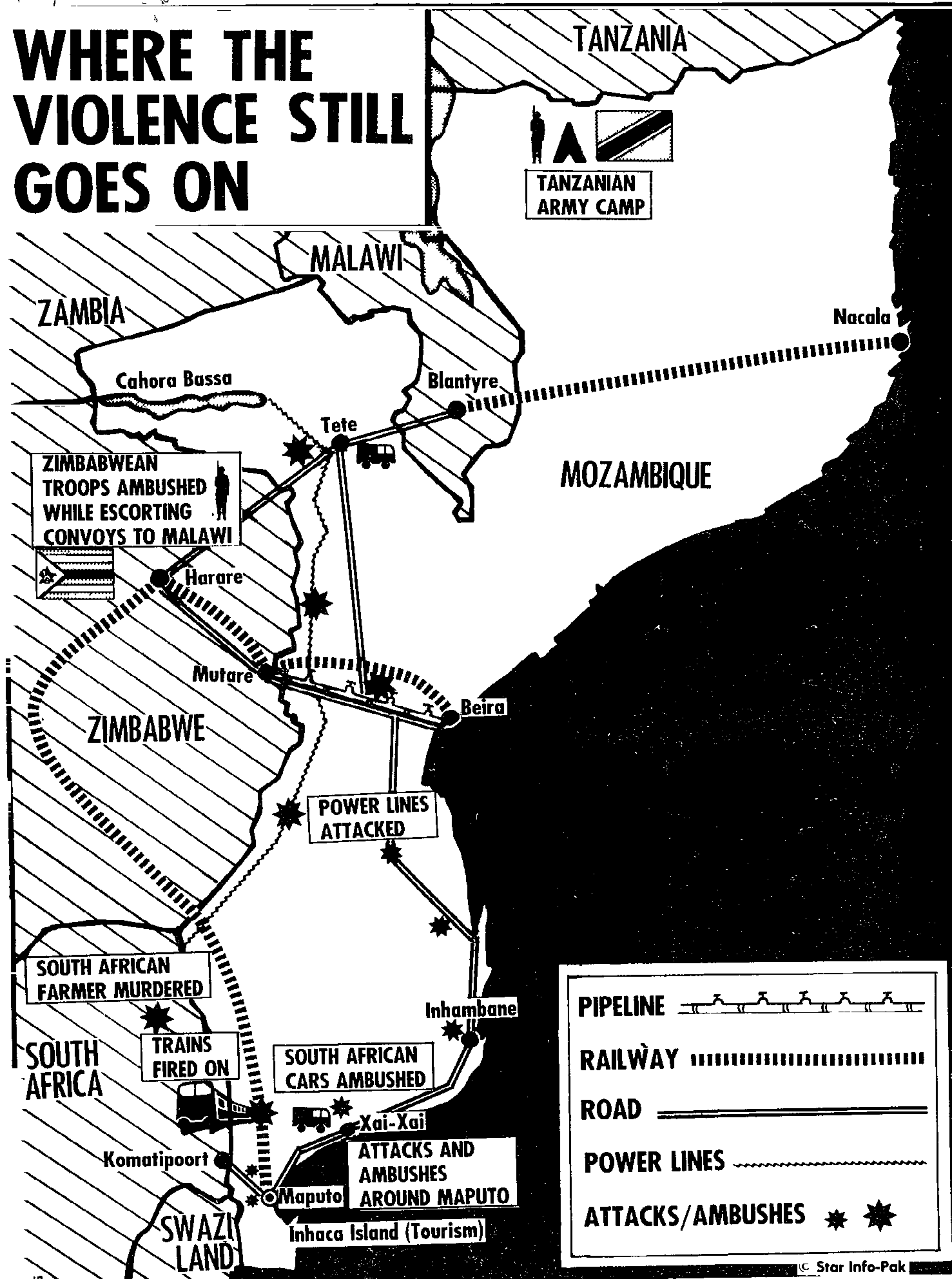
"In the event they discover that it takes only a few weeks to learn to be a bandit," Mr Machel said

Tribal and family bonds cut across national loyalty to the extent that "the armed bandits live in the homes of their uncles, their in-laws, their fiancées and their lovers," he added

Mozambican officials say that more than 4 000 MNR members have been captured in military operations or have surrendered under the terms of an amnesty

The agency concluded that the effects of the MNR campaign might "live on for decades"

WHERE THE VIOLENCE STILL GOES ON



218

By Stephen McQuillan

Japan will this month join the race for a stake in Mozambique's expected oil bonanza as oil companies around the world mark out their territory for several years of exploration.

The Japanese National Oil Corporation is set to start a seismic survey in the Bay of Bazaruto after winning exploration rights in March, the 24 Hours team was told.

The work, contracted to Western Geophysical, should last until October.

And, with at least 22 oil companies now interested in Mozambique offshore exploration, a flurry of activity is expected over the next two years.

The last oilwell was drilled in Mozambique in early 1972 as Elf Aqu-

22 companies are now interested in offshore exploration

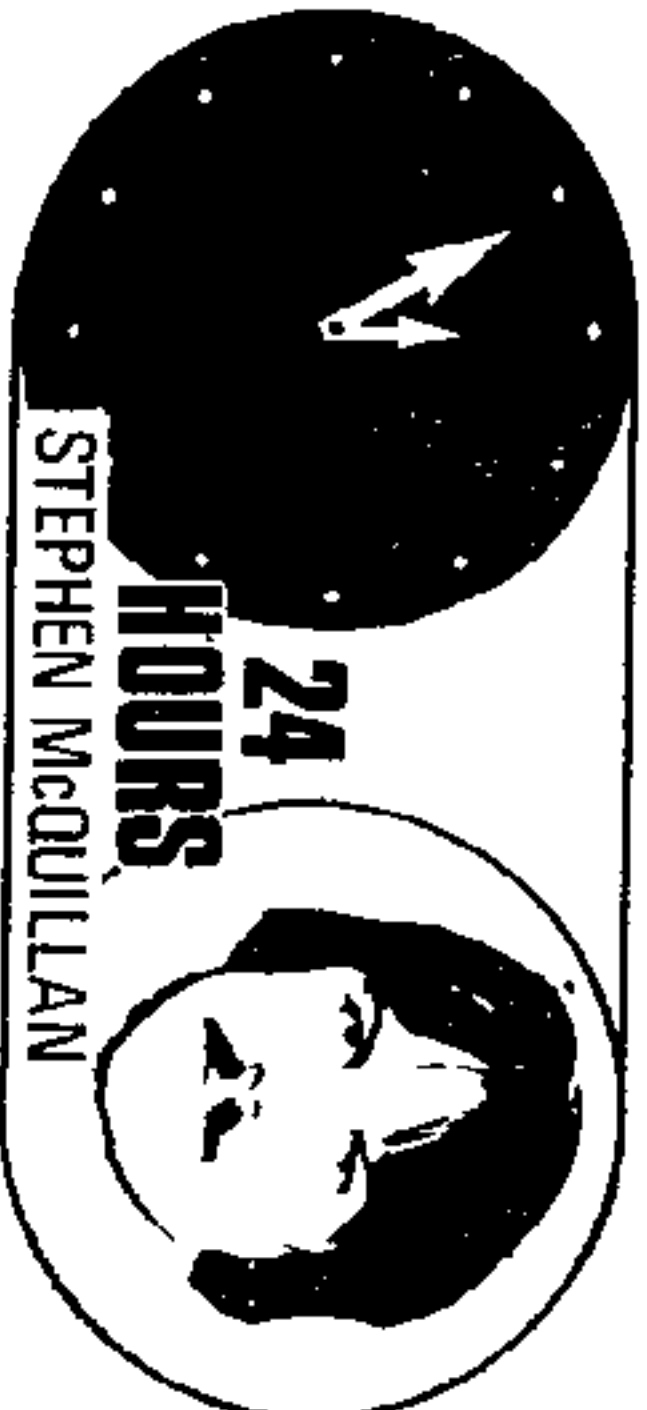
Race on for oil bonanza

tame completed its drilling programme and pulled out. Hardly any effort has been made to tap the country's potentially abundant reserves since.

Possibly the most significant step since the country's independence in 1975 was a \$60 million deal this year between Esso Oceanic SA, Shell Development BV and the government, involving exploration rights in a 13 200 sq km block over the Rovuma basin in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

Sources in Johannesburg say several South African executives have been visiting Mozambique regularly during the past few months, many flying to Pemba, in the north.

"A couple of weeks ago there was a lot of excitement in Pemba," said a Johannesburg pilot. "In the last six months several South African companies have been active in Mozambique. We have to fly because there is hardly any other means of communication. It's the only suitable way if you require a reliable equipment supply."



likely they will ultimately find oil in Mozambique." Professor Richard Dun- gle of the marine geoscience unit at the University of Cape Town said "The whole oil exploration industry in Mozambique has been dormant since independence but now they enticing the international companies back. "This has been going on for a year or so at the most, but there has been no release of data. I would say the potential off the coast of Mozambique is very good.

country could join Nigeria and Angola as a major producer

Exploitable gas reserves — at the very least — seem certain. A well blowout in the Pande area in the mid-1960s blew a hole nearly 100 m deep and the width of two rugby fields. It was burning for about 18 months before flames were extinguished by flooding the area with water.

The gas strikes were abandoned by the international exploration companies who were primarily looking for oil.

Technicians noted black smoke — indicating deposits of oil.

The present offshore exploration area is up to 200 m deep and is divided into 17 blocks of 5 000 or 10 000 sq km. It is about as far as offshore exploration is practical because of the country's steep continental shelf which, in places, drops from the coast to a depth of 2 000 m some 100 km at sea.

Despite the country's problems — involving logistics, the economy, security and hard negotiators within the oil industry — Mozambique is optimistic.

"I am convinced we will discover oil in commercial quantities — it is only a matter of time," said Secretary of State for Hydrocarbons Mr Abdul Osman when bidding opened on the 17 offshore blocks.

"One can establish from geological structure good areas to explore — like the river mouths of the Zambezi and the Limpopo. If it is established that hydrocarbons deposits are off the coast of Mozambique, they could contain a lot of oil."

The possibility of finding oil was good — especially at the mouths of the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers.

INDICATE

The country's offshore geological formations and existing seismic data indicate that Mozambique has the potential to become a Nigeria or Cabinda of the southern sub-continent.

This view is supported by Exxon oil company which produced a report several years ago outlining one of the prime objectives of the Soviet Union's Africa policy.

A French newspaper reported that Exxon had moved the future world oil reserves from the Middle East, to Africa and Latin America.

It said geological studies had confirmed that exceptional oil reserves were to be found in several African countries — including Mozambique.

Exxon predicted the

IN SEARCH OF BLACK GOLD

Seventeen blocks each
5 000 to 10 000 sq km
available in exploration
area up to 200 m deep;
22 companies interested

Esso and Shell now
involved in seismic
tests over 13 200 sq km

Gas well blow-out in
mid-60s burns for 18
months

Japanese to begin
seismic survey this
month

East German seismic
crew attacked by
guerrillas this year

Collapsing
26/7/84 218
economy is
few
starved of oil

Mozambique desperately needs its own oilfields.

The country's collapsing economy does not allow it to buy all the petroleum it needs. Nor are Russian tankers meeting what it requires.

The fuel squeeze has crippled transport services as a result.

The decline in foreign exchange earnings in 1983 was reflected in a 21 percent fall in overall imports, according to Africa Research Bulletin.

Oil imports fell by more than 80 percent — from 641 000 tons to 105 000 tons — hitting industry particularly hard.

Mozambique's Minister of Finance, Mr Rui Baltazar, says imports are expected to remain at the same level this year.

To minimise the effects on the economy, the government is planning to concentrate industrial rehabilitation and fuel allocations in priority sectors.

CUTBACK IN AIR TRAVEL

Another major cause of disruption is the destruction of the biggest fuel storage area in Beira.

Consumption levels have been set for the main oil users, and domestic air travel cut.

The Norwegian Agency for International Development this year offered R20 million for development projects, including petroleum exploration.

The refinery in Maputo, nationalised in 1977, can handle about 800 000 tons of crude oil a year, but production was only 374 000 tons in 1976, compared with 519 000 tons in 1974 — though production increased to an estimated 623 000 tons in 1978.

In 1981 a State enterprise, the Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH) was granted exclusive rights for exploration, production and exportation of oil and gas. But the gas deposits found on land before independence are still awaiting investments.

Zimbabwean army keeps Tete roads free of MNR

HARARE — The north-western Mozambican province of Tete is under siege by guerillas of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Most roads in the province are impassable or extremely dangerous. The only one in regular use is the main artery from Nyamapanda on Zimbabwe's north-eastern border with Mozambique, to Zobue on the frontier with Malawi.

Along this 240 km route, Zimbabwean mechanised army units escort vehicles through lonely and unfriendly country.

Commanding Zimbabwe troops is Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Hickman, an American Vietnam veteran and one of a few white officers in a high position in the Zimbabwe army. His battalion has the unique distinction of being the only unit of the army with its headquarters outside the country's borders. They are based at Moatize, a mining town outside the province's capital, Tete.

Every day, Zimbabwean soldiers escort convoys of up to 100 vehicles carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Protection was introduced last April after the MNR ambushed lorries carrying Zimbabwe drought relief food.

ARMoured CARS

The escort is heavily armed, usually consisting of a company of soldiers with heavy sub-machine guns on armoured personnel carriers. And the highly mobile Brazilian-made Cascavel armoured cars were commissioned into the province as back-up last week.

"Things are better since Zimbabwean soldiers came in. Before, we could be ambushed at any time and the Mozambican army was unable to protect us," remarked a trucker.

Zimbabwean soldiers seem

hungry for battle with the MNR, but are limited by the agreement between the Mozambique and Zimbabwe governments, which allows them only six miles of hot pursuit either side of the road. Observers believe if the MNR killed a Zimbabwean soldier, that rule could be breached.

The easy way the MNR operates demonstrates the weakness of the Mozambican army.

The Mozambicans are poorly-trained, under-fed and badly-armed. In contrast to the mobile and heavily-armed Zimbabweans, they have no transport, no communications and appear to lack the will to fight.

Last week near Zobue a foot patrol, mostly dressed in what looked like cast-off Russian winter uniforms, with a motley of old weapons, was begging for food from the Zimbabweans. They said they had not eaten for two days.

The road is littered with vehicles destroyed before the Zimbabweans moved in. Most villages have been abandoned and others are under constant threat of attack.

Last week the MNR, attacking a village near Changaand, burned down 10 huts belonging to Frelimo.

While truckers and villagers may welcome the Zimbabwean presence, relations between the Zimbabwean and Mozambican armies are evidently cold.

The Zimbabweans look on their Mozambican counterparts with arrogant indifference. The Mozambicans look to the Zimbabweans with some envy at their conditions, and grudgingly accept the Zimbabwean presence as an open indictment of their inability to defend their own country. — Observer News Service.

Killing of technicians thwarts exploration

MINR attacks pose threat to Maputo's oil bonanza hopes

By Stephen McQuillan

Mozambican guerillas killed a number of East German oil field technicians in an attack on a scientific group operating south of the Pande gas fields, it has been disclosed

The attack is expected to send waves of alarm around the world's major oil companies, as they scramble for a stake in Mozambique's expected offshore bonanza.

The guerillas, believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, attacked the group as it carried out seismic tests in an area thought to hold reserves of oil

News of the attack came from Maputo today, as Mozambique gears up for huge on and offshore exploration to tap potentially "massive" oil and gas reserves

The oil plans were disclosed exclusively in *The Star*

But the attack underlines to the world's major oil companies

the dangers of exploration in a country ruled in part by forces outside the control of Maputo

An American oil company spokesman based in Maputo said the East German crew, which started operations in April, had to abandon its work south of the Pande gas strikes after guerillas attacked and killed technical staff

"They have made several on-shore gas discoveries in the past, south of Beira, but it is almost impossible to fully develop these areas because of guerilla activities," he told *24 Hours*

Oil companies around the world have been bidding against each other in a scramble to secure plum drilling areas off the Mozambique coast — potentially one of the biggest fields in Africa

When the drilling starts, it will be the country's first major exploration effort in more than a decade, *24 Hours* was told

Twenty-two exploration companies — including several American giants — have bought

bid documents since bidding opened in January 1983, say sources in Europe

The tenders for petroleum rights on 17 offshore blocks were opened in London on March 31 this year

It is understood that there were bids on more than half of them — and all bids entail commitments to exploration and drilling.

An internationally-recognised regional energy expert, who cannot be named for professional reasons, said the country had potentially massive oil reserves

But as the nation awaits an oil bonanza, several issues threaten the industry.

Oil industry experts say security nightmares, hassles over investment guarantees and logistical problems have held up development.

Maputo is expected to announce new trade and investment agreements within the next few weeks, but it is not known if the guarantees will go far enough to keep oil companies happy

Sources in Johannesburg say oil companies were unhappy about guarantees from the Mozambicans on safety from Mozambique National Resistance attacks

Geophysical investigations over the 17 offshore blocks were carried out between September 1981 and May 1982 by Geco of Norway and Western Geophysical of the USA

This was the most important step towards a national oil industry since the inconclusive drilling of the 1960s and early 1970s

● See Page 20, World section.

Political comment in this issue by H W Tyson, headlines and posters by M Polkinghorne, cartoons by A Berry, D Fedler and K Smith, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

(218) Star
28/7/84

Rebels claim kills

LISBON — Mozambican rebels said yesterday that they killed 40 government troops and seven policemen in attacks in the cities of Maputo and Nampula earlier this month.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said in a communique distributed in Lisbon that it killed 17 troops and captured arms and ammunition in the capital on July 17.

The MNR said it attacked various military buildings at Nampula on July 16, killing 23 soldiers and seven police.

The rebels have been fighting to overthrow the Mozambique Government of President Samora Machel since independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuters



Anti-Frelimo guerrillas in action.

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1/8/84

CONFLICTS

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A province of Mozambique is under siege

HARARE. — The north-western Mozambican province of Tete is under siege by guerrillas of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The guerrillas are operating with such impunity that most of the roads in the province are either impassable or extremely dangerous.

The only road in regular use is the main artery from Nyamapanda on Zimbabwe's north-eastern border with Mozambique to Zobue on the country's frontier with Malawi.

Along this 240 km route Zimbabwe's mechanised army units escort convoys of trucks and other vehicles.

It is lonely and unfriendly country.

Commanding the Zimbabwe troops is Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Hickman, an American Vietnam veteran and one of the few white officers in high positions in the Zimbabwe Army.

His battalion is the only unit of the Zimbabwe Army with its headquarters outside the country's borders.

Based at Moatize, a coal-mining town outside the province's capital, Tete, the battalion virtually controls a corridor 20 km wide along the road.

Drought relief

Every day the Zimbabwean soldiers escort convoys of up to 100 vehicles carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi. The escort was introduced last April after the MNR had ambushed lorries carrying drought relief food destined for Zimbabwe.

The escort is heavily armed. It usually consists of a company of soldiers with heavy submachine-guns mounted on armoured personnel carriers.

The Zimbabwe Army has also deployed the highly mobile and versatile Brazilian-made Cascavel armoured cars, which were commissioned last week into the province, as back-up.

The Zimbabwean soldiers are limited by the agreement between the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe which allows them only 10 km of hot pursuit on either side of the road.

The ease with which the MNR operates demonstrates the weakness of the Mozambican Army. The Mozambicans are poorly trained, under-fed and badly armed.

In contrast to the highly mobile, well-dressed and heavily armed Zimbabweans, the Mozambicans have no transport or communications and appear to lack the will to fight.

Recently, near Zobue, a foot patrol, most of them



dressed in what looked like cast-off Russian winter uniform and with a motley of old weapons on their backs, were begging for food from the Zimbabweans. They said they had not eaten for two days.

The road is littered with dozens of burnt-out vehicles that were destroyed before the Zimbabweans moved in.

Most of the villages have been abandoned and those that are still inhabited are under constant threat of attack by the MNR.

While the truckers and villagers may welcome the Zimbabwean presence, relations between the Zimbabwean and Mozambican armies are evidently cold.

The Zimbabweans look on their Mozambican counterparts with arrogant indifference and derision to the extent that one aid worker described them as an "occupation force". The Mozambicans, on the other hand, look with envy at the Zimbabweans' conditions.

They grudgingly accept the Zimbabwean presence as an open indictment of their inability to defend their own country.

And there is growing concern that the situation may get worse — London Observer Service.

Mystery Tvl

stations air propaganda

By Stephen McQuillan
of the 24 Hours team

Propaganda branded hostile to two of South Africa's neighbouring countries is being beamed from the Transvaal by mystery radio stations.

Confirmation that the clandestine broadcasts emanated from South Africa came today from the BBC Monitoring Service, which records radio transmissions from around the world

Two stations were broadcasting political propaganda to Angola and Zimbabwe, the BBC said. The broadcasts to Zimbabwe were heard as recently as last week.

"These stations are broadcasting from the Transvaal," said Mr John Chadwick, acting assistant editor of news and publications for the BBC Monitoring Service in Reading, England.

"We can't pinpoint the transmitters because we haven't got enough monitoring stations in that part of the world

"We can give only the approximate locations of these stations — roughly in terms of the size of a British county."

But sources in Zimbabwe said the transmissions beamed to their country had been coming from Moriah Hill, near Messina, for about a month. Before that, the signal was coming from the Louis Trichardt area — about 90 km away.

This would suggest that the radio signals are being beamed from a mobile unit," said the source.

A third station, transmitting propaganda to Mozambique, ended its broadcasts days after the Nkomati Accord was signed, said Mr Chadwick.

"A magazine, New Africa, reported that the Mozambique signals were coming from the north-eastern Transvaal although we cannot confirm this"

In English

Radio Truth, whose transmissions could be heard in Zimbabwe was broadcasting in

SABC fades as broadcasts reach Harare

The Star Bureau
HARARE — Broadcasts of Radio Truth into Zimbabwe have been monitored at 5 015 khz on the 60 m shortwave band — very close to the external broadcasts of the SABC

A Zimbabwe Government source said the transmissions, monitored in Harare, took place six days a week between 6 30 am and 7 am, although the signal appeared weak.

External broadcasts of the SABC have been heard to go off the air at around 6 25 am and resume at just before 7 am — the time that Radio Truth is transmitting," said the government source.

The cultured English tones of a woman calling herself "Flame Lily" dispense the virulent anti-Mugabe commentary, often interspersed with "appropriate" music

During a long commentary

● To Page 3, Col 7

Radio Truth shows SA aggression — Harare

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira has said Harare regards the operation of Radio Truth as an indication of South Africa's aggressive attitude

He told The Star Bureau earlier this year that Zimbabwe's objections had been made known to the South African authorities through the trade mission in Johannesburg

He said "We know that a former Rhodesian security officer is running the station. But he is acting under orders from the South African authorities"

Dr Shamuyarira said there was no doubt that the station operated from the Transvaal. He said the broadcasts had little political impact and the

radio represented a clumsy attempt at subversion

The Minister said Zimbabwe had criticised the policy of apartheid on its radio service

"But we have not directed any of our radio programmes at a particular section of the South African public in an attempt to subvert the Government

"South Africa has an external service which is anti-Zimbabwean and anti-African generally. But it also has this special radio beamed at Zimbabwe"

He said that until the South African Government acted to stop the broadcasts, it was difficult to take seriously its claims that it wanted peace in the region

SABC fades during broadcasts

● From Page 1.

aimed at whites, asking what they hoped to gain by remaining in a Zimbabwe that was crumbling around them, "Flame Lily" played Elton John's "Goodbye yellow brick road"

The commentaries, in English and occasionally delivered by a man, also include jokes denigrating Mr Mugabe and his government

Government radio technicians in Harare regularly monitor the broadcasts, and transcripts of the commentaries have been

shown to visiting delegates as evidence of South Africa's "destabilisation" campaign against Zimbabwe

In March this year a Bulawayo man, Derek John Rhodes (64), was given a suspended four-month jail sentence for recording a Radio Truth programme, broadcast in the vernacular, and playing it to his black workmates

After his arrest, Rhodes was allegedly assaulted by police officers and kept in custody for some time

casting from the Transvaal, said Mr John Chadwick, acting assistant editor of news and publications for the BBC Monitoring Service in Reading, England.

"We can't pinpoint the transmitters because we haven't got enough monitoring stations in that part of the world.

"We can give only the approximate locations of these stations — roughly in terms of the size of a British county."

But sources in Zimbabwe said the transmissions beamed to their country had been coming from Moriah Hill, near Messina, for about a month. Before that, the signal was coming from the Louis Trichardt area — about 90 km away.

This would suggest that the radio signals are being beamed from a mobile source, said the source.

A third station, transmitting propaganda to Mozambique, ended its broadcasts days after the Nkomati Accord was signed, said Mr Chadwick.

"A magazine, New Africa, reported that the Mozambique signals were coming from the north-eastern Transvaal, although we cannot confirm this."

In English

Radio Truth, whose transmissions could be heard in Zimbabwe, was broadcasting in English between 4.30 am and 5 am GMT every day on 4 902 khz, said Mr Chadwick.

The broadcasts were resumed in Shona and Ndebele — with occasional announcements in English — between 5 pm and 5 30 pm GMT each day on the same frequency, he told 24 Hours.

The BBC recorded a test transmission on March 10 1983 and the first commentary 15 days later. Broadcasts started on 6 010 khz but, at the end of the first week, they switched to 4 902 khz.

"We would describe Radio Truth's broadcasts as hostile to the government of Zimbabwe," said Mr Chadwick.

He said the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel was beamed to Angola in Portuguese and other commonly spoken Angolan languages. It supported Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerilla movement.

"We would call these transmissions hostile to the Government of Angola."

The broadcasts were on 4 950 khz at 4.30 am to 6 30 am and 5 30 pm to 7 30 pm GMT every day. Mr Chadwick said the station was first heard on January 4 1979.

The Voice of Mozambique Resistance was broadcast to Mozambique, also from the Transvaal, but transmissions were stopped a week after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, he said.

● See Page 11, World section.

as broadcasts reach Harare

The Star Bureau
HARARE — Broadcasts of Radio Truth into Zimbabwe have been monitored at 5 015 khz on the 60 m shortwave band — very close to the external broadcasts of the SABC

A Zimbabwe Government source said the transmissions, monitored in Harare, took place six days a week between 6 30 am and 7 am, although the signal appeared weak.

External broadcasts of the SABC have been heard to go off the air at around 6 25 am and resume at just before 7 am — the time that Radio Truth is transmitting, said the government source.

The cultured English tones of a woman calling herself "Flame Lily" dispense the virulent anti-Mugabe commentary, often interspersed with "appropriate" music.

During a long commentary

● To Page 3, Col 7

objections had been made known to the South African authorities through the trade mission in Johannesburg.

He said: "We know that a former Rhodesian security officer is running the station but he is acting under orders from the South African authorities"

Dr Shamuyarira said there was no doubt that the station operated from the Transvaal. He said the broadcasts had little political impact and the

SABC fades during broadcast

● From Page 1.

aimed at whites, asking what they hoped to gain by remaining in a Zimbabwe that was crumbling around them, "Flame Lily" played Elton John's "Goodbye yellow brick road"

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By Joao Santa Rita

One of the major gains from the Nkomati Accord — the resumption of power from Cahora Bassa — has still not materialised

Three months after signing of the trilateral Cahora Bassa agreement amid a blaze of international publicity, no electricity from the dam has yet reached South Africa

The agreement, signed in Cape Town on May 2 by the South African and Portuguese Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Mozambique's Minister of Planning, gave Pretoria and Maputo 90 days to secure the transmission lines

Failing this, either party would be able to demand an immediate meeting

But indications are that for the moment the dam will remain a "white elephant", as it will not be possible to guarantee electricity supplies, despite regular consultations between the parties involved

"Peace in Mozambique is a prerequisite for reliable supplies from Cahora Bassa," Escom's annual report said

Under the new Cahora Bassa agreement, electricity from the dam would have accounted for nearly nine percent of Escom's maximum electricity demand during 1983

An Escom spokesman said the power lines from the dam, sabotaged months ago by Mozambi-

Still no sign of Cahora Bassa power

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AB

can rebels, had not been repaired

Portuguese sources said that at least 19 pylons had been down at the time of the agreement, and that the situation had not changed since then

"We don't know when power will be resumed," the spokesman said

Consultations between top level technicians of the three countries involved took place at a regular intervals, the spokesman said

"A group of technical experts was in South Africa last week to discuss the situation"

The spokesman would not comment on what measures the South African Government would take to protect the power lines, which pass through some of the "hottest" war zones in Mozambique

South African electricity technicians have not been to Mozambique to repair any of the

damaged lines, and their Portuguese counterparts there refuse to travel to the damaged sites without adequate military protection

Three months ago, top Portuguese officials were convinced that South Africa would supply Mozambique with logistical support, including helicopters to protect the lines

But although Mozambique and South Africa have been discussing the issue for several months, it seems no security agreement on Cahora Bassa has yet been reached

A Portuguese source said the Mozambicans were neither able to guarantee the safety of repair crews nor of the power lines themselves

"The fact is that the guerillas do whatever they want in the countryside. Without security, Cahora Bassa is not a financial proposition," the source said

Convoys go via Zimbabwe

'Tete is getting vital aid from SA'

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Stow
2/2/84

By Joao Santa Rita and Stephen McQuillan

Vital supplies from South Africa are being channelled via Zimbabwe to Mozambican troops in a complex operation involving helicopters and truck convoys, according to sources in three European capitals.

The hush-hush project was mounted in South Africa in a bid to help beleaguered Frelimo army units struggling to secure the giant Cahora Bassa Dam's power lines.

The claims came today from sources in London, Lisbon, Paris and Johannesburg — but military and political spokesmen in Pretoria have not commented, except in an oblique way by suggesting that the operation is a private one, not Government

The French magazine, *Jeune Afrique*, says that the arms crossed Zimbabwe with the approval of Harare

- Sources told *24 Hours* that
- Several South African helicopters are operating a supply lifeline for Frelimo troops — from the northern Mozambican province of Tete along the nearly 1 000 km-long electricity line link
 - The supplies include food and ammunition
 - South African trucks are being driven to Beit Bridge and handed over to Zimbabwean troops, who drive them to Cahora Bassa
 - The convoys are heavily guarded — particularly along the 135 km stretch of road through Tete, one of the favourite targets for Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas

Portuguese sources in Johannesburg said Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Antonio Branco, told the Lisbon Government that South Africa had already started "logistical support" to the Mozambicans.

A source close to the government in Lisbon said "The first South African column entered Mozambique recently to give logistical support to Frelimo units charged with protecting the Cahora Bassa lines"

Mr Kurt Campbell, research assistant for Southern Africa at the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, told *24 Hours* that there had been several reports that South Africa had moved into Mozambique with supplies

Mr Jorge Correia, Lisbon spokesman for the MNR, said "We know South Africa has sent helicopters with food and ammunition to Frelimo troops, but they are not involved in fighting. Trucks leave South Africa, and drivers change at the border with Zimbabwe

"Zimbabwean troops run the supplies through their country to Tete province. This started last month

"Mugabe has been reported as

● To Page 3, Col 8

MNR still threatening power lines

Disclosures that equipment from South Africa is being supplied to Mozambican troops come after claims that there are more Cahora Bassa electricity lines down now than there were when the new agreement on power supplies was signed.

Electricity was scheduled to reach South Africa last Thursday — three months after the signing ceremony

Last week a top-level Mozambican delegation was in Lisbon to discuss the Cahora Bassa problem with Portuguese authorities

The Star's Foreign Service

● To Page 3, Col 8

Convoys going via Zimbabwe ⁽²¹⁸⁾ /aw

● From Page 1.

issuing the official orders for the convoys to proceed

"The helicopters are flown by South African pilots. They lift supplies from a base near the dam and take food and ammunition to Mozambican army units along the power line. Our men often report seeing them."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said any matters regarding Cahora Bassa and its power lines would have to be referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

A department spokesman said inquiries would have to be submitted to the Joint Security Commission between South Africa and Mozambique.

A commission spokesman said only the South African and Mozambican commission chairmen could comment.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Paris that the influential French magazine, *Jeune Afrique*, says the delivery of arms to Mozambique was laid down in secret clauses in the Nkomati Accord.

The magazine claimed a convoy crossed Zimbabwe territory but "very nearly failed to reach the destination", because Harare delayed before giving permission.

Harare regarded it as "scandalous" that Pretoria should sell arms to the Mozambican Army to fight the MNR rebels.

"But Samora Machel insisted, and Robert Mugabe finally gave way."

MNR threat to power lines

● From Page 1.

writes that according to latest reports the Mozambican army — built from Frelimo's guerilla forces — still does not have effective transport and communications necessary to overwhelm the estimated 8 000 MNR guerillas operating in nine out of Mozambique's 10 provinces.

Small units of Frelimo troops frequently find themselves unable to launch operations against guerilla bands of a hundred or more men, often moving about in daylight, because they lack transport, fuel and radios.

The small Mozambican airforce, short of fuel and spares, can provide only a fraction of the support required to fight a successful anti-guerilla war.

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SA admits sending 'support' for Cahora

By Stephen McQuillan and Joao Santa Rita

South Africa has officially admitted that "logistical support" is being given to the Mozambican Government to protect the Cahora Bassa power lines

This follows yesterday's disclosures by *The Star* that vital supplies from South Africa were being taken to the northern Mozambican province of Tete through Zimbabwe

The Department of Foreign Affairs has said part of the logistical support South Africa promised to Mozambique to protect the Cahora Bassa power line had been delivered

A spokesman said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, outlined in Parliament earlier this year the type of support involved

General Malan had said no weapons or equipment denied to South Africa as a result of the weapons boycott, for example helicopters, would be supplied to Mozambique

The Star said yesterday several South African helicopters were operating a supply lifeline for Frelimo troops from Tete along the nearly 1 000 km-long electricity line link

The move marks a major departure for South Africa which, until the signing of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique on March 16, was widely believed to support the Mozambique National Resistance rebels who keep government troops pinned down in Tete province

It is the first time South Africa and Zimbabwe have joined hands in an operation to help the Frelimo Government

South African trucks are driven to Beit Bridge and handed over to Zimbabwean troops, who drive them to Cahora Bassa, according to sources

From Harare, *The Star* Bureau reports that the Zimbabwe Government has not yet commented on the reports that supplies for Frelimo were being ferried through Zimbabwe from South Africa

Mozambican sources in Harare stress the supplies do not include arms or ammunition

● See page 11, World section

NRP's future questioned, options reviewed

By David Braun, Political Staff

A stormy debate is raging within the ranks of the New Republic Party about its future

On the eve of the new constitutional system there are signs that the highest organs of the party are divided

The options appear to be to join the National Party en bloc, join as individuals or reconstitute as a new party with a different name and a new leader

Party leaders are tight-lipped about the discussions and the national leader, Mr Vause Raw, was angry when *The Star* asked him to comment on reports that senior members were seriously considering "walking over" to the Nats

"I cannot comment on speculation that is designed to hurt the NRP," he said

Was the latest rift between the party's Natal leader, Mr Ron Miller, and his MPC, Dr Fred Clarke — on whether to support a Nat or a Prog candidate in a Durban municipal by-election — indicative of a more serious split in the party?

Mr Raw said members were free to support any party they liked when there was no NRP

candidate

Mr Miller is the subject of speculation in Nationalist circles that he is seriously considering joining the NP and to take three or four senior NP members with him

When *The Star* asked Miller if this was true he laughed and declined to comment

VIABLE POLICY

Transvaal leader Mr Alex Anderson said today he would join the NP while it reserved top jobs for Broederbond members and had no viable policy for urban blacks

He said provincial leaders met recently and members were briefed on the views on the future

Lower down in the Transvaal NRP hierarchy, several members canvassed by *The Star* expressed their doubts about the future of the NRP. Some thought there was no future unless the leadership was changed

There is a distinct element in the party leaning towards the idea of joining the Nats, particularly since the NRP supports the new Constitution and has commitment to ensure that works

State secrecy 'an exception'

Pretoria Correspondent

The State will not use secrecy to cover up its mistakes

This assurance was given today by Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, at a seminar on public relations in Pretoria

Mr Nel said the public had a right to know and the State was responsible for informing them

But in some instances, to protect State security and the citizens of a country, a government had to protect certain information

The Government was in the best position to determine what should be protected

But secrecy was the exception rather than the rule, said Mr Nel

Man dies in grenade blast

Durban Correspondent

DURBAN — An unidentified man died in one of two hand-grenade explosions at the Inanda police complex near Durban last night.

Lieutenant Tom Jefferson, Press liaison officer at police headquarters in Pretoria, said the incident took place at about 9.20 pm.

"One hand-grenade was thrown through a window. No one was injured.

"A second grenade exploded after it ricocheted off a wall. A man suspected of throwing the grenade was killed."

'Godfather' visited Maputo

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

Star
8/8/84

LISBON — Mr Manuel Bulhosa, a Portuguese banker and industrialist — and "godfather" of the Mozambique rebel movement — was recently received in Maputo, it has been disclosed.

His visit coincided with claims by the MNR that it was negotiating a peace settlement "at the highest levels" with the Mozambique Government

Mr Bulhosa visited Maputo to discuss the relaunching of his nationalised metallurgy and oil interests, according to Portuguese news agency reports from Maputo.

It is not known whom he met or what the results of the talks were. Some sources say he was received by President Samora Machel.

For many years Mr Bulhosa, who now spends more time in Brazil than in Portugal, provided "employment" in Lisbon for the two best-known leaders of the MNR.

They were Mr Evo Fernandes, the MNR secretary-general, and Mr Jorge Correia, the movement's spokesman in Europe.

Mr Bulhosa, who maintains personal channels with Maputo, has more than once encouraged the government to seek compromise with the rebels.

Donors' offer ²¹⁸ to Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service
MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government is considering a proposal by Western countries to set up a donors' group to co-ordinate and supervise aid arrangements for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The group would be chaired, at least initially, by Britain.

The Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Prakash Ratilal, returns from Washington this week after talks with the IBRD about a loan application by Mozambique.

The request is part of a three-pronged initiative to enter the international financial community. The other parts are an application to join the International Monetary Fund and the Lome Three agreement of association with the EEC.

The donors' group would be set up in terms of the IBRD's procedure by which the poorest countries are assisted in their foreign aid arrangements so as to eliminate overlaps and ensure that the funds are used to the best possible effect.

Because of internal security problems the initial loan offer by the IBRD and the associated Development Agency is likely to disappoint the Mozambicans.

Mystery MINR supply chain baffles experts

By Stephen McQuillan and
Joao Santa Rita



See 9/8/84

Intensification of the effective guerrilla bush war waged by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has baffled Western observers, unable to solve the riddle of a mystery supply chain. Five months after the signing of the historic Nkomati agreement, it seems the MNR refuses to waver and die. Shortly after the accord between Mozambique and South Africa was signed, the MNR claimed it had war material stockpiled for last two years. But it now admitted it had had to reorganise its supply lines.

Mr Jorge Correia, the rebels' representative in Lisbon, told *24 Hours* the reorganisation had been successfully done and South Africa supplies were no longer important.

"Our main supplies are coming from four countries in Europe. With 2 000 km of coastline we can bring in all the supplies we need," he said. Mozambique however claims that supplies are reaching the rebels from right-wing groups funded by wealthy Portuguese immigrants in South Africa — the same people who arranged its Rhodesian bases in 1977.

Mr Kurt Campbell, research assistant for Southern Africa at London's Institute for Strategic Studies, said it was hard to believe that the rebels had stockpiled a year or more of war material because the rebels had no permanent bases and were constantly on the move.

Mr Campbell said it was unlikely a country would supply a year's equipment to any rebel organisation because it would remove that country's leverage on the rebels.

"The MNR has achieved good results. It was thought that it would wither and die after Nkomati, but that is obviously not the case." Reports that supplies for the rebels were coming in on the Mozambican coast were not new. Reports that submarines or ships were bringing in supplies had been heard for more than a year, he said.

Mr Campbell doubted that supplies now reaching the rebels could come from any European country.

"I think the Mozambicans have fulfilled their side of the bargain, but the jury is still out on South Africa."

Western diplomatic sources in Maputo say the MNR activity has forced the government to restrict travel to within the city.

"The Mozambican army isn't doing very well against the MNR," said a diplomatic source in Maputo. "They are not trained and set up for that kind of response. The Soviets trained them for military set-pieces — not effective in terms of guerrilla war."

He said the MNR had been "fattened up" well before Nkomati was signed.

"They are loaded down pretty well with material for a while. Prior to Nkomati there was a massive supply effort by South Africa. All is now stashed in the bush. Since then, as far as the Mozambican Government is concerned, South Africa has not been supplying the rebels."

SA-Malawi supply line being cut by MINR

An essential supply line between South Africa and its staunchest African ally, Malawi, is about to be severed following the intensification of Mozambican rebel activity.

South African truckers running the gauntlet along a 250 km "hell run" in the northern Mozambican province of Tete say it is only a matter of weeks before the route is closed to them.

The alternative — necessary if the economic strangulation of Malawi is to be avoided — would be a more expensive, longer route through Zambia.

The truckers are being plagued by repeated attacks from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which has already closed railway lines linking Malawi to the Mozambican ports of Nacala and Beira.

Zimbabwean troops protecting the convoys in Tete are now refusing to guard trucks running supplies between South Africa and Malawi.



Stephen McQuillan

But the troops have agreed to continue to protect South African trucks carrying maize from Malawi to Zimbabwe.

The troops are commanded by an American Vietnam veteran, Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Hickman, one of the few whites with a high rank in the Zimbabwean army.

"The Tete route is about to close for trucks operating from South Africa," said Mr Kevin Curtis, managing director of a major South African haulage company.

"The Zimbabwe army is not happy about the fact that they are protecting

South African trucks carrying imports and exports from Malawi.

"They are now protecting only maize from Malawi destined for Zimbabwe and are turning back most other cargo.

"The situation has worsened and arm-bushes in Tete have increased. The rebels are now attacking convoys protected by the Zimbabwean army more often."

The Zimbabwean army's refusal to protect trucks from South Africa follows claims by the Zimbabwe Transport Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, that hauliers were opting to carry goods which gave a higher profit than maize and were flouting their terms of contract.

The Zimbabwean Army moved into Tete several months ago, after a plea for help from Zimbabwean haulage companies which could not rely on assistance from the poorly equipped Pre-limo troops.

Then, ironically, Zimbabwean troops started protecting convoys which included South African trucks.

The route is vital for Harare which is depending on Malawi this year for 50 000 tons of maize, the Zimbabwean staple.

The Malawians use the route to export tea and tobacco through South African ports and to import fertilizer essential to their agricultural operations.

South African trucks carrying valuable Malawi exports have been attacked several times in the past and destroyed.

Last year there were acute shortages of fuel and fertilizer in Malawi because of sabotage of the railway lines linking the country to Mozambican ports.

At one stage it was even considered to launch an airlift operation to bring fertilizer into Malawi.

Repmosa, Mozambique ⁽²¹⁸⁾ to sign trade agreement ^{Staw} ^{14/8/84}

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — A co-operation agreement between the lowveld liaison committee (Repmosa) and the Mozambican Government is to be signed at Inhaka Island, in Mozambique, on Saturday

The agreement, which will probably cover all aspects of commerce and trade is expected to concentrate mainly on tourism and agriculture

The historic signing, which will take place only five months after the Nkomati Accord, is a direct result of meetings held between the liaison committee and senior Mozambican officials

Today another group of top

Mozambican officials arrives in the lowveld where they will spend three days meeting agricultural and financial representatives in the Onderberg area

Repmosa's chairman, Mr Johnny Henn, and committee members Mr Schalk van Schalkwyk and Mr Peter Rootman will travel to Inhaka Island for the signing of the co-operation agreement

Mozambique's Minister of Tourism, Mr Antonio Materula, who played a leading role in Repmosa's talks, will also be present.

Mozambican sources say the agreement will operate on a 50/50 basis with Mozambique providing the infrastructure and South Africa the entrepreneurship.

Good news for Transvaal industries, farmers

RDM 14/8/84

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Plan to develop Maputo harbour

By CHRIS FREIMOND and ANTON HARBBER

IN ONE of the most important developments since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March, South Africa and Mozambique yesterday agreed on a plan to redevelop Maputo harbour and related services.

The project could mean a considerable economic boost to both countries and particularly to Transvaal industrialists and farmers who need Maputo harbour's export facilities.

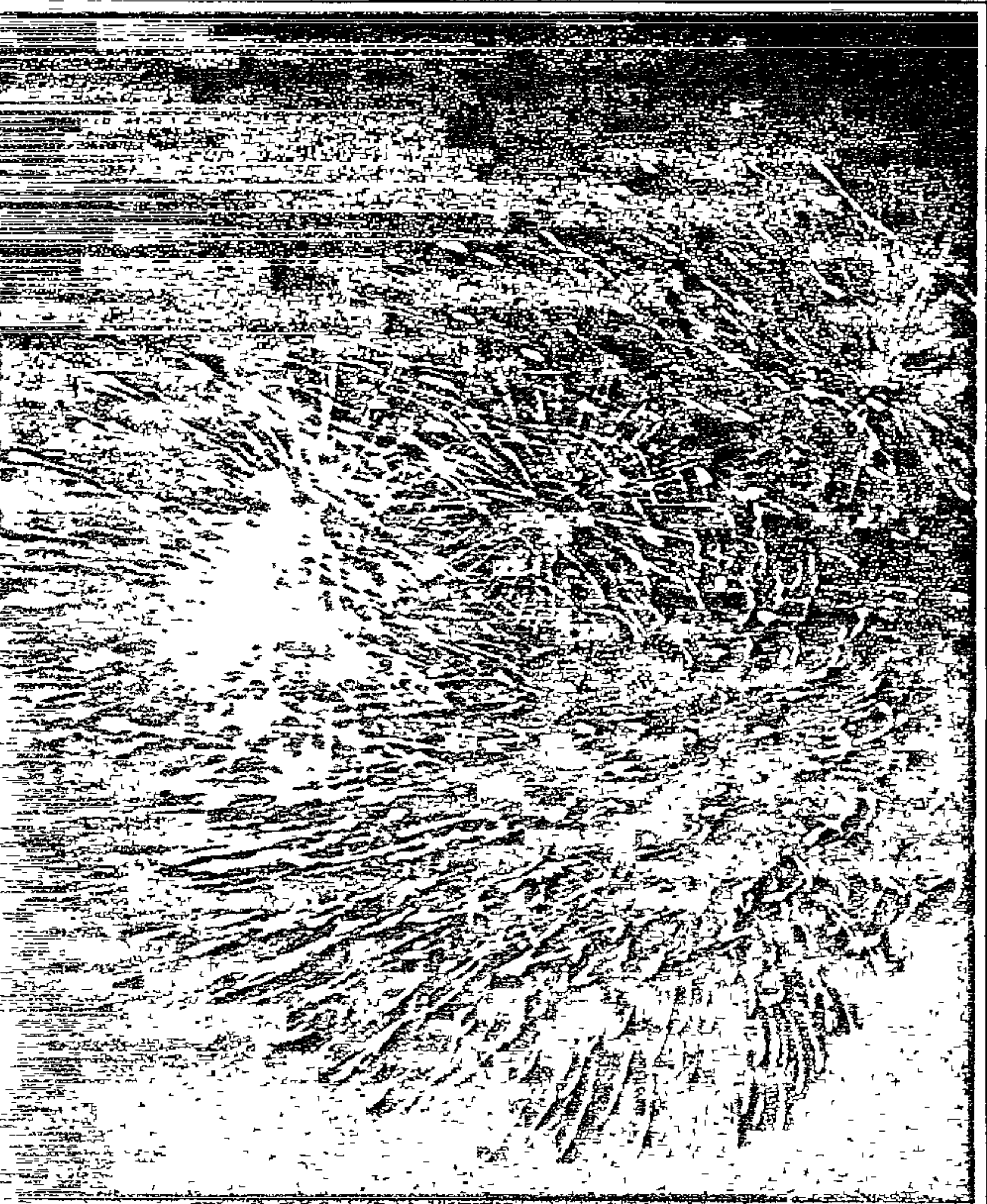
A 10-point plan was agreed on during talks in Maputo between the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Alcantra Santos.

After the talks Mr Schoeman told South African journalists that Maputo harbour had the potential to handle eight million to nine million tons of cargo a year.

Although yesterday's agreement does not apparently involve additional direct financial aid, Mr Schoeman said a R10-million Government loan to redevelop transport services had already been approved.

Maputo was a natural gateway for imports and exports for the Transvaal region and it would be "financially beneficial" for the two governments to co-operate to ensure the success of the port.

He said the discussions "were conducted in an extremely positive atmosphere and with the measure of co-operation that the ver-



LONDON. — Zola Budd returned to Britain yesterday amid tight security following death threats and promptly announced she would not run in a junior international event in Seoul later this month.

A Heathrow Airport official said "Zola was taken out of the airport by a back door under police guard because of the death threats we believe came from America."

The London Daily Mail, which acts as Zola's spokesman, confirmed she would not go to South Korea.

Zola has clearly decided she must rest after nearly a year of continuous running — last summer in South Africa, immediately followed by Britain's summer season.

Seoul will host the 1988 Olympics and the junior international meeting there had been seen as an ideal early opportunity for her to familiarise herself with the conditions there.

"I am not planning to race again this season, although I still hope to take part in cross country this winter," Zola said on her arrival in London.

Her only comment at the airport on the collision that put Mary Decker out of the Olympic 3 000m final was "I just want to forget about it. As far as I am concerned it is all over and tomorrow is another day."

She said that she like to race Decker a Zola was wearing and slops, with spike on her left heel that sferred in the clash with er clearly visible.

Yesterday morning don's Daily Mail, in termed a world ex quoted Zola as discl responsibility for the with Decker that ende medal hopes.

"All I want to say ab whole thing is that I a vined, I didn't do an wrong," Zola was quc saying.

"There's no point in to apportion blame, bu understand Mary's f tion and anger," she v

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School

match

worry

PROFESSOR Johan sen, president of the V Transvaal Rugby Uni. expressed deep conce the serious injuries Western Transvaal boys in Saturday's matches in the Admi tors Cup series in P stroom

Two of the boys lo

Three ^{part} 14/8/84
Sisulus ³²⁹
detained

By ANTON HARBBER
Political Reporter

POLICE have confirmed the detention last week of three members of the well-known Sisulu family in Soweto.

They include Mr Mlungisi Sisulu, son of Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the United Democratic Front and Walter Sisulu, an ANC leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

The other two are cousins,

Liquor nose

He said the discussions were conducted in an extremely positive atmosphere and was the measure of co-operation that the very important Nkomati Accord deserves.

Although South Africa has co-operated with Mozambique in transport fields for some time, the vastly improved political relations between the two governments has opened the way for considerably more South African private and public sector involvement in Mozambique, according to South African officials.

re-election campaign when he said jokingly on a microphone test: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you we have signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

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private and public sector involvement in Mozambique, according to South African officials.

It appeared that an important aspect of yesterday's talks and the benefits that might flow from them was the promotion of confidence in Mozambique, and Maputo harbour in particular, among South African private sector investors.

Included in yesterday's agreement were:

- South African technicians will repair and service Mozambican diesel locomotives. Engineers of the SA Transport Services will soon visit Maputo to assess the situation.

- SATS will also evaluate and repair rolling stock "for the efficient operation of the Komati-Maputo line" and has agreed to investigate "physical and managerial" assistance for the smooth running of the two Maputo marshalling yards.

- The agreement under which South African Airways technicians service Mozambican aircraft will be extended to include other technical services.

- There will be an exchange of knowhow between the South African and Mozambican railway services.

Mr Schoeman said the 10-point plan was aimed at "picking up the strings of a business agreement that once existed and that functioned extremely well".

"I am confident that today's discussions are a new start to a great future that will help stabilise the situation in Southern Africa," he said.

Mr Santos said at a Press conference at Maputo Airport before Mr Schoeman returned home last night that it was natural in the wake of Nkomati for the private sector to be interested in Maputo harbour.

It was therefore essential for the Ministers concerned to co-operate in that regard.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, government talks between South Africa and Mozambique yesterday focused on the continued security problem in Mozambique.

Afterwards the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the two governments expected to meet regularly in the future to sort out the security problem "once and for all".

The Mozambican delegation was led by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Sergio Veiera, who held a brief meeting in the morning with Mr Botha and later met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the Union Buildings.

Mr Pik Botha then held a lengthy working lunch with the Mozambicans and ended the visit with an informal joint Press conference.

The SA delegation included the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Dame Steyn, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the head of the National Intelligence Service, Mr Neil Barnard.

Mr Botha said the meeting was a continuation of regular talks between the two governments on bilateral interests and the implementation of the Nkomati Accord.

Although the talks were wide-ranging, the security problem posed by the activities of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) had "naturally" featured, he said.

Solving this problem was a priority and economic, agricultural and other forms of co-operation would come later.

He added that the Prime Minister had given the assurance that South Africa would adhere to the spirit and letter of the Nkomati Accord and would act without hesitation if it knew of any contraventions.

He could not say how long it would take to solve the security problem.

Although the Nkomati Accord was signed five months ago, Mozambique is known to be concerned about continued MNR activities.

For example, Mr Teodota Hunguana, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and a member of the Mozambican delegation, told journalists of two major MNR attacks in the Zambezia Province in the last fortnight.

In one, 14 civilians were killed and 18 wounded when MNR members rounded them up at a tea factory and gunned them down.

Mozambique was in general satisfied with the implementation of the Accord.

● Picture — Page 2



A spectacular fireworks display closes the night. Over 90 000 people attended the

Deadlock for legal m

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

LAST-DITCH attempts to resolve the pay dispute between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers have failed, opening the way for the first-ever legal strike by black workers on South African gold mines.

The second official conciliation board meeting between the two parties ended in deadlock yesterday after the chamber refused to increase their basic pay offer.

Instead, the NUM was offered several fringe benefit improvements and a reduction of the normal working hours for underground workers, which would increase overtime payments.

An NUM statement said they could not accept the chamber's revised offer as it fell too far short of their revised demands. The union is now reporting back to its members, who will take a final decision on a course of action.

From Friday, more than 40 000 NUM members at the

eight gold mines union is entitled to strike terms of the Unions Act.

As an union the NUM is not bound by strike ballots, the union could hold prove the support members.

The affected more than 100 workers Non- could also be drawn strike — as could of NUM members gold mines.

There is a high deadlock will be Thursday, when the and the NUM hold tion board meeting their dispute over black coal mine.

Both conciliators were appointed after the chamber, offering 13 to 14% and the NUM, mandating a 25% went into dispute.

In spite of the chamber went

100 motorists

By JOHN MILLER

MORE than 100 motorists appeared in courts across the Reef yesterday after being arrested in connection with drunken driving allegations.

Almost 50 of the motorists appeared in courts on the East Rand, with only eight having been arrested on the West Rand.

More than 30 people appeared in courts in and around Johannesburg, with 23 of those motorists appearing in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court after being arrested at a roadblock in Hill-

brow on

The highest arrests whom held

Traffic divided change drinking made sentences months at

Traffic

Security 'is a problem for Nkomati pact'

218

14/8/84 Star

Pretoria Correspondent

Security has become a major problem for the future of the Nkomati Accord, with Mozambique convinced that MNR rebels are being supplied through South Africa

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunguana, who was a member of the Mozambique delegation which came to Pretoria yesterday, said people in South Africa "are still supplying, supporting and directing these bandits"

SA, Maputo in harbour agreement

By David Thomas,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique and South Africa have agreed on an extensive plan to re-establish Maputo harbour as "Transvaal's natural gateway for imports and exports"

The agreement was reached here yesterday between the South African Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and Mozambican Minister of Ports, Shipping and Railways, Mr Alcantra Santos

The South African Transport Services said in a statement that the agreement could be the start of an exciting new era of transport history.

Mr Schoeman said the transport authorities of the two countries would meet twice a month to maintain the agreement

The 10-point plan includes

- A R10 million loan to Mozambique to develop its transport services
- The repair of Mozambique Railways' diesel locomotives in SA.
- SATS assistance to Mozambique for the efficient operation of the Nkomati-Maputo railway line.
- The possibility of managerial and physical assistance for two of Mozambique's main marshalling yards.
- Increasing the existing co-operation between South African Airways and Mozambique's National Airline (LAM)

Mr Schoeman said the talks were a new start to a greater future that would help stabilise Southern Africa

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha "categorically denied" this claim. However, he told reporters that the South African Government would act firmly against such people if evidence could be produced.

Both Mr Pik Botha and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had lengthy talks in Pretoria yesterday with the Mozambique team led by Economic Affairs Minister General Jacinto Veloso

Mr Botha said afterwards that further meetings were expected over the next few weeks

General Magnus Malan, who attended the talks, admitted that South Africa was supplying medical equipment and rations to Mozambique. But he repeated that no equipment covered by the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa was going to Mozambique

Hannes Ferguson, *The Star's* Farming Correspondent, reports that agricultural co-operation will receive priority in South African/Mozambican relations once the security situation has been cleared up.

At a Press conference after the talks between the two governments in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Pik Botha said that Africa needed food more than anything else

If asked to do so, South African would assist in developing the agricultural potential of Mozambique.

He declined to comment on reports that South Africa had already offered Mozambique a complete meat processing factory

Mr Hunguana said agricultural conditions on both sides were very similar and South African agricultural expertise would be appropriate in Mozambique as well.

Rebellion threatens Machel and Nkomati

SA steps in to end war in Mozambique

218 Star
16/2/84

South Africa today made a dramatic bid for peace in the bloody civil war which is ravaging Mozambique.

High-level Frelimo and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) delegations were talking to South African officials in Pretoria this morning in an attempt to save the Nkomati Accord. The delegations are not expected to meet face-to-face but it is thought the two sides have met unofficially several times outside Mozambique.

The Pretoria meetings are the closest they have come to thrashing out a peace settlement to halt the conflict in Mozambique.

The Mozambique Government team is in Pretoria for the second time this week

Today's meetings follow intensive diplomatic efforts during the past few weeks, say Portuguese sources in Johannesburg

"Influential Portuguese personalities from Portugal and South Africa, who have contacts with both sides, have been involved in these meetings," said one source "The message was clear Pretoria said the war had to end. The United States is worried about the war leading to the collapse of Nkomati."

When asked if the absence from Lisbon of MNR secretary-general Mr Fernandes was linked to today's meetings, the source replied "Obviously"

When *The Star* tried to contact Mr Fernandes in Lisbon this afternoon it was told that he had been away for some time

Mr Kurt Campbell, research assistant for Southern Africa at the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, said there had been reports of meetings between the MNR and the Mozambique Government in Portugal, Mozambique and a third country — possibly Swaziland — during the past two months

"I understand there have been informal contacts between the MNR and the Mozambique government in Portugal for two years," he said

On Monday, Economics Min-

Pik Botha confirms talks with MNR rebel delegation

Pretoria Bureau

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today confirmed that a delegation from the Mozambique Resistance Movement, the MNR, was in Pretoria.

However, he declined to say whether South Africa planned to act as intermediary between the rebel organisation and the Mozambique Government, which held official talks with his department in the capital today.

"The most we will do is to discuss with them (the MNR) the possibility of implementing the Nkomati Accord."

"We will do nothing that is not cleared beforehand with the Mozambique Government. So far we have not had the opportunity to discuss this with the Mozambique Government."

Mozambique Economics Minister, General Jacinto Veloso, who led the Mozambique delegation, expressed surprise at the news of the MNR's presence in Pretoria. He declined to ask questions regarding allegations that South Africa is supplying arms and equipment to the MNR.

Minister General Jacinto Veloso told South African Prime Minister Mr P.W. Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha that Mozambique was convinced the rebels were being supplied by private South African supporters

It is understood that the possibility of a pact with the rebels was raised and that South Africa's offer to intervene was accepted by the Mozambicans

Mozambique's President Sa-

mora Machel had previously summoned Western diplomats in Maputo and asked them to convey a message to Pretoria through diplomatic channels

The thrust of the message was that, unless the civil war was stopped — by peace or by controlling the MNR — President Machel's position could become untenable and the future of the Nkomati Accord would be in danger — Pretoria Correspondent and Staff Reporters

'MNR man in US prior to talks'

Mozambique rebel leader Mr Evo Fernandes visited the United States to lay the groundwork for yesterday's gatherings in Pretoria — the first significant step towards peace in the war-torn country

That was the claim today from Portuguese sources who said that Mr Fernandes, secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), had talks with Senator Jesse Helms a few weeks ago.

Although no details of these contacts were disclosed, sources said Portuguese political circles had been expecting for about a month that a meeting between the rebels and the Mozambican Government would take place in Cape Town

Mr Fernandes has been absent from his Lisbon office for weeks. It is thought he might have been one of the MNR representatives in Pretoria yesterday.

It was not clear today if the MNR delegates in Pretoria were representative of the entire movement

SA may talk to rebel group says Pik Botha

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

The South African Government may have talks with a Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) delegation which is in Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said

Their presence has given rise to increasing speculation that moves are afoot to initiate peace talks between the MNR and the Mozambique Government, with South Africa playing the role of mediator

The resolution of Mozambique's internal conflict is being seen as a vital prelude to the full implementation of the Nkomati Accord

The MNR has been the cause of bad relations between Mozambique and South Africa with Mozambique officials remaining convinced that the rebels are being supplied with arms through South Africa.

Various attempts to resolve the conflict between the Mozambican Government and the rebels have ended in failure

After his talks in Pretoria yesterday with a Mozambican delegation headed by Mozambican Economics Minister,

General Jacinto Veloso, Mr Botha said the most the South African Government could or would do would be to discuss the implementation of the Nkomati Accord with the MNR delegation

"However, our discussions would in no way contravene the letter and spirit of the accord

"We will do nothing that has not been cleared beforehand by the Mozambican Government"

General Veloso denied any knowledge of an MNR presence in Pretoria, saying his delegation definitely had no plans to meet with them

He declined to comment on where he believed the rebel movement was getting arms

Earlier this week, General Veloso stressed that Mozambique accepted assurances by Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that South Africa was sticking to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Botha spoke on Monday of his determination to obtain peace in Mozambique "once and for all".

"Security is our first priority. We are going full out to achieve this."

This week's talks also covered economic matters

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Stew

7/2/84

SA advises Mozambique on security

(218) Star 17/8/84
By Joao Santa Rita and Stephen McQuillan

Lisbon sources say that South African security advisers are now based in Mozambique, a claim which Pretoria Government spokesmen would neither confirm nor deny

Twenty-five advisers were stationed in Maputo to offer logistical help to the Mozambican Government and an undisclosed number was near the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-dam, 24 Hours was told. The men have been in Maputo since May.

"They went there to assess Maputo's defences," a source said.

A Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman in Lisbon, Mr Jorge Correia, said "The South Africans are not involved in fighting. They are there to assist in the major task of distributing food and ammu-

24 HOURS News Team

munition to Frelimo troops along the Cahora Bassa power line."

Speculation that South Africa's aid to Frelimo was increasing came after a comment by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday.

He said Pretoria and Maputo were expected to meet regularly to sort out the security problem in Mozambique "once and for all".

Asked to explain the Minister's comment, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said "We have nothing to add to the statement by

our department on August 8 which said rations, medical supplies and vehicles had been sent."

The spokesman gave the same reply when asked if South African advisers were stationed in Mozambique.

The department issued the earlier statement after disclosures by The Star that aid was being sent to Mozambique from South Africa by truck convoys, travelling via Zimbabwe.

It said General Magnus Malan had outlined in Parliament earlier this year the type of support which would be involved. General Malan had said no weapons or equipment denied to South

Africa as a result of the weapons boycott, like helicopters, would be supplied to Mozambique.

But South Africa would supply "other logistical support" to help Mozambique guard the Cahora Bassa power lines.

It is understood 5 000 Frelimo troops are involved in the operation.

Mr Botha held another round of bilateral talks in Pretoria yesterday with high-ranking Mozambican officials on security matters.

The meeting was the second this week between the two governments. Mr Botha met a high-level Mozambican delegation, led by the Mozambican Economics Minister, General Jacinto Veloso, in the capital on Monday.

Maputo in bid to recruit foreign commandos

Claims that South African security advisers are based in Mozambique come after disclosures that Maputo is trying to recruit former Portuguese commandos to train its army in anti-guerilla warfare.

The commandos were the most successful elite unit in Portugal's fight against Frelimo during Mozambique's struggle for independence.

Sources in Portugal said two Mozambican journalists had been in Lisbon to establish the recruiting operation. One of them was believed to be Mr Mario Ferro, a former commando. The other is believed to be Mr Alves Gomes.

The men had opened an account of about R10 000 for initial expenses linked with the recruiting operation.

The training will take place in Montepuez in northern Mozambique and in a newly established military camp 40 km outside Maputo, sources in Lisbon have said.

London sources said a base had recently been established in Manhica, near the capital.

President Samora Machel had taken personal responsibility for the training of officers at this camp, where counter-insurgency troops are being trained.

The anti-guerilla training in this camp was in sharp contrast to the Nampula officer's school where the Soviet Union trains officers in classic warfare.

"Frelimo is not trained or equipped for an effective response to MNR attacks," said a Western diplomatic source in Maputo.

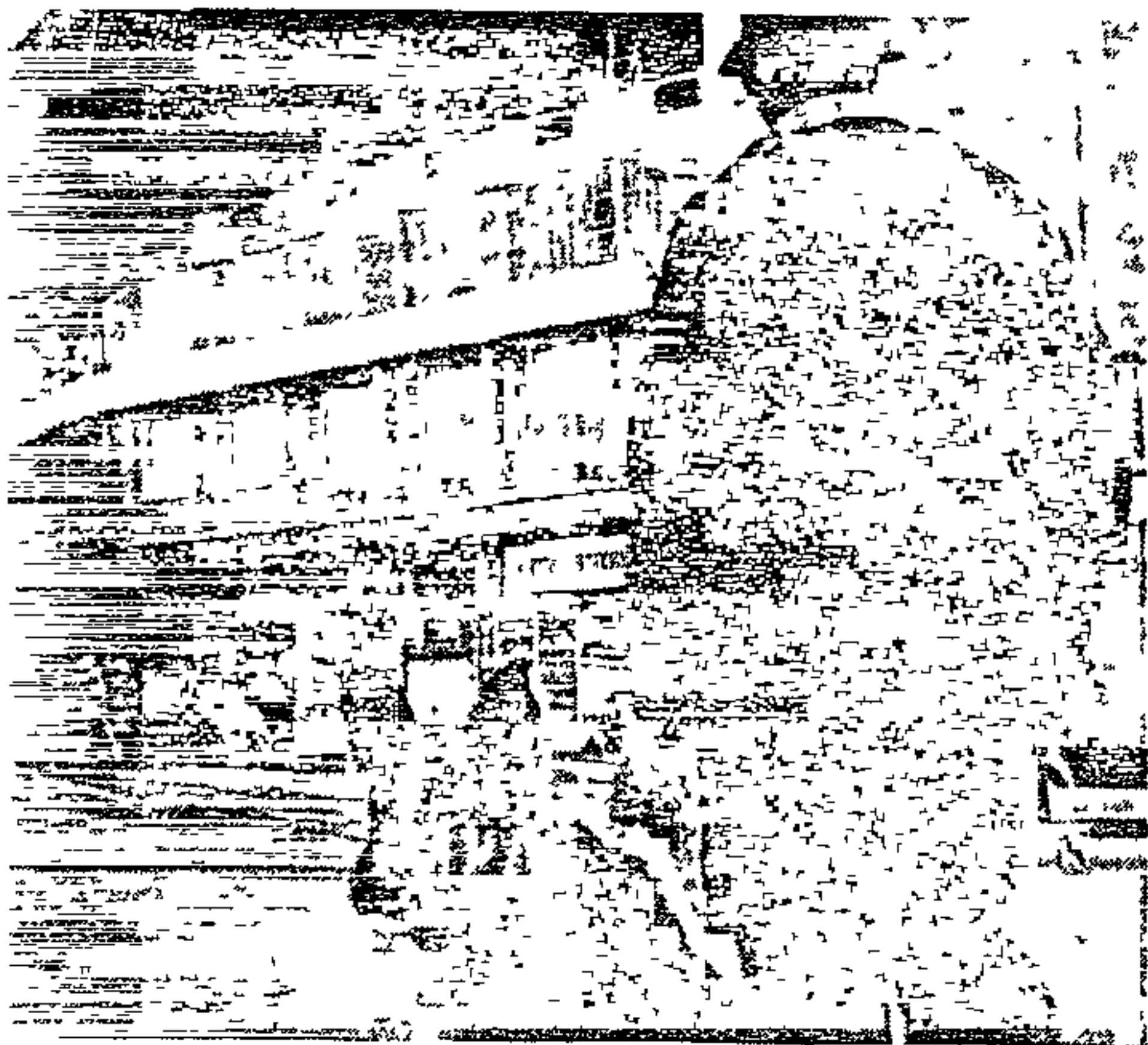
"The Soviets trained them for military set-pieces — not effective in terms of a guerilla war."

Portuguese Air Force officers have been also been asked to help train Mozambican units, a Portuguese news agency has reported.

The air force officers had declined after being offered between R2 500 and R3 000 a month.

At least one former Portuguese commando is already in Montepuez to assess the suitability of the base as a training camp.

Portuguese legislation does not bar reserve armed forces officers from serving a foreign state. Left-wing Portuguese ex-officers have been recruited by the Angolan Government in its campaign against the rebel Unita movement.



opposite the blackened Santam building while firemen continue

offices

A RUSSIAN-MADE limpet mine — placed alongside the Police District Commandant's offices — was responsible for the blast which injured five policemen in the City Centre Building in Roodepoort yesterday.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange who inspected the scene, told the Rand Daily Mail last night "I have no doubt that the African National Congress was behind the blast

"All the limpet mines used in attacks so far have been found to be of Russian origin and linked to the ANC"

The explosion devastated the third and fourth floors housing the Police District Commandant's offices and the Mozambique Labour Exchange offices yesterday

The District Commandant for Soweto West, Colonel Ben van den Berg, suffered a severely damaged collar bone and cuts, and Captain G E van Zyl Jonker and Warrant Officer J J Botha suffered cuts and bruises. They were taken to the Discovery Hospital in Roodepoort for treatment and discharged

And within hours of the blast, Mr Le Grange was at Colonel Van den Berg's bedside in hospital "It was my privilege. He was conscious, but we do not know at this stage whether he has other serious injuries"

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General H G de Witt, and other top officers were with Mr Le Grange. Sergeant T I Memethi and Constable K I Moroka were also slightly injured in the blast and were taken to the hospital

Mr Le Grange said last night that the mine was placed on the third floor, around the corner from the District Commandant's offices, in a small passage which links the police offices to the Mozambique labour offices

The same building was rocked by two blasts in June last year when two bombs were placed on the first floor. No-one was injured in the previous explosions

Police yesterday launched a search for a woman who went missing but discovered some time later that she had been sent out of the building to buy milk

A police spokesman said

REPORTS: Emielia Jaroschek, Sue Faulkner, Stan Hlophe and Colin Howell
PICTURES: Faul Bosman and Tony Naidoo.

K234 17/8/86 (218)

Hopes of end to civil war as MNR talks

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

HOPES of an early end to the civil war in Mozambique and the rapid recovery of the country's shattered economy were raised last night after confirmation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, that a Mozambique National Resistance delegation was in Pretoria

There was immediate speculation that full-scale peace talks between the MNR and Maputo were imminent — possibly in South Africa

Mr Botha disclosed the MNR presence in reply to a question at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday after talks with a Mozambique Government delegation led by the Minister of the Economy, General Jacinto Veloso

Although it was unclear last night if the Mozambicans and the MNR had already met in Pretoria, it was implied in statements by Mr Botha that Mozambique had requested South Africa to act as a peacemaker

The MNR delegation could not be traced yesterday, but it is understood to include senior representatives

It is clear that a speedy end to the internal conflict in Mozambique is a key to the successful exploitation of the Nkomati Accord

South African businessmen are obviously reluctant to invest in Mozambique while the situation is unstable

In particular, the rail and road routes from the South African border to Maputo are not secure and MNR activity has prevented the resumption of electricity supplies to South Africa from Cahora Bassa

Yesterday's talks between Gen Veloso and Mr Botha were the second this week

It seems that after a meeting in Pretoria on Monday, Gen Veloso went home with

certain proposals which could have included South African-sponsored peace talks with the MNR

It now seems clear that Mozambique realises the worsening civil war cannot be crushed militarily and hopes to end it through negotiations

At yesterday's Press conference Gen Veloso said he was unaware of the MNR delegation in Pretoria and said he did not plan to meet with them. Mr Botha appeared surprised that journalists knew of the MNR presence

However, he confirmed they were in Pretoria but declined to discuss the role the South African Government was playing in the situation

"I have told you they are here and all I can say is South Africa will do nothing that does not accord with the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord

"We will do nothing that will violate that accord and we will do nothing that will not be cleared beforehand with the Mozambican Government," he said

When asked if the Government was acting as a "middle man", Mr Botha said "The South African Government will not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country

"We will play no role which does not accord with the wishes of the governments that we recognise"

After yesterday's talks Gen Veloso and the Mozambican Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira toured a Pretoria engineering works which specialises in the maintenance and restoration of diesel engines

Mozambique is understood to have serious problems keeping its diesel-engined vehicles running

Mr Botha said at the factory that the company had contacted him and expressed interest in doing business with Mozambique

● Picture — Page 2



Nkomati deals get under way

By BERY'S BEHR
GILLINGHAM

HUNDREDS of Lowveld businessmen are set to take practical advantage of the Nkomati Accord signed this year.

This weekend the leader of the private-enterprise crusade into Mozambique, Mr Johnny Henn, and the Mozambican Minister of Tourism, Mr Antonio Matemba, signed an agreement on guidelines for the trade and tourism project.

"I have no doubt in my mind that we will succeed," says Mr Henn, who has already poured R9 800 into the project. He has formed a delegation called Reprnosa which he plans to convert into a private company.

But Mozambique's hesitancy was hinted at this week when a Ministry of Agriculture representative, Mr Carlos Henriques, told a group of farmers "We have had plenty of promises from everywhere, but until now our

MR CARLOS HENRIQUES Plenty of promises

stomachs have remained empty. We can't fail again." Mr Henn is determined on success, and the farmers and businessmen who approach him with inquiries and offers seem to be inspired by his driving positiveness.

"I have no doubt in my mind that we will succeed," he says.

"I've been criticised, and I've had people phoning me late at night to tell me about

the politics and how I should go about my business. I am not interested in politics. I'm interested in helping people regardless of their politics." But there are hundreds of questions to be answered, and even the keenest businessmen are dubious about Mozambique's expressed wish that the practical exchange of trade begin within two months.

They want to know about visas, work permits, profit-sharing schemes, availability or possibility of importing spare parts they need for their equipment, feasibility of farming certain crops in certain areas and of taking up specific business enterprises.

Loans

Mostly they want to know about the security situation. They want their safety guaranteed. They also want to know if the Mozambican government will stand surety for foreign loans because, since they won't own the land, they will have little or no credit rating in that country.

If the arrangements that Mr Henn and Samora Machel's government have made work out, the economy

MR JOHNNY HENN Determined on success

could experience a dramatic upswing.

Lightning progress has been made already — it took just a month for the guidelines on what Mr Henn calls "the glorified bartering scheme involving labour-intensive programmes" to be drawn up and signed.

Other proposals are ● To improve trade and industrial relations with Mozambique

● To build a better road from Komatipoort to Maputo or to improve the existing road

● To promote tourism to its full potential — later this month Mr Henn will personally fly the first group of

tourists into Mozambique. Tour groups have gone in already, but Mr Henn promises "something special" to his group.

The farmers and businessmen, although keen, are edgy. As one said, even to invest a quarter of a million one wants to be sure of one's returns.

Their motives are a strange mixture of philanthropy and profiteering. They are sun-worshipped Lowvelders, and they will take pains to ensure that any project they participate in has a fighting chance of success.

Proud

They are impressed by Mr Henn's fervour and belief in Reprnosa — the name derived from the words "representatives of Mozambique and South Africa".

One Komatipoort woman said "We are very proud of Johnny Henn. He is the man of the moment. Nothing has changed businesswise in the town yet, but we know we will have a boom soon."

Another man said "Johnny is an excellent businessman. If he's prepared to put so much into this thing then you can bet it will be a success."

But at the same time people seem afraid of being swept away on a tide that may prove too strong for them.

"I have studied the feasibility carefully and, provided I can be sure that the security problem is under control and that I have access to the equipment I need, I am prepared to sink a lot of money into this," one farmer said.

Others were more concerned with the philanthropic side of things. Said one "It will take at least a year before we start producing food. Must the people remain starving all that time?"

Like Mr Henn, the farmers have no interest in the politics of Mozambique.

Sunday Times 19/8/84 218

Mozambique holidays by Christmas!

MAPUTO by Christmas — that is the good news for holiday-hungry South Africans after the latest rounds of talks between South Africa and Mozambique.

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

But indications are that a holiday in Mozambique will, initially, be nothing like the pre-independence Lourenco Marques holidays fondly remembered by thousands of South Africans.

The biggest stumbling-block to the ambitious promotion of tourism is the security problem caused by the Renamo rebels and the lack of a tourism infrastructure.

But three days of talks on the sub-tropical island of Inhaca off the Maputo coast between a South African Tourism Board delegation led by chairman Mr Danie Hough and a Mozambican delegation led by the Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr Antonio

Matelula, could have cleared the way for the re-introduction of South African tourism.

Although Mozambique has been reduced to pressing poverty in the 10 years since independence, the tremendous post-Nkomati Accord spirit of goodwill towards South Africa and Mozambique's overwhelming beauty and natural potential for tourism will dramatically facilitate the task of the joint tourism developers.

Also in Inhaca during the three days was a delegation of Transvaal Lowveld businessmen led by Mr Johannes Henn, mayor of Komatipoort, who signed a declaration of intent with the Mozambicans signalling the establishment of Repmosa, the joint Mozambican and South African development company, and an immediate start with several joint commercial projects.

"This is the first concrete result since we started negotiating after the Nkomati Accord," said Mr Matelula at the signing, which took place in true Nkomati fashion under a large tree on the lawns of the Inhaca Hotel overlooking the Indian Ocean and nearby Portuguese islands. Whereas almost all Mozambicans readily concede that Mozambique is going through extremely hard times, with shop shelves bare except for the most basic foods, tourism at a standstill, agricultural development blocked by Renamo and hardly any foreign investment being generated, there is evidence of a tremendous enthusiasm to uplift the country and welcome back South African traders and tourists.

Because of security and infrastructure problems, initial tourist developments will concentrate on the numerous scenic islands off the coast. Hotels in Maputo itself are either in a state of neglect or are

filled with foreign diplomats, technicians and advisers. Existing facilities on the islands such as Inhaca will be upgraded. South African travel agencies will be invited to join in the development of tourism, the South African Tourism Board will promote package deals abroad for travel to Southern Africa, which will include Mozambique, and supplies will have to be brought from South Africa.

Mozambicans are also anxious not to disturb the ecology, and members of the two delegations say the reported efforts of the South African hotel group, Sun International, to build a new hotel

committee and the Mozambican. One of the first projects involves the bringing of South African farmers to Mozambique to develop a 1 000ha agricultural project. The Lowveld liaison committee will also be bringing limited numbers of South African tourists for short island holiday packages to Mozambique and will initiate the opening and supply of marine sports shops. Companies and projects will be run on a basis of 50 percent shareholding by the Mozambican Government and 50 percent to be held by South African companies. The commercial agreement reached between the South Africans and Mozambique will be valid for 12 years, after which it can be extended for a further six years.

Pik's inroad for peace

THE South African Government has launched a delicately balanced strategy to eliminate an obstacle to the full implementation of the Nkomati Accord.

The spirit of the accord is as strong as it ever was, but in both Maputo and Pretoria it has been recognised that scant progress can be made while Mozambique is torn by an internal conflict which has virtually reached the level of a civil war.

The rebel Renamo movement has displayed a tenacity and an ability to conduct guerrilla war that has rendered much of Mozambique ungovernable and is frightening off foreign investors.

Instead of melting away after the Nkomati ceremonies, as was expected, Renamo has intensified its attacks

No power is getting through to South Africa from Cahora Bassa, vital convoys from Harare to Beira are attacked almost at will, and it is too dangerous for trains to travel from Nkomati to Maputo at night.

After months of sensitive, clandestine negotiations, the first moves towards Renamo-Frelimo talks emerged into the open this week. It is

SA aims to get Frelimo and Renamo talking

By BRIAN POTTINGER Political Correspondent

Immediately after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, both South African military assessments and

however, that this would be politically impossible — the Conservative Party has already warned against any South African involvement in even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against

canes readily concede that Mozambique is going through extremely hard times, with shop shelves bare except for the most basic foods, tourism at a standstill, agricultural development blocked by Renamo and hardly any foreign investment being generated, there is evidence of a tremendous enthusiasm to uplift the country and welcome back South African traders and tourists.

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can Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has been enlisted as intermediary

Department of Foreign Affairs sources confirmed that the "proximity talks" this week were likely to be only the first stage in a series of negotiations aimed at restoring stability in Mozambique

It is understood Mr Botha is aiming for round table talks between the factions that could lead to a political re-integration of the rebels into Mozambican life

The high-level discussions are the culmination of months of lower-level negotiations between Mozambican and South African security personnel about the exploits of the rebel Renamo forces and the delaying effect they were having on stabilisation in Mozambique.

The resilience and strength of Renamo — and the comparable weakness of the Frelimo forces — have apparently taken both Maputo and Pretoria by surprise.

Desperation

The decision by the Maputo Government to approach Pretoria to act as interlocutor with the rebels is an indication of their desperation to wind down the conflict and create the right investment climate.

Although there is confirmation from South African sources, it is understood the Frelimo Government is pushing for military assistance from South Africa. Pretoria has made it clear,

those of the Maputo Government were that the Renamo rebels — with no apparent logistical support from South Africa — would be wound down

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on truck convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished

This has emerged from talks in Gaborone this week and between the Botswana leader, President Quett Masire, and a delegation of Progressive Federal Party members.

The delegation was led by Johannesburg North MP Mr Peter Soal

"The president said Botswana had never allowed its territory to be used as a base for acts against South Africa and would not change this policy," Mr Soal said

The president told the delegation he believed South Africa was stalling on Customs Union payments to Botswana as a way of exerting pressure

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19/2/84

Mozambique holidays by Christmas!

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

MAPUTO by Christmas — that is good news for holiday-hungry white Africans after the latest rounds of talks between South Africa and Mozambique. But indications are that a holiday in Mozambique will, initially, nothing like the pre-Independence Lourenco Marques holidays fondly remembered by thousands of South Africans. The biggest stumbling-block to ambitious promotion of tourism is the security problem used by the Renamo rebels and lack of a tourism infrastructure.

But three days of talks on the tropical island of Inhaca off Maputo coast between South African Tourism Board chairman Mr. Ian Hough and a Mozambican delegation led by the Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr. Antonio

Lowveld businessmen led by Mr. Johnnie Henn, mayor of Komatipoort, who signed a declaration of intent with the Mozambicans signalling the establishment of Repmosa, the joint Mozambican and South African development company, and an immediate start with several joint commercial projects.

"This is the first concrete result since we started negotiating after the Nkomati Accord," said Mr. Materula at the signing, which took place in a large tree on the lawn of the Inhaca Hotel overlooking the Indian Ocean and nearby Portuguese islands. Whereas almost all Mozambicans readily concede that Mozambique is going through extremely hard times, with shop shelves bare except for the most basic foods, tourism at a standstill, agricultural development blocked by Renamo and hardly any foreign investment being generated, there is evidence of a tremendous enthusiasm to uplift the country and welcome back South African traders and tourists.

Because of security and infrastructure problems, initial tourist developments will concentrate on the numerous scenic islands off the coast. Hotels in Maputo itself are either in a state of neglect or are filled with foreign diplomats, technicians and advisers.

Existing facilities on the islands such as Inhaca will be upgraded, South African travel agencies will be invited to join in the development of tourism, the South African Tourism Board will promote package deals abroad for travel to southern Africa, which will include Mozambique, and supplies will have to be brought from South Africa.

Mozambicans are also anxious not to disturb the ecology, and members of the two delegations say the reported efforts of the South African hotel group, Sun International, to build a new hotel committee and the involvement of the bringing can farmers to develop a 1 000 project.

Piki's in a job for TOEARC

THE South African Government has launched a delicately balanced strategy to eliminate an obstacle to the full implementation of the Nkomati Accord.

The spirit of the accord is as strong as it ever was, but in both Maputo and Pretoria it has been recognised that scant progress can be made while Mozambique is torn by an internal conflict which has virtually reached the level of a civil war.

The rebel Renamo movement has displayed a tenacity and an ability to conduct guerrilla war that has rendered much of Mozambique ungovernable and is frightening off foreign investors.

Instead of melting away under the Nkomati ceremony, as was expected, Renamo has intensified its attacks.

No power is getting through to South Africa from Shona Basas, vital convoys from Harare to Beira are attacked almost at will, and it is too dangerous for trains to travel from Nkomati to Maputo at night.

SA aims to get

Frelimo and

Renamo talking

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218 S. Times 19/2/84

Mozambique holidays by Christmas!

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

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In Inhaca or on other islands will
probably not be allowed.
After tourism on a small scale
gets off the ground the two dele-
gations see further development
of coastal resorts and Maputo it-
self as the next phase.

committee and the Mozambicans.
One of the first projects in-
volves the bringing of South Afri-
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develop a 1 000ha agricultural
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members of the two delegations
say the reported efforts of the
South African hotel group, Sun In-
ternational, to build a new hotel

It also emerged from the talks
that the South African Parks
Board will assist Mozambique in
a joint venture in the area adjoin-
ing the Kruger National Park.

The Lowveld liaison commit-
tee will also be bringing limited
numbers of South African tour-
ists for short island holiday pack-
ages to Mozambique and will im-
tiate the opening and supply of
marine sports shops

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Also in Inhaca during the three
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Hotels in Maputo itself are
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Whereas the South African
Tourism Board is engaged in
marketing tourism to Mozam-
bique, the first active steps to im-
plement the new project will fol-
low the declaration of intent
signed by the Lowveld liaison

Companies and projects will be
run on a basis of 50 percent share-
holding by the Mozambican Gov-
ernment and 50 percent to be held
by South African companies

The commercial agreement
reached between the South Afri-
cans and Mozambique will be val-
id for 12 years, after which it can
be extended for a further six
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It's time to relax for peace

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Frelimo and

Renamo talking



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the good news for holiday-hungry South Africans after the latest rounds of talks between South Africa and Mozambique

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The biggest stumbling-block to the ambitious promotion of tourism is the security problem caused by the Renamo rebels and the lack of a tourism infrastructure

But three days of talks on the sub-tropical island of Inhaca off the Maputo coast between a South African Tourism Board delegation led by chairman Mr Danle Hough and a Mozambican delegation led by the Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr Antonio

Mozambique

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

Materula, could have cleared the way for the re-introduction of South African tourism

Although Mozambique has been reduced to pressing poverty in the 10 years since independence, the tremendous post-Nkomati Accord spirit of goodwill towards South Africa and Mozambique's overwhelming beauty and natural potential for tourism will dramatically facilitate the task of the joint tourism developers.

Also in Inhaca during the three days was a delegation of Trans-

vaal Lowveld businessmen led by Mr Johnnie Henn, mayor of Komatipoort, who signed a declaration of intent with the Mozambicans signalling the establishment of Repmosa, the joint Mozambican and South African development company, and an immediate start with several joint commercial projects

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The rebel Renamo movement has displayed a tenacity and an ability to conduct guerrilla war that has rendered much of Mozambique ungovernable and is frightening off foreign investors

Instead of melting away after the Nkomati ceremonies, as was expected, Renamo has intensified its attacks

No power is getting through to South Africa from Cahora Bassa, vital convoys from Harare to Beira are attacked almost at will, and it is too dangerous for trains to travel from Nkomati to Maputo at night

After months of sensitive, clandestine negotiations, the first moves towards Renamo-Frelimo talks emerged into the open this week. It is apparent that the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has been enlisted as intermediary

Department of Foreign Affairs sources confirmed that the "proximity talks" this week were likely to be only the first stage in a series of negotiations aimed at restoring stability in Mozambique

It is understood Mr Botha is aiming for round table talks between the factions that could lead to a political re-integration of the rebels into Mozambican life.

The high-level discussions are the culmination of months of lower-level negotiations between Mozambican and South African security personnel about the exploits of the rebel Renamo forces and the delaying effect they were having on stabilisation in Mozambique.

The resilience and strength of Renamo — and the comparable weakness of the Frelimo Government — have apparently taken both Maputo and Pretoria by surprise.

SA aims to get Frelimo and Renamo talking

By BRIAN POTTINGER Political Correspondent

Immediately after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, both South African military assessments and those of the Maputo Government were that the Renamo rebels — with no apparent logistical support from South Africa — would be wound down.

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on truck convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished.

Desperation

The decision by the Maputo Government to approach Pretoria to act as interlocutor with the rebels is an indication of their desperation to wind down the conflict and create the right investment climate.

Although there is no confirmation from South African sources, it is understood the Frelimo Government is pushing for military assistance from South Africa.

Pretoria has made it clear,

however, that this would be politically impossible — the Conservative Party has already warned against any South African involvement in even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo

Further rounds of proxy talks are envisaged.

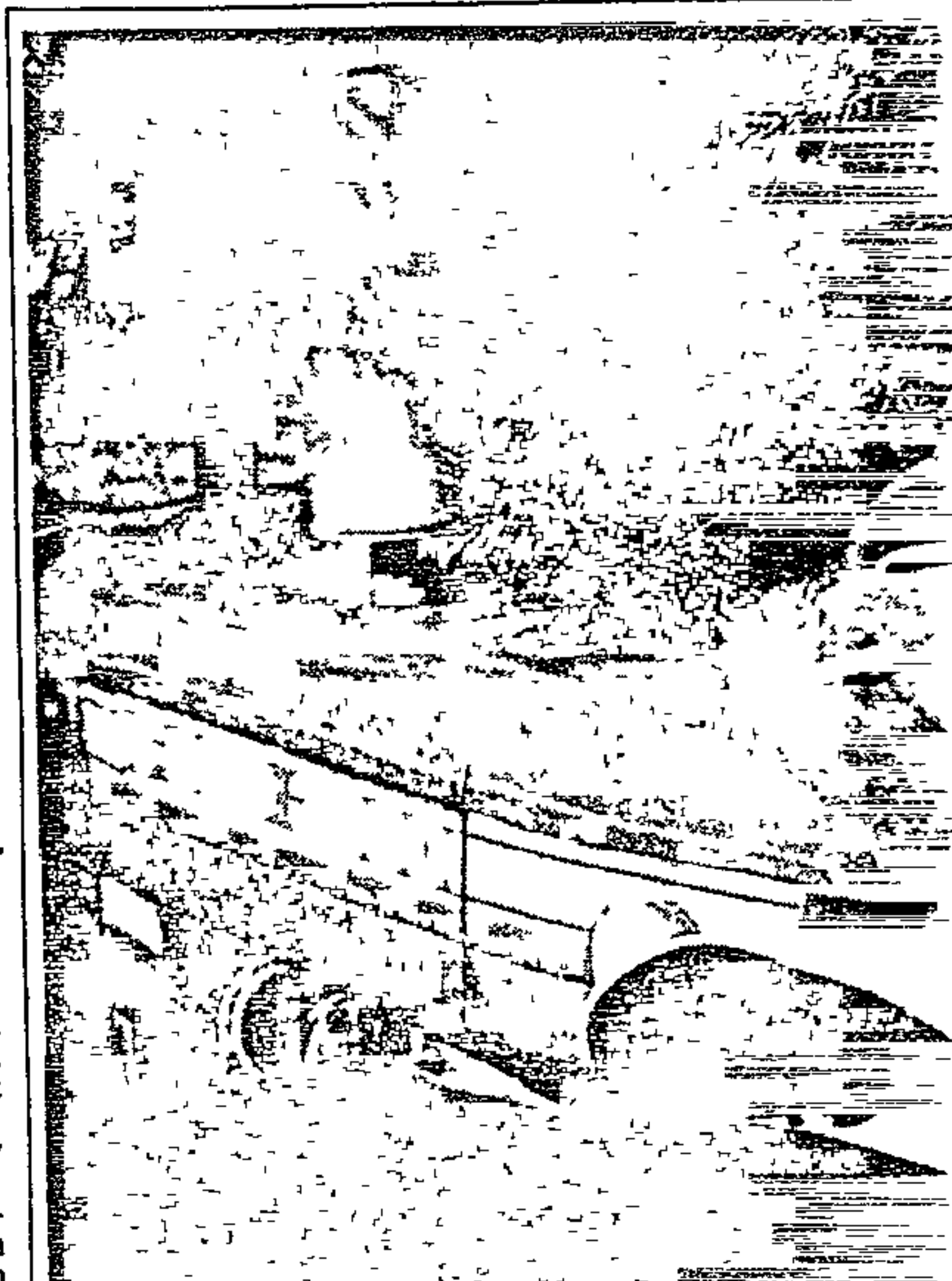
The Botswana Government is concerned at South African efforts to force it to sign a peace agreement similar to the Accord of Nkomati with Mozambique

This has emerged from talks in Gaborone this weekend between the Botswana leader, President Quett Masire, and a delegation of Progressive Federal Party members.

The delegation was led by Johannesburg North MP Mr Peter Soal

"The president said Botswana had never allowed its territory to be used as a base for acts against South Africa and would not change this policy," Mr Soal said

The president told the delegation he believed South Africa was stalling on Customs Union payments to Botswana as a way of exerting pressure.



Zola the happy teenager . . . completely at her

Court to test poll claim

From Page 1

ing the percentage poll on Wednesday

A relatively high poll would embarrass the boycott lobbies arguing for non-co-

Zola a

From Page 1

Zola would not go back overseas

"Zola gave up her home, studies at university, her pets and her friends for athletics — she will never give up competing internationally — it is her whole life now

"We are not sure what exactly the plans are for the future at this stage, but she will definitely be going back to England soon to continue her training and preparations for future events.

"It seems her coach, 'Lappies' Labuschagne, will not

Minister Schoeman's determination may restore one of the Transvaal's major out

Maputo visit

212

an eye-opener

MAPUTO — The first trip to Maputo for the South African Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, must have been an eye-opener for him. As he stepped off the SAA flight at the Mozambican capital's Mavalane Airport on Monday, a Russian Aeroflot transport landed and parked next to the South African Boeing

By David Thomas, The Star's Foreign News Service

On the stands Maputo's main Sunday newspaper, *Domingo*, featured a large cartoon showing a man labelled "apartheid" skulking away with a huge cake, leaving only a small slice for a black man.

The main front page story in Monday's daily newspaper *Noticias* was about next month's meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, at which Frontline leaders including President Samora Machel hope to thrash out a strategy to hasten the downfall of the South African Government.

With the euphoria of the Nkomati Accord signing still fresh in their minds, Mr Schoeman and his delegation could not have been blamed for wondering if they had come to the right place.

But whatever fears they may have had were swept away by a warm welcome from Maputo's officials.

Later in the day Mr Schoeman seemed relaxed as Captain Simiao Nhamumbo took the controls of the Maputo harbour tug Lucheringo and sailed the delegation around the muddy waters of the port.

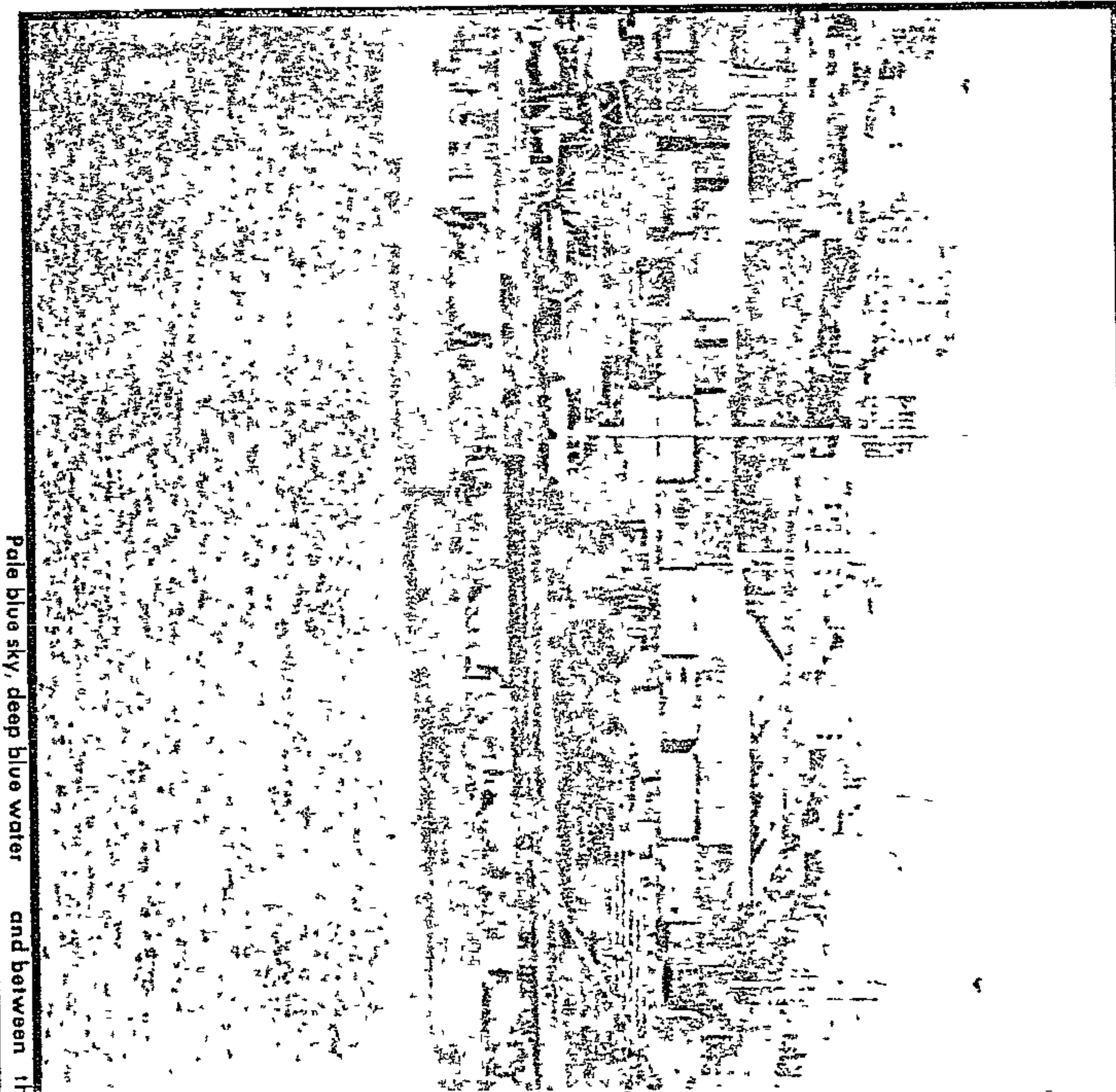
He chatted casually, barely glancing at the sunken and rusting ships which littered the harbour. He had reason to be satisfied, as he later told the Press. Mr Schoeman had just con-

cluded an agreement with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Alcantara Santos, which could restore Maputo as the Transvaal's main import-export port.

The South Africans hailed the agreement as fitting to their "transport diplomacy".

After Mozambique's independence in 1975 Mr Schoeman's Ministry was the only one to maintain ties with Maputo.

Even when post-independence relations between Maputo and Pretoria were at their worst, SA Transport Services kept an office in Maputo which was manned by South Africans and Mozambicans.



Pale blue sky, deep blue water and between them

Botswana again puts its democracy to the test

By Jasper Mortimer, The Star's Foreign News Service
prize policies that saw Botswana achieve the dressing railles and answering questions The resident has an



Security, finance the obstacles 218

SA-Mozambican farm deal in limbo

Stew
22/8/84

High hopes for a South African-Mozambican farm deal may be dimmed by security and finance problems

The Lowveld Liaison Committee chaired by Mr John Henn of Komati-poort has promoted a company called Repmosa, which aims at co-operating with the Mozambique Government in rehabilitating Mozambique's agriculture and tourism

According to Mr Henn, Repmosa will encourage South African farmers to start farm production on farms leased from the Mozambique Government, which would guarantee markets and prices. The Mozambique Government would get half the profits.

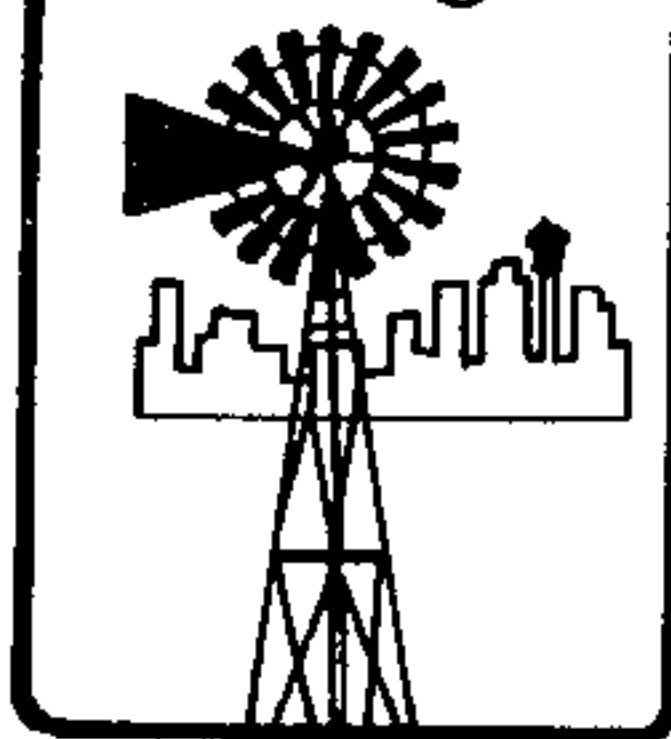
Efforts would first be concentrated in the area south of the Sabi and Incomati rivers, where there was good soil and abundant water. The Mozambique Government would get half the profits.

He said a declaration of intent had been signed in Maputo last week and detailed further agreements would follow as the scheme proceeded.

At present internal se-

Hannes Ferguson

Farming



curity was the main problem. Mozambique could start to produce for a living only after the present unrest had ended.

The Mozambican Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunguana, said after two decades of civil war the only resource Mozambique had left on which to rebuild its agriculture was manpower.

Plantations in Zambezia province on which Mozambique had hoped to produce high-quality tea for export to South Africa had been severely disrupted by rebels who had killed 18 tea workers recently.

Four people had died and a herd of dairy cattle had been destroyed when a dairy farming estate in

Gaza province north of Maputo had been razed by rebels last month.

The Incomati sugar estate west of Maputo had come to a standstill.

But if South Africa co-operated, the security problem could be solved, Mr Hunguana said.

A senior executive of a large merchant bank in Johannesburg said the rebuilding of Mozambique would cost "billions of rands".

At present most South African exports to Mozambique were financed by pledging the harbour dues owed to Maputo by the SA Transport Services. But the task of rebuilding the country's agriculture was far too big to be financed in this way.

The SA Government had set aside R10 million for improving Maputo harbour and R2 million for the purchase of South African food. But no provision had been made for financing the production of food in Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Southern African Development Bank said in Pretoria that there was no way in which the bank could assist Mozambique.

PFP: Maputo contact broader

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party believes the prospects for increased contact and co-operation between South Africa and Mozambican politicians, academics and journalists have been significantly broadened by the visit of a PFP delegation to Maputo at the weekend

This was revealed in an interview yesterday by Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, who accompanied Mrs Helen Suzman of Houghton and Mr Ray Swart of Berea on a two-day visit to the Mozambican capital as guests of the Mozambican Organization of Journalists

During their visit the three MPs held discussions with bankers, academics, journalists and several senior members of the Frelimo government, including the Minister of Security, Mr Sergio Viera, and the Minister of Information, Mr Luis Cobaco

Mr Eglin said in an interview yesterday that the trip had paved the way for future visits by PFP members to Mozam-

bique as well as reciprocal visits by Mozambican politicians, academics and journalists to South Africa

The delegation encountered a great thirst for information about South Africa and the PFP had agreed to supply officials with materials that would help provide a better understanding of this country

"Many officials we met felt that if the Nkomati Accord was to work they needed a detailed understanding of South Africa," he said

"Because of the PFP's credentials the Mozambicans felt us uniquely well placed to provide a better understanding of developments here"

There was great interest in government circles in the political and racial situation in the country, he said

"Senior officials were particularly interested in the prospects for meaningful peaceful change away from apartheid

"This interest is based on a realization that long-term stability in the whole of Southern Africa depends very much on whether South Africa as the most powerful country in the region is able to solve its internal problems in a peaceful way"

Mr Eglin said the Mozambican government sees itself as non-aligned and argues that the Nkomati Accord with South Africa was "clear proof that he (Machel) is freely

independent and no puppet of the Soviet Union"

Government leaders see the accord not as a short-term tactical issue — important as that is — but as a fundamental strategic shift away from increasing confrontation to one of interstate co-operation in the Southern African region, he said

Referring to the activities of MNR resistance movement, despite the Nkomati Accord, Mr Eglin said

"Obviously there are still some problems with the implementation of the accord, but top officials have overwhelming faith in the intentions of the South African government to meet the intentions of the accord"

Maputo, 21/8
SA to hold
23/8/80
talks on
agriculture

Farming Correspondent

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, may soon meet his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joao Pereira dos Santos

This was revealed yesterday by the Mozambican Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Rui Gonzales

He told *The Star* that preparations for detailed agricultural agreements between the two governments were well advanced.

Mozambique wanted to develop the local production of wheat, meat and milk to supply the capital, Maputo

ASSISTANCE

For this it needed South African assistance, said Mr Gonzales

The Director-General of Agriculture, Dr D W Immelman, confirmed in Pretoria today that private initiatives for co-operation with Mozambique in agriculture had been taken further at an official level

Earlier, the Mozambican Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hanguana, said that after two decades of civil war the only resource Mozambique had left on which to rebuild its agriculture was unskilled manpower. But continued guerilla activity hampered progress

If South Africa co-operated the security problem could be solved, said Mr Hanguane

Mozambique puts up guarantees for foreign investment

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has introduced an investment code providing guarantees and incentives for foreign companies

The code is included in a law approved by the standing commission of the Mozambican People's Assembly covering foreign investment. It takes effect on September 6 and could prove vital for South African exporters

Mozambique's priorities for investment, as laid out in the law, are in areas that will increase exports, replace imports, benefit the balance of payments, promote technological development, improve productivity and efficiency, create jobs and train Mozambican workers

Foreign investment may include freely convertible foreign exchange, imported equipment, material and machinery and transfer of technology

The law "guarantees the security and legal protection of the property and rights" of foreign investors, and says that nationalisation or expropriation "will only occur in exceptional circumstances and based on reasons of high national interest, with the guarantee of a just and equitable indemnity

and its transfer in freely convertible currency".

Guarantees are also given for the transfer abroad of exportable profits, re-exportable capital and repayment of capital and interest on loans contracted to finance undertakings in Mozambique

Goods destined for study or implementation of an investment undertaking, and raw materials for the manufacture of export goods will be free of customs duty.

Foreign technicians employed on projects covered by the foreign investment law will not be liable to pay local income tax.

The law also provides for tax exemption for periods of two to 10 years for certain businesses.

The first to benefit from this exemption will be investors in agriculture and in projects that are labour-intensive or located in poorly developed parts of the country

Any conflicts arising from interpretation and application of the foreign investment law will be dealt with through arbitration if no other form of settlement is agreed on

If the two sides fail to agree on an arbitrator, then the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris will be asked to appoint one.

The present law does not apply to the petroleum and mining industries, but Mozambique has left itself the option of applying provisions contained in the present law to these areas.

The National Planning Commission will set up an office to promote foreign investment which will "support initiatives by potential investors, receive and channel investment proposals that have not been presented directly to the organs which superintend the different economic sectors, and keep track of the negotiation of investment projects"

The law on foreign investment only applies to new investment made after the law comes into force

Business briefs

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — ICI and Ranks Hovis McDougall, the bakers, are to set up a joint venture in biotechnology to develop and test in the market a new kind of food, mycoprotein, made by industrial fermentation. The substance is seen as a raw material for a great variety of foods

LONDON — BBA, a Yorkshire-based friction material textile manufacturer, made a further recovery in the first six months of this year, pushing profits up 36,7 percent to R8 million

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Argus 24/8/84 (218)

Mozambique sets up investment incentives

Argus Foreign Service

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Nkomati (218) explained Star to the East 29/8/84

The Star's Foreign
News Service

SOFIA — Mozambique President Samora Machel has returned home from a visit to Eastern Europe during which he was at pains to explain to his communist hosts the agreements he and Angola have reached with South Africa

Mr Machel visited Rumania and Bulgaria. During his Bulgarian stay he was reportedly questioned particularly closely by Bulgarian communist leader Mr Todor

Zhivkov on the agreements

At a farewell dinner, Mr Machel sought to dispel doubts about his country's dealings with South Africa

"The latest peaceful initiatives of Mozambique and Angola are part and parcel of the struggle for doing away with colonialism and apartheid in Africa," he said

In the Bulgarian version of President Machel's speech last night, the Mozambique leader appeared to avoid direct criticism of South Africa, unlike his host, Mr Zhivkov, who described South Africa as "the main strike force of imperialism on your continent"

But Mr Machel did pledge his government's continued support for the African National Congress

He said the Mozambique people also firmly supported the "just struggle" of the people of Namibia "led by their only rightful representative, Swapo"

SYMPATHY

The Bulgarian News Agency said Mr Machel also condemned all attempts to "connect Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola"

Mr Zhivkov offered his guest Bulgaria's sympathy for the "dear losses suffered by the Mozambique people in the struggle with the counter-revolutionary gangs organised and reinforced by the South African republic and international imperialism"

President Machel told him the liquidation of "armed gangs" and dealing with Mozambique's "economic backwardness" were the main tasks now facing his government.

Prelimo, 28
MNR set
to have *Stew*
talks soon *29/8/84*

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — There may soon be direct negotiations between the Mozambique Government and the MNR rebels in that country

Indications of this were given today by sources in Lisbon and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

The meeting would be the result of recent South African mediation between the two groups

Earlier this month, Mozambican Government and MNR delegations had separate talks with South African officials in Pretoria

In Lisbon, a rebel spokesman said MNR had made settlement proposals during the talks in South Africa

He said that, if no consensus was reached by October, the rightwing movement would enter Maputo, already threatened by its forces

An MNR group was in Pretoria awaiting the response of the Mozambique Government

Mr Botha confirmed in Pretoria that South Africa was involved in settlement efforts adding it was "an extremely delicate affair"

"Obviously we would all like to see an end to the strife in Mozambique. I am working towards that end," he said

Mozambicans in Swaziland

(218)
Star
tell of terror

29/8/84
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — Dozens of Mozambican refugees are continuing to pour across the border into Swaziland, speaking about horrendous crimes committed by gangs of armed men, believed to be Mozambique National Resistance members.

The Swazi authorities, the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are today gathering hundreds of Mozambicans from the border areas, and transferring them to a camp in central Swaziland.

Refugees said rebels had been going on the rampage in villages, killing women, children and old people.

In some cases the children's heads were smashed against rocks.

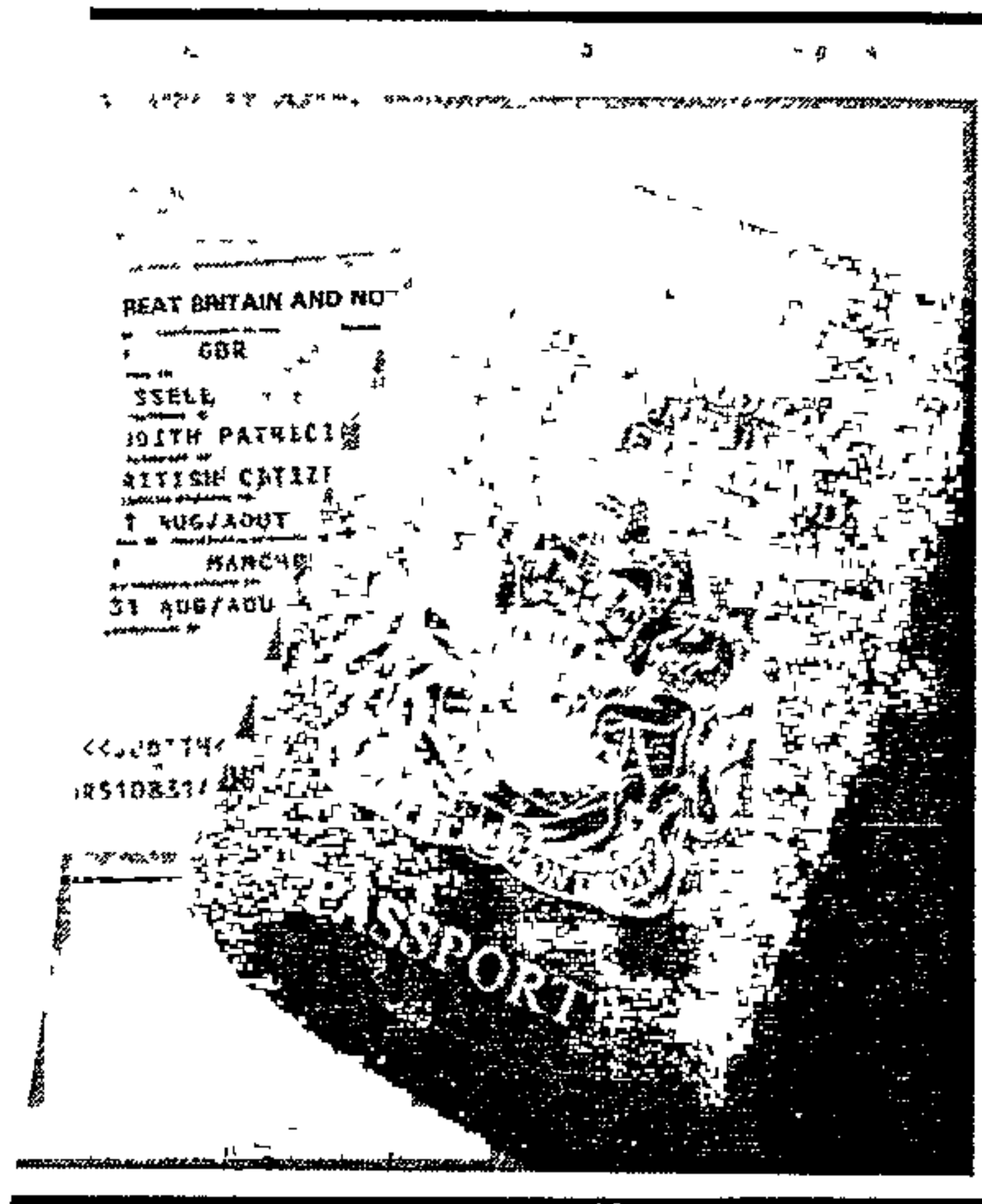
The rebels had accused the villagers of supporting President Samora Machel.

The first influx of about 500 refugees arrived last week and Red Cross officials said the number had increased dramatically.

"They continue to arrive and many are still hiding in the bush because they are afraid of being deported back to Mozambique," a Swazi source said.

● See Page 17, World section.

Disc...



Jackson will apply again for a visa to visit SA

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Rev Jesse Jackson, whose application for a visa for South Africa has been turned down, yesterday said he would submit another application.

The black politician said he believed the South African Government had refused him entry "because I object to apartheid".

In refusing Mr Jackson a visa, the South African Government said it would be "inopportune" for him to visit the Republic in 1984 but if he applied again "at a later date", his application would be "considered on merit, taking into account the prevailing circumstances".

This indicates that the Government has no intention of allowing him in before the end of this year.

Mr Jackson, who was attend-

Mozambique wants refugees returned home

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

MBABANE — Plans to transfer hundreds of Mozambican refugees from the Swaziland border areas into the interior have been suspended after a demand by Mozambique that they be returned home.

A senior Swazi Government official said that by Monday at least 800 Mozambican refugees had crossed the border into Swaziland.

The source said the government wanted to transfer the refugees from the border area because they would be safer, and it would be easier to provide them with supplies.

"The transfer was suspended after the Mozambican Govern-

ment protested and asked for their return," the source said.

"The Mozambicans believe that they can provide security for the refugees."

The refugees, who crossed the border in the mountainous area of Lomahasha and Siteki, say they were forced to flee after gangs of armed men — thought to belong to the Mozambique National Resistance — went on the rampage killing men, women and children.

The Swazi source said that for political reasons the Mozambican authorities found the refugees embarrassing.

"They think the world will say these people oppose the government. But they are just poor peasants — they are not opponents of the Maputo Government."

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SA 'not fulfilling peace pact'

(218)

Star 31/8/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Portugal's Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, says South Africa should be "pressured to fulfil what it agreed to" in signing the Nkomati agreement

He was speaking in an interview with the Mozambican Press agency (Aim) on the eve of his four-day official visit to Mozambique, which starts today.

"One expects results from the agreement, particularly peace in the (Mozambican) territory. These results have not happened with the speed which one expected. It is necessary that process should be speeded up."

He said the Nkomati Accord had meant that Mozambique "had made efforts and taken steps, and South Africa must take similar steps".

Dr Soares is leading a 60-member delegation on his Mozambique visit. The delegation includes the Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama

Brazil's Senna to join Team Lotus

Britain's Formula One Grand Prix sponsor, John Player Special, said yesterday it would continue its long-running sponsorship of Team Lotus

Team manager Peter Warr also said the Brazilian driver, Ayrton Senna, would join the team for the 1985 and 1986 seasons

Senna (24) completed contractual terms with Team Lotus prior to the Dutch GP but will continue to drive for Toleman for the rest of the season

The Brazilian made his Formula One debut earlier this year and finished sixth in his second Grand Prix, the South African. But he showed himself as championship material by finishing second in Monaco and then backed that up with an excellent third in the British GP at Brands Hatch last month

Senna's career has closely followed that of his compatriot, Emerson Fittipaldi, who won the World Championship at the wheel of a John Player Special in 1972. Like Emerson, Senna's first contract with racing in Britain was at the Snetterton track

Also mirroring Fittipaldi's career, Senna has won in every category he has entered. He has won Formula Ford, Formula Ford 2000 and last year's British Formula 3 titles on his way up

Senna said "I was brought up on stories of Emerson's victories in the JPS team. It is great now to be joining that team with so much history. With them and their excellent car, I hope to start winning in Formula One. I am sorry to leave the Toleman team, but this is a new opportunity for me" — Sapa

SA may have to act to end MNR impasse

4/19/84 The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The search for an end to the protracted conflict between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance movement seems to have come to a temporary halt

A further intervention by South Africa may be needed to end the impasse

OPPOSES DEMANDS

According to diplomatic sources, President Samora Machel remains firmly opposed to MNR demands for a place in the government and restoration of property and posts held before Mozambique's independence in 1975

He is refusing to accept responsibility for MNR members, whether leaders or rank and file, who are outside the country

Mozambique's hopes that Pretoria would "deliver" the MNR seem to have been dis-

appointed. At the same time, President Machel is said to have accepted South African denials that it had violated the Nkomati Accord

South Africa is anxious to see the security situation in southern Mozambique improve so that a much-needed export drive can be routed through the Maputo docks

President Machel's trust in South Africa places the Mozambican leadership in a difficult position. If not the South Africans, then who is behind the continued MNR offensive?

It is believed that charges against "elements" in Portugal and even in the Portuguese Government have been revived

There is not much reason for the MNR to make concessions. Although there has been a significant improvement in security in Sofala province with the opening of the Beira-Moatiza railway line, conditions in the north and south have worsened

Judy makes light of shuttle

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Astronaut Judy Resnick was inconvenienced but not beaten when the space shuttle Discovery's toilet broke down

America's second woman in orbit simply turned to an old technique — and used plastic bags from the days of the Apollo missions

Nasa officials in Houston said Judy was making light of the problem

Like the five male crew members, she now has to retire to an area screened off by a thin curtain

The containers were specially developed for America's first space woman, Sally Ride

The trouble with the Discovery's toilet was

caused by a blow to the waste pipe

The space tea Hartsfield, co-Hawley, Richard — shifted the c

But an inspection amount had melted

The crew then the ice free, but

Judy and the at the problem, seriously

A similar hitc sions

HAGAR the Horrible



HP Terms on items... and over at our guaranteed lowest... is also available on smaller items whose price totals R500 or... also do everything to arrange special... for you through credit card or course... and Stan facilities are

AS SEEN ON TV 98

HP Terms on items... and over at our guaranteed lowest... is also available on smaller items whose price totals R500 or... also do everything to arrange special... for you through credit card or course... and Stan facilities are

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Gen Veloso in UK to push Mozambique investment

218 C. Times 12/9/84

From
JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — A high-powered Mozambican economic delegation, headed by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, arrived in Britain this week for a four-day official visit to promote foreign investment in Mozambique

General Veloso, a close confidant of Presi-

dent Samora Machel and considered one of the architects of the Nkomati peace accord, was due to have talks with two ministers of state in the British Foreign Office

Security

They are Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State responsible for Africa, and Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of Overseas Development.

General Veloso will also meet the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe

His official programme includes a series of meetings with top British business executives and bankers and trade and treasury officials

Although not part of his official programme, General Veloso is also expected to meet Lonrho chief Mr Tiny Rowland to discuss Lonrho's long-standing business interests in Mozambique

The security situation in Mozambique and the current status of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) are likely to feature in the discussions with Mr Rowland and government ministers

President Machel's government is currently involved in behind-the-scenes talks with the rebel MNR movement at the insistence of Pretoria

General Veloso's visit follows the successful visit to Britain by President Machel in October last year which is believed to have played an important role in persuading the Marxist President Machel to enter a closer relationship with the West and to sign a formal economic-security pact with South Africa

Nkomati progress slow, but sure — Mozambique

218

Star
The Star Bureau 13/9/84

LONDON — Although he was "not satisfied" with the security benefits flowing from the Nkomati Accord, Mozambique's Minister for Economic Affairs said here yesterday he was convinced the South African Government was determined to make the agreement work

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso said the security benefits flowing from the agreement had not been that positive so far.

"Nevertheless, I can say the eventual result will be a positive one that will ensure peace and prosperity for the area," he said

STABLE

He said he would have liked to have seen a more stable situation in Mozambique but there were still areas of instability

However, the security programme was developing along intended lines. It was moving slowly but progress so far was within the expected parameters.

His government was unhappy because the "armed bands" in the country were still being encouraged from various parts of the world — including certain European capitals

"This attitude has prejudiced the implementation of the Nkomati Accord. Instead of encouraging these groups, they should be discouraged, they

should be dismantled," he said
"As far as South Africa is concerned, I can say quite firmly that the South African Government is behind the agreement and is determined to see it work."

Major General Veloso said the Nkomati Accord provided for a commission to investigate violations — and any information of violations would be put before it

When he was told that rebel attacks in Mozambique had increased since the signing of the accord, he said he did not feel the two issues were related.

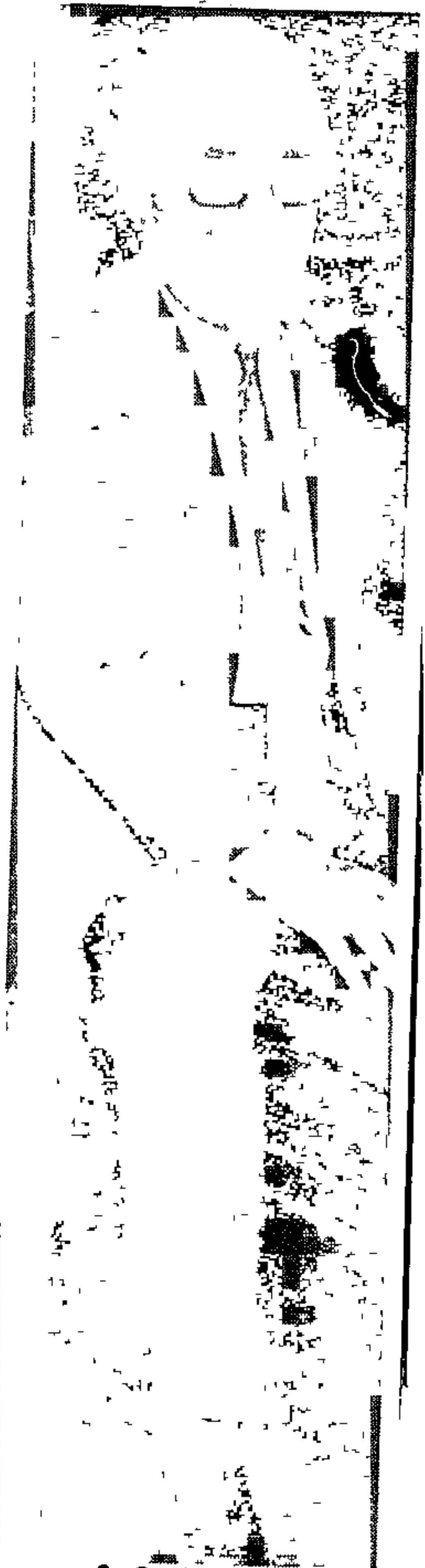
On possible South African mediation between his government and the rebels, he said. "I would welcome any action by any government to stop rebel activity."

But he did not ever see a situation in which the South African military would be asked to help in the fight against the rebels.

Major General Veloso arrived here on Sunday for a six-day visit.

He has already held discussions with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office and the Thatcher Government's expert on Africa, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, top government officials, businessmen and bankers.

Today his appointments include a discussion with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.



Sir Geoffrey Howe

MNR may ²¹⁸
^{Staw}
sign ceasefire

Pretoria Correspondent

14/9/84
A ceasefire could be signed between the Mozambique National Resistance movement and the Maputo Government.

This has emerged during an interview with the secretary-general of the MNR, Dr Evo Ferdandez, by Italian journalist Giancarlo Coecia

Dr Ferdandez added that the MNR would not sign a ceasefire before September 25, the date given by President Samora Machel as the final date for "crushing" the movement

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Shot-up Mozambican refugees flee to cool reception in Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Hundreds of Swazi-speaking Mozambicans have been killed by Mozambique National Resistance rebels in a terror campaign which has escalated since the March signing of the Nkomati Accord, refugees said at Lomahasha. A senior councillor of Chief Mandlazi Mahlaleba, whose clan has taken the brunt of the MNR onslaught in the south, said his people had decided to seek refuge in Swaziland.

He was among 50 refugees being "processed" by Swazi Government and International relief agency officials.

The number of refugees to flee Mozambique in the last three weeks has been put at 800 and is still growing.

The Mozambicans have been transported to a refugee camp in central Swaziland — but by late

yesterday tents had still not been put up and refugees were huddled under blankets in the pouring rain. About 20 Swazi policemen are guarding them.

The Swazi authorities refused to allow the media to talk to the refugees but the senior tribal councillor described the events which led to their flight.

PUSHED ACROSS BORDER

His account was confirmed by another aide of the ailing Chief Mahlabele, who was pushed across the border in a wheelbarrow and was too ill to be transported to the refugee centre.

He said most of the rebels were Emandzawe, the predominant tribal clan in Mozambique bordering Swaziland.

"They come at night and surround our people's houses. They demand food and insist they join

them against the government.

"If the people refuse, the rebels shoot into their houses. They slaughter their livestock and take anything else they can find."

A number of wounded refugees had been treated at the Lomahasha Clinic.

"We could not longer live under those conditions, so we decided to rejoin our people in Swaziland," he said.

Mostly subsistence farmers, the refugees have left their land at a time when they would have begun ploughing. They see little chance of going back to Mozambique.

The area affected includes five slum districts along the border near Swaziland's north-eastern corner.

A senior refugee centre official said he had been instructed not to allow the media to speak to the refugees.

He said they were a sensitive matter that involved "State security."

The media was not allowed to talk to refugees at the staging area at Lomahasha and at where they are being kept in an old prison pound.

An Interior Ministry official, who was supervising the loading of refugees onto trucks at Lomahasha, confirmed that refugees were still cut across the border.

THEY WERE BEING PERSECUTED

He said he was satisfied the 500 people being handled were genuine refugees who had fled Mozambique because they were being persecuted.

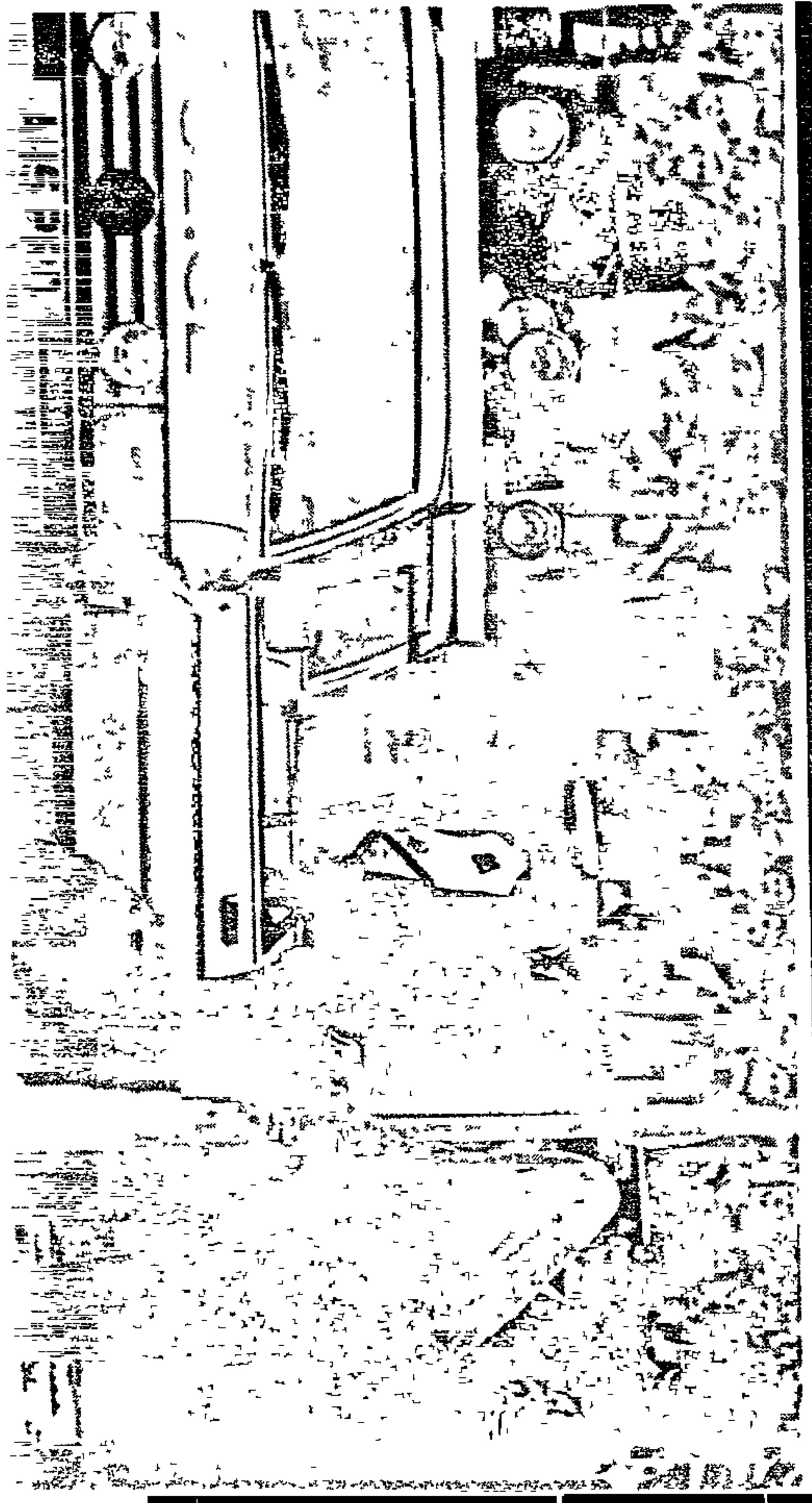
The Swazi police commissioner, Mr. Majimelane, and the Cabinet secretary said they did not authorise the media to speak to the refugees without Ministry of the Interior approval.

Confusion grows over Korean role in Angola

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Angolan Government officials in Europe have admitted that communist North

Although admitting the presence of the North Koreans, he denied that they were being used for military purposes. "They are helping us to grow



218

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The Star's Foreign News Service

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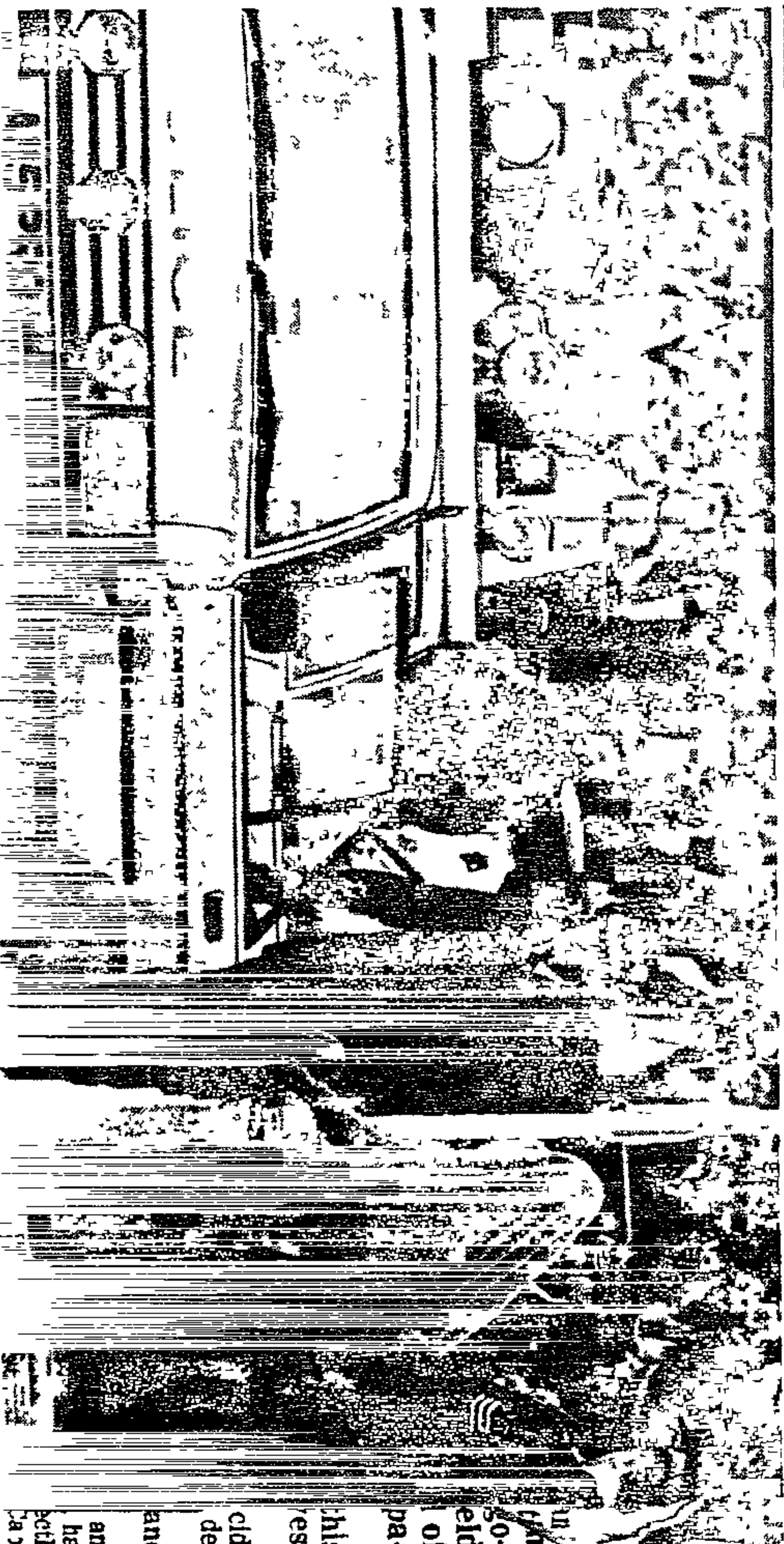
He said he was satisfied the 500 people he was handling were genuine refugees who had fled Mozambique because they were being persecuted. The Swazi police commissioner, Mr Majaji Simelane, and the Cabinet secretary said they could not authorise the media to speak to the refugees without Ministry of the Interior approval.

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The Star Bureau

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and has been badly affected by the

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Sats helps Maputo

FM 14/4/84 (218) ~~218~~
Six war-damaged diesel locomotives of the Mozambique Railways arrived at Komatipoort this week for repairs in Sats' Bloemfontein body shops. Once body repairs have been carried out the locomotives will be shipped to either Bellville or Port Elizabeth for mechanical repairs, according to a Sats spokesman.

The arrival of the locomotives — most of which were damaged in terrorist attacks in Mozambique's northern provinces — is a result of the "accord" arrived at in last month's visit to that country by a Sats' delegation headed by Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman.

Among the SA delegates was Sats assistant general manager (operations), Dame Radyn, who told the FM that 14 Mozambique locos were out of action. Originally they wanted eight repaired by SA.

The meeting was followed two weeks ago by a meeting of a working group in which the SA delegation was headed by Sats GM Bart Grové. The Mozambican group was

FM 14/4/84 (218) ~~218~~
led by Ferreira Mendes, director general of state railways.

Says Radyn "At this meeting in Johannesburg we came to an agreement to repair six of the less badly-damaged locomotives. Other service work is also to be done."

"All six were at Komatipoort on Tuesday night and are to be railed to Bloemfontein during daylight hours. We have warned the Mozambicans it may take 6 months to a year to repair the locomotives."

Regional accord

The repair agreement, says Radyn, should "definitely" be seen as part of the "accord" between SA and her neighbours.

He adds "The SA government has given a substantial grant to ensure we receive payment for the repairs. This will also cover additional work — like the servicing of Bulgarian-made locomotives which require major 10 000-hour maintenance services plus work at the Mozambican central (railway) yards."

page 14/9/84 (218)

Frelimo leader dies defending district offices

MAPUTO — A member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and a Deputy in the Mozambican People's Assembly has been killed in action against the Mozambique National Resistance movement in the province of Sofala.

A communique from the Frelimo Central Committee and the standing commission of the People's Assembly published in Maputo yesterday said that Mr Zacarias Tomas, 51, First Party Secretary and administrator of the Marromeu District in Sofala Province, was killed defending the district headquarters when an MNR group attacked on September 8.

At the first sign of enemy action, the communique said, Mr Tomas organised the people into safe positions and then went to alert the army.

He took up a gun and joined the army in repelling the attack. During the fighting, he was mortally wounded in an explosion.

Mr Tomas joined Frelimo, the liberation movement fighting to rid Mozambique of Portuguese colonial domination, in 1967. He worked underground in the enemy occupied zones of the country, mobilising young people to join the liberation struggle, but was arrested in 1970 by the Portuguese and imprisoned for two years.

After his release from Machava Prison near Maputo, Mr Tomas continued his work for the liberation of Mozambique.

In 1977, two years after independence, he was elected as a delegate to the third congress of Frelimo and as a deputy to the People's Assembly. He was elected to the Central Committee of the party at its fourth congress in April last year.

Mr Tomas had been living and working in Marromeu district since 1982, first as party secretary for organisation and then as first party secretary for the district. — AIM.

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**Top Frelimo
man killed** (Z18)

MAPUTO. — A member of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party Central Committee, Mr Zacarias Tomas, was killed last Saturday during an attack by rebel forces on the country's largest sugar refinery, the state-run newspaper Noticias reported yesterday.

In an announcement signed by Frelimo's Central Committee and the permanent commission of Mozambique's parliament, the paper reported that Mr Tomas, 51, was killed by an explosion "while giving armed resistance" to the attack at Marromeu in central Zambezia province.

The announcement came a day after the MNR's European spokesman had told the Portuguese news agency in Lisbon that the rebel forces had "attacked and destroyed" the Marromeu refinery on Saturday. — Sapa-AP

(218) (24) E. Post
15/9/24

Mozambican locos head for Swartkops workshop

THE SA Railways workshops at Swartkops may play a vital role in the new spirit of accord which the Government is pursuing with South Africa's neighbours

This was revealed to BUSINESS POST this week by Mr Dame Radyn, assistant general manager (operating) of SA Transport Services, who said six diesel locomotives of the Mozambican national railways (DNPCF) were in South Africa for repairs by SATS

The locomotives arrived at Komatipoort on

Tuesday night.

After repairs to badly-damaged bodywork in SAR's Bloemfontein yards (the locomotives are victims of guerilla sabotage and bombings in Mozambique's northern provinces), the locomotives will be transported to either Bellville or Port Elizabeth for the necessary mechanical repairs

The SATS agreement to conduct the repairs follows a recent visit to Mozambique by a delegation led by Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and a return visit to

South Africa by the director of DNPCF, Mr Ferreira Mendes

"The agreement should very definitely be seen in the light of the new spirit of accord which the South African Government is pursuing," said Mr Radyn

"I accompanied the SA delegation to Maputo and went prepared to provide on loan to the Mozambicans a number of locomotives — because although communications are not too good between us it was apparent that they are having trouble, either with staff, locomotives or fuel"

But the offer to lend locomotives (several of which would have been prepared by the PE workshops) was turned down by the Mozambican authorities, who asked instead for their own locomotives to be repaired

"Since the SA Government has made a large grant available to Mozambique for paying for such work, SATS has agreed to assisting in several ways — including the service of Bulgarian locomotives due for major 10 000-hour maintenance services, and civil works to central marshalling yards in Maputo."

218 Star 17/9/84

Maputo claims MNR base destroyed, spies captured

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) have destroyed an important base of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the northern province of Nampula, according to the FPLM general staff

The base was used to launch attacks on the road and rail links between Nacala and the provincial capital, Nampula City

In the attack, carried out on September 11, 13 MNR men were killed and another 50 taken prisoner.

Security forces report that

they have dismantled a network of MNR informants in Beira

According to Radio Mozambique the group acted as MNR spies

Information was passed to rebel bands at meetings in the district of Nhamatanda, about 100 km inland

Three of those arrested, Mr Francisco Chicuculu, Mr Joaquim Muchanga and Mr Julio Mendonca, told journalists in Beira their task had been to transmit information about the arrival and departure of trains and ships, the type of cargo and the ports of origin or destination of every ship

Another 80 ⁽²¹⁸⁾
19/9/84 S. Sw
flee to Swazis

MBABANE — Eighty Mozambican refugees have crossed the border into north-eastern Swaziland and more are on the way, it was said today by a senior official in the Regional Administrator's Office in Siteki in north-eastern Swaziland.

In Siteki, more than 20 Mozambican refugees are already camped in tents waiting to go to an established refugee camp.

More than 900 Mozambican refugees who fled into the Lomahasha area in north-eastern Swaziland last month to escape fighting between Frelimo troops and the MNR were moved last weekend to Malindza Refugee Centre in central Swaziland.

The latest arrivals bring the total of Mozambican refugees involved in the recent influx to well over 1 100.

District Office officials in the Lubombo district say it is now urgent for international and national relief organisations to help the Swaziland Government.

Sapa

IMF may need Pretoria's help to assist Mozambique

218 Star 21/9/84

WASHINGTON — Mozambique, which is expected to be accepted as a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Monday, could not have chosen a better time to join the organisation

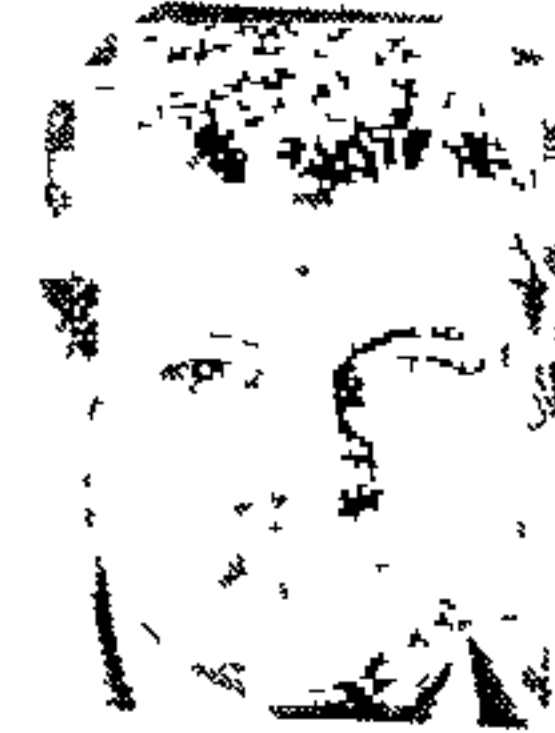
The IMF and the World Bank have stated many times in recent months that the sub-Saharan region of Africa has become its first priority and as a result the country can expect its requests for assistance to be treated with some urgency

The World Bank, which ties its lending to project funding, will be looking to whatever expertise is available in the region and it is in this context that the South African delegation at least expects to be consulted

The Nkomati accord demonstrated South Africa's acceptance of a pragmatic approach to dealing with Mozambique and



The Star's Financial Editor, Trevor Walker, reports from the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund



South Africa is now ideally placed to help the IMF and the World Bank in any efforts to improve Mozambique's infrastructure

Any tied aid by the World Bank will be aimed at improving the overall economic management of Mozambique, to opening the trading system in the surrounding region and to helping the country boost its foreign reserves

Given the more pragmatic

approach to project lending by the World Bank and the IMF these days, it is expected that South Africa will be viewed as having a role to play and that infrastructural development contracts could be granted to South African companies

The situation is not without some irony South Africa was divested of its Fund board representation some years ago and now, along with Egypt and Cambodia, suffers the humiliation of being accepted as a member of the Fund, but is withheld from direct board representation

Now, one of the poorest and hungriest countries in the sub-continent is about to be given full membership and South Africa is likely to be called on to help

South African Railways is already co-operating with the Mozambique authorities in rebuilding certain Maputo harbour facilities and rail links and any World Bank assistance could be directed towards building-up vital sectors of the economy

It is not known in which region Mozambique will be placed, among the English or French speaking groups of African countries in the Fund.

The outcome of this decision will probably determine the extent of the role South Africa will be allowed to play in the Bank's efforts to uplift the Mozambique economy

Terrorism, refugees and the Nkomati Accord

Caught in a bitter struggle between anti-government rebels and Frelimo soldiers, hundreds of Swazi-speaking Mozambicans have been driven into exile

Their plight was aptly described by a Swazi relief worker. "When two bull elephants fight, the grass suffers," he said

He was helping to organise the shipment to refugee centres of some 800 Mozambicans who have fled their smouldering homes during a campaign of terror by the rebels. A spokesman for the refugees has said "hundreds" of his fellow tribesmen have been killed

The Mozambique National Resistance rebels wanted the peasants to feed and join them, President Samora Machel's government expected them to resist and stay put. Meanwhile, their kin were being killed, maimed and terrorised — children were bashed to death in front of parents and their food and livestock "commandeered" by the rebels

A more subtle interpretation of the refugees' circumstances sees them as the victims of the Nkomati Accord. The refugees said MNR activity had escalated to from sporadic incidents to an unprecedented level since Prime Minister P W Botha and President Machel signed the agreement six months ago

To the refugees, the non-aggression pact appears to have driven its intended victim, the MNR, to worse excesses

Over the past three weeks about 800 men, women and children have left their tribal lands on the Mozambique side of the border with Swaziland. They fled with as much of their possessions as they could carry on their heads and shoulders.

The veil of secrecy clamped on the refugees' movements by the Swaziland Government initially led to confusing reports. There were stories that they were attacked by the MNR at night and by Frelimo soldiers in the daytime.

Another story had it that that they were fleeing the fury of the neighbouring Mozambican Emandzawe clan

But as the scattered refugees were rounded up by the Swazi authorities and international relief agencies, it emerged that the upsurge of

Swazi-speaking Mozambicans who have been forced into exile say MNR activity has escalated since the signing of the Pretoria-Maputo agreement. David Thomas reports from Mbabane.

MNR terror in the southern Mozambican region along the Swaziland border was to blame

In a discreet interview, a senior representative of Chief Mahlalela described the men doing the terrorising as "soldiers of the bush", the local name for the MNR. He said they carried guns similar to those of the government troops but they spread anti-Machel propaganda. Their dress was a mixture of civilian and military

The Swazi Government refused to let the Press talk to the refugees, most of whom were under police guard at a refugee camp at Mpaka in central Swaziland

The permanent secretary for the Interior Ministry, Mr Vusi Mamba, was brusque to the point of rudeness when asked by *The Star's* Foreign News Service for clearance to speak to the refugees

"They do not want to be interfered with," he said. This was not the impression given by the few refugees who managed to slip past the security net to talk to the Press

Even international relief organisation officials were baffled by the Swazi Government's attitude

The quasi-government *Swazi Observer* this week quoted a relief agency official as saying it was an important issue and the public had a right to know what relief organisations were doing to help the refugees

Official sources explain the Swazi attitude as an attempt to stop relations with Maputo from deteriorating further.

There appears little doubt that the flight of the Mozambicans has strained the neighbours' good working relationship which has developed despite extreme differences in ideology

The Mozambique Government tersely demanded the return of the refugees. They were not returned. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' representative in Mbabane, Mr Emmanuel Owusu, said his organisation opposed any attempt to return the refugees against their will

Officials stationed at the remote Swazi border post of Lomahasha, where most of them crossed, said that according to their information the Mozambican Government regarded the refugees as traitors and they would not be welcomed back even if MNR activity ceased

For the refugees, their flight to Swaziland was irreversible. They left their burnt-out homes at the beginning of the ploughing season and fled to their already overcrowded ancestral nation. Their immediate future, at least, will be spent in a spartan refugee camp where they will be dependent on government and international aid

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Star
21/9/84

Maputo

denies ^{2/18}

peace ^{Star}

talks ^{2/19/74}

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government has denied reports of peace talks or any possibility of sharing power with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the national news agency AIM has reported

The denial was made by Mozambique's Information Minister, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, at a seminar in Washington this week

"Mozambique's Government never had any meetings with the MNR bandits," Mr Cabaco told the seminar.

He was reacting to growing speculation by the foreign Press that President Samora Machel's Government was having discreet meetings with MNR rebels in neighbouring countries

He said the widespread speculation was an example of how foreign journalists could be manipulated by lies and disinformation spread by his country's enemies

RED BRIGADES

He said there was as much likelihood of Maputo sharing power with the MNR "terrorists" as of the Italian Government doing so with the Red Brigades

"The Red Brigades did have negotiations with the Italian Government and they had talks in the Vatican and they operated in every major Italian city, but the American Press never spoke of the possibility of power-sharing," he said.

Mr Cabaco said MNR bandits committed worse atrocities but were still regarded by the American public as "political figures with whom it would be perfectly natural to have dialogue"

He said the MNR "bandits who gouge out the eyes of children, rip out the wombs of pregnant women" were given visas to visit the United States to make public speeches

Mozambique refugee flow to Swaziland has reduced

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — The flow of refugees from Mozambique into Swaziland has slowed down, a spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said here.

The number now here after an influx which began about a month ago now stands at 800, with 600 of them now at a central camp near Mpaka and "settling well".

The rest have not yet been moved from the border village of Siteki where they are in temporary accommodation.

The refugees have said they fled their homes in areas of Mozambique bordering Swaziland after being attacked by bands of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

They said children and old people who could not escape the raiders were killed by the attackers, but could not say how many murders there had been.

Mozambique authorities have urged them to return when the security situation has improved, but refugee organisation sources here say there are still no signs of any improvement.

The Star's Foreign
News Service

Citizens who spied for CIA go free

Maputo gives 53 amnesties

MAPUTO — Mozambican citizens who spied for the CIA are among 53 granted immediate amnesty under a decree on Monday.

AIM, the State information service, quotes a communique from the Secretariat of the People's Assembly (parliament) saying the act of clemency is one of the measures taken to mark the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism on September 25 1964.

Fourteen of the freed people were arrested on charges of spying for foreign powers.

Most of them, says AIM, were part of a CIA spy ring broken up by Mozambican Security early in 1983.

They include Mr Jose Massinga, formerly the director of research and personnel in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who, at a Press conference in March 1981, told journalists how he had supplied information to the CIA on Mozambique's agreements with socialist countries, and had introduced likely recruits to CIA officers in Maputo.

Also freed is Mr Alberto Sande, formerly chief of the Mozambican Army's Guard Force in Matola, where South African commandos killed 13 members of the African National Congress in January 1981.

Mr Sande was said to have

passed information on military installations to Mr Louis Olivier, one of four CIA officers working under diplomatic cover from the United States Embassy who were expelled from Mozambique in March 1981.

Seven officers who were displayed by President Samora Machel at a mass rally in Maputo two weeks after the Matola raid also go free as a result of the new law.

They were described by President Machel as "agents and traitors who contributed by their actions towards the South African racist attack".

They include Mr Alico Marcos Chivite, formerly a captain, who confessed to dealings with the CIA dating back to 1978, Mr Constantino Adriano da Cost, also a captain, who was recruited while working as head of administration in the office of the Chief of the General Staff, and Mr Darnando Antonio Nyakauka and Mr Francisco Salame Vilanculos, the commander and the deputy commander of the Mato-

la Garrison on the night of the South African attack.

They were said to have ordered their unit not to open fire on the South Africans.

Two known CIA agents are specifically excluded from the amnesty, says AIM. Mr Jossias Diakama and Mr Fernandes Baptista, both formerly lieutenant-colonels, escaped from custody in mid-1981 while being transferred from one prison to another. They have not been heard of since.

Baptista was a CIA agent on the Frelimo Central Committee itself.

Of other individuals pardoned, eight are former members of the Mozambique Liberation Front who were accused of conspiring against Frelimo leaders during the anti-colonial war, and 15 are alleged traitors and desertors from Frelimo who collaborated with the Portuguese during the war.

Two are former agents of the Pide Portuguese secret police.

Nkomati Accord in danger of collapsing

By Joao Santa Rita

Mozambican officials have told several Western leaders that the Nkomati agreement could collapse if security in the country did not improve, Mozambican sources disclosed today.

The leaders were told the rebels still received logistical support and their actions were highly co-ordinated.

A senior British official who visited Mozambique last week, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, was told about the Mozambican government's concern over the activity of the Mozambique National Resistance and the effect the war could have on the accord.

Mr Rifkind later travelled to Malawi where, in the last few weeks, there has been intensified diplomatic activity in an attempt to curtail rebel activity allegedly from Malawian territory.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Mozambique's Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso, paid secret visits to Malawi after three meetings in Pretoria and Maputo last month during which South Africa admitted it was mediating between the Mozambique government and the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

"It is true that the rebels are now operating in Cabo Delgado province which borders Tanzania. They could only have come from Malawi," the Mozambican sources said.

"Security has continued to deteriorate in Maputo, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces with a high level of rebel activity in Zambezia," the sources added.

The rebels were also active in Sofala, Manica, Gaza and Inhambane but the situation there had not worsened.

In Lisbon informed

Mozambique-SA-Renamo talks: officials tight-lipped

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Discussions between the South African and Mozambican governments on the one hand, and South Africa and the Mozambique Resistance Movement, Renamo, on the other, continued in Pretoria today.

Foreign Affairs officials were tight-lipped about the progress of the talks, which started yesterday, but posed for photographs with the separate delegations.

It is believed the South African Government is keen to resolve the Renamo problem to the satisfaction of Mozambique, so that the Nkomati Accord can be seen to deliver what it promised.

A major treaty success would boost South Africa's prestige in Africa, opening the way for similar pacts with other neighbouring territories and improving the chances of a tour of African countries by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha's African trip, on the cards earlier this year, now appears to have been postponed indefinitely. The Government hopes a new diplomatic coup in Southern Africa will again create a climate conducive to such a tour.

sources said 2500 rebels had entered Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique in June, two-and-a-half months after the Nkomati pact.

"They entered from Malawi, crossed Niassa province and headed for Cabo Delgado where, during the war against the Portuguese, Frelimo had its main base of support," the Portuguese sources said.

The disclosure came shortly after Mozambique's Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Lieutenant-General Jacinto Veloso, ar-

rived in Pretoria after giving a thinly-veiled warning that the rebel activity in his country was threatening the Nkomati Accord.

The AIM Mozambique news agency today quotes "reliable sources" as saying the Mozambican delegation would discuss the South African offer of amnesty announced this year for MNR rebels who hand themselves over and surrender their weapons.

Also for discussion are the means by which MNR bandits can be integrated into Mozambican society.

Bishops accuse MNR of 'horrific' atrocities

(218) Skw 28/9/84

Reports of atrocities committed by the Mozambican National Resistance Movement had risen to "an horrific level" since the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and the Maputo government, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the SACBC said Mozambicans fleeing into the Republic in fear of the MNR were being "hounded down" by South Africa and some homeland authorities before being sent back across the border

INTERVIEWS

The activities of the Mozambican guerilla movement had increased "dramatically" since the signing of the Nkomati pact.

Interviews with refugees showed that many of them, including women and children, were escaping from Mozambique on foot, "climbing border fences and often being shot at"

The SACBC said refugees had

told its representatives that MNR guerillas, carrying R-1 rifles, "terrorise" the villages of the southern Mozambique region of Mapulanguene

According to the SACBC, tactics used by the MNR included the plundering of villages, the cutting off of old people's heads and the killing of the children of those who refused to co-operate. The children were often boiled alive, it alleged.

MNR guerillas also resorted to raping women and using them as bearers, forcing young men to join the movement and capturing teachers, who were made to work as clerks for the MNR, the SACBC said

"The Mapulanguene region appears to be completely ruled by the MNR."

The SACBC said it had decided to ask the State President, Mr P W Botha, to grant refuge to those fleeing the MNR, and to call on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to set up a judicial inquiry into the recent unrest in South Africa, as a matter of urgency — Sapa

Talks end on positive note

(218) Slow 29/9/84
by
David Braun, Political Correspondent

A breakthrough in current Mozambican security negotiations will give prestige to South Africa in the region and may open doors to a tour of Africa by the State President, Mr P W Botha

The latest round of security talks between the South African and Mozambican governments and between South Africa and the Mozambican Resistance Movement (Renamo) ended on a positive note in Pretoria yesterday

All three parties expressed their satisfaction at progress which had been made, although they declined to be specific about discussions

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, the Mozambican Minister of Internal Affairs and the leader of his government's delegation, said before his departure from Maputo on Thursday that the Nkomati Accord still had to yield practical results and that the continued violence in his country seriously threatened the agreement

General Veloso said yesterday that since the accord was signed Mozambique and South Africa had held regular meetings to "find good neighbourliness, peace and stability in the region."

"We are satisfied and we think we are making good progress," he said yesterday

Mr Botha said there was no plan to bring General Veloso face to face with representatives from Renamo

He would continue to act as mediator and conduct separate negotiations with the resistance movement, he said

It is understood from South African sources that the South African Government is keen to resolve the Renamo problem to demonstrate the value to Mozambique of the Nkomati Accord

If Mr Botha manages to pull off a settlement between Renamo and Frelimo, he will provide a powerful incentive to other regional countries to sign similar pacts with South Africa

The Government also believes that a diplomatic success of such magnitude will open the doors to a tour of African countries by the State President, Mr P W Botha, possibly next year.

218 S. Times 30/9/84

SIGNIFICANT midnight progress was apparently made on Friday in the latest — and perhaps most crucial — round of Mozambican peace talks in Pretoria.

After two days of proximity talks in which South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha took a leading role, Foreign Affairs sources seemed more upbeat about prospects of success.

And it is understood the breakthrough Nkomati Accord is not in danger, despite the continuance of the savage civil war in Mozambique between the government forces and Renamo Rebels. Government sources are continuing to remain tight-lipped about the talks after Foreign Minister Botha an-

Pik burns the midnight oil to boost peace talks

By **BRIAN POTTINGER**
Political Correspondent

announced yesterday they were at an extremely delicate stage.

But it is understood the South African Government and the Frelimo representatives have reached an understanding which could eventually lead to settlement between the warring Mozambican parties. The substance of the talks is understood to have re-

involved around Renamo demands for amnesty and re-integration into the Mozambican National Army

At this point, no formal demands have been raised for participation in government, but a workable ceasefire could lead to this eventually — perhaps via elections

This week's crisis talks follow the expiration of a Mozambican Government offer of amnesty to the rebels

It is understood the rebels declined to join the proximity talks until after the deadline so as to underline their strength.

The two-day talks — during which Mr Botha met both sides but the opponents did not have a face-to-face meeting — were the latest in a succession of meetings aimed at ending the debilitating war in Mozambique

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord earlier this year the Renamo forces — supported in the past by South Africa — have revealed a startling resurgence that had major cities in Mozambique virtually isolated and all key communications routes under threat

Original military assessments were that the rebel forces would be wound down after 18 months — but now

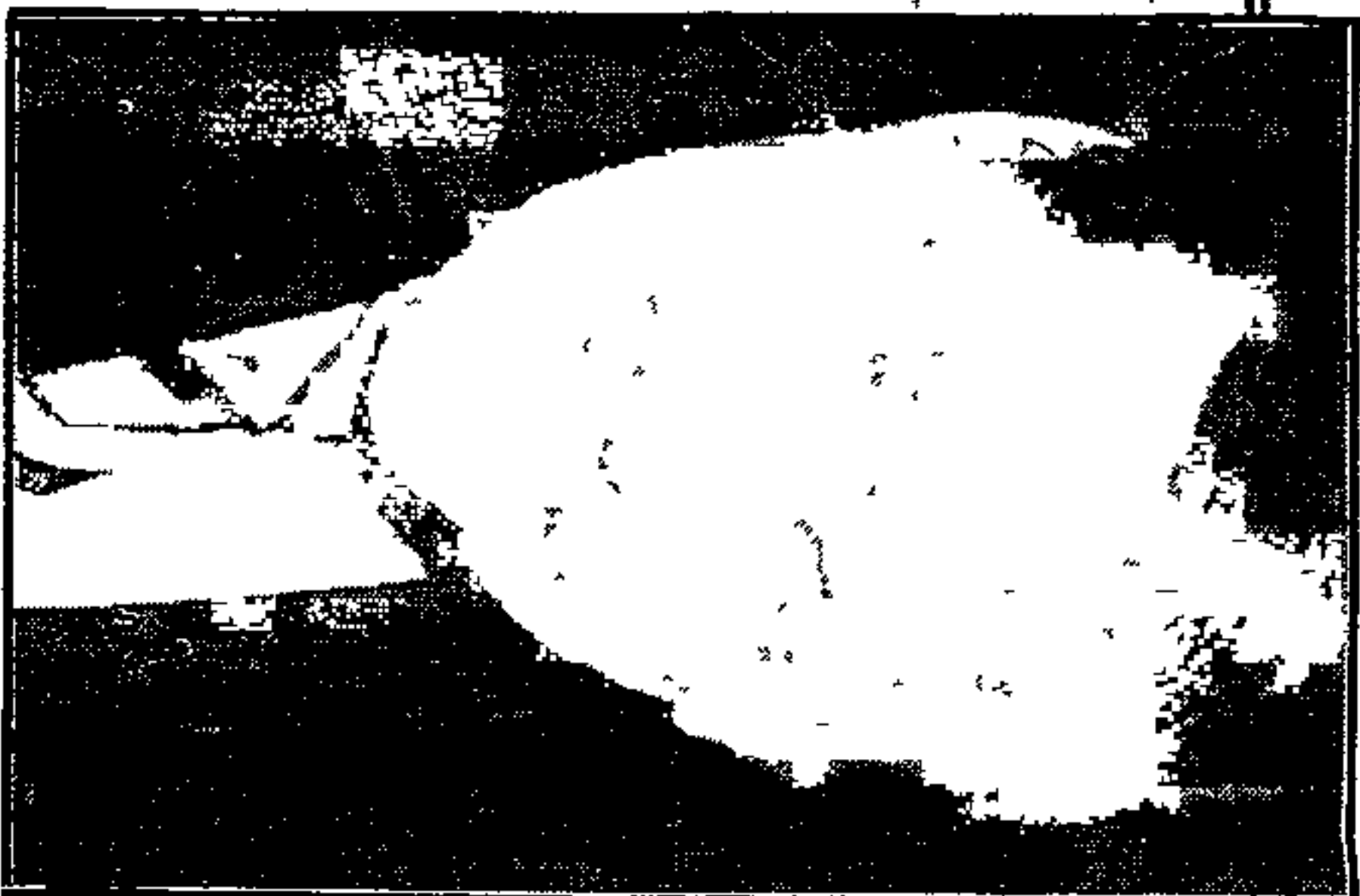
the about 19 000 armed rebels seem stronger than ever.

A complicating factor is the alleged re-supply of rebel forces through Malawi and the Comoros Islands

The Mozambican Government has never publicly or in talks with the South African Government questioned Pretoria's bona fides over Nkomati

But it is understood there is concern in Maputo that South African "agencies" — possibly private — are keeping the Renamo forces equipped

Pretoria — in turn — appears determined to end the civil strife in Mozambique so that foreign investment can be attracted to the country and thus give economic flesh to the political bones of Nkomati



Foreign Minister Pik Botha takes a leading role in talks with Maputo leaders and Renamo rebels in Pretoria

UN told SA is 'cheating' on Nkomati

218
Sfen
2/1/84

By Andrew Walker,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Zimbabwe and Mozambique have both used United Nations platforms to accuse South Africa of "arming bandits".

They have also called for aid for "liberation movements", and insisted that South Africa negotiate with the African National Congress (ANC).

Speaking at a UN Press conference yesterday, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, accused South Africa of having "cheated" over the Nkomati Accord, and of sending armed bandits into Mozambique to carry out sabotage attacks at a greater intensity than before the pact.

The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told the General Assembly that his country was putting its hopes on the "full implementation" of the Nkomati Accord, but

joined Mr Mugabe in blaming South Africa for conflicts in the region.

Mr Mugabe said the Nkomati agreement had been a "creature of necessity" to bring peace to Mozambique and open transport routes. But South Africa had reneged on its undertakings.

"We have to protect the pipeline that brings our oil from Beira. So we are able to see that the situation is no better."

ISOLATION

"In fact, it has worsened since Nkomati, which means that South Africa has not complied with its side of the agreement," said Mr Mugabe.

Mr Chissano urged the UN to continue efforts to isolate South Africa, and asked that the world body force the country to negotiate with the ANC.

He said the Nkomati Accord heralded a new attitude from South Africa, but "it should in no way be used as a pretext to shy away from duty".

MNR (218)
ceasefire
delayed ^{2/10/84}

By Joao Santa Rita

Last-minute hitches prevented a ceasefire from being signed yesterday between Mozambican rebels and the Maputo authorities, informed sources said.

The ceasefire was to have been announced yesterday afternoon during a Press conference in Pretoria.

A Mozambique National Resistance delegation, headed by its president, Mr Afonso Dhakama, is still in Pretoria and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, spent yesterday shuttling between the Maputo Government and rebel representatives.

The talks resumed early this morning after a late-night session.

The Mozambican Government delegation headed by the Minister for the Economy in the Presidency, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, arrived back in Pretoria yesterday with a message from President Samora Machel to President P W Botha. Mr Veloso was in Pretoria last week for a second round of talks in the current initiative of "proximity" talks.

Machel Government and rebels sign peace accord

SA troops to police Mozambique ceasefire

S few
218
3/10/84

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

The Mozambique Government and the country's rebel movement agreed today to stop armed activity and conflict — and South Africa will play a peacekeeping role by sending troops to the region to help monitor the ceasefire.

This was announced by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, at the Union Building in Pretoria

Flanked by representatives of the Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR) and Mozambique Government, Mr Botha said the basis for peace in the country was that

- Mr Samora Machel be acknowledged as the President of Mozambique
- Armed activity and conflict within Mozambique, from whatever quarter or source, be stopped
- The South African Government play a role in implementation of the declaration
- A commission be established immediately to work towards an early implementation of the declaration

Signal to the world

Mr Botha said the South African Government had agreed to play a role in the implementation of the declaration and participate in the work of the commission

President P W Botha, who appeared immediately after the formal declaration was made, described the event as an important signal to the world that the people who attended the talks were serious in their efforts to achieve peace in the region — and to do so now

"It is an indication to those within and without the region who do not want to see Southern Africa prosper that we will forge ahead despite their efforts to thwart us.

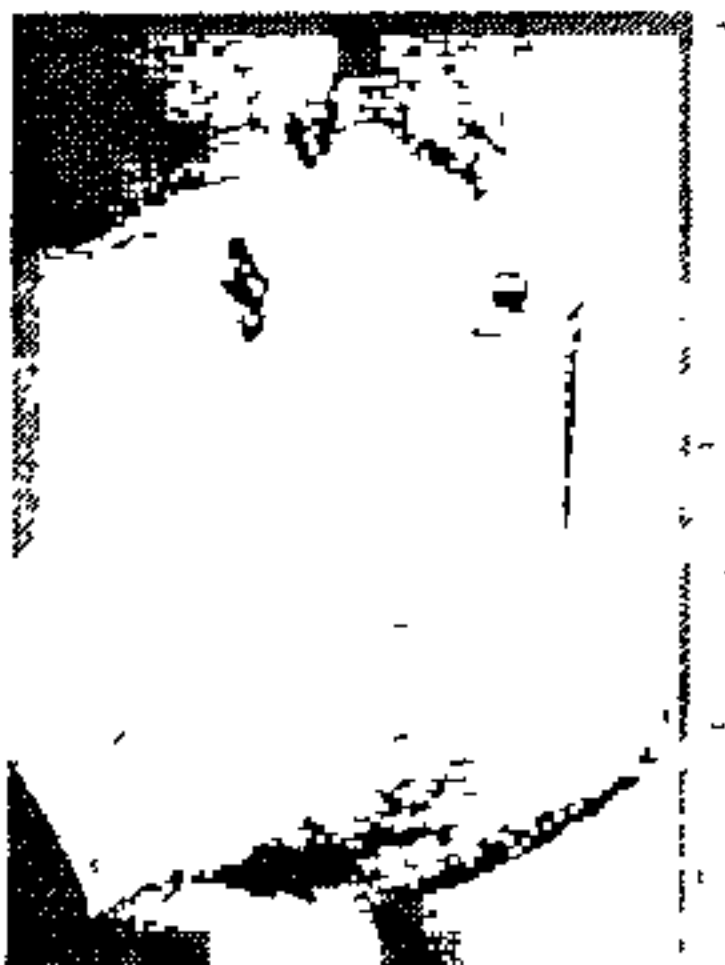
"Peace in Southern Africa is important to us all. Let us move forward with confidence and let us make the attainment of peace in the

● To Page 2, Col 6.

T-1



Mr P W Botha



Mr Samora Machel



Mr P W Botha

SA to police ceasefire

3/10/84
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● From Page 1. *S few*

region an example to the rest of the world."

President Botha said this was the time for men and women of good will to work together in the spirit of the declaration and the Nkomati Accord

"The path that lies ahead will be rocky and fraught with danger. The going will be difficult. There will be many obstacles along that path — some placed maliciously by those who do not, for their own selfish reasons, want the peoples of Southern Africa to reach their destination."

Today's declaration brings to fruition the efforts of the past three months to bring about stability to war-torn Mozambique

Talks between the two sides in the conflict reached their height in Pretoria over the past few days

(218) Star 3/10/84

Shoot-out in Swazi camp

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — Mozambican rebels chased a group of Frelimo soldiers across the border and into a Swazi army camp where a shoot-out took place at the weekend, it was reported today.

The Times of Swaziland, quoting an army source, said the skirmish occurred on Saturday night at a Swazi army camp near the border town of Lomahasha.

The source said he was about to go to sleep in his tent when he heard machine gun fire. He went out to find about 25 Frelimo soldiers defending themselves against a group of attackers, believed to be members of the

Mozambique National Resistance movement, which has been active in the area for some time.

Swazi soldiers helped beat off the attack, he said, and the shooting went on for some time before the rebels retreated across the border.

The source said two Swazi soldiers had been injured and yesterday a Manzini hospital spokesman confirmed one soldier was being treated for a shot in the head and another for a leg wound.

The spokesman described their condition as very weak.

It was not made clear in the report what had happened to the Frelimo soldiers who had been chased into the camp. There was no comment from the Swazi Defence Force.

ALMA TO HIGGINS & MURPHY 11

Mozambicans sent back, kaNgwane told

(218) Lowveld Bureau *Steyn 3/16/84*
The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has expressed concern over reports that police in the Tonga and Komatipoort areas had apprehended certain refugees and deported them to Mozambique

Mozambicans are streaming into kaNgwane to escape being caught in crossfire between Frelimo and Renamo

Tired, hungry and frightened, they were being accommodated by private individuals, he said.

Referring to the deportation reports he added "This was not the case when thousands of Portuguese fled from Mozambique 10 years ago and I intend taking this up with the South African Government"

218
Sloan
4/10/84
Rebels or bandits? Stopping the bush fighting might not be so easy

Peace agreement may encounter snags

South African troops will move into Mozambique to monitor the ceasefire agreement between the Frelimo Government and the rebel movement, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday.

A commission will be set up to work towards implementation of the agreement and, says South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, it will have to decide how many troops will be needed.

Thousands of guerrillas are scattered throughout Mozambique and there are fears that some of them, viewed by the Mozambicans as nothing more than armed bandits, are not accountable to anyone.

What is the background to yesterday's ceasefire agreement and what are the implications?

BORDERS

When South African troops move into Mozambique to monitor the ceasefire between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance movement they will have to face more than 10 000 guerrillas spread through Mozambique's 10 provinces.

The whole of Mozambique — from the Tanzanian border to kwazulu — is now guerrilla or, depending which side you support, bandit country.

It all started in early 1977, shortly after Mozambique closed its borders with the then Rhodesia and decided to give

By Joao Santa Rita

full support to black nationalist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the white government of Mr Ian Smith.

The Rhodesians responded by organising the MNR.

It was then made up essentially of former black members of elite Portuguese army units, who had fled to Rhodesia after Mozambique's independence in 1975.

Before Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, the MNR's operations were restricted to the central Mozambique provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Ironically, it was after the Lancaster House agreement, which the Mozambicans hoped would finally bring peace to their country, that the rebels' activities gained momentum.

The government found that the MNR was at the doors of

all major Mozambican cities.

A combination of natural disasters and poor economic policies left the rural areas of Mozambique poor, with thousands dying of hunger.

As one top-level Portuguese diplomat cynically put it "The money and arms might have been South African, the talent was local."

There is little doubt today that South Africa provided support and a rear base for the guerrillas, even though official South African sources have consistently denied this.

CONTACTS

Last year the MNR's secretary-general, Mr Orlando Cristina, was murdered in Pretoria, an affair which occurred shortly after the first contacts between Mozambique and South Africa.

The circumstances surrounding

his death are still shrouded in secrecy.

Later it was disclosed that Mr Cristina had been resident in South Africa for many months. His widow lives in Kempton Park.

On March 15 this year, the day before the Nkomati Accord was signed, South Africa indicated the leverage it had over the rebels.

On that day the rebel radio station, "Voice of Free Africa", was closed down without any explanation.

Since the Nkomati Accord, the rebels have managed to spread rapidly throughout the country — and without any real opposition from the Mozambican Army.

War fronts were opened in southern Maputo, encircling the capital.

The province of Nampula is virtually in rebel hands.

More than 2 000 guerrillas infiltrated the northern province of Cabo Delgado, which borders Tanzania, after crossing from Malawi through Niassa province.

Zimbabwe, which already had troops in the provinces of Manica and Sofala, was forced to send another contingent to Tete province to secure its vital transport route to Malawi.

The rebels' strategy was quite simple and taken, it seems, from typical left-wing guerrilla manuals: control the countryside, encircle the towns, and hold the economy to ransom.

OBSERVERS

Exactly where the MNR's support has come from since the signing of the Nkomati Accord is a mystery which has baffled Western observers.

Two months ago an MNR source boasted that reorganisation of the movement's supplies had been successful and South African supplies were no longer important.

He said they were coming from four countries in Europe. "With 2 000 km of coastline, we can bring in all the supplies we need."

The Comoros Islands and Malawi have been mentioned as two countries through which supplies are being routed.

Though attacks in northern provinces by MNR rebels have shown a sophisticated degree of co-ordination, there are fears that units in some areas are not accountable to anyone any more.

They could have become just what the Mozambican Government has always said they were — armed bandits.

Ceasefire negotiations were on verge of collapse

Five days of hard negotiations were needed to reach yesterday's Mozambique agreement announced in Pretoria, writes Joao Santa Rita

The last round of talks was on the verge of collapse on Tuesday when Mozambique refused to accept top rebel leaders in an agreement to end the seven-year-old bush war which escalated dramatically after the Nkomati Accord was signed more than six months ago.

Mr Pik Botha shuttled between Mozambique and rebel delegations to hammer out a peace agreement between the contending parties.

A ceasefire was to have been announced on Monday afternoon but last-minute hitches prevented the accord from being signed for another two days.

Mozambique had submitted an amnesty proposal under which all guerrillas and their commanders would be accepted and re-integrated into Mozambican society.

The integration of the guerrillas into a national army, would be preceded by a ceasefire throughout the country, informed sources said. But the talks became bogged down when the Mozam-

bicans refused to accept some of the political leaders of the Mozambique National Resistance.

"The Mozambique Government refused to accept MNR secretary-general Mr Evo Fernandes who, they maintained, was involved with the Portuguese colonial administration," said the sources.

"Thus they said they could not accept him and others who they accused of being in the same situation."

But the MNR was pressing for participation in a coalition government and for guarantees that, after a ceasefire, talks would be held to discuss the future of the rebels' political leaders.



Mr. Pik Botha

No date yet for peace in Mozambique

Star 218
4/11/74

By Joao Santa Rita and The Star's Foreign Service

Peace in Mozambique is unlikely to be immediate. Though the rebels and the Government have agreed to stop fighting, no date has been set for a ceasefire.

And there is confusion over what role South Africa will play.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the Maputo authorities now say they have not discussed the possibility of South African troops being sent into their country to monitor a ceasefire.

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, who led the Mozambican delegation to the Pretoria talks, said at a Press conference in Maputo that he had not discussed the subject.

"This was not discussed, and therefore the only comment I can make is that if Mr Botha (Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha) said this, then he is prepared for such an eventuality — but we did not discuss the matter," he said.

The MNR secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, said: "The MNR never accepted the idea of sending South African troops into Mozambique."

Sources close to the movement said the agreed statement mentioned only the request that South Africa should consider playing a role in implementation of the agreement.

After yesterday's formal announcement that both sides had agreed to end violence, Mr Botha said South African troops would be sent in. Apart from monitoring the ceasefire, they could be used in an emergency role to tackle social and economic problems.

MNR leaders

Informed sources said a commission will start work in Pretoria immediately to try to put an end to the fighting.

It will discuss the role to be played by South Africa and the number of troops that might have to be sent into Mozambique.

Though the Maputo Government and MNR leaders agreed yesterday to end hostilities, conditions have to be worked out before fighting ends.

MNR leaders living in exile will arrive in Pretoria in the next few days to take part in the work of the commission.

Informed Portuguese sources said that under the accord, both sides have agreed to discuss the integration of rebel fighters and leaders in the "military and administrative structures of Mozambique".

Commitment

Yesterday Mr Botha said Mr Samora Machel had been acknowledged by the rebels as President of Mozambique.

But shortly afterwards Mr Fernandes said: "There is no commitment from our side to keep Machel in power in future. We are simply recognising the present reality."

He said the agreement amounted to recognition of his movement by the Maputo Government and was designed to produce political results.

General Veloso said the MNR had recognised the legitimate authority of the Mozambique state and government.

● Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP and defence spokesman, said today that the possibility of South African troops becoming involved in Mozambique had serious political, military and economic implications. "I am deeply concerned that the SADF may be drawn into military operations to assist the communist regime in Mozambique."

● See Page 11, World section.

Irony in disclosure of Maputo prisoners

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Defence Reporter

IT IS supremely ironical that the first fairly substantial evidence that South Africa had been aiding Mozambique's MNR insurgents was disclosed this week, only a few hours before the Machel government and MNR concluded successful ceasefire arrangements organized by the Republic's Mr Pik Botha.

Mozambique, like Zimbabwe, spent years accusing South Africa of destabilization, but never produced anything like solid proof till Tuesday this week — just one day before the ceasefire agreement was signed with South Africa acting as the "friendly broker".

Up to now the most convincing evidence of South African involvement in Mozambique has been an allegation by the British newspaper the Guardian that a former British Army officer named Lieutenant Alan Gingles had been killed while carrying out a sabotage mission on a railway line in Mozambique from a base at Phalaborwa.

Lieutenant Gingles was killed in October 1981, and at the time South African Defence Force spokesmen would say only that he had "died in action against terrorists in the operational area".

Phalaborwa is about 70km from the Mozambican border. The Cape Times correspondent in Maputo reports that this week the Mozambican Government allowed members of the press to see about 140 prisoners — described as captured members the MNR — and a quantity of arms and other military equipment such as AK-47 assault rifles, RPG-7 anti-vehicle rocket launchers, landmines, ammunition and radios.

The chief of communications of the Mozambican army, Lieutenant-General Joaquim Munhepe, said the prisoners had been captured by the Mozambican army in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, while some had been arrested in Zimbabwe. Others had surrendered with their arms.

The prisoners ranged in age from the early teens to the sixties and while some appeared to be fit and strong, others were clearly in bad shape.

Thirteen said they had received military training in South Africa, while others said they had been trained at various MNR hideouts in Mozambique.

One prisoner, Helder Lopes, claimed he had been captured by an MNR gang in 1981 and flown by helicopter to an alleged military base known as Impala, which he said was near Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal.

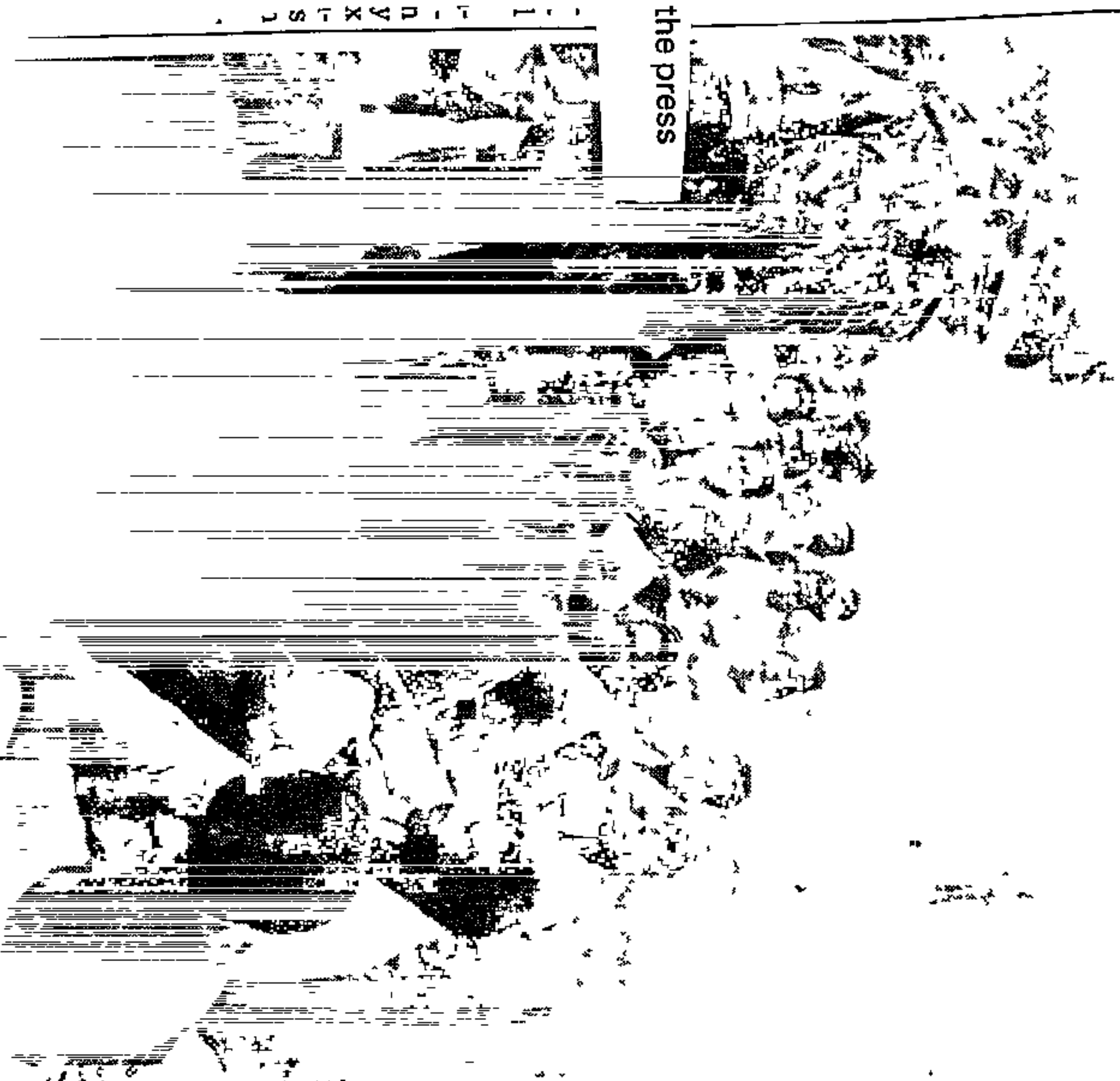
He was trained in communications and, once his training was over, he was dropped back at the central MNR base near Mabote in the Gaza province, where he was kept till he surrendered.

He said he had surrendered after coming to the conclusion that he was achieving nothing.

Another prisoner, Jose Manjaro, 28, claimed he had been picked up in 1983 with 97 others by boat at Vilanculos. He had been taken to a place in South Africa, which he did not identify, where he had received parachute training. Later he had been transported back to the Gaza province.

F ANY.

Prisoners said to be captured MNR members are shown to the press at Maputo this week.





The State President, Mr P W Botha, addresses a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday after the agreement of a South African-sponsored peace plan for Mozambique. Flanking Mr Botha are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, left, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel. On the right are members of the Mozambique National Resistance delegation.

Picture: ALVIN MIDDLETON

'War continues' statement rocks ceasefire

MNR shock as Army prepares

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers and support units are expected to start moving into Mozambique in the next few weeks to monitor peace between government forces and rebel guerrillas, and to activate an emergency social and economic re-development programme.

However the leader of the rebel delegation, Mr Eyo Fer-

nandes, rocked the hours-old ceasefire when he told UPI: "The war continues and we may have to escalate our actions".

The Mozambique National Resistance had not relinquished demands for a government of national reconciliation, the secretary-general of the MNR said.

"There is only speculation about peace or a ceasefire but there is still no reality to it," Mr Fernandes said.

The use of South African soldiers in the peace plan was revealed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, yesterday.

Mr Botha briefed journalists at the Union Buildings in Pretoria after the historic announcement of a peace pact between the Maputo government and the MNR.

The size and exact role of the South African force will be determined by the joint commission established yesterday to discuss the practical implementation of the peace plan.

Mr Botha indicated that apart from monitoring the ceasefire, South African forces might be used in an emergency role to tackle socio-economic problems.

This might include civic action programmes to help with agriculture, medical care, schooling and technical training.

Yesterday's declaration came after three months of negotiations in which Mr Botha acted as the intermediary between Maputo and the MNR at the request of both sides.

Apart from assisting to end the civil war, the declaration would inspire renewed confidence in Mozambique among foreign investors.

Yesterday's declaration was based on four principles:

- The acknowledgement of Samora Machel as President of Mozambique;
- An end to armed conflict in Mozambique;
- A request to South Africa to play a role in the implementation of the declaration;
- The establishment of a commission to work towards the implementation of the declaration.

The MNR's agreement to acknowledge President Machel was seen as a major breakthrough.

In terms of the peace agreement, representatives of the Mozambique Government and the MNR will sit on the commission. It met at the Union Buildings for the first time yesterday.

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MAPUTO ON THE RACK

Mozambique's government is being swamped by the critical food needs of its population. Its response is limited to *ad hoc* crisis management, writes an FM staffer who has just returned from a visit to Maputo.

Although the basic food situation in the urban areas has improved marginally, the rural areas remain devastated. There are reports of four to five people dying daily in some areas. Recent small harvests in the areas surrounding the towns have reduced the food queues. But supplies seem set to run out again and the immediate future looks bleak.

The security situation which, if anything, has deteriorated since Nkomati is central to Mozambique's problems. What has happened since Nkomati is that the insurgents have moved into the urban areas — particularly Maputo — and into Nampula province.

Although this has taken some of the pressure off Inhambane and Gaza provinces, it has created a siege psychosis in the capital. The tense atmosphere seems to be undermining Frelimo's support.

The impression that rebel activity is gaining popular support is heightened by the government's lack of success in containing MNR activities. Continuing destitution has drained the people's confidence in Maputo. At the same time it has enhanced the attractions of an alternative government.

As one Maputo resident put it: "No, the rebels are the government's problem. Our problem is to make sure we get enough food for our families."

Although local support for the rebels provides some clue to the continuing high level of MNR activity, this is not

the only explanation. Official response to the question whether SA has honoured the Nkomati agreement are guarded and diplomatic. "We think so," is the furthest official sources are prepared to go.

It is increasingly clear that the insurgents have seemingly unlimited supplies, some of which must be assumed to have been obtained after Nkomati, although the most likely explanation is that SA helped the rebels to stock up with arms and supplies before signing the accord.

It has been suggested that SA's security agencies perceived far greater long-term gains in maintaining proxy pressure on Maputo to get rid of its pro-Soviet hardliners than the doubtful short-run economic advantages that would flow from Nkomati.

Relief organisations operating in the rural areas claim there is evidence of airdrops to insurgent forces, but these may have come from Malawi.

Says the United Nations Development Programme representative in Maputo: "Somebody knows something which is not being revealed. There are some areas we can no longer fly into because other planes are flying in. There is also evidence of direct funding from ex-colonial businessmen."

Maputo believes that SA has other aims in attempting to settle conflict in Mozambique quite apart from the proclaimed one of protecting Nkomati. Officials theorise that Pretoria wants the MNR integrated into the political system — at least partially to set a precedent for the settling of the Unita/MPLA conflict in Angola along similar lines.

Paper reports anti-MNR feeling

5/10/84 Star
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The following report is by the Mozambique information agency AIM

"The real builders of peace in Mozambique are our soldiers," declares an editorial carried on the front page of today's issue of the Mozambican daily *Noticias*.

The editorial, entitled "Speed up the surrender of the bandits", notes that the Nkomati non-aggression accord between Mozambique and South Africa was in danger of becoming a "dead letter" due to the continued acts of violence of the self-styled "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR)

"Six months after the signing of the accord, no practical results could be seen," remarked *Noticias*

As a result, continues the paper, a Mozambican delegation travelled to Pretoria to warn the South African authorities that continued banditry threatened the very survival of the accord.

The ensuing negotiations reached "a positive conclusion", and the South African Government "publicly accepted an obligation to play an active role in the imple-

mentation of the Nkomati accord"

But *Noticias* warns that yesterday's declaration in Pretoria "is merely one step forward in the process of winning peace

CLEMENCY

The paper says President Samora Machel's words shortly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord remain valid

These were "We must step up our actions. Bandits who reject our policy of clemency, those who persist in treason and crime, in murder and destruction, those who try to camouflage themselves by disappearing amongst the people, these are the final obstacles to the peace we seek to build

"It is a priority to unite and organise ourselves to eliminate this obstacle"

Noticias concludes that "this important step forward" must be consolidated "by force of arms, by the operational unity between

our people and our army in the defence of tranquillity and in the definite removal of this last obstacle standing in the way of peace"

Noticias also interviewed several Mozambicans, asking them their reactions to yesterday's declaration.

They generally felt happy, but were concerned that there should be no relaxation of vigilance.

Restaurant worker Mr Francisco Sitori said that only yesterday afternoon was he finally convinced the negotiations with South Africa "were not a joke"

"Peace is good for all of us," said Mr Sitori, "even for the bandits themselves

"If the talks are going in this direction, it means that the bandits are recognising that the Mozambican people are already independent and don't want any more wars

"They are seeing that the only way out is for them to surrender."

But he said the struggle would have to continue "until all the bandits surrender, and we have no more wars in this country"

Civil servant Mrs Maria Sefane said: "I hope this declaration is put into practice quickly

"I want to go to Inhambane, but I can't because I'm afraid of the bandits.

"We are tired of this war I want this all resolved by December"

Mr Abel Meque dos Santos, a soldier, told *Noticias*: "If the idea is to get rid of the bandits, then I think it's very good, because apart from being tired of war, we don't want to remain in poverty."

DISASTROUS

Banditry, he said, had caused "a disastrous economic setback"

As a soldier, he added: "I am not going to sit back and cross my arms. We must maintain our vigilance."

Printworker Mr Antonio Agostinho said he was pleased with the news.

"I think it means peace is nearer, despite difficulties"

He hoped the result would be that "the bandits still in the bush will surrender en masse"

SA has a glittering prize within reach

LONDON — There's a glittering prize for South Africa if it can help bring peace and, ultimately, prosperity to embattled Mozambique

That prize is recognition from the superpowers, and perhaps black Africa, that even apartheid South Africa can be a force for peace and prosperity in Southern Africa

The news this week that Mozambique's Marxist-oriented government and the Mozambique National Resistance movement had signed a commitment to working for a cease-fire, caught most of the world by surprise

TROOPS

However, more surprising was South Africa's role in the agreement and the fact that it was prepared to commit troops to monitoring a cease-fire and helping restore Mo-

The Star Bureau

zambique's devastated infrastructure

The Financial Times said on its front page this week "South Africa's unexpected step of committing forces to aid a Marxist-oriented government has been greeted with expressions of considerable surprise from elsewhere on the continent and beyond"

Even *The Guardian*, long an outspoken opponent of the Pretoria Government, saw the agreement as a pertinent example of what diametrically opposed ideologies could achieve when they managed to perceive a common interest

If it could be made to work, the ceasefire should be the salvation of the Nkomati Accord, it said

There has been widespread scepticism about the South African Government's ability to deliver its side of the accord

In some cases, there has been a refusal to accept that South Africa ever intended fulfilling its promise

If South Africa can follow this promising start with action that will bring peace to Mozambique and if the undertaking to use South African troops to help restore the country's infrastructure is kept, the gains for the Botha Government will be significant

It will have achieved something the superpowers have been unable to do, one way or another

ANGOLA

Clearly it will have set the stage for possible intervention in Angola, where the

MPLA Government and the Unita rebel movement remain locked in a bloody, no-win battle

The Angolans will be much more reluctant than their Mozambican brethren to bring in the South Africans, but the temptation will be there

After all, South Africa might just succeed where Russian arms and Cuban troops have failed

And then there is the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which has been struggling to prove the region is capable of achieving regional co-operation and coherent economic development without "racist" South Africa

The real prize is a situation in which South Africa can play a key role in the region's affairs

MNR (218)
leader Star
'has grave
5/10/87
doubts on
ceasefire'

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — A Mozambique National Resistance leader, Mr Evo Fernandes, has grave doubts about the implementation of the ceasefire agreement with the Mozambique Government, say Dutch newspapers

The newspapers, which published reports about the ceasefire agreement on their front pages, pointed this out in their headlines

Typical examples were, "No recognition of truce by resistance leader of Renamo;" and "Mozambique, no peace"

COMMENTARY

Radio news bulletins also carried news of the treaty as one of the main items

Television news showed part of the Press conference at which Mr P W Botha made his statement about the agreement

But it then carried a short background commentary from an African writer, who pointed out that black African leaders were still very suspicious of South Africa's intentions.

He added that there was still much doubt whether this latest diplomatic move would lead to a lasting peace on the sub-continent



President Botha

By David Thomas,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

Critical insecurity evident at gates of besieged Maputo

MAPUTO — The critical security situation in Mozambique that brought the Frelimo government to the "proximity" talks in Pretoria was grimly evident at the very gates of Maputo.

The vast beaches near Maputo, enjoyed by South African tourists before independence, are empty as rebel Mozambique National Resistance bands put the capital's residents under a virtual state of siege.

Traffic leaving the city is confined mostly to military vehicles.

The diplomatic and expatriate business communities in Maputo have been warned against travelling outside the city even to the beaches just to the north of the residential area.

In Maputo food and water queues are stark evidence of the critical shortage of supplies made worse by the security situation which has prevented the transport of produce from the agricultural areas in the north.

But though the signs of a siege were there political observers in the capital did not believe outside rumours that the MNRR was in a position to storm the capital.

But in the country, right up to the fringes of the city, raged a ruthless guerrilla war which was devastating the rural areas

Why Frelimo came to conference table

Many diplomats and expatriate businessmen stopped their regular shopping trips by car to South Africa and Swaziland in early July when attacks on the main road to Komatiport escalated.

Since then the twice-weekly flights between Maputo and Johannesburg had been heavily booked.

A third flight was being contemplated.

STARVATION

More important to Mozambique, though, are the starvation and misery which the continuing MNRR activity brought to the rural areas and indirectly to the cities, causing growing disenchantment.

The Director of National Campaigns, Mr Amos Mahanjane, said in an interview that thousands of people had died from starvation in drought-hit rural areas.

Rebel activity had prevented truck convoys from bringing relief.

He confirmed that the International Red Cross was this week involved in a food airlift from Zimbabwe to parts of Mozambique's Manica Province, which was cut off by the rebels.

On the day before the interview one of his department's trucks, on its way to Komatiport to fetch supplies, had been ambushed.

The continuing violence has been the main impediment to the boom that was expected after the Nkomati Accords.

South Africa's leading hotel groups, eager to start exploiting the tourist potential of the Transvaal's once-favourite coastal holiday grounds, are stalling until peace returns.

The same applies to the capital's port which South African Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman is keen to restore as

the Transvaal's "natural harbour" for exports and imports.

At its height Maputo harbour handled some 6 million tons a year of goods for the Transvaal industrial complex.

It is now down to 2 million tons a year.

A British grant to restore the railway line to Zimbabwe from Maputo was gathering dust because technicians were not prepared to risk working in the troubled area.

FOREIGN AID

Also stalled was millions of rands of pledged foreign aid for rural development.

Although President Samora Machel's government believed South Africa had adhered to the letter of the non-aggression pact, it felt Pretoria had not carried out the spirit of the agreement by actively helping Mozambique to stop devastation by the MNRR.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Ceasefire — kind of

Prospects for peace in Mozambique moved a giant step forward this week when representatives of the Maputo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) approved the Pretoria Declaration on ending their war. But, as President P W Botha says, the road to a total cessation of hostilities "will be rocky and fraught with danger."

The Declaration is not a "ceasefire" in the ordinary sense of the word. But it may be more than just a declaration of intent. There are still many questions about the exact status of the agreement — none of which was answered at this week's ceremony because pressmen were not permitted to put them

The declaration was made by SA Foreign Minister Pík Botha in the presence of Frelimo and MNR representatives. However, neither side signed the document or made any statement whatsoever.

The declaration reads in part "We have here today representatives of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of the MNR. This declaration is made with their approval and their presence here signifies their assent thereto."

The essence of the declaration — what Pík Botha calls the "basis for peace" in Mozambique — is contained in four points:

- "Samora Moises Machel is acknowledged as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique,
- "Armed activity and conflict within Mozambique from whatever quarter or source must stop,
- "The SA Government is requested to consider playing a role in the implementation of this declaration, and
- "A commission will be established immediately to work towards an early implementation of this declaration."

More questions

The absence of MNR leader, Alfonso Dhlakama, who was in Pretoria but did not attend the ceremony, also raised some questions. The MNR was represented by its secretary-general, Evo Fernandes, and two lesser officials. Mozambique was represented by Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso, Security Minister Serge Vieira, deputy Interior Minister T Hunguana and Air Force Chief Hama Thai.

The SA delegation consisted of Foreign Minister Pík Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, National Intelligence chief Niel Barnard, Police Commissioner Johann Coetzee, Military Intelligence chief P W van der Westhuizen and several senior officials.

After reading the declaration, Botha ex-

pressed himself "to report to the State President." After a few minutes P W Botha emerged and read a prepared speech, before shaking hands with the two Mozambican delegations — each of whom ignored the other's existence.

P W Botha's speech was notably stronger than the declaration itself or the speech by Pík Botha. He called it "A declaration on a

cessation of armed activity and conflict in Mozambique." Pík Botha referred to it as a "process" saying "I believe, if we can follow this process through, there will be no losers, only winners."

The question arises why MNR agreed to the declaration while seemingly in such a favourable position on the ground north of the Save River in Mozambique. There was

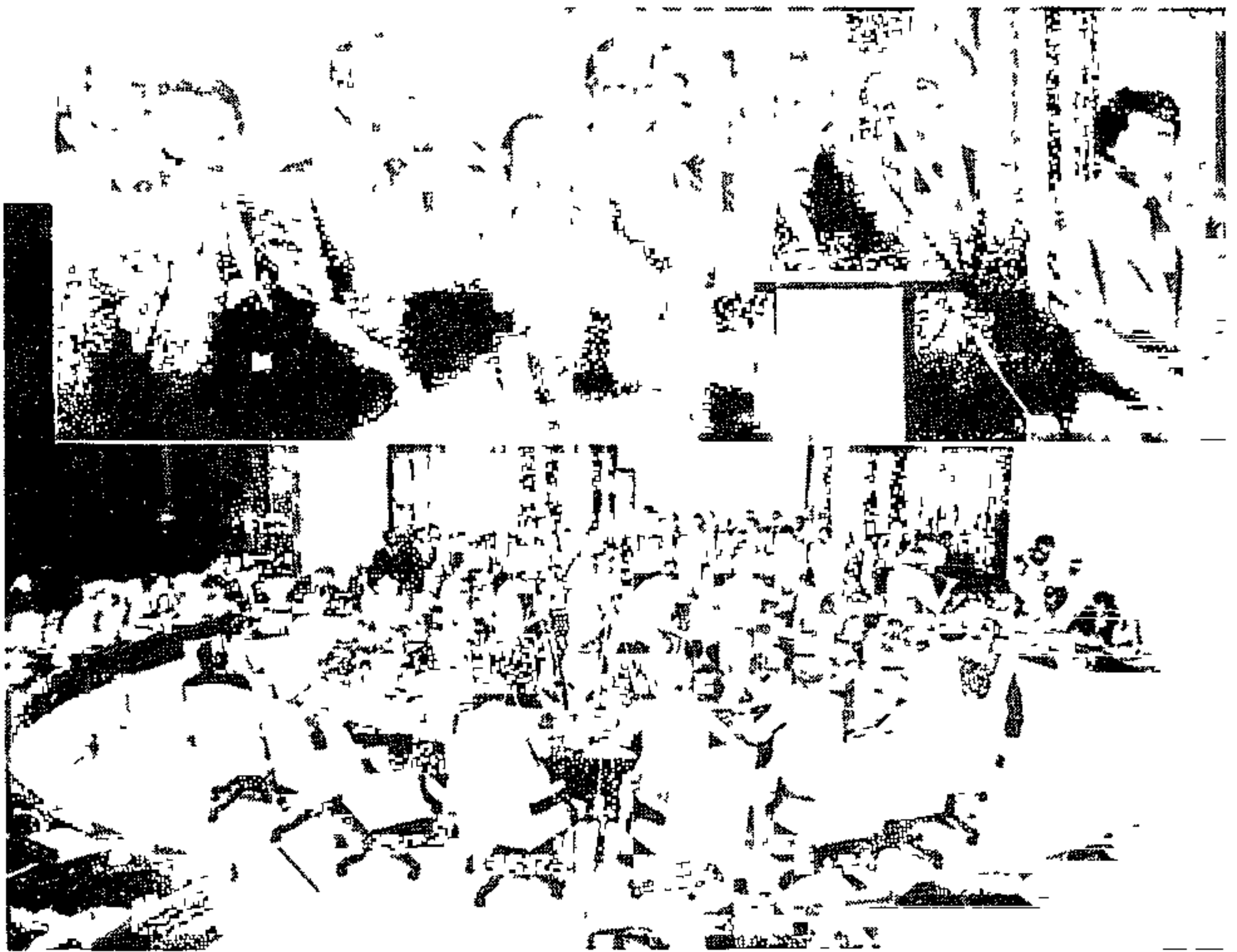
DECLARATION OF 3 OCTOBER 1984

BECAUSE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, I, AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, APPROACHED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE AND INFORMED THAT GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S DESIRE TO SEE PEACE IN MOZAMBIQUE. I WAS ASSURED THAT THE MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNMENT RECIPROCATED MY SENTIMENTS. I THEN APPROACHED THE MOZAMBICAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE (RENAMO) WHICH ALSO EXPRESSED INTEREST IN PEACE IN MOZAMBIQUE.

SINCE THEN I HAVE CONDUCTED NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ONE HAND WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE AND ON THE OTHER WITH RENAMO IN ORDER TO WORK OUT A BASIS FOR PEACE IN MOZAMBIQUE WHICH COMPRISED THE FOLLOWING:

- 1 SAMORA MOISES MACHEL IS ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
- 2 ARMED ACTIVITY AND CONFLICT WITHIN MOZAMBIQUE FROM WHATEVER QUARTER OR SOURCE MUST STOP
- 3 THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT IS REQUESTED TO CONSIDER PLAYING A ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS DECLARATION
- 4 A COMMISSION WILL BE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY TO WORK TOWARDS AN EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS DECLARATION

WE HAVE HERE TODAY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE AND OF THE MOZAMBICAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE. THIS DECLARATION IS MADE WITH THEIR APPROVAL AND THEIR PRESENCE HERE SIGNIFIES THEIR ASSENT THERETO. THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AGREES TO PLAY A ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS DECLARATION AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.



SA's declaration, Mozambique's silent presence (above) Maputo's Veloso (left) and MNR's Fernandes (right) with SA Ministers

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no immediate indication that they will get much out of the deal — certainly not the ministerial posts they demanded when the negotiating process began.

A Frelimo official told the FM after the ceremony that the declaration was “a diplomatic way to grant amnesty to the MNR — a nice way to accept the MNR’s surrender.” This may incorporate an element of bravado (see story above)

The answer could lie in Pretoria’s attitude — and in its determination to force peace on the combatants

In the declaration SA undertakes “to play a role in the implementation of this declaration and to participate in the work of the commission” No details of SA’s envisaged role were given, and immediate speculation that it would involve some sort of military participation is unlikely to prove correct.

Both the Bothas made it clear that they did not expect immediate peace As P W Botha put it “The path that lies ahead will be rocky and fraught with danger At times

the going will be difficult. There will be many obstacles along that path — some placed there maliciously by those who do not, for their own selfish reasons, want the peoples of southern Africa to reach their destination But through determined effort and inspired leadership, temporary setbacks will be overcome”

Does Pik Botha have a

genuine lift-off?

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

WHAT the path to peace in Mozambique, in the words of President Botha, was rocky and fraught with danger, was clearly demonstrated only hours after the historic Pretoria Declaration this week.

The declaration, which brought to a culmination four months of on-off secret contact and talks between the two sides in the country's civil war, was made at the Union Buildings by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, on Wednesday.

South Africa, he said, had agreed to take a role in the peace process in Mozambique and would sit on a special commission which would represent the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). The commission would begin its work immediately to implement the declaration.

- That Mr. Samora Machel will be acknowledged as the president of Mozambique.
- That armed conflict and hostility from whatever source in the country would stop.
- That South Africa be requested to consider playing a role.
- That the commission be established.

It was later indicated that as part of its role in the implementation of the declaration, South Africa would be sending troops to Mozambique in a peace-keeping role and to assist overcome certain socio-economic prob-

The road ⁽²¹⁸⁾ will be ^{5 years} rocky and fraught with danger



"But the important thing is that the two sides, and South Africa, have shown a willingness to talk and settle differences. They have demonstrated their desire for peace and prosperity in this region of a troubled and weary continent, and that can only be good."

In announcing the signing of the Declaration, Mr. Pik Botha said that those who had worked toward it in the past months knew how often they were faced with almost insurmountable problems.

"We remain aware of the difficulties ahead, but we believe that if we can follow this process through to success there will be no losers, only winners," he said.

President Botha, in a short speech after the ceremony, talked about the rocky road ahead.

leadership each temporary setback would be overcome. Hours after the ceremony the MNR secretary-general, Mr. Evo Fernandes, was reported to have said in a newspaper interview that the resistance movement had in fact not subscribed to a ceasefire.

Furthermore, he said, the MNR was totally opposed to the entry of South African troops into Mozambique.

"The war continues and we may have to escalate our actions," he said.

He added that although the

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ISSUES OF THE WEEK: MOZAMBIQUE..... AND DISINVESTMENT

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rebels had recognised Samora Machel as president of Mozambique this did not mean that the MNR would support him in the future and the movement had made no promises to keep him in power

Mr Fernandes's attitude illustrates clearly just how rocky the road to peace will be.

The MNR's attitude apparently is that the declaration is an agreement to the principle of a ceasefire, but that the commission must still work towards that ideal

Even if the resistance movement did agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities it is doubtful that the leadership

would be able to control all their estimated 10 000 fighters in the bush

Some of the fighters have split into bands which allegedly terrorise and plunder local communities and who may refuse to bow to any ceasefire

The MNR claims to hold the upper hand in the civil war and has warned that unless Frelimo accedes to its demands for an accord on certain terms, it will make a "final offensive" to topple the regime this month

For Frelimo there is a major propaganda advantage in being able to report, as its negotiation team leader General Jacinto Veloso did on his arrival back in Maputo after the signing of the

declaration, that the MNR had recognised the "necessity for an immediate and unconditional end to all acts of violence and terrorism in our country, and recognised also the legitimate authority of our state and government"

But from Mr Fernandes's comments, Frelimo has no real cause to be easy and the pressure to incorporate MNR rebels in key Cabinet portfolios in a national government of reconciliation will remain

For South Africa there are several advantages in this week's developments
For starters the hard work by Foreign Minister Botha over the months will boost the Government's prestige and help prove

its sincerity in making the Accord of Nkomati, signed in March, work

The accord, which looked as if it might collapse if some satisfactory settlement to Mozambique's civil war was not forthcoming, is now seen to be effective and a valuable agreement between the two countries. This is likely to impress other African countries, particularly others in Southern Africa which have balked at signing similar treaties with South Africa

The deployment of South African troops in a peace-keeping role and to assist in several socio-economic projects will provide a useful opportunity to use soldiers being withdrawn from

Angola and Namibia
The pressures on the commission, which is to be chaired by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, will be great

Statements such as those made by Mr Fernandes and General Veloso after the declaration will probably be common and the acrimony between the two sides may even wreck the agreement

But the important thing is that the two sides, and South Africa, have shown a willingness to talk and settle differences. They have demonstrated their desire for peace and prosperity in this region of a troubled and weary continent, and that can only be good □

Survey is the most scientific done so far, says The Economist

6/11/84

WOULD a withdrawal of foreign investment shock South Africa into changing its racial policies? Or would it just hurt the very people it was supposed to help — black workers and black businessmen? A disinvestment campaign is gathering pace in the United States, so the American state department asked the views of the black workers themselves, through a survey by South Africa's top pollster, Mr Lawrence Schlemmer. The answer? Three-quarters of the 551 industrial workers questioned said they were against disinvestment

Pro-government newspapers have called the findings a "massive blow" to the disinvestment campaign. Lobbyists in favour of it have scorned them. Bishop Desmond Tutu, who says economic pressure is "our last chance for peaceful change", claims the figures do not square with his own impressions

Mr Schlemmer says his methods contain built-in checks against distortion, but some lawyers think it is against the law to advocate disinvestment. Would vulnerable blacks answer a pollster frankly? "That to some extent must place a question mark over this

study's validity," says Mr John Dugard, a leading law professor

Foodproof or not, the survey is the most scientific to date. It is not surprising that most black workers, asked how they feel about a campaign that could cost them their jobs, should say they don't want it. Even 68 percent of the angriest group — the 16/24-year-olds — and 71 percent of trade union radicals were against the idea. There is, however, some ambivalence in the matter. Most workers, though against disinvestment, also favour movements such as the African National Congress which advocates disinvestment

The Schlemmer findings will probably not jolt many of the disinvestment campaigners. They argue that black South Africans are so badly off that a slight worsening of their lot would make little difference. It would be a price worth paying to get rid of apartheid

But would it succeed? There is no certain answer. The backers of economic sanctions against South Africa say prosperity bolsters the Government and relaxes the pressure on it from blacks, eroding their will to rebel. A weakened economy, they argue, would weaken

the Government and make the blacks more restive

Yet the Government's powers of control, which it could display in a recession, are formidable. It simply sends unemployed blacks back to the tribal "homelands". Nor is it certain how much disinvestment would hurt the economy. If, say, Ford or General Motors were to pull out of South Africa, that would make a telling symbol. But Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesia showed how quickly Japanese, French and other companies pick up the slack. And South Africa can call up quite a lot of its own capital to invest. It has already built a large military industry to get around the United Nations arms embargo.

If the disinvestment campaign did catch on, South Africa could retaliate by blocking dividends for foreign investors. Foreign companies remit £2 billion a year out of the country, or 4 percent of GDP. That would create a siege economy. But little Rhodesia showed how long a resilient country run by a minority government can last and South Africa is much bigger — *The Economist*.

After Nkomati, a new step to peace

THE Pretoria agreement is the latest — albeit unforeseen — step in a South African Government programme of “peace by commission” for Southern Africa.

This is the third commission to be set up since the

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

beginning of the year aimed at regulating security relations between and within the countries of the region

One of the commissions is making heavy weather, a second has survived storms and the third —

thrashed out in Pretoria over the last three weeks — has had a shaky start. A sketch of the various peace commissions at work.

● The first and most dramatic was the joint monitoring commission agreed to between South Africa, Angola and the United States at Lusaka on February 16.

The JMC — comprising joint South African and Angolan forces — was established to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to ensure

SWAPO guerrillas did not take advantage of the rolled-up *cordon sanitaire* that South Africa has maintained in southern Angola since 1980.

Originally the withdrawal was to have been completed by March, but South African concern about increased Swapo activity has halted the withdrawal of the JMC about 45km north of the Namibian-Angolan border.

Substantial strides have apparently been made in negotiating a permanent security commission on the border once the withdrawal is completed.

● A second major leg of the programme was clinched early this year when Mozambique and South Africa established a joint security commission.

This was later embodied in the historic Nkomati Accord which has weathered ups-and-downs in relations between Pretoria and Maputo.

This commission operates mainly with security officials from both countries.

● The third commission — a direct consequence of Nkomati — was negotiated this week between the Renamo rebels, Frelimo government and South Africa, the latter acting as “honest brokers”.

A commission will be established to work towards implementation of a ceasefire in the war-ravaged country so that the crucial economic reconstruction in Mozambique can begin.

Civil war

When Nkomati was signed it was not envisaged there would be such difficulty in winding down the Renamo forces and such an internal commission aimed at ending the civil war — with South African support — was not on the cards.

But the chances of establishing that ceasefire still appear slim given the deep antagonism between the Frelimo government and the Renamo forces, who were supported by South Africa until Nkomati.

In its efforts to “normalise” relations between South Africa and other neighbouring states, Pretoria has sought to reach various levels of agreements. It has a good-neighbourliness agreement with Swaziland that was signed some two years ago but kept under wraps for a while.

Even in its always prickly relations with Zimbabwe there are arrangements for discussions on security issues at departmental level.

Perhaps the only major failure in South Africa's hopes of establishing binding and structured peace commissions has been in its relations with the tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho.

Although itself afflicted by internal guerrilla activity — allegedly assisted by South Africa — the Jonathan government has refused to sign a non-aggression pact on the Nkomati lines.

Even when threatened with a shelving of the massive Lesotho highlands water scheme, Maseru refused to sign a non-aggression pact.

They claimed they had no aggressive intentions towards South Africa.

S. Times 7/10/84
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Guerrilla leaders head for Pretoria

TOUGH bush-commanders of the Renamo rebel movement are expected to attend the second — and vital — meeting tomorrow of the recently established Mozambican “peace commission”.

The guerrilla fighters — some of whom have been waging war against the Frelimo government for nearly 10 years — are to be part of the negotiating team that will meet under South African auspices in Pretoria

By BRIAN POTTINGER: Political Correspondent

The trilateral commission will be chaired by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Louis Nel, and comprises top-level representatives of Frelimo and Renamo

It is a major breakthrough in that it brings together sworn enemies in the quest for peace

Amnesty

But the chances of a genuine ceasefire in the war-torn country are still unsure — and have hardly been given a boost by the barrage of counter claims that followed the announcement of the commission

It is understood the chief items on the agenda will be the amnesty and reintegration of the Renamo rebels into the national army. Only later is it likely that the talks will move on to issues such as coalition govern-

ment — strongly rejected by Maputo — or elections

The groundwork for the bombshell announcement of the commission this week has been done in exhaustive talks over the last three weeks

Setback

But the real breakthrough came in late-night talks last weekend at which South Africa offered to monitor a ceasefire

The plans, including the creation of a proposed “peace commission” which will work towards bringing

about conditions for a ceasefire, was put to the Renamo men earlier this week and accepted

But from the moment of announcement the peace initiative suffered a setback

The agreement was widely interpreted as meaning that a ceasefire had already been accepted by the warring parties. But in fact they had only agreed to establish a commission to look at the possibility of a ceasefire

Both sides promptly denied there was a ceasefire and pledged they would in

fact step up their respective military campaigns

South African foreign affairs sources remained confident, however, that the commission would get off the ground

They interpreted the statements by the two parties as predictable given the fierce antagonism that exists between them

Bandits

The establishment of the commission is a first major step towards normalising conditions in Mozambique which is presently beset by up to 19 000 armed rebels who were originally supported by South Africa

There now appears to be a real fear that many of the guerrillas are bandits who will not heed ceasefire agreements

The dramatic South African peace-keeping role is seen to reflect South African concerns about the momen-

tum of the Nkomati Accord

It is understood the Maputo government has on several occasions voiced concerns privately at Renamo's continuing vitality despite being deprived of South African aid

Rebels

Although the Mozambicans have never accused Pretoria of breaking the non-aggression terms of the Nkomati Accord, it has suggested some “agencies” might still be operating from South Africa in support of the rebels

Foreign affairs sources indicated this week the new commission for securing internal peace — perhaps with South African troops acting as monitors — would not distract from the works of the existing security commission established in terms of Nkomati to monitor cross-border violations by one or the other side

Mozambique split ^{8/10/84} ^{Stan} (18) on use of SA troops

LONDON — Splits within the government of President Samora Machel and in the rebel Mozambique National Resistance have left South Africa well placed to exploit its involvement in the ceasefire negotiations.

At issue is Pretoria's proposal to use South African troops to monitor a ceasefire

One faction in the rebel leadership is demanding a four-nation force, which it also wants to see supervise general elections

"South African troops alone are unacceptable," said Mr Jorge Correia, the MNR spokesman in Europe

"The supervisory brigade must include troops from Zimbabwe and Malawi as well as South Africa," added Mr Correia before leaving Lisbon to join in the talks in Pretoria.

The prospect of a South African occupation force has also been played down by Mozambique's chief negotiator, Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

But President Machel is so endangered by MNR attacks near Maputo that he is likely to agree

Electricity supplies to Maputo were cut by rebel sabotage less than an hour after the ceasefire plans were broadcast.

The MNR guerilla leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, has been excluded from the Pretoria talks so far. His close supporters say he is being sold out

Mr Evo Fernandes, the white Portuguese secretary-general of the MNR, is known to have close links

with South Africa

It is known that the first talks between the rebels and President Machel's representatives took place in Malawi in May.

Shortly afterwards, three of the most hardline Mozambique Ministers were sacked

They included Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, Minister of the Interior and political commissar of the armed forces

General Guebuza and other dissidents are unhappy at the course President Machel has been taking since the Nkomati peace accord with South Africa

Before the Nkomati deal, the MNR was believed to have South African logistical support.

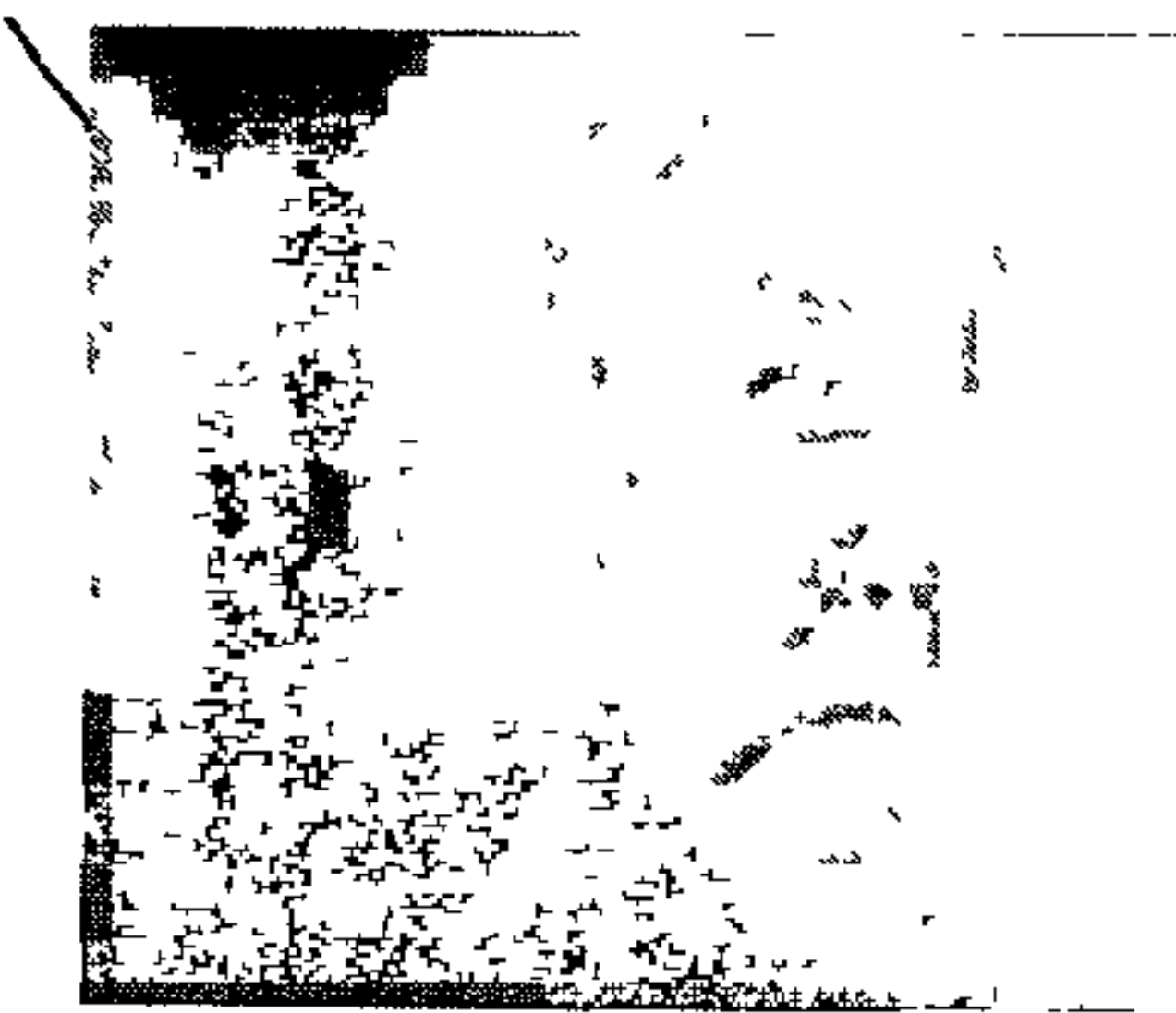
But since March all logistical support has been withdrawn, the MNR having served its purpose.

This has effectively isolated Mr Dhlakama and his 20 000 guerillas, whose main base is in the Gorongosa mountains

And it has allowed Mr Fernandes to mastermind the MNR ceasefire policies, in alliance with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The immediate challenge for the South Africans will be to move in their peace brigades before any elements in the rival Mozambique forces can organise effective opposition

If Mr Botha pulls it off, he will have moved a long way forward from his Nkomati triumph — The Observer News Service



Mr John Vorster



Mr P W Botha

9/10/84

SA took over the ²¹⁸ ^{Star} MNR — report

WASHINGTON — South African Government support for the Mozambique National Resistance began under the then Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, says a report yesterday in the *Washington Post*

The report, from Harare by a staff correspondent of the newspaper, Glenn Frankel, says the South African Government under Prime Minister Mr John Vorster opposed the establishment of the MNR by Rhodesia

Part of Frankel's report is attributed to information given him by a former senior Rhodesian intelligence officer who played a major role in establishing the movement in the 1970s

The official agreed to discuss the formation of the MNR on condition he was not named

OPERATIONS

Frankel does not say specifically whether his information about the roles played by Mr Vorster and Mr Botha came from this official.

"The South African Government under Prime Minister John Vorster disapproved of Rhodesian clandestine operations and had warned Ian Smith against setting up the guerilla movement," says Frankel

"It was only in 1978, after Vorster's forced retirement and the rise of then Defence Minister Pieter W Botha to the

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

prime ministership, that Pretoria began to express an interest in the movement"

In Frankel's report the former Rhodesian intelligence official describes how the Rhodesian Central Intelligence organisation set up the MNR in the 1970s as a means of getting information about Frelimo and about the Rhodesian black nationalist movements who were preparing to launch their guerilla war against the Smith Government

A training base was established on a farm near Umtali (now Mutare).

Because of disaffection in Mozambique recruits were easy to get, the official said

The Rhodesians stepped up their support of the MNR after Samora Machel took power in Mozambique in 1975

Only a few of the many white Portuguese who asked to join the MNR were taken on because Rhodesia's director of intelligence, Ken Flower, insisted on keeping the movement small, manageable, clandestine and African

"It never exceeded 500 and that was done purposely," Frankel's source said

"We weren't interested in mercenaries and we didn't want anyone to be able to say this thing had been created by us

"So we kept it small"

The Rhodesians did agree to take on Orlando Christina, the white Portuguese who had been an aide to Jorge Jardim, the wealthy former Mozambique businessman who reportedly provided funds to the MNR to help keep it alive after the Rhodesians pulled out

THREE OPTIONS

Frankel's source said that after the Lancaster House agreement that led to Rhodesia becoming Zimbabwe the MNR guerillas were offered three options,

- Bury their arms and return home
- Leave Mozambique through Rhodesia and settle elsewhere
- Go to work for the South Africans, who were now eager to take over the operation

"The majority chose to accept South African control," the source said

Within days of the election that brought Robert Mugabe to power the operation was handed over to South Africa, says Frankel's report

The South Africans expanded the force with former Portuguese secret police and military personnel who had fled to South Africa after independence in Mozambique

Alfonso Dhlakama became the MNR field commander

"According to apparently authentic documents captured in December, 1981, the South Afri-

cans set up a training base at Zoabostad (sic) in the Transvaal and sent specialists and instructors into Mozambique to train the guerrillas and participate in raids by the rebel group," says Frankel

Frankel says the Mozambique Government has vigorously fulfilled its end of the bargain made in the Nkomati Accord by expelling most of the South African black nationalists operating from its territory

But the South African-backed group has continued to function without apparent impediment

One reason offered for this, says Frankel, is that South African military operatives, aware that their government was making a deal with Frelimo, rushed in enough supplies and arms to maintain the rebels for at least a year

"It is clear that the movement is receiving funding independent of Pretoria from Portuguese businessmen in South Africa and Lisbon," he adds

South African officials, says Frankel, are eager to see Frelimo and the MNR sign an accord that will end the war

"Ultimately, however, the group's officials appear to be seeking an agreement that will grant them a role in a new, non-Marxist Mozambican government, a concession Frelimo officials insist they will never make," he goes on



fail to make heads turn when they their resemblance to the Prince and incidental are professional royal look-alikes living appearing at public functions the country.

Optimism at new Mozambique peace negotiations

Pretoria Correspondent

The Mozambique peace talks are continuing in Pretoria today, with both sides apparently satisfied with the progress made so far by the commission established to thrash out cease-fire details

The commission, convened by the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, resumed meeting yesterday in strict secrecy

It was some hours later before South African officials confirmed that the parties were meeting

The leader of the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) delegation, Mr Evo Fernandez, broke the silence last night to say "If the meetings continue like this, we will achieve agreement much sooner than everyone expects"

He characterised the talks as "very warm and positive"

Mr Fernandez did not give any details of the negotiations

Nor would he say if he was talking directly to the Mozambique Government team, led by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso

General Veloso had two sessions of talks with Mr Nel yesterday, and Mozambique observers saw this as a positive indication of progress

AIM, the official Mozambique news agency, reported in Lisbon yesterday that Mozambique troops had destroyed an important rebel base close to the South African border — killing 66 anti-government guerillas and capturing a large quantity of arms

AIM said more than 100 light arms, with ammunition, radio equipment and an anti-tank gun were seized in an attack on the camp at Matongomane, in the capital province of Maputo, 20 km from the South African border

The report did not give the date of the attack, but said operations against the rebels were continuing — Sapa

14-hour blackout of shuttle link

CAPE CANAVERAL — Space officials said they were baffled by the cause of a 14-hour blackout of the shuttle Challenger's main communication link

The shuttle's seven astronauts, the biggest crew sent into space, spent most of yesterday without a satellite link to Earth

This limited the amount of work they could accomplish on the first "scientific" shuttle flight in a year

At first officials said intense radiation from a sunspot eruption knocked

and two women also had to cope with temperatures reaching 35 deg C yesterday because of a fault in Challenger's cooling system

As part of their efforts to fix the cooling system the crew had to jettison surplus water which Challenger's radiators would normally dispose of

The dumping was time-consuming because the astronauts had to prevent ice building up on the spacecraft's water ejection nozzle. On the last mission ice clogged the nozzle and an emer-

Smugglers and Kruger rands held

The Star Bureau HARARE — Police are holding two Indians after customs officials at Harare Airport found a suitcase bound for Bombay containing Krugerrands worth more than R84 000

An alert X-ray machine operator called officials when he saw round spots on his screen.

It is not known if the find is connected with the thriving Mandrax smuggling operation which uses Harare.

Much of the Mandrax smuggled to addicts in South Africa comes from Bombay into Zimbabwe before being routed through Botswana.

When the suitcase was searched, 20 Krugerrands were found glued to the back of a plaque of a mosque, and another 10 in

MNR claims SA troops serve in Tete province

The Star's Foreign
News Service

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Star

11/1/84

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement MNR has repeated its charge that South African troops have been stationed in north-western Tete province for several months to

Optimism at Mozambique peace talks

aid the Maputo Government in protecting the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex

Negotiations between the Frelimo Government, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the South African Government are in their fourth consecutive day in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed

The dam's high-tension lines have been kept down constantly by MNR saboteurs since October 1983

The talks, being held in terms of last week's Pretoria Declaration, began on Monday and are aimed at ending Mozambique's eight-year-old civil war

In the aftermath of the Nkomati agreement, Pretoria, Lisbon and Maputo signed a tripartite accord in Cape Town in May aimed at launching the complex again, reinforcing its security and increasing South African payments for Cahora Bassa electricity

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that the trilateral negotiations were continuing behind closed doors today with the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and representatives of the State President's Office and the Defence Department

DAM REPAIRS

The rebels first claimed in June that South African personnel and troops were involved directly in repairing the lines and guarding the dam

Questioned on the rebel claim, an administrative secretary for Cahora Bassa said the company had "no knowledge of the subject"

On Monday, after the first round of what were expected to be "tough" talks, the MNR secretary-general, Dr Evo Fernandes, expressed optimism, saying agreement could be reached "much sooner than everyone expected" if the talks continued in the same "warm and positive manner"

"As it is a military question, it is an issue between the three governments involved," Mrs Berenise Fernandes said

While good progress appears to have been made, hard bargaining between Frelimo and the MNR is expected to continue on Mozambique's amnesty offer which is a central issue at the talks

Mr Miguel Almeida Fernandes, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said the Portuguese Government had no comment to make

● The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said after the signing of the Pretoria Declaration last week that South Africa would send troops into Mozambique to help monitor the Mozambique/MNR ceasefire

South Africa sees peace and stability in Mozambique as a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the Nkomati Accord — Sapa

MOZAMBIQUE

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The bargaining starts

Senior representatives of the Mozambique government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) faced each other for the first time across a table this week in Pretoria — and started hard bargaining on terms for peace

Despite intensification of the civil war — and the hostile rhetoric — after last week's Pretoria Declaration, the trilateral commission established by that declaration showed some signs of progress "If the meetings continue like this, we will achieve agreement much sooner than everyone expects," said MNR secretary general Evo Fernandes after the first day of talks. An SA official connected with the talks would not say more than "At least no one has stormed out."

The FM understands that senior MNR bushfighters were included in the MNR delegation led by Fernandes. But there is still no sign of MNR leader Alfonso Dhlakama. The Mozambique government delegation is led by Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso, with SA Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel as chairman of the commission. Representatives of the SA Defence Force (SADF) and the State President's Office also serve on the commission.

Portuguese ploy

The peace talks were boosted by a statement by Portuguese PM Mario Soares giving his support to the commission. Portugal is closely, but covertly, connected to the peace effort in Mozambique.

After the Pretoria Declaration, the MNR repeated its earlier demands — the establishment of a government of national unity and political and economic reform — but this time in much more temperate language. The MNR's Lisbon spokesman, Jorge Correia, also repeated the rejection of intervention by SA soldiers in Mozambique, but significantly added that it would accept a joint role by Portugal, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi and SA in the peace process. That could form the basis of an MNR proposal for a peacekeeping force.

Correia's claim that four companies of SA soldiers and helicopters are already in Mozambique as part of the Nkomati Accord was rejected by the SA Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA). "There are no SA soldiers or helicopters in Mozambique," a DFA spokesman told the FM.

It is understood that this week's talks centred on the terms of amnesty for MNR guerrillas and their integration into the national army. Questions about a coalition government, political reform and elections will apparently be tackled later.

This week's talks are not only of crucial

importance to the two Mozambique parties, but also to SA. Failure could put the much-valued Nkomati Accord in jeopardy, but equally important is the fact that SA desperately wants success, because settlement could serve as model for a possible mediating role between the Angolan government and the Unita rebels.

SA already serves in a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) with the Angolan army in southern Angola, while at the same time maintaining cordial relations with Unita's Jonas Savimbi, who attended the inauguration of the SA State President last month.

The MNR and Frelimo leaders have a deep-seated resentment for each other, but were forced by necessity to sit at one table this week. The Maputo government is in dire straits because of the collapse of the country's economy and the resultant critical food shortage. It may well be in some danger of overthrow, with some 15 000 MNR rebels active in all 10 provinces and virtually laying siege to the capital.

But there are limits to the supplies MNR received immediately before the signing of Nkomati, and it is highly unlikely that SA and Malawi would risk resupplying the

movement, since that would be in breach of the Nkomati undertaking.

In any case, MNR (originally a white Rhodesian creation with no ideological base and a political leadership of dubious strength) risks breaking up into scattered groups of bandits if it is deprived of foreign organisational and logistical support. In some provinces, it is already acting in small, mobile groups of about six and no longer from its traditional base camps.

Neutral Western observers have noticed that their attacks in rural areas have become progressively more ruthless and indiscriminate. Indications are that there is very little control over them by the leadership, and their loyalty to the external leadership is seriously questioned.

For MNR to retain political influence in Mozambique, it will have to remain part of the peace process.

THE UNITED STATES

Reagan stumbles

In the end it came down to this — Ronald Reagan was shaky. Before a television audience of 120m people, the president provided an uncomfortable reminder that he is a man of 73 who is tiring under the combined burdens of the presidency and having to campaign for re-election.

Most of the post-debate opinion polls gave challenger Walter Mondale a razor-thin "win" over the president in their first face-to-face debate of the 1984 campaign. But while Mondale may have bested the president in rhetoric, he did not noticeably improve his lagging campaign. There were fewer Mondale gains than presidential losses.

Reagan was obviously over-coached and so his answers had the aura of carefully rehearsed set pieces that were as flat and unimpressive as they were thorough.

But most of all, it was the visible tremor of age, the quaver in the voice that reminded the American public that their president was in fact far older than his image with many Americans.

By contrast, the 58-year-old Mondale was relaxed and surprisingly cheerful for a man trailing so far behind the Reagan campaign juggernaut. He even went so far as to express admiration for Ronald Reagan.

"I think the president has done some things to raise the sense of spirit, morale and good feeling in this country, and he's entitled to credit for that. I like President Reagan."

The result, in effect, was to send a num-



SA's Nel and MNR's Fernandes
... signs of progress

(218)
Pik is an ally
of Maputo,
says MNR

Oct 1984

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) charged South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday with being an "unconditional ally" of Maputo, and said Pretoria-mediated talks were dead.

"They have reached a dead end, without any advantage to the MNR in continuing," said spokesman Mr Jorge Correia.

The Pretoria declaration — a ceasefire and tripartite negotiating commission — had "come to its end — without legs to walk on", he added.

"Mr Pik Botha, who has always shown himself an unconditional ally of Frelimo's Marxist-Leninist regime, does not deserve our confidence," he said.

Stop MNR or Nkomati is off, says Mozambique

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Mozambique has told Pretoria that if there is no progress in halting the violence of Mozambique National Resistance rebels, the Nkomati Accord is in danger of falling apart, says Mozambique Information Minister Mr Jose Luis Cabaco.

Interviewed by *The Sunday Mail* in Harare, he said: "We think Nkomati was an exercise in the interests of both governments, but now we think that if there is no result then there is no reason for us to keep this agreement."

"That is the view we have expressed to South Africa. They showed no interest in implementing their part of the Nkomati agreement."

Since the conclusion of the agreement in March, South Africa had merely stopped what Mr Cabaco called its "official" intervention.

This he described as the violation of airspace and coastal and territorial waters. South Africa had also "ceased communication from the Phalaborwa base to command the bandits and stopped the broadcast of anti-Frelimo propaganda."

Mr Cabaco said that South Africa had not implemented the principle of dismantling the rebel groups and exerting pressure to stop their activities.

Maputo farmers in land battle

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Food producers in and around Maputo are engaged in a contentious battle for land which family producers say is being stolen from them by private farmers.

At the weekend, dozens of family farmers, mostly women working less than a hectare of land, complained publicly to Frelimo representatives.

They said people were behaving like armed bandits and ordering them off their land.

HEATED

The weekend newspaper, *Domingo*, said there were heated complaints from both sides at the meeting.

The city council has issued documents allowing private farmers the use of land that has been used by people growing food for their families for years.

Private farmers said some of the land being claimed by the family sector was not being used.

A woman told the meeting. "I fed my son who is now in university.

"I feed my son who is in the fourth grade.

ARRIVES

"My husband doesn't eat at his work place, but when he arrives home he has food."

And she provides the food by working the land someone is now trying to take from her.

Land was nationalised in 1975 and family farmers have been moving on to land abandoned by Portuguese food producers.

Recently, the State has increased support for people who take over larger parcels of land and grow food for the market.

SA, Mozambique discuss MNR ²¹⁸

The Star's Foreign News Service

Star

Talks resumed in Pretoria yesterday between South African and Mozambican delegations on South Africa's pledge actively to help dismantle the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement.

The visiting delegation is the same as that which last week attended the second session of the implementation

commission set up under the Pretoria Declaration of October 3.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs issued a communique this week saying that talks would continue regardless of statements made by the MNR in Lisbon.

MNR spokesman Mr Evo Fernandes told a French radio station that he would not return to Pretoria until Mozambique satisfied several "conditions".

20/10/82

Nkomati could be SA's bull point at the IMF

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~~218~~

20/9/84 S. Tan

WASHINGTON — The Nkomati Accord continues to have positive spin-offs for South Africa in international politics, and this is likely to be reflected at the current annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, say SA representatives at the IMF.

South Africa, a curious anomaly at the International Monetary Fund where it is the only country not to have direct board representation, is not expected to be an issue at next week's annual meeting of the fund.

South Africa's continued membership of the fund has not been put on the agenda, and if the subject does come up in open debate it is unlikely to lead to any significant discussion.

They say the seven-nations summit in London in June adopted a very pragmatic line on economic problems.

The final economic declaration from Lancaster House urged all trading countries, industrialised and developing alike, "to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalise and expand international trade in manufacturers and commodities services".

The Nkomati Accord demonstrated South Africa and Mozambique were willing to concentrate on dealing with each other on a trade basis rather than purely a political basis.

The declaration also said the



The Star's Financial Editor, Trevor Walker, reports from the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.



Seven were greatly concerned about the acute problems of poverty and drought in Africa.

South African sources say the country is clearly in the position to play a very positive role in Southern Africa, and could be of major help to the World Bank in the implementation of realistic aid programmes in the region.

The summit declaration also stressed the central role of the IMF and the need for improved co-operation between the Fund and the World Bank.

Foreign exchange dealers say the dollar's overpowering strength is widely credited to opinion polls that show President Reagan as having a pro-business outlook and have led to his big lead over Democratic challenger Mr Walter Mondale in the presidential race.

It is the predominance of this "business" approach that is so satisfying to the South Africa officials attending the annual meeting.

Third World countries and the

debtor nations are expected to be highly critical of the current high interest rates and the phenomenally high level of the dollar at the meeting.

However, other than possibly France, the major industrial powers are unlikely to be too critical of US policies, ahead of the US presidential election.

Apart from the question of whether there should be a new issue of SDRs the need for a major overhaul of the international monetary system will also command attention, but this is expected to be held over until the release of an IMF study early next year.

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2 Cape Times, Saturday, October 20, 1984

Peace talks continue without the MNR

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and Mozambique yesterday held another round of talks aimed at implementing the Pretoria declaration to end hostilities in war-torn Mozambique — without the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

A joint statement released yesterday by the leader of the Mozambican delegation, General Jacinto Veloso, and the leader of the South African delegation, Foreign

Affairs Deputy Minister Mr Louis Nel, said the two men had met yesterday, but did not give any details

The statement said Mr Nel, chairman of the trilateral peace-seeking commission, would convene a meeting of the full commission in "the near future".

The meeting yesterday took place without the leader of the third party of the commission, Mr Evo Fernandez — secretary-general of the MNR

Maputo deal excites US oil men

218 Star 22/10/84

By Stephen McQuillan and
The Star's Foreign
News Service

American oil men are excited about an offshore exploration deal struck between Amoco and the Mozambique Government

"We think it is a real chance and full of promise," said an Amoco spokesman

"But it is too early to speculate on either what quantities of oil we hope to find there or the kind of funding we are at this stage ready to put into the venture."

Amoco won the contract in the face of fierce international competition

Mr Mario Marques, head of the Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos, Mozambique's state oil company, signed an agreement in London last week with the Amoco Production Company, the exploration and production subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana

The contract is for petroleum exploration and production in four of Mozambique's 17 huge offshore blocks

The company will operate in the Zambezi Delta area

Observers expect news of a similar deal with British Petroleum soon

The Amoco deal is the first agreement to be signed since bidding for offshore blocks closed last March

A US oil industry analyst said "When things get hot like this in the oil business, you can be pretty sure they all believe they are on to a good thing

"With the identity of the bidders kept secret, no one but the bidders really knows who has tossed their hat in the ring

"But it is no secret that the fascination the waters off Mozambique hold for the US oil companies is not based on romantic notions

"They are a hard-headed bunch.

"They're hunting for oil. Real oil. And they think it's there."

The analyst believed that British and French oil companies were, as he put it, pushing President Samora Machel as hard as they can

"It's all a sign of something in the wind," he added, "and what's in the wind has a strong smell of oil"

The Amoco contract is the second to be signed for oil exploration in Mozambique since independence in 1975

Esso and Shell signed a contract in May 1983 to explore for oil in the Rovuma basin in the northern province of Cabo Delgado

After independence, seismic surveys were made of the areas off Mozambique's 2 600 km coast

When survey results were analysed, the offshore area was divided into blocks and bids were invited for exploration contracts

Amoco was involved in the search for oil in Mozambique in 1958 when it entered into a joint concession with Gulf Oil for more than 100 000 sq km, stretching

from Quelimane in the north to Inhambane in the south.

All chance of further oil prospecting ended with the guerilla conflict

East German oil-field technicians, attacked by Mozambican guerillas earlier this year, were told to continue their seismic surveys, said an oil industry representative in Maputo.

The attack, in which two technicians were killed, happened as the scientific team was working south of the Pande gas fields

The team abandoned expensive equipment, including heavy earth-moving machinery, as it fled the rebel attack

But the East German team's leader, Mr Gert Bonk, of Limex Ltd, was told to return to the site

The attack sent waves of alarm around the world's major oil companies, now lining up for a stake in Mozambique's expected offshore oil bonanza.

Ordinary citizens of Mozambique hope Nkomati Accord will bring peace

Ambushes by rebels are now an everyday hazard

MAPUTO — Mr Jorge Cotane lies in a hospital bed with a bandaged leg and a swollen face. But he seems more concerned about a Press cutting beside him.

It is the "In Memoriam" column of the daily paper *Noticias*, and it announces the funeral of two of his friends, Abdul Ussemame and his son Azfal.

They were in the same car as Mr Cotane on October 11 when it was attacked by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

Mr Cotane survived. They did not.

Mr Cotane is one of the many MNR victims who pass through the hands of surgeons at Maputo Central Hospital.

They are now depressingly familiar with bullet wounds. Since the hospital is the best equipped in the country, it not only treats victims of the war in the southern provinces, but also those from the rest of Mozambique who require delicate surgery.

It is in the hospital that one sees some of the suffering that the war has brought to ordinary Mozambican citizens.

Last week AIM, the Mozambican news agency, spoke to Mr

Cotane and several other victims

Mr Cotane is a shopkeeper in the Boane district, about 30 km west of Maputo.

On October 11 Mr Azfal Ussemame agreed to drive Mr Cotane to Moamba, about 50 km farther north, to pick up store provisions.

On the return journey, when the car was laden with foodstuffs and was just 5 km from Mr Cotane's shop, a group of about 15 armed men appeared on the road.

"Seven leapt in front of the car and opened fire," said Mr Cotane. "Azfal was driving. He was hit, lost control, and the car swerved off the road into the bush."

Mr Abdul Ussemame and Mr Cotane both tried to flee — but in different directions. Mr Cotane caught two bullets — one in

The surgeons at Maputo Hospital are now depressingly familiar with bullet and other war wounds. They see them almost every day as the victims of Mozambique National Resistance MNR rebel attacks are brought in for treatment from all over the country. And many of them are ordinary, hard-working citizens — not soldiers.

His face and one in his right leg. He staggered to the road and flung down a car, which took him to hospital.

Mr Mauricio Xavier also has severe facial injuries. His head is swathed in bandages and he speaks with difficulty.

He is a peasant farmer from Vilanculos district in Inhambane province.

On October 4 he was working in his fields when a man with a gun appeared. Mr Xavier did not stop to ask questions — he turned and fled, and the man fired.

Mr Xavier caught a bullet in his jaw, but ran on until he collapsed.

He was found by Mozambican soldiers, who took him to a nearby military post. Then he was transferred by bus to the Inhambane provincial hospital, where doctors referred him to Maputo (another bus journey, of about 500 km). He arrived last week and is awaiting facial surgery.

Mr Castigo Tameia was taken to hospital in June after a rebel attack in the northern province of Nampula.

He works on a cashew plantation

between Nampula City and Namati. On June 5 he was attacked while walking in the plantation.

"The bandits were in hiding," he recalled. "There were about 40 with guns and several more with knives."

They made no attempt to speak to Mr Tameia and his companions they simply opened fire. "Two of my colleagues died," said Mr Tameia. "I was hit twice."

He has a large scar on his right shoulder from one bullet. The second almost killed him — it struck him on one cheek, but passed through his mouth and exited through the other cheek.

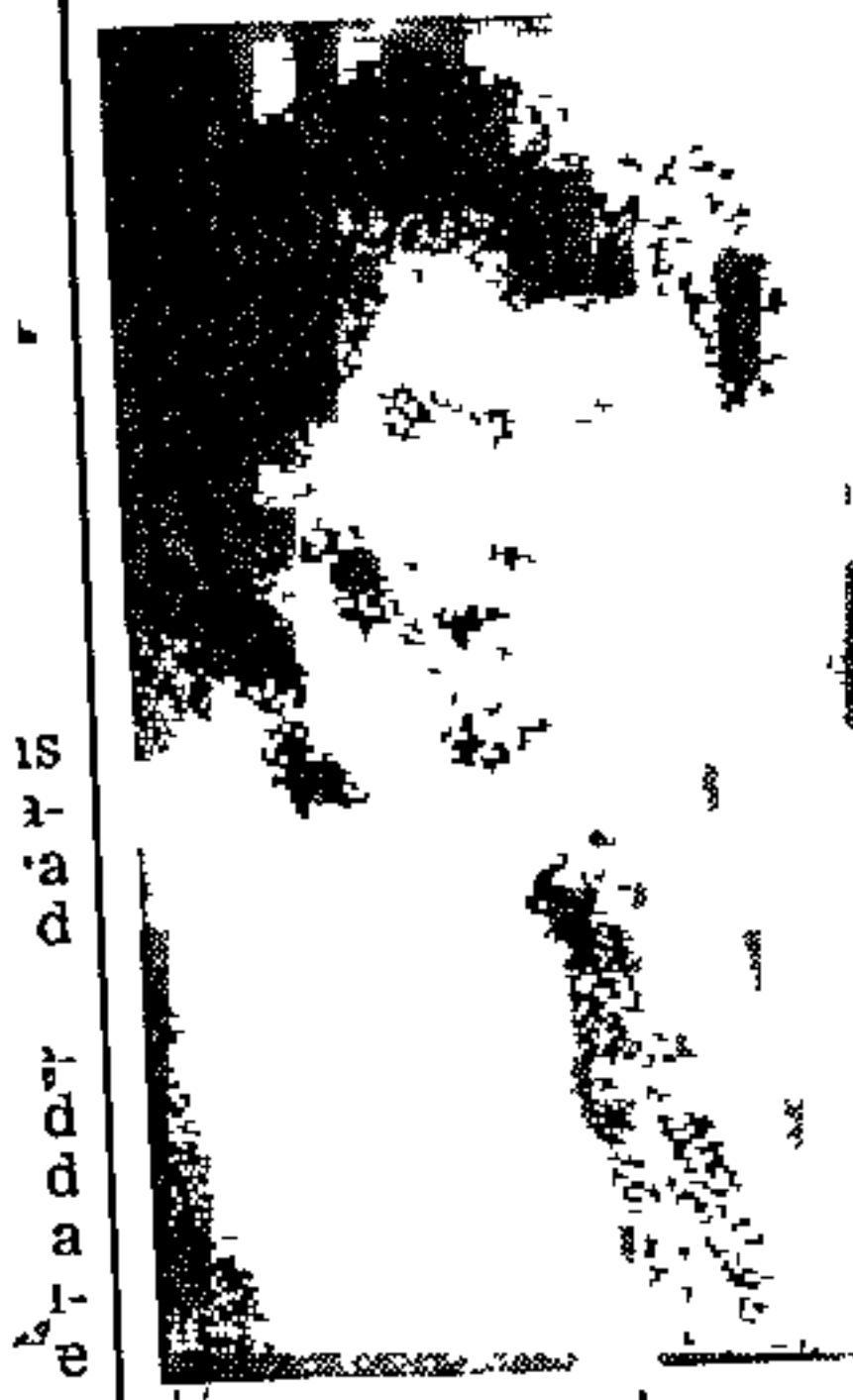
He ran on to alert soldiers at the plantation. But the rebels had left by the time the troops arrived at the scene of the attack.

A familiar scene in many parts of Africa: guerrilla training in the bush for the fight against government forces. In Mozambique, the Nkomati Accord has still not stopped the rebel MNR in its activities.



218 C. Times 23/10/84

MNR returns to negotiations



Mr Fernandes

PRETORIA — Mozambique peace talks are expected to resume in Pretoria early this week, with the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) back at the table.

Mr Evo Fernandes, secretary-general of the movement, who stayed away from the talks last week, is expected back in South Africa today

He has softened his line that the MNR will not participate in the ceasefire negotiation until it is recognized by the Frelimo government

Mr Fernandes said on Sunday. "The Marxist (Mozambican) government does not know what it wants. It is confused

and adrift, so it might be better to topple it than to negotiate"

On October 3, South Africa announced that it had mediated a ceasefire "in principle" in the eight-year-old civil war that has paralysed its north-eastern neighbour, bringing drought-stricken Mozambique to the verge of bankruptcy

Two tripartite negotiating sessions in Pretoria followed the announcement before the guerillas refused further participation last week.

Mozambique's major Indian Ocean coastal cities and ports, which service six hinterland countries, have been vir-

tually under siege for the past five months.

South Africa, generally considered to have been the logistical backbone of the MNR, signed a non-aggression accord with Mozambique on March 16

But the war has escalated since then and Pretoria now is seeking to play what some Western diplomats call a "face-lifting, peacemaker role" by mediating a cease-fire

President Samora Machel's government has insisted it was negotiating only with South Africa and that any ceasefire would be "unilateral" by the guerillas. — Sapa and UPI

Rail link to Malawi reopened

Star
23/10/84

The Star's Foreign News Service
BLANTYRE — The first train to reach Malawi from the Mozambican port of Beira for almost two years arrived last night, according to a report from here by the Mozambican news agency AIm.

The announcement was made by the general director of Malawi Railways, Mr J B L Malange, during the signing ceremony of the first rail agreement between Malawi and Mozambique since Mozambican independence in 1975.

The new accord envisages using the existing facilities in the two countries to maximum capacity for the transport of Malawi's imports and exports, thus reducing its dependence on much longer and more expensive routes through South Africa.

Machel's Malawi visit ends

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel and Malawi's President Hastings Banda are expected to reach an agreement today to co-ordinate activities that will curb MNR rebels who are operating on both sides of their common border.

Today is the final day of President Machel's five-day visit to Malawi.

He is said to have told President Banda that there were Malawians in the Government, army, and security and police forces who were dedicated to "creating difficulties in relations with Mozambique".

President Machel also said that the different political systems in Malawi and Mozambique did not preclude harmonious relations.

MNR kill 27

in merciless

bus ambush

218
Star

24/10/84

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Twenty-seven people were killed and eight wounded when MNR rebels ambushed a bus about 50 km north of Maputo, says AIM, the official Mozambique news agency

Bus driver Mr Luis Ferrao, who was wounded, told AIM the attack took place on Thursday

There were about 70 passengers on the bus

Mr Ferrao said a hail of bullets smashed into the windscreen and windows

PANIC

"I put my head down but continued to steer," he said "The bus swerved, but I kept control. It came to a stop just off the road"

Two bullets had already hit Mr Ferrao in his right leg

Panicking passengers left the bus, but the rebels kept firing as they stumbled out of the door

"I saved my life by not trying to get out," said Mr Ferrao. "Those who did were killed"

When the shooting stopped, the rebels approached the bus and ordered the survivors out

As the rebels looted the

baggage, Mr Ferrao and the rest of the passengers fled into the bush.

In another incident, MNR rebels attacked the village of Genga, 16 km from Tete in the north-west

Survivors were not able to say exactly how many people were killed, but most of those to whom AIM spoke had lost family members.

Mr Americo Brumo (25) said his brother, sister, nephew and cousin were murdered. Three of his neighbours had also lost their lives

Mr Lourenco Foia (34) said the rebels used an axe to murder his wife

"They used the same rope to tie me and her together," he said "They killed her with axe blows and struck me in the neck

"I pretended to be dead and they left me to go and kill others who were trying to flee"

An old man named Navaissom told AIM that he was now left on his own because the rebels had killed his wife and son

Military sources in Tete confirmed the attack.

Survivors said the rebels did not use any guns, only weapons such as axes

Talks continue without MNR

By Joao Santa Rita

Diplomatic efforts to achieve peace in Mozambique are continuing in Pretoria this afternoon but indications are that the Mozambique National Resistance is still not taking part in them

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said peace talks would continue today, but that a full meeting of the recently formed tripartite peace commission was not envisaged

"We do not know when a full meeting will take place," the

spokesman said

He said today's talks were bilateral, an indication that only Mozambique and South Africa were taking part

Last week the Mozambican rebels' secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, boycotted talks in Pretoria in protest against statements made by Mozambican leaders that they were not negotiating with "armed bandits"

Mr Fernandes said Mozambique would have to acknowledge it was dealing with the MNR before the

negotiations which had started on October 8 could resume

It is understood that South Africa's deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, paid a secret visit to Maputo last week to try and solve the problem

Sources close to the rebels said Mr Fernandes returned to Pretoria on Monday after a trip to Switzerland and West Germany

It is not known who is representing Mozambique at the Pretoria talks

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

218

The wars continue

Fm 26/10/84
SA diplomacy went into top gear this week to save the Mozambique peace talks from collapse and to get the Maputo government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to sign a formal ceasefire before their civil war gets totally out of hand

And in Angola, US diplomacy began to show signs of progress towards a more pragmatic stance by the Luanda regime on a Cuban withdrawal when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos fired Marxist hardliner Paulo Jorge as Foreign Minister

He will probably be replaced by a leader of the "nationalist" faction and the top negotiator with SA, deputy Interior Minister and Politburo member Alexandre "Kito" Rodrigues

US negotiator Frank Wisner, who was in Luanda when Jorge was fired, went home this week with a "concrete offer" from Dos Santos for a phased Cuban withdrawal under certain conditions

But there still seems little chance of lasting peace in either of the former Portuguese colonies. In Mozambique, serious questions are being raised about the ability of the MNR leaders negotiating with Frelimo to control their guerrillas in the bush and on the real motivations behind the movement.

In Angola there can be little progress before the MPLA government has settled its differences with Unita's Jonas Savimbi — and there are no signs of that happening

The trilateral peace commission for Mozambique, created by the Pretoria declaration, ran into serious problems two weeks ago. The MNR delegation apparently wants to discuss demands for political changes and participation in government, while the government delegation wishes to conclude a ceasefire first

To get the talks back on the rails, deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel made a quick trip to Maputo last week and Foreign Minister Pik Botha put off an important speech on regional relations at a Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) seminar. He was busy talking to Mozambique Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso in Pretoria

MNR secretary general Evo Fernandes was meanwhile making threatening statements from Lisbon saying his movement

would only take part in the commission's proceedings after their demands had been met. He left for Pretoria this week after strong pressure from the Portuguese government

A spokesman for commission chairman Louis Nel told the *FM* that there was "no indication" when the commission would meet again. The *FM* learnt from other sources that the next session was scheduled for early next week.

The peace efforts did get one boost this week. Malawi President Hastings Banda publicly undertook to help Maputo crush the MNR rebels operating from northern Malawi. The MNR has made extensive use of bases in Malawi, had a major communications centre there and reportedly also received substantial logistical aid from Malawian soil.

Another positive sign was that Mozambique security chief and member of its negotiating team Sergio Vieira warned his countrymen that they must accept returning rebels back into national life

Not happy

Diplomats and analysts say that a surprising statement by a senior SA military intelligence officer, Major-General H Roux, at last week's FCI seminar were a possible indication that not everybody in the SADF is happy with SA's peace moves in Mozambique and Angola. The general said:

□ The MNR has at least 60% to 80% popular support in Mozambique. "We are not just saying this — we're very sure of our facts. Whatever they are called, they are a factor. I can't tell you that they are angels, but war is war. In the propaganda they may be called bandits, but that is not correct."

□ "After the Nkomati Accord, whether the Mozambican government likes it or not and whether the public of the world likes it or not, Renamo has been able to increase its conflict, increase the number of incidents with the Mozambique government. Furthermore it has been able to shift the emphasis or the main thrust down to Maputo province. It is a fact that about 30% of the incidents are taking place in Maputo province at the moment."

□ "The number of ships carrying arms to Angola has doubled since Nkomati. I think you will agree we cannot just sit back and look at sophistication and at numbers of weapons pouring in and knowing that the Soviet principle is one of establishing revolution and then at a certain stage, when it deems fit that the rest of the world will not react too much if it plays a little game, it has the weaponry here. We cannot allow that either," and

□ "The MPLA government will definitely have to talk to Unita in the end. There is no question about it. There are splits in Dos Santos's government. There are indications that discussions have already taken place elsewhere. But it will not lead to moonlight and roses overnight."

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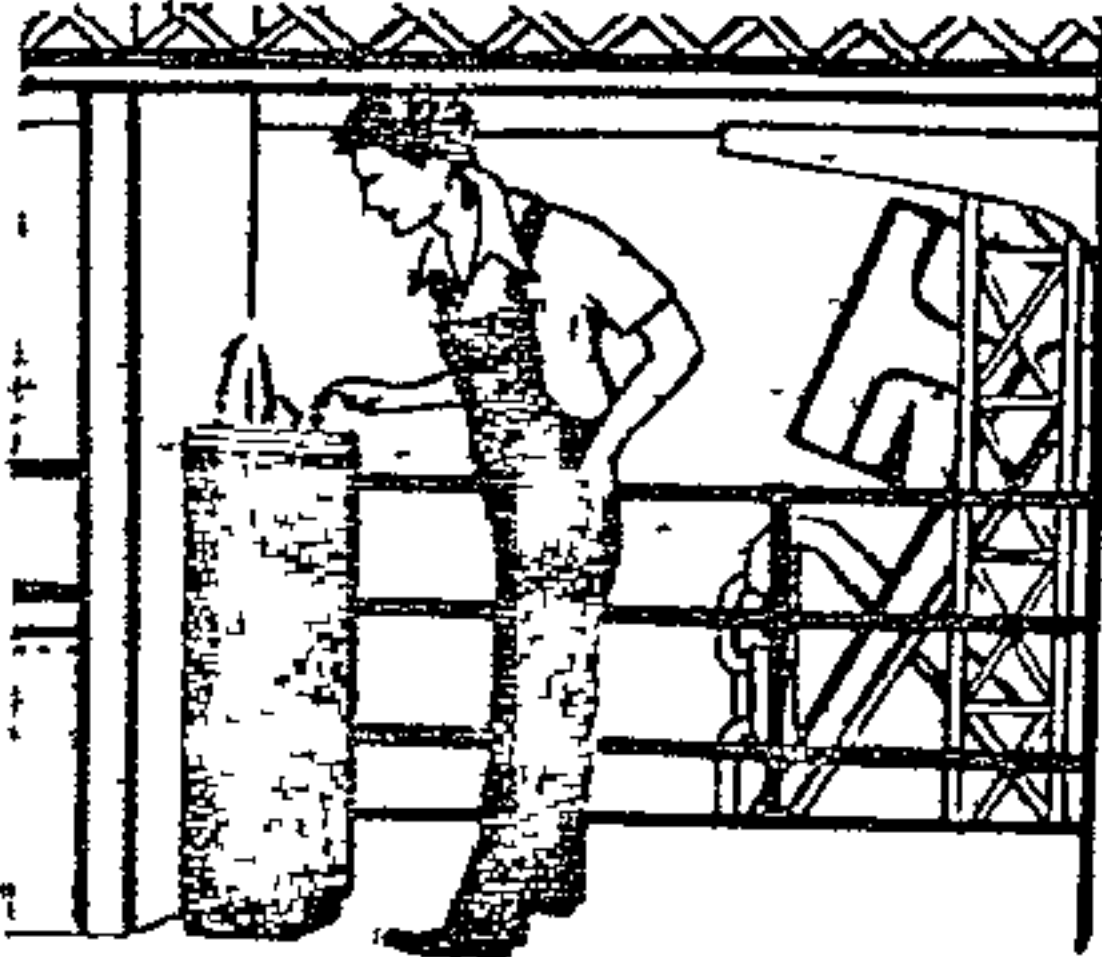
Maputo gets loan relief (218)

PARIS — The Paris Club of Western creditor countries has agreed to reschedule about \$200 million of Mozambique's official debt

A participant at the negotiations said the 12 governments represented at the meeting in Paris last week agreed to enter bilateral rescheduling talks with Mozambique

The rescheduling would cover all the country's official debt service arrears at January 1 1984 and about 95 percent of the interest and principal payments coming due to lenders.

Mozambique initially sought reschedule of its arrears, plus interest and principal payments coming due in 1984, 1985 and 1986. But creditors rejected the proposal, apparently because Mozambique does not have a mandate from the IMF. Mozambique joined IMF about a month ago, but has not asked for IMF loans — AP.



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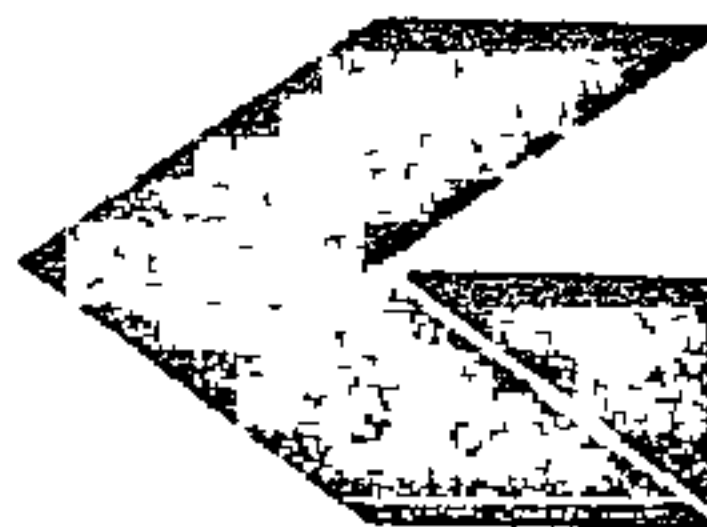
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218 Star 31/10/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Maputo Government has accused the "Portuguese connection" of trying to sabotage the peace initiative in trouble-torn Mozambique.

The accusation came from Mozambique's Minister of Economic Affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, who headed the Maputo delegation at the Pretoria peace talks

The news agency AIM quoted General Veloso as saying the head of the Mozambique National Resistance delegation at the talks came from Lisbon with instructions from the "Portuguese connection" to sabotage the work of the technical commission, charged with implementing the peace agreement

The "Portuguese connection" is reported in Maputo to be a top ranking member of the Lisbon Government

There have been numerous reports and editorials in the Mozambique media in the past week blaming the Portuguese official for interfering in the peace talks

'Portuguese connection' accused of sabotage bid

The furore in Maputo comes amid growing anger of President Samora Machel's Government over the Portuguese Government's continued tolerance of MNR representatives who use Lisbon as a base

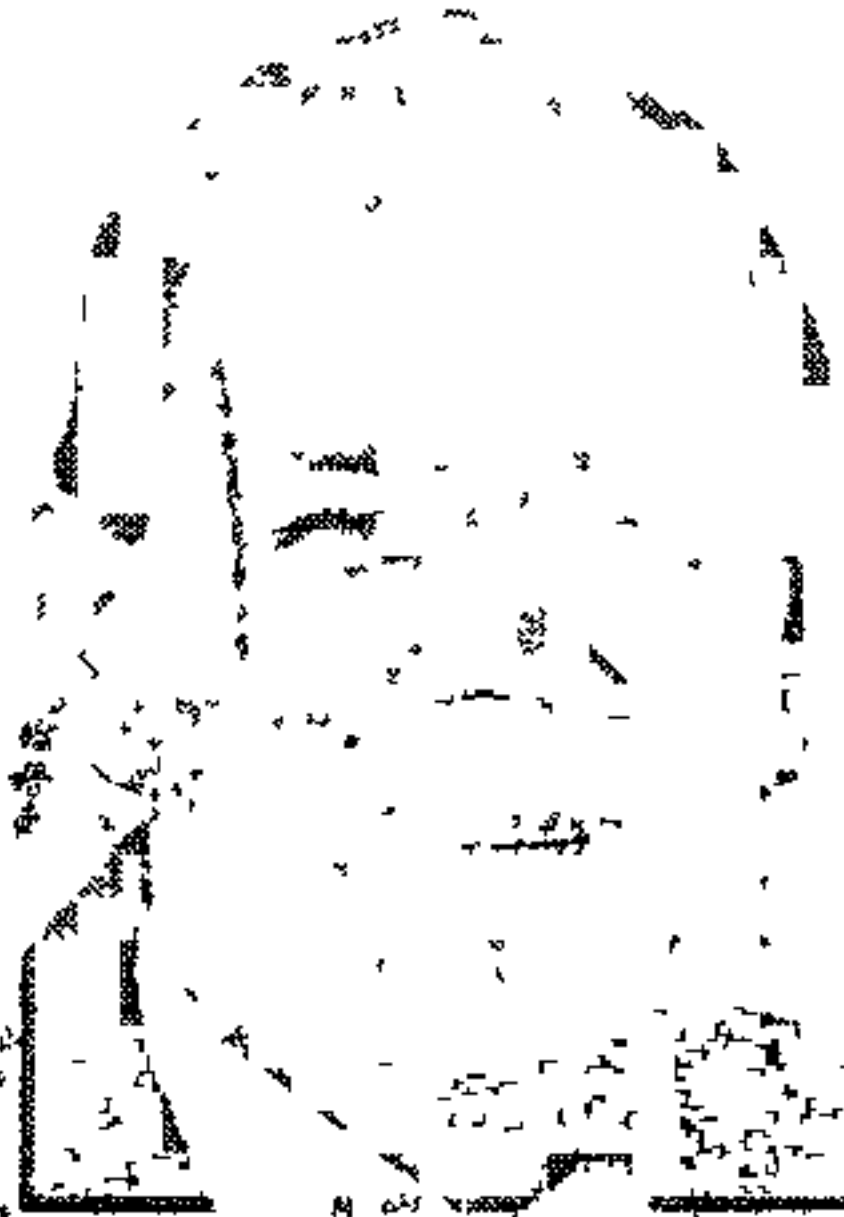
At the end of the latest round of talks last night the South African Foreign Ministry said in a statement that Pretoria remained "committed to playing a constructive role in the implementation of the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October"

The declaration called for an end to violence in Mozambique and established a technical commission to implement this

The statement said the talks had involved "bilateral meetings" between Pretoria and Maputo and Pretoria and the MNR



Mr Louis Nel



General Magnus Malan

Mozambican peace talks end quietly

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Further talks between South Africa and both sides in the Mozambican civil war — Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance — ended in Pretoria yesterday

According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, this new round was under the leadership of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and included the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel

Government sources were tight-lipped about what was discussed, but said the outcome was regarded as a better understanding of the positions of the various parties.

will be cremated
The government has called
on 12 days of national mourning
and all state offices will be
closed today

Police stepped up patrols in
Amritsar, Punjab, site of the
Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden
Temple

Retaliation

Mrs Gandhi's murder is seen
widely as retaliation for the In-
dian Army assault on the Gold-
en Temple in June to flush out
Sikh separatists

At least 800 people died in the
battle

The Press Trust of India (PTI)
said police fired on a crowd pro-
testing over Mrs Gandhi's death
in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
state

Mrs Gandhi was shot yester-
day as she walked out of her
home to give a television inter-
view in an adjacent bungalow
She died a few hours later

MNR Press conference off

28 Star 1/11/84
By Joao Santa Rita

The South African Govern-
ment today ordered the
Mozambique National Re-
sistance to cancel a Press
conference which was to
be held in Pretoria this
morning

A top level rebel delega-
tion is now expected to
leave South Africa within
the next few days

Foreign and national
newsmen had gathered in

a Pretoria hotel for the
conference during which
senior members of the
movement were expected
to explain the present situ-
ation in the peace talks in-
volving the Mozambican
government

"Last night we were told
there would be no prob-
lems in holding a confer-
ence," Mr Jorge Correia, a
spokesman for the move-
ment said "However at
the last minute this morn-

ing we were told the Press
conference could not be
held"

One hour before the con-
ference was to be held Mr
Evo Fernandes, the MNR's
secretary-general, tele-
phoned *The Star* to con-
firm it

Mr Correia said the
MNR delegation would
soon be leaving Pretoria
He said there was a possi-
bility that they would re-
turn at a later stage



SA's super-rich

South African high finance supplied Ian Fleming with the plots to write at least two of the best 007 thrillers — "Goldfinger" and "Diamonds are Forever"

Who are the billionaires who sit behind

D. Disputes 2/11/84
**SA gov bans
MNR meeting**

PRETORIA — South Africa yesterday banned a press conference called by leaders of right-wing rebels fighting to topple the Maputo government.

Reporters invited to the conference were told on arrival that a South African Foreign Ministry official had told the guerilla chiefs they must call the meeting off

"Being the guests of the government here, we must respect the order," said Mr Vincent Zacaria Ululu, a member of the supreme council of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). He said the delegates would travel overseas to air their views

South African Government officials were not immediately available to explain their move and Mr Ululu said the government, which last month announced it had negotiated a ceasefire in principle between the MNR and Maputo, had

given no reason for its unusual step

The MNR delegates stayed away from several negotiating sessions here in protest against hostile statements from Maputo. They returned this week and South African officials have held separate talks with rebel and government leaders but there have been no joint meetings.

The peace process ran into difficulties soon after Pretoria's announcement of a ceasefire as Maputo continued insisting that military action against the rebels remained a priority

Maputo government sources said they were putting pressure on South Africa to stop supporting the MNR in compliance with the Nkomati peace accord signed last March

Pretoria has never confirmed it was assisting the MNR — SAPA-RNS

218 ~~218~~ 2/11/84

Revolutionary dove

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso has become a familiar face on SABC TV screens in recent months.

As Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs and a member of Frelimo's 11-man Political Bureau, Veloso led the Mozambican delegation to negotiate the Nkomati Accord and the current Pretoria security talks involving the Renamo rebel movement.

Though a reserved, almost shy man, Veloso (45) has nevertheless acquired a reputation for determination and shrewdness at the negotiating table.

He was born in Maputo, then Lourenco Marques, where he attended primary school and later the Liceum — ironically, named after Salazar, the dictator whose policies he soon learned to despise.

As a teenager, one of his closest friends was Joao Ferreira, present Mozambican Minister of Agriculture.

After completing his studies at the Liceum, the young Veloso was sent to Portugal to study medicine as there was no university in the Portuguese colony at the time.

Here he met numerous other young Mozambican students.

In Lisbon, students from Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and other Portuguese colonies formed an association,

Casa dos Estudantes do Imperio, and began debating the common dream of independence for their distant fatherlands — despite increased attention from the dreaded Pide secret police.

Military conscription forced Veloso to interrupt his medical studies.

As a result of his powerful physique, he was drafted into the Portuguese Air Force and won the coveted wings of a fighter pilot.

Towards the end of 1962 he was posted to Mozambique as an air force lieutenant.

It was here that he renewed acquaintance with Ferreira who, having served a six months' jail term for political activities, was working as a medical representative.

Ferreira was a personal friend of Samora Machel. The two had met in the course of Ferreira's many professional calls to the capital's general hospital where Machel worked as a male nurse.

However, in early 1963, Machel escaped from Mozambique's political pressures through SA and Botswana, to join Frelimo in Tanzania.

One day, in March of 1963, Veloso and Ferreira met at a barbeque in the town of Mocimboa da Praia, in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, sponsored by the local district commissioner. It was

the break they needed.

After taking the district commissioner for a "spin" aboard a Portuguese Air Force plane, Veloso called his friend aboard and the two flew across the Rovuma river into Tanzania.

They landed at Dar-es-Salaam airport and announced to suspicious local officials that they wanted to join Frelimo in fighting the Salazar regime.

Promptly detained on suspicion of being Portuguese agents, the two friends spent some months in jail before convincing their captors that they were genuine defectors.

In 1964, Veloso was sent by Frelimo to Algeria where he met his wife and served for some years as the organisation's diplomatic representative. The couple have three young boys aged between four and 10.

Military training

Meanwhile, Ferreira was sent to Cuba to study agricultural engineering and later, after qualifying, received political and military training at Frelimo's base in Nachingwea in southern Tanzania.

With his sharp intellect and military background, Veloso made quick progress in Frelimo.

Veloso was also a member of the Frelimo delegation which negotiated the 1974 Lusaka Agreement with Portugal granting full independence to Mozambique.

During the transitional period leading up to independence, Veloso was one of Frelimo's three representatives on the joint military commission which supervised the withdrawal of the Portuguese forces from the country.

Shortly after independence he was named first chief of Mozambique's security services, Snasp.

In 1980, he was appointed first Minister of Security and in 1982 he assumed his present portfolio. He has been a member of Frelimo's Political Bureau since 1977.

The central role he played in the Nkomati Accord and the Pretoria Declaration suggests that he is not only a good politician and militarist, but a clever negotiator.

His senior position in Frelimo also suggests that there is little room for racism in Machel's government.



MNR talks fall new offensive

218 C. Funes 3/11/84

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels said yesterday that they had broken off month-long ceasefire talks in Pretoria, and announced a major new offensive against troops of the ruling Marxist Mozambican National Liberation Front.

They warned foreigners in Mozambique to take refuge in cities.

In telephone calls to foreign correspondents in Lisbon, a Mozambican National Resistance

(MNR) spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, said the rebels would resume the talks when Frelimo agreed to negotiate in good faith.

Mr Correia said "There is no use continuing talks in Pretoria because South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has always shown himself to be an unconditional ally of the communist Frelimo regime of President Samora Machel and does not deserve our confidence."

It was Mr Botha who originally announced agreement in principle on a ceasefire between the Mozambique Government and the MNR in Pretoria on October 3.

The MNR has said peace negotiations must include a government of national reconciliation in Maputo, with recognition of Mr Machel as President until free elections can be held.

Frelimo has rejected any political discussions with what it calls "armed bandits" and has recently accused the "Portuguese wing" of the MNR of trying to sabotage its security agreement with South Africa.

Portuguese cabinet members such as the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Carlos Mota Pinto, and the Minister of State, Mr Antonio de Almeida Santos, have denied contacts with MNR leaders usually based in Lisbon.

Critical food shortage grips African states

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Sixteen African countries, apart from Ethiopia, are in the grip of continuing or worsening food crisis.

And four more nations have joined the critical list for the first time as drought spreads and tightens its hold across the continent.

Two other countries are about to join the list of those suffering famine or serious food shortages and needing an estimated total of well over five million tons of emergency food aid next year, against 2.6 million tons in 1984.

The pitiful picture of human suffering caused by drought, neglect of agriculture, debt-burdened economies, civil war and delays in distribution of food aid stretches north-south and east-west from Morocco to Mozambique and Somalia to Senegal.

The three most critical countries outside Ethiopia are Chad, Mali, and Mauritania in the Sahel belt below the Sahara. Senegal and Burkina Faso, in the same zone, are also ravaged by drought.

Niger and the Sudan are about to be added to the 27-nation danger list compiled by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) because of a rapidly worsening situation in both states.

Somalia faces a continuing crisis, aggravated by an influx of 700 000 refugees from Ethiopia.

As the drought spreads, Kenya, a food exporter last year, has joined the critical list for the first time, because of a serious failure in its cereal crop.

Fourth year of drought

The West African coastal states of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau and the island republic of Sao Tome and Principe in the Atlantic also face food shortages.

In Southern Africa, seven countries are suffering their third and fourth year of drought. They have now been joined by two new countries on the critical list.

Mozambique, with a 12.5-million population, has the continent's biggest emergency food aid requirements of 575 000 tons for the 12 months ending next May because of devastation of its agriculture by drought, cyclones, floods and civil war against its

Sal talks

Another MNR spokesman, Mr Paulo Oliveira, was quoted by the Portuguese state radio yesterday as saying a major new offensive had begun in the Mozambican countryside.

He said the talks in Pretoria would not resume until "Frelimo clarifies its position and begins to act in good faith."

Mr Botha, who completed two days of talks on the island of Sal in Cape Verde yesterday with the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, on SWA/Namibia, is studying new Angolan proposals for breaking a deadlock over the presence of an estimated 25 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

The US Government has linked independence for SWA/Namibia to withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

African diplomatic sources in Cape Verde said a new meeting was expected in Cape Verde later this month, at which Angolan representatives might be present. — Sapa-Reuter

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Mozambique blames MNR for murder

The Star's Foreign
News Service

218

MAPUTO — A Portuguese citizen has been murdered by anti-Government rebels in Southern Mozambique, the Armed Forces General Staff announced here today

Mr Arnaldo San Nunes dos Santos was killed last Monday

in the Moamba district on the road to Maputo from the border post Ressano Garcia.

The army said Mr Dös Santos was killed by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

He was travelling alone in his truck on the way to Mapu-

to, according to the official news agency Afp, when the daylight attack took place

The MNR regularly threatens Portuguese lives and business interests in Mozambique and has declared Portuguese citizens in Mozambique to be legitimate targets for attack

Star 5/11/89

Maputo's newspapers see the withdrawal of covert military support as a major blow

SA crackdown on Mozambique rebels expected

By David Thomas, The Star's Foreign News Service

The Mozambique Government is expecting Pretoria to begin a tough crackdown on the Mozambique National Resistance, according to the official newspapers and government sources in Maputo.

This follows Foreign Minister Pk Botha's strong reaction against the MNR's decision last week to pull out of the the Pretoria peace talks. Mr Botha's rebuke was vigorously backed by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, a move that Maputo interpreted as the unconditional backing of the South African Defence Force. Last week the South African Government ordered the MNR to cancel a scheduled Press conference in Pretoria. The order showed a new firmness by Pretoria in dealing with the MNR. A less known clause of the Nkomati Accord for-

218

country to spread propaganda against the other

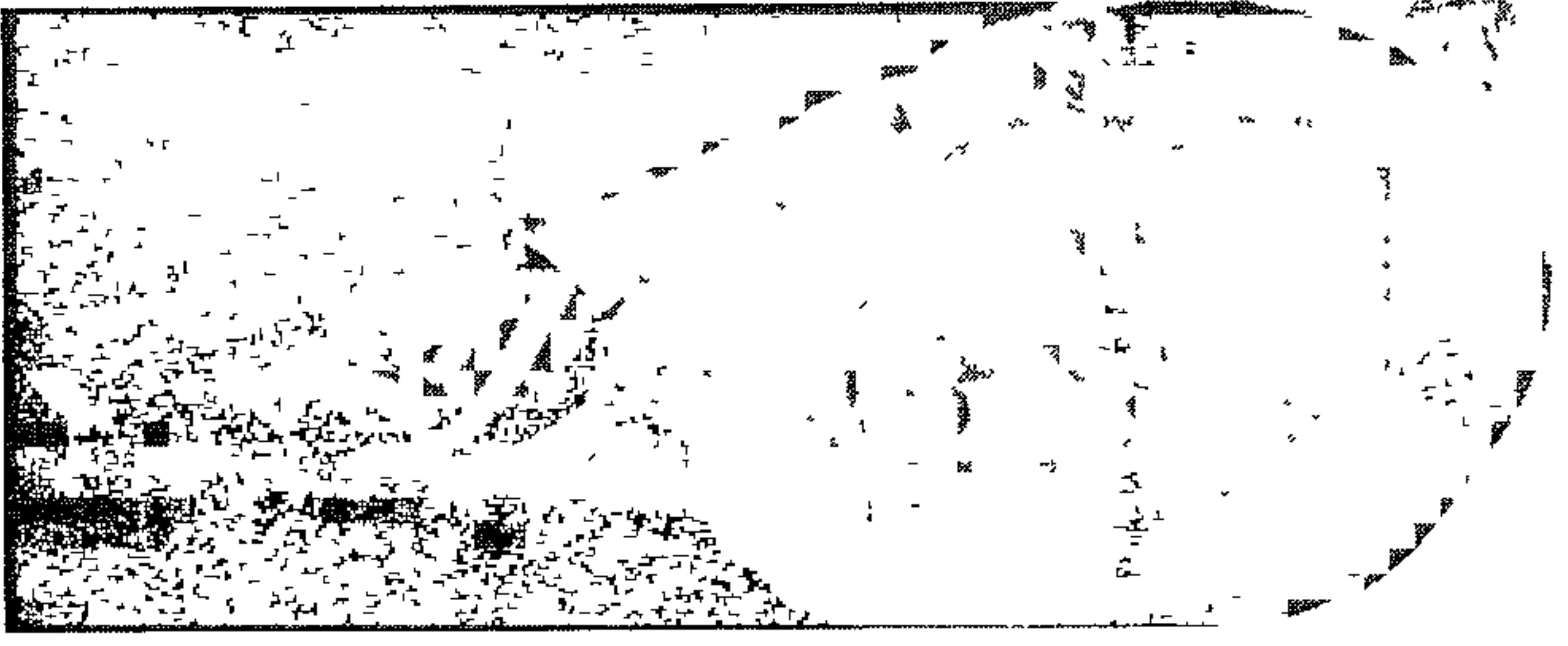
The official Maputo daily newspaper *Noticias* saw Pi etoria's reactions as the start of an authentic campaign against the MNR by the South African Government and the Defence Force. Up to now the Mozambique Government has suspected elements of the SADF of continuing external support for the MNR, which has allowed the rebels to escalate their campaign of terror in all 10 provinces of the country.

On paper the MNR by now should be feeling the pinch of South Africa's withdrawal of support. In terms of the Nkomati Accord, strengthened by a further agreement last month pledging more direct help from Pretoria in ending the bush war, the MNR no longer should be receiving aid from South Africa. Nor should the MNR be using South Africa as a communications link between the external

intelligence sources believe the MNR still has a reasonable communications system

The official position in Maputo is that the aid is being provided by right-wing or freelance elements in South Africa or both. They cite the evidence of captured rebels, the latest being a youth who claimed he had seen a parachute supply drop in September in central Mozambique and had helped carry the provisions to the base camp.

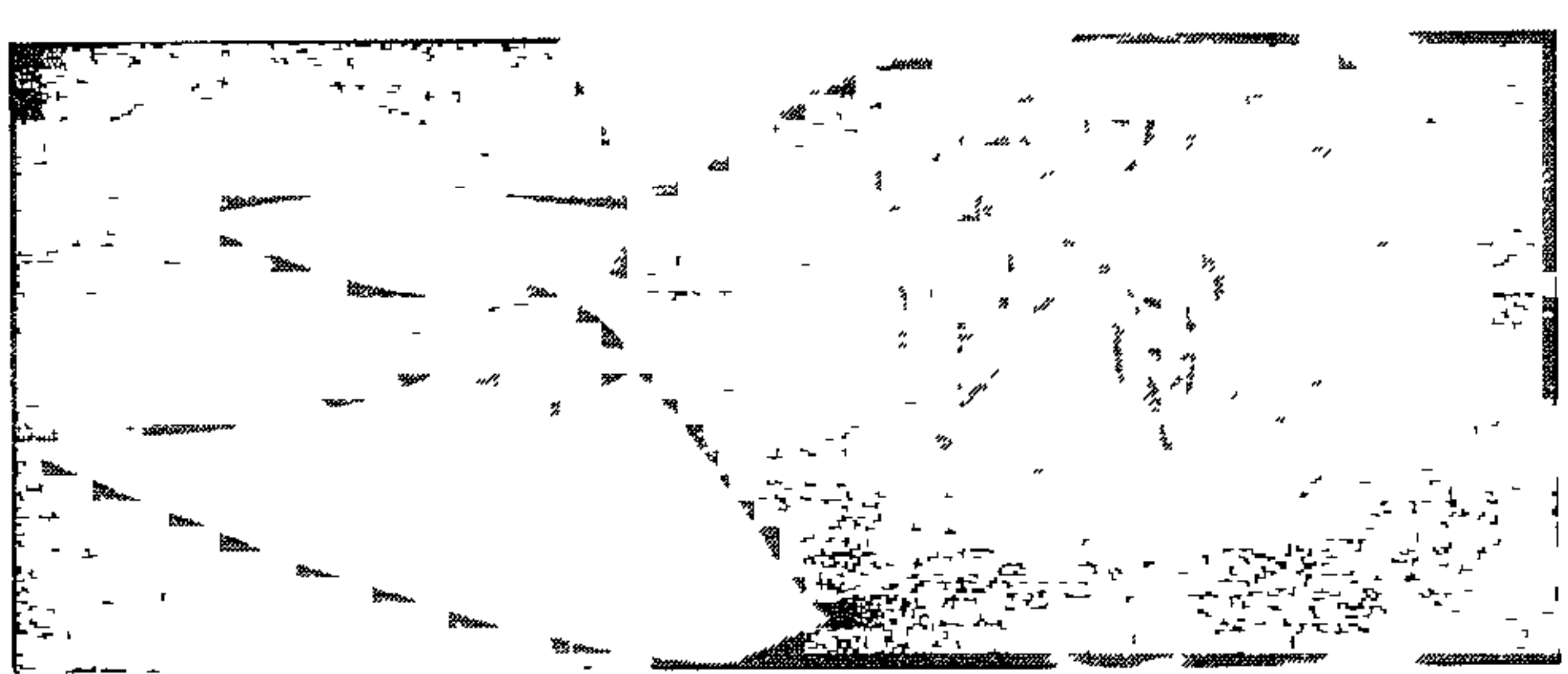
It was reported earlier this year that South Africa had pumped a two-year supply of war provisions through to the MNR inside Mozambique before the Nkomati pact. But even so military sources doubt that the MNR would be in a position to escalate its operations after eight months of intensive activity following the signing of the accord in March. The Mozambique authorities and some Western observers in Lisbon believe the MNR



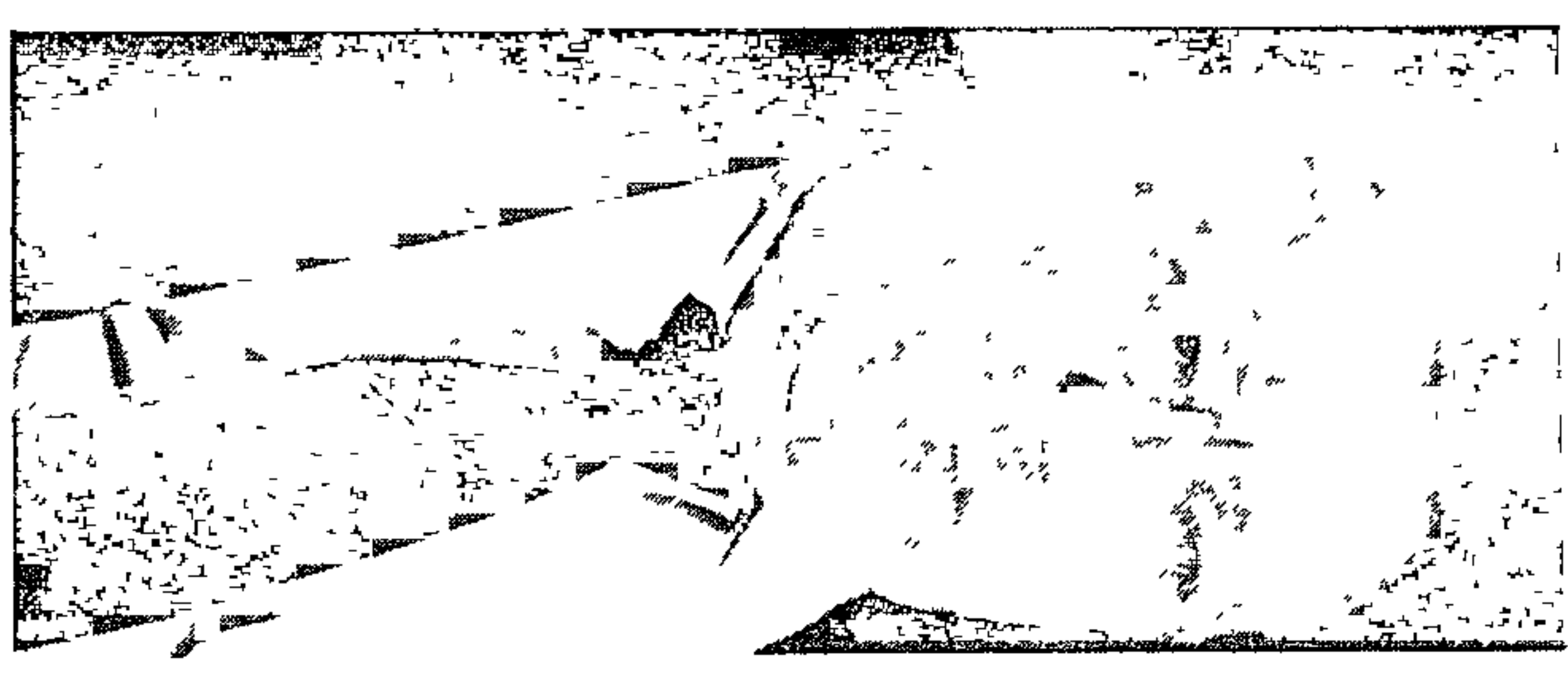
Mr Pk Botha



General Magnus Malan



President Samora Machel



Mr Franz Josef Strauss

concern to the Lisbon Government about the Mozambique Channel. Consistent speculation has pinpointed this scattered group of islands as an alternative supply base which might explain the unprecedented escalation of MNR activity in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, traditional ally Frelimo's firmest powerbase. Further afield, the MNR is known to have links in Lisbon from where its main external officials

under the auspices of the United Nations and it is considered unlikely that the Kenya Government is aware of their involvement in a political organisation. Most Western governments are giving the MNR the cold shoulder, despite the organisation's stated anti-Communist line. Although two of the Nairobi-based MNR officials were recently allowed to visit the United States to address

strongly disapproved. Anxious not to jeopardise its rapidly improving relations with one of Moscow's once firmest allies in Africa, Washington at first refused to grant visas then, when the MNR men were reluctantly allowed to cause trouble during their stay.

Whatever happens over the impasse in the peace negotiations, it will be a long time before events on the ground

Maputo claims 218
18 rebels killed *skw*

MAPUTO — Government troops attacked a rebel camp in northern Mozambique last week, killing 18 Mozambique National Resistance guerillas and capturing three others, the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, reported last night.

It said a man of Portuguese origin had been detained after the camp was discovered on his farm. — Reuter

Supplies (218) for MNR parachuted in — rebel

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels operating in the southern province of Inhambane were resupplied with arms food and clothing by air in September, according to a captured rebel interviewed by the Mozambique news agency Aim

Simiao Fernando, a 16-year-old schoolboy who claims he was kidnapped by the MNR in August, said he was taken to a base in the Inhambane district where he received six weeks' training and participated in three attacks against local peasants On the third occasion he was captured

Fernando told Aim he saw an aircraft make three late-night parachute drops in September He said he participated in the recovery of the material and helped carry it inside the base

MORTAR SHELLS

He said the supplies consisted of mines, mortar shells, boxes of ammunition green uniforms, boots and food

He said he did not know where the aircraft had come from, but that rebel commanders told him it had also brought three Boers'

Fernando admitted he had not seen the three Base commander Henrique Inguane said they were parachutists and had stayed in the base for three or four days

The Inhambane provincial military commander, Major-General Domingos Fondo, told Aim there had been an airdrop in September

However, he thought the Pretoria Declaration of October 3, in which the South African Government pledged to play an active role in dismantling the MNR, would eventually help put a stop to such airdrops

MNR 218

'terror' worse

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa in March, rebel atrocities had increased substantially and irrationally, the Mozambique news agency Aim said. Military and civilian sources said Mozambique National Resistance atrocities now went beyond the mutilations of lips, ears and breasts, which had always characterised its activities.

MNR rebels attacked a Zambeza village on October 25 and massacred 49 people. One victim, a three-month-old child, was thrown on to a fire. When the baby's father tried to rescue it, the rebels hacked off both his arms. When the baby was completely burnt, the raiders then killed its parents.

Similar atrocities have also been reported in Maputo province, particularly in the Manhica and Moamba districts.

MASSACRED

On October 17, a MNR group massacred 17 people in a Manhica village. Although they carried firearms, they killed their victims with axes and machetes. Among the dead were two children and five women.

On October 26, also in Manhica district, a man and a woman died after stepping on a mine placed on paths between huts and used daily by local peasants.

A military spokesman said the rebels were trying to kill all those who left their villages for refuge in areas patrolled by Mozambican troops. He said it was now "a constant practice" of the rebels to rape nine or 10-year-old girls. There had also been cases where seven-year-olds were raped.

MNR rebels were also beheading their victims. Murdered peasants' heads had been left beside their bodies where many were bound to see them in an attempt to intimidate people.

WITH enough money, IVINK COULD have ousted Machel, says new book

Star 9/11/84

If arms, money and other help had been available, the Mozambique National Resistance movement could have overthrown President Samora Machel's regime in Mozambique in the late 1970s, says a new book on the Rhodesian war. And, the book adds, it could have installed a government sympathetic to the then white government in Rhodesia (and, presumably, to South Africa). The book is "The elite, the story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service", by former Rhodesian journalist Ms Barbara Cole. It says the concept of the MNR was the product of the innovative Rhodesian military command.

★ ★ ★

Faced by a hostile Mozambique which was hosting increasing numbers of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, the Rhodesians came up with the idea in 1976 of establishing a black anti-Machel resistance movement in Mozambique. The Central Intelligence Organisation was given the brief, with the task of setting up a body which would challenge the existing authority in

Mozambique and at the same time help the Rhodesian forces in its actions against Mr Mugabe's army. The idea that Mr Machel might eventually be overthrown and a sympathetic government installed never became more than an idea. It was always a fairly low-level effort, given meagre assistance, but nevertheless remarkably successful in many ways. Though Rhodesia to the end denied officially that it was linked to the MNR, it was responsible for the conception, the birth and the formative early years of the movement, says the book. The first move was the establishment of an undercover radio station, The Voice of Free Africa, using a huge, old-fashioned 400 kw transmitter nicknamed Big Bertha and sited at Gwelo (now Gweru) in the Rhodesian Midlands. So successful was The Voice, says the book, that the Central Intelligence Organisation was faced with the embarrassing situation of having countless Frelimo deserting to join the resistance, but being unable to find it because

it existed in name only. The book says several countries around the world, watching the Mozambique situation closely, then came up with enough finance to arm the handful of recruits who had so far gathered. The training of recruits began on an isolated farm at Odzi, near Umtali (now Mutare). Once the rebel leadership had been established the MNR began launching offensives, with often amazing success, and the response to recruiting became overwhelming, the book says. Soon the MNR was providing the Rhodesians with a wealth of intelligence on Robert Mugabe's army movements and camps.

★ ★ ★

By the beginning of 1979, the SAS was operating with the MNR, at first in a training and advisory role and later in joint actions. The MNR proved invaluable, both in guiding troops to the targets and in gathering intelligence. The next step was the establishment, with SAS help, of MNR bases inside Mozambique, at which anti-Machel elements could rally. The MNR, often with the SAS alongside, met

with growing success as its campaigns spread. But on the Rhodesian side political peace was being worked out, with the ceasefire and all-party, British-supervised elections on the horizon. Mr Machel, says the book, had saved the Lancaster House talks by persuading Mr Mugabe to stay talking at the conference table. To repay the favour, the British put a stop to the rebels' Rhodesian-based radio station. The Voice of Free Africa went off the air in February 1980. The rebels' training camp inside Rhodesia was quietly closed down and the Central Intelligence Organisation and SAS connection with the rebel army came to an end as Zimbabwe came into being. It was not, however, the end of the MNR, now 5 000-strong, and it carried on its campaign against Mr Machel with help from other sources. "While the MNR had provided an excellent intelligence network, the plan to overthrow Machel and install a government sympathetic to Rhodesia had been overtaken by time and events," says the book. "And yet, say Central Intelligence Organisation officers, it

might well have been different. "Had the necessary arms, money and other resources been available when the idea was first mooted and a definite time-scale been set, they feel they would have been able to accomplish the aim."

The book, to be launched on Sunday, the anniversary of Rhodesia's UDI, is being published by Three Knights Publishing, in conjunction with CNA, which has exclusive rights in South Africa on the book for six months. The initial print order is a high 15 000. Barbara Cole spent four years researching the book, tracking down former SAS men living in 15 countries, as well as Special Branch and Central Intelligence Organisation officers and politicians.

★ ★ ★

The book documents the history of the SAS through the early days in the Western Desert to the formation of the Rhodesian SAS for service in Malaya through the Federation, the UDI era and finally the decolonisation of Rhodesia by the British in 1980 and the end of the regiment. The MNR experience is just one small part — Sapa

NEW YORK—Famine, as severe as that which killed at least 100 000 people in Mozambique less than a year ago, is now virtually unavoidable, the New York Times said in a report from Maputo.

Reporter Henry Kamm says this is the view of United Nations relief officials in the Mozambican capital.

He writes. 'The major reason for a desperate shortage of food relief, according to the (UN) officials, is that the intense international focus on the famine in Ethiopia has diverted attention and dramatically diminished the shipments of emergency food relief to this drought-stricken, rebellion-ridden and bankrupt country of 14 million people.'

Kamm quotes a United Nations official as saying that, in the second half of this year, less than half of the amount of international relief grain has been committed to Mozambique than in the same half of last year.

This is all the more dramatic, the official told Kamm, because the need between now and next April or May will be even greater than in the same period of 1983-84.

Kamm says that, after three years of drought, most Mozambicans are living on relief food.

Listless people

He says that even in Maputo, which is the 'best-supplied place in Mozambique', the population is rationed to 26 kg of staple cornmeal and rice a month, with bread occasionally available.

'The rations arrive later every month than the month before,' writes Kamm, a veteran correspondent.

'Maputo is a city of many tired and listless people and silent, patient food lines.'

'Meat is almost non-existent and fish rare, except in the shops for foreigners and high officials of the Government and Frelimo, the single party.'

'Some legumes and vegetables shelter the people of Maputo against the misery of much of the countryside.'

Kamm says that hunger is already widespread in three provinces. Tete, Sofala and Manica, and that food shortages are acute almost everywhere else.

He says that the crisis resulting from minimal harvests, dwindling reserves and diminished aid has been made much more acute than last year by 'the intensification of the rebellion against the marxist regime of President Samora Machel.'

'No road or rail line beyond the limits of Mozambique's cities and towns is safe from mining and ambushes, no government installation in the countryside, school, clinic, shop or administrative building, is immune to hit-and-run raids.'

The New York Times reporter says that the rebels in Mozambique are thought to number 15 000, roughly the number of combat soldiers in Mozambique's army.

Kamm says that Mozambique itself is 'virtually without means'.

The lack of foreign exchange and foreign debt of R3,2 billion precludes almost all commercial imports of foods, fuel, textiles and necessities and puts the country at the mercy of the international community — (Sapa)

● See also Page 9.

Strip Mozambique Fears of famine

11/11/84

218

11/11/84

~~SA~~ would accept
non-violent ANC

Own Correspondent

218 C-7 vms
13/11/84

LONDON — If the African National Congress (ANC) was prepared to cease its "violent objectives" there was no reason why its members could not return and participate in the constitutional political process in South Africa, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in Munich at the weekend.

Speaking at a press conference after his return from a meeting on Saturday with the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr Botha said the South African Government had no objection in principle to the ANC becoming a legitimate organization in South Africa in participating in the constitutional process.

Mr Botha had been asked whether he had not set a precedent for the return of the ANC by mediating between the Frelimo government in Mozambique and the leadership of the armed guerilla movement, the MNR, to negotiate the safe return of MNR members.

Mr Botha said the difference in Mozambique was that there was a "lack of amnesty" for MNR members.

How different Rhodesian

story could have been

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D. Ambler

14/11/84

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement could, had adequate arms, money and other assistance been available, have overthrown the Machel regime in Mozambique in the late 1970s and installed a government sympathetic to the then white government in Rhodesia (and, presumably, to South Africa), claims a new book on the Rhodesian war

The book, *The Elite, the Story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service*, by former Rhodesian journalist Barbara Cole, says the concept of the MNR (or Renamo) was the product of the innovative Rhodesian military command

Faced by a hostile Mozambique which was hosting increasing numbers of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla), the Rhodesians came up with the idea in 1976 of establishing a black anti-Machel resistance movement in Mozambique

The Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) was given the brief with the task of setting up a body which would challenge the existing authority in Mozambique, and at the same time help the Rhodesian forces in its actions against Zanla

The idea that Machel might eventually be overthrown and a sympathetic government installed never became more than that — an

idea It was always a fairly low level effort, given meagre assistance, but nevertheless remarkably successful in many ways

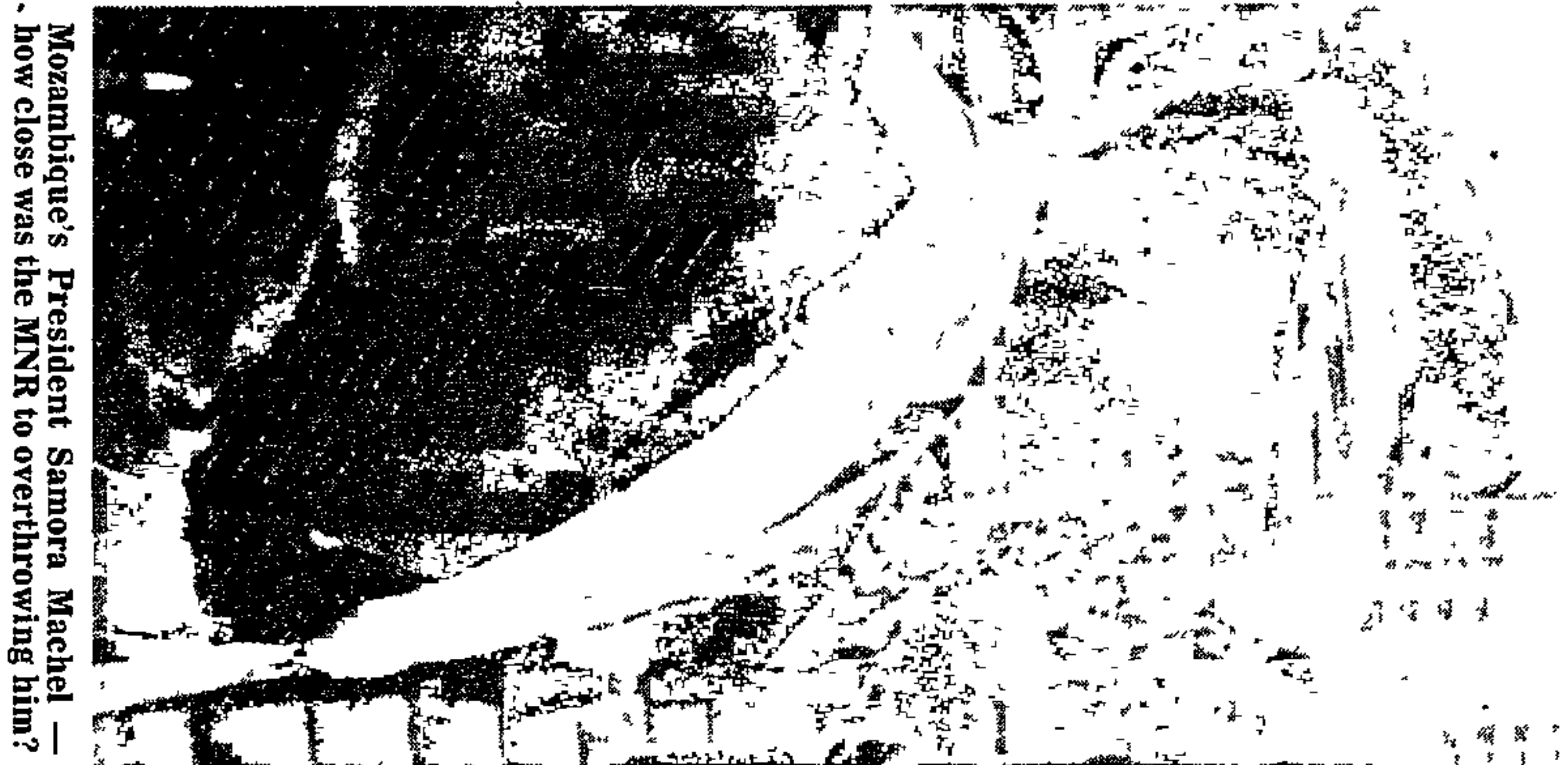
Though Rhodesia to the end denied officially that it was linked to the MNR, it was responsible for the conception, the birth, and the formative early years of the movement, says the book

The first move was the establishment of an undercover radio station, the Voice of Free Africa, using a huge old-fashioned 400 kilowatt transmitter nicknamed Big Bertha, sited at Gwelo (now Gweru) in the Rhodesian Midlands

So successful was The Voice, says the book, that the CIO was faced with the embarrassing situation of having "countless" Frelimo deserting to join the resistance — but being unable to find it because it existed in name only

The book says "several countries around the world", watching the Mozambican situation closely, then came up with enough finance to arm the handful of recruits who had so far gathered

The training of recruits began on an isolated farm at Odzi, near Umtali (now Mutare) Once the rebel leadership had been estab-



Mozambique's President Samora Machel — how close was the MNR to overthrowing him?

BILL McLEAN, in Johannesburg, reviews a book that discloses how the "innovative Rhodesian military command" in 1976 inspired the formation of Mozambique's rebel movement, the MNR or Renamo.

lished, the MNR began launching offensives, with often amazing success, and the response to recruiting became overwhelming, the book says

Soon the MNR was providing the Rhodesians with a wealth of intelligence on Zanla movements and camps. Awd when Frelimo began using Zanla forces against the MNR, they started to hit back

By the beginning of 1979, the SAS was operating with the MNR, at first in a training and advisory role, and later in joint actions. The MNR proved invaluable, both in guiding troops to the target with their local knowledge, and acting as "faces" among the local population, gathering intelligence while the SAS remained under cover

The next step was the establishment, with SAS help, of MNR bases inside Mozambique, at which anti-Machel elements could rally. The MNR, often with the SAS alongside, met with growing success as its campaigns spread

But on the Rhodesian side, the political peace was being worked out, with the ceasefire and all-party British supervised elections on the horizon

Machel, says the book, had saved the Lancaster House talks by persuading Robert Mugabe to stay talking at the conference table. To repay the favour, the British put a stop to the rebels' Rhodesian-based radio station. The Voice of Free Africa went off the air in February, 1980

The rebels' training

camp inside Rhodesia was quietly closed down, and the CIO and SAS connection with the rebel army came to an end as Zimbabwe came into being

It was not, however, the end of the MNR, now some 5 000 strong, and it carried on waging its campaign against Machel, with help from other sources

"While the MNR had provided an excellent intelligence network, the plan to overthrow Machel and install a government sympathetic to Rhodesia had been overtaken by time and events," says the book. "And yet, say CIO officers, it might well have been different

"Had the necessary arms, money and other resources been available when the idea was

first mooted and a definite timescale been set, they feel they would have been able to accomplish the aim"

The CIO it adds, still felt Machel could have been ousted, Zanla expelled from Mozambique, "and the Rhodesian war could have been all over bar the shouting by 1978-79"

This book was launched last Sunday, November 11 — the anniversary of Rhodesia's UDI

Barbara Cole spent four years researching the book, tracking down former SAS men living in 15 countries, as well as Special Branch and CIO officers and politicians and sifting through masses of secret files and information smuggled out of Zimbabwe, she says

The book documents the history of the SAS through the early days in the Western Desert (during World War Two) to the formation of the Rhodesian SAS for service in Malaysia, through the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the UDI era and, finally, the decolonisation of Rhodesia by the British in 1980 and the end of the regiment

The MNR experience is just one small part. But it remains very close to Barbara's husband Peter, a former SAS Lieutenant. "When the Cabora Bassa line is blown up and the lights go out in our Amanzimtoti Flat, I always think 'I wonder if that was one of the blokes I taught?' — SAPA

RDM 14.11/84 (218) 

Maputo joint venture a 'first'

THE first joint-venture company between the Mozambican government and a local private entrepreneur was established in Pretoria yesterday.

The signing ceremony was attended by the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel.

Signatories to the agreement creating the National Tourist Company of Mozambique were its director, Mr George Welch, and a Komatipoort businessman, Mr

Johnny Henn.

Mr Henn said the company, in which he has a 50% shareholding, would spend R1.5m by mid-1986 to develop a hotel and facilities on Inhaca Island, near Maputo

However, he added, the first tour group would be taken to Inhaca next month

Mr Henn said at the ceremony, which was attended by the Mozambican Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr Antonio Materula, and other government officials, that the company was an indication of the private sector's will-

ingness to get involved in Mozambique

"I hope this will be the start of economic co-operation between the two countries," he said.

Referring to the possibility of guerrilla action in Mozambique deterring potential tourists, Mr Henn said that making a success of the Mozambican economy was a way of halting dissatisfaction and the military conflict.

"However, I don't think one must put too much emphasis on the so-called terrorist activity," he said — Sapa

17 killed, huts burnt by MNR, Maputo reports

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — A gruesome massacre of 17 villagers by Mozambique National Resistance rebels in the central province of Manica has been reported by the Mozambique news agency AIM.

The attack took place shortly after midnight on October 15 against the village of Mugerenge, about 20 km from the provincial capital of Chimoio. In the raid the rebels burnt down 126 huts.

Villagers told AIM they had not been able to count the number of attackers, but thought there were over 50.

The raiders fired bazookas and mortars, as well as incendiary bullets used to set fire to the huts.

Mr Jose Araujo (52) said. "While some did the shooting the mujibas (collaborators) entered the houses and stole everything they could carry."

Mr Araujo said the rebels had

also looted a warehouse belonging to Agricom, the State agricultural marketing body.

"There they stole a box of machetes, sacks of maize and salt and items of clothing," he said.

"Then they set it on fire."

The village primary school was also burnt down by the rebels.

In Chimoio Hospital Mr Mandigo Valentim Jeque (35), wounded in the raid, said "I was sleeping and I awoke to the sound of shots. I tried to flee with my wife, but she was shot dead."

"Two of my children were also killed. My mother, two of my sisters and my niece were killed in my mother's house which is a few metres from mine."

Nine-year-old Castigo Paulino, also in Chimoio Hospital, lost his father and a brother in the massacre.

Villagers also told AIM that an elderly couple were burnt alive in their house when it was set on fire by the rebels.

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STAK 17/11/84 218

Mozambican rebels claim that Maputo is surrounded

LISBON — Anti-communist rebels in Mozambique claimed yesterday that they had surrounded the capital, Maputo, and were preventing road and rail traffic from travelling more than 4 km outside the city. The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a

statement in Lisbon that it had destroyed seven railroad locomotives on lines leading out of Maputo this month.

A spokesman for the official news agency, AIM, denied the claim — Sapa-Associated Press.

Maputo congress agrees to punish seducers

STAR 19/11/84

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Greater emancipation has been promised for Mozambican women.

A five-day conference of the Frelimo Party has agreed to punish men who seduce young women, and to step up mobilisation and education campaigns to promote greater emancipation for women.

The conference, held in Maputo recently, gathered nearly 600 delegates and guests from all over the country to discuss social issues and traditional practices that maintain women's inferior status.

Discussions centred on tribal practices like lobola, polygamy and initiation rites.

Also examined were what was seen as a clash between those practices and the development of a modern society — increasing problems between children and parents, marriage breakdown and prostitution.

But moral issues emerged as the most important theme at the Organisation of Mozambican Women (OMM) conference.

The conference's final resolution, approved un-

animously by participants including a number of members of the powerful Frelimo Party Political Bureau, recommended that young women who became pregnant before marriage should receive guidance and support from the family and from the OMM.

REQUIRED

The men who seduce them, should meet with "severe legal punishment" and be required to contribute to the financial support of the children.

The resolution was an attempt to cover all points of view on a subject that created considerable tension between the delegates and some members of the Frelimo Party.

President Samora Machel, who presided over the five-day conference, told delegates on the second day that the problems of single mothers resulted from too much sexual freedom among young people.

He promised a survey to assess the extent of their corrupting influence, and suggested that single mothers would be kicked out of their jobs.

His comments were re-

ceived with mixed feelings by delegates, who expressed genuine concern about the problem, but who appeared to be looking for a more sympathetic approach to dealing with it.

President Machel recovered ground later when he promised the survey would include single fathers "who have three or four wives and three or four children".

Without resolving this problem, the problem of single mothers would not be resolved, he admitted.

The men's guilt with regard to prostitution should also be recognised, the delegates insisted, and the final resolution agreed that "instigators" of prostitution should be punished.

PROSTITUTES

The resolution also agreed that prostitutes themselves should be sent for education if they "persisted in their way of life."

There was little discussion of encouraging men to assume some domestic responsibilities. However it was agreed that state structures would make greater efforts to provide more creches, wells and health posts for rural women — as well as

more child care centres, and eating places for women workers.

Early marriages, which were condemned by the conference, were a "great oppressive force" against women, and a full-scale campaign was recommended to reinforce the idea that young girls should complete their education before marrying.

Other traditional practices like lobola and marriages where a widow is inherited by a male relative of the deceased husband, were also roundly condemned, but the final resolution admitted that only greater education of the youth was likely to stop the practice.

The Ministry of Health and the OMM are to carry out a study of the negative aspects of initiation rites so that Frelimo can use the findings in development policies to minimise the negative aspects.

Polygamy will only disappear through the continuing development of the country, the final resolution said, and President Machel reiterated party policy that established polygamous marriages would not be interfered with by the state.

MNRR to launch major offensive coinciding with summer rains

By Donald Knowler,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

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The arrival of the summer
any season might come as a
mixed blessing for drought-

tricken Mozambique because
anti-Government rebels say
they are launching a major of-
ensive which coincides with
the rains

The Mozambique National
Resistance (MNRR) said at the
weekend that its "generalised
military offensive" code-
named Operation Thunder was
well under way

The campaign comes at a
time when guerrilla activity is
traditionally stepped up in
southern Africa because sea-
sonal rains spur vegetation
growth and provide both water

and cover for bush fighters

The MNRR's latest offensive
was launched on November 1
and the movement said from
Lisbon that it was now reach-
ing its zenith

MNRR spokesman Mr Evo
Fernandes claimed that his
guerrillas had encircled the Mo-
zambique capital of Maputo,
but this was strongly denied by
the Mozambique Government

However, Mozambique
sources have acknowledged
what appears to be an increase
in incidents of violence and de-
struction in recent weeks

And reports reaching Mapu-
to suggest that the MNRR is
sharply stepping up its activity
in the northern province of
Cabo Delgado, a stronghold of
Frelimo when it was fighting
the war for independence

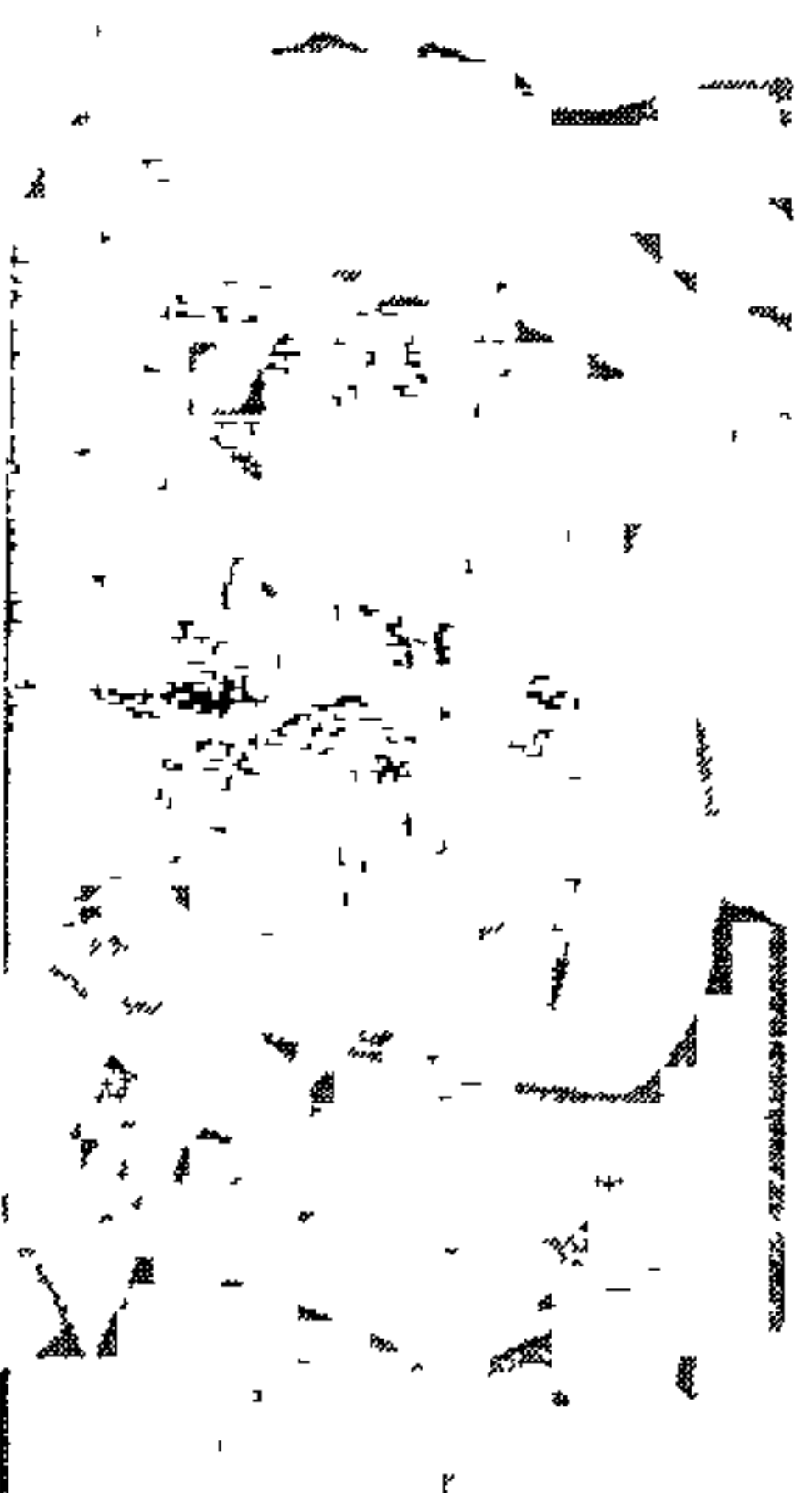
against Portugal.

Sources in Mozambique said
MNRR guerrillas were now
threatening the northern town
of Mueda where they had put a
water scheme out of action

But a rebel statement claim-
ing to have taken the town was
discounted by reliable sources
The Mueda water scheme
has special significance for
Mozambicans because it was
initiated by Frelimo shortly
after independence, as a re-
ward to the local people for as-
sistance and support in the
anti-Portuguese war

The rebels, according to the
reports reaching Maputo, had
blown up one of seven pumping
stations serving the water
scheme

The MNRR is known to be
operating in all 10 of Mozambi-



President Samora Machel

que's provinces and its various
campaigns to destabilise and
disrupt everyday life in Mo-
zambique have been aided by
the drought which has gripped
the country for the past three
years

The plight of drought victims
in the central regions of Mo-

successful in disrupting traffic
on the Beira-Mutare line
which, guarded by Zimbab-
wean troops, has remained
open

In the south of the country,
rebel activity is having a se-
vere effect on Maputo's build-
ing programme

Work on building co-opera-
tives in the capital has been
stalled for two months due to a
lack of cement made from lime
rained in the Matutune district
now in rebel hands

Officially only priority
projects are going ahead at the
moment but at some sites ce-
ment bought on the black mar-
ket is being used This cement,
say sources, sells at up to eight
times the normal price
The Nkomati Accord signed

between South Africa and Mo-
zambique earlier this year
brought high hopes of an end to
the war but, judging by latest
reports of the situation in Mo-
zambique, a ceasefire is not in
sight

As part of the accord Mo-
zambique and South Africa
agreed not to let their coun-
tries be used for activity aimed
at each other's government

South Africa also started to
chair ceasefire talks between
Mozambique and the rebels but
the MNRR is now refusing to
participate, following the can-
cellation of one of its Press
conferences in Pretoria on the
orders of the South African
Government

During his Press briefing for
reporters in Lisbon at the
weekend Mr Fernandes, the

chief negotiator for the MNRR,
said Pretoria would have to
adopt a neutral stance if it
wanted the ceasefire to suc-
ceed

After the Press conference
was cancelled, the MNRR had
accused South African Foreign
Minister Pk Botha of giving
unconditional support to the
Mozambique Government

Mr Fernandes said that he
would not return to the severed
talks unless President Samora
Machel's Government resolved
"internal divisions" and admit-
ted publicly it wanted a nego-
tiated settlement of the eight-
year-old civil war

"The increasing tempo of the
conflict soon will force Maputo
to clarify its position and begin
negotiations with us in good
faith," he added

MINK BLOWS up prestigious water scheme

STAR

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The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Rebel forces of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement have put out of action the prestigious Mueda water scheme in the northern Cago Delgado Province.

The rebels have blown up one of the seven pumping stations that are part of the scheme which was initiated by Frelimo just after independence as a reward for the people of Mueda for their support in the anti-Portuguese war.

But claims by the rebels to have taken the town are reported to be false.

In the central provinces of Manica and Sofala, the Beira-Moatize railway has been put out of action again after the MNR blew up two bridges on the line.

Hundreds of tons of food relief supplies are piling up in Beira port because they cannot be moved up-country to the hungry areas.

The Beira-Mutare line, guarded by Zimbabwean troops, remains open.

And, in the south, rebel activities are having a severe effect on Maputo's building programme.

Building co-operatives in the capital have been stalled for two months due to a lack of cement.

The cement is made from lime that comes from Salamanga in the Matutune district south of Maputo. But the area has been infested with MNR bands since the beginning of September.

Trucks bringing lime from Salamanga have been unable to get through.

As a result, only priority building schemes are going ahead, with black market cement. The black market price of cement has shot up from R6 a sack to around R400.

There is a shortage of charcoal which is produced in the same areas of Matutune as the lime. According to Press reports, this is due to the high prices being asked by charcoal producers.

Mercury 20/11/84 (218)

Locals starve as fish exported

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of Mozambicans are starving while Russian trawlers and a factory ship export the country's entire fishing catch, according to a retired Zululand farmer who recently returned from Maputo.

Mr Jimmy Havemann went to Maputo to get news of his property at Inhambane, about 480 km north of Maputo. He spent four days in the port.

Many people resented the Russian presence in the country and saw the Russians as partly responsible for the famine there, he said.

'There is a large Russian factory ship moored in Maputo harbour. It loads fish from trawlers around the clock. Three gunboats protect the trawlers so that none else, even Mozambicans, can go out and fish.

'It is a big operation. There is even a floating dock to service the trawlers,' said Mr Havemann.

'But hardly any fish can be bought anywhere in Maputo. Thousands of tons are exported while the people are starving.

'The locals used to be scared of the Russians, but not

anymore. They pointed at the Russian ship and said those were the people taking their food.'

Mr Havemann said it took four days to unload 1 500 tons of food aid, including 500 tons of ground nuts.

'The workers said they were unwilling to work when they could buy nothing with the money they earned.'

'Whenever there was some spillage of the ground nuts they scrambled to pick it up for themselves.'

'People have money but there is nothing to buy with it. There are queues for bread, when there is bread. Food, such as bread made in Swaziland, is available at the international shop, but that only accepts rands and dollars.'

'They are desperate for rands. With a rand a person can go and buy potatoes,' he said.

'You cannot just blame the Mozambicans and their Government for the state of the country. They had a terrible time with drought, floods and rebels and this is continuing.'

'They have a mamba in the house and no way of getting rid of it.'

Officials Mr Havemann spoke to pleaded with him to

persuade South African tourists to visit Maputo. They were also desperate for help to get their beaches and tourist facilities upgraded.

'If only one group of tourists would go just to open the door more would go, and the money they spend would do a tremendous amount of good.'

He confirmed a report in yesterday's Mercury that Maputo was 'a city of many tired and listless people and silent, patient food lines'.

'But the people are open, friendly and helpful. I experienced no hostility at all.'

'They are just absolutely sick and tired of war.'

While in Maputo Mr Havemann was told that the property he had left at Inhambane eight years ago had been left untouched.

'I was forced to leave a Land-Rover, skiboat and fully furnished house and from what I hear the locals have moved into some of the houses. But mine appears to have been left alone.'

It was impossible for Mr Havemann to visit Inhambane because of rebel activity in the area and along the way.

COPS FACE ASSAULT CHARGE

25/11/84
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C.P. for 25/11/84

A FRIEND of Samuel Ngomane — the alleged Mozambican who claimed he was held for more than a year without trial and used as slave farm labour — has laid a charge of assault against the SA police.

He is Petrus Mkhabela 20, who was arrested by Sgt Desmond Drake as an illegal immigrant — 24 hours after Mr Ngomane was put across the border without trial.

Mr Mkhabela, a Barberton welder, will defend the charge against him that he is an illegal immigrant.

It was Mr Mkhabela who instructed Nelspruit attorney Phineas Mojapelo to send a letter to the police, demanding that they produce Mr Ngomane in court after he had allegedly been held on farms as a labourer.

Mr Ngomane claimed he was paid only R30 a month to work on the farms — far less than he had been earning as a mineworker at Barberton.

A police spokesman denied that they were holding Mr Ngomane. They said he had been released after three weeks.

However, on the same day, Sgt Drake — who had arrested Mr Ngomane a

**By DESMOND
BLOW**

year before — telephoned Mr Mojapelo's office to say he was holding Mr Ngomane on a farm as an informant.

The following day police told Mr Mojapelo that Mr Ngomane had been repatriated to Mozambique.

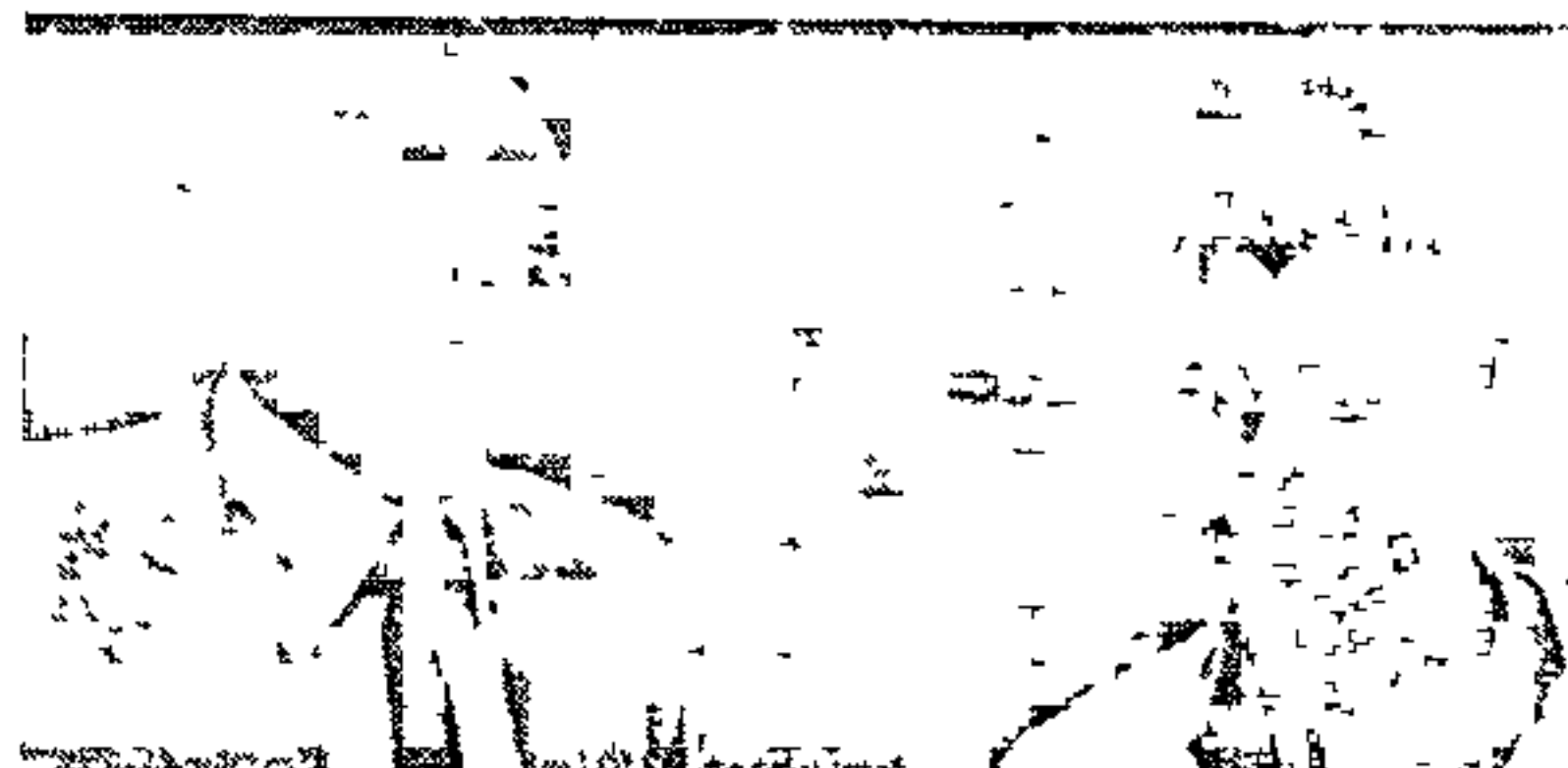
His wife Betty and their 18-month-old son have not heard from him since.

Mr Mkhabela was arrested at work at Barberton 24 hours later.

Several days later he appeared in court on a charge under the Immigration Act and was remanded in custody.

A few days later he was released on bail of R300, which was paid by his employer.

After his release, Mr Mkhabela laid a charge of assault against the police. He has been examined by the Barberton District Surgeon.



Steve Ngwenya (left) with friend Petrus Mkhabela

Tight border security in Malawi to stop MNR infiltration

By Joao Santa Rita

Malawi has been tightening its border security to prevent Mozambican rebels from using Malawian territory to infiltrate Mozambique, say rebel sources.

This follows an agreement between President Samora Machel and President Hastings Banda under which both countries promised not to allow their territories to be used for attacks against each other.

The rebels, however, say that despite the agreement they are still able to get large quantities of arms into Mozambique.

Meanwhile it has been disclosed that the South African-sponsored peace talks on Mozambique had already reached agreement on a ceasefire monitoring commission when they broke down earlier this month.

The commission, say informed sources, would have been made up of South Africans, Mozambicans and members of the Mozambican National Resistance.

VIOLATIONS

It would have been charged with investigating all violations or suspected violations of a ceasefire between Mozambique and the MNR.

The proposed peace agreement stated that a ceasefire would come into effect 45 days after the signing ceremony.

Paragraph 10 of the document called for the social, economic, political and military "accommodation" of the rebel forces.

The sources said it was over the interpretation of this paragraph that the talks reached a deadlock.

The peace talks were interrupted after the South African Government prohibited the MNR holding a Press conference in Pretoria on November 1.

● See Page 4, World Section.

MOZAMBIQUE

Nkomati under strain

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Pressure is mounting on Mozambique's President Samora Machel to abrogate the Nkomati Accord with SA and to call on Eastern bloc troops to help combat Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) insurgents. The army, in particular, is unhappy that nine months after the accord the war has not slowed, let alone ended.

MNR insurgents are stepping up their attacks in all 10 provinces. In the past few weeks they have made spectacular gains in Maputo province and around Mueda, the main town in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, a traditional Frelimo stronghold. The main roads, including the road between Maputo and Komatipoort and the road to Swaziland, are totally unsafe.

There are persistent claims in Maputo that the SA Defence Force (SADF), or at least elements of it, continues to provide clandestine support to the MNR. Accounts of helicopter flights and supplies dropped by parachute in the southeast of the country are heard in the capital every day. While government spokesmen are reluctant to accuse SA of aiding the rebels, they do express disappointment in SA's "apparent inability" to curb MNR activity.

Become clear

However, it has become clear that the main support base for the MNR is now the Islamic Republic of Comores, the island group off the Mozambique north coast. According to an intelligence source in Maputo, supplies from Saudi Arabia and Oman are flown from the Comores to secret airstrips in northern Mozambique and the south of Malawi and Tanzania. Asked why Arab countries would support the MNR, the source said "Well they are also supporting Savimbi's Unita in Angola. But a lot of it is just making money out of arms and supplies."

A Mozambique government source also named Portuguese deputy PM Moto Pinto as a supporter of the MNR and the man behind the two external leaders of the MNR, secretary general Evo Fernandes and Lisbon spokesman Jorge Correia. Pinto and a number of high officials in Lisbon are accused of being on the payroll of wealthy Portuguese ex-colonialists who want to see the downfall of Frelimo, the source told the *FM*. He said relations between Maputo and Lisbon are "severely strained" at the moment, and added that it was Pinto who told the MNR to leave the recent peace negotiations in Pretoria.

When the talks broke down in the first week of November, with the MNR calling SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha "an ally of the Maputo Marxist regime," Botha said

mysteriously "There are indications that foreign interests are working against our efforts to establish peace in our region." He refuses to be drawn on what "foreign interests" he was referring to.

Although there are indications of frantic behind-the-scenes contacts between Pretoria and Maputo, and a new US diplomatic interest in Mozambique, the peace talks have not been resumed.

A Mozambique government source believes the MNR is getting money from Franz-Josef Strauss' ultra-conservative



MNR's Adriano Bomba ... has he been executed?

Christian Social Union (CSU) in Bavaria. The CSU also supports Unita, which even has a special representative with an office in Munich. The money, says the *FM's* source, is channelled through SA, "and you can do a lot with one rand in Mozambique."

The Mozambique army, which was strongly opposed to Nkomati, is unhappy with the fact that the MNR has gone from strength to strength since the accord. Disaffection is now filtering through government ranks and some senior Frelimo leaders have been heard to remark that Nkomati must be given only six months more.

Mozambique Central Bank governor Parkash Ratilal told senior SA businessmen during a recent visit "There is no substance to Nkomati without a peace agreement. It is hollow unless we see a dismantling of apparatuses and disarming of bandits. We have never had foreign troops, but that could be our last line of defence. They will obviously come from the East."

A top SA industrialist, whose company

was one of the first to move into Mozambique, told the *FM* this week that SA business has a unique opportunity to use Mozambique as a conduit to the outside world. Much, in the way of imports and exports, is possible for companies operating from Mozambique that are blocked to SA enterprise. He said he had assurances from the Maputo government that this could be done.

But he warns that if the security situation in Mozambique does not improve markedly in the next four to six months, "Nkomati will be out the window and all these opportunities will be lost. And Africa will never trust us again. In signing Nkomati, Mozambique sacrificed a lot but so far has gained very little."

The industrialist believes that SA troops should start patrolling the Komatipoort-Maputo road and the Cahora Bassa power line and assist Maputo with military transport. He also believes that the US should start giving Mozambique direct military aid before they again have to go to the Soviet bloc. "It is in no one's interest that the MNR takes over the government. They have very weak leadership, no clear ideological direction and absolutely no administration. With them in power and Frelimo in opposition, Mozambique will be in greater chaos than ever before. And we will be the first to feel it."

The MNR's leadership is indeed in disarray. None of the rebels who have accepted amnesty or who have been captured seems to know of the existence of Fernandes or Correia — the two leaders leading the MNR delegation in the peace talks. MNR president Alfonso Dhlakama is by all accounts a weak and unsophisticated man. The two most talented leaders were the Bomba brothers, information secretary Adriano and political commissar Boaventura. Adriano fled to SA with a Mozambique Air Force MiG 17 and was briefly employed by the SADF before going back to help lead the MNR.

According to information the *FM* received from Pretoria and Maputo, the two brothers were involved in the murder of former MNR secretary general Orlando Cristina. Cristina was murdered on a farm outside Pretoria in April last year. The murderer(s) "evaded" two sets of SA guards and an MNR guard to get to where Cristina was sleeping.

According to one source, the Bombas were later executed by the MNR when they went back to Mozambique. Another source believes they were captured by SA security forces after the murder — and then disappeared off the face of the earth.

University Campus
in Vanderbijlpark

Body of MNR ^{3/11/84} (218) victim found *Star*

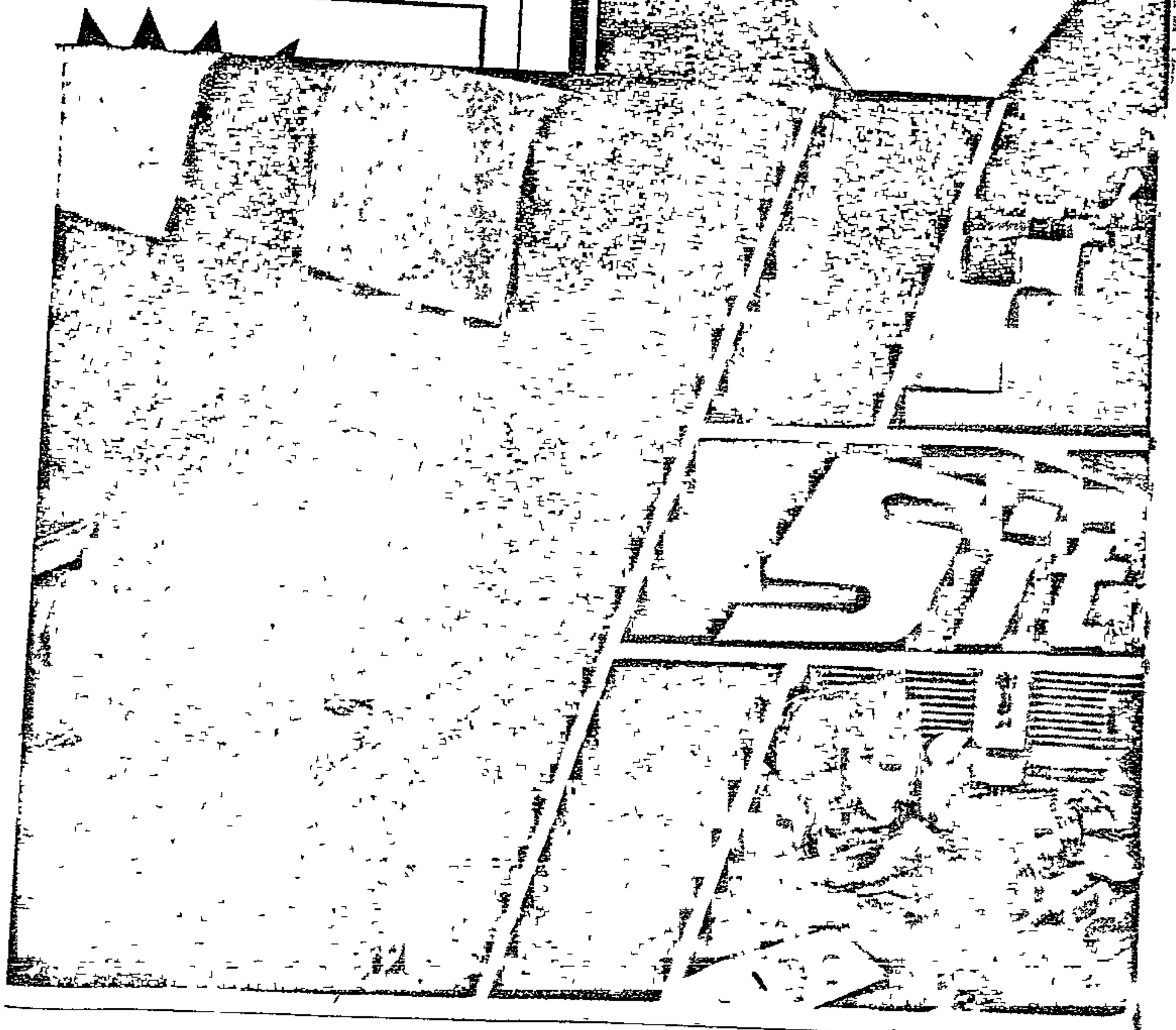
MAPUTO — The body of a second Italian technician murdered by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels has been discovered by troops 90 km north-west of here

The corpse of Mr Alvise Toni (26) was found close to the MNR camp where Mr Toni and his companion, Mr Leonardo del Vescovo (29), were taken after they had been kidnapped

Mr del Vescovo's body was discovered in the same area on October 13

Both men worked for Coboco, the consortium building a major dam in the Moamba district —
The Star's Foreign News Service

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Mozambique's dream of peace has not materialised

Nearly 10 months after the extravagance and pomp of the Nkomati agreement, the Mozambique National Resistance is boasting that military supplies continue to reach its fighters in the bush.

"One hundred tons of ammunition are expected to reach Mozambique by the end of December," a Lisbon source connected with the rebels said.

While it remains difficult to assess how true the claims from both sides of the conflict are, there is no doubt that the war waged by the Mozambican rebels has spread since the accord was signed.

Less than a month after the non-aggression treaty between Mozambique and South Africa was signed on March 16, the MNR was boasting that its military activities would increase to levels never seen before.

Not only did the rebels have enough arms and ammunition to last two years but they had also began to diversify their sources of support, it was claimed at the time.

Since March the rebels have intensified their activities in the following areas

Tete province — Zimbabwean troops had to move into Mozambique to protect transport trucks traveling between Malawi and Zimbabwe through the area. Besides constant attacks on the road to Malawi rebels intensified their activities in the

MNR has clogged Machel peace pipe

The Nkomati Accord, signed nearly 10 months ago, focused attention on the deteriorating situation in Mozambique. There were hopes that the strife-torn country would see peace before the year was out and that investment would start pouring in. So far these dreams of peace have remained just that ... dreams. JOAO SANTA RITA takes a look at a year of development in the troubled territory.

rich agricultural area of Angon-la MNR groups were at one stage diverting food from that area into the black market of Zambia with obvious local co-operation.

Tanzanian troops were also present in Tete province, Mozambican officials told me.

Niassa province — Rebels moved into this sparsely populated northern province which borders Malawi and Tanzania. Their activities were initially concentrated in the southern parts of the province which led

observers to believe they might have moved in from Tete through Zambezia province.

However, on November 20, the fuel depots of the provincial capital, Lichinga, in the northern part of the province were attacked with mortar fire.

Cabo Delgado province — Bordering Tanzania and the Indian Ocean, this was Frelimo's stronghold during the war against the Portuguese. In July two groups of rebels crossed the Lurio River from Namputa province and started guerrilla

activity south of the town of Montepuez, say Mozambican sources. Other reports stated that about 2 500 men moved into Cabo Delgado from Niassa province.

In October the rebels started moving north and reached the important northern town of Mueda in early November. Refugees started crossing the border into Tanzania while foreign aid workers were warned not to leave Mueda.

Nampula province — An important province because of its rail links to Malawi from the sea and because it is the country's second most populous province. Shortly after the Nkomati Accord the situation in this province was described as catastrophic.

The rebels moved through the countryside almost without opposition, surrounding the provin-

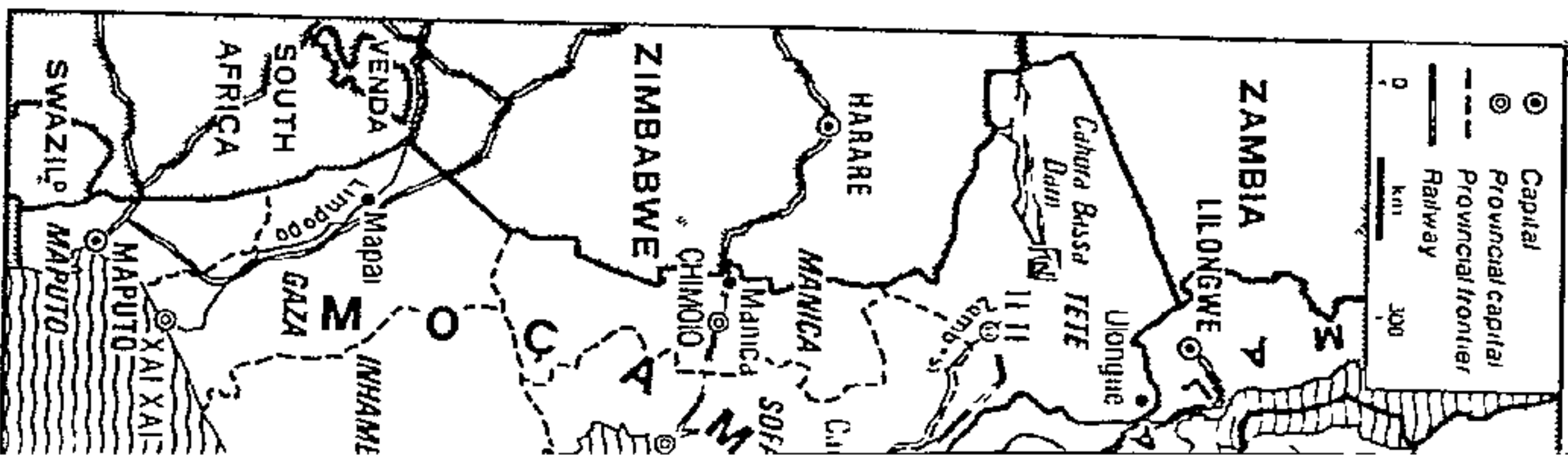
cial capital, Nampula, and cutting the railway line to Malawi through Niassa province. President Samora Machel went to Nampula in May and the entire Frelimo politburo had its first meeting outside the capital when it met in Nampula to study the situation there. Ironically it is in Nampula where the Soviet Union trains the Mozambican army officers.

Zambezia, Manica and Sofala provinces — Rebel activity continued but with the help of the Zimbabwean army the pipeline, road and railway from Beira to Mutare remained opened. The railway from Beira to Tete has, however, been closed once again after rebels blew up two bridges.

In Zambezia, a rich agricultural area, rebels were recently accused of committing atrocities against the local population.

Gaza and Inhambane provinces — Here the Mozambican Government has scored successes against the rebels. The road from Inhambane to the outskirts of Maputo is now said to be open to traffic and in Gaza the rebels have suffered heavy defeats. The Mozambicans claim to have killed one of the rebel commanders in Gaza recently.

Maputo province — This is where the rebel activity has been most spectacular.



Map of a strife-torn country eroded President Mac

It pays to be redundant by



Lines to 218

4/12/84
Maputo Sabotaged

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Electricity transmission lines carrying power from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged at the weekend.

Mr Fernando Juliao, director of the Mozambican State Electricity Company, said the lines were sabotaged in Maputo province near the South African border.

The saboteurs used specialised techniques, Mr Juliao told the Mozambique News Agency.

The general staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces said that the saboteurs were recently infiltrated into the country after receiving specialist training.

The power lines were also sabotaged on April 5, after the Nkomati Accord was signed, and again on October 3.

Maputo still without electricity

By Joao Santa Rita

Electrical supplies to Maputo will not be resumed before the weekend, say Mozambican sources

Supplies were cut last weekend after Mozambique National Resistance guerillas blew up several pylons near the South Africa border

Maputo is also facing acute water shortages because electrical pumping stations cannot work

The sources said an electricity cable was cut by saboteurs on Friday. On Saturday several pylons were blown up. In some of those incidents, explosives were placed on top — with the purpose of destroying insulators

There is a shortage of electrical equipment in Mozambique. It will take the authorities at least six days to repair the damage," the sources said

Parts of Maputo are now receiving electricity from an old coal power plant

Mozambique peace talks may resume soon in SA

By Joao Santa Rita

The Mozambican rebel leader, Mr Evo Fernandes, was due to arrive in South Africa today amid indications that the peace negotiations on Mozambique are about to resume

The South African authorities are, however, mum on the matter

"No comment," said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs when asked if Mr Fernandes's arrival was linked to a possible resumption of negotiations next week.

The department has also refused to confirm or deny a re-

port that a top-level Mozambican government delegation was in Pretoria last week

But informed sources said the negotiations, which broke down last month, would probably resume next week. The South African Government was putting enormous pressure on the rebels to accept a deal with the Maputo authorities, the sources said

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Lisbon that Mr Fernandes left the Portuguese capital last night on a flight to South Africa. Last week he travelled to an unknown destination and returned to Portugal at the weekend.

(218) Star SA 12/84

MNR rebels renew attacks on convoys

218
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By Brendan Seery,
The Star Bureau

HARARE — After a lull of about four months, MNR rebels appear to have stepped up their attacks on trucks using the main Zimbabwe-Malawi road through the "Tete corridor" in Mozambique

Two Zimbabwean-owned heavy trucks carrying cargo for Malawi detonated landmines buried under the tarmac surface of the road

Although there were no casualties in the explosions, one truck, valued at more than R150 000, had to be written off

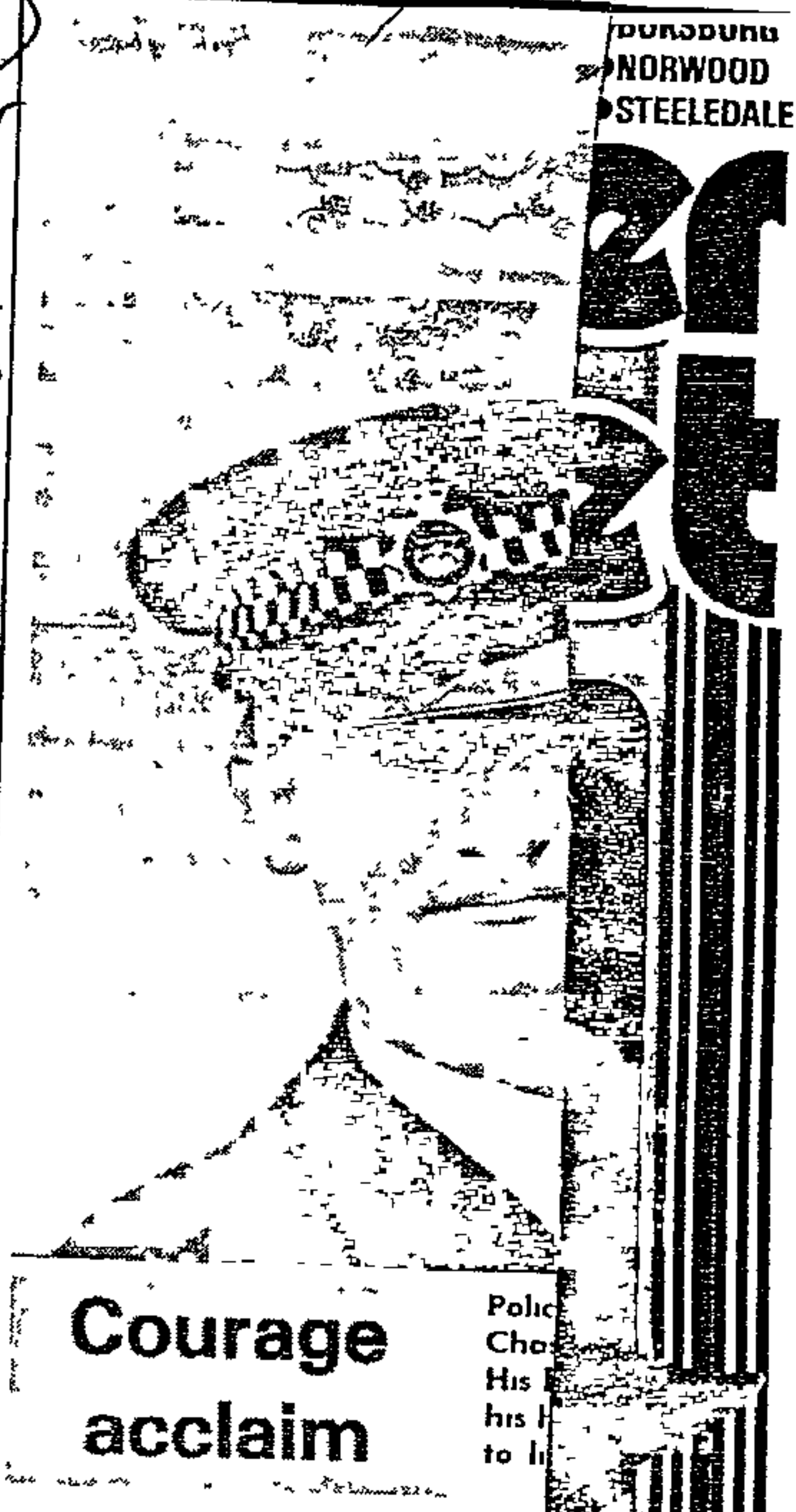
A former Rhodesian army armoured "Pookie" mine-sweeping vehicle was then used to clear the road of mines and a number of mines were lifted by army engineers

However, it has since been reported that the bandits are now employing sophisticated plastic-covered mines, which are difficult to detect with the "Pookie's" equipment

A source said that a group of British army engineers has been deployed with more up-to-date equipment, to help counter the new menace

In two recent ambushes, a driver and his assistant, who were employed by a Malawi freight company, were killed when the cab of their vehicle received a direct hit by an RPG rocket

A Zimbabwean truck was also hit by a rocket and badly damaged, although the crew escaped unhurt



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Star 7/12/84 (218)

Nyerere tries to undermine Nkomati pact

By Henry Reuter

NAIROBI — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is believed to have attempted to get President Samora Machel of Mozambique to have second thoughts about the Nkomati Accord in private tripartite talks in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday

Third party to the talks was interim OAU Secretary-General Mr Peter Onu

Sources in Arusha say the talks were arranged on the eve of today's talks of the six African frontline heads of state at the request of President Nyerere, now also chairman of the OAU, in a bid to persuade President Machel to change his mind

In an interview in his Government's *Sunday News* last Sunday, President Nyerere said the OAU believed the Nkomati Accord was a humiliation "We don't want any more Nkomatis because it really is the success of the South African policy of destabilising the Frontline states and they are assisted in this by the United States

"It is proper that Africa should view this frankly as a defeat on our part," President Nyerere said

'FIRE FANNED BY APARTHEID'

Nyerere added in the interview that the Nkomati Accord had helped neither Mozambique nor South Africa "The fire against apartheid is fanned by apartheid itself inside South Africa They have some kind of make-believe idea that it comes from outside South Africa It is not true It is a form of self-deception," he said

Namibian independence tops the agenda for today's heads-of-state meeting which will be chaired by President Nyerere

In the same *Sunday News* interview, President Nyerere said Africa was "stuck" on the question of Namibian independence

The Americans were insisting on no Namibian independence until Cubans had been withdrawn from Angola or had agreed to withdraw "It is an American condition It is not a South African condition

"The South Africans are very good to the Americans Sometimes they pretend that it is their condition because it is useful to the Americans, and South Africans want to help the Americans as much as they can So there is a condition attached to the independence of Namibia which Angola cannot accept, unless it wants to commit suicide"

MNRR: a monster that has gone out of control?

The Star's Foreign News Service

A Mozambican peasant farmer, Raissa Tera, is recovering in hospital after stepping on a landmine while tending her fields.

The 30-year-old Mrs Tera lost a leg and three fingers on her right hand. Her baby daughter, strapped to her back as she harvested maize on her plot in Manica province, had her legs mutilated by the last but doctors in the provincial capital of Chimio are hopeful of saving them.

The planting of landmines in fields — to prevent farmers from working the land — is a new tactic by the Mozambique National Resistance.

It comes at a time when the MNRR has said it is stepping up its campaign against Mozambique's Frelimo government and, judging from government communiques and reports by the national news agency AIM, there appears to be a dramatic increase in the level of war.

Mozambicans had high hopes that the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa in March this year would bring an end to the conflict and all the misery and suffering it is causing thousands of people in the country.

As part of the non-aggression pact, South Africa was expected to bring the MNRR to heel in return for curbs by Maputo on the activities of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

The Mozambique Government honoured its promise — expelling ANC military men — but, eight months later, the Mozambicans can be forgiven a little cynicism. The Mozambicans are now asking whether the South African Government was sincere in its declared aim of bringing about a ceasefire to the bush war; or whether the guerrillas of the MNRR are beyond its influence, if not its control.

South Africa has been careful not to create the impression it is directly behind the MNRR but this is certainly the view of some foreign diplomats.

The MNRR is a guerilla movement like no other in Africa. It does not appear to have a clear political ideology and does not have its roots in the traditional struggle for liberation the fight of the "masses" against white colonial domination.

MNRR from holding a Press conference in Pretoria. The MNRR then said it was withdrawing from negotiations with Mozambique, in which South Africa was mediator, to end the war.

Although its motives may be obscure, its roots and organisation clouded in mystery, there is one constant: since its creation in the mid 1970s the MNRR has gone from strength to strength, especially since Zimbabwe's independence four years ago when the MNRR lost the support of white Rhodesia and began a liaison with South Africa.

The Mozambique Government has been brought to its knees and forced into an accord with South Africa. The movement has stunted the economic growth of five other black nations in Southern Africa too, forcing them into greater dependence on South Africa. The Pretoria government, for its part, recently prevented the

It was significant that this latter statement came from the Portuguese capital, Lisbon. At the same time the Mozambique Government attacked unnamed Portuguese interests for giving the MNRR support. Coupled with this Portuguese backing, there are reports that aid for the MNRR is being channelled through the Comoros Islands, in the Indian Ocean, possibly from Arab sources.

All the latest indications point to MNRR efforts to circumvent South African influence, which then raises an important question — if South Africa cannot control the MNRR, who can? The leaders of the MNRR are as much of an enigma as the movement itself. They are not exactly mystery men, they have identified themselves, but their real aims remain a riddle beyond their vague references to wanting to crush Marxist Leninism.

And what of the Portuguese question? One theory holds that wealthy Mozambique-born Portuguese businessmen have a "score" to settle with President Samora Machel, bringing down his government in revenge for losing their businesses to nationalisation and their country to black rule.

AFRICA VIEW



BY DON KNOWLER

But if the MNRR is merely interested in destabilisation it appears to have an endless supply of "bandits", as the Mozambique Government calls them, to do its dirty work for it, allowing these men the spoils of war while acknowledging the war cannot be won.

Guerrilla wars like bush fires, are far easier started than stopped. Admittedly, guerrillas can be politically committed, with an idealism, a will to overthrow the old and replace it with a new order, but the very nature of guerrilla armies exposes them to the criminal element, recruits who might be unable to live in a normal, peaceful society.

Once such people have tasted the guerrilla life, being given a licence to kill and steal, it is difficult to give this up. With guerrillas out of control, violence can feed on violence and, with no clear political motive, the line between justifiable military action in terms of defeating an enemy and mere anarchy become blurred.

Perhaps it is as simple as that. Disgruntled, angry businessmen link up with disaffected, disillusioned former Frelimo guerrillas. The Rhodesian Government exploit the situation for its own ends, then South Africa does likewise, and sooner or later the situation gets out of control.

A monster has been created, which, having had life breathed into it in the form of weapons supplies for a decade, cannot now be stopped.

RAW 11/12/84 (218)

Mozambique gains links with EEC

BY MIKE JENSEN

MOZAMBIQUE has officially joined the Lome Convention, formally signing the latest trade and aid pact between the EEC and developing countries.

Ending long and often acrimonious negotiations, representatives from the 10 EEC countries and 65 Third World nations signed the third renewal of the accord in Lome, Togo, which, among other aid arrangements, will grant \$6.2bn to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

Now that Mozambique has become party to the convention, South Africa and South West Africa will be virtually the only countries in Africa which do not have official trade relations with the European Community.

It in the latest accord. The membership of Mozambique and Angola has been on the cards for some time and both countries played an active role as observers in the round of negotiations leading up to the latest renewal of the Lome convention.

Both Mozambique and Angola were invited to join the Lome II negotiations in October 1979, but they refused to participate as anything more than observers.

As allies of the East bloc countries, it would have jeopardised their relations with these countries to sign the convention which endorses the status of West Berlin.

Because of this issue, and pressure from West Germany, which at the time did not favour giving support to Mozambique and Angola, the financial aid allocated to them in 1980, as part of Lome's policy of co-operation with non-aligned countries, was transferred to Zimbabwe. The aid for 1981 and 1982 was similarly blocked.

However, since then, the tension gradually ebbed and relations improved. Several meetings were held and in February 1982 the European Development Commissioner, Mr

Edgard Pisani, visited Maputo and Luanda.

Also helping matters has been the encouragement of Portugal for these moves and the country has also brought the negotiations into its discussions on its own accession to the EEC.

The new Lome agreement provides for contributions from Spain and Portugal, if they join the EEC in 1986, as scheduled.

The cornerstone of Lome is more or less free trade access to the Common Market. Products exported from Mozambique will have no duty or quantitative restrictions placed on them.

This applies to about 99.5% of all products exported to the EEC from Lome signatories. The remaining 0.5% largely consists of products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy, for which the EEC has reserved the right to impose levies, quantitative restrictions or import timetables.

However, South Africans excited about using Mozambique as a stepping stone into the EEC will have their hopes dashed because the community has laid down strict rules of origin for its imports.

Under current regulations, even the assembly in Mozambique of components made in South Africa would not qualify for freedom of access to European markets.

Aside from free trade, another major advantage to signing Lome for Mozambique will be access to financing from the European Development Fund.

Financial aid budgeted under Lome II amounted to \$4.2bn most of which is allocated as grants for particular infrastructural, educational and agricultural projects.

In the recent round of negotiations ACP delegates expressed disappointment at the size of the financial aid even though, at \$6.2bn it is \$2bn up on Lome II. However, they have accepted the deal as the best they can get at the moment under current economic conditions.

Lome's third leg, and a vital one for an economy as reliant for foreign exchange on the export of basic commodities as Mozambique's, is the system of stabilising export earnings from raw materials — Stabex.

The stabilisation scheme under Lome II covered 43 agricultural products, as well as iron ore.

Mozambique joins a Europe-backed pact

Hard-up Machel, rebuffed by the East, goes West

LONDON — Mozambique is now looking to the West, not the East, to pull her from her economic quagmire. She has become the 65th country to join the European Economic Community-backed Lome Trade and Aid Convention. But there are fears that her entry will severely strain the financial resources of Lome, capital of Togo, which lies in the armpit of Africa. and she is bound to remain strapped for cash.

The third Lome pact, valued at more than R13 billion, was signed at the weekend. But many signatories fear it will not provide enough cash to meet Third World needs and especially not Mozambique's. Britain is largely blamed. She insisted that aid should be administered more carefully rather than increased.

The 65 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries had argued for a 50 percent increase in Lome development funds.

They got a 40 percent increase, which does little more than update the previous R8 billion to cover inflation.

And African, Caribbean and Pacific countries say Mozambique will place extra strain on convention resources because Mozambique has enormous development needs.

They also complain that Lome Mk 111 ignores Africa's famine and economic conditions.

Mozambique and Angola, two of Africa's Russian-influenced countries, had both applied to

The Star Bureau

Join the Convention

Mozambique joined, but Angola didn't making it the only independent black African country not to be a member. There are hopes that Angola will join next year.

If she does, European diplomats predict that a solution to the prickly question of Namibian independence could follow.

It could also lead to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The fact that Mozambique has joined is further evidence of Mozambican President Samora Machel's step towards the west. Mozambique has had observer status on Comecon, the communist economic grouping. Shortly before signing the Nkomati Accord Mozambique

applied to become a full Comecon member, but the request was denied.

It is said to have been that which forced Machel's Government to look for aid towards the West and South Africa.

It remains to be seen how useful Mozambique's entry to the convention proves, for Lome is beset with problems, although it was welcomed at the weekend as a pact of solidarity and hope between Europe and her Third World partners.

Among the problems:

● **HUMAN RIGHTS:** the European Commission and Parliament wanted to include a declaration on human rights in the new convention.

This would have meant that countries with a poor human

rights record would have found themselves cut off from aid. African, Caribbean and Pacific countries were affronted, saying the European Economic Community should first put its own house in order, not least in trading links with South Africa. Now human rights appear only in the preamble of the Convention, without conditions.

● **ACCESS TO EUROPEAN MARKETS:** African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are demanding duty-free access to European Economic Community markets for their exports of agricultural and manufactured goods.

The community has agreed to look at each request. It is responding to fears among European countries, particularly Italy and Greece,

that a flood of African, Caribbean and Pacific goods would damage their markets.

● **STABEX:** This was a system set up by the European Economic Community to stabilise export incomes in commodity-based developing countries.

Stabex, once regarded as a model scheme, is now in trouble. Payments from the Community to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are triggered when a country's normal export receipts drop below a certain percentage of their level over the preceding four years. But when commodity prices plunged in the 1980s there was an enormous acceleration in demand for Community funds. In 1981 only 25 percent of the demands could be met.

MOZAMBIQUE

Building bridges

(218)
FM 14/12/84
The rebuilding of economic links between Pretoria and Maputo has gone a step ahead with the signing of a clearing account agreement between Hill Samuel and the Bank of Mozambique

By its own reckoning, Mozambique is virtually bankrupt. Despite significant changes to its fiscal policy since the Nkomati Accord, recent on-the-spot evaluations have highlighted that there is no "quick fix" for the country's shattered economy

"Innovative financing methods are needed to pay for urgently required commodities and projects in Mozambique," says Hill Samuel's deputy MD Barry Mason.

Mozambique's major problem is that it has no substantial reserves of immediately exportable goods. Mason adds that the country's main potential lies in future exports such as energy, agricultural products and tourism.

Non-traditional trading methods, such as offset agreements and countertrade, effectively by-pass conventional methods of cash payment — something the country can ill afford. However, such "payment techniques" are unlikely to generate the finance needed to reach pre-independence levels

Although the terms of agreement are confidential, the package is basically a "revolving fund" that offsets imports and exports with a "swing" or imbalance up to a given ceiling. The account is already in use.

For a start the agreement applies only to essential basic commodities, although arrangements for some capital items are already in the pipeline. The account was primarily set up for Premier International, with Hill Samuel acting as intermediaries

"It's basically a reciprocal trading package aimed at creating foreign currency for Mozambique and opening up a market for our products," says Premier's CE Albert Nelissen.

Mozambique needs massive foreign investment to fulfil the ideals of the Nkomati Accord, but this is unlikely until the security situation is settled.

"Private sector involvement is vital to help counteract serious delays in settling the security issue. Their immediate input is a concrete demonstration of the mutual benefits of links with SA," says John Barratt, director of the SA Institute for International Affairs

"The long-term benefits to be gained from trade with Mozambique are considerable," says Barratt. "A few calculated risks taken now could be very rewarding in the future"

MNR killing may end Swedish aid to Maputo

STAR 17/12/84

The Star's Foreign
News Service

218

MAPUTO — Sweden is considering withdrawing its aid personnel from Mozambique following an ambush by rebels in which a Swede and 12 other people were killed.

Swedish agriculturalist Mr Per Martinsson died when his vehicle and three others were attacked by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) on Friday afternoon.

The death of the Swede brought to 10 the number of foreigners who have been killed in Mozambique this month.

The latest attack was directed against four civilian vehicles travelling on the road which links Maputo to the town of Namaacha, situated near the border with both South Africa and Swaziland.

Another foreigner, a Portuguese citizen, died in the same vehicle as the Swede.

A spokesman for the Swedish aid agency for which Mr



One of the vehicles ambushed by MNR fighters on Friday.

Martinsson was working said the incident could well mean the end of Swedish aid for Mozambique.

Swedish cabinet secretary, Mr Pierre Schori, said at the weekend that there were more than 350 Swedes in Mozambique and annual Swedish aid contributions to that country amounted to R55-million.

"An act of terrorism must not be allowed to deflect us from our development aid objectives, but the personal security of our workers must be

given priority," he added.

People living in the area where the attack occurred told the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) that they believed the target of the MNR men had been a bus which leaves Namaacha for Maputo during the mid-afternoon.

Local people also told AIM that they believed the MNR rebels were operating out of South African territory.

After carrying out ambushes, the MNR men crossed back into South Africa, they said.

MNR

'backed

from

SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — No major advances are expected in the South African-sponsored Mozambique peace initiative before early next year according to sources in Pretoria

But two weekend developments again illustrated the extent of Mozambique's troubles and the urgent need for a settlement

It was reported that

● Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels had killed 11 people in attacks on civilian vehicles near the Swaziland border

● Mozambique's chief peace negotiator, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, said in an interview with a Portuguese news magazine that details of support for the MNR from "individuals and organizations" in South Africa would be published soon

It is understood that those killed in the MNR attacks included a Swede and a Portuguese national. The other nine were Mozambicans

According to Sapa-Reuter, a reporter of Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, said local civilians at the scene of the attack about 60km west of Maputo had told him that the killers entered Mozambique from South Africa and later returned to South Africa

In Lisbon, according to Sapa-AP, an MNR spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, could not confirm MNR responsibility for the killings. But he said the rebels were surrounding Maputo and attacking all road traffic

In his interview with "O Jornal", General Veloso said his government was satisfied that the South African Government was fulfilling its side of the Nkomati Accord

But it was possible that the South African Government was having "some difficulties" in ensuring that non-official individuals and organizations honoured the commitment to peace

It is understood that concern is being expressed increasingly at government level in Mozambique that the South African border with Mozambique is being repeatedly violated by supporters of the MNR

Separate talks between the South African Government and representatives of the MNR and Mozambique are continuing in an effort to achieve peace

Pacts not being honoured

SA still
STAR 26/12/84 218

backings



President Machel

MNR rebels, claims Machel

LISBON — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has accused South Africa of keeping up its support for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement.

According to reports from Maputo carried by Portugal's two news agencies, Anop and Noticias de Portugal, Mr Machel told a rally yesterday. "The key to the problem of terrorism in Mozambique lies with South Africa. That is why we signed the Nkomati Accord."

He said the South African Government continued to "sustain, develop, equip, infiltrate (into Mozambican territory) and supply" the rebels.

"We also have responsibilities to defend our country, our government, our Frelimo (party), our independence and our development. Mr Machel told the rally in Manhica, 80 km north-east of Maputo.

The area has been the target of repeated MNR attacks in recent months as the rebels seek to cut off supply lines and traffic to Maputo.

Mr Machel also criticised Portugal for tolerating rebel diplomatic activity in Lisbon.

He said "The capital which headquarters the armed bandits is Lisbon".

He called Portuguese arguments that it was unaware of MNR activities "naive".

His accusations came a month after South African-brokered negotiations between his government and the MNR broke down.

● According to the Maputo newspaper *Noticias*, the Mozambican and Angolan governments are expected to harden their positions towards South Africa as a result of the claimed failure of Pretoria to honour undertakings made at the talks in Lusaka and the Nkomati pact.

'Clemency'

This conclusion is drawn by *Noticias* in an article at the weekend commenting on the visit to Mozambique of Angola's President Jose dos Santos.

Mr Machel revealed that the agenda for the talks was only one subject the continuing bandit activity in both countries.

Noticias said "Both the Angolan and the Mozambican governments have more than sufficient justification to complain that the Lusaka understanding and the Nkomati Accord are not being honoured".

The hardening of the positions by Mozambique and Angola will assume two forms, says *Noticias*.

Firstly, military operations against Unita and the MNR will be stepped up to wipe out those who refuse to accept the measures of clemency offered by the two governments.

Secondly, diplomatic moves will be taken to bring pressure to bear on South Africa to take responsibility for ensuring that the agreements it has signed are honoured — Sapa-Associated Press, The Star's Foreign News Service.

An article in yesterday's edition of the State-run Mozambican newspaper Noticias said South Africa had violated the crucial third article in the accord initialled by Mr Machel and South African President P W Botha on March 16 at the town of Nkomati on the two nations' common border

The Nkomati Accord pledged Mozambique and South Africa to halt all support for rebel movements fighting each other's governments

The article was signed by Noticias editor Mario Ferro in a clear indication of the Mozambican Government's anger over continuing attacks and sabotage actions by the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), since the accord and last month's breakdown of South African-brokered peace talks with the guerillas

In a dispatch from Maputo, the Mozambican capital, the Portuguese news agency Anop said Mr Ferro's article also documented foreign Press reports of alleged continuing South African aid to the MNR.

Opinion expressed in Noticias normally follows that of Mr Machel's Frelimo Government.

Survival

The article appeared two days after Mr Machel lashed out at Portuguese tolerance of rebel diplomatic activity in Lisbon and laid blame for the MNR's survival on South Africa

Speaking at a rally in the town of Manhica, 80 km north-east of Maputo, he said the rebels had a 'great advertising office in Lisbon' and rebuffed official Portuguese arguments the Lisbon Government is unaware of MNR activities as 'naive'

'What sort of govern-

President dos Santos has just completed a visit to Mozambique

The South Africa Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was unavailable for comment yesterday

Mr Botha warned in Parliament earlier this year that the collapse of Nkomati could seriously threaten peace in southern Africa

ment is this that cannot control its citizens?' Mr Machel asked at the rally, according to a dispatch carried by Aim, Mozambique's national news agency

'But we are not fooled,' Mr Machel said 'The key to the problem of terrorism in Mozambique lies with South Africa. That is why we signed the Nkomati Accord with them'

The South African Government, he said, continues to 'sustain, develop, equip, infiltrate (into Mozambican territory) and supply' the rebels

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that South Africa is expected to launch a strong initiative early next week to save the Nkomati Accord following President Machel's speech

It was the strongest attack on the South African Government by President Machel since Nkomati was signed in March

South African-sponsored peace talks between the rebels and the Mozambique Government collapsed last month

Collapse

Although talks between the three parties have been continuing since the collapse of the latest peace initiative, they appear to have achieved very little

President Machel's accusations seemed to indicate a loss of patience with Pretoria and its efforts to secure peace

In a further development affecting regional peace, it was reported from Maputo on Tuesday that the Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos also expressed concern about the success of the Lusaka agreement aimed at ending the conflict on the South West African front.

LISBON—Mozambique has publicly accused South Africa of breaking the Nkomati Accord, and of keeping up support for rebels seeking to topple the Government of President Samora Machel.

Machel starts over Nkomati

Mach

27/12/84

218 (circled) (circled)

Nkomati

Accord

threatened

CARE Times
27/12/84

218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Government is expected to launch a strong initiative early next week to save the Nkomati Accord, which has virtually collapsed in the view of the Mozambique Government.

...between him and Mr Rajansi
This was to have been followed by ex-Solidarity MP Dr Dawood Cader becoming Minister of Health and Welfare
Dr Reddy denied that such a "deal" had even been in the pipeline. He said the move was spearheaded by "certain personalities". He did not identify the personalities, who are suspected to be the breakaway Solidarity group under the leadership of Dr Cader.

...government was unaware of MNR activities
"What sort of government is this that cannot control its citizens?" Mr Machel asked at the rally.

...ly, according to a dispatch carried by Aim, Mozambique's national news agency

Three former Mozambique residents, all holding Portuguese passports, regularly distribute rebel war communiques in the Portuguese capital to local and foreign reporters. One of the trio, Mr Ovio Fernandes, was named secretary-general of the rebel movement last year.

"But we are not fooled," Mr Machel said. "The key to the problem of terrorism in Mozambique lies with South Africa. That is why we signed the Nkomati Accord with them."

The South African Government, he said, continued to "sustain, develop, equip, infiltrate (into Mozambican territory) and supply" the rebels.

Editorial

Sapa-AP reports from Lisbon that the state-run Mozambican newspaper Noticias yesterday reported that South Africa had violated the crucial third article in the accord.

The Nkomati Accord

pledged Mozambique and South Africa to halt all support for rebel movements fighting each other's governments.
The article was signed by Noticias editor Mr Marro Ferro in a clear indication of the Mozambican Government's anger over continuing attacks and sabotage actions by the MNR and last month's breakdown of South African-brokered peace talks with the guerrillas.

In a dispatch from Maputo the Mozambican capital, the Portuguese news agency Anop said Mr Ferro's article also documented foreign press reports of alleged continuing South African aid to the MNR.

Opinion expressed in Noticias usually follows that of Mr Machel's Frelimo party government.

So far Mozambique has gained little from Nkomati MNR activity has escalated and the much-needed economic development and has not materialized as expected after the signing of the peace pact.

South African-sponsored peace talks between the rebels and the Mozambican Government collapsed last month.

Although top-level talks between the three parties have been continuing since the collapse of the latest peace initiative, they appear to have achieved very little.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction recently in some military and political circles in Maputo at the perceived support of certain South African-based individuals and organizations for the MNR.

However, President Machel's accusations were the most direct so far and seemed to indicate a loss of patience with Pretoria and its efforts to secure peace.

...sionment with the peace pact was starkly illustrated this week when President Samora Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring its side of the agreement by continuing to support Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

It was the strongest attack on the South African Government by President Machel since Nkomati was signed in March.

Speaking at a rally not far from Maputo in the heart of rebel-infested territory, President Machel also attacked the Portuguese Government for allowing MNR diplomatic activity in Lisbon.

President Machel said the rebels' "great advertising office is in Lisbon" and rejected as "naive" official Portuguese arguments that the Lisbon

Pik asks for text of 'MNR aid' speech

SA holds fire on reaction to Machel claim

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

The Government remained tight-lipped today on accusations by President Samora Machel of Mozambique that South Africa was supporting and infiltrating rebels into his country.

Senior South African Foreign Affairs sources said there would be no reaction until the full text of Mr Machel's statement had been studied. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has asked Mozambique for a full-text of the speech.

This is an indication of the delicacy of the situation between the two countries.

Mr Machel was reported by two Portuguese news agencies as having told a rally on Tuesday that the South African Government continued to "sustain, develop, equip, infiltrate (into Mozambique) and supply" the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

His claims come a month after the breakdown of South African-brokered negotiations between Maputo and the MNR.

New attempts by South Africa to bring the two sides together have, ironically, been thwarted by MNR accusations that Pretoria favours Maputo.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Maputo that the government-owned *Noticias* newspaper is claiming that Mozambique journalists have been told by a National Party MP that supporters of Dr Andries Treurnicht and his Conservative Party were responsible for breaches of the Nkomati Accord.

The unnamed MP said it was possible that right-wing elements in the South African armed forces were supporting MNR rebels.

Noticias said the MP openly blamed Treurnicht's party supporters for backing the MNR.

Today a CP spokesman said it was not prepared to comment on unconfirmed reports. "If the report is true, then we view it in a very serious light — but will only comment once — and if — confirmation is forthcoming."

Obligations

The Portuguese news agency reports said Mr Machel told the rally near Maputo this week "The key to the problem of terrorism in Mozambique lies with South Africa. That is why we signed the Nkomati Accord."

Noticias quoted from Article 3 of the accord which, it said, clearly set out the obligation of each signatory to ensure that its territory, territorial waters and air space were not used for launching acts of violence against the other signatory.

The newspaper then listed alleged violations of this part of the accord, saying the most recent involved the case of a former MNR member, named as Arnaldo Martins.

Mr Martins, captured two weeks ago, was displayed at the rally. He said he was arrested as an illegal alien in South Africa in October.

Although this was six months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, he claimed he was handed over immediately to the MNR, who gave him two weeks' basic military training before sending him back over the border into Mozambique.

MNR claim of power cuts denied

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — A news agency report that water and electricity have been cut off to the Mozambique capital has been denied here.

The official Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said today that people living in Maputo were not experiencing any undue difficulties with either water or electricity supplies.

The Reuters news agency said in a report from Lisbon yesterday that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) had cut supplies and transport links to Maputo.

In a statement to Portuguese news agencies, an MNR spokesman in Lisbon had claimed that rebel forces were operating as close as 4 km to Maputo and had severed road and rail routes.

Reacting today, AIM said such claims were "a lie."

AIM said the MNR had made similar claims a few weeks ago and the Government had proven these to be false.

STAR 27/12/80

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3/11/78

Machel defends peace treaty signed with S A

(218)

MAPUTO—Mozambican President Samora Machel has defended a peace treaty he signed with South Africa earlier this year but has said there is a foreign conspiracy against his Government.

In a new year's message broadcast last night, Mr Machel said the Nkomati non-aggression accord signed with Pretoria in March was a vital element ensuring Mozambique's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The treaty, under which each country is bound not to support rebels attacking the other, marked a new qualitative development in southern African politics by showing that two countries with different political systems could coexist, he said.

But the Mozambican leader attacked what he said were individuals and

organisations that continued to infiltrate 'terrorists, saboteurs and mercenaries' into his country.

He said these elements were in southern Africa and were colluding with 'the real architects of the conspiracy' based in certain western European capitals. He did not name any country or those he accused of collusion.

The semi-official weekly Domingo yesterday published an article by its editor, Mario Ferro, saying the Rebel Mozambique National Resistance group fighting Mr Machel recently received a secret airlift of arms from Oman and Saudi Arabia.

The same allegation was made a few weeks ago by the London Observer newspaper — (Sapa-Reuter).

MOZAMBIQUE -
GENERAL - 1985

JANUARY — MAY

CAPE Times 1/1/85 218

MNR recruiting 'mercenaries'

MAPUTO — Mercenaries are being recruited in Portugal to fight for the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR against the Mozambican Government, according to a front page article in yesterday's daily newspaper Noticias

The writer of the article, Mozambican journalist Mr Mario Ferro described how a friend had been approached to become a mercenary and fight in Mozambique

The proposal had been to join a group of former Portuguese Army commandos and paratroopers who would be infiltrated into Mozambique from South Africa. He had been offered a monthly salary of about R3 500 to be deposited in a Portuguese bank

Mr Ferro met the mercenary recruiter in a Lisbon bar. The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had become a mercenary in 1981 when he had been contracted in Lisbon to fight for the South Africans in SWA/Namibia. There were several other Portuguese serving alongside him, he recalled — former commandos, marines and paratroopers. Some had been unemployed and eagerly snatched at the chance of returning to a military life.

Recruitment is also taking place in the southern Portuguese city of Setubal.

Mr Ferro was introduced to several other mercenaries. One, calling himself "Chico Gatilho", spoke of raids

from SWA/Namibia into Angola.

He told Mr Ferro that after his recruitment his combat readiness was tested at a farm near the casino town of Cascais. Giving the test were serving officers and sergeants of the Portuguese army based in Amadora and Tancos.

He was then sent to South Africa via Spain. In Johannesburg he stayed for a while at a hotel before being taken to military quarters.

He said that mercenary contacts were also made through an extreme right-wing Portuguese political party led by General Kaulza de Arriaga, the former commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Colonial Army in Mozambique and by Professor Jorge Morais Barbosa, a university professor in colonial Mozambique and one-time chairman of the only legal political party under Portuguese fascism, Dr Antonio Salazar's ANP (People's National Action).

Associate

Another associate of General Arriaga and Professor Barbosa is Mr Manuel Bulhosa, the former owner of the Maputo Oil Refinery.

Another former MNR fighter described the MNR leaders in Lisbon, Mr Evo Fernandes and Mr Jorge Correia, as "functionaries of South Africa", and remarked on Mr Fernandes' frequent trips to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

MNR using ²¹⁸ Portuguese mercenaries?

D. Dinfeld
11/1/85

JOHANNESBURG — Mercenaries are being recruited in Portugal to fight for the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the Mozambican Government, according to a front page article in yesterday's issue of the daily paper, Noticias

The writer of the article, Mozambican journalist Mario Ferro, explains how he met an old friend in Lisbon, whom he had known in colonial times when they had both been in the Portuguese Army. Mr Ferro's friend said that he had been approached to become a mercenary and fight in Mozambique, but had refused.

The proposal had been to join a group of former commandos and paratroopers from the Portuguese Army.

He had been offered a monthly salary of 2 000 US dollars to be deposited in a Portuguese bank account.

The friend, whom the paper does not name, later introduced Mr Ferro to the mercenary recruiter in a Lisbon bar. The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had become a mercenary in 1981 when he had been contracted in Lisbon to fight in Namibia as part of the "Buffalo battalion".

There were several other Portuguese serving alongside him, he recalled — former commandos, marines and paratroopers. Some had been unemployed in Lisbon and eagerly snatched at the chance of returning to a military life.

The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had been given the task of hiring mercenaries for the MNR by a certain Vasco Leitao. Recruitment was also

taking place in the southern Portuguese city of Setubal, where a man called Correia Umbelina was looking for likely mercenaries.

Mr Ferro was introduced to several other mercenaries, all of whom used pseudonyms rather than their real names. A man who called himself "Chico Gatilho" also spoke of fighting in Namibia and going on raids into Angola.

He said that mercenary contacts were also made through an extreme right wing Portuguese political party, Mirn (Independent Movement for National Reconstruction). Mirn is led by General Kaulza de Arriaga, the former commander-in-chief of the Portuguese colonial army in Mozambique, and by Jorge Morais Barbosa, a university professor in colonial Mozambique.

Both Arriaga and Barbosa were good friends of the late Jorge Jardim, colonial Mozambique's most notorious businessman. Jardim's closest collaborator, Orlando Cristina, became the first general secretary of the MNR. Evo Fernandes, the MNR's current general secretary, used to work for Jardim in his newspaper, Noticias da Beira.

Another Portuguese, who had become disillusioned with the MNR's banditry and dropped out of the organisation, told Mr Ferro that the MNR has many friends inside the Portuguese army and state apparatus, and inside Portuguese political parties. These contacts are used to protect MNR activities in Portugal, he claimed — DDC

Machel hits at 'conspirators' in Western Europe capitals

Argus 3/1/88 218

Argus Africa News Service

LAPUTO — "The real architects of the conspiracy against Mozambique are based in certain Western European capitals," President Sainhora Machel said here.

He added that they benefited "from the complicity of individuals and organisations in neighbouring countries, from whom they receive the necessary logistic support and who infiltrate terrorists, saboteurs and mercenaries."

The Mozambique news agency, AIm, reports that President Machel was speaking at the traditional end-of-year reception for leading figures in the country's public life.

He did not specify which European capitals or neighbouring countries were supporting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

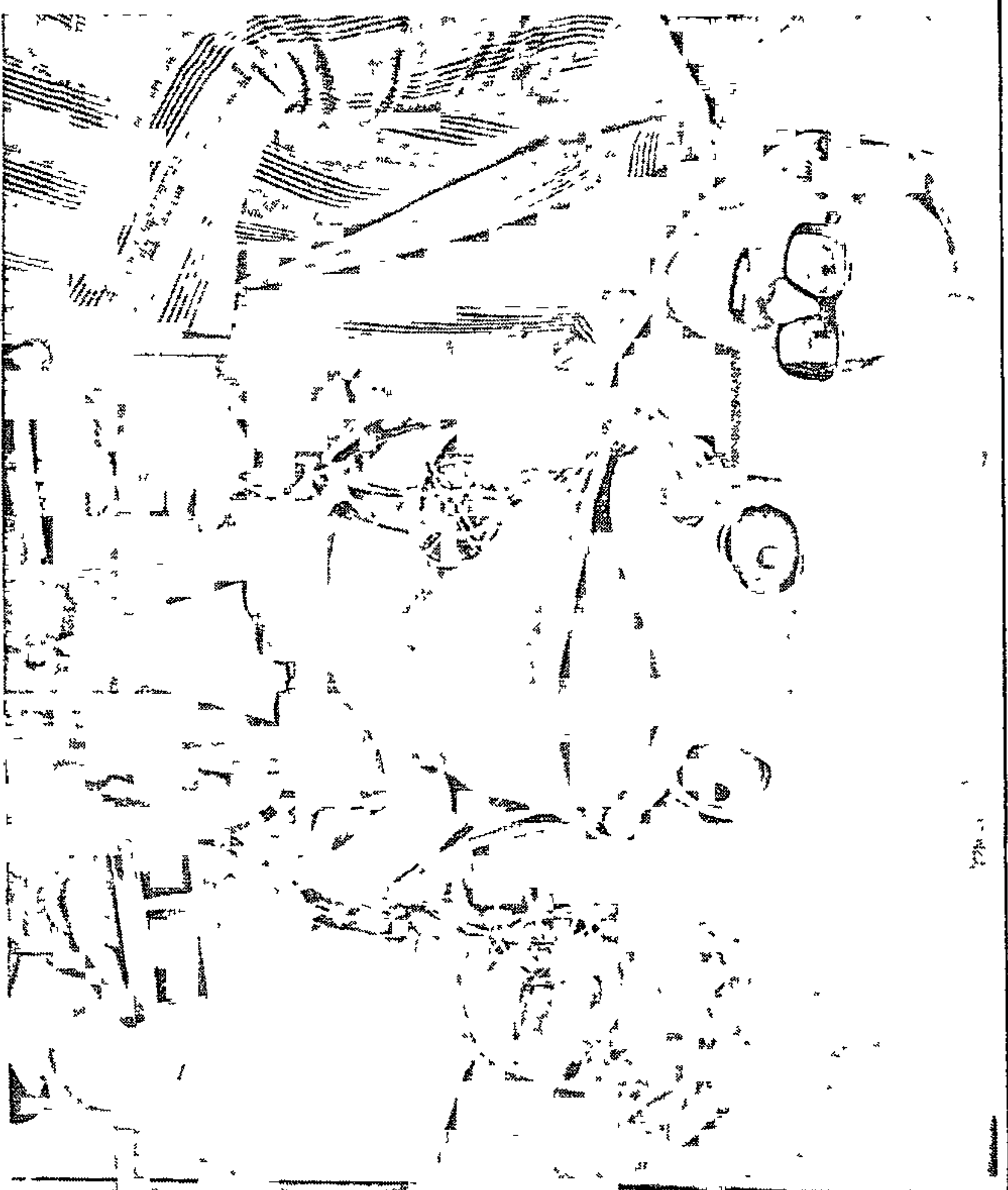
However, reports AIm, at a rally in the town of Manhiça earlier in the week President Machel described Lisbon as the "publicity headquarters" of the MNR and South Africa as "the key to the problem of banditry in Mozambique".

He said the purpose of the "conspiratorial network, led by imperialism, is to change the course of our history and create conditions for the return of those who were always the sworn enemies of the Mozambican people".

Reviewing Mozambique's economic situation, President Machel said exports, foreign exchange earnings and industrial production had continued to decline during 1984 due largely to difficulties in supplying Mozambican factories with imported raw materials.

However, the concentration of resources in the agricultural sector had paid off.

Food production and agricultural



President Machel cutting the ribbon at the annual Intertropical Awards Festival in New York. The award-winning projects are the... (text is partially obscured and illegible)

However, the concentration of resources in the agricultural sector had paid off.

Food production and marketed agricultural produce had increased in the past year.

accepted awards for a comedy television series, *Fresh Fields*, which won the situation comedy class, and Mr Todd, from a children's animated series, *The Wind in the Willows*, accepted the award in the model-animation class.

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Maputo steps up ^{(218) slow} campaign ^{5/11/85} to 'wipe out' anti-govt rebels

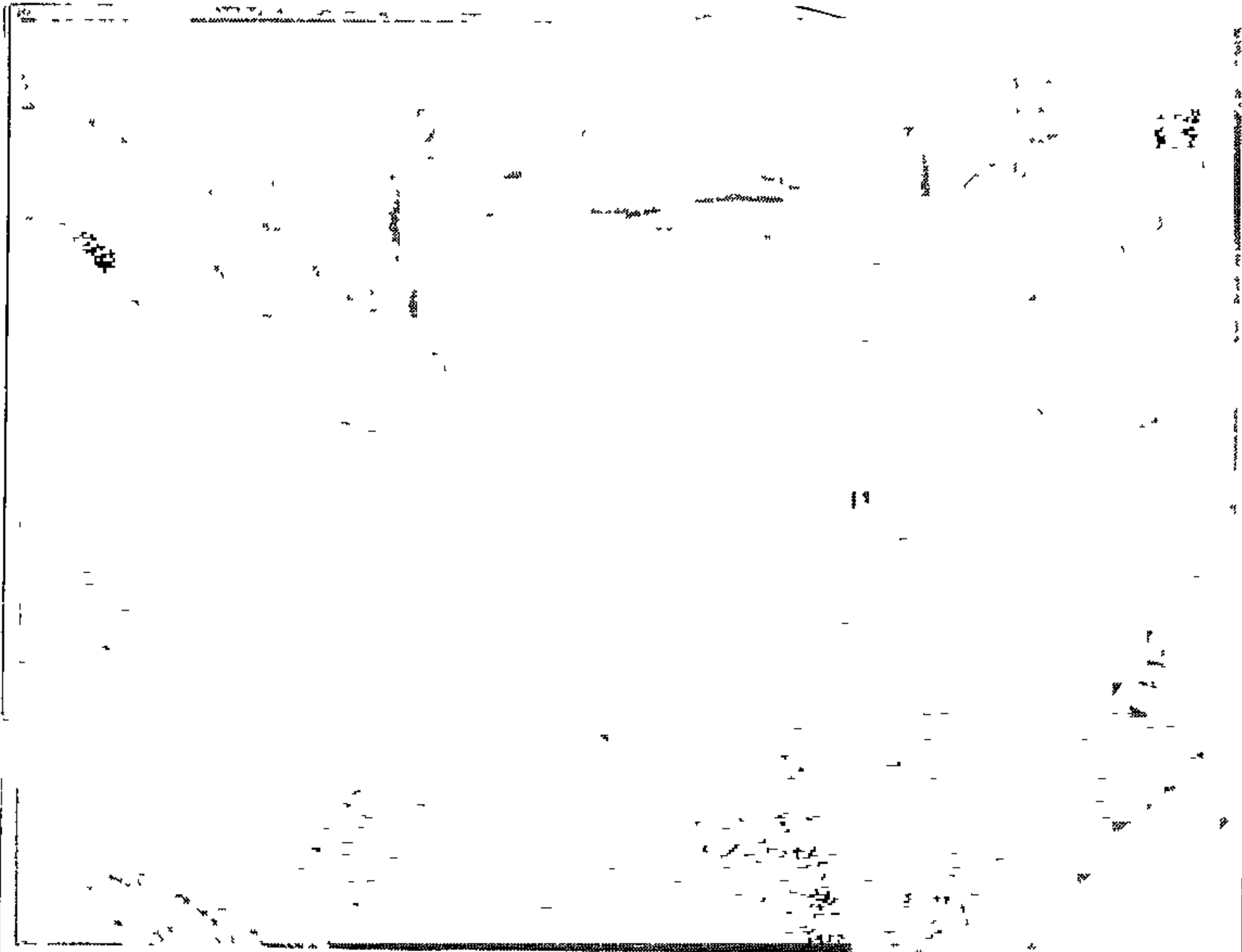
LISBON — The Mozambican armed forces chief, General Sebastiao Mabote, has announced an intensification of the military campaign to "wipe out" rebels fighting the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel

The new measures were reported yesterday at the same time as the official news agency AIM said Maputo had again been partially blacked out. The agency said the cause of the power cut, which has deprived parts of the city of electricity since early on Thursday, had not yet been determined

AIM said residential areas and factories in Maputo were being supplied with power on a rotating basis until full power was restored

In a separate report, the agency quoted General Mabote as saying defence chiefs had held a series of meetings in the past few months to co-ordinate strategy for "wiping out" the rebels

"1985 should be considered the year in which a fatal blow will be delivered to Mozambique's armed bandits," General Mabote was quoted as saying — Sapa-Associated Press



Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus.

Saying goodbye to André du Plessis, 21, of Bellville, who started his national service today, are Gigi Starke, left, and Janet Miller. There were many tearful farewells at SAS Wingfield as families and friends saw off thousands of young men — including immigrants for the first time — leaving for their two-year service.

ARGUS 7/1/85

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First immigrants report for national service

Defence Reporter

AMONG thousands of young men arriving at military bases throughout the country to begin two years of national service are the first immigrants liable for military service in terms of the Citizenship Amendment Act

Commandant Ian Buck of Defence Force Public Relations in Pretoria, said many

immigrants had reported for service

"In early December we disclosed that a number of vacancies existed for the January 1985 intake and it was surprising how many young men applied to do their service voluntarily," he said

Among those who applied for service are the immigrants, many of who do not understand or speak Afrikaans.

"This will not be a problem for them as most of their instruction will be given in English — the defence force realises the language problem," said Commandant Buck

At Wingfield base, thousands of new troopies were given their first taste of army life today when they arrived for transfer to training bases in the Cape

27 killed in attacks on buses by Maputo rebels

ARGUS 218
7/1/85

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — At least 27 people have died in attacks on buses by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

The attacks, in Manhica in Maputo province at the weekend, were confirmed yesterday by a spokesman of the Mozambican armed forces. Six MNR men were killed in follow-up operations.

The buses were attacked on the main north-south road.

The first incident took place between Tanninga and the Xina-vane crossroads, about 120km north of Maputo. The bus, belonging to a private company, Oliveiras, was travelling from Maputo to Chilembene in the neighbouring province of Gaza. It was full.

Set alight

The MNR group stopped the bus with bazooka and machine-gun fire. They then set fire to it.

At least four passengers died, but many more are unaccounted for, according to the bus company.

The second attack took place near Maluane, about 80km north of Maputo. The bus, also full and also belonging to Oliveiras, was travelling from Maputo to Majacaze in Gaza.

In this attack the MNR murdered 23 people, said the Mozambique news agency Aina. Some were shot, while others were hacked to death. Another 20 passengers were wounded, some critically.

Air drops supply Mozambique rebels

(218)

The Star's Foreign
News Service

Star

7/1/85

MAPUTO — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the central province of Sofala were resupplied by air in December, according to today's issue of the daily paper *Noticias*

According to the local military command-

ers, last month fresh military equipment was dropped by parachute to groups operating in the district of Chibabava in the south of the province, and in the districts of Chemba, Maringue, Gorongosa and Cheringoma in northern Sofala. One of the largest MNR bases inside Mozambique is located in Gorongosa.

The planes which dropped the equipment have not been identified

27 civilians murdered in two MNR attacks

(218) The Star's Foreign
News Service
star 7/1/85

MAPUTO — At least 27 people died in two separate attacks on buses by Mozambique National Resistance rebels at the weekend, according to the Mozambique News Agency, AIM

The attacks, both of which took place in the district of Manhica, in Maputo province, were confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Mozambican Armed Forces

Both attacks were on the main North-South road. The first attack took place at

11 00 am between Taninga and the Xina-vane crossroads. This is about 120 km north of Maputo. The bus, belonging to the private company Oliveiras, was travelling from Maputo to Chilembene in the neighbouring province of Gaza.

The MNR group brought the bus to a halt with bazooka and machine-gun fire. They then set fire to the vehicle and burnt it out.

At least four passengers died but many more are still unaccounted for.

Troops intercepted the guerillas and killed six MNR members.

The second attack took place near Maluane, south of Manhica town, about 80 km north of Maputo. The bus, which also belonged to Oliveiras, was travelling from Maputo to Majacaze in Gaza.

In this attack 23 people died, said AIM.

It said some were shot while others were hacked to death with bayonets. A further 20 passengers were wounded, and some are in a critical condition.

According to the military spokesman, Mozambican units are pursuing the MNR members.

27 killed as ^{CAPE TOWN 7/11/85 218} MINK ambushes 2 buses

LISBON — Mozambique rebels ambushed two passenger buses, shooting and stabbing to death at least 27 civilians before setting the vehicles ablaze, apparently with some passengers still inside the official news agency Aim said yesterday

Aim said in a report monitored in Lisbon that rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance had attacked the buses on Saturday morning north of Maputo on the main north-south highway

The agency said the provisional death toll was 27, but others were feared to have been burned to death in one of the buses or to have died from their wounds after

fleeing into the bush. The agency said that in the first attack the rebels opened fire with machine-guns, killing four people, before setting fire to the bus, which was travelling to Chitembene

Mozambican government forces pursued the attackers and killed six rebels, capturing arms and a radio transmitter, according to an unidentified spokesman for the armed forces staff

In a second ambush 30 minutes later, Aim said rebels attacked another crowded bus travelling to the capital from Manjacaze "murdering 23 people in cold blood"

It said 20 other passengers were critically wounded — Sapa-AP

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US willing to give ^{(218) Star} military aid to Maputo ^{15/1/85}

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a major policy shift, the Reagan Administration proposes to provide military aid to the Marxist government of Mozambique, apparently to help it fight the Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

A State Department spokesman yesterday confirmed that the US would seek "a limited military assistance relationship" with Mozambique.

Subject to congressional approval, the United States would provide "non-lethal" military equipment.

The move is seen by analysts as having two main objectives.

- To protect the Machel Government and its Nkomati Accord with South Africa, which the Reagan Administration reportedly regards as an important achievement in the regional application of its constructive engagement policy.

- To draw Maputo away from its close ties with the Soviet Union and into a more non-aligned position.

A spokesman for the State Department's Africa Bureau said today "We have seen a major improvement in our bilateral relations with Mozambique over the past two years."

● See Page 2.

Maputo to ...

MNR cuts off power to Maputo

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Maputo is suffering again from power cuts caused by an act of sabotage near the South African border early yesterday

A spokesman for the State electricity company said MNR rebels sabotaged the transmission lines that carry power from South Africa to Maputo

The sabotage took place about 5 km from the South African border town of Komatipoort and about 80 km north-west of Maputo

Power is being supplied to the city from a coal-fired station, but this does not have the capacity to meet anywhere near Maputo's full needs

A system of rotating power cuts is in force

This is the fifth time that the line has been sabotaged since October

● MNR rebels have claimed that they killed or captured more than 150 soldiers, including five Cubans, and destroyed 101 military vehicles in fighting between January 1 and 10

A MNR statement issued in Lisbon made no reference to the sabotage, but said that recent rebel operations in Sofala, Tete and Nampula provinces underlined the isolation of Mozambique's cities — "islands in an ocean dominated by the MNR"

The MNR described five guerrilla attacks between January 1 and 10 and acknowledged casualties — 17 dead and 43 wounded

SA accused of breaking peace accord

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has accused South Africa of breaking its non-aggression pact with Mozambique, but reiterated Luanda's readiness to negotiate with Pretoria and Washington

Mr Dos Santos, speaking at a conference of the ruling MPLA party, charged South Africa with "premeditated incapacity" to keep its Nkomati peace accord with Mozambique and demanded that Pretoria live up to its agreement the State-run

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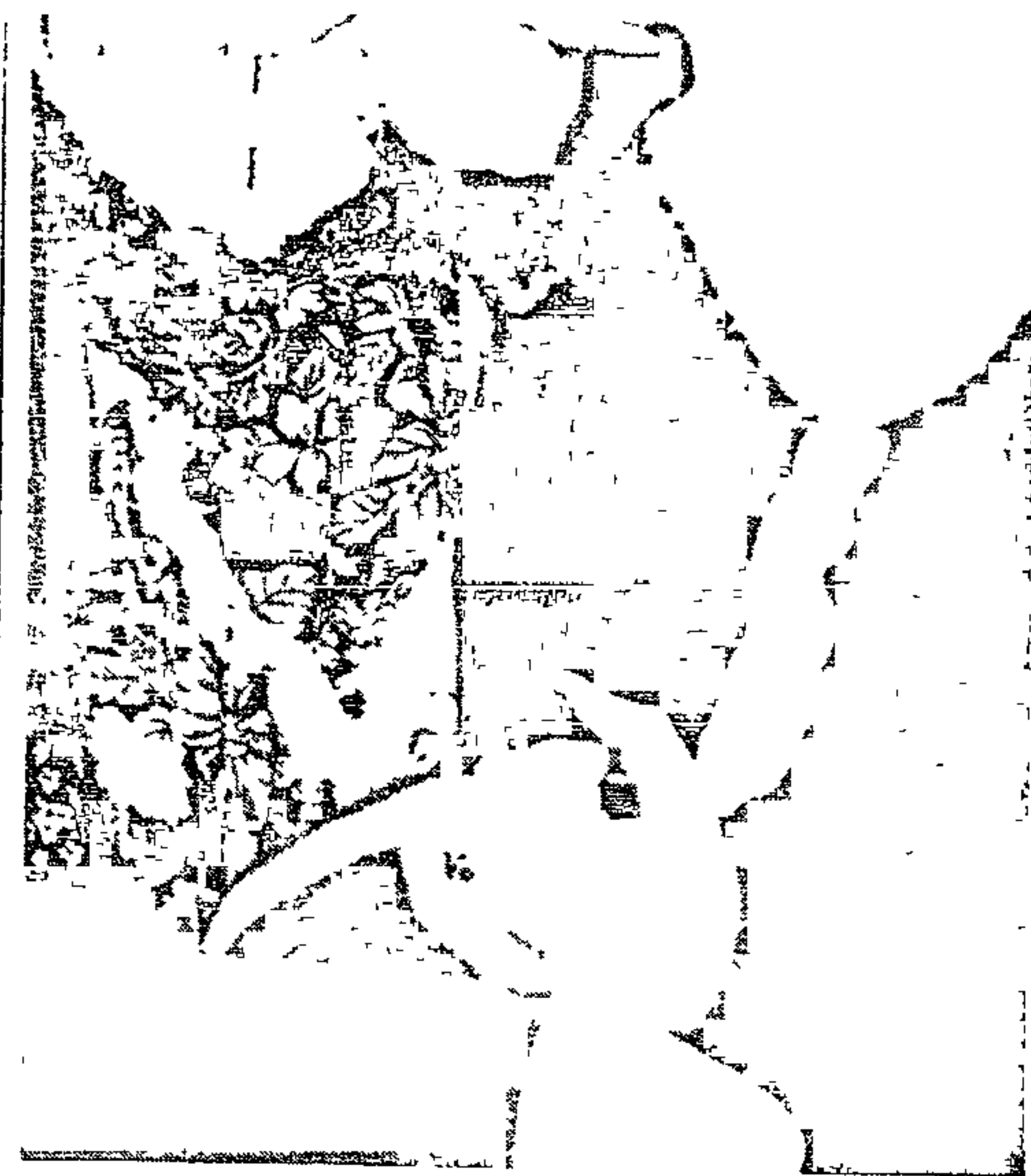
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Widow Beverly Green with Barry - hoping her husband's death will shock NUM and Coal Board negotiators into a settlement

Reluctant striker bids wife goodbye and kills himself

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Richard Green's striking miner son John was a "happy, contented young man" with a wife and baby boy when the pit dispute started 10 months ago — now he is dead. On New Year's day John (23), said goodbye to his wife Beverly, and 18-month-old son Barry, drove into the country and killed himself by inhaling car exhaust fumes. The reluctant striker was plunged into "misery" because of the on-going dispute.

Now, in an open letter, his father has urged Coal Board chief Ian MacGregor and miners' leader Arthur Scargill to settle the strike.

In all mining areas there are reports of couples seeking help for stress and worry-related illnesses. One doctor in south Yorkshire believes at least two of his patients have died from heart attacks brought on by the strike, and literally hundreds of marriages are on the rocks because of painful financial pressures.

Crumbling pit heads may be restored one day, but in Mr Green's own words "nobody or anything can bring our son, who loved his job, back to us. It was a terrible waste of a young life and no industrial dispute can ever be worth it."

● More than 1 300 miners went back to work yesterday — the biggest one-day return to work since November. Over 73 000 of 189 000 men were defying union orders according to the Coal Board, which is now confident the strike will be beaten.

Forces to quit Lebanon

It was primarily to destroy these bases that Israel launched its invasion towards Beirut in June 1982.

The Israeli Cabinet decided yesterday on a three-phase withdrawal stage one is to be implemented within five weeks, but stages two and three will require separate Cabinet decisions before being carried out.

The Government has not decided yet on a timetable for the latter stages but Prime Minister Mr Shimon

Peres said yesterday that he hoped they would be completed within six to nine months.

The United Nations will be offered a chance to move its forces into the area to be vacated.

● Two Israeli troops died and seven were wounded near the Litani River yesterday. The Israeli death toll in Lebanon since the June 1982 invasion is now more than 600. Thousands have been wounded.

lines that carry power from South Africa to Maputo.

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SA accused of breaking peace accord

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has accused South Africa of breaking its non-aggression pact with Mozambique, but reiterated Luanda's readiness to negotiate with Pretoria and Washington.

Mr Dos Santos, speaking at a conference of the ruling MPLA party, charged South Africa with "premeditated incapacity" to keep its Nkomati peace accord with Mozambique and demanded that Pretoria live up to its agreement, the State-run Angop news agency reported.

But Mr Dos Santos said Luanda's "diplomacy continues open to sincere and constructive dialogue" with Pretoria and Washington to resolve Southern African problems.

● American Congressmen visiting Mozambique's capital, Maputo, yesterday condemned South Africa's failure to implement the Nkomati Accord.

The 11-member delegation's leader, Mr Howard Wolpe, who is also chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa, said the security situation in parts of Mozambique remained serious.

He said that although Mozambique had clearly carried out its obligations under the accord, it had not been respected.

Unfortunately for the party, the struggle long-standing internecine warfare between moderates in control of the party — and hardliners centred on *The Morning Star* came to a head at the weekend when the editor and assistant for supporting bureau.

Reds drop strongest

MOSCOW — The world's strongest man and his main rival were sacked from the national weightlifting team after both were convicted last year on drugs charges in Canada, Soviet sports officials confirmed yesterday. A spokesman for the Sports Committee's weightlifting section said Anatoly Pissarenko (26) and Alexander Kurlov (23) were working, but not in sport.

Arm loss wins boy £

NEW YORK — A 12-year-old New York boy won £9.45 million in a Supreme Court settlement after losing his right arm in a freak railway accident. The boy's father, who lost his right arm two years ago after an accident with a high-tension wire at the Amtrak station.

Jesus wasn't white

ABIDJAN — Churches should remove the erroneous impression that Jesus was white, an African professor has been quoted. The professor, Botchway, director of the African Human Values, was quoted in the official journal of the African Union, urging African religious organisations to root out and cease importing foreign culture.

SA literature course

AMSTERDAM — A South African literature course at the University of Amsterdam has been cancelled because of problems over access to the unique collection in Holland, but a group of students seized a number of them, and destroyed the catalogue. — The Star's Bureau.

Monopoly — the ultimate

LONDON — The board game Monopoly was used by MI5 to help British prisoners of war to escape during World War 2, it has been revealed. Three of John Waddington's most trusted employees worked in a special section of the firm's Leeds factory to produce specially doctored sets including escape maps, currency and a set of dice. — The Star Bureau.

Martin Luther King

NEW YORK — Seventeen years after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., the minister's legacy in America, many states are marking the occasion with public holiday. Congress officially recognized the martyred leader who would have turned 50 today.



PEOPLE

Olympic hero

NEW YORK — Olympic hero Edwin Moses, one of the most respected athletes in the United States, was arrested yesterday on charges of molesting a Hollywood vice of actress.

Legacy of terror: MNR attacks ^{16/1/85} ²¹⁸ ^{Star} claim more lives

Since the beginning of the year there has been an intensification of attacks on all roads leading to the Mozambican capital

In indiscriminate attacks dozens of civilians have been brutally killed on the main road leading to the north of country and Sunday's murder of two British citizens indicates a rebel intention to isolate the capital.

● January 2 — Power lines to Maputo blown up near the South African border

● January 2 — Six Mozambicans killed and nine injured when rebels ambushed cars near Manhica, 80 km north of Maputo. The victims were all Indians returning home from a New Year holiday

BUS IS AMBUSHED

● January 5 — 27 civilians killed and 20 seriously injured when rebels ambushed two buses in two attacks near Manhica. Survivors were robbed of valuables by the anti-government guerillas

● January 11 — Four civilians killed and 34 seriously injured in an attack on a crowded bus 70 km north of Maputo. The ambush took place at a bus station near the town of Manhica as the bus was returning to the capital

● January 12 — Maputo Hospital reported a serious shortage of blood due to the sudden influx of dozens of people wounded in MNR attacks

● January 13 — Two British citizens murdered two kilometres from the South African border.

● January 13 — Power lines and pylons blown up Maputo without electricity for the fifth time in three months

**MNR was
resupplied
last year**

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels were resupplied in late 1984, the Gorongosa district military chief, Commander Jorge Luis Mabjeka, said

Commander Mabjeka said the resupplying took place after the Pretoria declaration of October 3, in which the South African Government pledged to play an active role in dismantling the MNR.

Commander Mabjeka said that, despite receiving fresh equipment, the MNR in Gorongosa had remained on the defensive

The MNR has its largest base inside Mozambique in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, near the famous Gorongosa game reserve.

US aid may not help Machel much

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

THE Stars and Stripes are unlikely to be hoisted anywhere in Mozambique, even if the Americans provide "limited military assistance" to the government of President Samora Machel, as was reported in the press yesterday.

United States military assistance to the embattled Machel regime is unlikely to entail the introduction of any high-profile or substantial military presence

Apart from the Americans' post-Vietnam reluctance to become physically involved in a faraway foreign war, there are at least two sound geopolitical reasons why such an eventuality is unlikely.

● It would be highly embarrassing for the avowedly Marxist regime, and

● An American presence might well alarm the Russians, who have gone to great lengths to establish themselves along the East African littoral

At best a US military assistance programme to Mozambique is most likely to consist of supplying light aircraft and military know-how

FAM (Mozambique's defence force) is fairly strong on paper — over 15 000 men and women, 35 combat aircraft, about 285 old and modern battle tanks and 14 patrol boats — but its morale and combat efficiency are rated as very low

FAM also has a great short-

age of helicopters and light aircraft, the machines most needed in a counter-insurgency campaign. The yearly International Institute of Strategic Studies publication "The Military Balance" states that FAM has only four Russian-built Mi-8 transport helicopters and a few Cessnas

For a full-scale campaign against the MNR insurgents, FAM should have at least 10 times as many helicopters — and the men to fly and maintain them

The critical factor is the FAM troops' low morale in the face of the long-drawn, widespread insurgency

It is likely that many problems will crop up in the application of US aid. As far as is known the Mozambicans have long had communist bloc advisers such as Russians, Cubans and East Germans. If US aid is on any scale at all it is likely the Mozambicans would have to choose between the two parties

Fighting personnel might also pose a problem. It is highly unlikely American pilots would fly military sorties — yet any new helicopters would be extensively used in action

Since there is a critical time problem, expatriate pilots would have to be used till Mozambicans have been trained to operational standard. Given the widespread African revisionism against "mercenaries", recruitment could be a problem

US aid team expected ^(2/8) to reach ^{S Jan} Maputo soon

The Star's Foreign
News Service 16/1/85

MAPUTO — An American aid team is expected in Maputo soon to finalise details of US military aid to Mozambique

The US Ambassador in Maputo, Mr Peter John de Vos, told the Mozambique news agency AIM that the assistance would take the form of "military training"

This follows the announcement in Washington this week that the Reagan Administration had decided to develop a limited military assistance relationship with Mozambique.

A member of the Mozambican Government told AIM "all assistance is welcome as long as it does not hamper our sovereignty"

He recalled Frelimo's worldwide appeal for military aid since independence

At a New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps, President Samora Machel praised the Soviet Union and China for their military support and called on America to do the same.

MNR killings add to strain on Accord

218 sfw
17/1/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The murder of two British businessmen by Mozambique National Resistance rebels has placed fresh strain on the Nkomati Accord

The shooting at the weekend of father and son Peter and Christopher Hunt just inside the Mozambique border adds to a growing chorus of criticism of South Africa's failure to implement the accord

Mozambique alleges that the rebel gang crossed back into South Africa after ambushing the Hunts' car near Komatipoort

An editorial in the main Maputo daily newspaper *Noticias* yesterday said the MNR sanctuaries in South Africa were a clear violation of the Nkomati Accord signed in March last year

The editorial says that Article Three of the accord obliges the signatories, South Africa and Mozambique, among other things, to control "elements" in their territories which might commit acts of violence against the other

Training camps and places of accommodation for these elements must also be eliminated

"The South African Government should rethink its attitude towards the undertaking"

BRIEF SKIRMISH

Reports from Mozambique say that a similar incident to the Hunt ambush follow-up operation happened last week when a unit of the Mozambique army chased an MNR group to the South African border where a brief skirmish took place

The administrator of the Moamba district, where the killings took place, Mr Alberto Bila, said that immediately after the Hunts were shot dead, Frelimo soldiers had followed a "clear track" which the bandits had left to the South African border

Mr Bila said he believed the same gang had re-entered Mozambique at the same place on the following day to sabotage power lines carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo

● The wife of Mr Peter Gerald Hunt heard about the killings only yesterday morning from a newspaper report

She then received a telegram from her brother in England, who had heard about it on the radio

A friend said Mrs Pat Hunt, who lives in Northcliff, was very upset and angry that she had not been contacted sooner by the authorities

The friend said Mrs Hunt was contacted by the British Consulate yesterday about having the bodies brought from Maputo

The Hunts have lived in South Africa for about four years

MNR silent over murder of Britons

CAR TIPS 17/1/85

218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

The Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) have not claimed responsibility for killing two Britons near the South African border on Sunday night despite widespread reports that they were responsible

The Mozambican news agency AIM yesterday said no statement had been issued by the MNR

A Mozambique Government spokesman said footprints followed from the scene showed that the murderers crossed into South Africa

Mr Alberto Bila, administrator of Moamba District, said Mozambican troops, alerted by the shooting, had hurried to the scene where they found the bodies and the men's burnt Jaguar — and a clear track through the bush to the South African border

Sabotage

He told the daily paper Noticias he believed the same group re-entered Mozambique the following day to sabotage the transmission line carrying electricity to Maputo — one kilometre from the murder scene

A British Consulate spokeswoman said the family of the dead men,

Mr Peter Gerald Hunt, 49, and his son Christopher, 24, were yesterday notified of the deaths Mr Peter Hunt's wife and mother are living in Johannesburg at an undisclosed address

The men were killed about 2km from the Resano Garcia border post with South Africa on Sunday after turning down a request from border guards to wait for a convoy to form

The two men — shopfitters believed to be going to Maputo to look for jobs — had been living in Johannesburg since 1981 when the Hunt family emigrated to South Africa

● **JOHN BATTERSBY** reports from London that the British Government is to warn all British citizens, through the visa application process by British consultates, and travel agents, that it is not safe to travel in Mozambique

A British Government spokesman disclosed that the ambassador, Mr Eric Vines, wrote to the 200 British nationals living in Mozambique on December 19 last year warning that no-one could consider themselves safe while travelling outside the urban areas

Drought stalks 2,5-million in Mozambique

ARGUS 17/1/85

Argus Africa Service

218

MAPUTO — Widespread rains have broken the drought in many parts of Mozambique but the situation remains critical for 2,5 million of the country's 13 million people

According to the official news agency, Aim, this is a significant improvement over this time last year when 4,5 million Mozambicans were drought-affected

The only region which has deteriorated in the past 12 months is Tete, the north-western province wedged between Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe

UNTIL END OF APRIL

In spite of the general improvement, Mozambique needs 339 000 tons of grains to tide the country over until the end of April, the earliest its own harvest can be expected

Mozambique has 68 900 tons of grains in stock and a further 186 900 tons pledged in international aid

There is concern that the shortfall of 83 200 tons and the frequent delays in delivery of promised food will lead to an increase in hunger in the months before the harvest

Flinging in the rain

Staff Reporter

CAPE Town fire brigade gave an artificial boost to a damp atmosphere when a Johannesburg-based film crew needed heavy showers for a film they were shooting in the city

A small crowd gathered at the intersection of Longmarket and Parliament streets to watch immaculately made-up male models being subjected to repeated dousings from a fire hose

A make-up artist was on hand to restore immediate order to the damp but smiling faces

The commercial is to be ready when a fashion chain flings its winter collection on the market

19 00pm
Claremont
R199 00
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MNR spurns call for peace talks

The Star's Foreign
News Service

the talks, which broke
down on October 17

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) today spurned President Botha's call for a resumption of Mozambican ceasefire talks and reaffirmed its demand for a settlement which includes presidential elections

Rebel spokesman Mr Jorge Correia also rejected Mr Botha's claim that the MNR was "a thorn in the side of regional stability"

POWER

"The threat to peace and development does not come from our struggle but from the Marxist-Leninist monopoly on political power in Mozambique," he said

He said the MNR was not interested in Pretoria's efforts to revive

"We want peace, global peace. But that can be obtained only after Maputo admits publicly that it wants to talk to us politically and agrees to elections for the presidency, and to scrapping its dictatorial Marxist constitution"

In a telephone interview, Mr Correia applauded Mr Botha's warning yesterday that South Africa would not tolerate the MNR's alleged use of South African territory for strikes against Mozambique.

"Pretoria signed a pact with Maputo and it should keep its word."

He added that Mr Botha seemed to have forgotten that the MNR's struggle was an internal problem and the organisation did not use and did not need South Africa.

Botha warns MNR on SA 'link'

CAPE TIMES
18/1/85

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AMID signs of a rapidly deteriorating security situation in Mozambique, the State President, Mr P W Botha, last night warned that the government would not tolerate violent action against its embattled neighbour from South African territory.

The government would not hesitate to act "efficiently" against persons who planned or perpetrated violence against Mozambique from South Africa or who fled to South Africa after violent action in Mozambique.

Mr Botha was reacting to allegations that the tracks of suspected murderers who killed two British citizens at the weekend less than three kilometres from the border, led towards South Africa.

The President's strongly-worded statement follows growing expres-

sions of concern both within Southern Africa and abroad at the manner in which the South African Government has been implementing its side of the Nkomati Accord.

Good faith

The statement was viewed in some quarters as a bid to reaffirm the government's good faith in implementing the peace pact, which has done little to restore peace or stability to South Africa's war-torn neighbour since it was signed in March last year.

Some observers interpreted the President's remarks as a sign that the government could be planning to take actions against individuals and groups in South Africa that have been linked with the rebel MNR movement.

Mr Botha appealed to the rebel leaders, who are fighting to overthrow the ruling Frelimo Government, "to reflect on the destructive consequences to all the people of Mozambique of Renamo's (MNR) continued campaign of violence".

Stability

The State President said the South African Government "deplores most strongly" acts of violence in Mozambique and regarded their continuation to be a threat to the stability and orderly development of all countries of Southern Africa.

Mr Botha noted that the Mozambican Government had told South Africa during recent talks that there were "indications that assistance was being granted to Renamo by certain individuals from a number of countries, including South Africa".

However, the South African Government had not been accused of breaking the Nkomati Accord.

Mozambique had also informed South Africa during recent discussions that there were indications that supplies were being delivered to the MNR by various means, including aircraft "from various directions and from certain countries in Africa and other regions".

MOZAMBIQUE

Saving Nkomati

218

SA's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) is desperate to plug the holes of support for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and save the Nkomati Accord from collapse. The latest moves include a visit by Foreign Minister Pik Botha to the Islamic Republic of Comoros from whose soil the MNR has received substantial support since the signing of the accord in March last year.

The FM understands that Botha — whose determination that Nkomati succeeds borders on the obsessive, according to his colleagues — is about to launch a new initiative to stop the civil war in Mozambique. However, the FM was assured that use of SA troops to crush the MNR is not under consideration.

There are also unconfirmed reports that the Security Police have been ordered to look into the activities of certain expatriate Portuguese-speaking businessmen in Johannesburg (the so-called *retornados*) who are known to have close links with the MNR.

Botha has also had talks with the old friend of the SA government, Bavarian PM Franz-Josef Strauss, whose Christian Social Union has been active in its support for the MNR and the Angolan rebel movement Unita, and with representatives from the governments of Portugal and Malawi. According to the Mozambique government, elements in these two countries support the MNR.

According to the FM's information,

Botha met with Comoros president Ahmed Abdallah and French mercenary leader Bob Denard during his secret trip to East Africa, which also took him to Somalia. It is understood that Abdallah denied any involvement on his government's side. It is not clear what Denard's role in the affair is.

The new urgency in isolating the MNR came after a tough speech in December last year by Mozambique president Samora Machel at Manhica saying that Nkomati is failing because the MNR still gets support from SA and other countries.

Botha immediately asked for the text of Machel's speech and had urgent discussions with Mozambique representatives. He then declared that Machel was not referring to the SA government, but to external support launched from SA soil and from the soil of other states. "These allegations will be investigated urgently," Botha said.

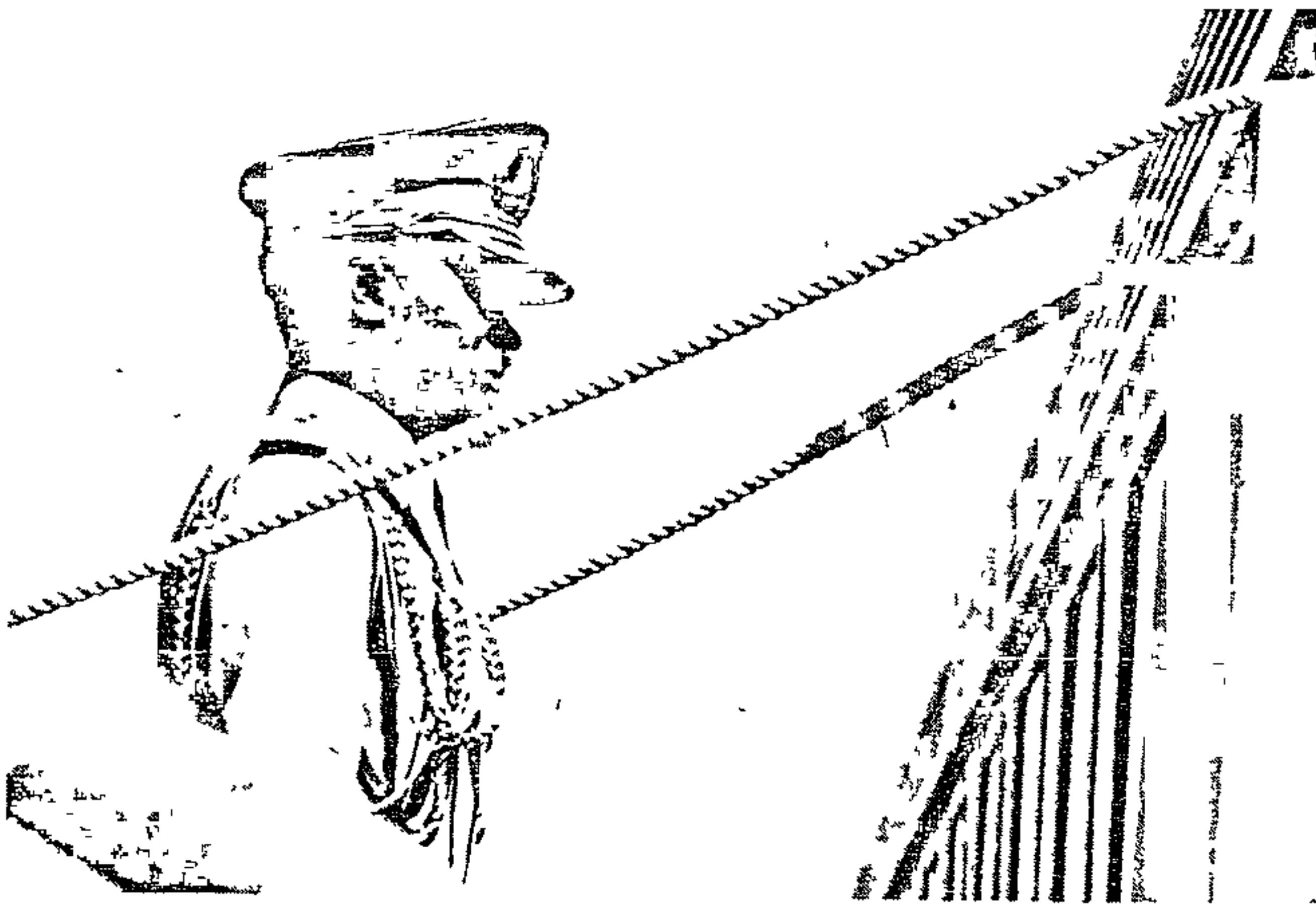
Last week Machel met with the ambassadors of the permanent members of the UN Security Council to tell them of the strains on Nkomati and the continued support for the MNR.

After Nkomati, the Comoros, the island group off the Mozambique north coast, became the main support base for the MNR (*Current Affairs*, November 30). According to intelligence sources, supplies from Saudi Arabia and Oman are flown from the Comoros to secret airstrips in northern Mozambique and the south of Tanzania and Malawi.

Meanwhile, there are no signs that the

civil war in Mozambique is abating. This week MNR terrorists sabotaged the power lines near the SA border and blacked out Maputo for more than a day. It is the fifth time since October that the lines have been sabotaged. The MNR claims to have killed or captured more than 150 soldiers, including five Cubans, and destroyed 101 military vehicles since January 1.

In another important development that could speed up the peace process, the Reagan administration has proposed, in the words of State Department spokesman Robert Bruce, "to seek to develop a limited military assistance relationship with Mozambique." Subject to congressional approval, the US would provide "non-lethal" equipment, which is understood to include training and equipment other than weapons.



Mozambique's Machel ... Nkomati is failing

MNTR rejects Botha's appeal

AKG:us
12/1/80

(2/8)

Meryl and star David are quietly married

By ADA STUIJT
Staff Reporter

GLAMOROUS former Cape Town model Meryl Cox has quietly married American pop star and TV actor David Cassidy

The ceremony was held in the United States on December 18 — a month ago today

But the newly-weds are spending their honeymoon separately — Meryl at the home of her parents, Ann and Bob Cox in Bergvliet, while handsome David is in London to cut a new LP appropriately called Romance

The pair keep their own romance alive with nightly telephone calls between London and Cape Town

Meryl is a businesswoman and racehorse breeder and



By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A ROW between the South African Government and the MNTR rebel movement in Mozambique grew more acrimonious today, following the MNTR's rejection of an appeal by President P W Botha

Deploring violence in Southern Africa, Mr Botha appealed to MNTR leaders to urgently reflect on the destructive consequences of its continued campaign of violence

He also announced that allegations that the tracks of the suspected murderers of two Britons in Mozambique this week led back to South Africa were being investigated. The murderers are said to be MNTR supporters

Mr Botha's statement, following the first session of the Cabinet in Cape Town, was soon rebuffed by an MNTR spokesman in Lisbon

"Dictatorial"

The spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, said the threat to peace and development in Southern Africa did not come from the MNTR's struggle but from the Marxist-Leninist monopoly on political power in the

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supporters.

Mr Botha's statement, following the first session of the Cabinet in Cape Town, was soon rebuffed by an MNR spokesman in Lisbon.

"Dictatorial"

The spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, said the threat to peace and development in Southern Africa did not come from the MNR's struggle but from the Marxist-Leninist monopoly on political power in the territory.

He said the MNR was not interested in Pretoria's efforts to revive the ceasefire talks between the Mozambican Government and the movement, which broke down in October. The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, acted as go-between on several occasions.

The MNR now insists on the Maputo regime publicly admitting that it wants to talk on a political arrangement involving elections for the presidency of Mozambique and the scrapping of the "dictatorial Marxist constitution".

The MNR says it "does not use and does not need South Africa". There have for several years been allegations that South Africa supported the movement but latest indications are that it is being supplied from other parts of Africa.

The MNR's latest statement was submitted to the Department of Foreign Affairs which said it stood by the President's statement. The matter could again be considered on the second day of this year's first Cabinet meeting.

In his statement, President Botha also mentions allegations by the Mozambican Government that the MNR is being supplied from other parts of Africa.

"Certain people"

Mr Pik Botha recently undertook a trip to some of these countries and conveyed their assurances that they would not allow this.

The Comoros Islands, off the east coast of Mozambique, has been mentioned as one of the sources of supplies to the MNR.

President Botha said the Mozambican Government had informed the South African Government that it did not in any way accuse South Africa of breaking the Nkomati Accord. However, it alleged that there were indications that the MNR was being helped by certain individuals from a number of countries, including South Africa.

"These matters are being urgently investigated because the Government will not allow South African territory to be used for the planning or perpetration of acts of violence against neighbouring states by any individual or organisation," Mr Botha said.

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CAPE Times 19/1/85 218

Frelimo killed Britons — MNR

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Rebels opposing the Mozambican regime yesterday accused special government forces of the brutal murder of two British tourists near the South African border

Mr Peter Gerald Hunt and his 19-year-old son Christopher died near the main South African crossing into Mozambique on Sunday morning

The Mozambique news agency Aim claimed that rebels of the MNR move-

ment had ambushed the tourists' car, dragging the two men into the bush and bayoneting them

Yesterday Jorge Correia, a rebel spokesman based in Lisbon, said the MNR condemned such acts, which in their most primary and bloody form had been institutionalized by the Frelimo government

'In rebel hands'

He emphasized, however, that the main highway linking the capital Maputo to South Africa was firmly in rebel hands, and that all travellers along it were in danger of attack

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Maputo that the MNR received supplies from foreign aircraft on at least two occasions last month

According to a report yesterday in the semi-official Maputo daily Noticias, army reconnaissance units reported a DC-3 aircraft dropping

parachutes when it flew over the central Gorongosa area on December 3

A captured member of the MNR had said later that the aircraft had dropped military supplies, Noticias added

The newspaper also said helicopters had dropped armed men and supplies last month in the southern province of Maputo, but gave no date or details

● The bodies of the two Britons murdered last Sunday would be flown to Britain via Johannesburg next week for burial, the British Embassy said yesterday

The spokesman said it was not known why the two were driving from Komatipoort to Maputo, a road known to be dangerous because of activity by Mozambique guerrillas

A post-mortem report published by Noticias yesterday said the two had been shot in the back.

Mozambique: Prospects for peace 'grim'

Political Staff

THE prospects for an early end to the conflict in Mozambique remained grim last night in spite of the resumption of peace negotiations involving Frelimo, the MNR rebels and South Africa

In Cape Town yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, confirmed that the Lisbon-based secretary-general of the MNR, Mr Evo Fernandes, was in South Africa at the weekend for talks

Mr Botha said he had invited Mr Fernandes to South Africa for consultations with "interested parties" to break the deadlocked peace talks which began in Pretoria in October last year

Mr Botha added that until he held further talks with the Mozambique Government, he could not say whether progress towards peace had been made

It was not immediately clear from Mr Botha's statement who the "interested parties" were that Mr Fernandes came to have talks with

In its efforts to secure peace in Mozambique, the South African Government, through Mr

Botha, has been in contact with a number of foreign states in Africa and Europe from where, it is alleged by Mozambique, support has been coming for the MNR

Action

A clear indication that South Africa is losing patience with the MNR came last week when the State President, Mr P W Botha, warned the movement that action would be taken if the MNR involved South Africa in its anti-Frelimo war

The statement was clearly timed to coincide with Mr Fernandes' arrival in South Africa last Friday and he is understood to have been angered by it

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Maputo that Mozambique said its armed forces had killed 80 MNR rebels in recent operations

The semi-official Noticias daily yesterday said troops had killed 35 and captured eight guerillas of the MNR in the last two weeks of December in north-western Tete province

In south-eastern Inhambane province, the army killed 42 rebels in the second week of this month, the report said

Nkomati Accord threatened as Mozambique peace hopes fade

ARGUS 22/1/85

Political Staff

2/8

THE success of the Nkomati Accord as a first step in bringing peace to Southern Africa is under serious threat, with the chances of a peaceful solution to the civil war in Mozambique receding rapidly.

Diplomatic sources say the conflict in Mozambique is becoming internationalised, making the chances of a peaceful solution more difficult.

The rebel movement, Renamo, has been stepping up its demands since signing the Pretoria Declaration on October 3 last year.

The declaration was optimistically greeted and it was felt at the time it could lead to the end of the conflict.

Hit-and-run

But since then Renamo has stepped up its hit-and-run tactics in Mozambique and has increased its demands for a ceasefire.

South Africa has been attempting to act as go-between but it is understood South Africa has little influence now on Renamo.

The statement last week by President P W Botha was a clear indication that South Africa is fast losing patience with Renamo.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mr Ebo Fernandes, secretary-general of Renamo in Cape Town yesterday.

The tenor of Mr Botha's statement indicated that little progress was made at the talks.

New demands

It is understood that Renamo has changed its demands of a month ago in which it may have accepted President Samora Machel would remain as President.

South Africa has strongly denied it is giving Renamo any assistance and there is now increasing speculation that large sums of money are coming from Arab countries because of the large Muslim population in Mozambique.

Mozambique (218) *Spencer* What has been achieved? 22/11/85

What exactly has been achieved since the diplomatic initiatives between South Africa and Mozambique were launched exactly one year ago?

The question begs to be asked in the light of persistent allegations from quasi-official Mozambican quarters that South Africa is violating the Nkomati Accord signed between the two countries last year.

And that nothing appears to have come from the Pretoria Declaration of last October in which the two sides in the Mozambican conflict agreed to resolve their differences and work towards a peaceful solution under the chairmanship of South Africa.

All that has been seen is a series of abortive meetings between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance which appear to have produced nothing but to highlight the seemingly unbridgeable gulf between the two.

The Mozambican bush war goes on. There are regular ambushes, civilians are murdered, Maputo's power supplies are periodically sabotaged and South Africa has been unable to take delivery of Cahora Bassa electricity because, at the latest estimate, some two dozen pylons lie in ruins. The MNR has accused

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Pretoria of being too biased in favour of Maputo, and Frelimo frequently accuses South Africa, through its propaganda organs, of aiding and abetting the rebels.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has warned the Government against actively propping up Mozambique's Marxist pro-African National Congress regime.

President Botha last week strongly warned that the Government would not tolerate violent action against Mozambique from South African territory and would not hesitate to act efficiently against persons who planned or perpetrated violence against Mozambique from South African territory, or fled to South Africa after they had carried out violence activities in Mozambique.

"Indeed," he said, "the South African Government deplors most strongly acts of violence in Mozambique and considers the continuation thereof to be a threat to the stability and orderly development of all countries of Southern Africa."

He appealed to the MNR urgently to reflect on the destructive consequences to all people of Mozambique of its

continued campaign of violence, and also to reflect on the damage being done to the interests of Mozambique's neighbours.

This statement followed a secret meeting at South Africa's request last weekend between the MNR and other interested parties in an attempt to resolve the stalemate, it was said yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It is reliably understood that this meeting involved a third party with substantive connections with Lisbon and that it in fact produced nothing but what Pretoria regarded as another set of impossible demands by the MNR.

The current position has placed Pretoria in a difficult position. Senior Government sources indicate that President Botha's statement of last week was intended as a message to the MNR that whatever its relations with Pretoria in the past, the present position is that its persistent aggression and refusal to negotiate with Frelimo realistically will not be supported.

Pretoria believes that the MNR, contrary to the rebels' claims, is unable to win control of Mozambique, but is worried that it does have the capacity to seriously damage further

Mozambique's infrastructure. If the MNR is left to continue wreaking havoc in Mozambique, Pretoria fears, there is a very real danger that President Samora Machel will be toppled by a hard-line faction in the Mozambican Government which favours calling on heavy Soviet and Eastern bloc support, including troops, to contain if not eliminate the guerilla threat.

Such a development, Pretoria says, will be disastrous for Southern Africa, placing it in a far worse position than before the Nkomati Accord.

America's Reagan Administration is clearly also worried about this possibility, hence its recent announcement of limited military support for the Mozambican Government.

The dilemma facing Pretoria in the light of the MNR's continued intransigence is how to cut off the international flow of arms and support for the rebels.

To this end Mr Pik Botha recently secretly visited Somalia and the Comoros, two countries which Frelimo alleged were being used as supply points for the rebels.

He received an undertaking that neither country was being used for such purposes. It is reliably understood that Pretoria has also

started applying pressure on Lisbon, which allows the MNR to use Portugal as its headquarters and main propaganda base.

South Africa, it is said, is trying to point out that Portugal will have to take the ultimate blame if the Mozambican situation deteriorates to the extent that there is a massive inflow of Russian or other communist troops into the region.

Pretoria is apparently perplexed as to how and where the MNR is getting its supplies. A large proportion, it maintains, are simply taken by the rebels from Government forces in Mozambique.

South Africa is adamant that no Government department in South Africa is assisting the MNR in any way. Furthermore, senior sources say, the security services have warned certain people of Portuguese origin in South Africa not to become involved.

A number of people have apparently already been visited and warned in no uncertain terms. Pretoria insists it is upholding its side of the Nkomati Accord and claims that the Mozambican Government has not been able to produce a shred of evidence that this is not so.

Every allegation by Mozambique of a violation of the Accord has been thoroughly

tested and refuted, apparently to the satisfaction of Frelimo, Pretoria claims.

Mozambican officials have apparently expressed their full satisfaction that South Africa is doing everything and more in this regard.

As proof of this, South African sources point to continued co-operation by Pretoria and its willingness to allow technicians into Mozambique (with South African protection) to repair the MNR damage. Pretoria draws the line, however, at sending in troops to protect Frelimo.

"This is not what we agreed to in the Nkomati Accord," says one source, "although we stand by our commitment not to support a third party against the Mozambican Government."

For Pretoria perhaps the biggest danger of recent developments is apparently a growing belief within Frelimo that Nkomati was nothing but an elaborate ploy by South Africa to stall for time so that the MNR could force its way to power.

Failure to produce some benefits for Mozambique will strengthen that suspicion, may topple President Machel and may let in Soviet forces, South Africa fears. For that reason Pretoria is turning its diplomatic efforts to a wider front internationally.

218 Star

23/1/85

US claim of SA aid to MNR

WASHINGTON — Six Democratic Party politicians have returned from a visit to Africa claiming that South Africa is continuing to support guerillas in Mozambique in violation of the Nkomati Accord

Senator Paul Sarbanes and Mr Howard Wolpe say the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas threaten to disrupt relief efforts which are near to being able to stave off widespread starvation

He added that, considering

the smaller population, the situation in Mozambique was just as serious as the famine in Ethiopia

The senator, who visited Mozambique with Mr Wolpe and four other Democratic Party members of the House of Representatives, said their tours of famine relief camps were curtailed because of fears that they might be attacked by the MNR

"These armed bandits, by everyone's reckoning, are receiving support from South Afri-

ca," the senator said

He added that Mozambique had "lived up to its part of that arrangement (Nkomati)" by barring the African National Congress from using bases on Mozambican soil

In Maputo, the AIM news agency quotes *Noticias* as questioning South Africa's good faith in signing Nkomati, and listed violations of the accord — allegedly from South African soil

It said President Botha had made soothing statements be-

cause "it's necessary to show a willingness to abide by an agreement which might serve as a springboard for greater international recognition"

● Rail traffic between South Africa and Mozambique has been disrupted severely by the recent sabotage of the railway line between Ressano Garcia and Maputo But a South African Transport Services spokesman said it should be open again by Friday — The Star's Foreign News Service, Sapa-AP

CAPE TIMES 24/1/85

MNR — a ⁽²¹⁸⁾ Frankenstein monster?

By **ROBIN HALLETT**

Author and specialist on Southern African affairs who lives in Oxfordshire, England

"THE success of the Nkomati Accord," Mr Collin Patterson, newly appointed South African trade commissioner to Maputo, told a visiting journalist last June, "is crucial to our whole foreign policy. Imagine the effect an economically prosperous Mozambique would have on the attitudes towards South Africa of other neighbouring states."

"Think of the effect on Africa, of the role South Africa could then play in the north-south dialogue."

That was said in the euphoric weeks after the signature of an agreement on non-aggression and good neighbourliness between two countries that had stood for years at opposite ends of the political spectrum. And as South African entrepreneurs flocked into Maputo and ANC activists packed their bags and moved off north to Zambia and Tanzania, it seemed as if the accord was really working.

But there was always a fly in the ointment — and it did not require much prescience to spot it.

"In building up and supporting the anti-Frelimo MNR," I myself wrote a few days before the Nkomati Accord, "South Africa has created a Frankenstein monster over which it has no control."

Eight months after the accord Mr Louis Nel, the deputy Foreign Minister, admitted to a visiting journalist that his government had "over-estimated its capacity to control the MNR."

To assume that the MNR (or Renamo, as its spokesman in Lisbon prefers to call it) is a totally autonomous movement with its roots deep in the soil of Mozambique is to take far too simple a view of a complex and still obscurely documented organization.

It is essential to bear in mind that in origin the MNR was the creation of the Rhodesian intelligence service at a time when it was vital to secure local agents to report on the activities of Zanu guerillas in their bases in Mozambique.

South African involvement

With the emergence of an independent Zimbabwe, the MNR moved south and came under the direction of South African military intelligence.

For years the government in Pretoria issued categorical denials that it had anything to do with the MNR but steadily evidence of South African involvement began to pile up — captured documents, eyewitness accounts and so on — and to be reported in the overseas press.

Estimates have at times put the number of MNR supporters in camps in South Africa as high as 18 000.

Gradually, the MNR began to attract other supporters. 200 000 Portuguese had left Mozambique after independence, some to return to Portugal where they are known as the "retornados", others to find homes in South Africa.

Memories of properties abandoned and livelihoods lost make many of these emigrés passionately hostile to the Frelimo regime. In Mozambique itself, mounting economic hardship has served to erode much of the popular support for Frelimo. Harsh actions by party functionaries, enforcing such policies as compulsory villagization, have turned some Mozambicans into active opponents of their own government.

Clearly, close personal links have developed between some members of the South African military and Mozambicans, both black and white, involved in the MNR.

No one likes to see friends and comrades being sold down the river. So, in the weeks before the accord, every effort was made to bolster the rebel movement in Mozambique.

Reports from Maputo speak of 1 500 heavily armed men being moved from their training camps in South Africa back into Mozambique, while MNR spokesmen openly boasted of having enough arms to enable them to carry on the war for the next two years.

Under these circumstances it was hardly surprising that the months after the accord should have seen not a diminution but an increase in MNR activity.

Two developments were particularly significant. One was the extension of the war to Cabo Delgado, the country's most northerly province and hitherto the only one of the 10 provinces unaffected by rebel actions.

The province has a long tradition of popular resistance. Its people, the Makonde, doughty fighters against the Portuguese in the war of liberation, are now reported to be deeply dissatisfied with Frelimo. The other development, even more serious for President Machel's government, has been the increasing guerilla activity in the vicinity of Maputo.

Prominent names

In the months after the accord the authorities in Maputo became increasingly aware that the MNR was receiving more support from Portuguese sources.

Names have been given in the press, most prominent among them Manuel Bulhosa, an elderly industrialist and one of the richest men in Portugal who was once part-owner of the now nationalized oil refinery in Maputo, and Mota Pinto, deputy prime minister, whose party, the Social Democrats, receives substantial support from the retornados.

Recently, reports have appeared in the British press of a secret airlift of arms organized by the MNR's supporters in Portugal and running from the Middle East to the Comoro Islands, where the notorious French mercenary leader, Colonel Bob Denard, commands the palace guard of President Ahmed Abdullah, whom Denard helped to seize power in a coup in 1978. From the Comoros the arms are taken by light planes to guerilla bases in northern Mozambique.

The growing influence of the retornados has sharpened the MNR's political objectives, previously defined in vague terms as "free elections", "real democracy" and "a mixed economy".

On November 1, less than a month after the elaborate Pretoria Declaration which was designed to produce a ceasefire, the MNR launched what its official spokesman described as "its greatest offensive yet". To President Machel the MNR's objectives, which involve a radical restructuring of the regime, appear as nothing less than the "virtual recolonization" of Mozambique.

In this confusing situation what are the precise objectives of the South African government? Some commentators have suggested that Pretoria would like to see a peaceful settlement in southern Mozambique, an area of vital economic concern, while allowing the MNR a free hand — with some South African assistance — to carry on the war in the north. Such a policy hardly appeals to the MNR, for whom Maputo must be the decisive objective.

Some indication of the strains between the MNR and Pretoria emerged when, after the Pretoria Declaration, an MNR spokesman accused Mr Pik Botha of being "the unconditional ally of the Marxist-Leninist regime".

Mr Botha has said those leaders who chose the path of violence will find themselves "with nothing to administer but misery, famine, economic retrogression and human decay". This is a wise remark. But an outside observer cannot help pointing out that the South African government has a large responsibility for the violence in Mozambique. Pretoria now finds itself hoist with its own petard.

Mozambique has been described as "calamity country". The more encouragement the MNR receives from the outside, the more wretched will be the fate of hundreds of thousands of ordinary Mozambicans. What value then will any one be able to attach to the Nkomati Accord?

FOOTNOTE The South African government has repeatedly indicated that it is upholding its treaty obligations in terms of the Nkomati Accord and this is not disputed by the government of President Machel in Maputo. Editor, Cape Times

US grain ^{State} for Maputo ^{21/8}

MAPUTO ^{5/4/1/85} Washington stepped up its support for Mozambique yesterday with the signing here of an agreement to give the drought-hit country R34 million worth of grain.

The accord was signed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr Frank Wisner and the Mozambican Economics Minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso.

A US embassy statement said 110 000 tons of maize would be shipped to Mozambique from March to September.

Mr Wisner has been in Mozambique since Monday and has had talks with the Finance Minister and Central Bank Governor Mr Prakash Ratilal — Sapa-Reuter

Deadly spill

WASHINGTON — A Union Carbide pesticide plant in the US last year spilled 380 kg of methyl isocyanate, the chemical that killed more than 2 000 people in Bhopal, India, a government agency said yesterday.

The material was recovered and "returned to production" "Actual MIC losses (to the environment) cannot be estimated," said the US Environmental Protection Agency — Sapa-Reuter

(218) FM
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rent affairs, January 18), launched his new initiative which includes talks with Fernandes followed by talks with Maputo and then hopefully tripartite talks. But first indications are that the MNR has not abandoned its rigid attitude and excessive demands that have been standing in the way of an agreement with Frelimo until now.

Wisner's visit to Maputo is also seen as significant. He was the man whose hard work and bargaining helped make Nkomati possible. He is again in Mozambique to act as a broker, this time with the carrot of limited US military aid in his hand.



MNR's Fernandes ... called to Pretoria

The president's tough statement supporting president Samora Machel and strongly warning the MNR that SA "will not hesitate to act decisively against people who plan or perpetrate violence against Mozambique" could mean the end of the fundamental differences between the DFA and the SADF on Mozambique.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha feels strongly that SA should stick to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, not only for Mozambique's sake, but because of SA's credibility in the rest of Africa. Elements in the SADF, however, seem to believe that Machel should be pushed further for more concessions.

Late last year, more than six months after the signing of Nkomati, the Frelimo delegation to the peace talks in Pretoria presented Foreign Minister Botha with incontrovertible evidence that the SADF support for MNR was continuing. According to the FM's information, Botha was shocked. The SADF has consistently denied all reports of submarines off-loading weapons in northern Mozambique and helicopters dropping supplies.

The Foreign Minister undertook to talk to all parties and the countries from whose soil the MNR received support. That included the governments of Portugal, Malawi, the Islamic Republic of Comores, and Bavarian PM Franz-Josef Strauss.

Botha then, as the FM predicted (Cur-

Split in Frelimo says MNR

CAPE TOWN
25/1/85
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Own Correspondent

LONDON — South Africa's historic Nkomati agreement with Marxist Mozambique is on the rocks and is the cause of a major rift in Maputo's ruling Frelimo party, according to the rebel MNR movement

Mr Jorge Correia, spokesman in Lisbon for the MNR, said this yesterday, ten months after the accord was signed

The MNR is known for making exaggerated claims, but Mr Correia's views are shared partially by independent African observers and diplomats here who fear that President Samora Machel is being pushed into an untenable posi-

tion by the escalating guerilla war which Nkomati was designed to end

Two important developments tend to confirm the thesis. The first was the unprecedented pleading tone of President P W Botha's call to the rebels to halt their fight. His message came as Pretoria prepared for yet another round of talks aimed at getting the MNR and Frelimo to agree on cease-fire conditions

Secondly, Mr Frank Wisner, US Assistant Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, announced in Maputo that Washington would ship large amounts of "non-lethal" aid to the struggling Mozambican regime

In Lisbon these two events are seen as a desperate Western effort to prop up President Machel and to safeguard Pretoria's wider strategy for ending tensions with its black neighbours in Southern Africa

Mr Correia, who returned recently from talks with guerilla leader Alfonso Dhla-kama, inside Mozambique, said there was a growing conviction among the rebels that Frelimo would soon face a serious split

'Crucial'

"The anniversary on March 16 of the Nkomati accord will be the crucial moment. Machel will be obliged to assess the benefits of the deal and if he does not renounce it, he could find himself with a military uprising on his hands," Mr Correia said

He said that Frelimo's radical wing, led by General Armando Guebuza and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, were openly calling for a return to the guerilla war which first brought them to power after the collapse of Portugal's colonial rule

Measures

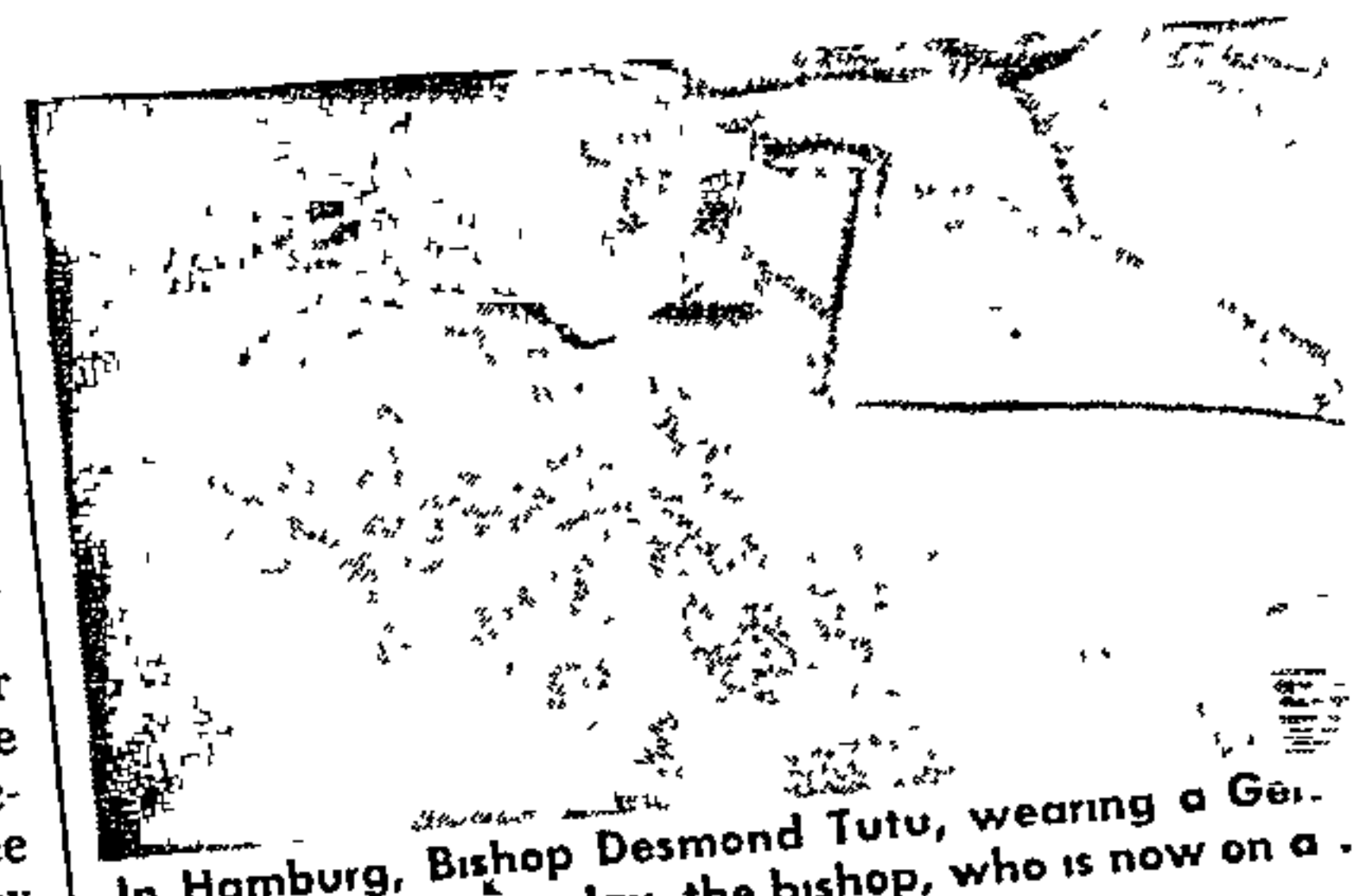
The respected Lisbon paper African Jornal yesterday said that as far as its promises of peace in Mozambique went, Nkomati had failed, and South Africa was turning Mozambique into a "bantustan"

● Meanwhile Sapa-Reuters reports from Lisbon that the Portuguese Government will take measures against the activities in Portugal of the MNR. A spokesman for the Prime Minister said that measures directed against the MNR were being studied

MNR kills top Govt man (218)

MAPUTO — A Frelimo central committee member has been assassinated by Mozambique rebels in Niassa province, AIM said here

An independence war veteran, Mr Assumane N'taula (62) was the second central committee member to be killed by rebels — The Star's Foreign News Service



In Hamburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, wearing a Gen. Wednesday Yesterday, the bishop, who is now on a

Botswana defends dieldrin

The Star's Foreign News Service GABORONE — The Botswana Government has defended the use of the controversial insecticide dieldrin in the wildlife sanctuary along the Chobe River.

A statement by the Ministry of Agriculture said it was necessary to use dieldrin because it was the only tested insecticide to prevent the invasion of tsetse-fly

The statement said the spraying was done along the Linyati River with limited quantities and under strict supervision

Alternatives to dieldrin were being

tested, it added. Meanwhile, the Kalahari Conservation Society has taken soil samples testing A spokesman said fish eagles and other bird species had already been affected

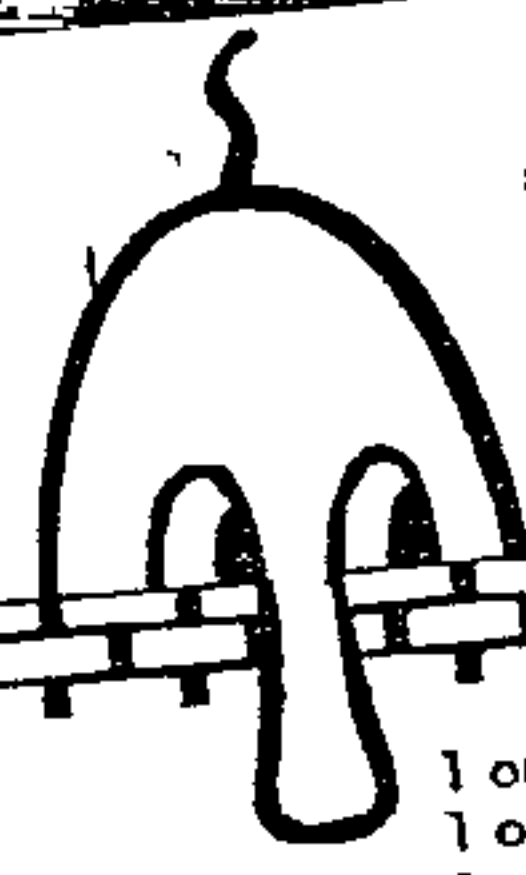
He added that dieldrin, a nondegradable poison, had been used for more than 20 years in Botswana

An informed source said the control division in the Ministry of Agriculture put dieldrin on the base trees to eliminate the dreaded tsetse the Chobe park

Dieldrin is sold in Botswana by South Africa (Pty) Ltd

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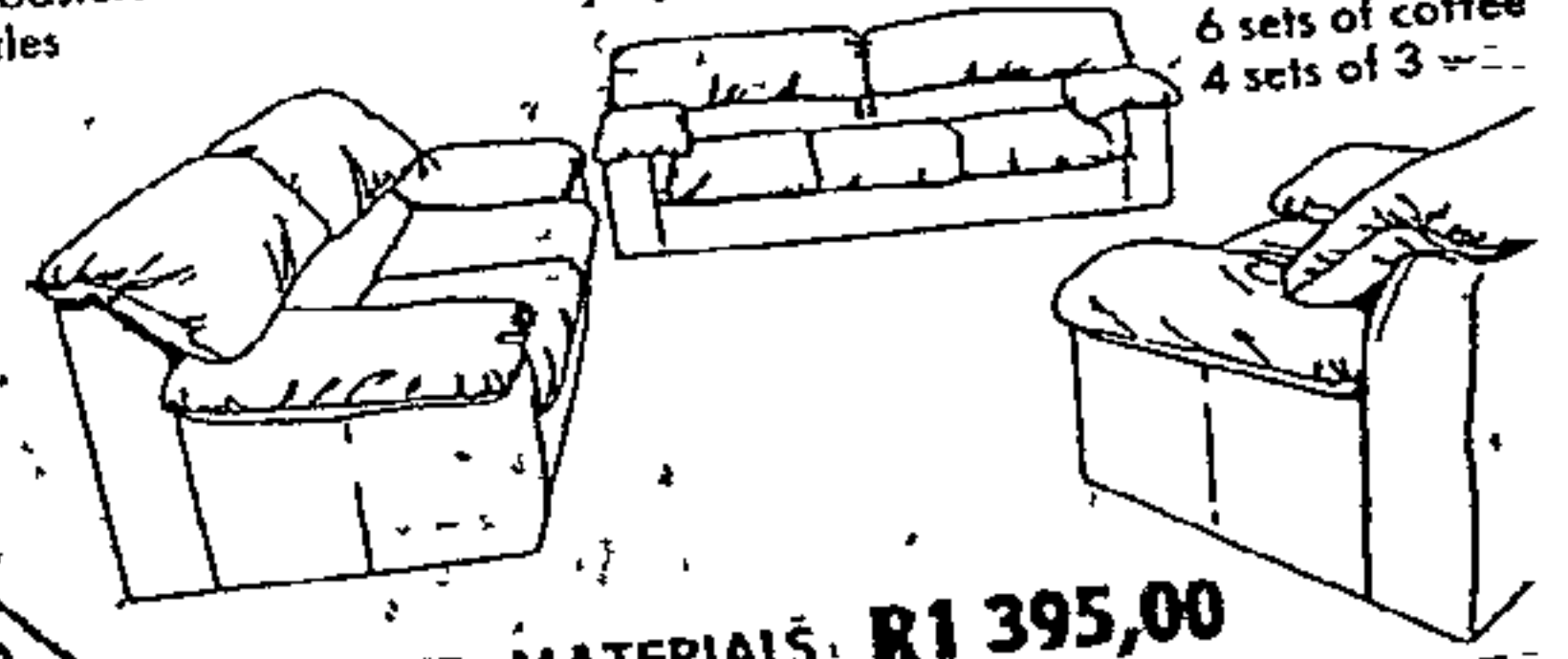
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218
25/11/85
Six weeks to go to the first Mozambique-South Africa birthday

Nkomati: What is there to celebrate?

By Joao Santa Rita

With only six weeks to go before the first birthday of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa it is becoming increasingly clear that there is little to celebrate.

Hope is fading for the success of peace talks which continued in Pretoria this week.

The Mozambican rebels' demands seem impossible to meet by both Pretoria and Maputo.

And with the economic and military situation worsening by the day, fears have been expressed that Mozambique is being plunged into chaos.

Law and order in many parts of the country have now totally collapsed with army deserters, bandits and rebels ambushing civilians with little trace of a grand political aim.

Residents of Maputo are afraid to leave city limits.

Even a ferry trip across the bay is becoming hazardous. As the war increases, the

urban population is facing increasing hardships.

"There is no panic in Maputo," says a Johannesburg-based pilot who travels often to Mozambique, "but people know they cannot travel outside the city."

"You travel 10 km out and you can be shot."

"You have to fly everywhere."

The black market for foreign currency has soared to unprecedented levels.

Shops where food and drink may be freely obtained accept only foreign currency.

For those without access to the dollar shops, ration cards are the order of the day.

"During Christmas a family of four was allocated one beer," the pilot said.

"There is no point in trying to go for a drink and a meal at the main hotels where foreign-

ers stay

"They accept only dollars, so the locals are effectively barred from them."

Even if peace talks with the MNR succeeded tomorrow it would take months to restore the country's internal equilibrium.

Mozambican sources have for the first time admitted what others have been claiming for months that attacks on roads around the country could be the work of Government soldiers left for months in remote army posts without food or pay.

"We are aware of the problem," say Mozambican sources. "A Government official was recently shot at by soldiers at a road block north of the capital."

"He escaped, and the soldiers were later arrested and shot."

Evidence is mounting of the breakdown of law and order and the crippling economic situation.

Portuguese diplomats report

that last year a bus was stopped by Frelimo Government soldiers in the northern province of Nampula. Passengers were ordered out and robbed of all their valuables.

The Mozambican army is incapable of implementing basic security measures in many areas.

Diplomats say there were no military convoys between Koinabapoort and Maputo to ensure the safety of travellers because the Mozambican army could not spare the fuel, were short of trucks and lacked spares.

Last year Zimbabwean troops were moved to protect the vital road route through Tete province because the Mozambican army was unable to organise defence, for supply trucks travelling through Mozambique to and from Malawi.

The Zimbabwean army is also in Mozambique protecting

the Beira-Mutare pipeline

Mr Kerry Curtis, manager of a truck company which used to operate in the area, said the Zimbabweans had been asked to move into the area because the Mozambican army had no vehicles for convoys.

Tanzanian troops are also in Mozambique protecting vital installations.

Last year South Africa organised military convoys through Zimbabwe to move military goods such as uniforms, medicines and even vehicles to the Mozambican army in Tete province.

In many areas Mozambique National Resistance rebels have resorted to banditry to ensure survival.

They were largely abandoned in the bush with their guns after the Nkomati Accord.

However a great number of rebels throughout the country continue to receive military supplies and launch attacks

with obvious political and economic aims.

Where is the MNR getting its supplies? There are several suspected areas of support.

It has become clear that Portuguese millionaire and Brazilian resident Mr Manuel Bulhosa has strong links with the rebels.

Portuguese sources said Mr Bulhosa was in Pretoria last week for talks, and pointed out that he was, in Maputo six months ago for talks with President Samora Machel.

Mr Evo Fernandes, MNR secretary-general, worked for Mr Bulhosa in Mozambique before independence and later in Portugal.

Mr Jorge Correia, MNR Lisbon spokesman, also worked for Mr Bulhosa in Lisbon.

Sources have warned that it would be naive to think a man like Mr Bulhosa could be the only source of support for the MNR.

West German right-wing leader Mr Franz Josef Strauss has close links with Mr Fernandes.

Portuguese sources disclosed that Mr Strauss would soon visit Mozambique in what appears to be another effort by Mozambican authorities to cut rebel links with their supporters.

Saudi Arabia has been mentioned as one of the main financial supporters of the MNR.

Mozambique has a Muslim population of about 3½ million and the country's biggest tribe, the Macuas, is made up almost totally of Muslims.

From Saudi Arabia supplies are known to have been flown to the Comoro Islands, an Islamic republic, from where they are flown into Mozambique.

Nothing short of a miracle could make Mozambique a secure, stable society for all its people.

Mystery aid for rebels

W/E ARGUS
26/1/85

218

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

MAPUTO. — With indications that peace negotiations may resume soon between Mozambique and the MNR with South Africa as the intermediary, the rebel organisation has strengthened its bargaining position

It has shown that it is able to escalate the bush war to an all-time high and sustain it over a long period despite Pretoria's "official" withdrawal of support under the conditions of the Nkomati Accord

Evidence has emerged that the rebels have been resupplied regularly in the past six months.

Earlier this month Frelimo troops fired at two aircraft which flew into northern Mozambique from the direction of Malawi. It is understood they were dropping supplies to the rebels

The continuing support for the MNR has been a source of mystery as the Mozambique Government appears to believe that South Africa is officially not supplying the rebels — as far as the Pretoria leadership is concerned.

The Maputo authorities believe, however, that some sort of right-wing element in South Africa along with conservative groups in Portugal are backing the MNR

This week the Socialist-led Portuguese Government promised to take strong action against the leaders of the MNR who use Lisbon as their base

But this decision, made at a crisis Cabinet meeting called to discuss the issue, was not unanimous, giving credence to allegations made in Maputo that top officials in the Portuguese Government were involved with the MNR

The Malawi connection is also puzzling as last year President Kamuzu Banda signed a non-aggression pact similar to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique's President Samora Machel

Re O's Minister Big

THIS IS MANDU

THE SHADOWY SPANISH WARREN DRAKSA MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

(218) S. T. W. 27/1/85

Man who could be propelling the Nkomati Accord — and Mozambique — to disaster

BY BRIAN POTTINGER in Cape Town and KEN POTTINGER in Lisbon

A FABULOUSLY wealthy Spaniard has emerged as a key backer of the rebel group Renamo, (MNR), now pushing the Nkomati Accord towards disaster.

Manuel Bulhosa met the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, two weeks ago and was warned of Pretoria's deep concern at his continuing support for the rebels.

South African government sources believe the man wields enormous power in Portuguese right-wing politics and over the MNR, even to the point of sabotaging the recent peace initiatives.

But in Lisbon's diplomatic circles it is suspected he is being made a scapegoat by Pretoria for the continuing failure of the Nkomati Accord to bring peace to war-ravaged Mozambique.

Powerful

The 82-year-old Bulhosa is a shadowy figure who has been closely involved with the MNR for some years. He once had enormous financial holdings in Mozambique — including oil — but was dispossessed by the coup.

He now lives in Brazil, is a major shareholder in a publishing house in Portugal, has farming interests in both countries and is said to have powerful contacts with Mid-

dle East oil interests.

Two top MNR officials — secretary-general Evo Fernandes and Jorge Correia — once worked for his Portuguese publishing house.

The Bulhosa connection has crucial importance for Pretoria in its efforts to keep Nkomati on track. The rebel forces in Mozambique — far from diminishing in strength after the cut-off in South Africa aid — have gone from strength to strength.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique — himself under intense pressure from radicals in his own party to show that Nkomati works — has alleged that the MNR is still receiving support from sympathisers in South Africa and perhaps even from individuals within the military establishment.

The dire straits in which Mozambique finds itself has forced Pretoria to solicit all the assistance it can in bringing its former protégés to

heel, including a promise of Portuguese Government action against the MNR operating out of that country and an imminent clampdown on MNR supporters in South Africa itself.

Sabotage

It is believed in South Africa that Bulhosa — with his Middle East contacts — is the financial lynchpin of the MNR, keeping weapons and equipment trickling to the MNR in Mozambique. Air drops are reportedly arranged from bush-strips in Malawi, Kenya and from the Comore Islands.

There have also been reports of Portuguese mercenaries being recruited for specialist sabotage missions. At one time it was even rumoured that mercenaries were being recruited in South Africa in contravention of the country's anti-mercenary laws. Within the sparsely inhab-

ited Mozambique, meanwhile, MNR guerrillas are apparently succeeding in keeping themselves partly equipped with weapons captured from the poorly motivated Frelimo soldiers.

The campaign of terror and sabotage — initiated with the aid of the Smith Rhodesian Government and allegedly continued with Pretoria's aid until Nkomati — has increased in intensity to the point where it is threatening the collapse of the Machel government.

Influence

Bulhosa's political influence on the MNR is also held to be significant. After the dramatic breakdown of the peace talks between MNR and Frelimo last October, there were reports that some members of the Portuguese Government linked to Bulhosa had actively sought the sabotage of the peace initiative — a claim later denied by the Portuguese Ministers concerned.



Mr Manuel Bulhosa ... powerful contacts with Middle East oil interests

No SADF help for Renamo

CAPE TIMES 30/1/85

218

From GENERAL CONSTAND VILJOEN, Chief of the SADF (Cape Town):

I WISH to comment on certain remarks made by your political analyst with regard to the South African Defence Force in the Cape Times of January 26, 1985

Any student of governmental policy-making in South Africa should have a better knowledge of the system of government instituted by the present State President.

The functioning of the cabinet committee system is common knowledge, as is the fact that all decisions of national importance, such as the strategy with regard to neighbouring states and the Nkomati

LETTERS

Accord in particular, are co-ordinated decisions, and the execution thereof a team effort under the direct control of the State President

The suggestion that "the Department of Foreign Affairs and the chiefs of the Defence Force are at cross purposes and increasingly at odds in their aims and objectives in our region" is not only grossly untrue, but tends to question the integrity of dedicated and well-trained soldiers.

We soldiers have only one aim in mind, and that is to serve this country

In doing so, we are dedicated instruments in the hands of the elected State President, and regard any effort not to completely execute his command as nothing but treason

I wish to state clearly and categorically that the Defence Force, and all sections of the force individually, support and adhere to the terms of the Accord of Nkomati, and that in terms thereof, no part or member of the Defence Force is supporting the Renamo movement in any way whatsoever. We are well-informed of government policy and aims in this regard, and whole-heartedly support the action and work with fellow departments in pursuance of this aim

I want to place on record that as a soldier I regard any suggestion to the contrary to be a direct insult to my integrity and that of the officers I command. Allegations of this nature may, however, be made to serve some or other mysterious political purposes of various interests

I sincerely hope that your newspaper, which I hold in high esteem, will consider publishing this letter in reply to the column by Mr Gerald Shaw

Rail link with Maputo reopens after sabotage

(718) Star
30/1/85

Transport Reporter

A bridge on the South Africa-Maputo rail route, blown up by Mozambique National Resistance rebels at the beginning of January, was repaired at the weekend and rail traffic between the two countries is running again.

The first trains went through on Monday.

South African Transport Services (SATS) officials said the last traffic to Maputo before the sabotage was dispatched on January 4.

It has been reported that a South African construction crew helped engineers from the Mozambique Railways repair the bridge between Ressano Garcia and Maputo.

South African import and export traffic through Maputo harbour was severely disrupted by the sabotage and coal bound for

Maputo was diverted to East London and Port Elizabeth.

The disruption deprived Mozambique of one of its only sources of external revenue.

A SATS spokesman today said 24 000 tons of coal were being loaded on to a ship in Port Elizabeth harbour and another 10 600 tons would be loaded on to a ship expected to arrive in East London on Saturday.

"This was a temporary arrangement. Now that rail traffic has been normalised, we will be sending the coal there."

The Star's Foreign News Service reports that rail traffic between Swaziland and Mozambique has been suspended after a freight train was attacked just inside the Mozambique border on Sunday.

A Swazi railways spokesman said imports and exports were piling up on both sides of the border.

Cape Times 30/1/85
218

Defence Force, MNR link denied

Defence Correspondent
MOZAMBIQUE'S MNR insurgent movement is not being supported "in any way" by the South African Defence Force or any of its individual members, according to General Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the SADF

Reacting to last Saturday morning's political survey by the Chief Assistant Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Gerald Shaw, General Viljoen said he wished to state this "categorically"

He described as

"grossly untrue" and a reflection on "the integrity of dedicated and well-trained soldiers" a suggestion that Mr Pik Botha's Department of Foreign Affairs, and the country's military chiefs were increasingly at odds about aims and objectives in the region

All decisions of national importance, such as the strategy on neighbouring states and the Nkomati Accord in particular, were "co-ordinated decisions"

● General Viljoen's reply, page 10

CARE CARE Tickets
31/1/88

Maputo power again disrupted

MAPUTO — Maputo rationed electricity for the fourth time this month yesterday after sabotage blamed on anti-Marxist guerillas knocked down power lines running into the city

Government officials blamed the outrage on the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which has paralyzed Mozambique's rural economy with attacks on villages and rail and truck convoys, and over the past two months has begun exploding power lines

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Energy said the latest sabotage took place on Monday night

Attacks

Most of the attacks have been in the Moamba district about 90km north-west of Maputo and about 20km from the border with South Africa

The rebels have also mounted attacks on travellers using the road from South Africa to Maputo, forcing the few motorists who still risk making the trip to travel in convoys, or with cover from government troops

In Maputo, the minis-

try ordered restrictions — no use of air conditioners, no use of electrified outdoor advertisements and only one light per room is allowed to be on

The ministry said violators would have their power cut off, but bureaucrats in President Samora Machel's government have refused to turn off air conditioners in government offices, and lights in these offices are seen burning through the night

Capacity

A government spokesman also yesterday that Mozambique was taking steps to cut the dependence of Maputo on power supplies from South Africa, following attacks on cross-border power lines

He said in a statement the state power company was preparing to expand local generating capacity and convert distribution systems "so that the minimum needs of the capital can be met"

In a related development, a spokesman for the national railways in Swaziland said train services between the countries had been temporarily suspended after Mozambican guerillas

attacked a Swazi train heading into Mozambique last Sunday

The news came as 300 delegates prepared yesterday for annual two-day annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council (SADCC) starting in Mbabane today

Dependence

The Swazi decision, made after a Swazi Railways train was attacked by gunmen on Sunday, highlights one of the key problems faced by the SADCC's members — Disruption of their economies by continuing civil war and rebellion

One of SADCC's key objectives is to lessen the economic dependence of its members — Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — on South Africa

To achieve that, upgrading of Mozambique's rail and road network and its ports is vital. As long as Mozambique's stability is threatened by rebels of the MNR, fulfilment of that quest remains elusive

Apart, however, from civil wars, for which South Africa's alleged policy of destabilization has been blamed, SADCC countries have faced immense economic problems, a report prepared by the SADCC secretariat said

'Appalling'

The problems include a devastating three-year drought, cyclones and depressed world markets for exports

"The human cost of these crises can only be described as appalling. Malnutrition was endemic in many member states before the drought. It (now) ranges from serious to tragic"

South Africa's alleged policy of "economic aggression, sabotage and destabilization" is listed as another obstacle to be overcome — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent

Govt can't trace aid to MNR from inside SA

218 Star 1/2/85

CAPE TOWN — The Government had not been able to verify allegations made by Mozambique concerning support for the MNR from South African soil, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Other inquiries initiated by the South African Government were continuing.

Responding to a speech by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) during the No-Confidence debate in Parliament, Mr Botha said the Government had repeatedly stated that it would respect the letter and the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Eglin said in his speech that the Mozambican National Resistance movement, "which this Government strengthened and supported and used for its purpose in Mozambique in the pre-Nkomati days, has slipped out of the South African Government's grip and is now a threat to the accord."

Mr Botha said the Government had on numerous occasions stated publicly that it was not giving any assistance to

the MNR.

He said Mr Eglin should be aware that President Samora Machel of Mozambique had stated that his Government did not accuse the Republic of breaking the accord.

"South Africa has, on the basis of certain information provided by the Mozambique authorities, conducted certain specific inquiries but has not to date been able to verify the allegations made regarding certain individuals."

"The South African Government has moreover initiated certain inquiries of its own and these are continuing," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said Mr Eglin had also spoken of violence in more general terms.

"I wish to repeat that the Government deplores most strongly acts of violence in Mozambique and considers continued violence in that country to be a threat to the orderly development of all the countries of Southern Africa," the Minister said — Sapa.

CAPE TOWN

day, February 1, 1985

★ 218

Botha: Phone call ended talks

A TELEPHONE call from abroad led to the collapse of ceasefire talks in Pretoria aimed at ending the civil war in Mozambique, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town yesterday.

In a briefing with foreign correspondents, Mr Botha said the two sides were within sight of an agreement in November that would have set a date for a ceasefire in the eight-year-old war.

Since the foreign interference, there had been no progress toward an accord and negotiations were at a "low point in ideas on how to proceed", Mr Botha added.

Hostilities

South Africa has acted as mediator between the Marxist government of Mozambique and the Mozambique National Resistance since signing a peace accord with Mozambique in March.

The November talks followed an agreement in October that both Mozambican parties would work toward a halt in hostilities. Mr Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen, headed the delegation for the rebel movement, and a Mozambican cabinet minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso, represented the Mozambican Government.



Mr Pik Botha

During the November peace talks "elements from abroad contacted (Fernandes) in Pretoria and apparently suggested to him that he ask for an adjournment of the meeting".

"Ever since then, we've had increasing difficulties," Mr Botha said.

The minister said he knew the source of the foreign pressure but would not identify it.

Mozambican officials repeatedly have referred to the "Portuguese connection" behind the rebels, and have suggested some elements within the Portuguese Government still back the rebels. The Socialist Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, recently pledged the government to distance itself from the resistance movement.

"We came very close to an agreement on a document that would have established a date for a ceasefire and a rough framework on what we would do after the ceasefire," Mr Botha said.

He said the rebels had hardened their stance. He had refused even to forward to President Samora Machel the latest rebel proposals, calling them "unreasonable".

Mr Botha restated South Africa's commitment to block support for the rebels from South African soil. The minister said Mozambique lived up to its duty to stop support for ANC guerrillas.

'Winning'

Mozambican officials have said in recent weeks that arms and other aid still seem to be arriving for the rebels from South Africa and other neighbouring countries although Mr Botha said police had not found evidence of such support in South Africa.

He explained the rebels' position — "They've told me, 'Why should we work for peace if we are on the verge of winning?'"

"I said, 'It seems to me you'll be on the verge of winning for the next 10 years, and destroy your country in the process'"

— Sapa-AP

Move to protect foreign aid workers

(218)
Staw
2/2/85

MAPUTO — Foreign aid workers in Mozambique are being pulled back into five regional centres following attacks on foreigners by MNR rebels

About 40 Soviet non-essential staff have returned home because the Mozambique military authorities could not guarantee them adequate protection

Danish, Canadian, Dutch and Swedish expatriates who work on agricultural and other aid projects in exposed rural situations are being instructed to move to the provincial centres of Mapu, Beira, Quelimane, Nampula, or, in some instances, Tete because conditions in the countryside are considered too dangerous

The Soviet staff who have been withdrawn were working mainly in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Tete. Most of the group were family members but included interpreters and other staff.

DECISION

The decision to withdraw was taken following the deaths of eight East German technicians on 1st December near Lichinga on the Malawi border.

It was stressed that the withdrawal took place with the agreement of the Mozambican authorities after requests for guaranteed protection could not be met.

An interdepartmental committee has been set up in Maputo to review the security of foreign aid projects on a case-by-case basis. It is chaired by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. Spokesmen for Western embassies say the step does not mean a reduction in assistance to Mozambique, but is intended to prevent further deaths.

● In September last year MNR Secretary-General Evo Fernandes said expatriates in Mozambique would be viewed as targets. Since then, about a dozen have been killed. — Guardian News Service

Eglin: SA aid to MNR boomeranging

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The continuing actions of the MNR movement in Mozambique were a lesson to the government not to back foreign terrorist organizations, Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, said this week.

Mr Eglin, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said during the no-confidence debate that the PFP accepted assurances by the government and the military that no assistance had been given to the MNR since the Nkomati Accord.

However, the MNR had been supported before the accord was signed in March last year and this was boomeranging on South Africa because the

Nkomati Accord itself was now jeopardized.

"In spite of denials at first, and obfuscations at a later date, it became clear that in the pre-Nkomati days the South African Government supported, nurtured and encouraged the MNR in its terrorist activities against the government and people of Mozambique as part of its policy of destabilization of that country."

The PFP had warned repeatedly against such actions, believing it was disgraceful for the government to aid and abet terrorist organizations in other countries and because, whatever the short-term advantages, the long-term consequences of such a policy could be disastrous for South Africa.



Mr Colin Eglin

CPM Times 2/12/84 2/18

Now the organization the government had strengthened and supported for its own purpose in the pre-Nkomati days had "slipped out of the government's grip", threatening the Nkomati Accord and all this meant for South Africa.

The lesson to be learned was that the government should not back terrorist organizations in neighbouring countries.

"Attempts to destabilize other countries will turn around against us in South Africa in due course and lead not only to a loss of lives but to the destruction of our economy and the quality of life of our people."

Mr Eglin said it would be a tragedy if the Nkomati Accord collapsed because of the consequences of South African Government actions and policies.

Referring to government promises to take action against anyone in South Africa who assisted the MNR in any way, Mr Eglin asked.

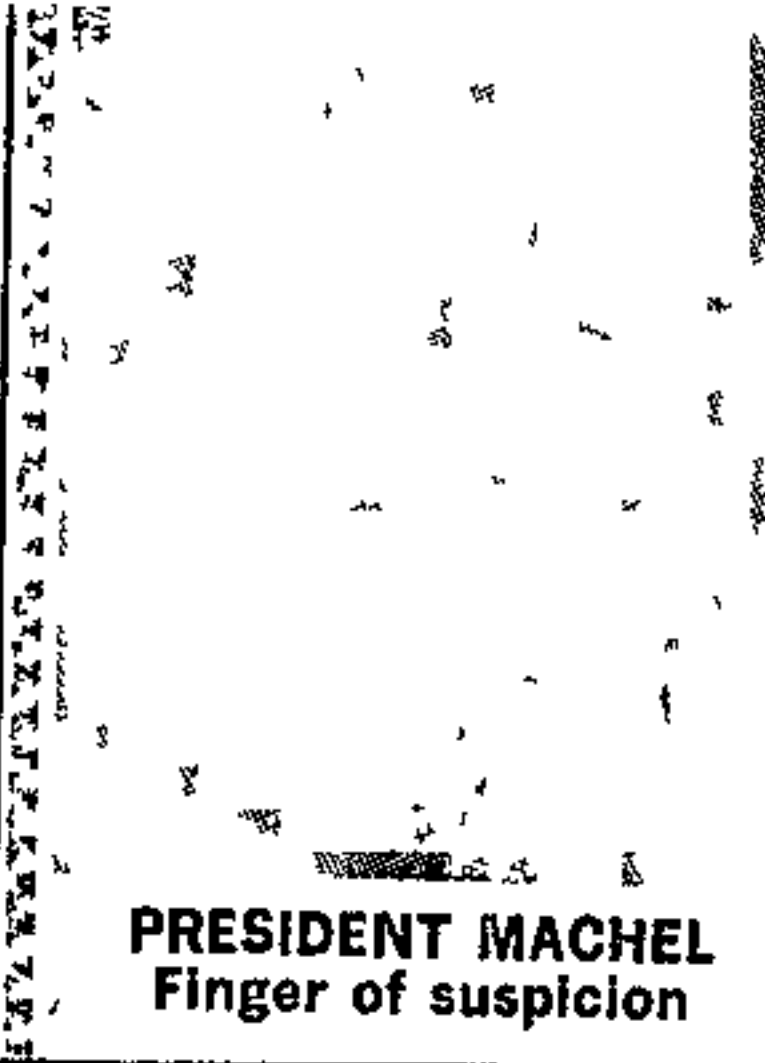
● What action had been taken to prevent assistance getting through to the MNR?

● Whether known MNR sympathizers were under surveillance.

● Whether it had withdrawn the permanent residence visas or deported foreign citizens who were known MNR supporters

● Whether it had refused entry to South Africa to people who had any links with the organization?

● What steps were taken to prevent funds reaching the MNR from South Africa



PRESIDENT MACHEL
Finger of suspicion

intelligence sources this week amid continuing controversy over whether anti-Frelimo operations were receiving covert supplies from South Africa.

Baffled by the rebels' ability to conduct a bush war that has made it virtually impossible for President Samora Machel's Maputo government to exercise effective control outside Mozambique's towns, suspicion has long persisted that Renamo was receiving aid from outside

In many quarters abroad — as well as in Maputo — the finger of suspicion has pointed to Pretoria

Rumours of mysterious parachute drops and night-time convoys have abounded

This week, however, authoritative intelligence sources who are in close touch with the precarious military situation in Mozambique revealed the secret of Renamo's continued ability to harass Frelimo self-sufficiency

They told the Sunday Times that absolutely no evidence could be found of aid to Renamo — from South Africa or anywhere else

How, then, does Renamo continue its armed struggle?

The answer, the sources said, was four-pronged

- By drawing weapons from substantial arms caches that had been established throughout Mozambique before the signing of the Nkomati Accord last March

- By regularly capturing arms and ammunition in contacts with government troops, or by overrunning strategic government military installations where arms supplies are known to be kept (One camp taken yielded 65 tons of arms and ammunition, enough to keep Renamo operational for a year)

Hopes

- By gaining good intelligence on arms shipments and intercepting them (A goods train destined for Zimbabwe was ambushed and provided Renamo with six tons of arms and ammunition and a valuable supply of food)

- By carefully reorganising their combat tactics so as to gain the maximum possible impact with the least expenditure of ammunition

For example, Renamo has apparently forbidden its fighters to expend their ammunition indiscriminately in ineffectual long-distance exchanges of fire

They get close in to the

Renamo survives without help from the outside

By GARY DIXON

enemy before opening fire — usually with devastating effects on the poorly motivated government forces, the sources said

"In this way Renamo can carry on the war indefinitely at its present pace without supplies from outside," they added

Despite recent setbacks in South African attempts to bring about reconciliation between Frelimo and Renamo, intelligence quarters this week still held out high hopes of a ceasefire before the end of the year

No-win

They said both President Machel's government and Renamo confront a no-win situation with an economy so ravaged by civil war, mismanagement and drought that total collapse is imminent

It was also pointed out that allegations of continued South African support for Renamo took no account of the obvious folly of such moves

Such backing would simply have led to the toppling of the fragile Machel regime, which, in turn, would have driven him and his followers into the reverse role of guerrillas operating out of Zimbabwe or Tanzania — and leaving Pretoria to pump millions of rands into propping up a hopelessly inept Renamo government in Maputo

It was also pointed out that unsuccessful appeals had been made to the Mozambique authorities to supply proof of allegations that South Africa was aiding Renamo, or that it was allowing elements supportive of Renamo to use the Republic as a base

Dismissed

RENAMO is a rebel group that lives by its wits. It receives little, if any, help from outside Mozambique.

Renamo survives without help from the outside

Renamo lives by their wits

(218) 5 Times
3/2/85

Even exhaustive independent investigations of these allegations had also turned up nothing

Allegations that individual members of the South African Defence Force sympathetic to Renamo might be acting independently were similarly dismissed

Strong emphasis was placed on the unequivocal statements by both the State President and the Chief of the Defence Force that any member indulging in such clandestine operations would be guilty of treason

As for supplies from elsewhere, the sources said they were fully aware of Renamo's overseas contacts and these were not nearly as impressive as certain Renamo elements tried to make out

"Add to this the logistical nightmare of getting bulky armaments into the country through alert and hostile neighbouring countries without detection and you have an almost impossible situation," the sources said

SA-mediated talks floundering

218
S. Times
3/2/85

SOUTH African-mediated talks between marxist Mozambique and right-wing Renamo rebels have entered a "cul-de-sac" with Pretoria rapidly losing patience over Renamo's intransigence, Western diplomats in Lisbon say

According to a report yesterday in the leading weekly

By KEN POTTINGER
Lisbon

newspaper Expresso, the talks in Pretoria are floundering because the rebels are convinced that victory is around the corner

They are stalling on a deal with the Frelimo government in spite of intense South African Government pressure, the report adds

The paper cites Foreign Minister Pik Botha as saying, "They (Renamo) have made a series of proposals which are so unrealistic that I haven't even bothered to transmit them to President Machel"

"They keep telling me victory is round the corner I have explained that they could be saying the same thing 10 years hence while their country is being destroyed"

Claim

The paper's correspondent in Maputo adds that diplomatic circles there are convinced that part of the reason for Renamo's stepped-up confidence is the result of activity by para-military forces under the control of South African military intelligence

Mr Botha reportedly repeated long-standing accusations that groups in Portugal, including the Portuguese Government, were responsi-

ble for sabotaging peace talks between Renamo and Frelimo

The claim has always been dismissed as "absurd" by Lisbon Foreign Ministry officials

Expresso adds that Mr Botha is rapidly losing patience with Renamo's hard-line stance.

Meanwhile, the Bishop of Nampula, Dom Manuel Vieira Pinto, a former critic of Portugal's colonial administration and much admired by Samora Machel, has published a diocesan letter calling on the rebels and the Government to negotiate an end to the fighting

The mysterious forces behind Renamo's war

ARGUS 5/2/85 (218)

LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, examines some of the unanswered questions about the continuing civil strife in Mozambique and those who are said to be behind it all

BETWEEN Pretoria, Maputo, Lisbon and somewhere in the bushes of Mozambique something has gone seriously wrong with the peace initiatives undertaken as a result of the Nkomati accord

The South African Government's mediating role between Renamo and Frelimo has seen it drawn into increasingly bitter exchanges with the rebel movement, while at the same time having to contend with undefined charges of foul play from Maputo

Many of the problems have now been attributed to a telephone call from abroad that was received by Renamo's negotiator at ceasefire negotiations in Pretoria in November

Foreign Minister Mr Pík Botha has claimed that the call came when the parties were in sight of a ceasefire agreement. Since the foreign interference, which resulted in an adjournment of the talks, there had been no progress in the ceasefire negotiations. He knew the source of the call but would not identify it

Renamo has responded angrily to the suggestion that telephoned instructions from outside South Africa led to the breakdown, blaming it on bad faith and hostile propaganda from Maputo

The basic allegation about

the telephone call has, however, not been denied, leaving the question Who was the mystery caller and what were the motives?

Vague references have been made to a "Portuguese connection" and suggestions have also been made that Maputo has become somewhat suspicious of Lisbon

How this affects South African dealings with Lisbon isn't clear. It is known that Mr P W Botha struck up a good relationship with Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares when he visited Europe last year

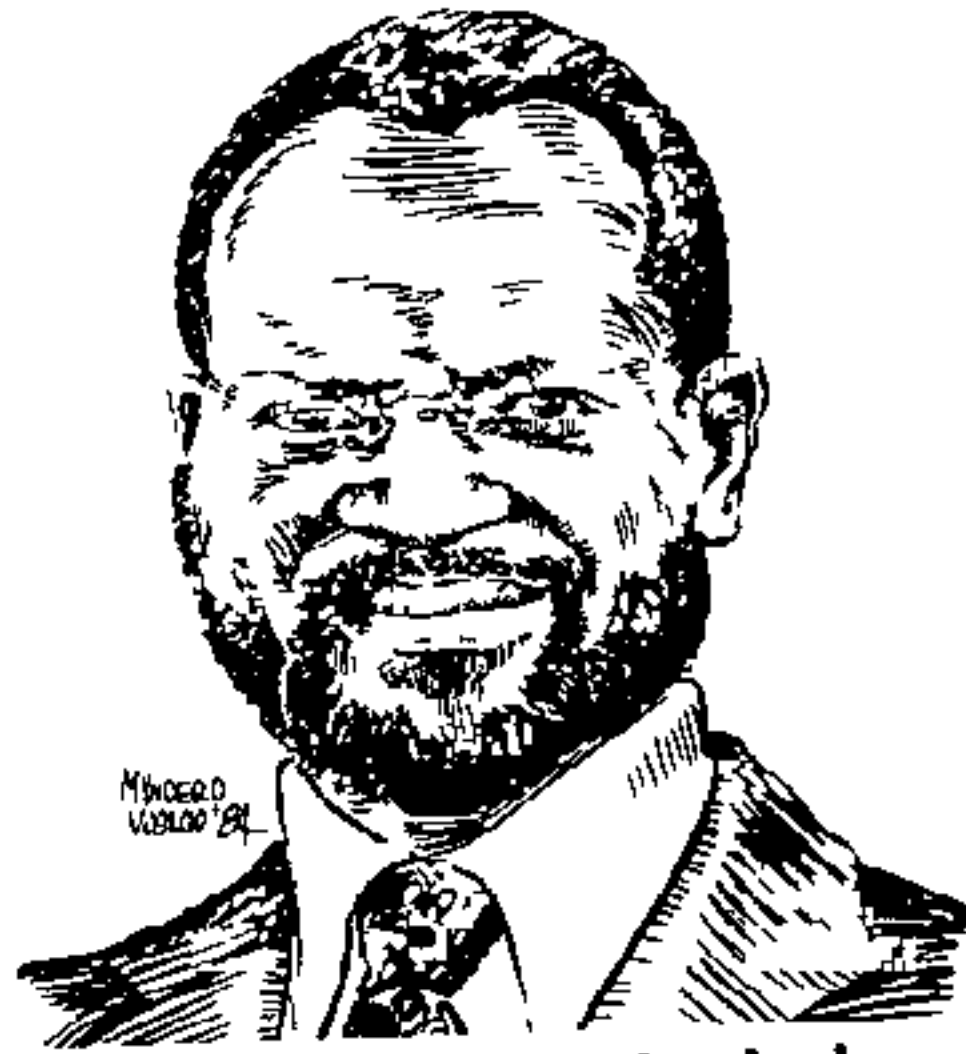
Also, the general belief is that the Portuguese socialist government played a key role in initiating the Nkomati accord

Portuguese observers have added a different slant to the increasingly precarious Nkomati agreement, the peace expectations attached to it and the role of Renamo

They insist that the influence wielded by Renamo is largely the "South African Government's baby"

They insistently recall the initial perception that it was the South African authorities which aided Renamo as a destabilising tactic to drive the ANC out of Mozambique

In the process, they say, Renamo has gained considerable



President Machel

strength to the point where it is no longer merely a rebel movement but a very real force in Mozambique today

The South African Defence Force and Foreign Affairs Department have recently repeatedly denied aiding Renamo in any way. Yet, Portuguese observers insist aid is coming through, be it from elements in or outside South Africa

In the same vein mention is made of the grievances against Frelimo from influential groups in Portugal. "Many Portuguese people lost everything they built up over decades in Mozambique and Angola," an observer noted

Renamo's armaments access routes pose a major question. From the rebel movement's successes it is clearly having

little difficulty obtaining arms, even of a sophisticated kind

In a reply to charges in Parliament, Mr Pík Botha last week said in a statement the Government considered continued violence in Mozambique a threat to the stability and orderly development of all the countries of Southern Africa

It is to this end that he has been in contact with various governments in Africa and elsewhere. Towards the same end the Government had continued efforts to bring peace to Mozambique

But the intrigue of the Mozambican civil strife goes further

There has been considerable speculation that president Machel might have problems within his Frelimo government, with Soviet-inclined elements being against the Nkomati accord and any peace with Renamo

Charismatic figure that he is, President Machel might have lost some popular appeal, the collapse of the economy being the main reason

It is suggested that Moscow sympathisers in Frelimo believe that, in spite of American non-lethal military aid, Renamo's war of attrition might eventually drive President Machel back into the Soviet camp

British

Kaunda ⁽²¹⁸⁾ and Pik

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's reaction to accusations by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda that the Nkomati Accord was an obvious one-sided agreement has again highlighted general frustration at the apparent inability to end the Mozambican civil war

President Kaunda this week told certain South African newspapers that, while the African National Congress had been stopped, the war in Mozambique was getting worse

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha replied yesterday that all the countries of the region would benefit from peace and economic progress in Mozambique. Investors and other businessmen were already displaying active interest in Mozambique and that country would experience a substantial increase in economic activity as soon as peace was achieved, he added. Mr Botha said that, though it might be true that in some quarters there were exaggerated expectations of the benefits of the Nkomati Accord, results were still the product of hard work. He said the South African and Mozambican Governments had co-operated closely in a number of fields since

the signing of the Accord. And Mozambique's President Samora Machel had himself expressed satisfaction that South Africa was observing the Accord's letter and spirit.

Mr Botha said that last month the State President, Mr P W Botha, had publicly deplored the violence in Mozambique and had urged the Mozambique National Resistance to reflect on the destructive consequences to all the people of Mozambique of its continued campaign of violence.

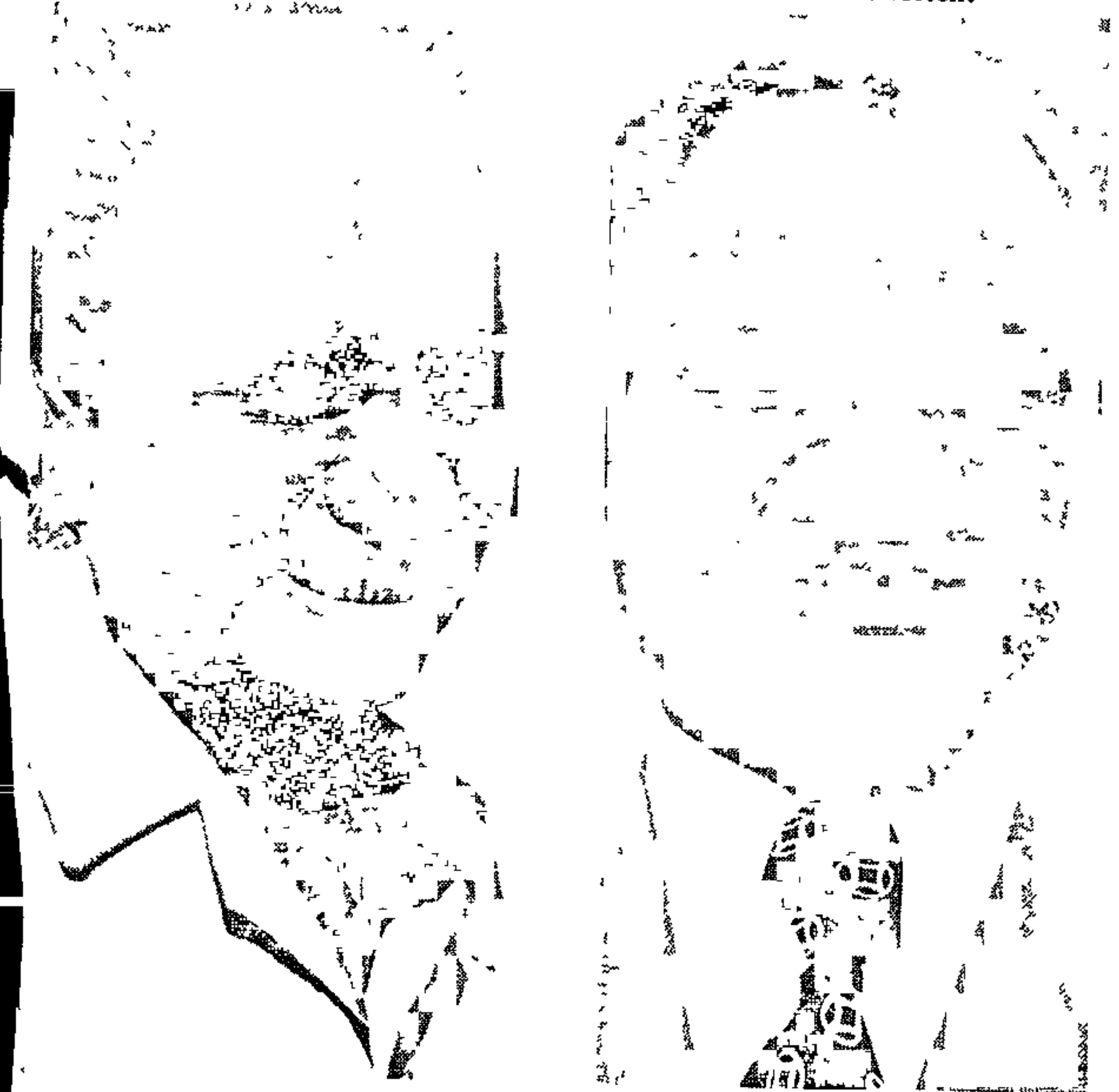
"The South African Government is of the opinion that a reasonable basis for a ceasefire in Mozambique exists," said Mr Pik Botha, "and that the economic and political reconstruction of that country should now receive the highest priority."

Mr Pik Botha's latest pronouncements on this subject reflect the growing impatience and concern of President Botha that the Government should be constantly harangued for allegedly not doing all that it could to uphold its side of the Nkomati Accord and even end the Mozambican civil war.

6/2/85
Senior Government officials regard it as important and significant that President Botha should have added the weight of his personal prestige by making it clear in his January statement that South Africa would not tolerate any support for the MNR from South African territory.

The Mozambican Government and southern African leaders such as President Kaunda are frustrated that the civil war in Mozambique is getting worse, and this is reflected in the constant accusation that the Nkomati Accord is not working.

South Africa feels it is upholding the Accord — is in fact doing far more than is required of it in terms of the agreement. It is therefore frustrated that the collapse of the peace talks between the MNR and the Mozambican Government and the resultant escalation of hostilities in Mozambique should be laid at the door of the Nkomati Accord. In terms of the Accord South Africa and Mozambique are obliged to ensure that their territories are not used as a harbour for elements dedicated to subversion and the violent



From Zambia . President Kaunda.

In Mozambique President Machel.

Botha's frustration

overthrow of each other's authority

It does not require South Africa to snuff out insurrection in Mozambique itself. Nonetheless, say Government officials, South Africa has done its utmost to bring the two sides in the Mozambican war to the negotiating table.

Mr Botha has personally brokered such talks on numerous occasions and has undertaken several foreign journeys to establish where and how the MNR is getting its logistical support.

South Africa insists that no Government department or agency under its jurisdiction supports the rebels actively, and it has taken steps to ensure that individuals in this country do not do so either.

Officials say South Africa has done what it can to end support for the MNR in other countries, including making diplomatic representations in certain African countries and even Portugal.

They point out, however, that little can be done to follow up allegations of rebel support by Arab

countries and within Mozambique itself. South Africa baulks at sending in troops to control the Mozambican violence, believing that this will not be acceptable either at home or to the Mozambican Government.

What South Africa can do, and has been trying to do, is to build the Mozambican economy by way of a low-key action plan which would get off the ground a rudimentary business sector, agricultural programme and tourist industry.

South African health teams have been sent to reopen clinics in Mozambique and technical advice and assistance have been rendered in a number of vital areas.

"Our aim is to enable the Mozambican Government to say that 10 years of Soviet friendship produced only famine, hardship and destruction, one year of Western support has given real benefits," says one senior Government official.

South Africa would also dearly like to take delivery of Cahora Bassa power, not only to pump

foreign exchange into Mozambique but also to provide relatively inexpensive electricity to the depressed South African economy. The problem is that recent sabotage and violence by the MNR have prevented re-establishment of the electricity supply and severely limited the benefits of the action programme.

The MNR apparently remains convinced it is on the brink of total victory in Mozambique and sees no reason to make a deal with the Mozambican Government except on the most unrealistic terms.

South Africa apparently believes the MNR has no hope of winning the war and that, worse, if the rebels continue destroying Mozambican stability the Machel Government will have no choice but to rely on massive Soviet support to keep it in power in at least the Mozambican cities.

Such a scenario would obviously mean the tearing up of the Nkomati Accord and the loss of a chance to bring stability and prosperity to the region as a whole.

Talking point: is South Africa failing to honour the Nkomati Accord?

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday held talks centring on what was described as South Africa's failure to comply with the Nkomati non-aggression pact it signed with Maputo last year, says Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano.

He added after the meeting that the two presidents had agreed to strengthen unity and co-operation in face of South Africa's "continuing attacks against the sovereignty of the countries in the region".

Mr Chissano gave no details of South Africa's alleged failure to fulfil the Nkomati pact, which

binds South Africa and Mozambique to halt aggression by forces opposed to each other.

He said only that the talks had centred on non-fulfilment of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa.

Since the pact was signed last March right-wing rebels, once widely believed to have had South African backing, have stepped up operations in Mozambique.

Earlier this year President Machel charged that the rebels were still receiving support from unnamed organisations and individuals in South Africa.

But Mr Chissano's statement was the first direct accusation by Mozambique that South

Africa was not honouring the peace pact.

President Kaunda met President Machel in Bilenene, where he is on holiday.

Mr Chissano said the two Presidents emphasised during the talks that South Africa's destabilisation of black neighbouring states was directed at the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, a nine-nation regional economic group to which Mozambique and Zambia belong.

Mr Chissano added that the presidents agreed that South Africa's apartheid racial segregation policy was a destabilising factor in southern Africa — Sapa-Reuter.

Maputo in talks with SA

CAPE TOWN 8/2/85
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Political Staff

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique are to hold a top-level meeting in Pretoria today at which the South Africans are expected to refute allegations that they have reneged on the Nkomati Accord.

It takes place against a background of increasing charges, denied by South Africa, that it is not carrying out the terms of the accord, and recent suggestions by the United States that it would increase military aid to the Machel regime to bolster it against the MNR rebels.

Today's meeting has taken on increased significance with the surprise arrival at Jan Smuts Airport last night of the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, only about a week after his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, visited Cape Town.

Ruled out

US diplomatic sources have ruled out the possibility of Dr Crocker becoming involved in the talks with Mozambique, explaining his presence here as part of the "ongoing process of negotiation on Namibia."

South Africa is expected to confront the Mozambicans with a long series of points — including that it has stopped any form of military aid to the MNR — to refute claims that it has reneged on the Nkomati Accord.

Apart from stopping military aid to the MNR and stopping pro-MNR broadcasts, South Africa could cite its active role and participation in arranging ceasefire talks between the Machel government and the MNR.

It is known that South Africa arranged to bring MNR army commanders out of the bush to the conference table and that Mr Pik Botha undertook a tour of certain African countries recently to attempt to stop their aid to the MNR.

SA's intervention

Other points which could be raised are South Africa's intervention with private individuals to stop their support for the MNR, attempts to get other government's involved in development projects in Mozambique, a renegotiation of the Cahora Bassa tariffs agreement, fishing agreements and attempts to promote tourism in Mozambique.

South Africa is also known to have promised aid, military if necessary, to protect the power lines from Cahora Bassa to South Africa.

On the other hand, Mozambique has expelled a large number of ANC terrorists and has confiscated a large quantity of arms.

However, South Africa could complain that Mozambique is still giving diplomatic and moral support to the ANC.

● Machel attacks SA on accord, page 2

By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

A MAJOR attempt will be made today to bolster the Nkomati Accord, which is coming under increasing attack in Mozambique.

South African and Mozambican delegations are to discuss the growing discontent of the Mozambican side at a meeting of the joint security commission in Pretoria today.

At the same time the American Under-Secretary of State, Mr Chester Crocker, who arrived in South Africa last night, is expected to be drawn into the talks

South African and American sources say that Dr Crocker is in South Africa to discuss the South West African issue, but both South Africa and Mozambique have indicated that they are not satisfied with how much the US has done to support the Nkomati Accord

Declined

Against the background of an increasing number of accusations that South Africa is flouting the accord, the Department of Foreign Affairs is expected to spell out what South Africa has done in return for the expulsion from Mozambique of ANC insurgents

A spokesman for the department today declined to confirm the meeting of the joint security commission and referred questions on Mr Crocker's visit to the United States Embassy

United States spokesmen said that Dr Crocker was here to discuss the SWA-Angolan issue

Neither South Africa nor the United States expect to make any significant announcements following talks today and tomorrow

Dr Crocker's visit follows the visit a week ago by his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, who also spent a number of days in Mozambique

Mozambique is understood to be dissatisfied with aid offers from the United States

Significance

Dr Crocker is expected to visit other Southern African countries on this trip, but details have not been released

He visited South Africa at the end of last year and his quick return is not being given any major significance

He will be meeting Mr Botha at the Presidensie in Pretoria today and at the De Wildt Nature Reserve tomorrow.

● Meanwhile, the Argus Foreign Service reports from Maputo that President Samora Machel's Government has threatened to take South Africa to the World Court or to the UN Security Council in a bid to force Pretoria into strong action against its "client" rebel movement, the Mozambique National Resistance

Mozambique's chief negotiator, Mr Jacinto Veloso, said yesterday at a meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Sao Tome there was no doubt that South Africa was violating the Nkomati non-aggression pact signed in March last year

He said action would be taken to "oblige South Africa to fully respect the accord"

Support

Mr Veloso told reporters that the matter might be taken before the International Court of Justice in The Hague and/or the UN Security Council

He pointed out, however, that support for the MNR "does not come only from South Africa but also by other routes, from other countries and other forces"

"It is a complex of forces that is now acting against us, and it is against this complex that we must now act," Mr Veloso said

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, today declined to comment on the accusations that South Africa was breaking the Nkomati Accord

He said he could not comment until he had read the full text of the statement by Mozambique

He pointed out that in November last year similar claims had been made and Mozambique had explained that it was not referring to the South African Government but rather to individuals

Major bid to bolster Nkomati pact

ARGUS

8/2/85

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Key talks on Nkomati

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE joint SA-Mozambique security commission met in Pretoria yesterday for talks of critical importance to the future of the Nkomati Accord

No formal statement was issued on the talks by the Department of Foreign Affairs, except to confirm that they took place and to repudiate speculation that the US Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, would attend as an observer

The arrival of Dr Crocker in South Africa on the eve of the talks was nevertheless seen as evidence of American concern about the ongoing civil war in Mozambique, despite official US descriptions of his presence as a "routine visit" con-

cerning the US role as mediator in the South West Africa dispute

Continued and even escalating attacks by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) have put the existence of the Nkomati Accord in jeopardy, with Mozambique Government officials accusing South Africa of not fulfilling its treaty obligation to curb the MNR

The latest accusation came from President Samora Machel, who is reported to have charged Pretoria with being "unable or unwilling" to enforce the accord

Dr Crocker's visit to South Africa comes in the wake of talks last month in Mozambique between his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, and Mr Machel, which resulted in an American agreement to assist Mr

Machel's besieged regime militarily

Dr Crocker will formally meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, today. It is certain that Mr Botha will brief Dr Crocker fully on developments at yesterday's talks

According to well-placed observers, the South African delegation planned to use yesterday's security commission meeting to assure the Mozambique team that Pretoria was, and is, committed to making the Nkomati Accord work

Among the points due to have been stressed were the cessation of all military aid from South Africa to the MNR since Nkomati, the termination of all MNR activity from SA soil, including the broadcasting of propaganda, the concerted ef-

fort by Pretoria to bring an end to the civil war by acting as a mediator, and the attempt by Mr Botha to dissuade African countries suspected of assisting the MNR to desist from doing so

But the Mozambique delegation is believed to have had some tough questions on its agenda for the meeting

● Mozambican troops killed or captured 35 MNR rebels in operations near Maputo between January 20 and February 5, the state-run Mozambican AIM news agency said in a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, yesterday, reports UPI

AIM said two rebel camps were destroyed in the operations near the towns of Namacha and Manhica in southern Maputo province.

'Cops beat us up'

BY DERRICK LUTHAYI

SERIOUS allegations of police assaults on dompas detainees to force them to denounce their families have been made by a Nelspruit firm of attorneys.

The allegations are contained in a 40-page memorandum addressed to Mozambique president Samora Machel, the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order, the International Red Cross, Human Rights lawyers, Black Sash, SA Council of Churches and PFP's Helen Suzman

The memorandum

calls for a commission of inquiry, "because the situation must not be left to continue unabated"

"We are calling all the movements concerned about human rights to address themselves to this situation

"We are calling upon the legal profession to be involved and the Government to do something about this situation

"Most of the detainees are deported - especially to Mozambique"

The memorandum,

highlights the plight of more than 20 dompas detainees languishing in jails at Eastern Lowveld police stations since December last year

The memorandum drawn up by attorney Pheneas Mojapelo, draws attention to the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights of civilian freedom and liberty"

It states that police officers known as passport control officers assault detainees to force them to admit they are foreigners in South Africa.

Mr Mojapelo says he

was in court when a detainee told the presiding officer, a Mr Bakkes, that he had been beaten by police to admit that he was a prohibited immigrant and to deny his real mother

Mr Mojapelo says he saw the detainee in court. His face was swollen and police were allegedly involved in the assault.

Many of the detainees were arrested next to the borders of South Africa and Mozambique, apparently on allegations that they are prohibited persons in terms of the Admission of

Persons to SA Act 59 of 1972

Several were arrested on the Reef and, for some unknown reasons, were brought to Eastern Transvaal

The period of detention seems to always be the guess of the officers who detain them.

One of the detainees, Samuel Ziva Ngomane, was dumped across the border of Mozambique - only a few days after City Press published allegations that he and other suspected immigrants were being used as slave farm labour.

C. Press 10/2/85

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1821

township, say residents.

were burnt down as carrying paraffin were

Buthelezi becoming 'Muzorewa of SA'

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Kwazulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was becoming the "Muzorewa of South Africa", South African church leader Dr Alan Boesak said in Maputo yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference, Dr Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, warned the West "not to make the same mistake with South Africa that they did in Zimbabwe".

"You can't pick a leader in Washington or London and then thrust him down the peoples' throats," Dr Boesak said.

South Africa's new three-chamber Parliament was a "cruel joke" which was already coming under pressure and it was likely that the Government would start talking about a fourth chamber for blacks, he said.

But to make a fourth chamber work the South African Government would turn to Chief Buthelezi.

"On all of the major issues Buthelezi finds himself more on the side of the South African Government than on the side of the South African people.

"No one who is willing to work within the South African system can be a legitimate representative of the South African people," said Dr Boesak.

Asked if there were any grounds for belief that Pretoria would honour agreements signed with neighbouring states, Dr Boesak said that "history shows that the South African Government cannot be trusted.

"It is a government based on injustice. They cannot be trusted to keep any promises — except the promise to maintain white minority rule."

Dr Boesak said that while in Mozambique he would "seek ways and means whereby Mozambican churches can show their solidarity with churches in South Africa."

He said that Pretoria would not succeed in its attempts to drive a wedge between the people of Mozambique and the people of South Africa.

Dr Boesak also scorned the idea of a conditional release of ANC prisoners.

218 S. Times 17/2/85

Mozambique in vain mine labour bid

By Amrit Manga

MOZAMBIQUE wants to more than double its quota of miners in South Africa and is negotiating a deal for payment of deferred wages

Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana lost considerable revenue when South Africa stopped paying deferred wages in gold at ruling market prices

Exchange rate

Maputo is seeking a return to some kind of favourable rate of exchange to recoup part of that loss

But an agreement is likely to lead to a cut in its labour quota instead of raising it to

more than 80 000

The most recent in a series of meetings between mining officials and Mozambique regarding labour issues took place in Pretoria this week

About 45 000 Mozambicans are employed on SA mines — down from the pre-independence peak of 115 000

South Africa reduced its quota of all foreign workers to 40% of the total in 1970

But as unemployment in South Africa reaches new peaks, imported labour poses a problem. The white mineworkers union has called on the Chamber of Mines to halt recruitment of foreign labour

Because of the unemploy-

ment problem, South Africa is unlikely to change its policy of reducing its dependence on foreign labour

Burden

A mining-industry spokesman says "All 450 000 jobs on the mines are filled and there is no possibility in the short term of increasing the complement"

The only relief for Mozambique would be a reduction in labour imports from Lesotho and Botswana. But that could place a great burden on the Lesotho economy

Lesotho depends to great extent on revenue from 100 000 of its nationals working in South African mines

Lawyers unhappy over border arrests

By Jon Qwelane

Police have been accused of arresting many blacks near the border of South Africa and Mozambique and then repatriating them under immigration laws

The charge is levelled in a memo sent to the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs

The memo was sent by a group of South African black lawyers and the charge, if true, could have far-reaching implications

The group, the Black Lawyers' Association, bitterly complains about what it calls the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights to civilian freedom and liberty, and the great injustice with impunity in Nelspruit and surrounding areas

The South African Police say people believed to be illegal immigrants are detained on a warrant

If investigations show the people to be illegally resident in the country, a court issues repatriation orders

But the lawyers say

blacks are arrested and kept at police stations for unreasonably long periods without access to the courts

The practice, say the lawyers, is contrary to any claim of civilised administration of justice and constitutes a harsh and blatant undermining of the universal and fundamental human rights to freedom and liberty

The lawyers tell Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetzee and Home Affairs Minister Mr F W de Klerk that a special immigration squad of police officers has been formed, certainly from Nelspruit police station, which goes around on a hunt for prohibited immigrants

The squad is said to bring into Eastern Lowveld police stations even innocent people from Reef townships

The police are criticised for allegedly refusing to allow visits to detainees by relatives and lawyers, except in the presence of the officers who arrested them.

The usual story is said to be that the officers are away in Johannesburg or on the Reef

The lawyers' memo states "There is, to the extent that we have established, no basis in law (the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act) for denying these people access to families, relatives and legal representatives

"It may very well be easy to dismiss the matter by saying that in such an event the courts of law are open to detainees to enforce rights

"The fact is that there are at least two major and insurmountable hurdles"

● The first hurdle is that all the detainees are black and very poor

In contrast, say the lawyers, not a white person has to date been detained in the Lowveld police stations as an illegal immigrant, leading to the conclusion that the law is therefore pertinently being used here as an instrument for the perpetration of racial injustice

● The second hurdle is

that law drastically curtails the powers of the court to interfere with passport control officers

To prove their point, the lawyers have supplied the two Cabinet Ministers with copies of letters they wrote to police stations in the Lowveld concerning the detention of many people

Some of them have already been repatriated to Mozambique, despite having pointed out their homes and relatives to the South African Police

Some are said to be still in detention

● Mr Samuel Ziva Ngomane, suspected of being in South Africa illegally, was arrested at a hostel in Barberton by Sergeant Drake in October 1983

He was said to have been detained at Barberton for some days and the following month taken to a farm to work

Mr Ngomane, a miner at the time of his arrest and holder of a South African reference book, was later transferred to another farm where he earned less than half his mine wages

He has since been repatriated to Mozambique

● Mr James Qhibi is said to be held at Kanyamazane police station near Nelspruit in the KaNgwane homeland

He was detained in January and family and lawyers have repeatedly been refused permission to see him

He has not been taken to court to face charges

● Mr Joseph Khonjwa was said to have been arrested at Komatipoort early in December 1984 and is now said to be detained at Nelspruit police station in the cells

He has not been charged

The lawyers say police have tried to ward off all legal representation for the detainees, and have actually opened a docket against a lawyer said to have interfered with officials by trying to help detainees

The lawyers are asking the Government for a commission of inquiry

They call on all human rights movements to address themselves to the plight of the illegals

Star 18/2/85

Commission ⁽²¹⁸⁾ meets to discuss migrant workers

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A meeting of African delegations began in Maputo today to discuss the problems of Mozambican migrant workers in the South African agricultural sector, AIM reports

This was the first meeting of the technical commission on agricultural labour set up after the meeting between the South African Labour Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr Aguar Mazula, late last year

MINING

A second commission dealing with migrant workers in the mining sector met on February 6

The commission has proposed that an office be opened in Nelspruit where Mozambican workers could renew their contracts

It also proposed that the contracting of new workers for the farms should be carried out in Mozambique by a Mozambican State agency

The fees paid by South Africa for this service, which have remained unchanged for 20 years, should be raised

The Mozambican side, explained a spokesman, would like Mozambican migrants to receive professional training, and return to Mozambique with a training certificate, or at least a declaration of the activities they have undertaken during their stay in South Africa

This would facilitate their employment in Mozambique, he said

The South Africans invited the Mozambican side of the commission to visit training centres in South Africa

Compensation and pensions were also discussed, and Mozambique is studying the relevant South African legislation

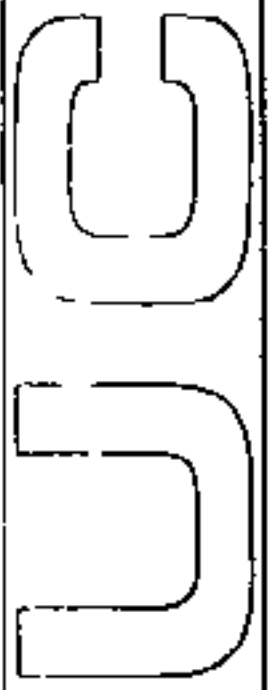
Other questions on the agenda included deferred pay, health matters, and the repatriation of the bodies of migrants who die in South Africa.

The meeting is scheduled to end later today

The next meeting of the commission is due to take place in Nelspruit in March

A further meeting between Mr Mazula and Mr du Plessis is scheduled for May in Cape Town

The total number of Mozambicans working on South African farms is not known since many of them are working in South Africa illegally.



The danger facing Nkomati

218 star

19/2/85

Unless something is done soon, the Nkomati Accord will collapse with disastrous consequences for the South African and Mozambique governments, says Dr Robert Jaster, an authority on the Frontline States in Southern Africa

Dr Jaster, author of a variety of books including one on the security role of the Frontline States, was speaking at a meeting of the South African

Institute of International Affairs at Wits University last night

He said South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, and Mozambique's President Samora Machel, had much to lose if the Accord collapsed

"Machel will be in serious trouble," he went on

"There was undoubtedly opposition to his signing the document in the first place and if

anything goes wrong it would have very serious consequences for Mr Machel

"His opposition would point out that it was obviously impossible to trust South Africa and he should never have done so in the first place"

Dr Jaster said that for South Africa, Nkomati was supposed to be the model for similar pacts in the region

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Cape Times 20/2/85

Shultz urges military aid for Maputo

(2/8)

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON — The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, yesterday pleaded with a sceptical Senate foreign relations committee to approve the Reagan administration's request for limited military assistance to Mozambique

The State Department has proposed sending the Maputo government US\$1-million (R2-m) worth of "non-lethal" military equipment this year, and wants to help train a small number of Mozambican officers

"In Southern Africa we intend to thwart the destabilizing influence of the Soviet Union and East Bloc by providing economic assistance, and by offering an alternative to Soviet and East Bloc military assistance and training," Mr Shultz told the committee yesterday

"Mozambique has demonstrated a real intent to move away from

heavy dependence upon the Soviet Union, and toward a position of true non-alignment. The small programmes for Mozambique are of particular importance in encouraging this process."

Opposition

Senate opposition to the plan is partly ideological — conservatives believe the US should not be helping to prop up a Marxist government that is already receiving military support on the ground from the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba

Moderates contend that Frelimo's security is South Africa's problem and Washington should not be doing Pretoria's work for it

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, is convinced that President Samora Machel's survival in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord is critical to the entire US regional peace effort

What was the average number of passengers per South African Airways flight from (a) Johannesburg to Houston and (b) Houston to Johannesburg during the period 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) 147
- (b) 154

Technikons: students

178 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) full-time and (b) part-time students were enrolled at technikons for Blacks as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) The hon member is referred to Table 7, page 235 of the 1984 Annual Report of the Department

(b) None

Howard Q. 601. 235
Sid 10 examinations
25/2/85

179 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools on the Witwaterstrand wrote Std 10 examinations in 1984 or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) 6 574

(b) 486

Howard
First-year students
Col 235
181 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education
25/2/85

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other specified first-year students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Fort Hare	5	5	1	1 291	—
The North	—	2	—	1 841	—
Zululand	—	2	—	1 534	—
Medunsa	—	—	—	254	—
Vista	—	11	—	4 837	—

Howard
Cahora Bassa scheme
25/2/85
187 Mr F J DE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(1) Whether the Republic concluded an agreement in regard to the Cahora Bassa scheme on or around 2 May 1984, if so,

(2) whether the Cahora Bassa scheme has supplied any electricity to the Republic since this agreement was concluded, if so, (a) on what date did the supply thereof commence and (b) (i) what total amount of electricity has been supplied to the Republic since and (ii) what percentage of the Republic's electricity consumption in the corresponding period does this amount of electricity represent,

(3) whether any amounts have been paid to (a) Portugal and (b) Mozambique in respect of (i) electricity supplied and (ii) the use of powerlines and installations, if so, what amounts in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) The supply was partially restored at 02h16 on 27 January 1985 and was interrupted at 12h06 on 8 February 1985

(b) (i) 152,5 GWh

(ii) 4 per cent of the electricity sent out by Eskom. The figure for the Republic as a whole is not known

(3) No

Howard Q. 601. 237
Joint Matriculation Board
25/2/85

200 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education

(a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian (aa) private and (bb) other candidates wrote the matriculation examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1984 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) Black White Coloured Indian
1 337 1 245 81 45

No separate statistics are available in respect of private and other candidates

(b) Black White Coloured Indian
(i) 200 1 156 63 26
(ii) 1 137 89 18 19

The above statistics only pertain to candidates who wrote examinations in six or more subjects

Howard Q. 601. 237
Nurses
25/2/85

226 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether there is a shortage of nurses in the Republic, if so, what was this shortage as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether his Department intends to increase the facilities available for the

training of nurses, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what additional number of nurses will be accommodated in these facilities?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Shortage of nurses is a relative concept and it is therefore not possible to give a meaningful figure in this regard

(2) Nursing training is only partly the responsibility of the Department of Health and Welfare

Within the Department of Health and Welfare the training of nurses will be slightly increased

(a) as soon as present negotiations with Provincial Hospital Departments regarding the new nursing curriculum and sharing of training facilities have been finalized,

(b) numbers not available at this stage

Howard Q. 601. 238
Cadet detachments
25/2/85

286 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

How many (a) cadet detachments and (b) persons attached to these detachments were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 653

(b) 2 885 officers and 178 240 cadets

Howard Q. 601. 238
Notifiable diseases
25/2/85

316 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1984?

Howard

What was the average number of passengers per South African Airways flight from (a) Johannesburg to Houston and (b) Houston to Johannesburg during the period 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) 147
(b) 154

Technikons: students

178 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) full-time and (b) part-time students were enrolled at technikons for Blacks as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) The hon member is referred to Table 7, page 235 of the 1984 Annual Report of the Department

(b) None

Howard Q. 601. 235
Sid 10 examinations
25/2/85
179 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools on the Witwaterstrand wrote Sid 10 examinations in 1984 or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) 6 574
(b) 486

Howard Q. 601. 235
First-year students
181. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other specified first-year students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Fort Hare	5	5	1	1 291	—
The North	—	2	—	1 841	—
Zululand	—	2	—	1 534	—
Medunsa	—	—	—	254	—
Vista	—	11	—	4 837	—

Howard Q. 601. 236
218 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether the Republic concluded an agreement in regard to the Cahora Bassa scheme on or around 2 May 1984, if so,

(2) whether the Cahora Bassa scheme has supplied any electricity to the Republic since this agreement was concluded; if so, (a) on what date did the supply thereof commence and (b) (i) what total amount of electricity has been supplied to the Republic since and (ii) what percentage of the Republic's electricity consumption in the corresponding period does this amount of electricity represent;

(3) whether any amounts have been paid to (a) Portugal and (b) Mozambique in respect of (i) electricity supplied and (ii) the use of powerlines and installations, if so, what amounts in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
(2) Yes

(a) The supply was partially restored at 02h16 on 27 January 1985 and was interrupted at 12h06 on 8 February 1985

(b) (i) 152,5 GWh

(ii) 4 per cent of the electricity sent out by Eskom The figure for the Republic as a whole is not known

(3) No

Howard Q. 601. 237
Joint Matriculation Board
25/2/85
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Troops pledged against rebels

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — Three former Portuguese colonies will send troops to aid Maputo and Luanda in their fight against "escalating insurgencies", says Portugal's state-run Radio Comercial

In a special African affairs programme the radio claimed yesterday that Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome undertook to send troops to Mozambique and Angola at a summit meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African states two weeks ago.

AGREEMENT

Radio Comercial, citing unidentified sources at the five-nation summit, said agreement on the military aid was reached at the Sao Tome meeting but had been removed from the official announcement.

The radio did not say how many soldiers were involved or when they would be sent. But sources at the radio station said the allied troops would be a "symbolic number of about 2 000" and would be on their way soon.

The sources suggested the move was aimed more at international public opinion than at making any real difference to Angola's fight with Unita and Mozambique's battle against the MNR.

SA not backing rebels — Malan

W/E ARG 41 2/3/85 (218) (218)

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, today rejected all suggestions that elements in the Defence Force could still be supporting the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique in spite of the Nkomati Accord

He also strongly objected to what he said were aspersions being cast on unnamed heads of the SADF by allegations that they were deliberately obstructing the Government's peace initiatives

Opening the Cape Show, at Goodwood today, General Malan said there should be no uncertainty that the SADF held itself to the spirit and letter of the agreement

Although General Malan did not refer directly to suggestions that there may still be some South African military help to Renamo, his remarks were a clear refutation of these allegations

One of the provisions of the Nkomati Accord is that Mozambique and South Africa will not support rebel movements in the other country from their own territory.

New horizons

The Minister said the peace initiatives had opened new horizons for the entire southern African region and the SADF supported these wholeheartedly because peace was its overriding objective



General Magnus Malan

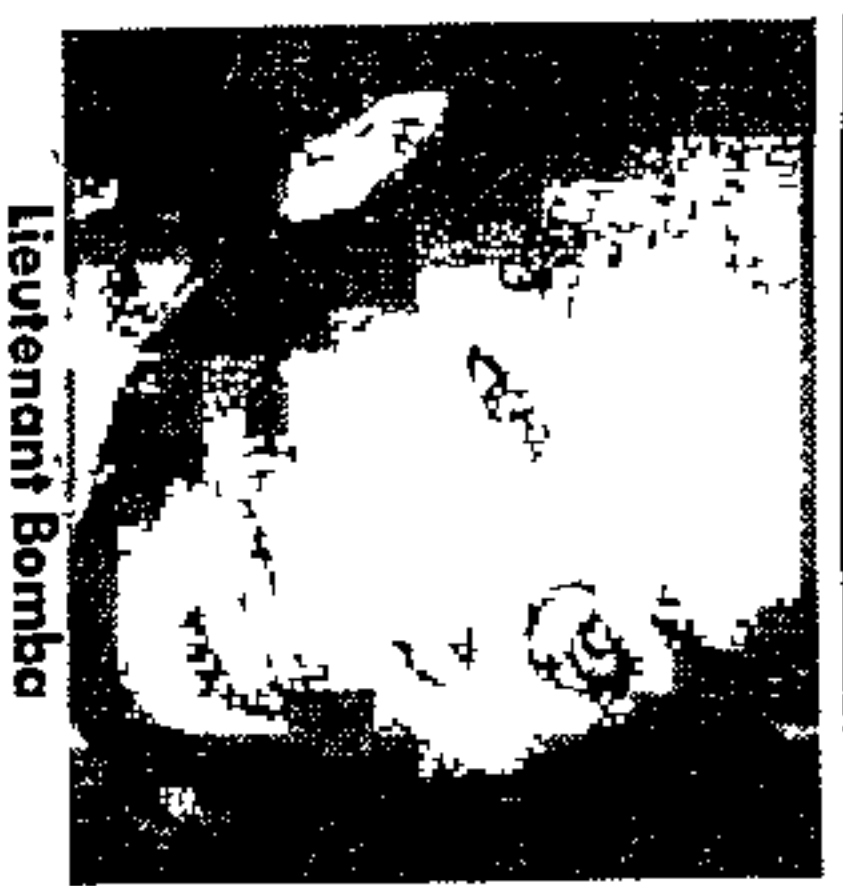
Although the accord was a severe blow to the South African Communist Party and its chief instrument the African National Congress, there should be no illusions that South Africa's enemies had ceased their campaigns. These were economic, physical and psychological

"There is therefore no reason to be complacent. Bearing in mind the objectives of our enemies it would be premature to scale down a strong military power equipped and orientated to defending South African people against aggression and unruliness

"Ours is not aggressive war machine, no tool of an imperialist or colonialist regime, it is purely a prepared defence force"

In the new dispensation the Defence Force could in fact be a binding force running through all levels of society, General Malan said.

Defector Bomba is dead, says MNR



Lieutenant Bomba

by 218 9/13/83 SPN
Joao Santa Rita
Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba, the Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa in an MiG fighter plane in 1981, is dead, say Mozambique National Resistance sources.

He was executed in Mozambique by the anti-government rebels whom he joined after fleeing to South Africa, the sources said.

They added that Lieutenant Bomba's brother, Boaventura, who also fled to South Africa in 1981, had also been killed. Relating a bizarre tale of political intrigue, the sources

said Lieutenant Bomba was sent to rebel bases inside Mozambique in February 1983 after falling out of favour with the MNR leadership over a radio programme broadcast on the rebels' radio station, "The Voice of Free Africa."

He joined the Mozambique National Resistance in April 1982 after working for the South African Defence Force, which he joined in a civilian capacity when his request for political asylum was granted. When he joined the MNR he was quickly promoted to the post of secretary of the Department of Information. His brother Boaventura was ap-

● From Page 1.

Mr Orlando Cristina, the then secretary-general of the MNR who was murdered in mysterious circumstances outside Pretoria in 1983

"Boaventura accused Cristina, who was a white man, of being totally under South African control. The row reached such a level that the MNR president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, wanted Boaventura to be executed for treason," the sources said.

"Ironically, Cristina convinced Dhlakama that the row wasn't all that serious and Boaventura was spared."

A few weeks later, in April 1983, Mr Cristina was shot dead near Pretoria in a crime for which there has been no official explanation.

However the MNR sources said the four-man group that killed Mr Cristina was headed by a guerilla leader, John Macacola, who had been training a guerilla band to perform acts of sabotage near the Mozambican border with Swaziland.

"Macacola was detained after being spotted leaving the murder scene. When he

Bomba reported dead

218 9/13/83 SPN
was arrested the gun that shot Cristina, a 9 mm Parabellum, was found with him. His sabotage guerilla group had already left for Mozambique.

"It is now feared that Macacola was a Mozambican government agent," the sources said.

Macacola then confessed that Boaventura Bomba had been involved in the plot against Mr Cristina.

"Boaventura Bomba was arrested on April 19. Officially speaking, we can say that he has 'disappeared,'" the sources said.

The Mozambique National Resistance has officially said through spokesmen in Lisbon that the murder of Mr Cristina was carried out by a four-man Frelimo hit team. The rebel movement said that the cover names of the agents were "saboteur" and "political commissar". The latter had been sentenced to death a few months before for instilling "racist, anti-white ideas". This is an obvious reference

to the involvement of Boaventura Bomba in the plot.

The MNR officially further says that the agents who killed Mr Cristina had joined the movement in 1982, the same year the Bomba brothers joined the MNR.

"After the Cristina murder and the disappearance of Boaventura Bomba the fate of Lieutenant Bomba was sealed. He was killed inside Mozambique on orders of the MNR military leadership who always disliked the Bomba brothers and their political ambitions," the sources said.

The exact date of Lieutenant Bomba's death is not known. An MNR defector, Mr Constantino Reis, now living in Maputo, says he saw Lieutenant Bomba in June 1983 at a base in the Gorongosa mountains.

However, in the same month, MNR sources told *The Star* there had been "big problems" with the Bomba brothers which they could not discuss.

● To Page 2

MURDERER in the

W/E Argus 9/3/85 218

bus

MNR rebels who took him in

Flashback . . . Lieutenant Bomba and the MIG he flew to the Transvaal.



Weekend Argus
Africa News Service

APUTO. — Lieutenant Adriano Francisco Bomba, the Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa in a MIG fighter plane in 1981, has been executed, according to

Mozambique National Resistance sources

He was killed inside Mozambique by the anti-Government rebels he joined after fleeing to South Africa

The MNR said Lieutenant Bomba's brother, Bonaventura, who also fled to South Africa in 1981, has also been killed

Asylum

In a tale of political intrigue, sources said Lieutenant Bomba was sent to rebel bases inside Mozambique in February 1983, after falling out of favour with the MNR leadership over a radio programme broadcast on the rebel radio station The Voice of Free Africa

He joined the MNR in April 1982 after working for the South African Defence Force, which he joined in a civilian capacity when his request for political asylum was granted

Lieutenant Bomba spent some time in Cape Town at the Ysterplaat air force base learning to fly Impala jets shortly after his defection

When he joined the MNR he was quickly promoted to the post of Secretary of the Department of Information. Bonaventura was appointed Political Commissar at the same time

Shortly after Lieutenant Bomba was sent to the Gorongosa Mountains in central Mozambique, Bonaventura was involved in a political row with Mr Orlando Cristina — then secretary-general of the MNR — who was murdered in mysterious circumstances outside Pretoria in 1983

The MNR said "Bonaventura accused Cristina, who was a white man, of being totally under South African control. The row reached such a level that the MNR president, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, wanted Bonaventura to be executed for treason.

"Ironically, Cristina convinced Dhlakama that the row wasn't all that serious and Bonaventura was spared"

The MNR said the four-man group that killed Mr Cristina was headed by a guerrilla leader called John Macacola who later confessed that Bonaventura was involved in the plot

The MNR said "Bonaventura was arrested on April 19. Offi-

cially we can say he has disappeared

"After the Cristina murder and the disappearance of Bonaventura Bomba the fate of Lieutenant Bomba was sealed. He was killed inside Mozambique on the orders of the MNR military leadership, which always disliked the Bomba brothers and their political ambitions"

The exact date of Lieutenant Bomba's death is not known

'MNR bandits' kill 18 villagers

218 Star 11/3/85
MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance fighters have massacred 16 villagers near the Zambezi River, Radio Mozambique said here

It said the attack took place last Monday at Caoxe. The MNR unit arrived there at about 4 am and opened fire indiscriminately, killing 16 villagers and wounding 18, the radio said.

The "bandits" stole all their victims' belongings, and drove about 1200 head of cattle into the bush.

"Bandits" had attacked Caoxe last month but were beaten off by Mozambican troops, the radio said — The Star's Foreign News Service

Machel now ²¹⁸ says ^{Star} Nkomati failed 11/3/85 claim

LUSAKA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has told other African leaders that he now considers the Nkomati non-aggression pact a failure, African diplomatic sources here said.

The sources said Mr Machel gave detailed accounts of alleged South African violations of the agreement at last Friday's Lusaka summit of leaders of Frontline states.

At a previous Frontline summit in December, Mozambique urged that more time be given for the Nkomati Accord to prove itself, but sources close to Friday's meeting said the agreement was now unanimously viewed as a failure.

On Friday, Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano said the Nkomati Accord was under serious threat. If internal security continued to deteriorate, Mozambique would fight back "together with others", he said.

GETTING WORSE

Sources said the Frontline summit had agreed that diplomatic efforts to end the conflict in Mozambique were getting nowhere and that more emphasis should be put on finding a military solution.

"The situation all over Mozambique is much worse than when the agreement was signed a year ago. Renamo is pressurising the government militarily and this has to be countered militarily," one diplomat said.

"The initiative was with the West because of the influence Western countries can have on South Africa, but this has now been lost.

"Initiative now rests in Soviet hands and we shouldn't be surprised to see a rapid rise of Soviet influence, including the supply of weapons," he added — Sapa-Reuter.

'Atrocities' in Mozambique

CATC Times 11/7/75

218

LISBON — Mozambique's Roman Catholic bishops have accused the country's Marxist regime and right-wing guerillas of committing "authentic massacres" according to a church document disclosed yesterday.

The country's nine bishops, in a recent pastoral letter, also urged the government of President Samora Machel and the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels to declare an "immediate ceasefire" and resume peace talks.

"Though it pains us, we must say that one side and the other have committed unheard-of violence, authentic massacres, some of them with refined cynicism, cruelty and barbarity," said the letter, entitled "Peace is Possible".

It said the atrocities had victimized "tens, perhaps hundreds, of people — men and women, the elderly and children, some innocent, others suspect and others, perhaps, guilty".

Issued in Maputo or

February 14, the bishops' letter was passed to journalists in Lisbon by a highly placed Mozambican Catholic Church official.

The official, who asked to remain unidentified, said the church's repeated denunciations of atrocities and appeals for peace had not been reported in the state-controlled Mozambican press and received no official public reply.

'No reply'

The four-page document underlined the responsibility of the armed forces.

"The military forces have no right to commit excesses against innocent and helpless populations, even when fulfilling their obligation to defend the nation and making a generous effort to maintain order," the bishops' letter said.

Without detailing specific incidences, it said massacres had been carried out on both sides by "stonings, bayonetings, (machete) hackings, beatings, humiliations and torture" — UPI

Case Title 11/3/85
28

SA accused of betraying Mozambique

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique's state-owned AIM news agency yesterday strongly condemned South Africa's implementation of the year-old Nkomati non-aggression accord, and a senior Mozambican official said Maputo had been "betrayed" by Pretoria

The accord, signed on March 16 last year, obliged Mozambique to withdraw support for African National Congress guerillas operating across the border against white rule in South Africa

In return, South Africa undertook not to support rebels opposed to the Maputo government, and analysts interpreted this as a promise to break the power of pro-Western Mozambique National Resistance guerillas in the country

'Deep anger and resentment'

Johannesburg's Sunday Star newspaper said an unidentified senior aide to Mozambican President Samora Machel spoke of deep anger and resentment in the country as MNR raids against road, rail and power links continue and in some areas, escalate

"It seems to some of us as if President Samora Machel has been betrayed by President Pieter W Botha on the Nkomati Accord," the aide said

The aide said Mozambicans were coming to believe President Botha was not "in full control of his country" and "cannot force through his will"

The Sunday Star report coincided with a lengthy denunciation, published by AIM in Maputo, of South Africa's implementation of the accord

'Very little to celebrate'

"One year after the signing of the agreement, there is very little to celebrate," the news agency said, according to UPI

Though Mozambique's anti-Marxist guerilla movement was not specifically mentioned in the accord, AIM said it was the clear intention of the agreement that South Africa should withdraw its support for the rebels

"Mozambican workers and peasants are still being killed and maimed, foreign citizens working on development projects are gunned down or kidnapped, vehicles are still ambushed and burnt out and economic installations destroyed," the agency said

● Anthony Johnson reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that he was aware of the allegations concerning non-implementation of the accord

He said the Republic's problem was that "conflicting elements" were initially opposed to the accord and this continued to be the case Mr Botha did not specify the nature or origin of these "elements"

He said South Africa had gone out of its way to meet the conditions of the accord and in addition had planned and encouraged economic co-operation with Mozambique

"South Africa will continue to do this and try to convince Renamo (MNR) that it is not in their interests to continue the struggle," said Mr Botha

201 12/3/85 218

Mozambique gripped by MNR vice of terror

ONLY THE brave or the foolish now drive outside Mozambique's cities without armed escort. The danger of ambush and death at the hands of the Mozambique National Resistance movement — the MNR — has become too great

It's a gloomy commentary on the Nkomati Accord — the first birthday of its signing is this coming Saturday — that the security situation appears to have deteriorated sharply since December, when an upsurge in MNR activity began

Getting an exact assessment of what is happening is, in its nature, difficult the ultimate test would be to drive out of Maputo and see how far you get before hitting a landmine or being shot at by the "bandits", as the government describes them

A formal request to the Mozambique government for an official overview of the security situation meets with no success

But this is the picture pieced together from a range of sources in Maputo and Johannesburg

Maputo is in a state of effective siege as far as its residents are concerned They can travel without fear to the "green belt" which surrounds the city, but not beyond it

Even to drive half an hour out of Maputo to once-popular beaches up the coast means risking your life

So people don't do it The same with the drives to the border — whether the

90km to Komatipoort or the shorter 45-minute run to Swaziland

During January, the Maputo government reports that at least 35 people died in attacks on civilian vehicles

One side effect of the terror is seen in the changed lifestyle of diplomats and expatriate workers who previously drove to Nelspruit or Mbabane once a week to do their shopping for the many items not available in Maputo

"I could drive to Nelspruit and get back in one day," says a diplomat "Then, during last year it became dangerous to drive at certain times of the day So I would drive to Nelspruit, stay over for the night and return the next day

"Now I dare not drive there at all Instead I send a telex saying what I want and the goods are flown here"

Attending to such requests is an enterprising Nelspruit pilot Last year he began flying into Maputo about once a week Now on some days he might do several flights, carrying anything from groceries and fresh meat to electric generators.

Other towns in Mozambique are equally cut off except by air or sea.

Foreign workers are a prime target for the MNR — if they can be forced out it would be a major blow against the government

But Mozambique's overseas

ONE year ago South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord. In a three-part series beginning today, BENJAMIN POGRUND reports after a visit to Maputo.

helpers are standing firm, even while taking precautionary action

Thus an official in the aid section of the Swedish Embassy explains that the Nordic countries have withdrawn their workers from the outlying rural areas and are keeping them in the towns They did this after a Swedish aid worker was murdered near the Swaziland border in December

But there is no question of aid being withdrawn, he says If necessary, projects are simply being switched to safer areas

However grave the security situation, it does not mean that the MNR is in control

Far from it. What the MNR has succeeded in doing is creating fear in many parts of the country so that no one can be sure where next it might strike

In other words, it could be perfectly safe to drive out of Maputo or Beira today, but taking the same road tomorrow could take you into an ambush

Frelimo's army has succeeded in chasing the MNR out of some areas But it is like trying to pick up mercury it breaks up and slides off into another area

A particular problem is the quality of the army Parts of it are said to be very good But it's a conscript army and the men are often poorly motivated and unwilling to fight

More, the government cannot always get sufficient food to units in outlying areas and this has a devastating effect on morale and fighting ability

It can also turn government soldiers into brigands preying on local people for food

The issue of the army's capability was aired by President Samora Machel last year when he noted that Frelimo had forgotten the lesson of its own fight for independence against the Portuguese army

It won through guerrilla tactics but was not coping with the same sort of strategies being used against it

Despite President Machel's reminder of recent history, the army has not thus far been able to adjust its tactics to cope with the MNR

It seems that a state of stalemate has been reached Frelimo is not strong enough to destroy the MNR, the MNR is not

strong enough to bring down the government

But there is no sign in government circles of panic or anxiety

A vital point is that it does not seem that the MNR is in a position to create an alternative government in the rural areas in which it operates

Nor is it entirely clear whether the MNR is a single cohesive group or rather made up of one or two major groups in different parts of the country with smaller numbers engaged in straightforward criminal plundering with no political pretensions whatsoever

Certainly some statements issued by the MNR in Lisbon are wildly exaggerated — such as its claims about shelling Maputo It has done nothing of the sort

Indeed the city is calm and there is no discernible evidence of any growth in tension since a last visit in mid-year There are as few soldiers as ever patrolling the streets, although at night civil defence units are on duty

TOMORROW What's life like in Maputo?

218

Romney 13/3/85

Machel's second war — against deprivation

MAPUTO continues to survive. It looks run-down and many buildings are more than ever in need of paint. But the main streets are being maintained, and despite continuing holes and cracks in pavements there is evidence of repair work.

A taxi is a rare sight and buses are scarce. But the streets are reasonably clean, the sewerage system works, the water flows and the electricity is maintained — when, that is, the MNR does not knock out the supplies which are fed from Escom in South Africa.

It seems the MNR can, and does, blow up pylons at will. Maputo has a back-up plant, but it cannot cope with the city's full needs so load has to be shed when the Escom supply is halted.

Food, however, continues to be short to an extent difficult for anyone who hasn't been there to comprehend. A German journalist says that in his experience of visiting 110 countries he has never been in a city where the shops are as bare as they are in Maputo. Somalia in 1977, during a civil war, was the worst, he says, until he went to Maputo last month.

Go into a fair-sized supermarket and literally all that is found are bottles — dumpies — of piri-piri sauce, bottles of hair oil and packets of beans, plus a few rationed foods like mealie meal, rice and sugar.

On each visit by this writer over the past few years

The second of a three-part report by BENJAMIN POGRUND on Mozambique, one year after the Nkomati Accord — life in the capital, Maputo, today

there has also been one particular product in abundant supply at that time a couple of years ago it was tins of rat poison, last year it was tins of Bulgarian sausages (on ration), this time it is rolls of poor-quality toilet paper.

Some people say that the queues at shops are now fewer and smaller and rationing has eased — because there is less food available.

On the other hand, there is evidence of rather more food on offer than a year ago, mainly because the drought has broken and some fruit and vegetables are coming from the "green zone" around the city, with its agricultural co-ops and smallholdings.

But these additional supplies are being sold on a growing black market. This can be seen at the old market in Maputo, where lemons and spinach — at R1 a kilo — and a few other greens can be bought. Even bread — for the equivalent of R9.50 and R7 for small loaves.

The fact is that the local currency — the metacal — is virtually useless because there is little to buy, not unless you want a handful of items such as a small tube of Ponds Vaseline for R12 or a pair of (poorly cut) boy's shorts for R19.

By way of comparison, the lowest wage, for la-

bourers and domestic workers, is about R140 a month, office workers get between R190 to R240, professionals earn from R570 upwards to around R1 000.

The government is worried about the black marketing the local newspaper, Noticias, recently published a page one editorial warning against "corruption".

Where the black market is not enough then old-fashioned barter has taken over: you have six lemons or a fish and I have a packet of blades so we do a swap.

At the same time, and at least in Maputo, there is no visible starvation. The food is dreary and in short supply but somehow people are managing.

An aspect of Mozambique which is again flourishing, as in Lourenço Marques of colonial times, is the pavement cafes — with the difference that blacks are going to them. It has taken time for people to grow accustomed to their right to go there.

The food in the cafes is not plentiful, and it is anything but gourmet class. But dishes of fish and chicken can be bought, and at present both coffee and milk are available. It's a lot better than a year ago when people sat around for an evening with nothing more than a glass of water or, possibly, a cup of coffee.

Now the cafes are packed

with people enjoying themselves, and many wait patiently in queues until late at night for a table.

One place where food, even butter and meat, continues to be available is the Polana Hotel. But the insistence on payment in foreign currency limits the numbers who can eat there.

The local currency is maintained at an artificial level and for a South African this has the distressing — and bizarre — effect of meaning that rands have declined sharply in relation to metacals.

The Polana still presents itself as a five-star establishment and charges accordingly, with R23 for lunch or dinner. But rooms are not only threadbare but dirty. And there's no hot water.

The gardens are as graceful and well-kept as ever, with a stunning view over the sparkling Indian Ocean. But in place of the wealthy white South Africans who once lazed in the sun, now there are North Korean men, carefully keeping to themselves, Russians carefully keeping to themselves, and a babel of languages from English through French and Portuguese and Italian — drawn from the many nations trying to help Mozambique get on its feet.

TOMORROW The stories about South Africa and the MNR

(218) Star 14/3/85
MNR chief forewarned?

The Star's Foreign News Service

MADRID — In an unusual move, Mr Evo Fernandes, the MNR's chief diplomatic strategist, conferred secretly here with his Lisbon-based delegation

Diplomatic sources said the choice of a Madrid venue for the meeting might indicate the Portuguese authorities have warned Mr Fernandes, who normally lives in Lisbon, that he is no longer welcome

Rumours have been circulating Lisbon that Mr Fernandes might be detained or have his Portuguese passport confiscated if he returns

Although unconfirmed, diplomatic sources said this meeting venue could indicate Mr Fernandes had been forewarned.

14/3/85
Pik leads mission in bid to save Nkomati 218

Political Correspondent

A SENIOR South African mission flew to Maputo today for urgent discussions to save the tattered Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique

The Department of Foreign Affairs today confirmed the one-day visit

In the South African party are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Deputy Minister, Mr Louis Nel, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, his Deputy Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok and high-ranking officials

MACHEL THERE?

It was not clear whether President Samora Machel would be included in the talks as he might not be back from Moscow, where he has been attending the funeral of President Konstantin Chernenko

The hastily arranged meeting is an indication of the serious problems that have arisen in relations between the two countries because of Mozambique's dissatisfaction about the way in which the accord has been implemented.

The continuing activities of the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique is the main bone of contention

While the South African Government recently again emphasised its commitment to the fulfilment of the accord, Mozambique has grave misgivings; especially about Renamo's activities and it has made accusations that Renamo is still receiving aid from South Africa

Nkomati Accord saved in top-level discussions

ARCAS 15/3/88 28

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have patched up their differences over the Nkomati Accord but the security position in Mozambique remains serious

This emerges from yesterday's meeting in Maputo between high-ranking delegations from the two countries.

The security position in Mozambique was the main point of discussion

Allegations that the MNR rebel movement is getting help through South Africa was the main bone of contention between the two countries and the reason for bitter complaints from Mozambique that the accord was not working

South Africa has given renewed assurances that it will take decisive action against individuals or organisations supplying the rebels in Mozambique

Other sources

Among these are said to be Portuguese organisations in Johannesburg

Mozambique is not accusing the South African Government of helping the MNR but feels South Africa is not acting strongly enough against other sources of aid to the rebels

At the talks, South Africa gave renewed assurances of its commitment to the Accord and Mozambique did the same

It is understood South Africa is taking steps to monitor the Mozambique border more carefully, especially the movement of private aircraft from Transvaal airfields

There is also the possibility of low-level radar surveillance at the border.

A statement issued after the talks said both governments were concerned about the increase in violence in Mozambique and proposals to end it were discussed

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who led the South African delegation, said today the security situation in Mozambique was "a very sensitive and a very serious matter"

He said neither government thought the matter could be resolved immediately Mr Botha did not want to say what methods of controlling the MNR were discussed

Today Mr Botha reported back to the State President, Mr P W Botha, and tomorrow he will address a Press conference in Pretoria on the first anniversary of the Nkomati Accord

● The reiteration by South Africa and Mozambique of their faith in the Nkomati Accord was received with shock in Tanzania today, reports the Argus Africa New Service

Six days ago the Government news media carried headlines declaring "Nkomati is a failure" and, quoting President Nyerere as indicating that this had been the conclusion of the leaders of seven frontline states who had met in Lusaka to discuss the issue

● Nkomati Accord one year old, Page 10.

One year old, but now fading fast?

On the eve of its first anniversary, TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent, analyses the problems of the Nkomati accord

ON the eve of its first anniversary, the Nkomati accord is in severe trouble. The seriousness of the crisis is clearly illustrated by yesterday's hurried visit to Maputo by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Of the wide range of issues covered in the accord — signed at a sumptuous ceremony on South Africa's border with Mozambique a year ago tomorrow — it is the stipulations concerning Frelimo's battle against Renamo that are causing the greatest concern.

The latest crisis was preceded by reports from Lusaka that President Samora Machel had told African front-line leaders that the accord had failed. This came amid growing indications that Renamo rebels were relentlessly increasing pressure on the Frelimo government, with the latter having considerable difficulty in coping.

The bone of contention threatening the accord is Maputo's charges that Renamo is still getting help from South African territory. The South African Government has repeatedly rejected these allegations, pointing out that it has tried to bring the two sides together.

Three political scientists who have monitored developments since the signing of the accord share the view that it is Renamo's activities that pose the gravest danger to the agreement.

Professor Robert Schrire, head of the department of political studies at the University of Cape Town, says the essential problem with the implementation of the accord is that it was easier to create a monster than to get it to behave.

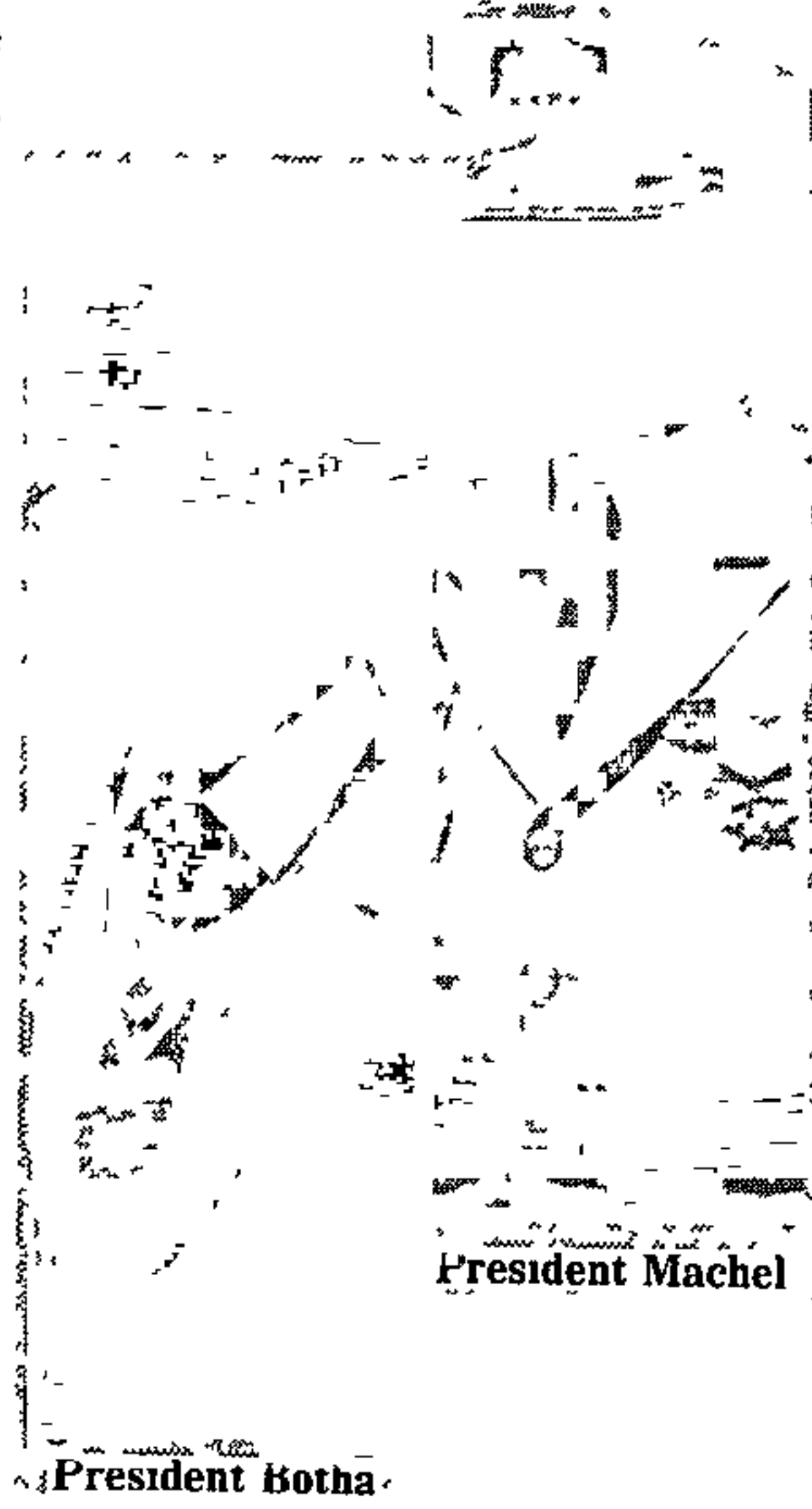
In the African context it did not take a great deal to disrupt society. Renamo was therefore still able to operate effectively although it had been cut off from official support from South Africa.

Unless South Africa was prepared to involve itself militarily it was unlikely the Mozambican government could itself contain the situation effectively.

Referring to suggestions that President Machel, who attended the Chernenko funeral in Moscow this week, may turn to Russia, Professor Schrire said this was unlikely for two reasons.

□ Russia had been unable to "deliver the goods" in the past because of its own economic problems, and

□ The new Russian regime was unlikely to take any rapid foreign policy decisions, with the result that Mozambique may at the start be only one of the footnotes on its list of priorities.



the fence" by agreeing to lend President Machel military assistance against Renamo.

Professor John Barratt, of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said it was clear that the accord was threatened.

Should President Machel decide not to continue with it, it would affect South Africa's credibility badly internationally.

Many developments, including President P. W. Botha's European tour, had stemmed from the accord and it was supposed to form the basis for stability in Southern Africa.

On the other hand, there would be disadvantages for Mozambique as there had been increasing interest in Washington and in the private sector in the United States in efforts to assist Mozambique.

There were also investment and tourist possibilities from South Africa along with harbour development.

While Mozambique was not accusing the South African Government of continuing to support Renamo, South Africa appeared to be unable to say that all help to the rebels through its territory had been stopped. South Africa would have to act decisively in this, Professor Barratt said.

It was understood today that South Africa would make renewed efforts to stop aid to Renamo from passing through its territory. Portuguese groups in Johannesburg are said to be involved in this.

The Mozambicans have also said that more aid reaches the rebels from Portugal and Brazil. The South African Government itself is concerned about the role some elements in the Portuguese government are playing.

South Africa maintains that it has stuck to the letter of the agreement.

At meetings of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of the two countries, South Africa says it has always been able to disprove allegations about Renamo incursions said to have started from the Republic's territory.

South Africa maintains the two countries have co-operated closely since the signing of the accord but that it is not South Africa's duty to help police a situation in its neighbour's territory.

Mr Botha travelled to some East African countries, among them apparently Somaliland and the Comora Islands, in December, and extracted promises from them that they would not allow arms to Renamo to pass through their countries.

In spite of the difficulties there were still considerable prestige and possible advantages involved for South Africa as well as Mozambique, he said.

Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the department of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University said it was clear Mozambique was disappointed and disillusioned as it had expected more from the accord.

South Africa had fared better than Mozambique. While the latter had acted against the African National Congress, Renamo was continuing its attacks.

There had been an unequal sharing of the possible benefits of the accord.

The Frelimo government could become so desperate that it might decide to accept help from Russia. On the other hand, Russia was not performing very well in Angola.

Also, it could not simply supply military hardware to Mozambique without servicing it.

Professor Geldenhuys predicted that South Africa may have to "jump off

Nkomati

CAPE TOWN 15/3/85

Accord 'still on the rails'

Political Staff

THE Nkomati Accord is still on the rails and South Africa and Mozambique have reaffirmed their full commitment to and support for the accord — which will be one year old tomorrow.

This was disclosed in a joint statement yesterday by the South African and Mozambican delegations to top-level talks in Maputo — seen earlier as a last-ditch attempt by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to save the accord.

Last night's statement coincides with a statement by the European representative of the MNR rebels that they would not participate in any further peace talks set up by South Africa and that President Machel's government was "doomed".

Among the South African delegation were Mr

Pik Botha, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Minister of Defence, and Dr Niel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service.

Included in the Mozambican delegation were Colonel S Vieira, Minister of Security Affairs, Dr T Hunguana, Deputy Minister of Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel F Honwana, Special Assistant to the President, Mr A J N Chisano, Director of the Presidency Mr P Comiffrio, Direc-

tor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr G Shongo, Chief of Staff, Border Guards.

The official statement said "Both delegations agreed that it was essential for the development of the whole Southern African region that the Nkomati Accord should be fully implemented.

"Both governments are concerned at the increase in violence in Mozambique and proposals were discussed as to ways and means of bringing it to an end.

"The opportunity was used to review progress made in areas of co-operation and certain proposals were made which will have to be considered by both governments.

"Both delegations reiterated their governments' continued commitment to, and full support of, the Nkomati Accord."

Mr Botha is expected to brief journalists on the talks in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

The Nkomati Accord was signed amid much pomp and ceremony in the bush on the Mozambican border on March 16 last year, but since then continued resistance by MNR rebels has retarded its implementation.

Mr Botha's visit coincides with the release of a belligerent statement by an MNR spokesman in Lisbon that it would take no further part in the South African-backed peace initiatives as President Samora Machel's government was

To page 2

From page 1

"doomed" The war would be taken to its "ultimate conclusion" and President Machel would either be assassinated or brought to trial for the way in which he had run the country.

South Africa has consistently denied that it has allowed military aid for the MNR rebels from its own territory and that it was to blame for the lack of progress in the Nkomati Accord.

In recent talks with Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Pretoria is understood to have presented a "balance sheet" of what it had done to help Mozambique, and has since stated categorically that it had no knowledge of military aid being given to the rebels from South Africa.

South Africa also pointed to its involvement in the MNR in ceasefire talks, its discussions with other governments about the cessation of aid to the rebels, its attempts to involve other governments in aiding Mozambique, the establishment of a "hotline" to Maputo, the establishment of border committees to deal with local problems, the re-negotiation of the Cahora Bassa agreement, a new fishing agreement and attempts to encourage tourism.

Mozambique in turn had expelled many trained ANC terrorists and seized a large quantity of arms.

It had also restricted the movement of ANC members — but still gave moral and diplomatic support to the movement.

In a recent reply to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia who said South Africa was not fulfilling her obligations to Mozambique Mr Botha said the two governments had co-operated closely in a number of fields since the signing of the accord.

Moreover President Machel has stated categorically that he is satisfied with the South African

One year on and we still don't know who's backing MNMR

By Peter Sullivan

THERE is one piece missing in the puzzle of why the much-vaunted Accord of Nkomati is breaking down: who is supporting, funding, training and equipping the Mozambique Resistance Movement?

Mozambicans believe it is South Africa. South Africa denies it. The signing, a year ago tomorrow, was a media event, with grandstands erect-

ed on the river bank, personalities invited to prawns and champagne in marquee tents; speeches from dignitaries; and all-day television coverage.

Now the euphoria has abated. What went wrong? Did Nkomati achieve anything?

Nkomati achieved a great deal both for South Africa and for Southern Africa. Besides the advantage to the South African Government of having

ANC bases removed, Nkomati was the breakthrough which enabled conservative Western leaders to give the two Bobhas a chance.

Nkomati also helped put the plight of Southern Africa into perspective, with news reports about Mozambique's inability to feed its people.

Nkomati set the Africa specialists agog: nobody had dared to predict it, and the "teenagering" between Marxist state and

pariah apartheid was too incredible to contemplate — yet it happened.

ANC attacks on South Africa launched from Mozambique stopped immediately. But the MNMR attacks on Mozambique continued to grow.

Privately some South African politicians went so far as to express their concern over whether they had "backed the right horse..." because the

MNMR seemed to go from strength to strength.

There were reports hinting at a split in the Cabinet between Mr Pk Botha and General Magnus Malan, suggesting that the Ministry of Defence was not wholeheartedly behind the Accord. These were vi-

gorously denied. Then Mr Botha tried to act as peacemaker, calling both MNMR and Frelimo to Pretoria for week-long talks which

ended in the Declaration of Pretoria, a document supposed to be a prelude to peace. This has also failed.

If, and it is a big if, South Africa is not supporting the MNMR, who is? Current theory is that the term MNMR is used too loosely, and that the forces battling against President Machel include elements of the MNMR, plain bandits and unhappy Frelimo soldiers who have not been paid or fed.

Perhaps the secret is simple: to the resistance Samora Machel is a better fighter than a governor, is better able to attack than to defend, better at scavenging food than governing a country, better at getting support while in opposition than while in government.

And South Africa has discovered — to its cost — that it has to deliver on the spirit of a treaty, not just the legalities.

Anarchy reported in parts of Mozambique

A year after the pomp and extravaganzas of the Nkomati Accord the Mozambique National Resistance (MNMR) can look back and say that it has achieved what it promised to do a year ago.

In April last year, less than a month after Nkomati, an MNMR spokesman told *The Star* that the war would be intensified.

Today all 10 Mozambican provinces are affected by rebel activity and, in some of them, there has been a total breakdown of law and order.

A Maputo businessman, who recently visited Johannesburg, said this was happening throughout the country. "Law and order is breaking down into total anarchy in some areas."

CENTRAL CONTROL

But he said that he could not believe that the MNMR rebels were now operating without any central control. "Armed men who sabotage railway lines and electricly power lines and

who extend their activities to all parts of the country must know what they are doing," he said.

Economically, the country was on its knees with widespread shortages and hunger, he said. Mozambique's second biggest city, Beira, had been without electricity for months.

Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, said he understood the situation had improved in central Mozambique.

There was also a belief that, whatever happened, Mozambique would not pull out of the accord, at least for the time being.

"I think that the recent public accusations by Mozambique against South Africa are aimed at putting pressure on the West to help solve the problem," said Professor Barratt.

Professor Mike Hough said if Mozambique pulled out of the Nkomati Accord it could look for help only from the Soviet Union.

After Nkomati: the spirit is dying

Mozambique has gained little or nothing from the Nkomati Accord while South Africa has reaped most of the benefits from it, economists and political observers have told *The Star*.

But although the accord has been a disillusionment, it has not been a hopeless failure and there are still possibilities for strengthening relations between the two countries.

"The agreement hasn't lived up to its expectations but strictly speaking its terms have been fulfilled by both countries," said Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs.

Drawing a distinction between the letter and the spirit of the accord, Professor Barratt said Mozambique and South Africa had fulfilled the agreement by stopping their direct and active assistance to guerrilla movements.

"The spirit of Nkomati remains to be fulfilled. Mozambique was expecting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNMR) to be dying out by this stage and this has not happened. They were also expecting more economic benefits and this has also not happened," he said.

Professor Mike Hough of the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies said that not everything had gone right with the accord.

"In Mozambique the security situation hasn't improved and

On March 16 1984 on a stretch of no-man's-land on the banks of the Nkomati River, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and the then Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, signed a non-aggression treaty between the two countries. Now experts agree that peace and economic development in the region are as elusive as ever. JOAO SANTA RITA reports.

economically the treaty has not lived up to expectations," he said.

"But I must qualify this by saying that the treaty is only one year old and it takes time to extend the existing economic ties.

"There is communication between the two countries and there has been an increase in economic co-operation in the fields of tourism, railways and ports.

"But the Mozambique security problem affects and will continue to affect everything else," Professor Hough said.

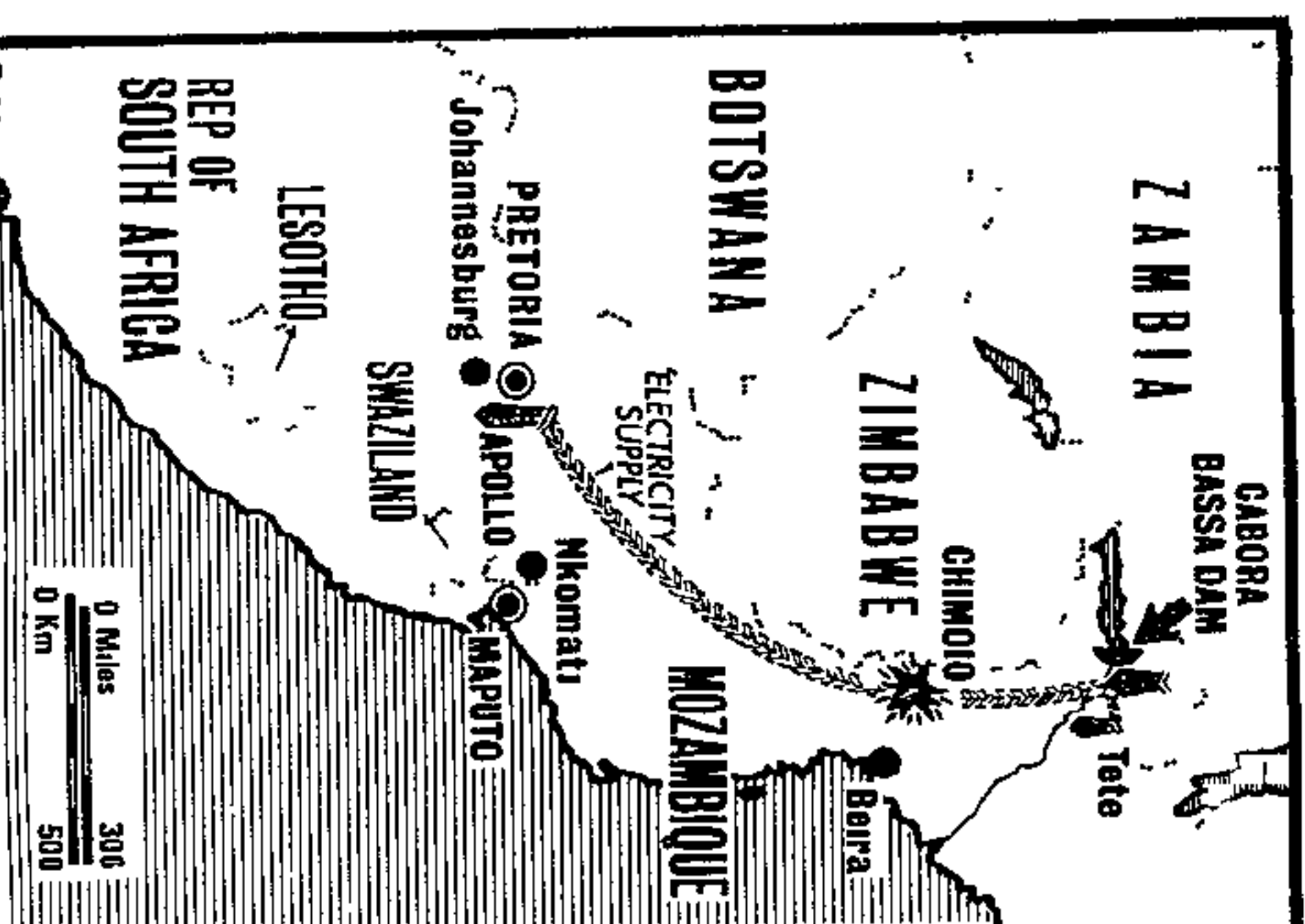
He said that South Africa had benefited dramatically from the accord which resulted in a reduction last year of ANC activities.

"South Africa got a lot of diplomatic mileage out of this agreement," he said.

Dr J Leisner, director of the Africa Institute, said that Pretoria had reaped more benefits from Nkomati — particularly in the security aspect.

"For Mozambique the situation is worsening. They worked on the simplistic assumption that once South Africa stopped support for the MNMR the movement would die. The expectations proved to be premature as far as Mozambique is concerned."

Dr Leisner said that there had been encouraging signs in terms of co-operation between the two countries and with more time this could flourish into a positive relationship.



No power is flowing from Cabora Basso to the Apollo distribution station in South Africa. The map shows where some pylons have been blown up near Chimoio.

Nkomati: UK paper slams 'Pretoria's audacity'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's pact with Mozambique is on the verge of collapse and appears to have achieved nothing.

This is the view of *Guardian* writer Joseph Hanlon in a major article published today.

Under the headline "The war of attrition behind a screen of peace", Hanlon writes "The audacity of Pretoria was shown by its duping not only Machel, but European leaders as well."

He says the signing of Nkomati was marked by an increase in support for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNMR) and the launching of an assault on Maputo.

The electricity line from South African to Maputo was cut for the first time by "sabotage teams now believed to have contained white officers", says Hanlon.

"When Mr Botha was receiving his red carpet treatment in London air drops to the MNMR near Maputo reportedly reached

record levels."

Hanlon says that in December, the last month for which data is available, there were "only" two "confirmed" air drops to the MNMR from South Africa, compared with eight from Malawi and two from the Comoros.

"But there were regular border crossings from South Africa and continued drops of supplies by South African boats."

Britain, the US and Portugal have disappointed the frontline states, he says, because they have done nothing to put pressure on South Africa, despite Mozambique joining the International Monetary Fund and making other obvious signs of new openings towards the West.

"Frelimo is left with few options. It could turn to the Eastern bloc and friendly African states for military help. But the Angolan experience is that even this is insufficient to drive out Pretoria's forces and only increases US support for South Africa," he says.

STORIES alleging South African involvement with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) abound in Maputo.

But how true are they? That the MNR remains a force is obvious. At the time of Nkomati it was thought that the MNR would wither away within about six months because its arms and food supplies had ended.

But a year later it appears to be a graver threat than ever to the Frelimo government.

With the first anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati Accord on Saturday this is a source of intense disappointment and anger to Mozambicans.

They carried out their side of the accord with their overnight, rough eviction of African National Congress members, leaving the organisation with only a token presence in Maputo.

That gave Pretoria what it wanted.

But the Mozambicans say they have not gained in return. The MNR has not been eliminated and the hoped-for economic benefits have not materialised.

There is a sense of shame among some about what they did to the ANC. And for what, they ask?

Among Mozambicans generally it is an article of faith that South Africa is still responsible for the MNR, and this is regularly reflected in the monthly bulletin published by the official news agency, AIM.

Thus its latest February issue notes that the Nkomati Accord "moved a few more degrees towards freezing point with an upsurge in January of terrorist activity by MNR bandits".

The bulletin lists a series of episodes. Such as After two Britons from Johannesburg were murdered near Komatipoort in January, "Mozambican soldiers followed the bandits' trail which led to the South African border".

And referring to sabotage of electricity pylons in Jan-

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MNR yoke hanging heavy on Mozambique

uary "Peasants living in the area where the sabotage took place have told of seeing armed white men entering Mozambique from South Africa at night".

Counter-arguments that it is totally contrary to Pretoria's current interests to keep the MNR going and that President P W Botha has since Nkomati repeatedly distanced himself from the organisation, are met with the response that there is a split inside the South African ruling establishment and that some "elements" are still giving aid.

Alternatively it is said that, even if the South African Government is not directly helping the MNR, it is not doing enough to police its own borders to keep the MNR from getting into and out of Mozambique.

"If an ANC man crosses from Mozambique into South Africa your police and army will know about it within an hour and an hour later he will be captured or shot," is how a Mozambican describes it.

"How can you ask me to believe they cannot stop the bandits who are coming across to kill our people?"

The passion is such that it does not allow for any doubts about South Africa's ability to control its borders, despite evidence to the contrary.

A particular widely circulating story of the moment is that a South African army lieutenant was caught inside Mozambique on December 31.

A linked story has it that three other soldiers have been caught since then.

But no substantiating evidence has been made available, not even privately to Western diplomats.

Asked about the alleged captures, a South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria says that "un-

The third and final part of a report by BENJAMIN POGRUND on Mozambique, one year after the Nkomati Accord was signed by P W Botha and Samora Machel

less it is a draft dodger or someone similar, it is impossible that Mozambique can have or could have captured any South African soldiers, because no South African soldiers are deployed in Mozambique."

But after noting the various accusations and denials, the fact remains that the MNR is going strong. AIM even reports air drops in the interior of the country and landings on the coast.

Who in Southern Africa has the means and the motivation to keep up supplies on what must be quite a scale?

Other interests are also named in Maputo as helping the MNR in one form or another. They range from Portuguese (in Portugal, South Africa and South America) through Malawians to Saudi Arabians and wealthy princes in the Gulf States.

Why the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia?

Some suggest that various Arab princes have believed allegations made to them about persecution of the large number of Muslims in Mozambique and are putting money and arms into the MNR.

Others say the Saudis are worried that oil might be found in Mozambique one of these years and they are intent on damaging the country now.

Unlikely as these stories sound, they are the stuff of earnest debate in Maputo.

What it finally comes

down to is that there is no certainty about who is chiefly responsible for the MNR continuing to be so potent a force. The secret is being well-kept.

But the effects of the violence are clear. Relations between Mozambique and South Africa have progressed little since the first post-Nkomati contacts.

Nor has business increased much — and nor can it until Mozambique is secure. Only the most limited tourism is possible.

The MNR attacks are all the more serious because they compound Mozambique's existing problems.

The first 10 years of independence are to be celebrated in June but the country is still struggling under giant burdens: the colonial failure to train and educate blacks, the flight of most of the skilled people a decade ago, the economic mismanagement and mistakes, some because of inexperience, others because of Marxist dogmas.

And, of course, the drought which has scourged the continent.

Nor is there much light in the tunnel. Many, if not most, government ministries have only a bare handful of people who are competent and able to do their work with confidence.

The schooling system will take years to produce numbers of people to the levels the country needs. One statistic, for example, reveals that of every 1 000 girls entering school, only 260 com-

plete the four years of primary education.

Another illustration of the country's problems is given in a government report about grain needs for the first four months of this year: there is a projected shortfall of nearly 25% in the total required 339 000 tons, "causing concern about possible increased malnutrition in the months before the next harvest".

A large proportion of the grain comes from abroad, much of it as gifts.

Otherwise Mozambique would be even worse off than it already is.

And yet it is not entirely unrelieved bleakness. Some foreign aid workers speak enthusiastically about progress they see, about a factory that is now making the parts to keep the generators going in other factories, or about a rural area where peasants are showing themselves responsive to new techniques.

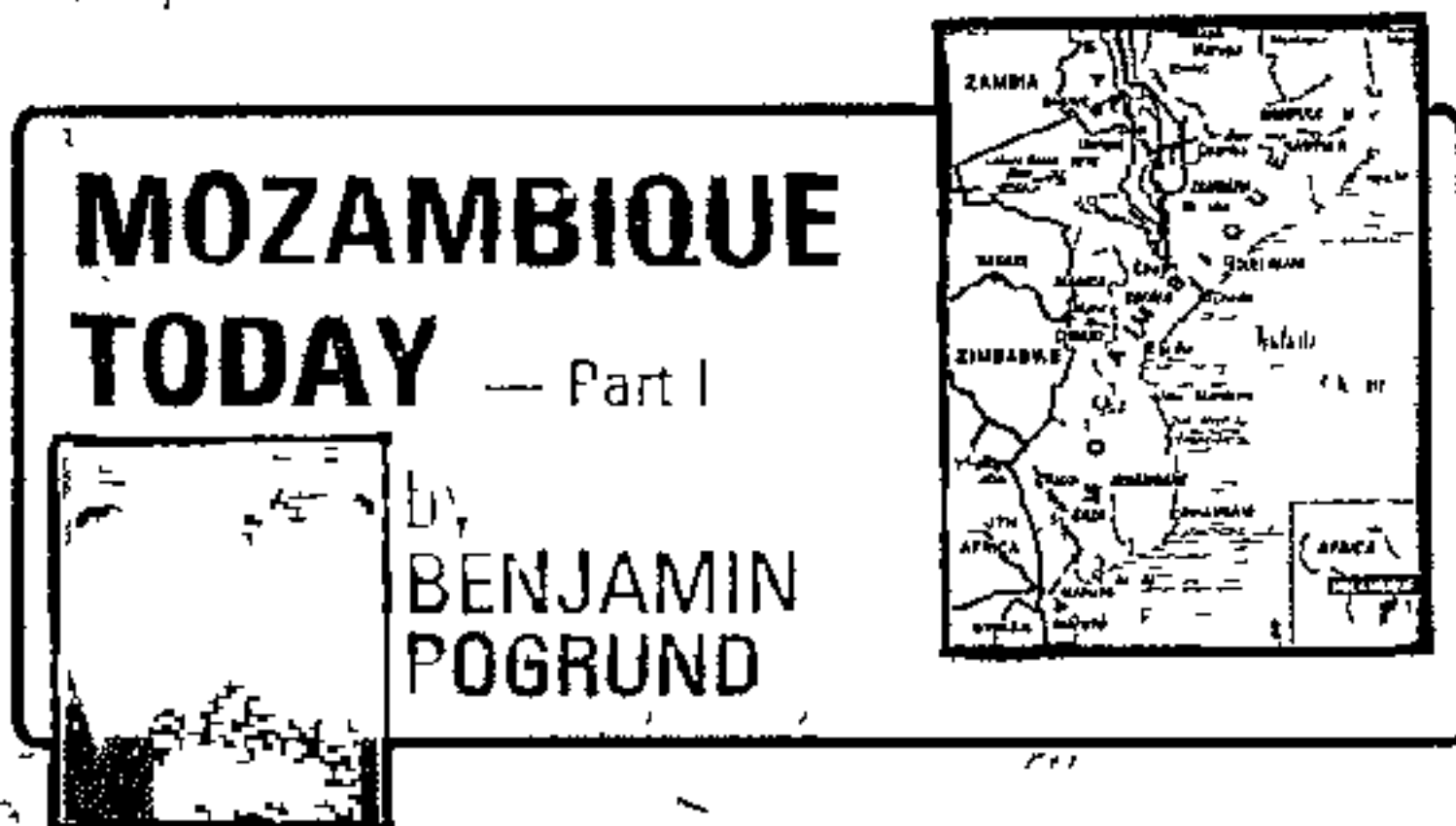
Again and again, however, it comes back to the war: whether growth, slow and small as it is, will continue or whether the destruction and deterioration will spread.

The great imponderable is the extent to which the MNR can intensify its violence.

As against this, the government's trump card is the willingness of the West to recognise it and to provide it with aid — vital food and, as now planned by the Reagan Administration, also military training.

Maputo calm, but danger

lurks *CAPE TIMES*
15/3/85
outside city *(218)*



ONLY the brave or the foolish now drive outside Mozambique's cities without armed escort

The danger of ambush and death at the hands of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (the MNR) has become too great

It's a gloomy commentary on the Nkomati Accord — the first birthday of the signing is tomorrow — that the security situation appears to have deteriorated sharply since December, when an upsurge in MNR activity began

This is the picture pieced together from a range of sources in Maputo and Johannesburg

Maputo is in a state of effective siege as far as its residents are concerned. They can travel without fear to the "green belt" which surrounds the city, but not beyond it. Even to drive half an hour out of Maputo to once-popular beaches up the coast means risking your life. So people don't do it.

The same with the drives to the border — whether the 90km to Komatipoort or the shorter 45-minute run to Swaziland.

During January, the government reported that at least 35 people died in attacks on civilian vehicles.

However grave the security situation, it does not mean that the MNR is in control. Far from it. What the MNR has succeeded in doing is creating fear in many parts of the country so that no one can be sure where next it might strike.

It seems that a state of stalemate has been reached. Frelimo is not strong enough to destroy the MNR, the MNR is not strong enough to bring down the government. But there is no sign in government circles of panic or anxiety.

Taxi is a rare sight

A vital point is that it does not seem that the MNR is in a position to create an alternative government in the rural areas in which it operates.

Maputo is calm and there is no discernible evidence of any growth in tension since a last visit in mid-year. The city looks rundown and many buildings are more than ever in need of paint. But the main streets are being maintained, and in spite of continuing holes and cracks in pavements there is evidence of repair work.

A taxi is a rare sight and buses are scarce. But the streets are reasonably clean, the sewerage system works, the water flows and the electricity is maintained — when, that is, the MNR does not knock out the supplies which are fed from South Africa.

It seems the MNR can, and does, blow up pylons at will. Maputo has a back-up plant but it cannot cope with the city's full needs so load has to be shed when the Eskom supply is halted.

Food, however, continues to be short to an extent difficult to comprehend for anyone who hasn't been there.

Go into into a fair-sized supermarket and literally all that is found are bottles — dumpies — of piri-piri sauce, bottles of hair oil and packets of beans, plus a few rationed foods like mealie meal, rice and sugar.

On each visit by this writer over the past few years there has also been one particular product in abundant supply at that time — a couple of years ago it was tins of rat poison, last year it was tins of Bulgarian sausages (on ration), this time it is rolls of poor-quality toilet paper.

There is evidence of rather more food on offer than a year ago, mainly because the drought has broken and some fruit and vegetables are coming from the "green zone" around the city, with its agricultural co-ops and smallholdings.

Local currency useless

But these additional supplies are being sold on a growing black market. This can be seen at the old market in Maputo where lemons and spinach — at R1 a kilo — and a few other greens can be bought. Bread sells for the equivalent of R9,50 and R7 for small loaves, compared with the official price of R3,80.

The fact is that the local currency — the metacal — is virtually useless because there is little to buy, not unless you want a handful of items such as a small tube of Ponds Vaseline for R12 or a pair of (poorly cut) boy's shorts for R19.

By way of comparison, the lowest wage for labourers and domestic workers is about R140 a month, office workers get between R190 to R240, professionals earn from R570 upwards to around R1 000.

The government is worried about the black marketeering. Where the black market is not enough then old-fashioned barter has taken over: you have six lemons or a fish and I have a packet of blades so we do a swap.

At the same time, and at least in Maputo, there is no visible starvation. The food is dreary and in short supply but somehow people are managing.

An aspect of Mozambique which is again flourishing, as in Lourenco Marques of colonial times, are the pavement cafes — with the difference that blacks are going to them. It has taken time for people to grow accustomed to their right to go there.

The food in the cafes is not plentiful, and it is anything but gourmet class. But dishes of fish and chicken can be bought, and at present both coffee and milk are available. It's a lot better than a year ago when people sat around for an evening with nothing more than a glass of water or, possibly, a cup of coffee.

(To be continued)

PRETORIA. — South Africa will consider sending troops to Mozambique if the Frelimo Government requests help.

There has been no request so far, but protection for railway lines, roads, power lines and the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme may be supplied by a "core of guardsmen or security people quickly put together".

This was announced today by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at a Press conference in Pretoria

These matters would be discussed by the South African and Mozambique Governments

He said the "core of guardsmen" should not be seen as a military force.

Flights

Mr Botha disclosed that low-level radar had been installed on the border between the two countries to monitor flights which might be connected with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and added that a South African Navy patrol boat would control the sea border

There have been allegations that the MNR is being armed and financed from South Africa, thereby endangering the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Botha said that since the radar was installed, two illegal flights, which turned out not to be "sinister", had been discovered.

One other flight, from the Eastern Transvaal to the Kruger National Park and then to Inhaca Island in Mozambique, had also been monitored. This one "worries us", Mr Botha said

Expatriates

Frelimo believes Portuguese expatriates from Mozambique now living in South Africa are supporting the MNR and flying supplies in under the South African Defence Force radar

Mr Botha, flanked by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the Mozambique Government had also complained about members of the SADF with MNR connections being stationed near the border. General Malan had agreed to remove them

At the meeting in Maputo, the Mozambicans had also complained about a translator with MNR connections. General Malan had indicated he would remove this person from her post.

The case of a fishing boat which had drifted along the coast was dealt with and question of MNR foots leading to South Africa v ing investigated

Relati

Mr Botha said was to get oth to do what Se doing — stop plying the n

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SA 'protection' offer to Frelimo

Radar and patrol boat aid drive against MNR

12/c AR645
16/3/85
Z/A

Rebel raids are at all-time high

Nkomati cheers of last year now just a whisper

— by —
David Thomas,
The Star's Foreign News Service

A year ago today thousands of Mozambicans took to the streets to dance and sing praise to the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa.

The people of Mozambique and the government of President Samora Machel genuinely thought that they were on the threshold of a new era of peace and prosperity.

A whole generation of Mozambicans had never known peace. Twenty years of war — Frelimo's struggle against the Portuguese followed by the Mozambique National Resistance conflict — had almost brought Mozambique to its knees.

Now it was all over, they thought "President Samora", as the Mozambican leader is popularly called, had just returned from the banks of the Nkomati River. He was clutching a document which he waved to the cheering crowds.

"We want to see it," the crowds shouted. Till the last minute there had been widespread doubt in Mozambique that President Botha — then Prime Minister Mr P W Botha — would sign the non-aggression pact.

A grinning President Machel told the crowds that South Africa had cut off its support for the MNR which had been devastating the rural areas. "We can now concentrate all our energies on economic development in peace and tranquility."

Peacemaker image

Today, a year later, the smiles are gone as President Machel grimly admits that the Nkomati Accord has been a failure for Mozambique.

There is no peace in Mozambique. Instead, the MNR has increased its devastation. Without peace, the Western aid pledged as a direct consequence of the accord cannot be used to build up the envisaged development projects and destroyed transport networks.

But for South Africa the accord has been a boon. Though the initial Southern Africa peacemaker image Pretoria had won has worn off, the security situation in South Africa has improved dramatically.

The South African Commissioner of Police, General P J Coetzee, said in his annual report this month that there had been a clear decline in infiltration incidents as a result of the accord.

Maputo adhered strictly to its side of the bargain. Immediate steps were taken to stop the

African National Congress from using Mozambique as a military base and infiltration route.

For reasons not been made clear, South Africa has been unable or unwilling — or both — to carry out its commitment concerning the MNR, which it took over from the Rhodesian Government at the time of Zimbabwe independence.

Reports of increasing cross-border incidents back the Mozambican belief that the MNR is still receiving support in South Africa.

Till recently, President Machel preferred to believe that help was coming from right-wing political and military elements in South Africa opposed to the Pretoria leaders' agreement with Maputo.

But now President Machel and the Frelimo pragmatists who supported the rapprochement with "apartheid-ruled South Africa" are openly questioning Pretoria's commitment to the accord.

Many even feel, according to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, that "there has been bad faith on the part of the South African Government right from the start".

They cannot believe that the MNR can have such obvious support from South Africa without the knowledge of Pretoria.

The belief is fuelled by widespread rumours that the South African Government is now convinced that it backed the wrong horse in President Machel.

Rebels' activity has reached an all-time high. They now operate in all 10 of Mozambique's vast provinces.

It is thought in Maputo now that the South African Government has decided on an attitude of benign neglect towards the situation in Mozambique, with the possibility that the MNR will either topple the government or at least come to some sort of power-sharing agreement. Such a situation would be preferable for Pretoria, which remains distrustful of the Marxist influence in Mozambique.

To all appearances, the accord is washed up, despite the reiteration of support for it by the Mozambican and South African delegations in Maputo this week.

What is puzzling Southern Africa observers is President Machel's continued commitment. He is said to be under strong pressure from more radical Frelimo leadership members to abrogate the accord and allow the ANC to return.

President Machel has already hinted that he may be forced to turn to Russia again for increased military help against the MNR, a subject almost certainly broached when he met the Soviet leaders in Moscow this week after the funeral of President Chernenko.

Pik says crooks funding the rebels

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — International smugglers and counterfeiters have been funding the highly successful Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), says the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

Two men have fled, several have been arrested and a ring of diamond, emerald, ivory and prawn smugglers has been uncovered.

Displaying counterfeit R50 and \$100 notes at a Press conference in Pretoria, Mr Botha challenged reporters to tell the difference between real R50 notes and the fake ones

The fake dollar notes — \$1.2-million worth to a ream of paper — were of even better quality

Disclosing police investigations to counter claims that the rebel movement was funded by South Africa, Mr Botha said a further source of finance for the MNR "has been shown to be an international web of bankers, financiers and businessmen with large economic interests in Africa, Latin America and Europe".

The South African Police had uncovered an MNR-connected gang based in Johannesburg. It was counterfeiting rands and dollars and printing anti-Frelimo propaganda

Two of the top suspects had fled to Europe, but several others had been arrested and would soon be brought to court. Extradition treaties were being studied with a view to getting the two main suspects back to South Africa.

Mr Botha said the SAP also uncovered evidence indicating that individuals connected with the MNR were responsible for large-scale smuggling of ivory, emeralds, diamonds and prawns from Mozambique

Goods

In some cases the smugglers paid for goods with counterfeit cash. Indications were that aircraft, including at least one with United States registration, were used in these operations.

Of the web of bankers, financiers and businessmen, Mr Botha said they were apparently determined to try to turn Mozambique into their own private economic preserve.

Cape Times 16/3/83

Botha: Aid 'on merit'

Political Staff 218

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, said in an interview last night that South Africa would be prepared to consider military intervention in Mozambique "on merit" and if asked publicly to do so by the West and President Samora Machel's government.

He was reacting to reports from London that both the United States and Britain favoured South African intervention in Mozambique to prop up President Machel's government against MNR rebels and to rescue the Nkomati Accord.

When approached last night, Mr Botha said "My reaction is that if we are approached publicly by Western sources to deal with the military situation we will consider it on merit."

● UK wants SADF aid for Maputo, page 4

MINK DENIES

LISBON — The Mozambican front the MNR (Renamo) yesterday denied allegations that it was being funded by an international network of smugglers and counterfeiters.

The allegations were made by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, at a press conference on Saturday to mark the first anniversary of a non-aggression accord signed with Mozambique.

"Renamo is obliged to deny such ignoble accusations," a statement issued by Renamo said.

It said the eight-year-old insurgency was carried out by a "nationalist organization" fighting against "Soviet imperialism" and "regional expansionism," like that "already demonstrated by South Africa."

Renamo said Mr Botha revealed "profound irresponsibility" in alleging that Renamo was being backed by an "international web" of financiers, including smugglers and currency forgers, in its war against the Mozambican Government — UPI

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CAPE TOWN 7 30pm THURSDAY 21
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SA warned to stay out of Mozambique struggle

MG 43 19/3/85 (218)

Political Correspondent

DR Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, today warned that it would be disastrous for South Africa to become militarily involved in the struggle between Frelimo and Renamo.

But he had no objection to a security force being provided to protect Cahora Bassa and power supply lines, as provided for in the Nkomati Accord.

"Only when military and other involvements are conducted in terms of formal agreements for the whole world to observe,

can misunderstanding, scapegoating and false accusations be avoided."

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has confirmed that no request had been received from either Britain or the United States that South Africa give military assistance to Mozambique to bring Renamo to heel.

He said, however, "if Western governments and President Machel make requests in precise terms in the present situation it would be considered."

Pretoria moves to cut Renamo supply lines

(218) Star 21/3/85
As South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha delivered a message to Mozambique President Samora Machel yesterday about the Nkomati Accord, measures to prevent support reaching Mozambican rebels from South Africa were being prepared in Pretoria

An SADF spokesman said last night the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had declared the South Africa/Mozambique border area in the Eastern Transvaal a special restricted airspace.

The space stretches from the Limpopo in the north to Swaziland in the south

The measure, which should help prevent private interests from giving logistic support to Mozambique rebels, will also curb smuggling in the area.

Mr Machel said after the

meeting with Mr Botha that the accord had not met the objectives that had led to its signing

He said peace had not come to Mozambique because the South African authorities had failed to take strong measures to put an end to the activities of bandits operating from South African territory.

In London, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere accused South Africa of breaking the accord even before it started because it wanted a puppet regime in Maputo

He said Africa understood Mr Machel's need for a security agreement with South Africa but that the continent had not expected that much would come out of it. — Sapa, The Star Bureau

Nkomati Accord However, it seems the accord has been salvaged

Bloodshed and chaos in Mozambique will not cease overnight Western intelligence sources say the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) is better off today than a year ago But diplomatic and Mozambican sources believe SA's commitment is now firmer and more categorical This could make things much more difficult for the MNR

Machel, back in Maputo after attending Konstantin Chernenko's Moscow funeral, now faces a tough decision whether to ask SA for military or quasi-military support to safeguard Mozambique's strategic areas That seems to be the only quick way to put Mozambique on the road to peace and prosperity

Pretoria and Maputo have discussed the formation of a corps of private security guards for this purpose, but it is clear that such a force will have to be made up of professional soldiers who would need fairly sophisticated military equipment and air support Equipment would almost certainly come from SA, and most of the manpower would also have to be recruited (or seconded) from the SA security forces

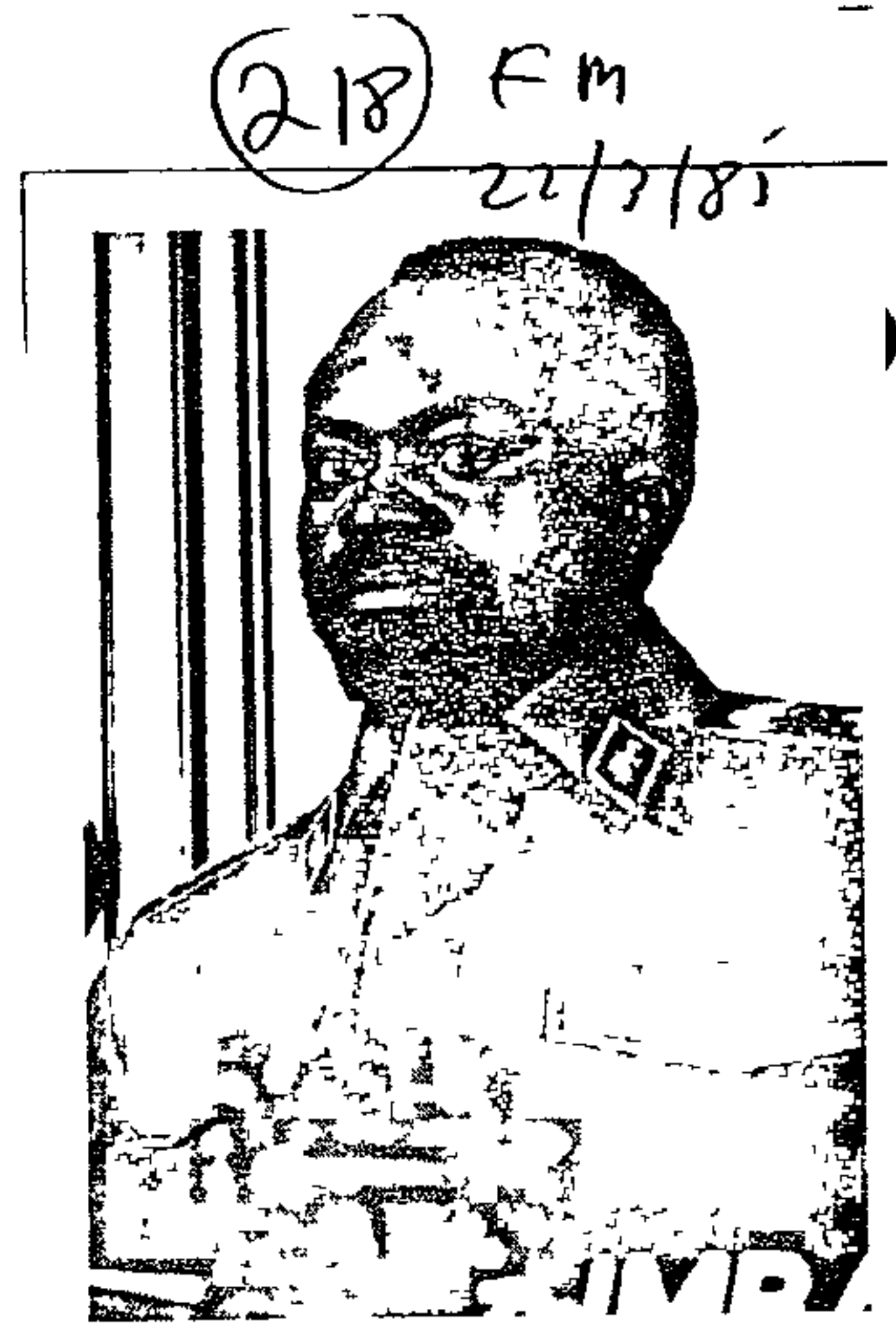
The suggestion has been made that SA should be directly involved militarily, and State President P W Botha says the suggestion will be considered "on merit" if Machel asks for it publicly The idea has been mooted that SA's 32 Battalion, made up of black Portuguese-speaking ex-FNLA soldiers (with a motley bunch of white professional soldiers as the leader element) should be used The battalion has been operating successfully in Angola for a number of years

Ironically, immediately after the signing of Nkomati, Frelimo was prepared to accept direct military aid, but SA was not prepared to render it then Frelimo is now less sure on the issue

SA is hoping that diplomatic efforts to persuade countries like Malawi, the Comoro Islands and Portugal to stop all aid to the MNR will be successful Machel has apparently also been asked to give public assurances that Muslims in his country won't be harassed, since this alleged harassment is the main reason for strong MNR support from some Arab states

Last week's tête-a-tête between senior SA and Mozambican cabinet ministers in Maputo involved some straight talk from Frelimo, who achieved some satisfaction on two important issues

□ Their claim that elements in the SA Defence Force (SADF) were still supporting the MNR Defence Minister Magnus Malan



Machel ... near ultimatum to Pretoria

is said to have agreed that several SADF members had been found to have MNR connections, that he had to transfer or dismiss Mozambican members of the SADF from bases near the Mozambique border, and that an interpreter at SADF headquarters, with active MNR connections, was dismissed, and

□ That reactionary ex-Mozambican colonials in Johannesburg were still active in supporting the MNR Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Maputo that a police crackdown on these people produced evidence that they were engaged in printing MNR propaganda and counterfeit money to fund the movement

The question being asked is why Botha and Malan waited so long before taking action and telling Maputo the facts Since the signing of Nkomati more than a year ago it has been an open secret that some Portuguese businessmen in Johannesburg were actively supporting the MNR and that they were based at a one-star hotel near the CBD The FM reported months ago (*Current Affairs* January 18) that the security police had been asked by the Department of Foreign Affairs to investigate these elements

Frelimo has also repeatedly complained that elements in the SADF were still supporting the MNR, and on more than one occasion presented Malan with evidence to this effect

MOZAMBIQUE

(218)

Last-minute rescue

FM 22/3/85

It seems to have taken a near-ultimatum from Mozambique's President Samora Machel — coupled with a strong condemnation from the presidents of frontline states — to galvanise SA into action over the failing

M'bique paralysed by conflict and fear

218 E. Post 28/3/85

By PETER GREGSON
in Maputo

HAND-WRITTEN posters on the windows of the main office of Mozambique's national airline, LAM, state that reservations and ticket sales for all domestic flights have been suspended until further notice

"Right now, you can't even buy an aspirin in Maputo," said Canadian aid worker Mr Don Langford

"One wonders how far a country can go down, but there is no bottom," commented the head of an international relief agency office who asked not to be named "Sometimes you feel that everything has come to a halt"

Only three months short of its 10th anniversary of independence, Mozambique is a country paralysed by war, hunger and shortages ranging from medicines to fuel

"It is a bit hard for us," Mr Carlos Carvalho, Director of the National Economy in the Ministry of Internal Trade, said in an interview "Local in-

dustrial activity has almost collapsed"

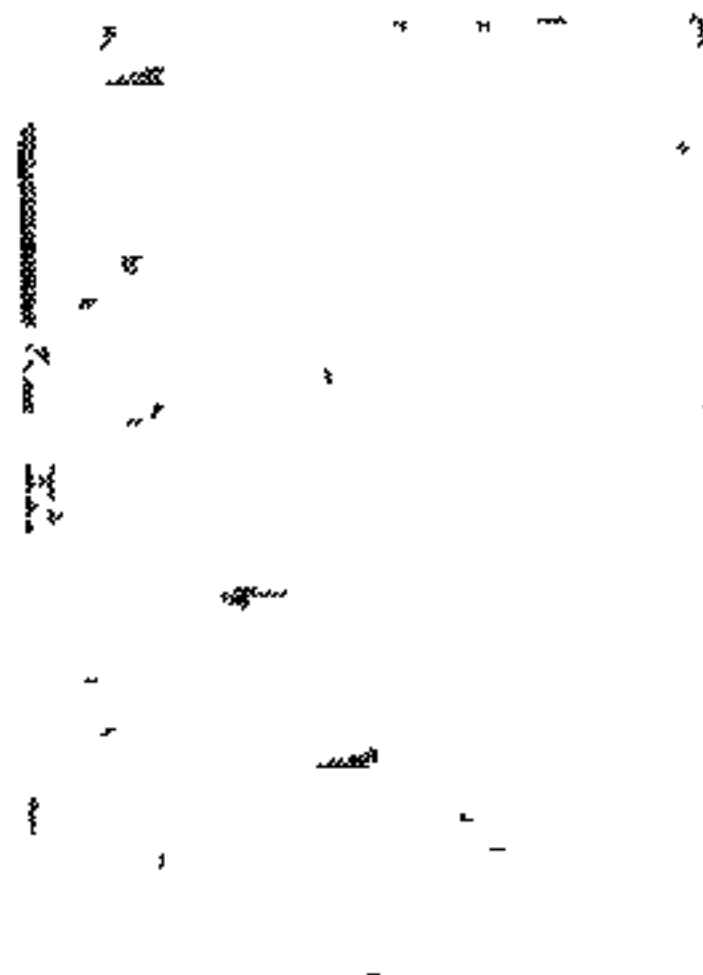
An official Government report issued this month appealed for immediate international assistance to avert further disaster in a country ranked by the United Nations as the fourth-worst of 21 African countries affected by famine

Mr Carvalho estimated that despite current good crop prospects and food pledges from international donors, Mozambique would still be short of nearly 300 000 tons of maize, wheat and rice this year

Like the rest of Southern Africa, this former Portuguese colony was blighted by a three-year drought which only ended late last year

"Tens of thousands of people died," Mr Carvalho said, "at least 100 000 from starvation or related diseases in Gaza and Inhambane from 1982 to 1984" These are only two of Mozambique's 10 provinces

About 2.5 million of Mozambique's 13 million population are officially estimated to be currently affected by food short-



President MACHEL ... many problems

ages But relief efforts are proving ineffective due to a lack of fuel, trucks and other equipment and security problems which have escalated sharply in the past year

Despite the Nkomati Accord signed by Mozambique and South Africa a year ago, Mozambique is still plagued by Renamo guerillas opposed to President Samora Machel's Marxist Government They continue to create mayhem across the country, slaughtering villagers and foreign aid workers, sabotaging

power lines and severely disrupting transport and internal trade

Aid worker Mr Langford, a 38-year-old from London, Ontario, spent six weeks in Mozambique supervising the distribution of a 40 000-ton donation of maize in Inhambane province north of here

"In southern Inhambane, farmers have not had salt for two years, yet it is produced in the northern part of the province

"Until last June, the rebels stopped the salt from moving Then the army moved in and flushed them out But now there is no fuel, so they still can't get salt," he said

Mr Carvalho and relief agency workers acknowledge that some of the food aid bought in neighbouring Malawi was grown by peasants in the north-western province of Tete who crossed the border to barter their crops rather than sell them to the State because they regard the Mozambican currency as worthless

"That's nonsense," the Mozambican official said "What we need is a pro-

gramme to bring food from the north to the south But how can we do that when we are at war?"

The Mozambican metical (mt, plural meticais) officially trades at 45 to the US dollar On the black market the going rate is more than 1 000mt to the dollar but there are few takers and Maputo's only well-stocked store is a hard currency shop which takes only dollars and South African rands

Travellers arriving in the country are obliged to exchange the equivalent of \$25 to ensure that they buy some meticais with their foreign exchange

In the "people's market" there are only small amounts of fish for sale each day in a place once renowned for its prawns There are no eggs and no meat and the only vegetable available in any quantity is watercress

"The black market rate is terrible," Mr Carvalho said, "but you will have a black market so long as you have no consumer goods and no commodities you can buy with meticais"

He added that the State was now planning to supply peasants with consumer goods as an incentive to produce surpluses

"I just went out into the country and asked a farmer if he had good crops He said he had enough to eat

"I said 'Couldn't you produce more?' He asked me 'What for? Why should I produce more? Then it's stolen or I sell it. What do I do with the money? There's nothing to buy'" — Sapa-Reuters

Funetics



Answer tomorrow.



Yesterday's solution:
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For Mozambique there is no bottom

PETER GRESSON reports from Maputo

Like the rest of Southern Africa, this former Portuguese colony was blighted by a three-year drought which only ended late last year

"Tens of thousands of human beings lost their lives," Mr Carvalho said "At least 100 000 people died from starvation or related diseases in Gaza and Inhambane from 1982 to 1984," he added, referring to only two of Mozambique's 10 provinces

About 2.5 million of Mozambique's 13 million population are officially estimated to be currently affected by food shortages But relief efforts are proving ineffective because of a lack of fuel, trucks and other equipment, and security problems which have escalated sharply in the past year

Guerrillas opposed to President Samora Machel's Marxist government have created mayhem across the country, slaughtering villagers and foreign aid workers, sabotaging power lines and severely disrupting transport and internal trade

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He added that the state was now planning to supply peasants with consumer goods as an incentive to produce surpluses.

Asked how that fitted in with the official policy of Marxism, he replied. "It's not a question of Marxism it's a question of a disrupted economy

"I just went out into the country and asked a farmer if he had good crops He said he had enough to eat I said 'Couldn't you produce more?' He asked me 'What for? why should I produce more Then it's stolen or I sell it What do I do with the money? There's nothing to buy'"

— SAPA-RNS

Renamo claim major success

218
E. Ross
1/4/85

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claimed yesterday in a communique distributed here that they had killed 431 Government troops and wounded 729 others in raids across six provinces over the past two weeks

The Mozambican national resistance movement Renamo said in a statement issued in Lisbon it had captured 47 Government soldiers and large quantities of arms and ammunition. Rebel casualties were given as 19 killed and 47 wounded.

Renamo claimed it knocked out 31 high-tension cable posts on March 27, blacking out the capital, Maputo, for what the rebels said was a "long period."

The rebels said they had attacked and occupied Government positions all over the country in recent raids, destroying trains and road bridges.

Renamo also said 453 civilians had been killed and about 1 000 wounded in bombardments of towns and villages as a "last resort" by Government helicopters and planes.

Renamo said its forces had carried out several successful ambushes of Government troops between March 13 and March 28, and claimed that more than 20 military barracks were occupied by its forces.

It added that its guerillas blew up nine road bridges in the provinces of Maputo and Gaza and destroyed five trains in Nampula province on the rail line to Malawi.

The group said it destroyed 13 Government armoured cars, five tanks and 239 other vehicles and that the arms and ammunition seized included heavy artillery, mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

Memor 1/4/85 (218)

We've captured Govt buildings and killed 400, claims Renamo

LISBON—Mozambican rebels said yesterday they had attacked and occupied government positions all over the country in recent raids, killing more than 400 soldiers and destroying trains and road bridges.

In a communique distributed in Lisbon, the

Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo), also said 453 civilians had been killed and about 1 000 wounded in bombardments of towns and villages as a 'last resort' by government helicopters and planes.

Renamo said its forces wounded more than 700 government troops and took 47 prisoners in attacks on army barracks and ambushes on convoys in seven provinces between March 13 and March 28.

It claimed more than 20 military barracks were occupied by its forces and that it sabotaged power lines to Maputo and attacked positions 10 km from the city.

Renamo put its own casualties in the raids at 19 killed and 47 wounded and said 475 government

soldiers had surrendered.

It added its guerillas blew up nine road bridges in the provinces of Maputo and Gaza and destroyed five trains in Nampula province on the rail line to Malawi.

The group said it destroyed 13 government armoured cars, five tanks and 239 other vehicles and that its forces seized arms and ammunition, including heavy artillery, mortars and anti-aircraft guns. (Sapa-Reuter)

MNR claims civilians being bombed

Argus Foreign Service
 LISBON — Mozambican MNR rebels have claimed they have seized 26 garrison posts, blacked out Maputo twice and demolished nine southern road bridges in intensified attacks between March 13 and 28

The MNR, in a written communique issued yesterday, accused Maputo of a "paranoid destruction" air-attack defensive strategy striking civilian zones controlled by the MNR

They said Pretoria was following a short-sighted "constructive engagement" policy towards Mozambique

"In objective terms, Frelimo has clearly been defeated militarily, but Pik Botha is incapable of perceiving this truth," the communique said "His policy of constructive engagement has obviously been abortive"

Indiscriminate

The two-page communique, distributed in the Portuguese capital by MNR spokesman Mr Jorge Correia, said the Mozambican Air Force recently began launching indiscriminate bombing and strafing strikes against civilian targets in rebel-held zones of the southern and central provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Sofala

During the past two weeks air strikes by Moscow-supplied — and sometimes Soviet-piloted — MiG-17 jets and MI-24 helicopters killed 453 civilians and wounded about 1 000, the communique said.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the rebel war claims

218

ARGUS 1/4/85

218

MNR rebels claim several victories and slate SA policy

The Star's Foreign News Service

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In the three provinces, about 1 000 people wounded in air raids were being treated in rebel

clinics, the communique said.

Unconfirmed reports in Lisbon and the United States said Soviet ships delivered between 17 and 24 unspecified old-fashioned MiG fighters to Mozambique in recent weeks.

MNR sources said they were MiG-21s and were being assembled in the northern port of Nacala. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the rebel war claims.

The MNR communique said guerrillas were "still holding" most of 26 army garrisons allegedly overrun in eight of the country's 10 provinces, including the post of Savane-Inhangau, eight km northeast of Beira, Mozambique's second largest port.

The MNR said the army suffered 431 dead, 729

wounded, 47 captured and 475 desertions in the two-week period against guerrilla casualties of 19 killed and 47 wounded.

The rebels also said they destroyed 18 armoured military vehicles, including five Soviet-built T-54 tanks in the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza.

Guerrilla raids in four provinces — Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete — also "freed" 125 000 people from "concentration camps," the communique said

The MNR said saboteur teams blacked out Maputo twice in the two-week period, blowing-up electric pylons supplying the capital on the nights of March 16 and 26.

Argus 2/4/85
**More MiGs
for Machel,
reports
Pentagon**

Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union has delivered at least 44 MiG-21 fighter aircraft to Mozambique, according to a Pentagon report to be made public later today.

The report says Mozambique has had some of the 1 250km-an-hour jet fighters for some time, and that deliveries in 1984 raised the total to at least 44.

It does not say whether the fighters are being flown and maintained by Soviet military personnel.

The MiG-21 is roughly on a par with the delta-winged Mirage fighters of the SA Air Force, although it is not as well equipped.

Angola last year took delivery of more modern fighter aircraft — the MiG-23 Flogger and the Su-22 Fitter.

“The most important instrument for the spread of Soviet influence in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be military aid,” the report says.

In return, the Soviets have access to military facilities that enable them to deploy their forces where Western forces do not operate in strength — such as the eastern South Atlantic.

● The Mozambique Government is putting the economy on a war footing, reports the Argus Africa News Service.

Emphasising the army's main role, that of combating the MNR rebels, Maputo has given it priority in the allocation of food and consumer goods.

Russia sending in still more fighter aircraft — report

Mozambique now has 44 Red jets

WASHINGTON — Russia has delivered at least 44 MiG 21 jet fighter aircraft to Mozambique, says a report to be made public today.

The report, a detailed analysis of Russian worldwide military power, says Mozambique has had numbers of the 1 250 km/h MiG 21s for some time and that further deliveries in 1984 raised the total to at least 44. It does not say whether the fighters are being flown and maintained by Russian military personnel, Cubans or North Koreans, or whether Mozambique is providing its own crews.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to answer questions about the report last night, pointing out that it had not yet been released by Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger.

But informed analysts said

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

they were not surprised Mozambique had such a large number of Russian fighters though the country had minimal resources and an underdeveloped infrastructure.

The numbers had to be seen in terms of Mozambique's long-term needs, including training, and not just the short-term needs of its present defence situation.

The MiG 21, code-named Fishbed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, is no longer used as a frontline fighter by Russia itself.

But many thousands are deployed in Third World countries and international trouble spots.

They are roughly on a par with

the delta-winged Mirage fighters of the South African Air Force, though not as well equipped.

MiG 21s have often been in combat with French-designed Mirages in the Middle East; the Mirages, flown by Israeli pilots, usually come off best.

Angola, says today's report, last year took delivery of more modern fighter aircraft: the MiG 23 Flogger and the Su 22 Fitter.

Other equipment delivered to Angola during the year included missile systems, helicopters, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, field artillery and trucks.

"The most important instrument for the spread of Soviet influence in sub-Saharan Africa continues to be military aid," the report says. "The Soviets have kept their lead as the largest provider of

weapons through military sales agreements with 21 nations. "Soviet advisers and technicians serve in 16 nations in the region."

Since the mid-seventies, says the report, equipment worth around R18 billion has been delivered to the area.

"Some 3 900 Soviet military advisers and technicians are serving in sub-Saharan Africa," it adds, "and at least 1 500 African military personnel are receiving training in the USSR."

In return, Russians get access to military facilities that enable them to deploy their forces in many parts of the world where Western forces do not operate in strength, such as the eastern South Atlantic.

"Aside from the small Nigerian and South African navies," says the report, "the Soviet combatants maintain the only

continuous naval presence in that area of the South Atlantic astride the vital oil route from the Persian Gulf to Western Europe."

This gives Russian forces in the region the ability to inflict damage and disruption out of proportion to their size and offensive capability, should conflict occur, the report adds.

"The largest Soviet Military Transport Aviation detachment abroad is deployed to Angola," it goes on.

In addition to the transport aircraft, Luanda is a base for grant Tu 95 Bear maritime reconnaissance planes which deploy in pairs about three or four times a year and fly patrols in an area that stretches from south-west of Cape Point to the bulge of West Africa.

In Luanda, the most important port for Moscow's west African naval units, the Russians have,

since the middle of 1982, had an 8 500-ton capacity floating drydock capable of handling most major Russian naval warships.

An average of three warships and three support vessels operate in the Gulf of Guinea, often calling at Angolan ports.

The report says "Although access for Bear reconnaissance aircraft was terminated in 1977, Conakry in Guinea is still used as a stopover point for military transport flights to Angola."

"In the Indian Ocean, the Soviets are attempting to increase their influence in the Seychelles, with the probable intent of gaining regular access and naval air units.

"In February 1984 Soviet military transport planes began using the islands for stopovers en route to Southern Africa.

In contrast to the views of some Washington experts who argue that there is evidence of declining Russian interest in sub-Saharan Africa, the Pentagon says Moscow is heavily involved in maintaining the gains it made in the region in the seventies.

However, it points out that both Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique are fighting against the present regimes, with increasing success and that Ethiopia's Marxist regime is facing serious challenges by several insurgent groups.

"The Soviets have also provided visible political support by having naval vessels call whenever President Rene is abroad or when there is a disturbance on the island.

"Considerable effort is being devoted by the Soviets to broaden naval access throughout the area in strategically located islands and littoral countries including Mozambique, Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Comoro Islands and India."

yesterday.

Maputo plans war economy

By JOSÉ CAETANO

THE Mozambican Government yesterday issued a major policy communique announcing the "building of a war economy" that will allocate a larger slice of the national resources towards the fight against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels

The government also intends to increase revenue-generating exports, as well as to improve economic management.

The communique, containing a planned series of wide-ranging measures, was issued after meetings — under the chairmanship of President Samora Machel — of the Mozambican Cabinet, the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly and the 11-man Political Bureau of Frelimo

It said 1985 "must be a funda-

mental year for the building of a war economy" and added that a number of as yet unspecified measures were to be taken to ensure a significant increase in the production of agricultural goods

The steps to intensify the fight against MNR rebels operating in Mozambique — and the fact that no reference was made to the Nkomati Accord — are seen as clear indication that the Mozambican Government has hardened its stance towards the rebels and that it no longer sees the accord as the main factor in its fight against the rebels

Well-informed sources in Maputo pointed out yesterday that all Mozambique expected from South Africa with regard to security was that MNR fighters received no aid from South African territory

Among the special measures

to be taken to strengthen the Mozambican armed forces will be "the transfer of skilled manpower and other resources to the military and an increase in the supplying of goods for the army"

This is understood to mean that civilians with "special skills" will be seconded to the various branches of the country's defence force

"The training and equipping of the people's militias" will also be speeded up

Explaining these steps, the communique said "The economy and the military are intimately linked.

"The fight against the bandits and the guaranteed security of economic installations will contribute towards increased pro-

To Page 2

Maputo's new plans to fight MNR rebels

From Page 1

duction and strengthen our strategic rearguard

"This is the decisive condition for restoring peace and tranquillity to our people, as well as for the recovery and development of the national economy."

Mozambique recently received pledges of military aid from a variety of Western countries, including the United States

Referring to sources of financial support for the MNR, the communique said "The mentors of the bandits and those who finance them are foreigners nostalgic for colonialism, enemies of our independence and freedom

"These individuals are former settler capitalists in Mozambique. They are those who, at independence, lost their ability to repress, exploit and pillage the Mozambican people

"They are the former owners of the sugar, tea and cement factories, of the oil refinery and the banks, they are the former owners of plantations and of mines, of landholdings and apartment blocks

"The aim of such people is to recover their former privileges. They want to return to the past, they live on the illusion that it is possible to turn the clock back."

"The final aim of the aggression we face is to recolonise Mozambique and the main instrument for this is the MNR"

On the subject of the planned intensified fight, the communique said "The war against the MNR is the continuation of the armed struggle for national liberation and not a civil war."

Turning to economic matters, the communique said an important objective would be to increase the supply of "basic consumer goods to the people" — described as "a fundamental priority for 1985"

While placing the main blame for Mozambique's economic problems on external factors like the war, natural disasters, and the "unfavourable economic conjuncture", the communique emphasised that "weakness in management and lack of control contributed significantly to the failure to meet planned targets"

The communique said it was now necessary to relaunch the "political and organisational offensive" against bureaucracy, inefficiency, carelessness, negligence and corruption, an offensive started by President Machel in 1980

The document called on state officials at all levels to "look to the people for strength and inspiration, and to take heed of what the people are thinking"

The communique said measures were underway to rectify current work methods and to establish more adequate methods of state administration and economic management

IS

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Machel the one bar to anarchy

TEN years after independence, Mozambique has an illiteracy rate officially estimated at 98%

The main block of the central hospital in Maputo is closed for lack of staff and medicines and an adult's ration in urban areas of cereals — maize, wheat or rice — is 1,5 kg a month

In 1975, President Samora Machel's Marxist Government inherited one of the most backward and brutalised states in Africa. Today it is still battling against the odds to overcome centuries of under-development and 20 years of civil war.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in an interview "We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good. We cannot decline any further, because we'll not allow it to happen."

Mr Chissano spoke bravely of strong measures to reverse the trend of the past decade, but declined to say what they would entail and acknowledged that Mozambique could not make economic and social progress while it was still ravaged by war.

The decline of Mozambique's economy to a point where it is almost non-existent has been due to the combined effects of a weak infrastructure inherited from Portugal, failed policies of centralisation and co-operative farms and human and natural calamities like drought, famine, cyclones, floods and war.

Mr Chissano and other officials readily accept that the security problem is the key to the distant prospect of peace and prosperity for Mozambique.

"Maybe we will get some peace this year,

By PETER GREGSON in Maputo

but if that is so it will be the result of our own military effort," said Mr Carlos Carvalho, Director of the National Economy in the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Just over a year ago, Mozambique signed a non-aggression accord with South Africa which it hoped would bring a quick end to rebel activity which has blighted development efforts.

In the pact, South Africa pledged not to allow its territory to be used as a base for aggression against its ideologically-divergent neighbour.

Mr Chissano said the Nkomati accord had not borne the fruits expected at the time.

"We have achieved one thing: the South African Government and its army have ceased to attack Mozambique directly, crossing the border with their troops, or by air, and also have ceased to supply massively the armed bandits."

"However, the banditry and violence continue in Mozambique and the aim of speeding up the defeat of banditry has not been attained," Mr Chissano added.

Since the escalation of violence in recent months, Pretoria has offered to send troops to help control the rebels it once backed. Mr Chissano said Mozambique did not understand South Africa's motive in making such an offer.

"They should control the bandits in their own country and this control should be effective," he added, charging that "individuals or

groups" other than the government in South Africa were still aiding the rebels.

Asked about talks with neighbouring black states on them sending forces to help end the fighting, Mr Chissano said:

"We will not exclude the possibility of asking for support from our friends in case the threat to our sovereignty requires it. Whom we would address for help would depend on what we want to do with the forces."

About 1 000 Zimbabwean troops guard the oil pipeline from Beira to eastern Zimbabwe and road convoys from Zimbabwe through northwestern Tete province to Malawi.

Mr Chissano stressed that Mozambique wanted to make it clear to South Africa and others who had backed or were backing the Mozambique National Resistance rebels that it was not prepared to negotiate with a force regarded here only as bandits.

"We don't have a political opposition. We are not going to undertake any political negotiations or talks with the bandits who represent nothing of Mozambique's opinion," he added.

Diplomats and aid workers here agree that, while the ruling Frelimo party may not be as popular as it used to be following a decade of hardship, the rebels were not a viable alternative and President Samora Machel was still personally popular.

"It's a bit of a case of a plague on both your houses for the ordinary people," a Western diplomat said. "But Machel is not replaceable at this point."

"He's the glue that holds what there still is together. Without him there would just be anarchy" — Sapa-Reuter.

Cont

Renamo just short of delivering the crucial blow

VEHICLES began to assemble at Marracuene, a village on an inlet from the Indian Ocean 30 km north of Maputo at about 7am

By nine o'clock when they moved off on the 90-minute drive to Incaia, further north in Gaza province, they were a motley file of 94 trucks, buses and cars, some of them so old and battered it seemed impossible they were still running

The daily convoy began in February after rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR, also known as Renamo), who have escalated their attacks around the capital Maputo in the past six months, attacked buses along the route, wrecking them and slaughtering the passengers

But the protection the army can offer the travellers and trucks loaded with food, cement and logs is flimsy. There are no escort vehicles. Instead small groups of soldiers with automatic rifles and grenade launchers climb onto the back of lorries where there is space or take empty seats in cars.

The commander, a sergeant, summoned one of the newer cars to lead the way, climbed into the front passenger seat and the string of vehicles lumbered off

The convoy runs about 100 km into Gaza province, which with neighbouring Inhambane are the two of Mozambique's 10 provinces least affected by rebel activities at present

"Where are the banditos (bandits)?" I asked a soldier. He waved into the distance. "How far?" He shrugged

Around Maputo, soldiers man checkpoints on all roads at intervals from 2 km to 10 km, some of them no more than a piece of string stretched across the road and a few troops in tattered camouflage outfits lying at the side

The soldiers have no transport and flag down cars to get lifts from one control post to another

But few of the roads are safe to travel. "Every time you stick your head out on the road you take risks," a United Nations relief official said

"The MNR operate at will. A year ago you could drive to South Africa and back in a day, now you cannot go at all," a Western diplomat added.

Mozambique and South Africa, hitherto bitter and long-time foes, last March signed the unprecedented non-aggression accord on their joint border, only 60 km west of Maputo

Despite a promise in the pact by Pretoria to end direct assistance to the MNR, Mozambique's security problems in the past year have worsened instead of improving as expected

Early in January, following the killings of at least nine foreign aid workers, the Government warned diplomatic missions it could no longer guarantee the security of foreign nationals

Wide areas of the pock-marked capital, a ghost of its former glory as an Indian Ocean playground, suffer day after day of blackouts as rebels knock out electricity pylons as quickly as they can be repaired

"Renamo has surprised both sides," a European diplomat said. "But they can't win. They're not that sort of an organisation"

"They have no political base. They have never been very unified or centralised. Renamo is against the government, but who knows what they are for?" he said

Officials and diplomats are hard-pressed to explain why the MNR, which they estimate has about 15 000 men, was able to step up its actions so sharply in the past year, particularly around Maputo which previously had been barely touched by war

Most diplomats agreed that before signing the Nkomati non-aggression accord, South Africa had handed over large amounts of supplies to the MNR to enable it to operate for a long time yet

Pretoria has acknowledged that it used to back the rebels, but now says that support has ended. Last week it declared its border with Mozambique a restricted air space to counter harsh Mozambican criticism that the MNR was still being supplied from South African soil, whether by the Government or privately

Diplomats also said there was undoubtedly backing for the MNR from the "Portuguese connection", former settlers who fled mainly to South Africa and Portugal at independence in 1975, losing their property and belongings, and who now want revenge

"Renamo is an awful lot of different things. They have created a Frankenstein, a monster that's now out of control"

"At the moment, it's a stand-off. The Government can't deliver the knock-out punch and the hope is that Renamo will run out of juice. But we've not heard the last of it by any means," the diplomat added — Sapa-Reuter

From PETER GREGSON in MAPUTO

Ten years after independence, Mozambique has an illiteracy rate officially estimated at 98 per cent

The main block of the central hospital in Maputo is closed for lack of staff and medicines and an adult's ration in urban areas of cereals—maize, wheat or rice—is 1,5 kg a month

In 1975 President Samora Machel's Marxist government inherited one of the most back-

ward and brutalised states in Africa. Today it is still battling against the odds to overcome centuries of underdevelopment and 20 years of civil war.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in an interview: "We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good. We cannot decline any further, because we'll not allow it to happen."

Mr Chissano spoke bravely of strong measures to reverse the trend of the past decade, but declined to say what they would entail and acknowledged that

Security the key to Mozambique's future

Mozambique could not make economic and social progress while it was still ravaged by war. The decline of Mozambique's economy to a point where it is almost non-existent has been through the combined effects of a weak infras-

tructure inherited from Portugal, failed policies of centralisation and co-operative farms and human and natural calamities like drought, famine, cyclones, floods and war.

Mr Chissano and other officials readily accept that the security problem is the key to the distant prospect of peace and prosperity for Mozambique.

Carlos Carvalho, Director of the National Economy in the Ministry of Internal Trade

Just over a year ago, Mozambique signed a non-aggression accord with South Africa which it hoped would bring a quick end to rebel activity which has blighted development efforts.

"However, the banditry and violence continue in Mozambique and the aim of speeding up the defeat of banditry has not been attained," Mr Chissano added.

Since the escalation of violence in recent months, Pretoria has offered to send troops to help control the rebels. Mr Chissano said Mozambique did not understand South Africa's motive in making such an offer. "They should control

the bandits in their own country and this control should be effective," he added, claiming that "individuals or groups" other than the government in South Africa were still aiding the rebels.

Asked about talks with neighbouring black states on sending forces to help end the fighting, Mr Chissano said "We will not exclude the possibility of asking for support from our friends in case the threat to our sovereignty requires it. Whom we would address for help would depend on what we want to do with the forces."

About 1 000 Zimbabwean troops guard the oil pipeline from Beira to Eastern Zimbabwe and road convoys from Zimbabwe through north-western Tete Province to Malawi.

"He's the glue that holds what there still is together. Without him there would just be anarchy" — SAPA-RNS

An old Mozambican woman waits for a convoy of about ninety vehicles of all descriptions to pass. It has become necessary for people who wish to travel north from the capital city, Maputo to do so in convoy, to avoid escalating attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance.

(b) and (c) The investigation has not yet been concluded

(3) Yes

(4) Two Black detective constables have been suspended from duty

(b) On 20 March 1985

(4) No, not at this stage as I deem it inexpedient

(5) No

Housing subsidies/pension funds

*25 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Communications

(a) What total amount was expended by the Post Office on (i) housing subsidies and (ii) State pension funds in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what are the names of the State pension funds concerned?

*The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The final figures are not yet available, but the amount expended on housing subsidies is estimated at R46 000 000 and that on State pension funds at R163 900 000, and

(b) the Government Service Pension Fund, and the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply, I should like to ask the hon Minister what chance he thinks Durbanville High School, which is in his constituency, has of winning when they meet Helpmekeer High School on Monday? [Interjections]

*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many core houses at Khayelitsha were (a) completed and (b) occupied as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether the announced service sites at Khayelitsha have been completed, if so, on what date, if not, when are they due to be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) 4 705

(b) 1 704 as at 22 March 1985

(2) 15 April 1985 according to expectations

Khayelitsha

*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What is the total land area, including internal streets and sidewalks, to be used for the (a) first 5 000 core-house sites and (b) 7 000 to 8 000 serviced sites being developed at Khayelitsha,

(2) whether each of the above areas is (a) bigger or (b) smaller than the land area available at (i) Old Crossroads, (ii) KTC and (iii) the Old Crossroads and KTC sites combined?

*The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) 286,5 ha

(b) 185,3 ha

(2) (a) (i) Yes

(ii) Yes

(iii) Yes

(b) Falls away

Renamo organization, financial support

*28 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Finance

Whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of financial support being provided by persons resident in South Africa for the Renamo organization in Mozambique, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

My Department has no knowledge of any financial support received by the Renamo organization. In terms of the exchange control regulations no funds were transferred to the organization

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

*29 Mr C W EGLIN—Defence [Reply standing over]

Heyshope Dam

*30 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs

(1) Whether construction on the Heyshope Dam has been completed, if not, when is it due to be completed, if so, when was it completed,

(2) what was the water level of the Heyshope Dam as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(3) whether the dam has reached its highest level, if not, when is it anticipated that it will reach (a) its highest level and (b) the (i) houses and (ii) graves at (aa) kwaNgema and (bb) Driefontein?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS.

(1) No, March 1986

(2) On 1 April 1985 the Heyshope Dam had 86,7 million cubic metres of water in storage which represents 19 per cent of its full storage capacity

(3) No

(a) It is impossible to predict when

the dam will reach its highest level since it depends entirely on rainfall and the subsequent inflow into the dam

(b) (i)(aa) and (bb) and (b)(ii)(aa) and (bb) Fall away

*31 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 5 February 1985, he still intends to remove the community of kwaNgema, if so, (a) why and (b) when, if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of this community,

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has (a) met and (b) held any discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of the kwaNgema community concerning the proposed removal, if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when does he intend consulting them in regard to the removal, if so,

(3) (a) on what dates did he meet and hold discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of this community, (b) where were the meetings and discussions held, (c) what are the names of the (i) leaders of the kwaNgema community and (ii) representatives of his Department involved in (aa) each specified meeting and/or (bb) discussions and (d) what was discussed in each case,

(4) whether all members of the kwaNgema community will be consulted regarding their willingness to move before the removal will take place, if not, (a) why not and (b) what conditions are required to constitute a voluntary removal, if so, in what manner will they be consulted,

(5) whether the kwaNgema community will be allowed to organize and hold elections to choose the leader of their community, if not, (a) why not and

Handwritten notes: Q. 61 947, Khayelitsha 9/4/85, 218 Q. 61. 948 9/4/85

- been sentenced and (c) where are the detentions being served,
- (2) whether any of these persons have been given a suspended sentence, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Community service

746 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether any persons have been committed to render community service under section 72E(4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, under orders issued by his Department, if so, (a) how many persons have been so committed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what periods of community service had they been ordered to render in each case and (c) in which Departments or institutions had these persons been ordered to render service,
- (2) whether any of the persons committed to render community service have refused to do so, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what action was taken in respect of these persons as a result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) Yes
- (a) 11 as at 20 March 1985
- (b) 2 175 days each
- (c) 6 in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs
1 in the Department of Environ-

ment Affairs and Tourism
1 in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications
3 in the Natal Provincial Administration

- (2) Yes

(4) 162 as at 20 March 1985

(b) Steps to prosecute them in terms of Section 72I(2)(a) of Act 44 of 1957 have been taken

Handwritten: Curfew regulations 9/4/85
749 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1984 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Handwritten: 11 688 Persons
Nespruit police district. Illegal immigrants Q. Co 1 1016 9/4/85
751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many persons were being held at police stations in the Nespruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 and (b) for what specified period was each detained,
- (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,
- (3) whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated, if so, to which country was each (a) deported and/or (b) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 228

- (b) 7 for 31 days
15 for 43 days
19 for 46 days
22 for 56 days
23 for 28 days
26 for 20 days
20 for 13 days
24 for 10 days
12 for 39 days
17 for 45 days
11 for 50 days
32 for 59 days

- (2) Yes, 190
- (3) (a) No
- (b) Yes, 194 to Mozambique

S Z Ngomane: detention

753 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 46 on 5 March 1985, why (a) was Mr S Z Ngomane released and re-detained and (b) was this case not investigated prior to his being repatriated,
- (2) in what manner was it determined that the South African reference book in the possession of Mr Ngomane had been falsely obtained,
- (3) whether this person received any visits while being detained from any (a) lawyers, (b) persons claiming to be related to him and (c) other specified persons, if so, on what dates in each case,
- (4) whether these persons were allowed to see Mr Ngomane, if not, why not,
- (5) whether any of these persons were questioned on Mr Ngomane's (a) nationality and/or (b) occupation, if not, why not, if so, with what result,
- (6) whether, at any time, Mr Ngomane admitted to being an illegal immigrant, if so, (a) on what date and (b)

what were the circumstances surrounding this admission?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) He was released on his own cognizance pending the investigation of a case of fraud and aiding illegal immigrants against an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development whereafter he was used as a state witness
- (b) The case was in fact investigated before his repatriation
- (2) It was determined by means of the investigation referred to in para (1)
- (3) (a), (b) and (c) No
- (4) and (5) Fall away
- (6) Yes
- (a) On 4 October 1984
- (b) He made a sworn statement to that effect

Handwritten: 764 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order
Handwritten: He made a sworn statement to Eastern Cape: riots 9/4/85

- (1) Whether any civilians have been killed or injured during riots in the Eastern Cape since August 1984, if so, how many had been (a) killed and (b) injured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) how many such civilians were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) 68

MNR deny holding two SA soldiers

The Star's Foreign
News Service 85
9/4/85

LISBON — Senior MNR officers here have emphatically denied reports that Mozambican troops captured two South African soldiers accompanying anti-Marxist rebels operating inside the country.

But sources in Maputo insist the details of the capture are broadly correct.

In Lisbon, MNR spokesman Jorge Correia said, "South African troops have never entered the country in support of our forces. We don't need them. The reports are absurd."

However, State-run Portuguese radio has carried reports quoting Western diplomats in Maputo, claiming the arrest of the South Africans — one of whom is said to be an officer — was verified.

been sentenced and (c) where are the detentions being served,

(2) whether any of these persons have been given a suspended sentence, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Community service

746 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether any persons have been committed to render community service under section 72E(4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, under orders issued by his Department, if so, (a) how many persons have been so committed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what periods of community service had they been ordered to render in each case and (c) in which Departments or institutions had these persons been ordered to render service,

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1984 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

11 688 Persons
 218 ~~11~~ *Heurand*
 Nespruit police district: illegal immigrants
 R. Co 1. 1016 9/14/85
 751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(2) whether any of the persons committed to render community service have refused to do so, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what action was taken in respect of these persons as a result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 11 as at 20 March 1985
 - (b) 2 175 days each
 - (c) 6 in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs
 - 1 in the Department of Environment

ment Affairs and Tourism
 1 in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications
 3 in the Natal Provincial Administration

(a) 162 as at 20 March 1985

(b) Steps to prosecute them in terms of Section 72I(2)(a) of Act 44 of 1957 have been taken
Heurand
Curfew regulations
R. Co 1 1016 9/14/85
 749 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) How many persons were being held at police stations in the Nespruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 and (b) for what specified period was each detained,

(2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,

(3) whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated, if so, to which country was each (a) deported and/or (b) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 228

(b) 7 for 31 days
 15 for 43 days
 19 for 46 days
 22 for 56 days
 23 for 28 days
 26 for 20 days
 20 for 13 days
 24 for 10 days
 12 for 39 days
 17 for 45 days
 11 for 50 days
 32 for 59 days

(2) Yes, 190
 (3) (a) No
 (b) Yes, 194 to Mozambique

S Z Ngomane: detention

753 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 46 on 5 March 1985, why (a) was Mr S Z Ngomane released and re-detained and (b) was this case not investigated prior to his being repatriated,

(2) in what manner was it determined that the South African reference book in the possession of Mr Ngomane had been falsely obtained,

(3) whether this person received any visits while being detained from any (a) lawyers, (b) persons claiming to be related to him and (c) other specified persons, if so, on what dates in each case,

(4) whether these persons were allowed to see Mr Ngomane, if not, why not,

(5) whether any of these persons were questioned on Mr Ngomane's (a) nationality and/or (b) occupation, if not, why not, if so, with what result,

(6) whether, at any time, Mr Ngomane admitted to being an illegal immigrant, if so, (a) on what date and (b)

what were the circumstances surrounding this admission?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) He was released on his own cognizance pending the investigation of a case of fraud and aiding illegal immigrants against an official of the Department of Cooperation and Development whereafter he was used as a state witness

(b) The case was in fact investigated before his repatriation

(2) It was determined by means of the investigation referred to in para (1)

(3) (a), (b) and (c) No

(4) and (5) Fall away

(6) Yes

(a) On 4 October 1984

(b) He made a sworn statement to that effect

Heurand
R. Co 1 1018
 764 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any civilians have been killed or injured during riots in the Eastern Cape since August 1984, if so, how many had been (a) killed and (b) injured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many such civilians were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes
 (a) 68

(b) and (c) The investigation has not yet been concluded

(3) Yes

(a) Two Black detective constables have been suspended from duty

(b) On 20 March 1985

(4) No, not at this stage as I deem it inexpedient

(5) No

Howard Q. 61 947

9/14/85
*25 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Communications

(a) What total amount was expended by the Post Office on (i) housing subsidies and (ii) State pension funds in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what are the names of the State pension funds concerned?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The final figures are not yet available, but the amount expended on housing subsidies is estimated at R46 000 000 and that on State pension funds at R163 900 000, and

(b) the Government Service Pension Fund, and the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply, I should like to ask the hon Minister what chance he thinks Durbanville High School, which is in his constituency, has of winning when they meet Helpmekaar High School on Monday? [Interjections]

346
Howard Q. 61 947
Khayelitsha 9/14/85
*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many core houses at Khayelitsha were (a) completed and (b) occupied as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether the announced service sites at Khayelitsha have been completed, if so, on what date, if not, when are they due to be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) 4 705

(b) 1 704 as at 22 March 1985

(2) 15 April 1985 according to expectations

Khayelitsha

*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What is the total land area, including internal streets and sidewalks, to be used for the (a) first 5 000 core-house sites and (b) 7 000 to 8 000 serviced sites being developed at Khayelitsha,

(2) whether each of the above areas is (a) bigger or (b) smaller than the land area available at (i) Old Crossroads, (ii) KTC and (iii) the Old Crossroads and KTC sites combined?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) 286,5 ha

(b) 185,3 ha

(2) (a) (i) Yes

(ii) Yes

(iii) Yes

(b) Falls away

Renamo organization: financial support

*28 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Finance

Whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of financial support being provided by persons resident in South Africa for the Renamo organization in Mozambique, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

My Department has no knowledge of any financial support received by the Renamo organization. In terms of the exchange control regulations no funds were transferred to the organization

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

*29 Mr C W EGLIN—Defence [Reply standing over]

Heyshope Dam

*30 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs

(1) Whether construction on the Heyshope Dam has been completed, if not, when is it due to be completed, if so, when was it completed,

(2) what was the water level of the Heyshope Dam as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(3) whether the dam has reached its highest level, if not, when is it anticipated that it will reach (a) its highest level and (b) the (i) houses and (ii) graves at (aa) KwaNgema and (bb) Driefontein?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

(1) No, March 1986.

(2) On 1 April 1985 the Heyshope Dam had 86,7 million cubic metres of water in storage which represents 19 per cent of its full storage capacity

(3) No

(a) It is impossible to predict when

the dam will reach its highest level since it depends entirely on rainfall and the subsequent inflow into the dam

(b) (i)(aa) and (bb) and (b)(ii)(aa) and (bb) Fall away

*31 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 5 February 1985, he still intends to remove the community of KwaNgema if so (a) why and (b) when if not what steps are to be taken in respect of this community

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has (a) met and (b) held any discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of the KwaNgema community concerning the proposed removal if not (aa) why not and (bb) when does he intend consulting them in regard to the removal if so

(3) (a) on what dates did he meet and hold discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of this community (b) where were the meetings and discussions held, (c) what are the names of the (i) leaders of the KwaNgema community and (ii) representatives of his Department involved in (aa) each specified meeting and/or (bb) discussions and (d) what was discussed in each case,

(4) whether all members of the KwaNgema community will be consulted regarding their willingness to move before the removal will take place, if not, (a) why not and (b) what conditions are required to constitute a voluntary removal, if so, in what manner will they be consulted,

(5) whether the KwaNgema community will be allowed to organize and hold elections to choose the leader of their community, if not (a) why not and

Zimbabwe to send more troops to Mozambique

ARGUS 10/4/85 (218)

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has pledged to deploy more of his country's troops in Mozambique to protect "installations vital to Zimbabwe's economy"

Addressing a passing-out parade of paramilitary units of the people's militia, Mr Mugabe accused South Africa of using "MNR bandits" to sabotage Zimbabwe's road and rail links to Mozambican ports with the aim of diverting Zimbabwe's exports through South African routes and ports

The Prime Minister told more than 3 000 officers and men at the parade that they would be deployed throughout the country to provide additional security during the coming general election.

The militiamen were trained by instructors who received their training from a detachment of North Koreans

Zimbabwe has had units of its national army in Mozambique since late 1981, following sabotage attacks on the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline and the Beira-Mutare road

It is generally believed that at least 2 000 men have been deployed inside Mozambique to help hard-pressed Frelimo forces.

A mechanised infantry battalion is operating in the Tete area and is responsible for escorting convoys of lorries through the "Tete corridor" to and from Malawi

MNR rebels have hit the convoys on a number of occasions and Zimbabwean troops are understood to have carried out successful limited follow-up operations after the ambushes, resulting in a number of MNR casualties.

Zimbabwean army units are also deployed along the pipeline and guarding bridges and other installations

10/4/85

The Star Wednesday

Mozambican officials confirm SA 'soldiers' held

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican officials have confirmed that authorities in Maputo are holding two alleged South African soldiers seized in February near a sabotaged bridge close to the capital, it is reported here

In a dispatch from Maputo, the Noticias de Portugal news agency yesterday quoted unnamed military and security ministry sources as saying investigations were under way to clarify the incident, which presented some questions and doubts

DESERTERS

They said Mozambican authorities had informed Pretoria immediately after the capture of the two white men in mid-February and the incident was being discussed in the joint security commission set up under the Nkomati Accord

The agency quoted its sources, who asked not to be identified, as saying the men identified themselves as a lieutenant and a soldier of unspecified rank who deserted the

SADF and crossed into Mozambique to join the African National Congress

The identities of the two men, who are being held under "special house arrest," have not been disclosed, the agency said

It quoted one source as saying the alleged lieutenant appeared to be "mentally deranged"

Authorities in Pretoria have denied the two men are members of the SADF.

The agency's sources, who did not give precise details of the incident, said the South Africans were seized with a Mozambican guide next to a railroad bridge near Moamba, about 25 km from the border.

"As far as Mozambique's military authorities are concerned, the three men were apprehended while on a sabotage mission against the railway," the agency said

Asked to comment on the claims, the Defence Force said that unless the men were draft dodgers or similar fugitives, Mozambique could not have captured any South African soldiers because no South Africans were deployed in Mozambique

Island linked to supply of MNR weapons

218

Star
11/4/35

By Joao Santa Rita

Supply flights to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) are departing from the island of Anjouan in the Indian Ocean, informed sources said today

Anjouan, also known as Nzwani island, is part of the Comoro Islamic Republic which was recently accused of allowing planes with arms and supplies for the MNR to depart from its territory

The sources said that France, as the former colonial power with close relations with the Comoros,

had been asked to put pressure on President Ahmed Abdallah to end those flights.

PROPAGANDA

In Portugal, business concerns have come out in support of government moves to curtail the propaganda activities of the MNR from Portuguese territory

Portuguese sources said a consortium of banks had told the right-wing daily *O Dia* that it faced the cancellation of advertisements if it continued to give "undue publicity" to the MNR.

KOM Maputo deal for Escom

214
215
ESCOM has announced it is to provide 40 transmission towers to Mozambique, at a cost of approximately R600 000, to replace those damaged by storms last month.

218 48
Jan 12/4/85
Escom to aid
Mozambique

Escom will supply the Mozambique's electricity supplier with 40 transmission towers to replace those damaged by storms, Escom announced yesterday.

Mr IC Macrae, senior general manager, said shipment of the R 800 000 towers would start this week.

"It is normal practice for Escom to cooperate with electricity suppliers in neighbouring states.

Missing national servicemen may be held in Maputo

218 ~~218~~ Star
20/4/85

by
Joao Santa Rita

Two national servicemen who disappeared mysteriously four-and-a-half years ago might be under arrest in Mozambique after inadvertently crossing the border with that country.

Mr Percy Lew of the Randburg Round Table who has been personally involved in the search for the two men said that recent reports stating that Mozambique was holding two South African soldiers could be a link with the two missing men.

"I realise that this is grabbing at straws but there is always the possibility that the two soldiers referred to in the article are the missing men," he said.

The two men, Lance Corporal A Coetzee and Lance Corporal G J Dreyer, were on a private flight from Wonderboom in Pretoria to Graskop in the Eastern Transvaal when they disappeared on October 31, 1980.

Despite intensive searches involving the South African Air Force and Civil Aviation authorities

the two men were never found.

Telexes were sent to all southern African countries but none reported signs of the blue-and-white Piper 180 with registration number ZS-VVK.

"They simply disappeared into thin air," said Mr Lew.

He added however that 18 months after their disappearance an eyewitness said an aircraft, identified as the missing one, had landed on the road between Burgersfort and Lundenburg to obtain directions to Graskop.

The occupants of the plane, recognised as the missing Lance Corporals, were given the information and were seen taking off in the direction of Graskop about 20 minutes away.

"Taking into account the weather conditions known to have prevailed that day we came up with the very serious possibility that they crossed the border between Mozambique and South Africa," said Mr Lew.

The Mozambican authorities have so far not officially and publicly acknowledged that they are holding two South African soldiers.

Portuguese sources said the story emanated from people linked with the Mozambican security services. These sources stated that one of the men was a mentally disturbed officer.

Both the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the SADF have denied that any defence force personnel is under arrest in Mozambique.

The Star's Foreign News Service contacted the Mozambican authorities with details of the Lance Corporals who disappeared in the Eastern Transvaal but has received no reply to its inquiries.

Maputo renews hope for accord

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Recent statements by South African officials have given the Mozambique Government new hope that the Nkomati Accord would be applied "seriously and unequivocally", the Mozambique news agency AIM says.

It added "expectations were strengthened last week" by a "peace" statement made by the SA Army Chief, Lieutenant-General J J Geldenhuys

He said "The final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola is perhaps the best demonstration of our eagerness to promote peace."

Earlier, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said new measures had been taken to prevent anti-Frelimo rebels from operating from South Africa.

RADAR SYSTEMS

Among these measures was the establishment of radar systems along the SA-Mozambique border to prevent aircraft from flying supplies to the rebels

Then Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Louis Nel said the SA Government had changed its attitude towards the accord's application

AIM said that although expectations prompted by those statements remained high, "time is passing" for such declarations of goodwill and seriousness to be put into action.

ROM SA route for Maputo aid

22/4/80
218
AN international relief agency, World Vision, is distributing 17 000 tons of maize to starving Mozambicans after shipping it to Harare via South Africa, it was disclosed in Maputo yesterday.

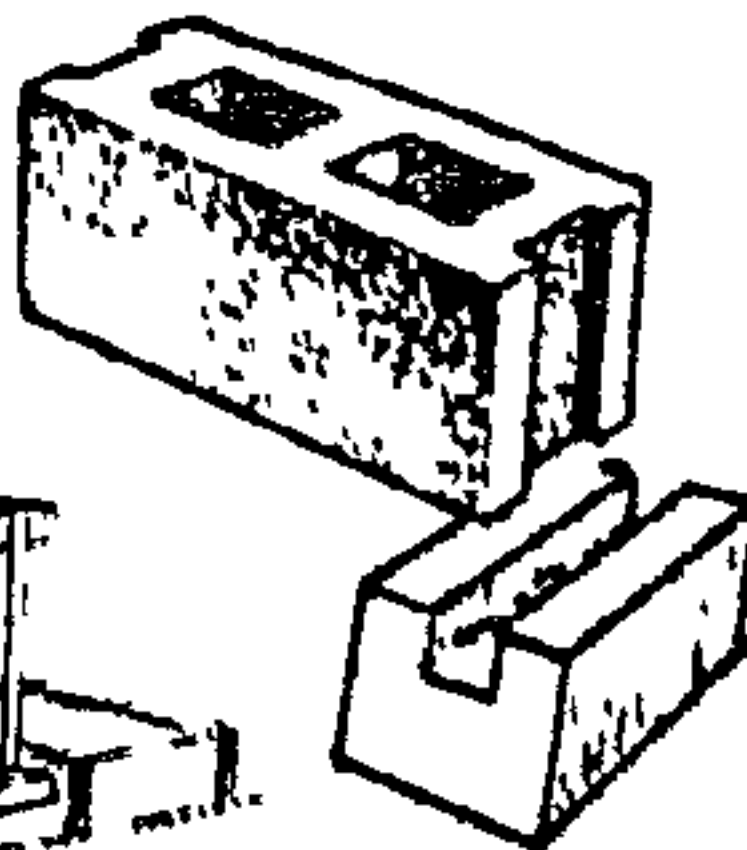
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Maize ^{NM 22/4/83} ⁽²¹⁸⁾ distributed

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—The international relief agency World Vision is distributing 17 000 tons of maize to starving Mozambicans after shipping it to Harare via South Africa, it was disclosed here yesterday

Drought and flood have added to the woes of the war-ravaged country, where several thousand Zimbabwean troops are deployed guarding against attack by Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels



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(218) S. Times
21/1/85
Machel to visit U.S.

Political Correspondent
MOZAMBIQUE'S slow shift away from the Soviet sphere of influence is likely to be sealed with an official visit by President Samora Machel to the White House

United States diplomatic sources are secretive about the prospects of the visit, but it is understood a tentative date in September or October is being considered.

South Africa-Mozambique relations are reportedly also on the mend after some tense moments in recent months which arose from Mozambique's suspicions that SA was not diligent enough in adhering to the spirit of Nkomati.

President Samora Machel's proposed visit to Washington is seen as part of a major US initiative to woo the government of the war-torn country away from its traditional Soviet allies.

ZAM 23/4/85 (218)

Rebels accused

MAPUTO — MNR rebels ambushed a government vehicle 60km north of the Mozambican capital and killed four officials of President Samora Machel's Frelimo party, the government news agency, AIM, reported yesterday. The attack reportedly took place last Friday.

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Troops claim (218)

MNR base hit *Star*

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican troops destroyed a rebel base in the southern Inhambane province last week, inflicting heavy casualties, it has been claimed here

It was acknowledged that in a guerrilla ambush near Maputo, five senior provincial officials had been killed

Authorities in Maputo, quoted by the Noticias de Portugal news agency, said army units overran a Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) base in the coastal Massinga district last Wednesday, killing 21 guerillas

MNR guerillas have threatened to advance on the capital in what they call a "final offensive" at the beginning of the dry season next month.

New bid to save Nkomati Accord

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — In a new initiative to save the ailing Nkomati Accord, the governments of South Africa and Mozambique have established a permanent joint operational centre on the border to promote closer co-operation between the two countries.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, during a debate on his budget vote in the House of Delegates.

The new development was seen as significant in that it seemed to indicate a fresh commitment by the Mozambique Government to saving the Accord.

The centre will be based at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post and will start functioning on May 1.

Mr Botha said the agreement to establish the centre represented "a practical manifestation of both countries' desire not only to re-affirm the Accord, but to implement its provisions fully".

He said the centre would have both practical and symbolic significance.

Permanent accommodation was being planned and would soon be built on the border between the two countries, Mr Botha said.

It is understood that the centre will be staffed by representatives of the two countries' departments of foreign affairs, police, transport, water affairs, agriculture, electricity supply organisations and customs.

The representatives are likely to meet daily to discuss problems or other matters of mutual concern.

It was not clear yesterday whether the Joint Security Commission established in terms of the Accord would continue to function.

Statements by Mozambique Government leaders in recent months have indicated a growing disillusionment with the Accord and increased fears that it was on the verge of collapse.

ARGUS 25/4/85 (218)

Joint border centre for SA, Mozambique

Parliamentary Staff
A JOINT operational centre was to be established on the South Africa-Mozambique border to fully implement the provisions of the Nkomati Accord, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the House of Delegates yesterday

Mr Botha announced during the Foreign Affairs vote debate that the governments of Mozambique and South Africa had decided to establish a joint

EXPENDITURE



Mr Pik Botha

operational centre at the Lebombo Ressano Garcia border post.

The centre, to be called the Nkomati Operational Centre, would start functioning on May

1 and would for the time being use existing facilities at the border

Mr Botha said the centre was a practical manifestation of both countries' desire to reaffirm the Nkomati Accord, and to implement its provisions fully

The centre would straddle the Mozambique-South Africa border and consist of offices and conference facilities to be used jointly by the two countries to deal with security questions and other matters of mutual concern

The centre is expected to be permanently staffed by senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the SAP, Escom, SA Transport Services, the Department of Water Affairs and the Department of Home Affairs

The PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglu, said in the House of Assembly that he welcomed Mr Botha's announcement

A permanent centre would "cement the co-operation born out of the Nkomati Accord"

SA, Maputo to establish joint centre

CAC-Trans 25/4/81

2/8

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE governments of South Africa and Mozambique are to establish a "joint operational centre" on the border between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced yesterday.

The new initiative was interpreted in political circles as an attempt to prop up the ailing Nkomati Accord, as well as a bid by Pretoria to lay the groundwork for the eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries

The centre, which will be permanently staffed by senior officials of several departments of both governments, will start functioning on May 1 this year at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post close to where the Nkomati Accord was signed last year

Investigations

Officials from the departments of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Water Affairs, the SA Police and Escom will hold regular meetings with their Mozambican counterparts at what is to be called the Nkomati Operational Centre

The centre will launch

joint investigations of border problems and violations of the Nkomati Accord and will allow for on-the-spot investigations and communication on a daily basis

However, it is understood that the SA Defence Force will not be part of the centre at this stage to avoid the politically sensitive issue of joint military operations between the two countries

In announcing the formation of the Centre in the House of Delegates yesterday, Mr Botha described it as "a practical manifestation" of both countries' desire to reaffirm the accord (of Nkomati) and to implement its provisions fully

The accord has come under severe strain in recent months as war waged by the rebel MNR movement — sponsored by South Africa in pre-Nkomati days — has threatened to bring the

country to its knees

The SA Government clearly hopes that the new centre will breathe new life into the shaky accord Mr Botha yesterday emphasized the "symbolic and practical significance" of the latest move

New life

The centre will for the time being use the existing facilities at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post, but officials from the two countries are planning suitable permanent buildings for the centre. These will be constructed close to the spot on the Nkomati River where the accord was signed and will consist of offices and conference facilities

During a later debate in the House of Assembly, the PFP chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, welcomed the establishment of the joint operating centre "to the extent that it cements the rela-

tionship and intentions born out of the Nkomati Accord"

However, he wanted to know whether the new initiative implied joint security operations by the SADF and Frelimo troops inside Mozambique

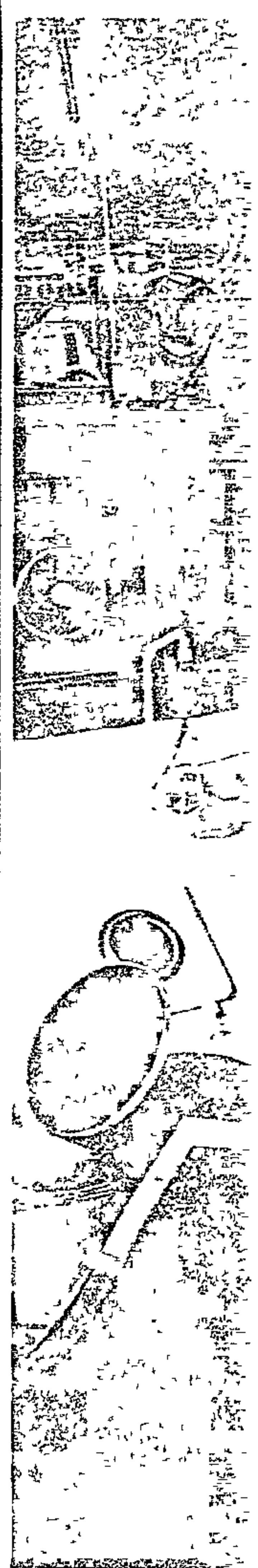
Hints

He noted that both Mr Botha and President P W Botha had hinted in the past that South African troops might be sent to assist the government of President Samora Machel

Mr Eglin warned of the "grave risks" of becoming directly involved in a civil war "however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war"

Mr Eglin also wanted to know what was to become of the Joint Security Commission that was set up after the accord to follow up violations of its provisions

Rebels 'down 3 planes', page 6



A visit to Cape Town: Atherton, 13, Br... visited the South... pages

Missiles hit 3 aircraft says MNR

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) claims it shot down three military aircraft, two MiG fighters and a helicopter, last week in the guerillas' first use of ground-to-air missiles

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the insurgent claim made here yesterday. But a diplomatic source said the introduction of missiles in the eight-year-old war could "completely alter" the military balance of forces.

MNR spokesman Mr. Jorge Correia told journalists the inclusion of ground-to-air missiles for the first time in the rebel arsenal gave the guerillas "what we've always lacked"

● Mozambique's Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Sebastiao Mabote, reacting in Maputo to the rebel claim, said the MNR statement was "a pure lie"

The Noticias de Portugal News Agency quoted him as denying any helicopter had been shot down and saying the Air Force had no MIG-19 fighters

Yesterday in Parliament

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Governments of South Africa and Mozambique are to establish a 'joint operational centre' on the border between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced yesterday

The new initiative was interpreted in political circles as an attempt to prop up the ailing Nkomati Accord, as well as a bid by Pretoria to lay the groundwork for eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries

SADF

The centre, which will be permanently staffed by senior officials of several departments of both governments, will start functioning on May 1 this year at the Lebombo-Ressano border post close to where the Nkomati Accord was signed last year

Officials from the departments of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Water Affairs, the SA Police and Escom will hold regular meetings with their Mozambican counterparts at what is to be called the Nkomati Operational Centre

Mozambique and SA to establish operational centre

NM 25/4/85

218

The centre will launch joint investigations of border problems and violations of the Nkomati Accord and will allow for on-the-spot investigations and communication on a daily basis

However, it is understood the SADF will not be part of the centre at this stage to avoid the politically sensitive issue of joint military operations

In announcing the formation of the centre in the House of Delegates yesterday, Mr Botha described it as 'a practical manifestation' of both countries' 'desire to reaffirm the Accord (of Nkomati) and to implement its provisions fully'

The Accord has come under severe strain in recent months as war waged by the rebel Renamo movement — sponsored by South Africa in pre-

Nkomati days — has threatened to bring the country to its knees

The SA Government clearly hopes the new centre will breathe new life into the shaky Accord and Mr Botha yesterday emphasised its 'symbolic and practical significance'

Extent

The centre will for the time being use the existing facilities at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post, but officials from the two countries were currently planning suitable permanent buildings for the centre

During a later debate in the House of Assembly, the PFP chief spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, welcomed the establishment of the joint operating centre 'to

the extent that it cements the relationships and intentions born out of the Nkomati Accord'

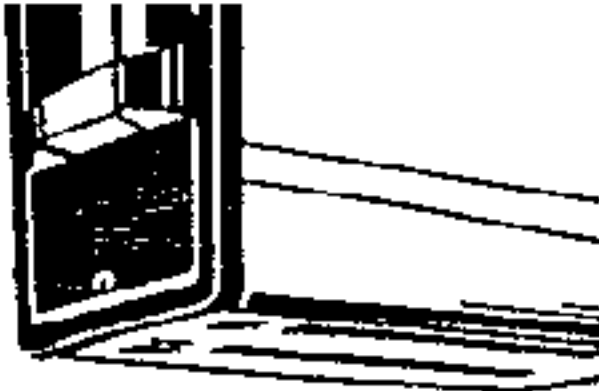
However, he wanted to know whether the new initiative implied joint security operations by the SADF and Frelimo troops inside Mozambique

He noted both Mr Botha and President Botha had hinted in the past that South African troops might be sent to assist the Government of President Samora Machel

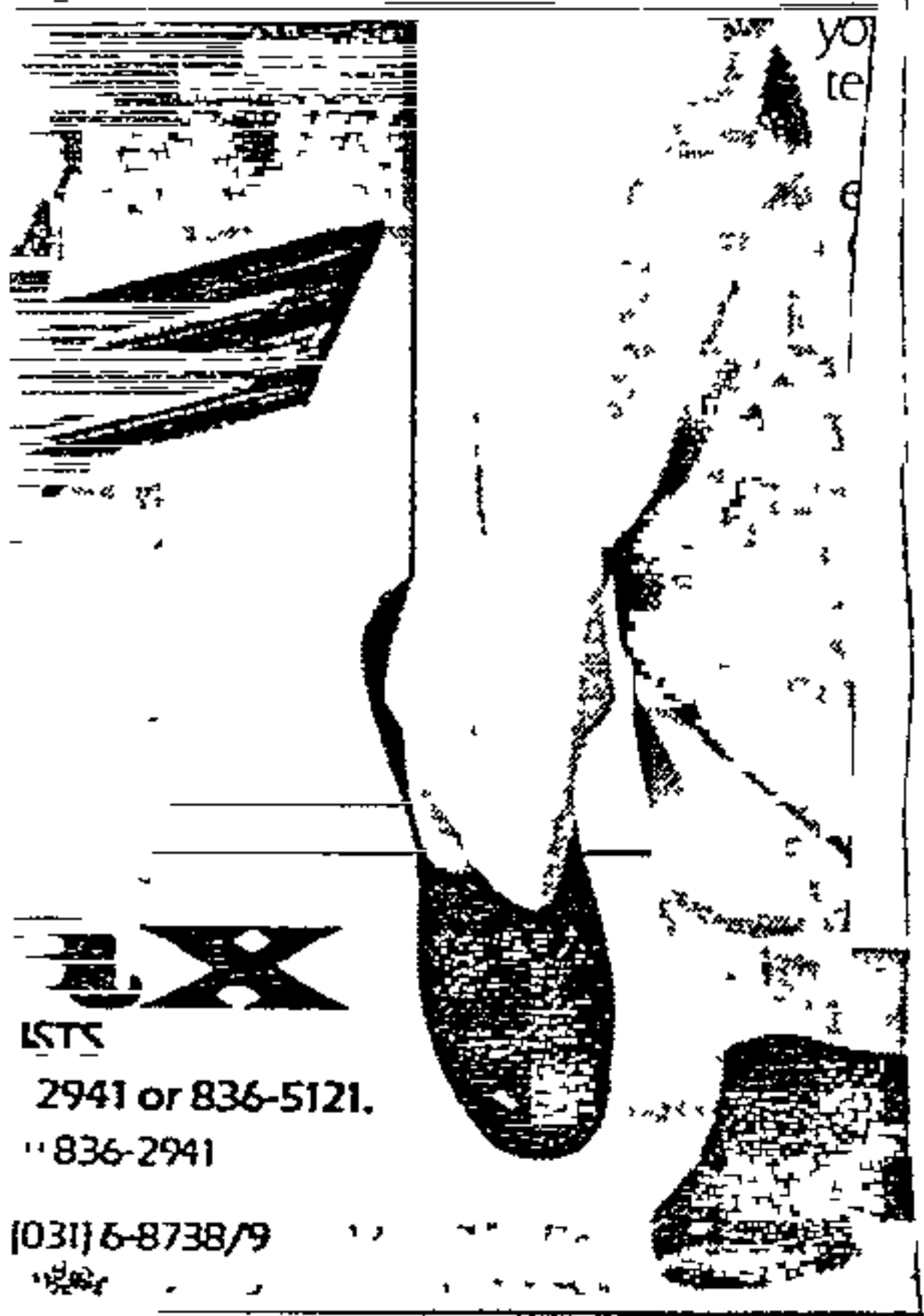
Mr Eglin warned of the 'grave risks' of becoming directly involved in a civil war 'however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war'

Mr Eglin also wanted to know what was to become of the Joint Security Commission that was set up after the Accord

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Mozambique: Eglin warns of involvement

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcement of a joint operation centre to be set up on the border between South Africa and Mozambique has raised the question of possible combined security operations between the two countries.

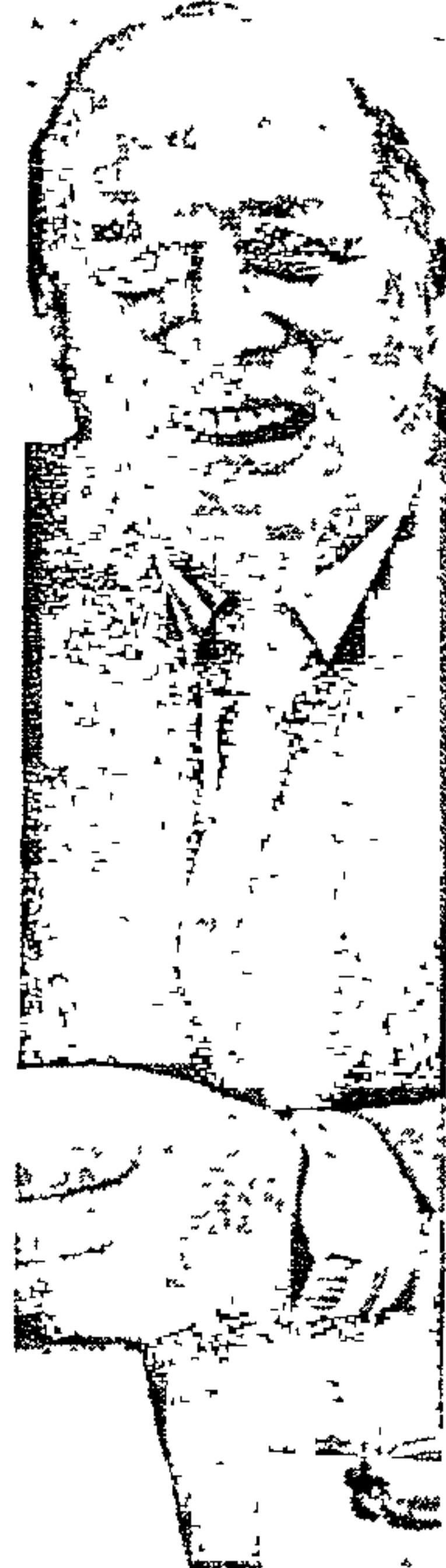
Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, asked in the House of Assembly yesterday whether the new initiative to prop up the shaky Nkomati Accord implied joint operations by the South African Defence Force and Frelimo inside Mozambique.

He referred to hints by the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that South African troops might be sent to assist Mozambique's ailing regime.

Mr Eglin warned that becoming directly involved in a civil war held grave risks.

Mr Pik Botha announced in the House of Delegates yesterday that the joint operational centre, which will be permanently staffed by senior officials of several departments of both countries, will start functioning on May 1.

It is understood that officials from the Depart-



Mr Eglin

ment of Foreign Affairs, the South African Police, Escom, South African Transport Services, the Department of Water Affairs, the Department of

Home Affairs and Customs and Excise will meet their Mozambican counterparts on a regular basis at the centre.

The centre will thus function almost as an embassy for both sides, providing a formal mechanism of communication between the two governments.

The centre will not be used by the South African Defence Force, so avoiding charges that South African troops are involved inside Mozambique.

There is, however, a definite prospect that the two governments will have to make some security arrangement for the defence of certain Mozambican installations which affect both South Africa and Mozambique.

These include the powerlines between Cahora Bassa and the Transvaal, and the road and railway between Komatipoort and Maputo.

South Africa has already provided security on an ad hoc basis for technicians who have been sent to Mozambique to work on the powerlines.

A possible way to avoid sending South African troops into Mozambique could be the creation of a joint guard specifically to protect certain key points.

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ROOM 26/11/85

Pik admits SA aided rebels

Political Staff ~~218~~
PARLIAMENT — The South African Government yesterday publicly admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo — the rebel movement fighting to overthrow the Frelimo government in Mozambique

218
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament during the debate on his budget vote that there was "naturally" a time when South Africa had aided Renamo and it would do so again "in similar circumstances".

Mr Botha was immediately

condemned for his "frank and forceful admission" by the PFP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, who accused him of making a "farce" of Parliament by denying Opposition charges over the years that South Africa was destabilising its neighbours and then admitting to this.

Mr Eglin said South Africa had taken over Renamo from the Rhodesians in 1979 and warned that "the very organisation you helped and nurtured" could end up destroying the Nkomati Accord and pave the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the area

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become "the chief canal of ANC terrorists".

He said the Conservative Party had criticised the Government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord

"They call our withdrawing our help from Renamo dispicable, but we believe our interests come first"

Mr Eglin had earlier warned against becoming directly involved in the Mozambique civil war

New plans to put vigour into Nkomati

~~SAPA~~
218
Sawetan 26/4/85

THE announcement yesterday of the establishment of a Nkomati Operational Centre by South Africa and Mozambique, is expected to introduce new vigour into the frequently denigrated Nkomati Accord signed last year.

com for South Africa), water affairs, transport services, customs and excise and internal and foreign affairs

Centre

Sources here said that the notion that the centre could act as a joint command centre

for military operations against the Renamo rebels could be firmly discounted

Arrangements for the security of the Cahora Bassa powerlines and road and rail links to Maputo, were being treated separately and,

it was understood, negotiations were advanced

The Nkomati operational centre is expected to play a major role in eliminating problems, which give rise to accusations that either party is failing to meet its obligations — Sapa

Although the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, made no direct references to details, it is understood there has been an agreement that the new centre will be manned full-time with senior officials representing departments controlling security forces, electricity supply bodies (Es-

Yesterday in Parliament

Government admits it supported Renamo

NM 26/4/85

2/8

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The South African Government yesterday admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo, the rebel movement fighting to overthrow Frelimo in Mozambique

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Criticised

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become 'the chief canal of ANC terrorists'

He said the Conservative Party had criticised the Government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord

'They call our withdrawing our help from Renamo despicable, but we believe our interests come first.'

Earlier, Mr Botha said the establishment of the 'joint operational centre' between South Africa and Mozambique next month did not mean that there would be joint operations between the security forces of the two countries

However, in terms of agreements already reached last year, the two governments were negoti-

ating the manner and form in which they could act together to protect the Cahora Bassa power lines and the South African Transport Services in Mozambique against sabotage

Mr Botha said that in terms of the Cahora Bassa Agreement South Africa and Mozambique had pledged to act together to protect the powerlines and share the costs of doing so according to a determined formula

'What we are doing now in terms of the agreement and mutual assurances is negotiating with Mozambique to provide a protection force to protect these lines against subversion and violence'

Protection

Mr Botha said it had already been agreed that entities and organisations within Mozambique would take care of protecting the power lines and this meant that the SATS — which had a direct interest in the rail line — 'has in principle to provide help to protect it'

'The form and manner of this protection is at present being negotiated'

Although motivating the need for bilateral action to be taken, Mr Botha said that this should not be seen as meaning that the SADF would be deployed in Mozambique

However, Mr Botha's statements have raised renewed fears in Opposition circles that South Africa might be considering some form of military involvement in the territory, albeit short of actual SADF deployment

Earlier in the debate, Mr Eglin warned of the 'grave risks' involved in South Africa becoming directly involved in the Mozambique civil war 'however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war'

10/16 ARGUS 27/1988

'Keep out, SA told'

218

Weekened Argus
Foreign Service

LISBON — Renamo guerrillas have warned Pretoria "to keep its nose" out of Mozambique's growing internal conflict as an independent report said the rebels had struck a military target within 20 kilometres of Maputo

"This is our last warning to Pík (Botha) to keep his nose out of our affairs," a Renamo spokesman told journalists in Lisbon

He also threatened that rebel forces would strike "any foreign forces" intervening in support of President Samora Machel in Mozambique's eight-year-old civil war

THE Nkomati Accord— Was it worth it? Or do you have any regrets? ONLY in one aspect the Accord has not yet brought peace like it could have brought. Nevertheless, the signing of the Accord constituted an important historical happening.

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In the second place, because it demonstrated to the international community the true nature of the process of regional destabilisation, a process which tries to preserve colonialism and racism.

The Accord revealed these retrograde forces and the conspiracy which they had organised against our country. It also made clear that these are the forces that are against the true interests of all of our region.

Today it is evident to the world that tension in the region is not the result of any external threat of aggression against South Africa.

The conditions for the creation of an effective and lasting peace, the

conditions necessary for progress and development in southern Africa, are now starting to become a reality.

But peace will have to be imposed and defended by us, because it will always be threatened so long as these forces exist in the region and their internal and external actions are not effectively blocked and stopped.

WHAT about the present attitude of the South African Government is it complying with the Accord? Could it do more than it is doing for the elimination of the MNR? IN February of this year the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, made a statement saying that there were individuals within South Africa who were violating the Nkomati Accord. So why ask me?

I was not the one who made the statement. It was a member of the South African Government who said it publicly.

Exclusive!

This is the first part of an exclusive interview given to the Morning Group of South African newspapers by President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The second part will be published tomorrow.

We take this point and ask in turn South Africa, with so many resources, with its high level of technological development, is unable to arrest these individuals violating the Nkomati Accord?

You are South Africans. Is the South African Government ready to comply with the Accord?

BUT the South African Government has since said that it is trying to put a stop to the violations.

WELL, that's progress, but the crux of the matter is that inside my country the violence is still going on. And so long as violence continues I find it difficult to believe.

As long as they (the bandits) continue to assassinate defenceless old men and women, the Nkomati Accord is not working properly. As long as they continue to assassinate children and to destroy the infrastructures the Accord is not functioning.

The Nkomati Accord has clear objectives

stability, good neighbourliness, non-aggression. This is the essence of the Accord.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has complied, fully, with all the provisions of the Accord. Clearly so.

HOW do you define the present military and security situation in the country? Is the MNR a threat to the security of your government?

FIRST, I want to make something very clear. To the Mozambicans the armed bandits represent only two things: an instrument of aggression which is utilised by foreign forces against our country, and terrorism.

They are fought wherever they are in our country just like another calamity. They are death, destruction, famine, brutality and hate.

To the Mozambicans, the armed bandits symbolise retrogression, backwardness, continuation of misery and colonial exploitation.

The system of people's self-defence which we launched in 1982, with the first issues of arms as well as military training for the populations under worse threat, and the offensives launched by our armed forces, have been resulting in increasing successes.

The armed bandits are restricted to the bush, the forest, where they hide like wild animals.

They have only two alternatives: either to surrender, with their arms, in terms of the amnesty which we announced at the end of 1983, and follow the same example as that of hundreds of others during the last few months, or they will be annihilated by the fire of our arms and by the hate of our people.

tions of the armed bandits in our country. But it is clear that they cannot survive without support and leadership from the outside.

IN your opinion, who is responsible for the continuing support given to the MNR?

THE armed bandits acting against Mozambique continue, today, to be supported by forces who aim at preserving racism and colonialism in southern Africa. These forces exist not only in the region but are also represented in many capitals of Western countries. Of these, Portugal is the main base.

When, eventually, measures are taken in these countries, just like they were taken against European terrorism and against those supporting it, then a decisive step would have been taken towards the ending of the climate of intransigence and tension in Southern Africa. Until then, peace will always be threatened.

There are no other possible alternatives. **DOES** this mean that Mozambique has hardened its attitude in relation to the MNR rebels, and no longer sees the Nkomati Accord as the main factor in the fight against them?

OUR position was always, like now, a position of intransigent defence of our independence and sovereignty, against foreign intervention in any of its forms and against terrorism and violence.

There are various types of armed bandits. Those who act in the exterior of the country and those who were infiltrated and who, in groups, spread violence and destruction.

Among the objectives of the Nkomati Accord is the neutralisation of the external groups and the ending of logistical support for, and the manipulation of, the groups acting in the interior.

At the time of the signature of the Accord we were conscious that, in itself and certainly not immediately, it would not have ended the ac-

Machel's views on South Africa, MNR and his policies

NM 20/4/85 218



President Machel in animated mood during the interview

THE Nkomati Accord: Was it worth it? Or do you have any regrets?

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Today it is evident to the world that tension in the region is not the result of any external threat of aggression against South Africa.

The conditions for the creation of an effective and lasting peace, the conditions necessary for progress and development in Southern Africa, are now starting to become a reality.

But peace will have to be imposed and defended by us, because it will always be threatened so long as these forces exist in the region and their internal and external actions are not effectively blocked and stopped.

□ □ □

WHAT about the present attitude of the South African government is it complying with the Accord? Could it do more than it is doing for the elimination of the MNR?

IN February of this year, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, made a statement saying that there were individuals within South Africa who were violating the Nkomati Accord. So why ask me?

We ask in turn South Africa, with so many resources, with its high level of technological development, is unable to arrest these individuals violating the Nkomati Accord?

Is the South African government ready to comply with the Accord?

I signed the agreement with your government. And now you ask me if the South African government could or should do more to curb the MNR? To me that is information that there is an MNR in South Africa (with loud laughter).

But, it is good that the South African government assumed a commitment so that we can eliminate, for definite, the misunderstandings.

□ □ □

BUT the South African government has since said that it is trying to put a stop to the violations.

WELL, that's progress but the crux of the matter is that inside my country the violence is still going on. And so long as violence continues I find it difficult to believe.

As long as they (the bandits) continue to assassinate children and to destroy the infrastructures the Accord is not functioning.

The Nkomati Accord has clear objectives: stability, good neighbourliness, non-aggression. This is the essence of the Accord.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has complied, fully, with all the provisions of the Accord.

□ □ □

HOW do you define the present military and security situation in the country? Is the MNR a threat to the security of your government?

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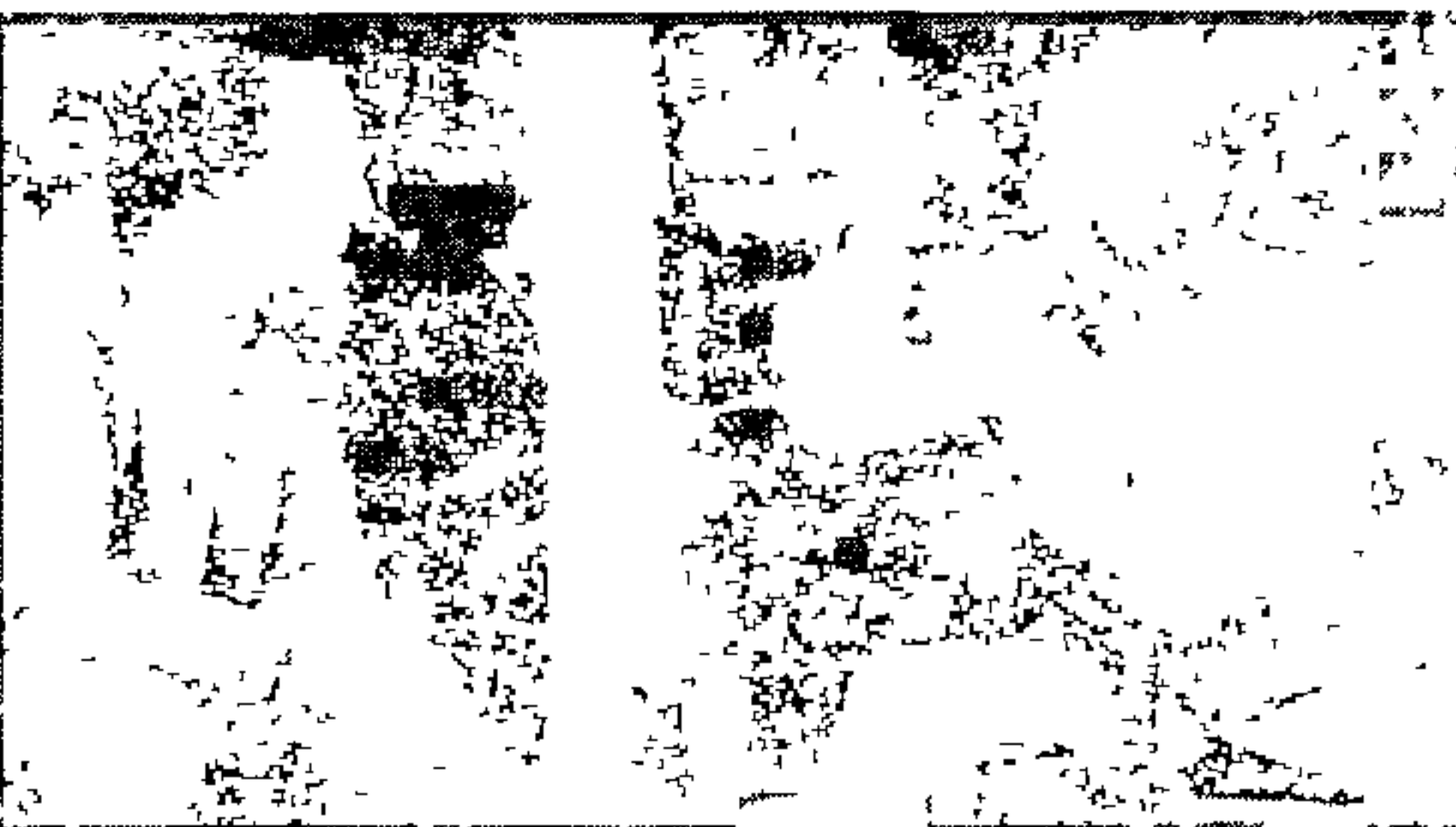
The armed bandits have no social basis whatsoever in the interior of our country. They, themselves, do not represent any threat to the security of the Mozambican government.

The infiltrated groups consti-

Machel: Nkomati has not yet brought peace

CHP Times
30/4/85
218

BENJAMIN POGRUND and JOSE CAETANO spoke to President Samora Machel in Maputo last week. This is an edited extract of the interview.



President Samora Machel emphasizes a point during his interview with Benjamin Pogrund.

tute a threat to the security of the citizens and infrastructures, to the security of persons and property in our country.

Increasing successes are being achieved in the process of containing and of cleaning up these groups.

The armed bandits are restricted to the bush. This is why their terroristic and sabotage actions occur along the roads and railway lines as outlaws that they are, and against public transport, buses, civilian vehicles, cargo and passenger trains, against bridges, powerlines, or simply along the roads.

These groups have only two alternatives: either to surrender, with their arms, in terms of the amnesty which we announced at the end of 1983, and follow the same example as that of hundreds of others during the last few months, or they will be annihilated by the fire of our arms and by the hate of our people.

There are no other possible alternatives.

□ □ □

IN your opinion, who is responsible for the continuing support given to the MNR?

THE armed bandits do not have any internal social basis in Mozambique and cannot survive without external support.

The armed bandits acting against Mozambique continue, today, to be supported by forces who aim at preserving racism and colonialism in Southern Africa. These forces exist not only in the region but are also represented in many capitals of Western countries. Of these, Portugal is the main base.

The forces support and use the armed gangs, support the terrorism in our country against our people and, in many instances against the citizens of their countries living here, in order to achieve their main objective: the recolonization of Mozambique.

When, eventually, measures are taken in these countries, just like they were taken against European terrorism and against those supporting it, then a decisive step would have been taken towards the ending of the climate of intransigence and tension in Southern Africa. Until then, peace will always be threatened.

□ □ □

MOZAMBIQUE will commemorate the 10th anniversary of its independence in June. What are the main achievements?

IN the first place we have consolidated the unity of all Mozambicans, independently of race, of language group, of origin, or of religion. Today in our country, in effect, the tribe, the region and the race are disappearing and the Mozambican nation is being born.

We have undertaken a wide transformation of society in the

political, social, cultural and economic aspects.

In our country, the power is the people. The people are in power and exercise it in the people's assemblies, in the governments — national, provincials, district, etc — and municipalities, in the people's tribunals, in the unions and mass organizations, in the people's militias, in the co-operatives and in the collectives constituted at all levels and in all sectors.

We achieved important successes in the transformation of the living conditions of the people. We have reduced by more than 20% the very high percentage of illiteracy which colonialism bestowed on us, and the school population in our country has quadrupled.

Medicine, including surgical operations, is free. Health care has been extended to the country and we have conducted the general vaccination of our entire population, which was the first ever on a national scale.

Thousands of houses have been built and improved under the auspices of our policy of supporting self-construction. More than 300 000 families have benefited.

In the economic field, we have had to face grave problems: the sabotage of the colonials, imperialistic aggression, natural calamities and the effects of the international economic crisis. Yet and despite this, there were fundamental advances towards the future.

We increased the size of irrigated land, we widened the electricity network, we undertook the geological survey of the entire country, we increased the fishing production and created a merchant navy.

Our economy has viability. Our economy has international credibility.

We have an incorruptible leadership team, we have projects and defined priorities, we have clear plans for the projected takeoff of our economy.

These achievements were achieved despite the banditry supported by you (South Africa) which is destroying schools, trains and roads.

If you had not sent armed bandits to us, and if it had not been for the armed aggressions from the then Southern Rhodesia, where would Mozambique be today?

□ □ □

AND the failures?

YES, we had them. They were inevitable. If we had not committed mistakes we would not have been a government. This would have been a paradise.

But we have learnt from our mistakes, our many mistakes.

We have created our own laws. We do not want to copy. Not from the British constitution, nor from the Italian nor even from the Tanzanian. So how could we not have made mistakes?

But there is an effort to rectify those mistakes. There is an ongoing effort to avoid abuses

of power. Because this would be the biggest mistake.

□ □ □

MOZAMBIQUE'S attitude towards South Africa, and yours in particular Mr President, has been innovative in international relations, especially in Africa. How would you define your attitude, specially in relation to white South Africans?

IT is not a matter of a case of innovation. We were always clear in our analyses of the South African Republic since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

For us, for Frelimo, the Republic of South Africa exists, is recognized internationally and is represented in many countries and international organizations.

This conclusion has nothing to do with the fact that we condemn, intransigently so, the practice of apartheid and support politically, morally and diplomatically the legitimate aspirations of the South African people and support the African National Congress as its representative.

We distinguish, therefore, three aspects: the South African nation, the state and its racist ideology.

As far as we are concerned the South African nation is constituted by men and women of all races, without distinction of whatever kind, of place of origin, of the colour of their skin, of language group or religion.

Like any other African nation, like Mozambique, the South African nation is a nation in the building.

This building process is of necessity done against all divisions, against racism, against tribalism which was used by colonialism and which apartheid tries to consolidate in the most diverse forms.

The South African nation is the result of the identity which is emerging from this struggle.

It is in this perspective that we see and always saw the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant.

In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique, we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for example, how many whites or blacks there are in Mozambique today I could not answer because I don't know. This kind of information is of no interest to us. They are all Mozambicans.

To the white South Africans, and especially Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, I would say: You are Africans! Feel as South Africans! Try to overcome past resentments and grudges.

All countries and nations have had internal problems and solved them. But they did not solve them by dividing the country. They did not eliminate their problems by re-organizing the division of their people in ethnic groups.

This is my message for you to take to all South Africans.

The peoples of every continent have the same aspirations — which are freedom, well-being, peace and justice.

□ □ □

DO you believe that South African apartheid and Marxist Mozambique can live side by side in peace?

THE essential contradiction is not between apartheid and Marxism but between apartheid and humanity.

We are anti-racists and that's why we condemn apartheid. Every country in the world condemns apartheid — socialists, capitalists, developed and under-developed countries. With racism there is no possible co-existence.

What you should have asked is: "Can a socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa co-exist?" Yes. We can and we must co-exist. We can and we should have relations of good neighbourliness.

All over the world socialist and capitalist countries try to co-exist on the basis of mutual respect and no interference in their internal affairs. We support this world effort. We have a policy of actively promoting the non-confrontation between states of different socio-economic systems.

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL began by saying

"THE South Africans, the Asians from Asia the Africans from Africa and the Europeans from Europe are going to ask Why did Machel give an interview to the South African Press?"

"The answer is no, I have not given an interview to the South African Press I have given an interview to a renowned newspaper which is called the Rand Daily Mail

"Why did I give the interview to the Rand Daily Mail? It is a newspaper with history, positive history, a history of struggle in our region a struggle for democracy, for equality and a newspaper that is at

Why I talked to the

the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle

"These are the fundamental characteristics of your newspaper and that's why the newspaper is admired by the international community and therefore by all humanity

"For us the newspaper deserves respect because of its tradition of struggle and its fight for democracy, its struggle for equality its struggle for all South Africans regardless of their race of the colour of their

skins of their social position and especially regardless of sex

"The other reason is that we admire courageous journalists Through their voices they have always denounced injustice

"That's why we have agreed to this interview because you are in the process of being closed down

"My question is Who will speak instead of the Rand Daily Mail from now on?"

"The press Mail is of the struggle when even are being must end

"They are vides the the battle ues there ..

Socialist Mozambique capitalist SA can co-

RAM 30/1/85 (219)

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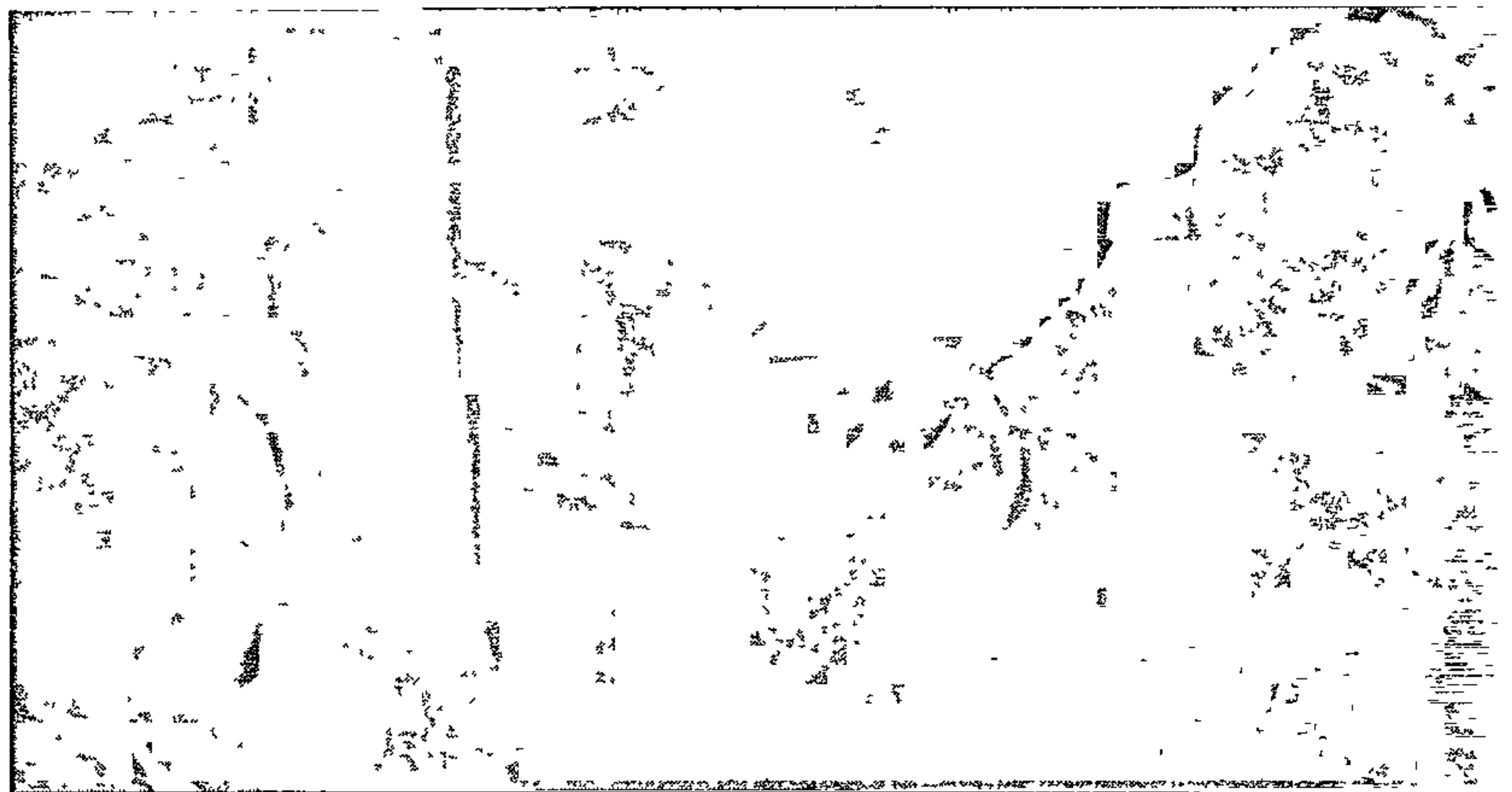
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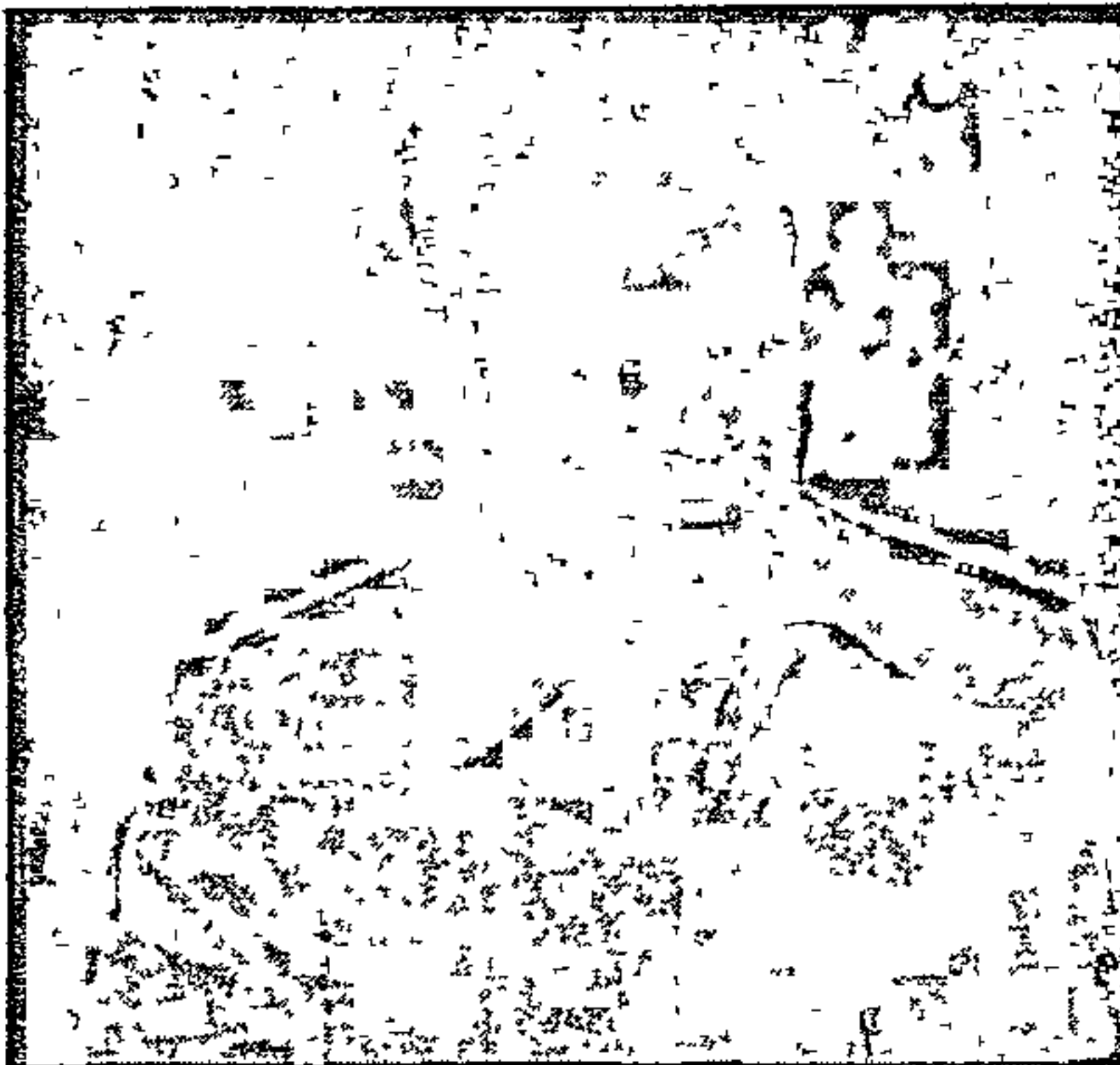
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Report: BENJAMIN POGRUND and JOSE CAETANO Pictures: RICARDO



PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL "The tribe, the region and the race are disappearing and the Mozambic"



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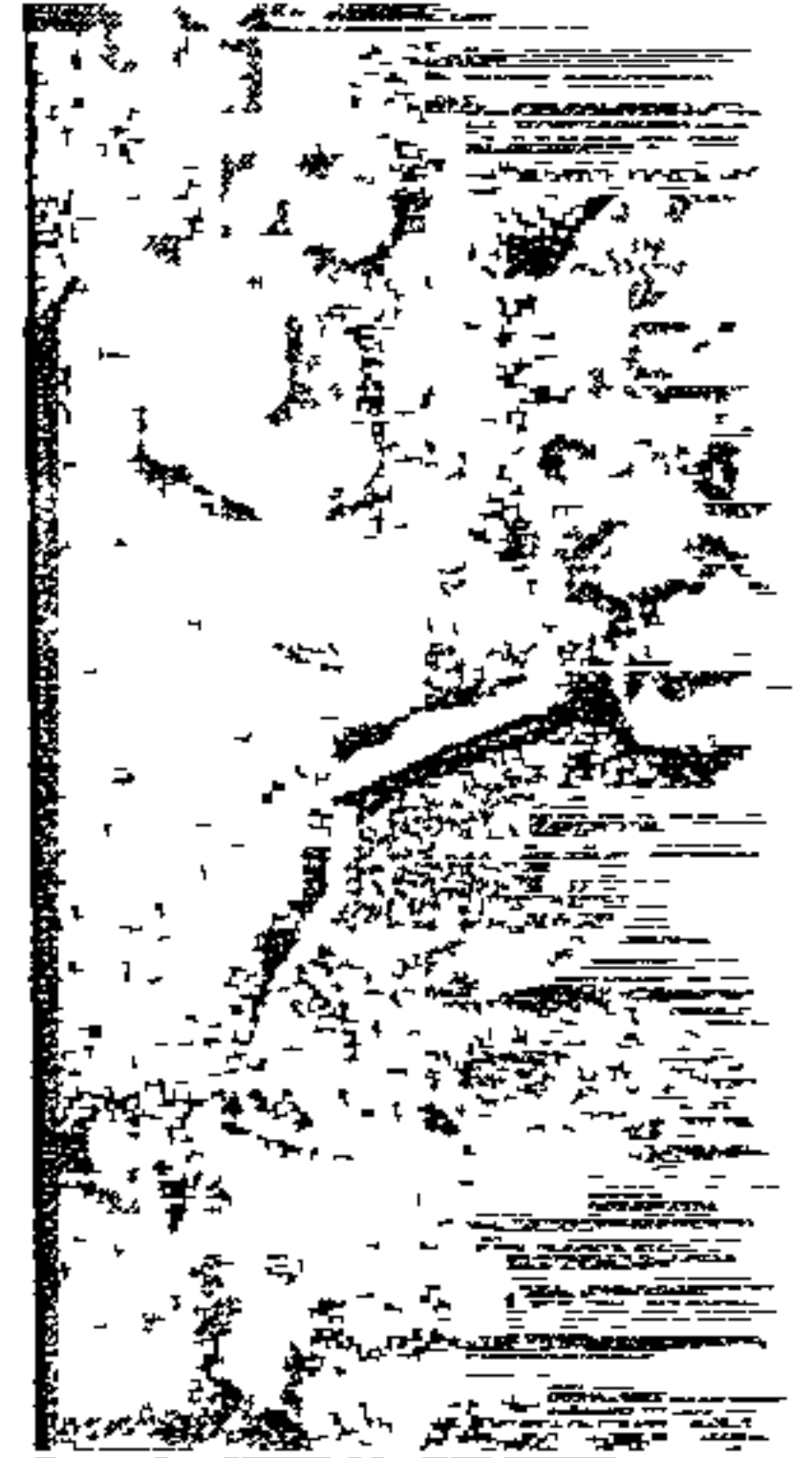
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DOES this mean that



"Inside my country, the

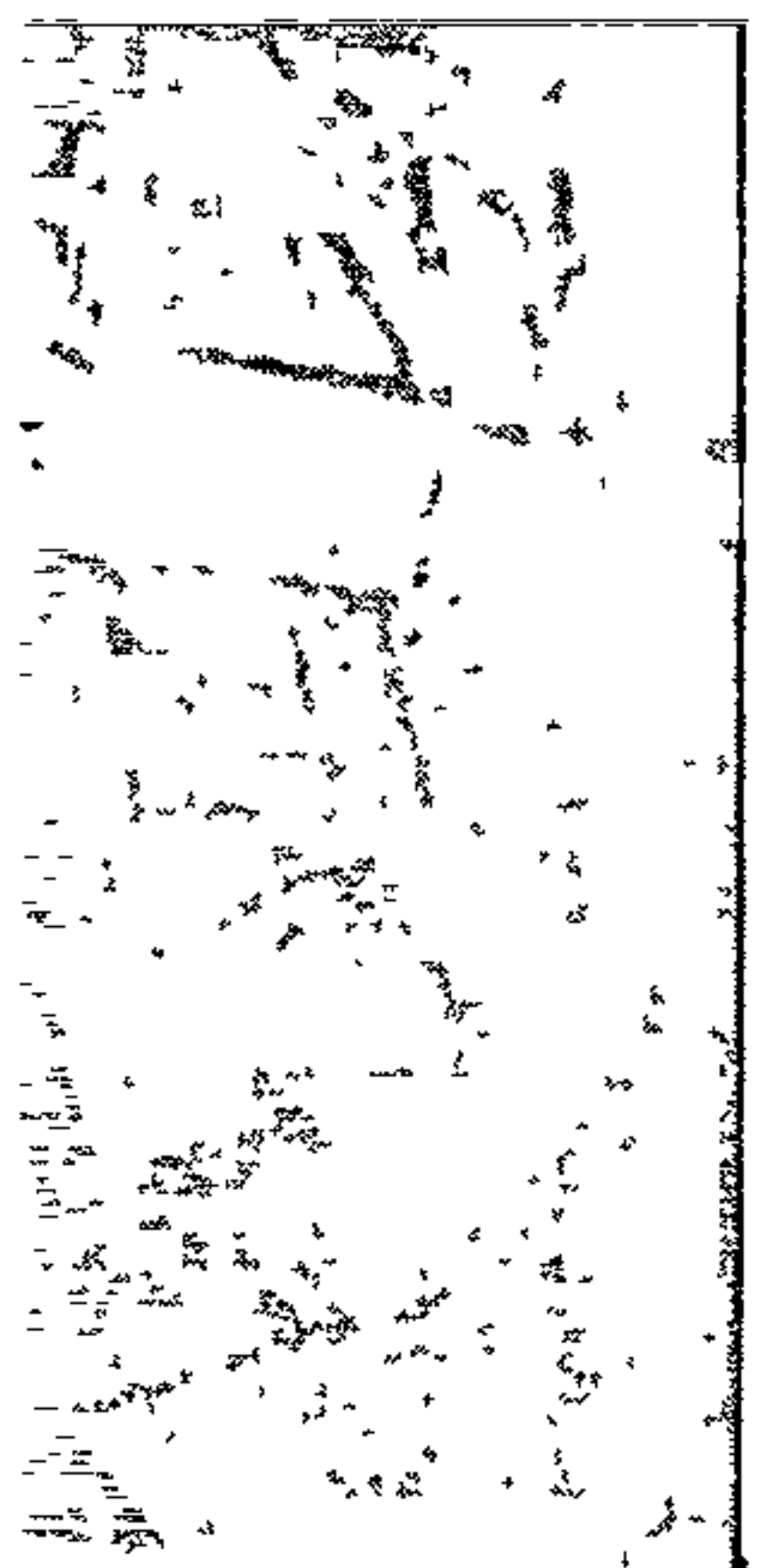
Mail

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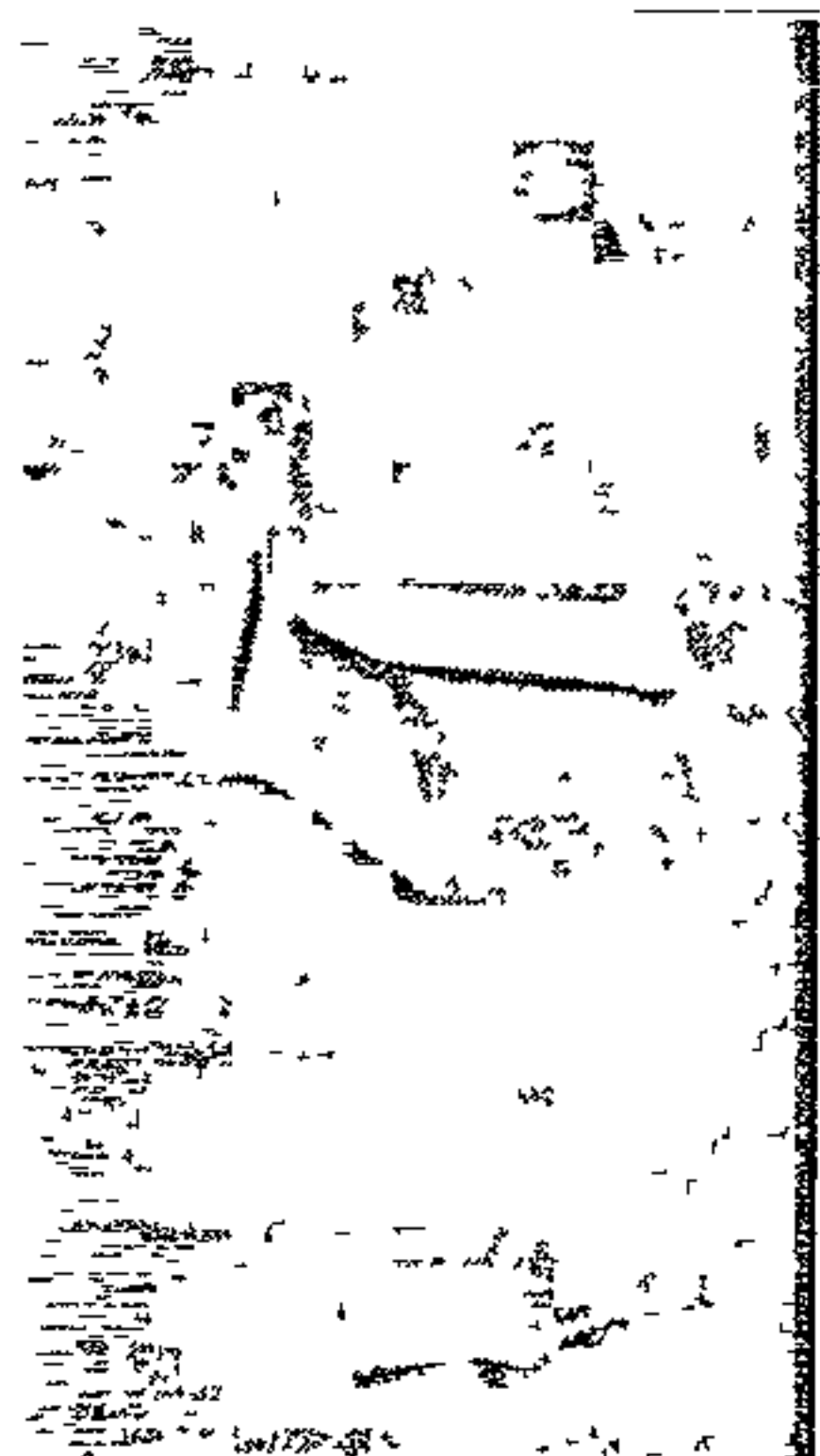
and EXIST

IO RANGEL



"A nation is being born".

"I have not given an interview to the South African Press ... I have given an interview to the Mail".



"Violence is still going on".

destroying schools, trains and roads

If you had not sent armed bandits to us, and if it had not been for the armed aggressions from the then Southern Rhodesia, where would Mozambique be today?

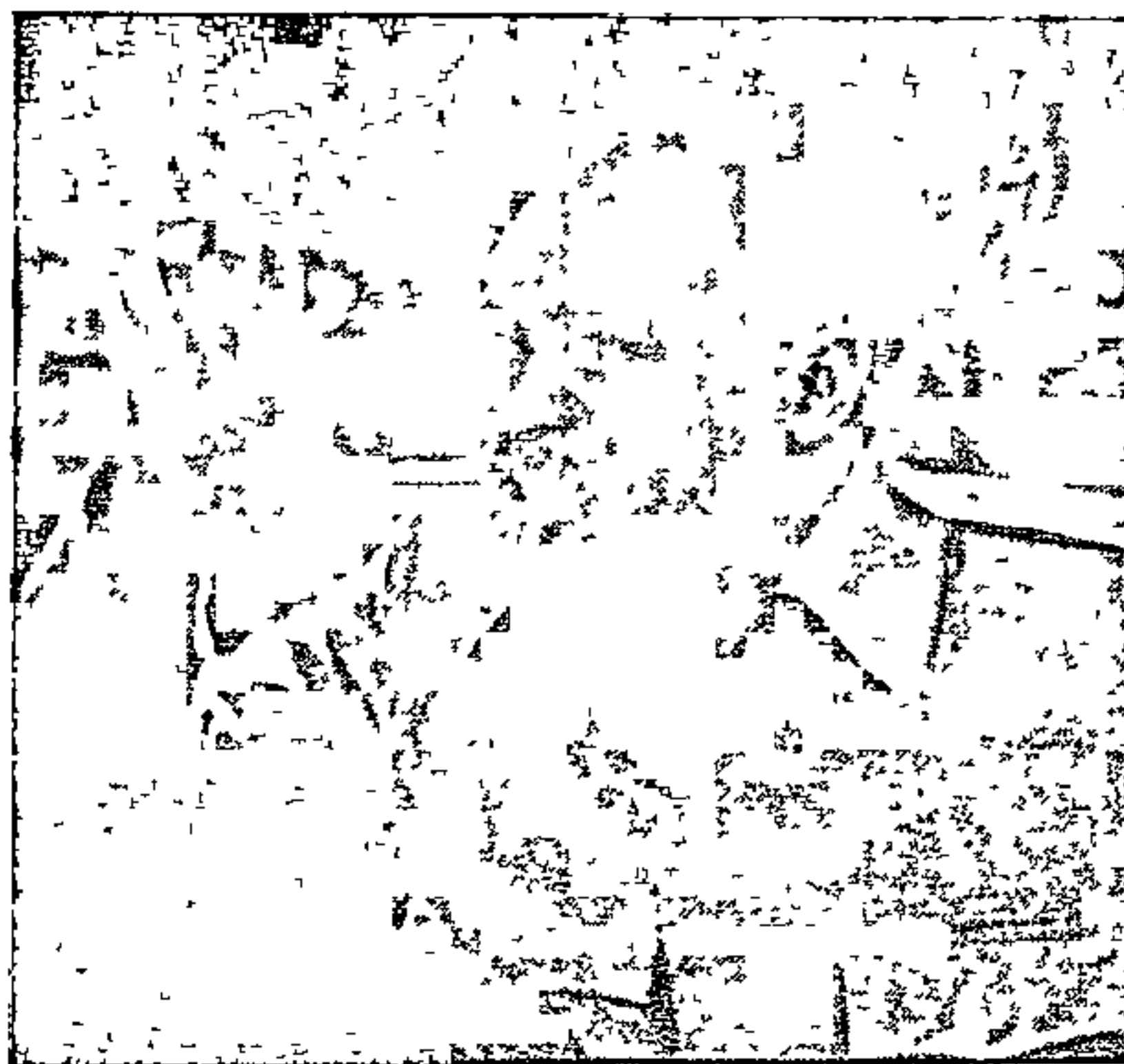
AND the failures?

YES, we had them. They were inevitable. If we had not committed mistakes we would not have been a government. This would have been a paradise.

But we have learnt from our mistakes, our many mistakes.

There are states with 2 000 years of existence who still commit mistakes, in some cases worse than the mistakes committed by us.

Some of our mistakes were elementary but those nations with long histories



"With racism there is no possible co-existence".

language group or religion. Like any other African nation, like Mozambique, the South African nation is a nation in the building.

This building process is of necessity done against all divisions, against racism, against tribalism which was used by colonialism and which apartheid tries to consolidate in the most diverse forms.

The South African nation is the result of the identity which is emerging from this struggle.

It is in this perspective that we see and always saw the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant.

In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique, we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for

Government is it complying with the Accord? Could it do more than it is doing for the elimination of the MNR?

IN FEBRUARY of this year the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rieffers, made a statement saying that there were individuals within South Africa who were violating the Nkomati Accord.

So why ask me? I was not the one who made the statement. It was a member of the South African Government who said it publicly.

We take this point and ask in turn, South Africa, with so many resources, with its high level of technological development, is unable to arrest these individuals violating the Nkomati Accord?

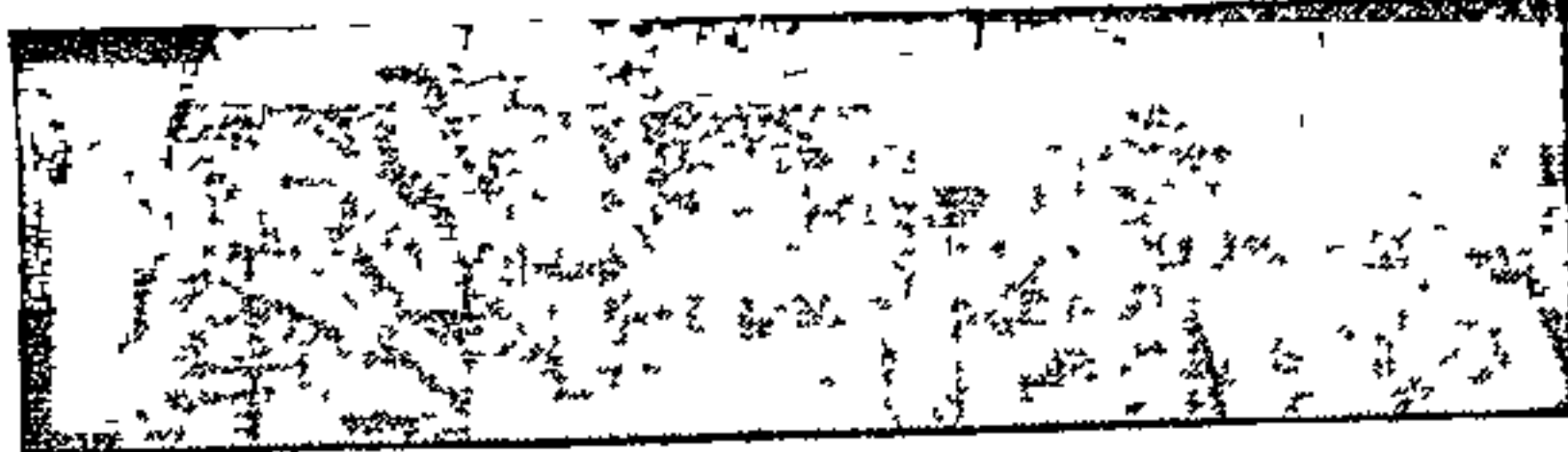
You are South Africans. Is the South African Government ready to comply with the Accord?

I signed the agreement with your Government. And now you ask me if the South African Government could or should do more to curb the MNR? To me that is information that there is an MNR in South Africa (with loud laughter).

But it is good that the South African Government assumed a commitment so that we can eliminate, for definite, the misunderstandings.

BUT the South African Government has since said that it is trying to put a stop to the violations.

WELL, that's progress, but the crux of the matter is that, inside my country, the violence is still going on. And so long as violence continues I find it difficult to believe.



"In our country, the power is the people"

As long as they (the bandits) continue to assassinate defenceless old men and women, the Nkomati Accord is not working properly. As long as they continue to assassinate children and to destroy the infrastructures, the Accord is not functioning.

The Nkomati Accord has clear objectives: stability, good neighbourliness, non-aggression. This is the essence of the Accord.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has complied fully, with all the provisions of the Accord. Clearly so. HOW do you define the present military and security situation in the country? Is the MNR a threat to the security of your government?

FIRSTLY, I want to make something very clear. To the Mozambicans the armed bandits represent only two things: an instrument of aggression which is utilised by foreign forces against our country, and terrorism.

They are fought wherever they are in our country just like another calamity. They are death, destruction, famine, brutality and hate.

To the Mozambicans, the armed bandits symbolise retrogression, backwardness, continuation of misery and colonial exploitation.

The whole country sees this very clearly. They were created in the

image of the regimes and forces which utilise them. They copy, in their actions, the norms of behaviour characteristic of those regimes: the total disrespect for human life, the negation of the respect for human life, the negation of the most elementary rights of individuals and groups, the violence, the repression, the humiliation, the blackmail, the fear, the terror and the superstition.

The armed bandits have no social basis whatsoever in the interior of our country. They, themselves, do not represent any threat to the security of the Mozambican government.

But the problem does not reside there.

The fundamental point is that the infiltrated groups constitute a threat to the security of the citizens and infrastructures, to the security of persons and property in our country.

The system of people's self-defence which we launched in 1982, with the first issues of arms as well as military training for the populations under worse threat, and the offensives launched by our armed forces, have been resulting in increasing successes being achieved in the process of containing and of cleaning up these groups.

The armed bandits are restricted to the bush, the

same example as that of hundreds of others during the last few months or they will be annihilated by the fire of our arms and by the hate of our people.

There are no other possible alternatives.

DOES this mean that Mozambique has hardened its attitude in relation to the MNR rebels, and no longer sees the Nkomati Accord as the main factor in the fight against them?

OUR POSITION was always, like now, a position of intransigent defence of our independence and sovereignty, against foreign intervention in any of its forms and against terrorism and violence.

There are various types of armed bandits. Those who act in the exterior of the country and those who were infiltrated and who, in groups, spread violence and destruction.

Among the objectives of the Nkomati Accord is the neutralisation of the external groups and the ending of logistical support for, and the manipulation of, the groups acting in the interior.

At the time of the signature of the Accord we were conscious that, in itself and certainly not immediately, it would not have ended the actions of the armed bandits in our country. But it is clear that they cannot survive without support and leadership from the outside.

This fact was once again demonstrated during the past year: the intensity of the actions of the armed bandits rises sharply immediately after violations of the border and drops, until they practically cease, when there are no incursions.

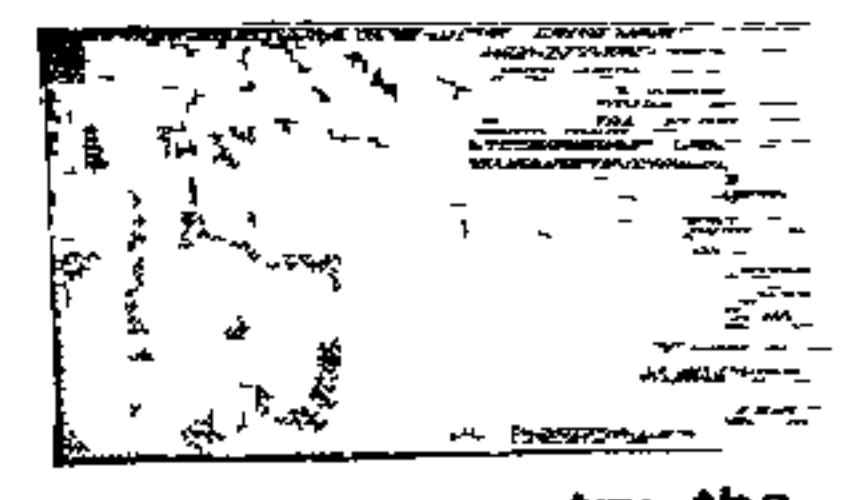
IN your opinion, who is responsible for the continuing support given to the MNR?

AS I said already, the armed bandits do not have any internal social basis in Mozambique and cannot survive without external support.

The armed bandits acting against Mozambique continue, today, to be supported by forces who aim at preserving racism and colonialism in Southern Africa. These forces exist not only in the region but are also represented in many capitals of Western countries. Of these, Portugal is the main base.

The forces support and use the armed gangs, support the terrorism in our country against our people and in many instances against the citizens of their countries living here, in order to achieve their main objective: the recolonisation of Mozambique.

When, eventually, mea-



"Inside my country, the

sure are taken in these countries, just like they were taken against European terrorism and against those supporting it, then a decisive step would have been taken towards the ending of the climate of intransigence and tension in Southern Africa. Until then, peace will always be threatened.

MOZAMBIQUE will commemorate the 10th anniversary of its independence in June. What are the main achievements?

IN THE first place we have consolidated the unity of Mozambicans, independently of race, of language, of origin, or of religion. Today in our country in effect, the tribe, the region and the race are disappearing and the Mozambican nation is being born.

We have undertaken wide transformation of society in the political, social, cultural and economic aspects.

In our country, the people are in power and exercise their rights in the people's assemblies in the governments, national, provincial, district etc. — and municipalities, in the people's tribunals, in the unions and organisations, in the people's militias, in the cooperatives and in the committees constituted at all levels and in all sectors.

In the people's assemblies, at varying levels, have more than 40 000 delegates elected in all our country.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, everyone, without any distinction whatsoever, has the same rights and obligations.

We liberated the workers who were oppressed and discriminated against.

We liberated the religiously persecuted by Portuguese colonialism. Such as Islam, Protestantism and Catholicism.

In the first 10 years of independence we achieved important successes in the transformation of the conditions of the people.

In the education sector we have reduced by more than 20% the very high percentage of illiteracy inherited from colonialism bestowed on our country. At the time of independence in June 1975, the literacy rate was 95%. In

He's got a lot of clout

MY LEFT shoulder was tender after my interview with President Samora Machel.

That was because of his habit, repeated about six times during the hour-long interview, of jumping up and thumping me on the shoulder to emphasise a point. For a slender man of medium height, he packs a lot of power.

The session was conducted in the lush tropical garden in the grounds of his office building down the road from the Polana Hotel in Maputo, and overlooking the sparkling Indian Ocean.

President Machel sat on a chair, with the two of us representing the Mail flanking him, with others in the circle including Mr J Luis Jose Cabaco, the Minister of Information.

The President wore freshly pressed khaki battledress with epaulettes on the shoulders. He has a vital, expressive face. His beard is streaked with grey, but the energy that pours out of him is awesome.

As he speaks his eyes shine, his face switches from smiles to seriousness, he

gestures with his hand and he constantly uses a pointing forefinger for emphasis.

Every now and again he would jump up, take one or two strides and sit down again — or step towards me and clout me on the shoulder, usually shouting with laughter as he did so.

His passion and strength hold one's attention as the words come flowing from him, sometimes shouted, other times in measured cadences. He speaks in Portuguese, with the interpreter struggling to keep up. But he seems to know English for at one point he corrected the interpreter's use of a word.

At the end of the hour, while walking through the garden he stopped to cut two red roses from a bush and presented one each to me and to Jose Caetano to give to our wives. He also insisted on putting the roses complete with thorns, into our breast pockets before posing for photographs with us.

It was an unusual interview.

BENJAMIN POGRUND



"ence is still going on".

university the majority of students are today sons and daughters of workers and peasants.

Medicine, including surgical operations, is free. Health care has been extended to the country and we have conducted the general vaccination of our entire population, which was the first ever on a national scale

In the field of justice, in addition to having created the people's tribunals throughout the country, we have instituted the principle and practice of free legal aid

Thousands of houses have been built and improved under the auspices of our policy of supporting self-construction. More than 300 000 families have benefited from housing and accompanying supportive infrastructures and services

During this first decade of independence we built up our modern defence and security forces capable of defending the motherland, its territory and the revolution

In the economic field, we have had to face grave problems, the sabotage of the colonials, the imperialistic aggression, the natural calamities and the effects of the international economic crisis

Yet despite this, there were fundamental advances towards the future

We formed Mozambican cadres, we increased the size of irrigated land, we widened the electricity network, we undertook the geological survey of the entire country, we increased the fishing production and created a merchant navy.

In addition, we have launched strategic projects in the fields of energy, mining, irrigation, industry, forestry, textiles, metal and mechanics, etc.

Our economy has viability. Our economy has international credibility

We have an incorruptible leadership team, we have projects and defined priorities, we have clear plans for the projected takeoff of our economy

We could also talk of many other achievements of which colonialism failed to realise even 10% in 500 years of domination

These achievements were achieved despite the banditry supported by you (South Africa) which is des-

mistakes.

There are states with 2 000 years of existence who still commit mistakes, in some cases worse than the mistakes committed by us

Some of our mistakes were elementary but those nations with long histories have committed theirs a long time ago and that's why they are so surprised when we committed ours.

They forget that we emerged from the rule of colonialism less than 10 years ago

We were slaves in our own country and it was as such that we took over power

We have created our own laws. We do not want to copy. Not from the British constitution, nor from the Italian nor even from the Tanzanian, which is an ally of ours, because we are not Tanzanians, we are Mozambicans. So how could we not have made mistakes?

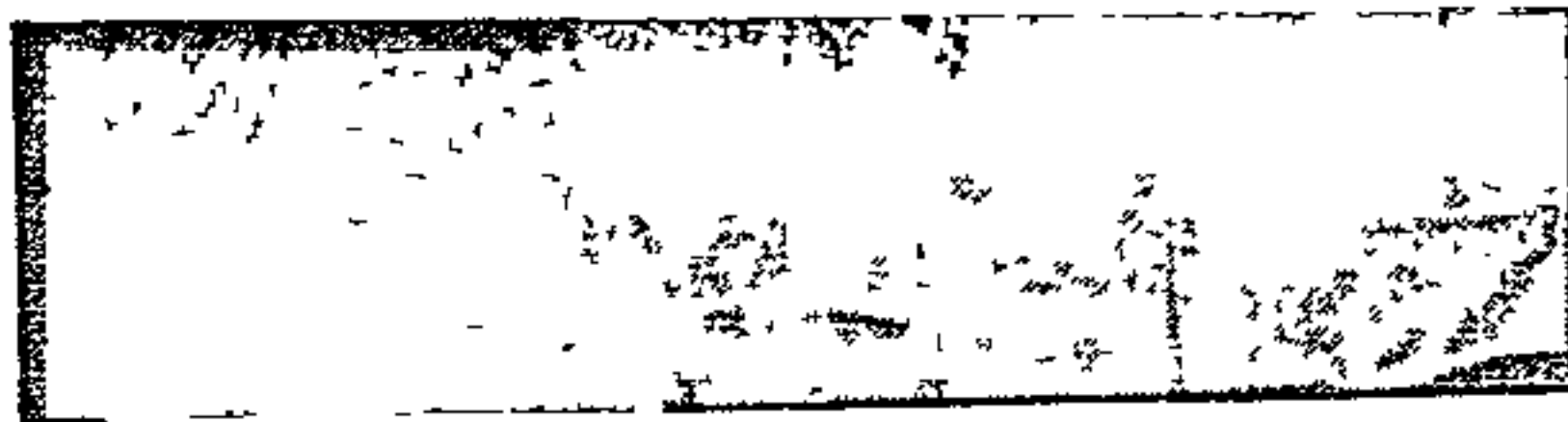
There are only two kinds of people who do not commit mistakes. Those who have not yet been born and those who are already dead

Does our government commit mistakes? Of course, involuntary ones, elementary ones, but they happen through the normal process of work. But there is an effort to rectify those mistakes. There is an ongoing effort to avoid abuses of power. Because this would be the biggest mistake

TO what extent have Mozambique's socialist objectives changed since independence?

THE SOCIALIST objectives of Frelimo, of our state and of our society are enshrined in the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique and were reaffirmed in the third and fourth congresses of our party

Here there shall not be any misunderstanding. We are building socialism which signifies food for all, education and health services for all, proper housing for all and the participation of all in the decision-making process at both local and national levels



"With racism there is no possible co-existence".

This is socialism. It is not an abstract thing and there isn't one unique model for all countries.

Some of our socialistic objectives have been achieved and are irreversible.

The point of your question is a different one, and it has to do with the image that is portrayed of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the exterior. It is said in some Western countries that Mozambique has changed

When we proclaimed our independence we stated that we wanted relations with all countries, Western countries included. This is not a new policy

What happened was that some Western governments could not understand world relations outside the perspective of East-West conflict and therefore tried to isolate the People's Republic of Mozambique

But other Western governments co-operated with us and today are among our main trading partners

Others took some time to understand that the decisions of the People's Republic of Mozambique are made in Maputo and that we are unwaveringly sovereign. But they eventually understood, changed their approach and started co-operating with us

We correct our mistakes in order to defend our national interests and the building of socialism. They corrected theirs to defend their national interests. This is right.

What is not right is to claim that they had not committed any mistakes. We are not hypocrites. When we err we admit we erred. They, when they err and afterwards correct their errors, say that it was us that changed

You know, time is necessary. Colonialism is still a very recent experience. There still exists the arrogance of the former colonisers in the Western mentality. They try to adapt to the new world that is rising but do not have the humility and the dignity of admitting that this is how they behave because that would harm the image they have of themselves as the pivots of the globe and as immutable fountains of truth

MOZAMBIQUE'S attitude towards South Africa, and yours in particular Mr President, has been innovative in international relations, especially in Africa. How would you define your attitude, specially in relation to white South Africans?

IT IS not a matter of a case of innovation. We were always clear in our analyses of the South African Republic since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

For us, for Frelimo, the Republic of South Africa exists, is recognised internationally and is represented in many countries and international organisations

This conclusion has nothing to do with the fact that we condemn, intransigently so, the practice of apartheid and support politically, morally and diplomatically the legitimate aspirations of the South African people and support the African National Congress

We distinguish, therefore, three aspects: the South African nation, the state, and its racist ideology

As far as we are concerned the South African nation is constituted by men and women of all races, without distinction of whatever kind, of place of origin, of the colour of their skin of

the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant

In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for example, how many whites or blacks there are in Mozambique today I could not answer because I don't know. This kind of information is of no interest to us

They are all Mozambicans, this is our motherland, this is the Mozambican nation we are building

To the white South Africans, and especially Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, I would say: You are Africans! Feel as South Africans! Try to overcome past resentments and grudges

All countries and nations have had internal problems and solved them. But they did not solve them by dividing the country. They did not eliminate their problems by re-organising the division of their people in ethnic groups

Have you watched cows being milked? How many different colours of cows are there? Some are black with white spots, others white, or brown but they all produce white milk

This is my message for you to take to all South Africans

The peoples of every continent have the same aspirations — which are freedom, well-being, peace and justice

DO you believe that South African apartheid and Marxist Mozambique can live side by side in peace?

THE QUESTION should not be this because the essential contradiction is not between apartheid and Marxism but between apartheid and humanity

We are anti-racists and that's why we condemn apartheid. Every country in the world condemns apartheid — socialists, capitalists, developed and underdeveloped countries. With racism there is no possible co-existence

What you should have asked is: Can a socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa co-exist? Yes. We can and we must co-exist. We can and we should have relations of good neighbourliness

All over the world socialist and capitalist countries try to co-exist on the basis of mutual respect and no interference in their internal affairs. We support this world effort. We have a policy of actively promoting the non-confrontation between states of different socio-economic systems



The President, flanked by Jose Caetano (left) and Benjamin Pogrand. President Machel picked roses for the Mall men to give to their wives.

A guard for the railway

218 Stefan

30/4/85

CAPE TOWN — The cutting of the railway between South Africa and Mozambique has lent new urgency to negotiations to establish a joint security guard

It was reported today that a 600 m section of the railway and a bridge had been destroyed by an explosion, presumably by the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo.

The joint operational centre set up by the two governments is scheduled to meet on the border for the first time tomorrow.

At the top of its agenda will almost certainly be the repair

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

of the railway link.

The severance of the line is holding up transport not only of manufactured goods for export but also perishable foodstuffs which are in danger of going off

South African sources said today that talks between the two governments on creation of a joint guard to defend certain installations, including the railway, had made substantial progress

An agreement on the princi-

ple of establishing such a guard, which will not involve the use of South African Defence Force troops, is expected soon

Once this decision has been taken further discussions will be needed to decide on how it should be implemented

Both South Africa and Mozambique are sensitive about the use of troops in each other's country.

For this reason the joint operational centre specifically excludes provision for a meeting of the Defence Force with the Mozambican security forces

The coal is 'not being delayed'

South African Transport Services today denied claims that it was delaying delivery of vital coal supplies to the Sonefe thermal power station in Maputo, its only source of electricity at present.

A month ago a storm destroyed 31 pylons on the power lines from South Africa that normally supply Maputo with electricity

With about R500 000 in emergency aid from America, Mozambique bought coal for the power station from a South African supplier

The coal should have started arriving in Maputo at the beginning of this month, but so far none has been delivered

On April 23 the coal supplier apparently told the Mozambican State Electricity Company that South African Transport Services had still not

By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Transport Reporter

sent railway wagons to load the coal

Transport Services assistant general manager of operations Mr J Radyn today denied this and said 722 railway trucks had been sent to the Belfast coal mine since April 15

Of these, 500 were loaded with export coal for Port Elizabeth, 56 were loaded with export coal for Maputo, 81 were loaded with inland coal and only 30 were loaded with Solefe coal.

He said Transport Services were told by the coal supplier that priority was given to coal for South Africa and for export Mr Radyn added that claims of a boycott were nonsense and said "We want every ton that

we can move

"We are sending them more than they can handle

"At the beginning of April there was such a backlog at Komatipoort that the Mozambique Railways were forced to place an embargo on the loading of all export coal for a week.

"They allowed only 200 trucks of export coal in the second week and 300 trucks in the third and fourth week.

"Last Friday 600 m of the line and part of a bridge were blown up about 8 km inside Mozambique.

"We have not yet been asked to help repair the damage"

Mr Radyn said the backlog of traffic at Komatipoort, which had been reduced to 5 000 tons weeks before the attack on the line, would begin to build up again

Mozambique rail links with S A cut

MERCURY 30/7/85
218
30

By Terry van der Walt

RAIL links between South Africa and Mozambique have been severed apparently by explosions on two sections.

A spokesman for South African Transport Services said yesterday that unconfirmed reports had been received that the line between Ressano Garcia and Moamba near Komatipoort had been blown up.

The Shankulu bridge, 30 minutes from Ressano Garcia, had also been destroyed the reports said.

The spokesman said SATS had not been approached by the Mozambique authorities for assistance.

According to some sources Mozambique engineers were assessing the damage and the links could be out of commission for between 21 days and a month.

A spokesman for the Durban Port Manager's office said the disruption would not affect Durban harbour dramatically as it would mean only a few ships handling exports through Maputo having to be diverted to Durban.

The assistant general manager for the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, Mr Arend Venter said the board had received information that the line would be open in a day or two.

He said the exchange

would not take any action unless the line was closed longer in which case fruit exports would be diverted by rail to Durban.

The official Mozambique news agency AIM reported yesterday that the explosions had stopped vital coal supplies for Mozambique.

AIM said a railway bridge had been destroyed 8 km inside Mozambique and had prevented the delivery of supplies for Maputo's power station bought from South Africa with about R490 000 of emergency aid from the United States.

Power for Maputo had been supplied from a coal-powered station since a storm a month ago damaged electricity pylons which carried power from South Africa.

Italy has pledged about R2 900 000 to repair the pylons.

● See also Page 10

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JOHANNESBURG, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1985

You are Africans Machel tells SA whites

By BENJAMIN POGRUND
and JOSE CAETANO

UZAMBIQUE'S President Samora Machel has issued a passionate plea to white South Africans — and especially Afri-ners — to think of themselves as Africans.

He said this during an exclusive interview with the Rand Daily Mail in Maputo. You are Africans! he said "Feel as South Africans! Try to overcome past resentments and grudges."

He said all countries had internal problems and had solved them without dividing their countries and re-organising their peoples into ethnic groups.

President Machel seldom gives Press interviews and has previously declined to be interviewed by South African journalists.

But at the start of the hour-long meeting in the gardens of his office he explained that he had decided to give this interview.

as a tribute to the Rand Daily Mail which he described as a newspaper with "a history of struggle in our region, a struggle for democracy, for equality and a newspaper that is at the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle."

"These are the fundamental characteristics of your newspaper, and that's why the newspaper is admired by the international community and therefore by all humanity."

He added "The problem is that the Rand Daily Mail is being closed at a crucial time of the struggle against apartheid, at a time when even the South Africans of all races are becoming conscious that apartheid must end."

President Machel spoke against apartheid and about his government's ability to eliminate the "armed bandits" of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

He referred to SA as "a society of terror."

regardless of your colour or race there is a climate of unrest due to apartheid, because of racial discrimination. I think even the South African leaders themselves do not feel themselves free, they themselves are not free."

President Machel said his only regret about signing the Nkomati Accord last year was that it "has not yet brought peace like it could have brought."

Mozambique, he said, had fully observed the accord. But he blamed SA for the continuing violence by the MNR.

Asked whether he thought SA was doing enough to eliminate the MNR, he replied "In February of this year, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Roelof Botha, made a statement saying that there were individuals within South Africa who were violating the Nkomati Accord."

"So why ask me?"

"I was not the one who made the state-

ment. It was a member of the South African Government who said it publicly."

Other points made by President Machel included:

● He did not believe the question was whether apartheid South Africa and Marxist Mozambique could live side by side in peace, because the entire world condemned apartheid, and so did his country.

But a socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa could and should co-exist, and have relations of good neighbourliness.

● With Mozambique approaching the 10th anniversary of independence from Portuguese colonial rule he pointed to a wide range of achievements, including the reduction by 20% in illiteracy, provision of housing for hundreds of thousands, free medical care and free legal aid and an incorruptible leadership.

● Full interview — Page 25

President Samora Machel in his Mail in the tropical gardens in M

REUTERS

Maputo rail link with SA severed

CAPL Times
30/4/81
218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rail links between South Africa and Mozambique were severed at the weekend, only days after President Samora Machel blamed South Africa for the continuing violence of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

President Machel told the Cape Times correspondent in an exclusive interview in Maputo that his only regret about signing the Nkomati Accord last year was that it "has not yet brought peace like it could have brought".

He said Mozambique had fully observed the accord and expressed disbelief that South Africa, "with so many resources", was unable to arrest those violating the accord.

The South African Transport Services (SATS) yesterday quoted a railway official at the South African border post of Ressano Garcia as saying some 600 metres of railway track and a bridge had been destroyed in an explosion in Mozambique.

The explosion apparently occurred between Ressano Garcia and about eight kilometres

Moamba on the main railway line to Maputo late on Friday night, according to the message received by the SATS.

"All traffic has been stopped at Komatipoort following the report," Ms Alet van Jaarsveld, a public relations officer for the SATS, said yesterday.

It was understood yesterday that no train was travelling on the track at the time of the blast.

Ms Van Jaarsveld said the SATS had not yet received a request for help in repairing the line.

Meanwhile, Mozambican authorities, cited by the Noticias de Portugal news agency in Maputo, said damage to the railway bridge was less severe than was thought at first but would take at least two weeks to repair.

The sabotage of the railway bridge, located about eight kilometres

from the South African border, would critically delay the arrival of coal shipments, the NP agency quoted its Mozambican sources as saying.

UPI, quoting diplomatic sources, said this was grave because Maputo was in crucial need of coal from South Africa for emergency power generators.

Maputo has had electricity cuts since March 26 when a tropical storm downed 31 electricity pylons supplying the capital with power from South Africa.

MNR threat

Meanwhile, according to a UPI report from Lisbon, MNR spokesman Mr Jorge Correia said the sabotage of the rail link was a "prelude" to a threatened "final offensive" against Maputo.

"We plan to isolate the city and cut its electricity and water supplies 100 percent before launching a final offensive against it," he said.

The anti-Marxist guerrillas have threatened repeatedly to advance on the capital after the dry season begins next month.

Since October, the rebels have escalated attacks around the city and against its power lines, highways and railroads.

President Machel said he was confident about his government's ability to eliminate the "armed bandits" of the MNR.

Plea

He also issued a passionate plea to white South Africans, especially Afrikaners, to think of themselves as Africans and "try to overcome past resentments and grudges".

President Machel, who has previously declined to be interviewed by South African journalists, gave this interview as a tribute to the Rand Daily Mail which he described as "a newspaper at the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle".

President Machel said he believed a socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa could and should co-exist.

He said Mozambique's achievements in ten years of independence included reducing illiteracy, provision of housing for hundreds of thousands, free medical care, free legal aid and an incorruptible leadership.

● Nkomati 'has not yet brought peace', page 10

Machel's message to S A whites: you are Africans!

MOZAMBIQUE will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its independence in June. What is the main message?

In the first place we consolidated the unity of all Mozambicans independent of race, of language, of origin, religion. Today in the country, in effect, the region and race are disappearing and the Mozambican nation is born.

We have undertaken a transformation of the country in the political, cultural and economic aspects.

In our country, the people are in power. We exercise it in the people's assemblies in the provinces, in the municipalities, in the tribunals, in the unions and mass organisations, in the militias, in the committees and in the various constituted levels and in all the people's assemblies at varying levels, we have more than 100 deputies elected in our country.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, everyone, without any distinction whatsoever, has the same rights and is liberated the same who were oppressed and discriminated against.

We liberated the religion traditionally repressed and persecuted Portuguese colonialism. Such as Islam, Protestantism and ...

In the first ten years of independence we achieved important successes in the transition of the living conditions of the population.

In the education sector we have reduced by more than 20% the very high percentage of illiteracy which colonialism imposed on us, and the total population in our country has quadrupled. At the time of independence, in June 1975, the illiteracy rate was 95%. In our universities the majority of students are today sons and daughters of workers and peasants.

Health care, including medical operations, is extended to the country and we have achieved the generalisation of our population, which the first ever on a national scale.

In the field of justice, in addition to having extended the people's tribunals throughout the country, we have instituted the principle and practice of free legal aid.

Thousands of houses have been built and improved under the auspices of our policy of promoting self-construction. More than 100,000 families have benefited from housing accompanying supportive infrastructures services.

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In the economic field, we have had to face grave problems: the sabotage of the colonials, the imperialistic aggression, the natural calamities and the effects of the international economic crisis.

Yet and despite this, there were fundamental advances towards the future.

We formed Mozambican cadres, we increased the size of irrigated land, we widened the electricity network, we undertook the geological survey of the entire country, we increased the fishing production and created a merchant navy.

In addition, we have launched strategic projects in the fields of energy, mining, irrigation, industry, forestry, textiles, metal and mechanics, etc.

Our economy has viability. Our economy has international credibility.

We have an incorruptible leadership team, we have projects and defined priorities, we have clear plans for the projected takeoff of our economy.

We could also talk of many other achievements of which colonialism failed to realise even 10% in 500 years of domination.

These achievements were achieved in spite of the banditry supported by you (South Africa) which is destroying schools, trains and roads.

If you had not sent armed bandits to us, and if it had not been for the armed aggressions from the then Southern Rhodesia, where would Mozambique be today?

AND the failures?

YES, we had them. They were inevitable. If we had not committed mistakes we would not have been a government. This would have been a paradise.

But we have learnt from our mistakes, our many mistakes.

There are states with 2000 years of existence who still commit mistakes, in some cases worse than the mistakes committed by us.

Some of our mistakes were elementary but those nations with long histories have committed theirs a long time ago and that's why they are so surprised when we committed ours.

They forget that we emerged from the rule of colonialism less than ten years ago.

We were slaves in our own country and it was as such that we took over power.

We have created our own laws. We do not want to copy. Not from the British constitution, nor from the Italian nor even from the Tanzanian, which is an ally of ours, because we are not Tanzanians, we are Mozambicans. So how could we not have made mistakes?

There are only two kinds of people who do not commit mistakes. Those who have not yet been born and those who are already dead.

Does our government commit mistakes? Of course, involuntary ones, elementary ones,

but they happen through the normal process of work. But there is an effort to rectify those mistakes. There is an ongoing effort to avoid abuses of power. Because this would be the biggest mistake.

TO what extent have Mozambique's socialist objectives changed since independence?

THE socialist objectives of Frelimo, of our state and of our society are enshrined in the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique and were reaffirmed in the third and fourth congresses of our party.

Part 2 of the exclusive interview conducted by Benjamin Pogrud and Jose Caetano with President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Here there shall not be any misunderstanding. We are building socialism which signifies food for all, education and health services for all, proper housing for all and the participation of all in the decision-making process at both local and national levels.

This is socialism. It is not an abstract thing and there isn't one unique model for all countries.

Some of our socialist objectives have been achieved and are irreversible.

The point of your question is a different one, and it has to do with the image that is portrayed of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the exterior. It is said in some Western countries that Mozambique has changed.

When we proclaimed our independence we stated that we wanted relations with all countries, Western countries included. This is not a new policy.

What happened was that some Western governments could not understand world relations outside the perspective of East-West conflict and therefore tried to isolate the People's Republic of Mozambique.

But other Western governments co-operated with us and today are among our main trading partners.

Others took some time to understand that the decisions of the People's Republic of Mozambique are made in Maputo and that we are unwaveringly sovereign. But they eventually understood, changed their approach and started co-operating with us.

We correct our mistakes in order to defend our national interests and the building of socialism. They corrected theirs to defend their national interests. This

is right.

What is not right is to claim that they had not committed any mistakes. We are not hypocrites. When we err we admit we erred. They, when they err and afterwards correct their errors, say that it was us that changed.

You know, time is necessary. Colonialism is still a very recent experience. There still exists the arrogance of the former colonisers in the Western mentality. They try to adapt to the new world that is rising but do not have the humility and the dignity of admitting that this is how they behave because that would harm the image they have of themselves as the pivots of the globe and as immutable fountains of truth.

MOZAMBIQUE'S attitude towards South Africa, and yours in particular Mr President, has been innovative in international relations, especially in Africa. How would you define your attitude, specially in relation to white South Africans?

IT is not a matter of a case of innovation. We were always clear in our analyses of the South African Republic since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

For us, for Frelimo, the Republic of South Africa exists, is recognised internationally and is represented in many countries and international organisations.

This conclusion has nothing to do with the fact that we condemn, intransigently so, the practice of apartheid and support politically, morally and diplomatically the legitimate aspirations of the South African people and support the African National Congress.

We distinguish, therefore, three aspects of the South African nation, the state, and its racist ideology.

As far as we are concerned the South African nation is constituted by men and women of all races, without distinction of whatever kind, of place of origin, of the colour of their skin, of language group or religion.

Like any other African nation, like Mozambique, the South African nation is a nation in the building.

This building process is of necessity done against all divisions, against racism, against tribalism which was used by colonialism and which apartheid tries to consolidate in the most diverse forms.

The South African nation is the result of the identity which is emerging from this struggle.

It is in this perspective that we see and always saw the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant.

In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique, we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for example, how many whites or blacks there are in Mozambique today I could not answer because I don't know. This kind of information is of no interest to us.

They are all Mozambicans, this is our motherland, this is the Mozambican nation which we are building.

To the white South Africans, and especially Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, I would say: You are Africans. Feel as South Africans. Try to overcome resentments and grudges.

All countries and nations have had internal problems and solved them. But they did not solve them by dividing the country. They did not eliminate their problems by reorganising the divisions of their people in ethnic groups.

Have you watched cows being milked? How many different colours of cows are there? Some are black with white spots, other white, or brown but they all produce white milk.

This is my message to you to take to all South Africans.

The peoples of every continent have the same aspirations — which are freedom, wellbeing, peace and justice.

DO you believe that South African apartheid and Marxist can live side by side in peace?

THE question should not be this because the essential contradiction is not between apartheid and Marxism but between apartheid and humanity.

We are anti-racist and that's why we condemn apartheid. Every country in the world condemns apartheid. Socialists, capitalists, developed and underdeveloped countries. With racism there is no possible co-existence.

What you should have asked is: 'Can a socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa co-exist?' Yes. We can and we must co-exist. We can and we should have relations of good neighbourliness.

All over the world socialist and capitalist countries try to co-exist on the basis of mutual respect and no interference in their internal affairs. We support the world effort. We have a policy of actively promoting the non-confrontation between states with different socio-economic systems.

MNR guerillas kill six in ambush near Maputo

(218) Star The Star's Foreign News Service 11/5/85
LISBON — Rebels have ambushed a lorry near Maputo, killing six civilians and wounding 10, say reports reaching Lisbon

This was the fifth confirmed attack near Maputo in a three-week period by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which says it is preparing a final strike against the city

Recent confirmed MNR attacks near Maputo include a similar ambush in which three senior provincial officials were killed

CAR TIMES 212

nesday, May 1, 1985

Lonrho signs accord with Mozambique

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Lonrho have signed a wide-ranging accord which places the giant British multinational as the largest foreign investor in the country by far

In terms of the accord, Lonrho is set to invest in areas as diverse as agriculture, tourism, mining, commerce and sugar production

The accord, signed on Monday afternoon by the Mozambican Minister of Finance, Mr Rui Baltazar, and Lonrho's executive managing director, Mr Tiny Rowlands, comes after a year of extensive negotiations between the Mozambique Government and the British multinational

One of the surprises in the document is the announcement that the company will open a gold mine in a yet unspecified region of Mozambique

Lonrho will develop touristic complexes on the island of Santa Caro-

lina — the prize holiday resort in the country

Other touristic projects envisaged by Lonrho will be the upgrading and the running of the Polana Hotel in Maputo as well as the Dom Carlos Hotel in the city of Beira

In addition it is planned that Lonrho will take over the building operations of the Four Seasons Hotel complex in Maputo

Among the planned Lonrho agricultural projects is the establishment in the south of the country of a large commercial farm

Losers

The signing of the accord shows clearly that Lonrho, which also owns the Beira-Mutare pipeline, has stolen the initiative on its competitors

One of the losers of this latest Lonrho coup was the Portuguese hotelier group Estoril-Sol which has been running the Polana Hotel for the past four years

Speaking during the signing of the accord, Mr Rowlands said it did not constitute a beginning "but the continuation of our friendship (with Mozambique) which we wish to maintain"

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Plain section of the Cape the Mitchells

Maputo and Lonrho sign wide-ranging (218) accord

Mercury Correspondent

MAPUTO—Mozambique and Lonrho have signed a wide-ranging accord which places the giant British multinational as the largest foreign investor in the country by far.

In terms of the accord, Lonrho is set to invest in areas as diverse as agriculture, tourism, mining, commerce and sugar production.

The accord, signed late on Monday by the Mozambican Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar and Lonrho's executive managing director Tiny Rowlands, comes after a full year of extensive negotiations between the Mozambique Government and the British multinational.

One of the surprises in the document is the announcement that the company will open a gold mine in a yet unspecified region of Mozambique. This is the first time the existence of gold in viable commercial quantities has been reported in Mozambique.

In the field of tourism, Lonrho will develop complexes on the island of Santa Carolina, known to thousands of South African tourists as 'Paradise Island'.

Building

Other tourist projects envisaged by Lonrho will be the up-grading and the running of both the Polana Hotel in Maputo, as well as the Dom Carlos Hotel in Beira.

In addition, it is also planned that Lonrho will take over the building operations of the Four Seasons Hotel complex, situated in the Marginal Avenue of Maputo, and after its completion will also be responsible for the management of it.

The hotel was abandoned by its original owners at the time of Mozambique independence, in June 1975, while still under construction and had stayed that way until today.

Among the planned Lonrho agricultural projects is the establishment in the south of the country of a large commercial farm with an area of approximately 3 000 ha.

Rebels turn our exporters off Maputo

South African exporters are becoming more and more reluctant to use Maputo port because of the regular attacks on the South African-Mozambican railway line

Mr J Radyn, South African Transport Services' assistant general manager of operations, yesterday said even exporters in the Eastern Transvaal preferred, in the circumstances, to use Port Elizabeth and East London although Maputo was nearer and less expensive

"We can't get companies in Phalaborwa to send chrome exports to Maputo," he added

And large coal exporters in-

218 Stan
By Zenaide Vendeiro,
Transport Reporter

sisted on using the Port Elizabeth and East London ports

Mr Radyn said the Mozambican railway line was deteriorating, there was a shortage of loading equipment at Maputo, and a huge backlog of traffic developed at Komatipoort each time the line was disrupted by sabotage

So far this year the line has been attacked three times by Mozambique National Resistance rebels

● At the beginning of January the line between Ressano Gar-

cia and Maputo was blown up

It took the Mozambique railway authority more than two weeks to repair and they called in South African Transport Services at the last minute to help

● In the first week of February a bridge 26 km from the South African border was blown up

South African Transport Services engineers and work crews, under the protection of Mozambican troops, were sent in to repair the damage.

● Last Friday traffic on the line was cut again by sabotage against a bridge 8 km from the South African border

The Mozambique railway au-

thority have not called in South African Transport Services to help

Meanwhile traffic has been building up at Komatipoort including, it is believed, vital coal supplies for Sonefe power station in Maputo

Associated Press reports from Maputo that Mozambique's power authority says South Africa has held up emergency shipments of coal needed to drive power generators for Maputo in an open boycott of international aid

However the SATS has described the accusation was "absolute nonsense"

Blast cuts access to 20 000 tons of coal

MORE than 20 000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatipoort railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday 21 400 tons of goods had mounted up at the station.

This included 1 200 tons of coal for the power station which supplies electricity to Maputo, 9 200 tons of export coal and 4 000 tons of steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe.

A decision was taken yesterday to halt goods trains going to Komatipoort, as the marshalling yard was already operating at capacity.

Sapa reports that Mozambique's power authority has accused South Africa of holding up the emergency shipments of coal in an "open boycott" of international aid.

Mozambique's electricity company said the United States had offered \$250 000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run a generator, after a storm knocked down power lines from SA.

Own Correspondent

Sats has denied the accusations.

Meanwhile, an eastern Transvaal coal exporting company may be forced to spend an extra R17 000 to divert coal exports to East London or Port Elizabeth harbours because of the disruptions.

The manager of Belfast Collieries, Mr George Daskalakis, said 1 300 tons of coal had been blocked.

"If it takes a month for the line to open we can either stockpile or go through East London or PE, which will cost an extra R13/ton on railage".

He said 15 000 tons of the low-grade coal consignment had reached Maputo before the line was sabotaged.

Mr Alan Howell, acting marketing general manager of the Transvaal Coal Owner's Association, said a small amount of their coal had been held up at Komatipoort and that he did not expect a problem in selling it to another customer.

A Johannesburg spokesman for the Mozambican Harbour and Railways said the line would be operational within 10 days.

2/5/87

The Star Thursday A

Portuguese ban MNR spokesman

218

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The Lisbon authorities have banned a leader of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) from entering Portugal.

A member of the Portuguese National Assembly, Mr Joao Gomes, confirmed the ban at a press conference here last night

"One of the spokesmen of the armed bandits active in Mozambique, Evo Fernandes, is prohibited from entering Portugal, and will be arrested if he tries to," Mr Gomes told said.

Evo Fernandes is a Portuguese citizen, who used to make statements in Lisbon on behalf of the MNR

Mr Gomes said the measure by the authorities of his country was part of judicial procedures being taken by the Portuguese authorities against people in Portugal who are carrying out subversive activities against Mozambique

"If circumstances demand, the government will be obliged to take an even more radical attitude towards these individuals," he added

Rowland signs investment deal with Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government and the multinational Lonrho have signed an agreement laying out the general principles for Lonrho's economic activity in Mozambique.

The agreement was signed by Mozambican finance minister Rui Baltazar and by Lonrho chief executive Tiny Rowland.

Lonrho, which has been negotiating for the past year with the Mozambican authorities on investment, is interested in food and cash crop farming, hotel development, mining and trade. Lonrho has already appointed a manager for a 2 300 hectare farm in the Limpopo valley in the south of Mozambique.

The farm is likely to grow maize, soya and vegetables and breed livestock for domestic consumption, mainly in the Mozambican capital. The company has already put in a bid for exploitation of a gold find in the central Mozambican province of Manica.

A Lonrho subsidiary mines gold in Zimbabwe on the other side of the border from the Mozambican find.

Design work for rehabilitation of the island tourist resort of Santa Carolina off the coast of Inhambane province has already been carried out by Lonrho engineers, and the company will also invest in and take over management of the Polana hotel in Maputo and the Dom Carlos hotel in Beira.

If work does not go ahead this year in completing the giant Four Seasons hotel in Maputo, Lonrho may also invest there. The hotel was started before independence 10 years ago, and the tower block seven kilometres from the city centre remains half finished.

Other areas where the British company is interested in investment are in cotton and sugar cultivation.

Lonrho's interests in Mozambique already include the majority shareholding in the company owning the pipeline that supplies petroleum products to landlocked Zimbabwe from the port of Beira.

Hope of peace for Southern Africa

'SA boosted MNR at the time of Nkomati'

212 sfw 3/5/85

LONDON — The respected International Institute for Strategic Studies reports glimmers of hope for peaceful developments in Southern Africa but says South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance movement around the time the Nkomati Accord between the two countries in March last year

South Africa made a massive airdrop of supplies, it says, and also seems to have allowed more than 1 500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with weapons before it closed MNR camps in the Transvaal

However, while the institute's latest strategic survey found there were no signs that either a regional peace settlement or a resolution of the Namibian impasse was imminent, there were areas where future accommodation was possible

The survey, reviewing South Africa, referred to growing domestic problems accompanied by a sharp deterioration in South Africa's relations with the West

Economic and domestic

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

pressures on the Government of the State President, Mr P W Botha, were not yet strong enough to overcome its long-standing opposition to a Swapo-dominated Namibia

And Swapo was not yet ready to accept the emasculated political role offered

While Swapo's faltering guerrilla efforts had suffered a serious blow from the terms of the Lusaka Agreement between South Africa and Angola, the political fortunes of its legal political party in Namibia had been improved markedly.

However, the efforts to break the deadlock in the Southern African region in 1984 revealed that South Africa now recognised that Swapo could not be denied a political role in an independent Namibia

Both Swapo and the United Nations recently showed willingness to discard the long-standing United Nations peace formula if Swapo could reach

accord with South Africa

The survey said "Future negotiations will therefore focus on ensuring a leading role for Swapo in an independent Namibian Government while guaranteeing to South Africa that her own security interests will not be threatened"

It was clear, added the survey, that withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and South Africans from Angola and Namibia were negotiable issues for both countries

It went on "In spite of the wide gap that now exists between the two countries' negotiating positions, recent offers and counter-offers suggest they will eventually find a formula for troop withdrawal"

Two other issues, however, would continue to obstruct the prospects of regional peace

- The future of Unita
- The activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement inside Mozambique

Of the domestic South African situation, the survey said that, while the country had succeeded in bringing her neigh-

bours to heel in 1984, there were growing troubles and little achievement in the country in the year

Opposition in Washington and other capitals had been fuelled by the Langa killings

"Although there seemed little doubt that the authorities would be able to bring the disturbance under control," said the survey, "this latest manifestation of South African insensitivity was certain to have a considerable effect abroad."

These developments did not augur well for the American Administration's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria or for smooth relations between America and South Africa

The survey said there were many ways in which the situation in Southern Africa could deteriorate

It added "But South Africa's regional diplomacy, exploiting the weakness not only of Angola or Mozambique but also of her other neighbours, has served to consolidate her position and reduce tensions"

When cautious optimism faded away

LONDON — The cautious optimism apparent in South Africa in 1984 has given way to profound pessimism, says Colonel J Alford, deputy director of the Institute for Strategic Studies.

He told members of the Foreign Press Association he believed Afrikaners would now build the walls higher, pull the wagons closer and behave with even more brutality to preserve themselves.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

The Star Bureau

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he added, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of over-reaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said South Africa could contain violence

with violence, but not indefinitely.

He added, "Unless a way can be found to give black people some hope that there might be a genuinely multiracial future, then I think the grass-roots opposition we are seeing in the Eastern Cape will slowly grow to the point where very large areas of South Africa become ungovernable"

Colonel Alford said he gave credit to the State President, Mr P W Botha, for trying to change, but his Government was too weak and it lacked courage

History would record that its actions were too little and too late

Colonel Alford said: "Even such moves as one saw a year ago which might have pointed to a different and a better road have now failed.

"And the roads which might have led to a better future for South Africa have been closed off"

He stressed that he did not believe white South Africa was on the point of collapse.

"It still wields enormous coercive power," he said.

"White power will end not with a bang but with a whimper, but this will take many years.

"I am thinking in terms of decades, rather than single years"

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ARMSCOR'S G-5 JACKPOT

Armcor has sold 100 of its 155 mm howitzers, called the G-5, to Iraq, *Africa Confidential* reports in its April 10 issue

According to the publication, the deal is worth about R1 billion, and the payment would presumably be made partly in crude oil deliveries

Africa Confidential says Israel, which maintains close diplomatic and security relations with SA, has already protested strongly to Pretoria about the deal. Armcor chairman Piet Marais was particularly lambasted by the Israelis, who have all along supported Iran in the war with Iraq

"If the guns can be deployed by the Iraqi army — not an unlikely feat given the present standard of flying in the Iranian Air Force — the war could well turn decisively in Iraq's favour

On the other hand, Mossad has always been inclined towards intercept-and-destroy missions against unwanted goods"

The publication says that the G-5 was developed in the 1970s by Armcor and the American Space Research Corporation

It was also reported recently that Armcor has sold a number of G-5s to Somalia, while it is widely rumoured in African diplomatic circles that Morocco has also received a shipment of military hardware from SA that included G-5s

Approached for comment on the reports, an SA Defence Force spokesman told the *FM* "It is not SADF policy to comment in any way whatsoever on the acquisition or sales of arms and equipment"

60%, and lop two hours off the flying time to Athens and Rome. It is estimated the alternative route will save SAA up to R60m a year at current prices

Already a special deal has been concluded with the Comoro Islands by which SAA planes have borne the colours of Air Comoros for flights to Saudi Arabia, Somalia and other East African countries

It is believed that highly sensitive negotiations with Egypt, which include discussions on "other matters" are being conducted with the help of a third party. It is also rumoured that overtures have been made to Djibouti, bordering on Somalia

Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Somalia and the Comoros late last year and it is now becoming clear that the visit was fruitful. The *FM's* speculation about a military agreement with Somalia (*Current Affairs*, April 5 1985) was taken up by *The Observer* in London last weekend. According to the paper, a large quantity of military hardware from SA has already arrived in Somalia, while 10 SA Air Force pilots and several technicians are stationed in the country. The report has been vigorously denied

SA's military pact with Somalia has also been confirmed by the individual who set up the initial meeting between a SA Defence Force delegation and Somali president Siad Barre. He is Francois de Villiers, an ex-Congo mercenary turned entrepreneur with offices in Mogadishu and Honolulu. He travels freely in Africa

De Villiers tells the *FM* that after a conversation with a senior SADF officer in 1981 he formed a company called Credo Import/Export with an attorney friend, Hawaii-based Lou Nevels, as a cover for operations in Somalia. After establishing contact with a prominent and influential Somali businessman, he received formal approval from the SADF to proceed with his operation. Soon afterwards he met with the then Defence

Minister, General Omar De Villiers claims he was appointed envoy to approach other countries for military aid, but was discomfited when Omar was arrested for alleged complicity in a planned coup

De Villiers met with President Barre on November 24, 1982, and only then did he reveal his SA identity. Barre agreed to meet with a SA delegation and De Villiers returned to SA to report to the SADF and then Prime Minister P W Botha

De Villiers claims he was asked to arrange a meeting between President Barre and the SADF Director of Foreign Relations, Brigadier Daan Hamman. The meeting is said to have taken place in Mogadishu on March 27, 1983

De Villiers alleges he has been denied his just rewards for services rendered. He now claims a fee of R1m from SA Airways for helping to organise landing rights in Somalia. He feels he has become a victim of inter-departmental rivalry between the SADF and the DFA. Foreign Minister Botha has denied that De Villiers helped him set up contact with any country

The *FM* was told that the Somali defence minister, General Mohamed Samanter, visited SA in April last year, and the Somali ambassador in Nairobi visited Pretoria in October

DIPLOMACY *FM 2/5/85* (218)

Wings over Africa

SA's Department of Foreign Affairs is far advanced in negotiations with Egypt and Sudan for over-flying rights for SA Airways. Such rights have already been secured from Somalia

Rights of air passage and/or landing rights in these countries will make it possible for SAA to fly over Mozambique, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea to Israel and Europe in preference to the much longer route around the bulge of Africa

This would cut flying time to Tel Aviv by

Report says S A helped MNR with ~~supply~~ drop'

NM 3/5/85

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A report issued by the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, says South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance movement with a 'massive supply drop' about the same time that the two governments were negotiating the Nkomati Accord

The institute, an independent and respected research organisation, said in London last night that South Africa 'also seems to have allowed' more than 1500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with their weapons before it closed the movement's camps in the Transvaal

It says that after Press reports in December that arms were reaching the MNR via Saudi Arabia and the Comoro Islands, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha visited both states to urge them to prevent such flights

The institute report said that, 'in spite of these efforts in late December President Samora Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring the Nkomati Accord, and the accord looked to be badly frayed'

The institute said 'For Mozambique the results of Nkomati have already proved politically embarrassing as well as disappointing, since attacks by MNR have actually increased in number and intensity since March 1984

'This resurgence was

the result of South Africa's decision to provide the MNR with a massive supply drop around the time the Nkomati Accord was signed

'Pretoria has made apparently sincere efforts to honour the terms of Nkomati, and even to curb MNR activities in Mozambique'

Dealing with the South West African situation, the survey says the South African Government decided to release jailed Swapo founder, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, because it hoped he could be persuaded to join one

of the internal parties and perhaps bring about a split in the Swapo leadership

'Toivo, however, immediately denounced the internal parties and was later made secretary-general of Swapo, which has been strengthened, not weakened, by his return to Namibian politics,' it states

Asked to comment last night, a South African Defence Force spokesman said Mr Pik Botha had 'recently placed on record the fact that there had been a link between the SADF and Renamo'

Before trying any shoes on your feet, try V new Lamb-soft moc
YOUR

ry, Friday, May 3,

Rail blast delays goods

Mercury Reporter
MM 315185
MORE than 20 000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatipoort railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday 21 400 tons of goods had mounted up at the station

This included 1 200 tons of coal for the power station which supplies electricity to Maputo, 9 200 tons of export coal and 4 000 tons of steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe

Boycott
A decision was taken yesterday to halt goods trains going to Komatipoort as the town's marshalling yard was already operating at capacity with rows of rail trucks waiting to move

Sapa reports that Mozambique's power authority has accused South Africa of holding up the emergency shipments of coal in an 'open boycott' of international aid

Mozambique's electricity company said the United States offered R490 000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run an old coal-fired generator after a storm in March knocked down power lines from South Africa

The accusations have been denied and referred to as 'absolute nonsense' by SATS.

So far the Mozambican railway authorities have not approached SATS for assistance to get the line operating again

by SA alleged

Parliament and Politics

Chc Times 3/5/85

Parliament and Politics

2/8

'Massive supply drop' to MNR

LONDON.—South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance movement with a "massive supply drop" around the time the Nkomati Accord between the two countries was signed in March last year, according to a report issued in London yesterday.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, an independent and respected research organization, adds that South Africa "also seems to have allowed" more than 1 500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with their weapons before it closed the movement's camps in the

Transvaal.

In its annual strategic survey dealing with the world-wide military situation, the ISS reports on Southern Africa: "For Mozambique the results of Nkomati have already proved politically embarrassing as well as disappointing, since attacks by MNR have actually increased in number and intensity since March 1984

"This resurgence was the result of South Africa's decision to provide the MNR with a massive supply drop around the time the Nkomati accord was signed". But it notes that since that

time "Pretoria has made apparently sincere efforts to honour the terms of Nkomati, and even to curb MNR activities in Mozambique"

It says that after press reports in December that arms were reaching the MNR via Saudi Arabia and the Comoro Islands, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, visited both states to urge them to prevent such flights

"In spite of these efforts, however, in late December President Samora Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring the Nkomati Accord,

and the accord looked to be badly frayed," it concluded.

Dealing with the SWA/Namibian situation, the survey says the South African Government decided to release from jail the

Swapo founder, Mr Andimba Toiva Ja Toiva, because it hoped he could be persuaded to join one of the internal parties and perhaps bring about a split in the Swapo leadership

"Toivo, however, immediately denounced the internal parties and was later made secretary-general of Swapo, which has been strengthened, not weakened, by his return to Namibian politics," it states

The survey reports that South Africa's domestic problems were accompanied by a "sharp deterioration" in relations with the West.

Increasing anti-apartheid pressures in the United States led President Reagan to call on Pretoria to begin a dialogue with blacks, stop their forced removals and end detention without trial and the long imprisonment of black political opponents

It notes that opposition in Washington and other world capitals was further fuelled by the killing of black marchers in Langa, and rioting

"Although there seemed little doubt that the authorities would be able to bring the disturbance under control, this latest manifestation of South African insensitivity was certain to have considerable effect abroad," it says

The editor of the survey, Mr Sidney Bearman, told a press conference in London that he considered the American administration was under "considerable pressure" to take a stronger line against apartheid.

He forecast: "I think this will lead to a change of tone, while underlying policy will not

change.

"We will hear more public expression," he said

● Reacting to the report last night, a Cape Town spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that Mr Botha had visited several East African countries and had outlined to them the exact allegations that they were supporting the MNR—a point strongly made in the ISS annual report. "The minister outlined the precise security situation in Mozambique

"Each state categorically denied the allegations that it was supporting or supplying the

MNR," the spokesman said.

Under no circumstances would it be disclosed which states the minister had visited, nor would he comment on whether Mr Botha had been to Saudi Arabia or not, a claim made in the ISS report

When asked to comment last night, a South African Defence Force spokesman said Mr Botha had "recently placed on record in Parliament the fact that there had been a link between the SADF and Renamo". The spokesman had "nothing to add" to the minister's statement.— Sapa and Own Correspondent

MOZAMBIQUE is soon to have the biggest private security force in the region's history.

The South African Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambican equivalent, HCB, will be jointly supplying manpower to protect extensive power installations from the Cahora Bassa project from rebel MNR attacks.

And already there is speculation that some of the men to be recruited to this mini-army in the service of Maputo will be precisely those specialists who once gave assistance to the MNR.

It is understood that various South African departments have been in contact with their Mozambican and Portuguese equivalents during the last week to deal with security issues.

Agreement

It is exactly a year since South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique signed the agreement aimed at returning the giant Cahora Bassa scheme to productivity.

In terms of the agreement South Africa will buy the power, Portugal will assist with technical aid and Mozambique will slowly buy out Portugal's former colonial interests in the hydro-electric scheme.

The terms of the agree-

Mozambique plans huge private army

(218) S. Times
5/5/85

BY BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

ment make it clear that neither Portugal nor South Africa will be prepared to commit combat troops to defend the installations — but the way has been left open for the deployment of private security forces.

It is also being strongly hinted that the South African Transport Services and their Mozambican counterparts will also deploy security forces along train routes to

protect them from MNR attacks.

The para-statal are expected to employ security companies on a tender basis, many of which employ ex-Rhodesians who supported the MNR in the late 1970s.

It is understood that Escom and the HCB met on several occasions this week to finalise arrangements for security deployment.

The total number of security men who will be involved in protecting the installation is not known, but sources have indicated they could be in the hundreds.

Reagan military aid plan for Mozambique blocked

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration for the first time has asked Congress for military aid for Mozambique but a key Republican senator was said by an aide to have blocked the request because it is a communist regime

Senator Robert Kasten of Wisconsin chairman of the Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Sub-committee criticised the \$1.15 million (R2.3 million) aid request at a public hearing today and later his top

Star 9/5/85
aide said Mr Kasten "said no to the request

Mr Kasten said it was inconsistent that the administration should declare a sweeping policy of support for anti-communist resistance groups worldwide and then give aid to Mozambique, where a resistance group supported by the United States is active

To offer the Government they are fighting military aid doesn't make any sense — Sapa-Reuter

Waiting for Tiny

Tiny Rowland will be surprised and, one hopes, pleased to learn that among the population of the small island of Santa Carolina in the Mozambique Channel he has been elevated to a level of godliness denied to mortals other than Lyndon B Johnson. The former American President, not widely remembered as a saint in his political dealings, was worshipped along with aeroplanes passing high overhead by a tribe in New Guinea who trusted that their devotion would bring about a visit by the great man and, with luck, lashings of American consumer goods.

The veneration of Rowland on Santa Carolina, impoverished but isolated from the atrocities of the civil war on the mainland, owes as much to Lonrho's money as the boss's perceived qualities as a human being. The islanders wish him to know that no obstacle prevents him from buying the island and, with certain post-Wilberforce guarantees, themselves. For 10 years they have been waiting for Tiny.

Until Mozambique's independence in 1974, when the Portuguese capitulated to the Frelimo guerrillas whose own timetable did not expect victory for another 20 years, Santa Carolina was a popular tourist resort for white South Africans and Rhodesians. The attractions were delicious shellfish, cheap wine, excellent beaches and some of the best big-game fishing in the world. On the way over, many tourists found themselves detained by the congenial girls in the bars and nightclubs of Lourenco Marques, an introduction to a black experience that back in SA would have earned them six months without the option. Santa Carolina, a wholesome spot, was popularly known as Paradise Island.

The new Frelimo government, aflame with revolutionary fervour, closed Mozambique's frontiers to the tourist trade. To the distress of merchant seamen who still called at the capital, renamed Maputo, the government also slapped padlocks on the hospitable waterfront establishments. On Santa Carolina, the Portuguese family who ran the hotel there joined the exodus to Lisbon before ever completing an ambitious expansion, designed to offer South Africans another delight denied to them at home, a casino.

While the economy on the mainland nosedived under the government's spectacularly unsuccessful experiments with socialist reform, helped along subsequently by four years of drought and SA's "destabilising" support for the Mozambiquan National Resistance insurrection, the hotel staff elected to remain on the island. They were self-sufficient on a diet of fish, including crayfish in quantities seldom associated with straitened circumstances, a few goats and cultivated crops.

The staff, perhaps because there was nothing else to do or hope for, adopted the bizarre ritual of keeping beds made up and dining-room tables laid in readiness for guests who never arrived. Their futile routine went on for a decade. The hotel bar opened and closed at the appointed times, with nothing to sell to non-existent patrons. Silver trophies awarded to fishermen — the last names were engraved in 1973 — were removed from their display case in the hotel reception for a weekly polish. A contemporary newspaper clipping pinned to the wall records that 15 years ago a Mr Andries Maree of the Western Transvaal set a world record by catching in the space of five days black marlin weighing a total of 875 kg.

Waiters arrested the disintegration of their white uniforms under the pressure of regular laundering by sewing on layers of patches made out of any material that came to hand. They replaced broken buttons with substitutes fashioned out of old bottle tops. Their uniforms survived, but around them, corroded by sea spray, the hotel buildings fell apart. The unfinished casino collapsed and was taken over by goats. Cyclones smashed windows and doors, and the salt air, once inside, got to work even on the strings of the piano in the ballroom. Had the staff received any pay, which they did not, a government decree stipulated that all members of staff, without regard for their theoretical duties, would get the same amount.

Paradise was on its last legs by the time of my unannounced arrival in a light aircraft. The usual bush practice of making a low pass over the hotel brought the staff en masse to the airstrip, dragging behind them an ancient trolley whose wheels had sagged to an

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angle closer to horizontal than upright. I did not then know that word had reached the island the previous day that Lonrho was negotiating with the Mozambican government to take over the management of defunct state farms and that the concession would be partially offset by the revival of the tourism industry, especially Santa Carolina.

The sight of imposing luggage, which happened to contain television equipment, animated the reception committee on the airstrip. The glimpse of a British passport got their elbows nudging. We set off for the hotel like a religious procession, television equipment stacked high on the trolley to the fore, the faithful in close attendance emitting a rising babble of Portuguese supplication.

Registration at the hotel involved completing in triplicate an immensely inquisitive form demanding such details as one's mother's place and date of birth. As I wrote out this information for the third time, the previous two copies were passed excitedly from hand to hand. It took some time for the penny to drop that my name in the eyes of a semi-literate Portuguese speaker bears a superficial resemblance to "Rowland".

Christopher Munnion, the diminutive southern African correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, is perplexed by the frequency with which total strangers in search of inside information inquire whether he is a professional jockey. He detests horses (his background, before journalism, was vaudeville) and his denial always causes disappointment. He has not experienced, however, the darkness that descended over Santa Carolina as the hotel staff reluctantly accepted that I was neither Tiny Rowland nor a relation and was categorically unable to buy the island, the hotel and its contents on Lonrho's behalf.

In 1974, not long before the North Vietnamese and Vietcong took over Vietnam, the Saigon tourist board attempted to lure visitors with the slogan "You've heard about Vietnam, now come see it." Precisely because of what they had heard about Vietnam, the tourists went in an altogether different direction. I hope, for the sake of the staff on Santa Carolina, that Mr Rowland is not as faint-hearted.

Rowlinson Carter in *The Spectator*

MNR cuts off coal (218) production

The Star's Foreign News Service
Star 10/5/85

MAPUTO — The collieries at Moatize that produce most of Mozambique's coal have been brought almost to a standstill by MNR attacks on the railway line to Beira, according to the government news agency, AIM.

The MNR attacks have virtually halted coal exports through Beira port and have held up incoming supplies needed to maintain production, it says.

The agency quoted a spokesman for the state-owned Carbomoc mining company as saying that MNR activities were disrupting transport between Tete province, where the collieries are situated, and Beira.

The agency said that at a time when coal was fetching up to \$40 (R80) a ton on international markets, the five pits at Moatize are practically at a standstill and an open-cast mining project has stopped.

Some coal is being mined during maintenance operations. Between April and August 20 000 tons were expected to be produced this way but this was far below the 100 000 tons mined in the same period last year.

Talks today on SA-Mozambique labour relations

Star 10/5/85

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, will hold talks with Mozambique officials in Cape Town today on labour relations between the two countries

Mr du Plessis, who made the announcement in the Assembly yesterday during committee stage debate on his Vote, said his Mozambique counterpart, Mr Aquar Mazula, was leading the delegation.

LIAISON

Replying to points raised during the debate on South Africa's labour relations and the importance of liaison with the country's neighbouring states, he said that following the Nkomati Accord, various meetings had taken place between the South African and the Mozambique governments on manpower.

These meetings had taken place in Maputo

and various other centres.

"In the course of these talks points of friction were identified and structures for negotiation, consultation and cooperation were created," Mr du Plessis said.

The Republic, he said, was also holding continuous discussions with the leaders of the TBVC states as part of a multi-lateral system which was created and within which talks could be held on the utilisation of manpower from those States in the Republic

The Minister said the Government departments concerned were deeply concerned about the position of disabled people

"I should like to take this opportunity of appealing to the private sector to play a much more prominent role insofar as the employment of disabled persons is concerned — Sapa.

31/10/85
12/8
11/8
10/8

'Special guard' for Cahora Bassa power link likely

AKS 10/5/85
Political Staff 218

AN announcement on joint security arrangements to protect the electric power lines between the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique and South Africa and the road and rail links between the two countries can be expected soon

This has been indicated by South African sources following yesterday's talks between a South African delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and a Mozambican delegation headed by the Minister of the Interior, Mr O Monteiro, in Maputo

The arrangements are not expected to include the use of troops from either country but may instead take the form of a special "guard" to defend the installations

BORDER AREAS

In the official statement released in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power lines from South Africa to Maputo

Other matters discussed included economic and agricultural issues

"It appears there was much appreciation of each other's standpoints and both sides were satisfied with the progress made," the statement said

● A delegation from Mozambique under the Minister of Labour, Mr Aguiar Mazula, is in Cape Town today for talks with the Department of Manpower. A statement is expected late this afternoon

Top-level joint talks in Maputo

CAPE TOWN 10/5/85 218

TOP-LEVEL South African and Mozambican delegations met in Maputo yesterday to discuss the security situation in Mozambique and road, rail and power links between the two countries

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power line from the Republic to Maputo

Economic, agricultural and "many other" matters were discussed. The statement said "it appeared there was mutual appreciation of each other's standpoints and both sides were satisfied with the progress made"

The South African delegation to yesterday's talks comprised the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, his deputy Mr Louis Nel, the Minister of Defence, General

Magnus Malan, his deputy, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Agricultural Economics and of Water Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Kent Durr

Senior police and defence officials, a representative of the National Intelligence Service and other trade and agricultural officials were also present

The Mozambican delegation consisted of the Minister of the Interior, Mr O Monteiro, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr J Ferreira, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr T Hunguana, and other senior officials

Meanwhile it was reported from Tete that coal production at a state-owned mine had stopped because of rebel activity

MNR rebels have repeatedly disrupted transport routes, halting deliveries of over 3 000 tons of coal from Carbo-moc, the official Aim news agency said Sapa-Reuter

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MNR rebels have repeatedly disrupted transport routes, halting deliveries of over 3 000 tons of coal from Carbo-moc, the official Aim news agency said. Sapa-Reuter

SA, Maputo to ⁽²¹⁸⁾ have joint security

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

10/5/85
CAPE TOWN — Substantial progress was made on security issues during yesterday's top-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique in Maputo

According to South African sources an announcement on joint security arrangements to defend the power lines between Cahora Bassa and South Africa, and the road and rail links between the two countries, can be expected soon.

The arrangements are not expected to include the use of troops from either side, but may instead take the form of a

special guard to defend the installations

In the official statement released in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power lines from South Africa to Maputo.

Other matters discussed included economic and agricultural issues

● A delegation from Mozambique under the Minister of Labour, Mr Aguar Mazula, is in Cape Town today to hold talks with the Department of Manpower. A statement is expected later.

Task force to guard power line

● From Page 1

Although Escom had provided millions of rands in material assistance to restore sabotaged transmission towers and weather-damaged lines in Mozambique, it had not operated there since Frelimo came to power.

Mr McRae said he was unaware of what arrangements had been made between the South African and Frelimo governments but, should Escom be asked to help the Mozambicans maintain the power lines, the security situation inside the country called for some form of protection for maintenance teams.

It is understood that Escom has received numerous telephone calls from inactive mercenaries wanting to join the proposed guard units.

An Escom spokesman said the commission did not have any security units of the kind that would be required in Mozambique. "We don't have those kind of people. It would have to be something totally new."

South Africa has received no significant electricity supplies from Cahora Bassa for nearly two years, mainly because of MNR sabotage to the 1400 km line, 900 km of which passes through Mozambique.

If operative, Cahora Bassa could provide nearly eight per cent of South Africa's power. At the same time, Mozambique would receive about R80 million a year in revenue from South Africa.

An added aggravation for that country is that wind damage to the sabotage-weakened Komati-poort-Maputo line three weeks ago has left the capital with irregular power from its local coal-fired installation.

With the Koeberg nuclear power station still out of commission, and with winter approaching, South Africa needs the Cahora Bassa power. Its hydro-power would also save about 15 000 tons of coal used in South African power stations each day, as well as vast quantities of water used for cooling.

Diplomatic sources remain cautious about the feasibility of protecting the Cahora Bassa line from guerilla attacks, but they say South African repair teams could considerably reduce restoration time. And they say South African assistance to the beleaguered Mozambique government is essential to keep alive the kind of cooperation initiated with the Nkomati Accord last year.

11/5/65

Para-military task force likely for Cahora Bassa line

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by Peter Honey

South Africa hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against Mozambique National Resistance attacks

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and top Mozambican officials

South African officials are tightlipped about how they intend to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is regarded as "extremely delicate", government officials say

Deputy Foreign Minister

Louis Nel today declined to go into detail about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the Defence Force

Asked about protection of the Mozambiquan power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambiquan counterparts, EDM and HCB. EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambiquan-Portuguese interest in the Cahora Bassa scheme

Escom's senior general manager, Mr Ian McRae, said the commission would be discussing with EDM and HCB the best means of maintaining the Mozambiquan power lines. Escom may have to send repair teams into that country, but that would have to be decided by the Mozambiquans

● To Page 2, Col 1

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[Handwritten scribbles]

Parliament and Politics

SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula

According to the temporary agreement — which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalized in October this year — all Mozambicans with

identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border

At present there are about 60 000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50 000 of these on the mines. No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100 000

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalization of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself

Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalization of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity document and a valid permit for employment," he said

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalization carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as illegals

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security. South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so"

Mr Mazula said "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border"

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing"

MNR set for 'final offensive' on Maputo

The Star's Foreign
News Service

PARIS — The final offensive against Maputo will begin on Wednesday, the secretary general of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Mr. Evo Fernandes, has said

In an interview with the weekly *Indian Ocean Newsletter* he predicted that the MNR would be governing the whole of the country by the end of the year

He said MNR guerrillas were already on the outskirts of Maputo

Mr Fernandes said there were signs that other governments knew that President Machel was doomed

"The Cubans have withdrawn 60 of their advisers recently without replacing them and the Soviet Union is reducing its presence at Nacala Zimbabwe is also withdrawing troops despite recent public statements in Harare that more troops are going in"

He also predicted the next president of Mozambique would be Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, the MNR chairman

● Meanwhile, MNR rebels killed 11 villagers and wounded seven others in an attack in the south of the country last Tuesday, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported today, according to Sapa-Reuter

the National Intelligence Service in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

THE STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) The total for 1984 amounts to R951,51

(2) Beeld R616,32

Pretoria News R247,19.
News Letter of the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science R88,00

TUESDAY, 14 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985

*(218) Hemo end
Q. Co. 1. 1475
Renamo sympathizers
14/5/85*

*29 Mr C W EQLIN asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any (a) members and/or (b) employees of the South African Defence Force are known to him or the Defence Force to be Renamo sympathizers, if so,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against such (a) members and/or (b) employees, if so, in respect of each of the above categories of person, (i) what action and (ii) against how many persons?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, it is possible that individual members and/or employees of the South African Defence Force can be "Renamo sympathizers". The standpoint of the Government that no support of any nature or form, may be given to Renamo, since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, has however, repeatedly been brought to the attention of members and employees of the Defence Force. Officers have also been instructed to ensure by means of informal discussion that members of the Defence Force understand the standpoint of the Government and support it. Arising from an undertaking that was given to the Mozambican Government during talks with them on 14 March 1985, an investigation was conducted to ascertain, as far as was humanly possible, whether any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, be they in uniform or employed in a civilian capacity, were "Renamo sympathizers". Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found. In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been "Renamo sympathizers" or are "sympathizers". The investigation is continuing. It will of course be conceded that unless sympathy is expressed or shown in a visible way it is not actually possible to prove or disprove a sentiment such as sympathy. I can, however, give the assurance once again that no evidence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the South African Defence Force to Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. I also wish to emphasize that the SA Defence Force co-operates fully to control border violations in order to ensure that support is not given to Renamo from RSA territory.
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes. To eliminate any speculation and/or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the South African Defence

Force with Renamo and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of the 5 persons in the South African Defence Force. As a result of the re-organization of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique. Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the Defence Force at places near the Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.

†Mr J H HOON Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are there any Freilimo sympathizers in the South African Defence Force?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, we investigated for a long time to ascertain whether there are any Renamo sympathizers. In the reply to the question I explained the problems with regard to sympathizers. To establish whether someone is a sympathizer, his feelings about something must first be ascertained, something which is not easy.

New Questions

Metropolitan Black Planning Council

Q. Co. 1. 1477 14/5/85
*1 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department appointed the Metropolitan Black Planning Council under the chairmanship of Mr L Rive, if not, who appointed this council, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the brief given to the council and (c) which areas were to be covered by the investigation of the council,
- (2) whether this council has completed its investigation, if not, (a) what as-

pects of the investigation have not been completed and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed, if so,

- (3) whether his Department has received the report of this council, if so (a) when and (b) what were the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations in respect of each particular area,
- (4) whether he has implemented or intends implementing any of the recommendations of this council, if not, why not, if so, (a) which recommendations (i) will and (ii) will not be implemented and (b) when will they be implemented,
- (5) whether copies of the report will be made available to members of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, when?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No, the Council was appointed by the former Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) On 21 October 1982

(b) To finalize all physical planning aspects for the Black communities in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area and to launch financial planning aimed at the early realization of the physical goals

(c) The existing and proposed extensions to urban Black townships in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) fall away

(3) Yes

(a) April 1984

(b) (i) and (ii) The Rive report is an administrative document and is not meant for general publica-



tion Members of Parliament and other interested parties are nevertheless free to approach the Department of Co-operation and Development for information regarding the contents of the report

- (4) Yes (a) (i) and (ii), and (b) The recommendations provide for the upgrading of services and living conditions of Black residents of urban Black townships in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area and the implementation thereof is being undertaken by the Development Board and Black Local Authorities as and when funds became available. The Government has approved that the Loan Fund for Local Authorities (established in terms of Act 67 of 1984) be authorised to borrow up to R203 million for this project

- (5) No, the remarks in respect of (3)(b)(i) and (ii) also apply here

Spouses: sexual assault

*2 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many cases of sexual assault by one spouse on another were reported to the South African Police during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,

- (2) whether any persons were arrested for sexual assault on their spouses during this period, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985

- (1) 15

- (2) Yes, 9

Spouses: sexual assault

*3 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons have been brought to trial for sexual assault on their spouses, if so, how many persons were (a) tried and (b) convicted during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The Central Statistical Service has furnished the following statistics in regard to the offence of indecent assault in general

During the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, 617 persons were tried of which 477 were convicted

(218) Howard
Renamo Movement: support
Q. 61. 1480 14/5/85

*4 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Government has at any time provided the Renamo Movement with any (a) financial and (b) other support, if so, (i) why, (ii) over what period was this assistance provided and (iii) (aa) what total amount was given to Renamo in financial support, and (bb) what other support was given to this movement by the South African Government, over this period.

- (2) whether this support has since been discontinued, if so, (a) why, (b) when was the decision taken to discontinue this support and (c) who took the decision,

- (3) whether Renamo maintained any (a) offices and (b) personnel in the Republic at any time, if so, (i) why, (ii) where and (iii) how many personnel,

- (4) whether any action was taken in respect of such (a) offices and (b) personnel following the decision to discontinue support for Renamo, if so, (i) what action (ii) when and (iii) who took this action, if not, why not,

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Matters of this nature fall in the first instance within the ambit of the South African Defence Force and are part of the strategic operations of the Defence Force. In the budget debate on the Foreign Affairs vote in the House of Assembly on 25 April 1985 and in the House of Delegates on 26 April 1985 and after consultation with my colleague the Minister of Defence, such particulars and background information on this matter were given as is possible at present without damaging the interests of the country. In addition information which has a bearing on this matter was given by my colleague the Minister of Defence in his reply to Question No 29

Renamo Movement: support

*5 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force has ever been involved in (a) the training of, and/or (b) supporting, the Renamo Movement, if so, (i) why, (ii) what was the nature of the (aa) training and/or (bb) support of Renamo, (iii) over what period was it so involved, (iv) where was such training carried out and (v) who took the decision to provide such training and/or support.

- (2) whether this (a) training and/or (b) support has since been discontinued; if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) who took the decision in this regard and (iii) what was the reason for the decision to discontinue such training and/or support,

- (3) whether Renamo established any bases in the Republic; if so, (a) where, (b) on whose authority and (c) for what purpose,

- (4) whether any action has been taken in respect of (a) Renamo and (b) such

basis as a result of the decision to discontinue support, if so, (i) what action and (ii) when in each case if not, why not.

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) to (5) I have nothing to add to the reply to question 4

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he inform the House why, when I first put the question here during the no-confidence debate, neither he nor the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs was prepared to furnish the same reply that we have at the moment?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, as far as the Nkomat Accord is concerned, there are two contracting parties. Certain subjects are discussed regularly, and it is not advisable at this stage to discuss these kinds of subjects and particulars out of that context because it is nobody's interest. This is the reason why the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition has to date not yet received the reply.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, with reference to the hon the Minister's further reply, why would the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the Nkomat Accord is such a sensitive matter, have considered it advisable to say across the floor of the Committee during the debate on his Vote that there was this involvement and that should it be necessary in the future, they would do something like that again?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I do not believe the hon the Minister of Defence can explain what the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs had in mind

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION With respect, Sir, the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated that he could not answer the question because it was the responsibility of the Minister of Defence

RNS
218 O. D. Raju
Maputo
4/5/85
rail link
reopens

MAPUTO — The railway line between South Africa and Maputo was reopened at the weekend and trains delayed in South Africa for two weeks were once again running to the Mozambican capital.

A senior South African Transport Services spokesman, Mr Japie Radyn, said the line was repaired with the aid of South African equipment

Saboteurs recently blew up a bridge on the line near Ressano Garcia, about eight kilometres from the South African border.
SAPA

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Israel said to be training MNR units

The Star's Foreign News Service *Star 14/5/85*

LISBON — Israel is training some of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) units, says Portugal's state-owned radio

At a time when there are signs that Maputo is gearing up to intensify the war, Radio Comercial's Maputo correspondent said yesterday that a captured MNR fighter had admitted receiving military training in Israel

The radio's weekly Cabo da Boa Esperansa (Cape of Good Hope) African affairs programme provided no further details of the alleged Israeli support to Renamo, but quoted other sources saying Israeli military advisers in Malawi might also be training the rebels

Observers in Lisbon noted that Radio Comercial's Maputo correspondent, Fernando Lima, is the news editor of Mozambique's official AIM news agency and that Mozambican officials recently said they would muffle reported support to the rebels from conservative Arab quarters

Radio Comercial, owned by the Portuguese Government, also quoted Renamo's secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, saying his forces would advance on Maputo on May 15.

Renamo's spokesman for Europe, Jorge Correia, said the offensive against Maputo would be a gradual affair with rebel forces taking positions "increasingly near the city, accompanied by spectacular urban sabotage strikes"

Reports reaching Lisbon said the Tanzanian leader, Dr Julius Nyerere, had promised his country as a sanctuary if Mr Machel had to flee Maputo to set up a counter coup against a victorious MNR.

Machel hints at a general mobilisation

218 The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has hinted at the possibility of a general mobilisation and the closure of schools, universities and workplaces, as a last resort to bring a speedy end to the war in Mozambique

He said the ruling Frelimo party would do what was necessary "because when the country is threatened by war we must give priority to war", the news agency AIM said.

Speaking to about 15 000 young Mozambicans at Independence Square, President Machel called on all young people to commit themselves to defending the country.

"Our economic resources must be invested in war, in buying weapons to defend the revolution instead of being used to build houses, cinemas or sports grounds"

He described the MNR rebels as "nothing more than terrorists, murderers, common criminals"

"There is no government with the courage to say it supports the armed bandits. The world is fully on the side of Frelimo"

look

MNR ready to attack Maputo

ms 218
SOWETO 14/5/85

PARIS — The MNR's "final offensive" against Maputo will begin tomorrow, says MNR secretary-general Evo Fernandes.

He predicted in an interview with the weekly Indian Ocean newsletter that "the MNR will be governing the whole of the country by the end of the year"

He said MNR guerrillas were already on the outskirts of Maputo. The rebels' whole military and political strategy was directed towards removing Frelimo and seizing power

Mr Fernandes has been warning selected journalists here that 4 000 South African troops, mostly black soldiers of the Buffalo regiment, were ready to intervene in Mozambique against the MNR, in line with the Nkomati Agreement

Regiment

He warned "if South Africa makes the mistake of sending in these Buffalo troops then there will be another Vietnam"

Most of the troops in the Buffalo regiment are of Angolan origin and speak Portuguese

Mr Fernandes told the Indian Ocean newsletter that "President Samora Machel cannot take the political risk of calling for large-scale

South African action, so any intervention would in fact be limited"

He said there were signs that other governments knew that Machel was "doomed"

"The Cubans have withdrawn 60 of their advisors recently without replacing them and the Soviet Union is reducing its presence at

Nacala Zimbabwe is also withdrawing troops despite recent public statements in Harare that more troops are going in"

He predicted the next president of Mozambique would be Alfonso Dhlakama, the MNR chairman, who would form a government of civilians and soldiers

US for ceasefire in Mozambique

ms 218
SOWETO 14/5/85

LISBON — The United States would like to see a ceasefire in war-torn Mozambique and believes peace there would reduce the opportunities for Soviet involvement in the country, a senior US official has been quoted as saying.

"We want to encourage a ceasefire and an end to violence in Mozambique," deputy assistant secretary of state Mr Frank Wisner said in an interview published in a Portuguese newspaper, Oporto's Jornal de Noticias

During a two-day visit to Portugal, President Reagan held talks last Wednesday with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in which they discussed Mozambique, where right-wing rebels are fighting to topple the Marxist-led govern-

ment *SOWETO 14/5/85*
Mr Reagan said the United States believed the Mozambican government was showing signs of moving towards genuine non-alignment and Portugal, and the United States should support this

Proposals

Mr Wisner told Jornal de Noticias "I believe that the quicker Mozambique achieves a ceasefire the less opportunities there will be from the point of view of future involvement, of a negative nature by the Soviet Union"

The United States provides food aid to Mozambique and recently announced proposals for limited military assistance, consisting of non-lethal equipment and training of officers — Sapa-Reuter

Machel hints at full mobilisation

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — President Samora Machel has hinted at the possibility of a general mobilisation and the closure of schools, universities and workplaces, as a last resort to bring a speedy end to the war in Mozambique.

He said the ruling Frelimo Party would do what was necessary, "because when the country is threatened by war we must give priority to war".

Speaking to about 15 000 young Mozambicans who had

gathered for a pop concert at Maputo's Independence Square, President Machel called on all young people to commit themselves to defending the country.

"There are no clothes because the bandits stop the production of cotton. There is no food because the war prevents production.

"Our economic resources must be invested in war, in buying weapons to defend the revolution instead of being

used to build houses, cinemas or sports grounds," he said.

The murder and destruction by the Mozambique National Resistance rebels throughout the country, "cannot be regarded as everyday, as normal".

President Machel said the peasants wanted "to till their land. They don't want to see their homes and storehouses burnt down".

He said the whole world recognised the rebels for what they were — "nothing more than terrorists, murderers, common criminals".

SA to protect power lines against MNR

SOUTH AFRICA hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against MNR attacks within war-torn Mozambique.

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and top Mozambican officials.

South African officials are tightlipped about how they intend to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be.

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is regarded as "extremely delicate", government officials say.

Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, on Friday declined to go into details about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the defence force.

Asked about protection of the Mozambican power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambiquan counterparts, EDM and HCB. EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambiquan-

Portuguese interest in the Cahora Bassa scheme

Escom's senior general manager, Ian McRae, said the commission would be discussing with EDM and HCB the best means of maintaining the Mozambiquan power lines. This might require Escom to send repair teams into that country, but this would have to be decided by the Mozambiquans, he said.

Although Escom had provided millions of rands in material assistance to restore sabotaged transmission towers and weather-

damaged lines in Mozambique, the commission had never operated inside that country since Frelimo had come to power.

McRae said he was unaware of what arrangements had been made between the South African and Frelimo governments, but should his commission be asked to help the Mozambiquans maintain the power lines, the security situation inside the country called for some form of protection for maintenance teams.

It is understood that Escom has received numerous telephone calls from inactive mercenaries wanting to join the proposed guard units.

An Escom spokesman said yesterday the commission did not have any security units of the kind that would be required in Mozambique. "We don't have these kind of people. It would have to be something totally new."

South Africa has received no significant electricity supplies from Cahora Bassa for nearly two years, mainly because of MNR sabotage to the 1 400 km line, 900 km of which passes through Mozambique.

If operative, Cahora Bassa could provide nearly 8 percent of South Africa's 18 000

mw peak demand. At the same time, Mozambique would receive about R80-million a year in revenue from South Africa.

An added aggravation for that country is that wind damage to the sabotage-weakened Komatipoort-Maputo line three weeks ago has left the capital with irregular power from its local coal-fired installation.

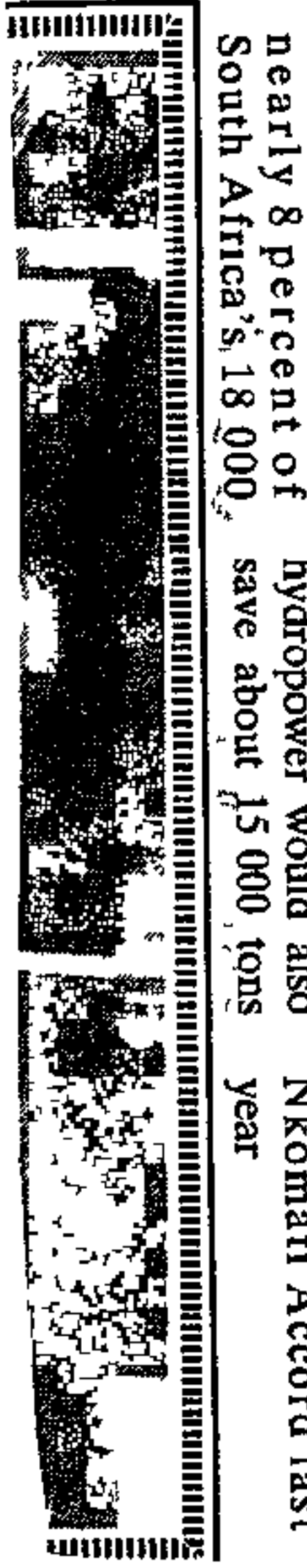
With the Koeberg nuclear power station still out of commission, and with Winter approach, South Africa needs the 1 400 mw Cahora Bassa power. Its hydropower would also save about 15 000 tons

of coal used in South African power stations each day, as well as vast quantities of water used for cooling.

Diplomatic sources remain cautious about the feasibility of protecting the long and vulnerable Cahora Bassa line from guerrilla attacks, but they point out that on-the-spot repair teams could considerably reduce restoration time.

They say, however, that South African assistance to the beleaguered Maputo government is essential to keep alive the kind of co-operation initiated with the Nkomati Accord last year.

Damaged



Machel hints on last resort

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has hinted at the possibility of a general mobilisation and the closure of schools, universities and workplaces, as a last resort to bring a speedy end to the war in Mozambique.

He said the ruling Frelimo Party would do what was necessary "because when the country is threatened by war we must give priority to war," AIM reports

Speaking to about 15 000 young Mozambicans who had gathered for a pop concert at Maputo's Independence Square, President Machel called on all young people to commit themselves to defending the country

"There are no clothes because the bandits stop the production of cotton There is no food because the war prevents production

"Our economic resources must be invested in war, in buying weapons to defend the revolution instead of being used to build houses, cinemas or sports grounds," he said.

Destruction

The murder and destruction by the Mozambique National Resistance rebels throughout the country, "cannot be regarded as everyday, as normal "

President Machel said the peasants wanted "to till their land. They don't want to see their homes and storehouses burned down, their cattle and produce stolen "

He said the whole world recognised the rebels for what they were "nothing more than terrorists, murderers, common criminals "

"There is no government with the courage to say it supports the armed bandits The world is fully on the side of Frelimo," the Mozambique leader said —
SFS

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Five members of the Defence Force have been fired on suspicion of being Mozambique National Resistance sympathizers, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, disclosed yesterday

He said in reply to a question by the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), that it had been the government's standpoint since the signing of the Nkomati Accord that no support should be given to the rebel movement.

SADF fires suspected MNR sympathizers

General Malan's disclosure follows a statement recently by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa had in fact aided the MNR, something the government had persistently denied up to then.

An investigation had been launched since talks with the Mozambican Government on March 14 to check as far

as possible whether any members or civilian employees of the SADF were MNR sympathizers

"Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found," said General Malan

In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have

been MNR sympathizers or are sympathizers"

"To eliminate any speculation and or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the SADF with the MNR, and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of five

persons," he said

"As a result of the reorganization of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.

"Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the SADF at places near the Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens, are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with the MNR," he said

MNRR 'sympathisers' must go

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Possible supporters of the Mozambique National Resistance are being sacked from the Defence Force of transferred away from the Mozambique border.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, confirmed in the House of Assembly yesterday that individuals in the Defence Force could be sympathetic to the rebels who are trying to topple the government of President Samora Machel. His admission came in re-

sponse to questions by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point), who wanted to know if there were such people and if action had been taken against them.

General Malan said the Government's standpoint was that no support whatsoever be given to the MNRR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

Arising from an undertaking that was given to the Mozambican Government during talks with them on March 14, an investigation was conducted to ascertain, as far as was human-

ly possible, whether any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, be they in uniform or employed in a civilian capacity, were MNRR sympathisers.

Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found.

In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been or are sympathisers. The investigation is continuing.

I can, however, give the assurance once again that no evi-

dence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the Defence Force to the MNRR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

As a result of the re-organisation of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, admitted recently that there was a time when the South African Govern-

ment trained and supported the MNRR.

Yesterday the leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, wanted to know more details from him. What total amount was given to the MNRR in financial and other support and over what period, and did the rebel group maintain offices and personnel in South Africa at any time?

But Mr Botha declined to give the details, saying such matters were part of the strategic operations of the Defence Force.

2-18

any mem-

Star 15/5/85

Five SADF men suspected of Renamo sympathy are fired

(216) NM-15/ST85-

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Five members of the Defence Force have been fired on suspicion of being Renamo sympathisers. Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan disclosed yesterday.

He told Parliament in reply to a question by the Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) that it had been the Government's stand point since the signing of the Nkomati Accord that no support should be given to the rebel Mozambican movement.

An investigation had been launched since talks with the Mozambican Government on March 14 to check as far as possible whether any members or civilian employees of the Defence Force were Renamo sympathisers.

'Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found,' said Gen Malan.

'In four other cases there is a suspicion that

as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been Renamo sympathisers or are sympathisers.'

It was extremely difficult he said to prove a person's sympathy but the investigation was continuing.

'To eliminate any speculation or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the SADF with Renamo, and to reiterate our good intentions with the imple-

mentation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of five persons,' he said.

'As a result of the reorganisation of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.'

'Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the SADF at places near the

Mozambican border who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens, are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.

Gen Malan had nothing to add when asked by Opposition leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert to say if the SADF had been involved in training Renamo and if a base had been established in South Africa for them.

Surgery exam students diagnose an Irish joke

Mercury Correspondent

DUBLIN—Final exams for 120 trainee doctors here turned into an Irish joke yesterday.

For when they were handed a surgery paper they were also provided with the answers.

The mix-up was diagnosed amid screams of laughter among the final-year students at University College, Dublin.

Supervisors scrambled to grab back the exam papers and red-faced officials hurriedly reset the examination.

One of the students said 'I could not believe it. The test gave us a series of questions with possible answers included. And next to each one the question "True or false?"'

Officials believe the mix up occurred at a Dutch firm which printed the exam papers.

Mozambique to get R89m WB loan to rebuild industry

218 E. Post 17/5/85

MAPUTO — The World Bank and Mozambique have reached agreement on a \$45-million (R89-million) loan aimed at rebuilding the war-battered country's industry, it was announced here yesterday

It will be Marxist

Mozambique's first loan from the World Bank since joining the international body last October

Mr Edward Jaycox, World Bank vice-president for East and Southern Africa, said the loan will be approved at a

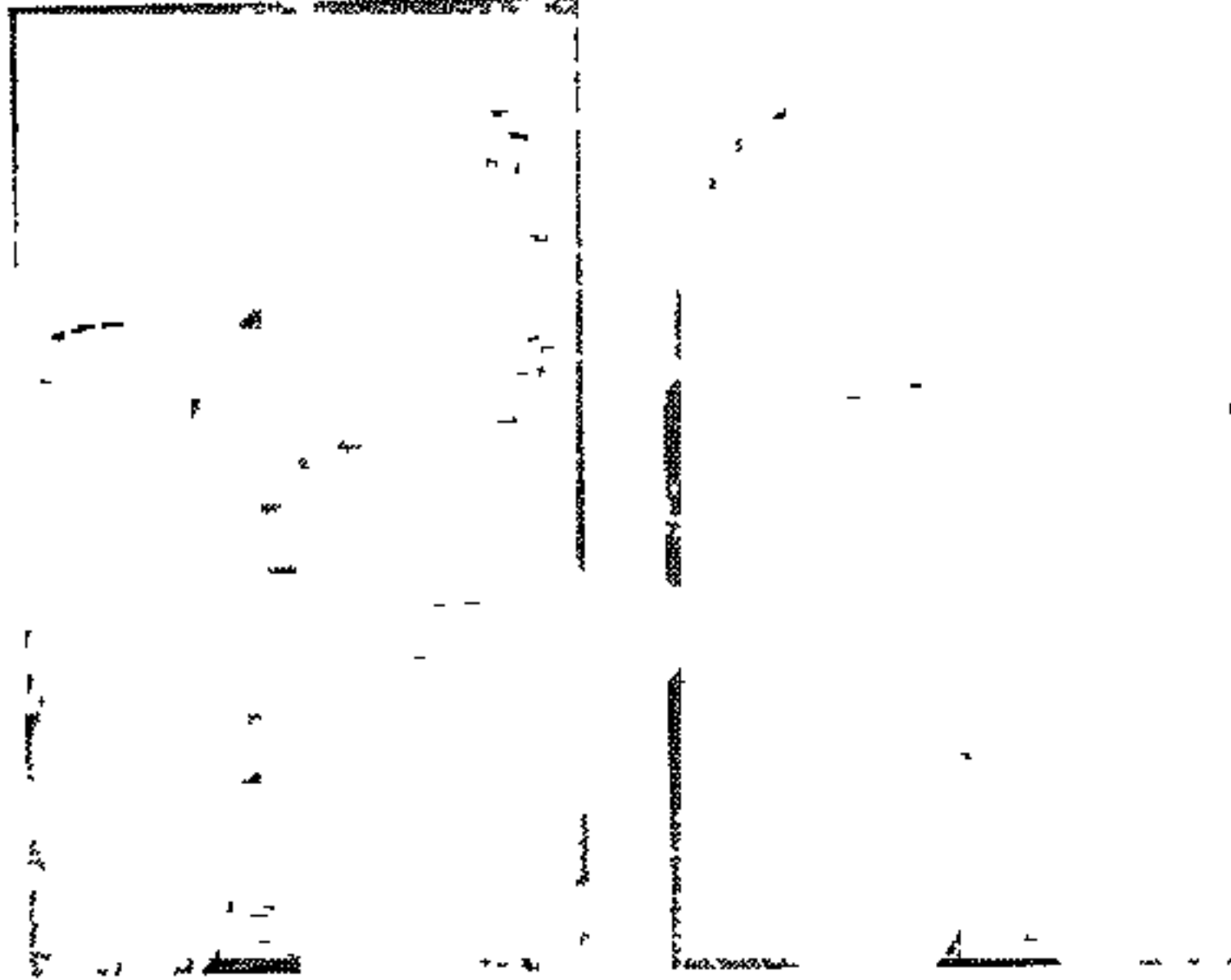
meeting of the bank's executive board next month

Speaking at a news conference, Mr Jaycox said the loan would be used mainly to rehabilitate light industry producing consumer goods which would in turn support agricultural marketing

The money will be made available over the next 15 to 18 months, repayable over 50 years including a 10-year grace period, at 0,75% interest, he added

The sugar, tyre and battery industries, short of spare parts and raw materials after almost a decade of guerilla war, are expected to benefit particularly from the loan

Mr Jaycox arrived in Maputo on Tuesday at the head of a five-man World Bank team, and held talks with President Samora Machel on Wednesday — Sapa-Reuter



The Allied Building Society has announced the appointment of Mr ULLIE KÖHNE as regional manager, Eastern Cape and Border (left) to succeed Mr BILL DARLOW (right), who has been appointed general manager (sales and distribution) at the society's Sandton head office.

N19 18/5/85
**Mozambique
gets \$45m**

~~2/18~~ loan 218

MAPUTO — The World Bank and Mozambique have reached agreement on a \$45m loan aimed at rebuilding the war-battered country's industry

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The World Bank vice-president for East and Southern Africa, Mr Edward Jaycox, said the loan will be approved at a meeting of the bank's executive board next month

The money will be made available over the next 15-18 months, repayable over 50 years including a 10-year grace period, at 0.75 percent interest, he added — (Sapa-
Reuter)

Cape Times 21/5/85

218

Rebels launch Maputo attacks

LISBON — Right-wing guerillas, apparently launching a long-threatened "final offensive" against the Mozambican capital, attacked the suburbs of Maputo four times last week — creating "panic" and damaging the city's waterworks and two major factories, Portuguese news agencies said yesterday

In Maputo-dated dispatches, two agencies said guerillas sabotaged part of the Indian Ocean coastal city's water system on Wednesday night and "seriously damaged" a steel plant and a match factory on Satur-

day night

"There were no casualties as the population of Machava and Matola suburbs fled on hearing the firing of small arms and bazookas," one of the agencies reported

They said a fourth rebel attack against the main Texlom textile factory on Friday night was "repulsed by the prompt response" of the armed forces

The targeted factories and waterworks lie within a 30km radius of the city centre. The steel plant is located only 16km from downtown Maputo.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) has threatened for months it would launch a "final offensive" against the capital from the start of the country's dry season which began last week.

The rebels, who got support from neighbouring South Africa until 14 months ago, have fought President Samora Machel's Marxist regime for eight years

Pretoria and Maputo signed a non-aggression accord in March, 1984 with South Africa pledging to withdraw support for the MNR — UPI

Arsonists attack Maputo factories

NM 21/5/85

MAPUTO—A group of 50 saboteurs set ablaze two factories in Maputo on Saturday, destroying several hundred thousand rands worth of machinery, spokesmen said yesterday.

The manager of a match firm, Mr Jose Cabanelas, said he had lost more than R700 000 worth of raw materials and equipment and his factory building had been extensively damaged.

Mr Alexandre Dombo,

in charge of a nearby plant producing metal pipes and sheets, said it was too early to assess the damage, but a threading machine had been destroyed and another crippled.

Last week Mozambique's main customs office was partly destroyed by a fire which officials said was set by criminals.

No details were available on who might have been behind the latest arson — (Sapa-Reuter)

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Terrorists ⁽²¹⁸⁾ frighten off ~~the sugar~~ investors B. Day 24/5/85

By ALAN PEAT

TERRORIST activity in Mozambique is frightening off would-be South African investors in the country's ailing sugar industry.

A joint study between C G Smith Sugar and consultants E L Bateman into the industry was started towards the end of last year

This followed a Cuban report on the industry and was designed to assess the viability of a shareholding interest by C G Smith in a significant proportion of the Mozambique sugar-producing trade.

Mozambique produced about 380 000 tons of sugar a year before the industry collapsed, and now produces only 80 000 tons

Preliminary discussions were held between representatives of C G Smith and Mozambican officials

"Our standpoint at this stage was for us to have a controlling interest in the company to be set up to operate the sugar industry," said Glyn Taylor, MD of G C Smith Sugar

Attention was focused on two mills — the state-owned Maragra and privately-owned Nkomati, respectively 70km and 100km from Maputo.

"Our next move would have been to take a multi-disciplinary group — agricultural, financial and technical — to assess the authenticity of the reports," said Taylor

"But at this point civil insurrection just got too hot and we have had to put the situation on hold."

Mozambican sugar industry officials are to visit South Africa soon.

Details of the Bateman report are not available for scrutiny.

"Everything to do with Mozambique and its sugar industry is just too sensitive at the moment," said Pete Theron, controller of the report.

He conceded, however, that the sugar industry there "is very much worth investing in", despite sabotage damage and the poor state of the present cane-growing land

● Argentina said yesterday it would cut sugar exports and encourage other producers to follow suit in order to lift world prices from near-record low levels, reports Sapa-Reuter

Argentine Sugar Association chairman Jorge Zorregueta, in London for two days of International Sugar Organisation (ISO) executive council talks, said domestic production would be reduced so that exports would fall from 500 000 to 100 000 tons in the crop year

Argentina accounts for only a small proportion of the 20-million tons a year world sugar trade and any move it made would have little effect on prices.

MOZAMBIQUE

(218) FM

Talks, more talks ^{24/5/85}

The Joint Security Commission (JSC) of SA and Mozambique delegations is meeting in Pretoria on Friday as a follow-up to several trips to Maputo in recent weeks by JSC chairman Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

At the same time, talks between Escom



Deputy Minister Nel ... no soldiers to Mozambique

and its Mozambican counterparts on establishing a joint force to guard the Cahora Bassa powerline are far advanced. The unit could be emplaced soon.

Despite progress and a new, cordial relationship between SA and Mozambican negotiators, the internal situation in Mozambique is fast deteriorating. Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) are still active — and very successful — in large parts of the country, and it seems as though the Frelimo administration in areas outside Beira and Maputo is crumbling.

Nel tells the *FM* that a stage has been reached where Frelimo leaders fully accept

that SA has done everything in its power to stop any kind of support for the MNR. "Our all-out efforts to help Mozambique on a number of issues are appreciated by these people and we get on very well."

Nel says government is sticking to its decision that there can be no military intervention in Mozambique, but the *FM* understands that military aid of hardware not under boycott will be given.

Nel adds that government has no objection to Escom and its Mozambican counterpart co-operating to establish a security force. But the rumour that soldiers of the crack 32 Battalion in Namibia are being recruited for this force "is absolute nonsense," he says.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha told a questioner on BBC radio this week "I am trying my best to create peace between the Mozambique government and the rebel force. Unfortunately, the rebel forces think they can win militarily. I do not believe that I think they are merely destroying the country." ■

Labouring relations

SA and Mozambique are making good progress in their negotiations for a new agreement to regulate the flow of labour between the two countries. This follows the latest round of talks between a SA delegation headed by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, which included representatives from the Chamber of Mines and organised agriculture, and a Mozambican delegation headed by Secretary of State for Labour Aguiar Mazula.

The talks are a further manifestation of interstate co-operation arising from the Nkomati Accord.

Labour flows between SA and Mozambique are covered at present by an agreement signed with colonial Portugal in Lisbon on May 3 1965. This is being renegotiated. Among the problems is the fact that admin-

in SA. Of these, some 47 850 were employed on mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines, 4 870 on non-chamber mines, and 3 075 in the agricultural sector.

Mozambican mineworkers employed in SA are governed at present by an agreement that was signed with Portugal in Lisbon on October 13 1964. This is being renegotiated with Mozambique.

According to a statement issued after the talks, the mining technical committee raised a number of important issues. They include the number of Mozambicans employed on SA mines, administrative procedures, transport of mine workers, deferred pay, modernising facilities at recruitment centres, health assistance to workers, and unclaimed monies and unclaimed compensation.

The statement says consensus has been reached on a revised agreement for mines affiliated to the chamber that has been submitted to Mozambique. If Mozambique accepts, it will probably be incorporated as an

Soon, therefore, the following categories of Mozambican workers will be dealt with at Nelspruit:

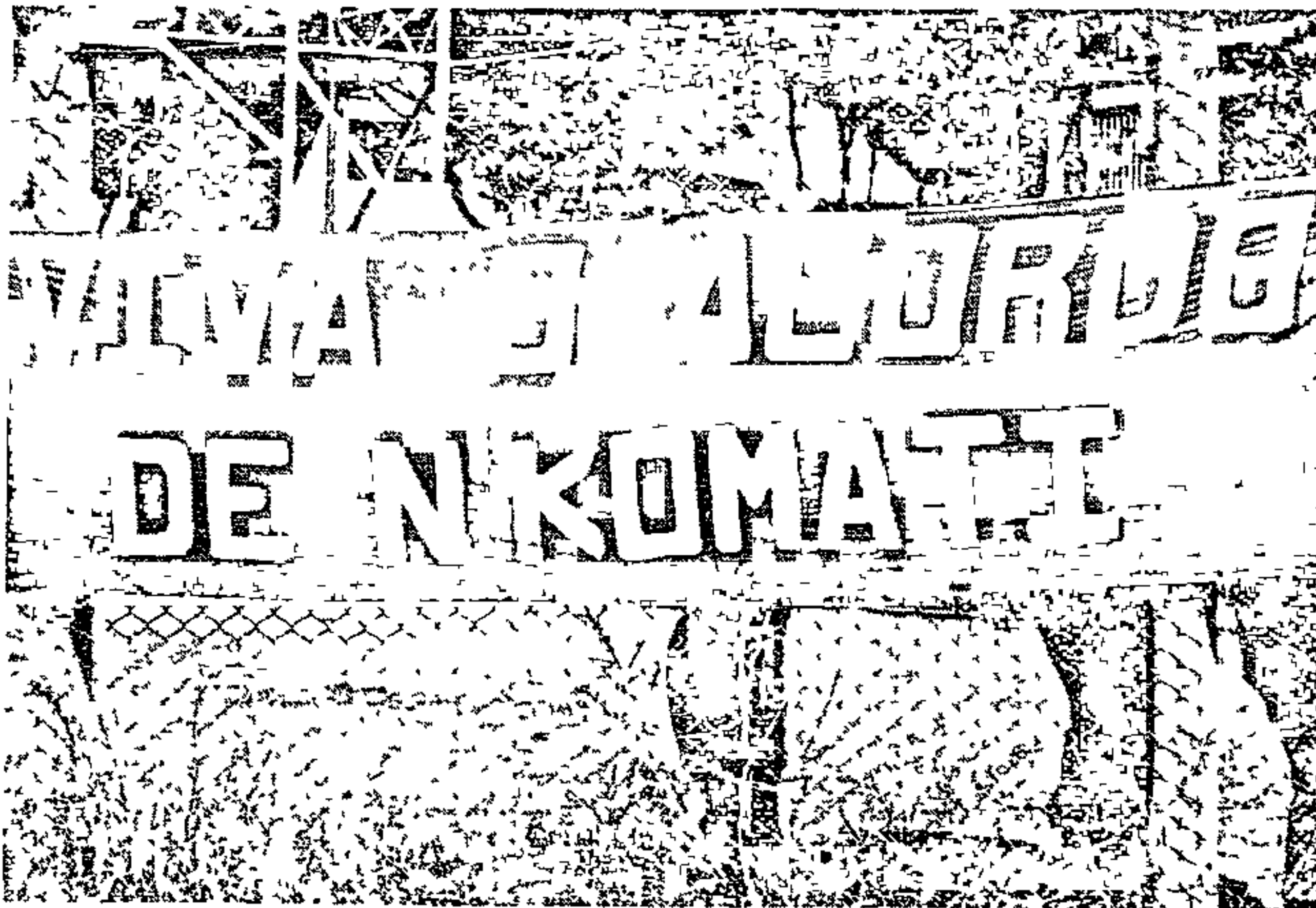
Workers legally employed in SA whose service contracts or identity documents are due to expire shortly,

Mozambicans who are illegally employed at present because their service contracts or identity documents have expired, and

Workers who have valid identity documents but who do not have labour contracts.

Mozambique, SA and the farming community are making arrangements to implement the decisions taken by the agricultural technical committee. Farmers will be advised in due course when they will be able to take their workers to Nelspruit for documentation.

Ben Hall, deputy-director of the Department of Manpower's Interstate Relations Division, has been accredited as a labour attaché to Mozambique on a part-time basis to promote relations in the labour field between the two countries. ■



Nkomati Accord ... coming alive in '85?

Administrative procedures for the re-attestation of labour contracts in Mozambique have not been working well. An inter-governmental technical committee has been appointed, and it is preparing a draft agreement that will be submitted for the consideration of the two countries' labour ministers at a meeting on October 3. Thereafter it will be submitted to the two governments for approval.

The purpose of the talks that took place in Cape Town recently was to hear reports from the two technical committees — for the mining and agricultural sectors — established after a meeting in Maputo on November 5 last year. The decision to concentrate on these two sectors is obvious, since they employ the majority of Mozambicans working in SA. The *FM* understands that the request came at the behest of the Mozambican government. In June last year some 60 400 Mozambicans were legally employed

annexure to the overall labour agreement between the two countries.

The agricultural technical committee has concentrated on

Establishing facilities so that certain categories of workers may have their labour contracts attested to in SA, and

Administrative procedures for the registration, documentation and legalisation of Mozambicans working in the Lowveld, re-attestation of labour contracts, recruitment of workers in Mozambique and labour contracts.

At the Cape Town meeting it was agreed that, as a temporary measure, the labour contracts of Mozambican workers will be attested to in Nelspruit. This is contrary to the provisions of the present labour agreement, but has resulted from the closure of the labour office at Ressano Garcia, the frontier town near Komatipoort.

Terror rocks Maputo

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Sowetan
28/5/85

LISBON — Suspected Mozambican National Resistance gunmen, who escaped by car, shot and wounded an off-duty militiaman in Maputo yesterday in what appeared to be the rebels' first urban terror action in the capital.

Striking before dawn, the gunmen, firing sub-machine guns and pistols, seriously wounded an unarmed, off-duty militiaman on the central 25th of September Avenue, and sped off by car, the Portuguese Angop News Agency reported, quoting official sources.

Soldiers and militia at a nearby checkpoint did not give chase, because they had no vehicle.

A Lisbon-based Renamo (or MNR) spokesman claimed responsibility for the shooting.

Radio claim disputed

Cape Times 30/5/85
Staff Reporter

ALLEGATIONS ²¹⁸ by
Radio Maputo that sabo-
tage acts by South Africa
on Mozambique's rail-
way line had killed 150
railway workers and in-
jured 390 since 1982 had
"never officially" been
made to him, Mr Louis
Nel, Deputy Minister of
Foreign Affairs, said yes-
terday

Mr Nel said that since

the signing of the Nko-
matl Accord he had had
three meetings with his
Mozambican counter-
parts and on hearing the
allegations Mr Nel had
telephoned the Mozam-
bican Foreign Minister,
Mr Oscar Monteiro

He said Mr Monteiro
had had no personal
knowledge of any govern-
ment statement "along
the lines of the Radio
Maputo broadcast"