

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1985

BREWING INDUSTRY, WITWATERSRAND

<p>Employer Organisation: South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association Trade Union: Witwatersrand Brewery Employee's Union</p>	<p><u>Parties</u></p>
<p>Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Johannesburg, Kempton Park* and Krugersdorp*.</p>	<p><u>Area</u></p>

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) *Hems end*
Q. Col. 1475
Renamo sympathizers
14/5/85
*29 Mr C W EGLIN 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 thizers, 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?

HQA

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, 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 Frelimo 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

*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-

HQA

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) (1) 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:

HOA

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 Husband
 Renamo Movement support
 Q. 601.1480 19/5/85
 *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 Nkomati 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 in 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 Nkomati 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?

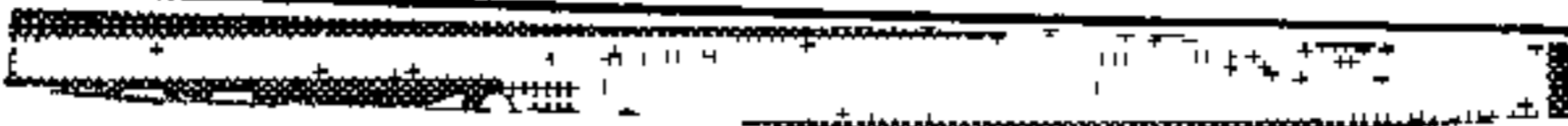
†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I do not believe the hon the Minister of Defence can explain what the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs had in mind

†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

HOA

Mozambique talks on hunger

(218) Sanetan 3/6/85
MBABANE — Mozambique and Swaziland have held talks on the increasing number of refugees fleeing rebel fighting and hunger in Mozambique to this country, Foreign Minister Mhambi Mnisi said, but gave no details. — Sapa-Reuter.



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Four die in rebel attack

NIM 3/6/85
MAPUTO—Four people were killed and two others wounded when rebels attacked a lorry on the road between Maputo and the border with Swaziland on Friday, the official news agency AIM reported

The lorry, carrying sugar, was hit by bazooka shells and set on fire near the border town of Namaacha, about 60 km west of Maputo, AIM said

Last month, rebels kidnapped a Portuguese woman and three children on the same road.

Guerillas of the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance fighting the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel have demanded direct talks with Portugal to discuss the release of the four Portuguese —
(Sapa-Reuter)

Mugabe in top-level talks on Renamo threat

218 B-Day 13/6/85

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe took a break from election campaigning yesterday for a day of top-level talks here with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Samora Machel of Mozambique

By MICHAEL HARTNACK

A major topic of the talks between the three leaders was expected to be joint action against Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) rebels.

They were also expected to discuss the South West African independence deadlock and recent events in Angola, when South African troops were discovered on a raid into the Cabinda oilfields.

Diplomatic sources noted that the meeting — kept secret until yesterday morning — took place 10 days after Mr Mugabe's Eastern European visit, when support for an all-out anti-Renamo offensive was reportedly canvassed.

The semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, said developments arising from the Nkomati Accord were on the agenda and noted Mozambique's

claims that SA was not honouring its 1983 pledge to cut Renamo support.

When Zimbabwe's state of emergency was renewed last month, Simbi Mubako, Minister of Home affairs, admitted for the first time that Mugabe's government was worried by the threat to law and order Renamo rebels posed in eastern border areas.

□The lull over the past few months in the activities of anti-government rebels in Zimbabwe's western border areas of Matabeleland was broken on Tuesday when two dissidents were killed in a gunbattle with Zimbabwean security forces in the Dendele communal land, 180km south of Bulawayo.

Mubako said special security forces had been deployed for the elections, scheduled on July 1 for 2.9-million black voters and on July 2 for 32 000 whites. When nominations closed on Tuesday night, only Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and Joshua Nkomo's had put up candidates in all 80 black constituencies

(218) B. Day
Mozambique
sugar industry
13/6/85
is born again

By ALAN PEAT

A R11m rehabilitation of the Mozambican sugar industry is well under way and will allow the country to meet its R28m premium priced export sugar quota to the US this year and substantially satisfy internal demand

"This was in some danger with the continuing deterioration of the industry," said Geoff Walsh, MD of the Durban-based engineering company, Techserve, which is responsible for the rehabilitation programme

"From its high point of about 330 000-tons a year production, the industry steadily collapsed until last year; the country could only produce about 40 000-tons

"As the American quota is 30 000 tons it is unlikely the contract could have been met this year without the rehabilitation which should more than double the country's sugar output."

Techserve, whose business is confined to the cane sugar industry and is almost 100% export, put forward its plan for an interim rehabilitation in October 1984

"There were other plans being mooted at that stage," said Walsh "But with Mozambique's straitened finances these plans were all too ambitious in my opinion"

Aid for Frelimo sought

HARARE ²¹⁸ Top Defence officials from Mozambique accompanied President Samora Machel at his talks in Harare with the leaders of Tanzania and Zimbabwe to reinforce the belief that stepped up military aid for Frelimo was a major topic for discussion at the five-hour meeting.

President Machel and President Nyerere of Tanzania flew home on Wednesday night after discussions at the State Guest House which lasted from midday to five pm.

The talks were officially described as part of a series of on-going consultations taking place within the framework of the leader's collective determination to increase to an even greater extent the level of co-operation between the states of the region.

A communique said the intention was to further the interests of their respective peoples and the peoples of the Southern African Region in general.

Views were exchanged on matters of interest to the entire Southern Africa sub-region.



SAMORA MACHEL. Talks on aid for Frelimo

Zimbabweans taking part in the talks included the Ministers of Defence and Security, Commander of the Army,

Lt-General Rex Nhongo, and the Air Force deputy Commander, air vice-marshal Josiah Tungamirai

Detainees link SAP men to Renamo

218
w. Mail
14/6/85

By JANET WILHELM

A NUMBER of people detained in the Eastern Transvaal in the last few months have signed affidavits that suggest that Renamo, the Mozambican rebel movement, has had the co-operation of members of the SA Police

The detainees have alleged that members of the police brought Renamo representatives to the prison, where they interviewed detainees to gather current information on Mozambique and about possible recruitment into Renamo

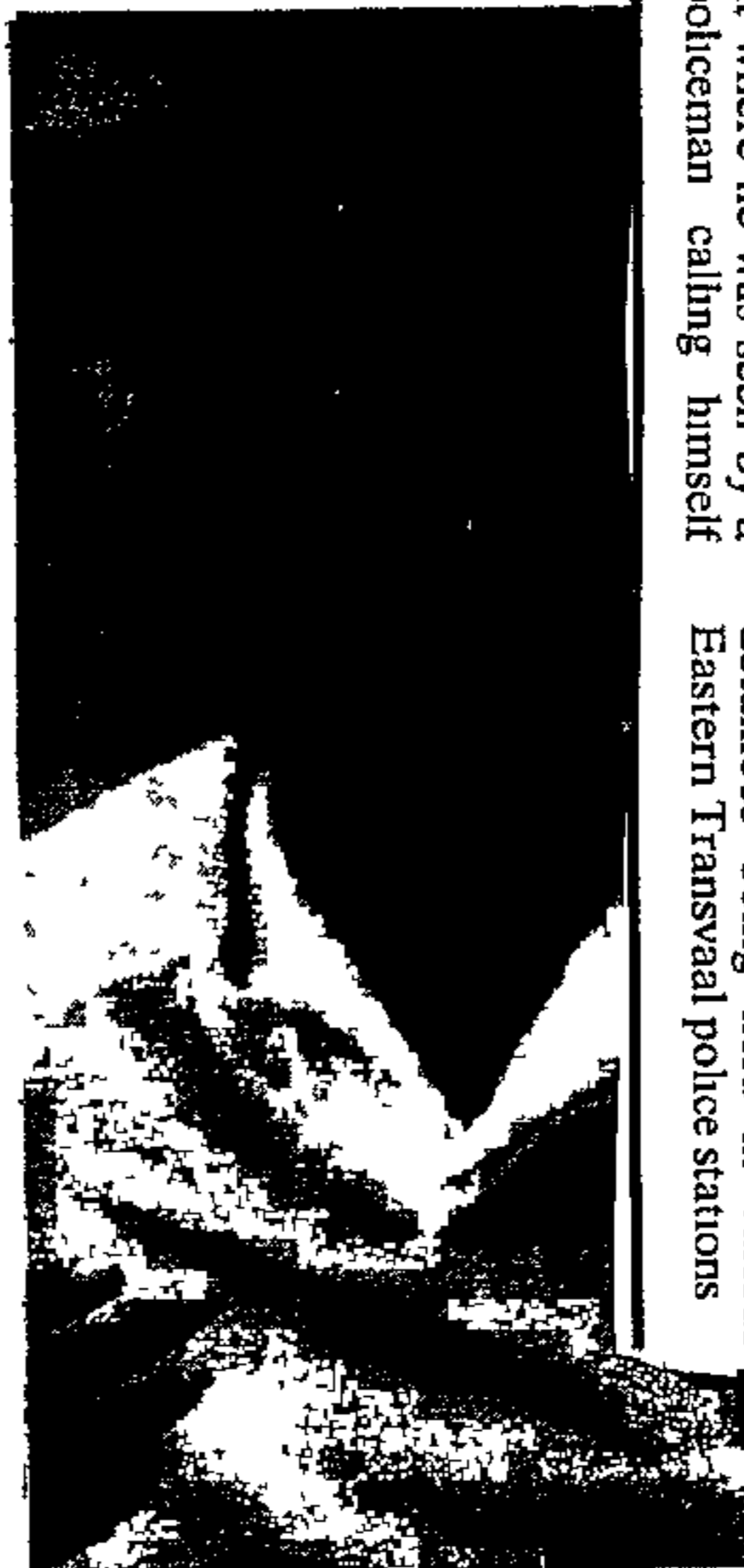
The allegations have been made in sworn affidavits drawn up by former detainees who are considering taking legal action against the police for wrongful arrest and assault

This would indicate that individual members of the South African Police were assisting Renamo as recently as April this year, more than a year after the Nkomati Accord

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said in March this year that members of the Defence Force suspected of assisting Renamo had either been sacked or moved away from Mozambique

The latest revelations took place after March and — for the first time — involved allegations levelled at members of the SAP, rather than the Defence Force

The story emerged after the Black Sash investigated a series of claims by Tembisa residents that young Shangaan men — many of whom had reference books and housing permits to prove they were born in South Africa — were being detained without trial as illegal immigrants and maltreated in order to make them confess they were Mozambicans. Many of these



**Peter Mabaso
Arrested as illegal**

people were arrested on the Reef and then taken to Nelspruit for detention

Others were detained at the Komatipoort border post

Observers were mystified by these detentions and only recently — when the link with Renamo became apparent — did a possible reason for the arrests emerge. One of these detainees, Peter Mabaso, spoke to

To page 2

the Weekly Mail this week

He claims he went to Mozambique last December to visit friends in Maputo. On his return on January 6, after having passed through the Mozambican passport control, he was apprehended on the South African side by a black and a white policeman. He gave their names as Gunther and Vilikazi. Although his papers, a reference book and international passport were in order, he was arrested as a suspected illegal immigrant and taken with other suspects to the Malelane police station where he was held until 3 February.

From page 1

He claims that during this time people from Renamo visited the cells on a number of occasions. People were taken out of the cells one by one and asked about Mozambique. Some said they had been asked whether they wanted to join Renamo. On the 28th March Mabaso appeared in court in Barberton. His case was dismissed. While trying to make his way back to Johannesburg he passed through Nelspruit where he was seen by a black policeman calling himself

Shongwe who re-arrested him. He was held at the Nelspruit police station but was taken to an office at the Department of Co-operation and Development where he alleges he was maltreated until he confessed that he was a Mozambican. Once he agreed to say he was a Mozambican a white man came and spoke to him about Renamo. It was suggested to him that he would be required to join Renamo in order to avoid continued imprisonment. The Weekly Mail is aware of other similar cases that support the allegation that Renamo has had access to detainees being held in various Eastern Transvaal police stations.

Detainee Renamo claims

BERS INSIDE.

TURN TO PAGE 2

Leaders meet over security in Mozambique

HARARE — A one-day meeting of the leaders of Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe has highlighted concern over the security situation in neighbouring Mozambique.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Samora Machel of Mozambique flew into Harare at short notice on Wednesday and held more than five hours of talks with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe before leaving for home.

A communique issued last night gave no indication of the substance of the talks, stating only:

"The three leaders discussed and exchanged views on a wide range of subjects, and on matters of mutual interest - not only with regard to their own countries, but with regard to the entire southern African sub-region, too."

"This meeting, the latest in an ongoing series of consultations and dis-

cussions amongst the leaders of the sub-region, takes place within the framework of their collective determination to increase, to an even greater extent, the level of co-operation and collaboration..."

But diplomats said the deteriorating security situation in Mozambique was a matter of major concern to its neighbours, particularly land-locked Zimbabwe, and would have been a central subject.

They added that the security aspect of the meeting was pointed to by the composition of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean delegations.

Taking part on the Zimbabwean side were Security Minister Emerson Munangagwa, Minister of State for Defence Ernest Kadungure, Army Commander General Rex Nhongu and the top Zimbabwean air force officer Vice-Marshal Josiah Tungumirai.

Cape Times
17/6/85 (218)

120 MNR rebels killed — report

MAPUTO — Mozambique's army killed 120 right-wing guerillas and captured 26 in the central district of Caia between May 1 and June 6, according to a report by the district administrator quoted yesterday by a weekly publication, Domingo

The same guerilla group, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), on Saturday night sabotaged a bridge on the railway linking the capital, Maputo, with South Africa, the official Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said

The sabotage halted goods traffic between Maputo and South Africa and between Maputo and Zimbabwe

AIM did not say when the bridge was expected to be repaired

The bridge is 3km from the border, in an area where there have been previous MNR attacks on the railway, civilian vehicles and electricity pylons in the past six months, AIM said

The rebels said yesterday they were holding three Portuguese nuns and two novices, whom they had taken with them "for their own safety", after an attack earlier this month in north-west Tete province

The MNR said in a statement in Lisbon that the incident occurred after its forces attacked an army post at the town of Lifidzi on June 3

The MNR has fought against the Marxist-led Frelimo government almost since independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Reuters

Cape Times (218) 20/6/85

Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutch

IT SEEMS to be a rule that those who win guerilla wars soon find themselves embroiled in conventional military adventures

It is almost as if they are forced by a psychological compulsion to prove their victorious armies of irregulars can be reorganized to "make it in the big league"

There are examples besides the obvious current one, which is the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia

But in Zimbabwe today the pressures on the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to push a huge expeditionary force of the 41 000-strong Zimbabwe national army into Mozambique are more than just psychological

Last Wednesday's Harare summit, when Mr Mugabe met Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, may prove to be vastly more important to the future of Zimbabwe and Southern Africa than the noisy, at times violent, campaigning for the June 27-July 2 elections which now monopolize the news from Harare

Epochal speech to Mozambicans

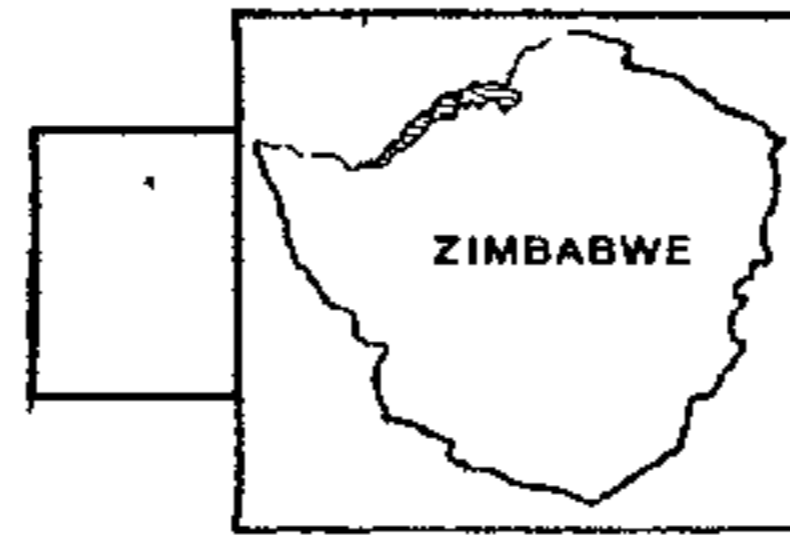
Since their five-hour meeting — kept secret until the last minute — President Nyerere has remained uncharacteristically silent. So has Mr Mugabe, who made a protracted and mysterious "working visit" to Eastern Europe at the beginning of the month, reportedly to canvass logistic support for a concerted offensive to crush the Mozambique Resistance Movement before the start of the 1985/86 rains

But, the day after his return to Maputo, President Machel made an epochal speech to Mozambicans, telling them to gear themselves for enormous sacrifices in a war to be waged until "the total and complete elimination of all armed bandits" (as he terms the MNR) had been achieved

Some major military development in Mozambique is obviously in the wind

Zimbabwe has a threefold stake in its eastern neighbour — economics, security and emotional commitment. In the first two respects its interests are very close to those of South Africa

The first task of the two brigades of Zimbabwean troops already reported to be deployed in the former Portuguese colony is to guard



Michael Hartnack
Reports from Harare



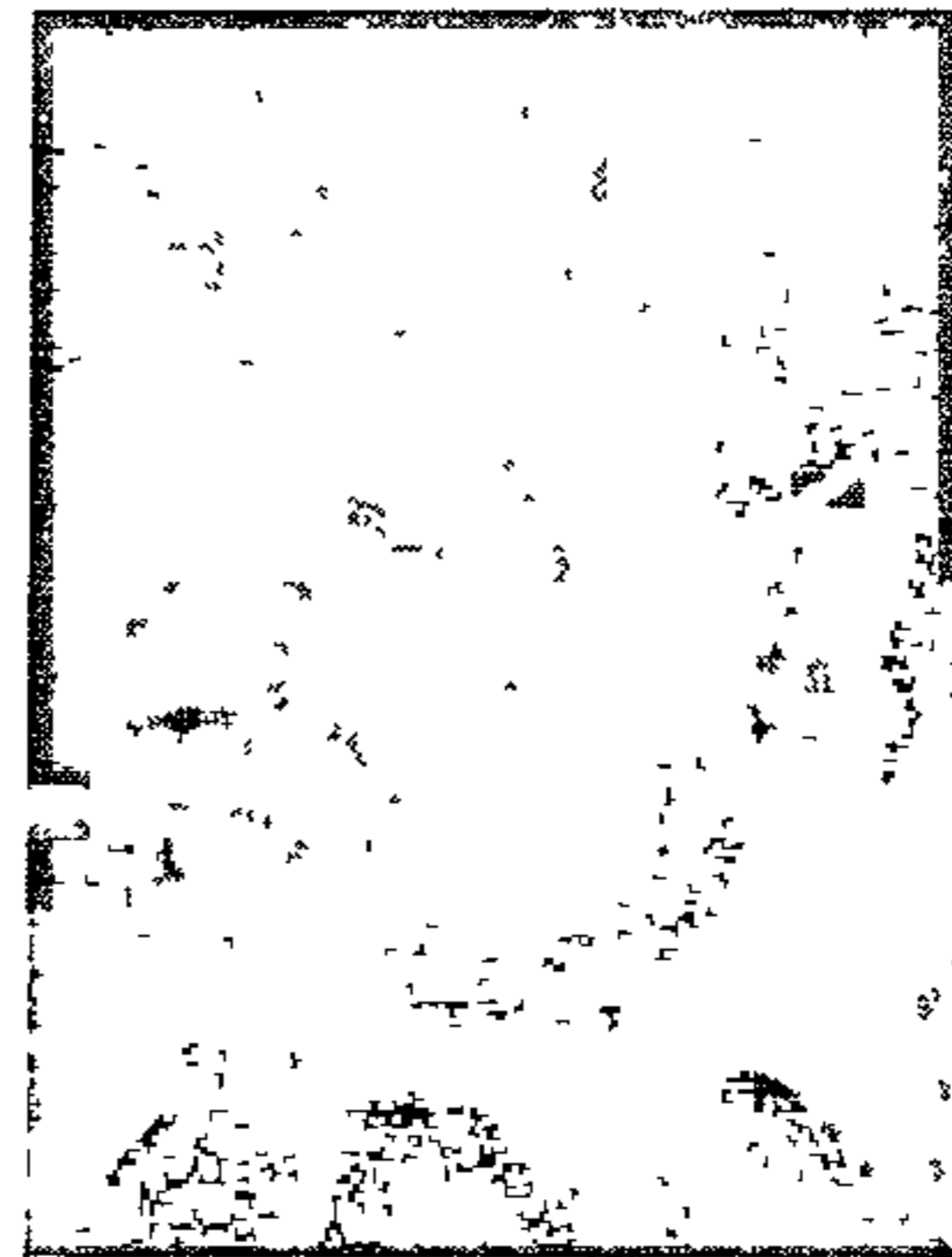
Mr Robert Mugabe

the vital road through Tete province to Malawi, to protect the road and rail links with the port of Beira and the oil pipeline from Beira to the refinery outside Mutare

Mr Ian Smith's most important import-export route during 14 years of sanctions, the direct rail line to Maputo, has been closed for nearly a year because of rebel activity

Beira is a shallow-draught port, plagued by inefficiency (consignments may take three months to go through). Until Mozambique returns to normality, the Zimbabwean economy is almost wholly dependent on expensive and distant South African ports

Secondly, just as South Africa fears African National Congress bases on its eastern border, Mr Mugabe must dread the possibility of the MNR offering sanctuary in



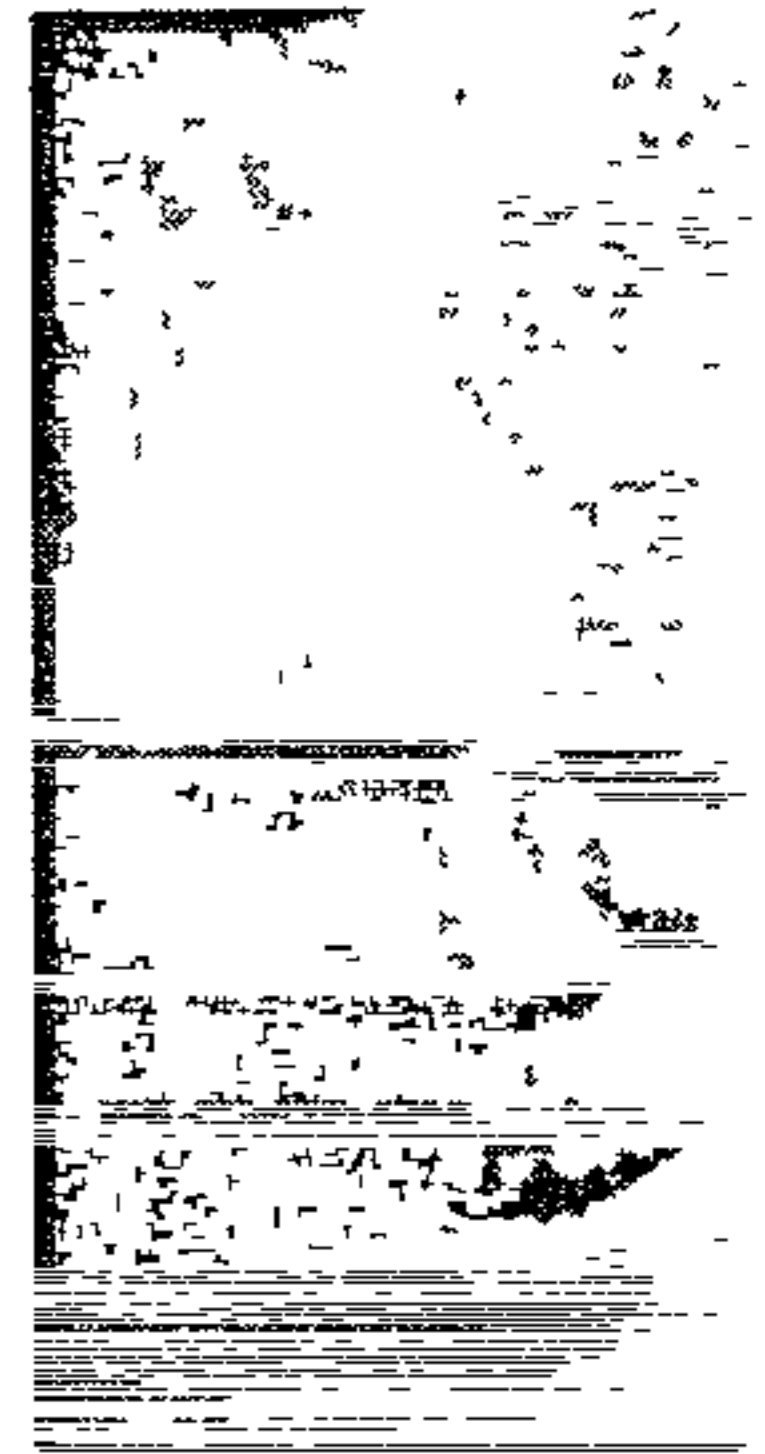
President Samora Machel

their bush hideouts to his enemies

With these two strong reasons for co-operation between Harare and Pretoria, it would have been reasonable in normal diplomatic conditions to expect President P W Botha and his military advisers to join the three other heads of government here last Wednesday and pledge their full backing

Zimbabwe and South Africa have already collaborated to help President Machel. Last year at least one convoy was handed over by SADF drivers to the Zimbabwe national army at Beit Bridge, to be taken to Mutare's border post for the hard-pressed Mozambican security forces

After the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which saw Mr Mugabe's closest ally, President Machel, publicly fraternizing with Presi-



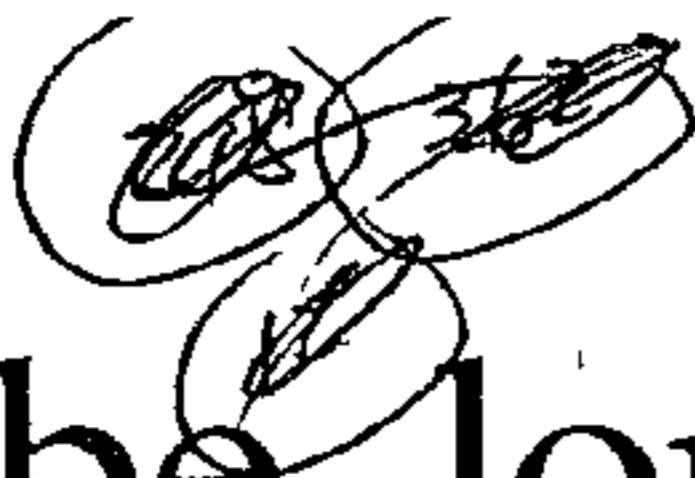
President Julius

dent Botha, such co-operation was politically possible — despite the 7 leader's international reputation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South

Given time, goodwill and obvious coincidence — more co-operation followed, breaking down that South Africa must confront with the states

But after Friday's slaughter — described as "Boer savagery" — it is thinkable that Mr Machel allow himself to be in concert with Pretoria as a reason for intervening in Mozambique — emotion — is thrown into

Tim's
20/6/85



Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutches



Michael Hartnack
Reports from Harare

Mr Mugabe is a highly emotional man with a very long memory. He remembers the support President Machel gave him in his own war to overthrow Mr Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa and he yearns to "save" the Frelimo government from the clutches of South Africa.

If he succeeds, and the MNR are crushed with the aid of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, the frontline states will feel immeasurably emboldened about the extent of their military might. The MNR cancer excised, Mozambique could have no reason to preserve the Nkomati Accord.

But if, on the other hand, the Mozambican civil war just dragged on and on (at ruinous cost to the Zimbabwean economy) one must expect Zanu (PF) to fall prey to Marxist war hysteria, which would be even more damaging to South Africa's interests.

Botswana, which has by far the best human rights record in Southern Africa, presents a moderating influence among the frontline states and an example until now, of what economic co-operation with South Africa can achieve.

Co-operating with Zimbabweans

It is as strategically important to Zimbabwe as it is to South Africa.

A weakening of President Quett Masire's authority would be felt far more in the remote north, where the Botswana authorities are co-operating with the Zimbabwean security forces to prevent Matabele dissidents using their territory as a safe refuge, than in the southern areas around Gaborone where the SADF accuses the ANC of doing the same thing.

If Botswana becomes unstable, the whole relationship between South Africa and the frontline states will become infinitely more volatile and embittered, diplomats in Harare believe.

Southern Africa can be compared to a giant Rubik's cube, with an apparently confusing mass of facets in alignment over some things, but hopelessly out of kilter over others.

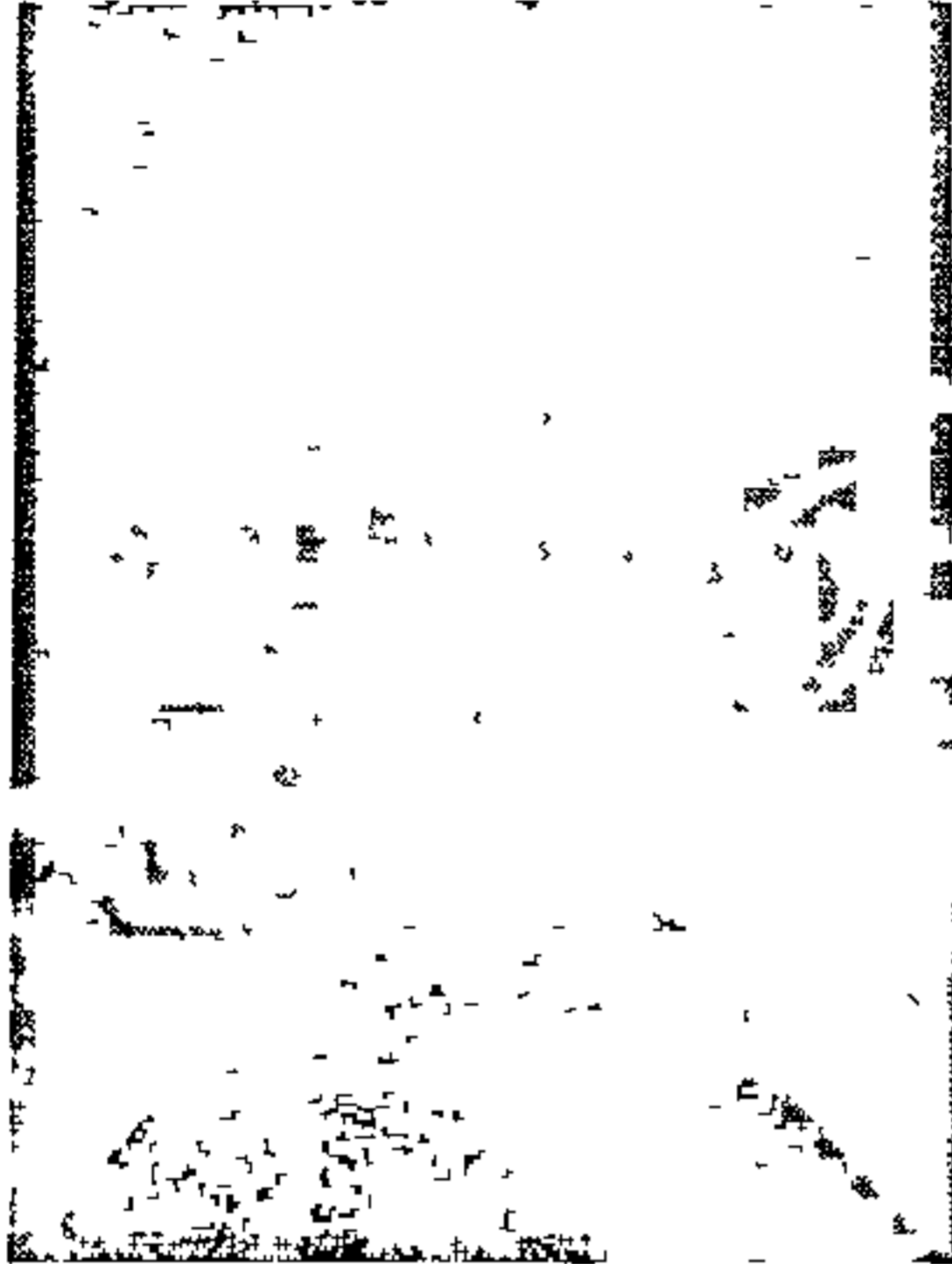
But, as with a Rubik's cube, there is no magic formula for forcing the puzzle to come right. It is just a question of being able to imagine, a good few moves ahead, what is going to happen as a result of certain actions.



Robert Mugabe

through Tete province to protect the road to the port of Beira. The rail line from Beira to Mutare is his most important route during 14 months the direct rail has been closed for because of rebel ac-

low-draught port, efficiency (consign- three months to go in Mozambique re- ty, the Zimbab- is almost wholly de- pensive and distant ports as South Africa National Congress eastern border, Mr head the possibility Tering sanctuary in

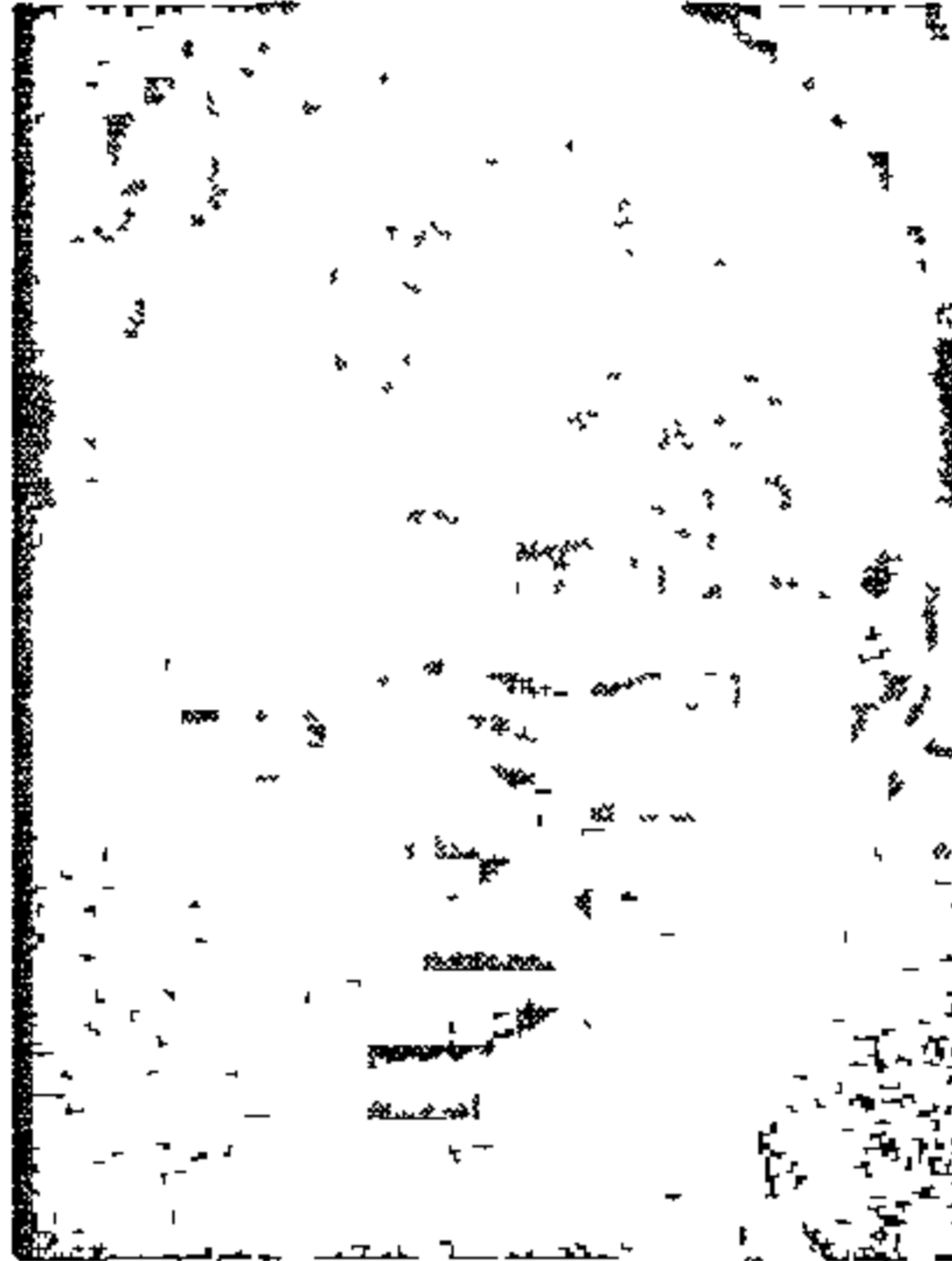


President Samora Machel

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After the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which saw Mr Mugabe's closest ally, President Machel, publicly fraternizing with Presi-



President Julius Nyerere

dent Botha, such co-operation was politically possible and respectable, despite the Zimbabwean leader's international stance against apartheid and his refusal to allow any minister-to-minister contact with the South Africans.

Given time, goodwill and further obvious coincidence of interests, more co-operation might have followed, breaking down the belief that South Africa must always be in confrontation with the frontline states.

But after Friday's Gaborone slaughter — described here as "Boer savagery" — it is totally unthinkable that Mr Mugabe could allow himself to be seen to act in concert with Pretoria. His third reason for intervening militarily in Mozambique — emotional commitment — is thrown into prominence.

Drought-stricken Mozambique needs urgent aid to prevent it becoming a second Ethiopia, according to a Unicef official.

He said on Wednesday that one in five infants in the country was dying before celebrating a birthday

Mozambique is passing through a tragic phase and will quickly become a second Ethiopia if it does not receive aid," said Mr Nuno Tavora, executive secretary of Unicef's Portuguese branch.

International aid and Maputo officials estimate that more than 100 000 people have died as a result of the prolonged drought and another 4 million have been badly affected

Mr Tavora said Unicef was launching an international aid campaign for the former Portuguese colony which celebrates the 10th anniversary of its independence next Tuesday.

Meanwhile reports from Maputao underline

Plea for aid to famine-hit Mozambique

218
Sowetan 21/6/85

another similarity between Mozambique and Ethiopia civil wars in both Marxist-ruled countries are hampering attempts to ease the famine

Captured

The reports, citing Maputo's "Domingo" and "Noticias" newspapers, said troops killed or captured 170 Mozambique National Resistance guerillas in

fighting between April and early June in central Sofala province and northern Niassa

The Noticias de Portugal News Agency reported from Maputo that rebels attacked a farm near Hillstation Mamaacha on Monday, using bayonets to wound the Portuguese farmer and kill his wife. They also destroyed four vehicles — SOWETAN Foreign Service

Don't miss

SOWETAN SUNDAY
MIRROR

The paper you can trust

Machel's dreams of prosperity ⁽²¹⁸⁾ now lie in tatters ^{25/6/85 B. Deary}

MAPUTO — The people of Mozambique today mark 10 years of independence from Portugal, wondering what happened to the peace and prosperity that beckoned in 1975.

"The People's Republic of Mozambique will build a prosperous and independent, advanced economy," promised Samora Machel, emerging from a bitter guerrilla war against colonial rule to become his country's first president

The new government's policy would be to establish "a genuine peace based on justice," he then told cheering crowds

Today, Mozambique's economy is in ruins, its countryside unsafe because of rebels and its prospects bleak.

Machel told parliament this month the country must adopt a war economy because of the debilitating conflict

Finance Minister Rui Baltazar told the same session that exports had dropped by 22% in 1984 from the previous year and industrial production declined by 25% in the same period.

Officials admit that policy mistakes, drought and floods are partly to blame for the dismal state of the economy. But the most obvious factor to residents and visitors alike is the security situation.

The war is an unwanted burden inherited by Machel's Frelimo party for its support of guerrilla movements also fighting for majority rule in South Africa and Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe

The shadowy rebel movement now called the Mozambique National Resistance (or Renamo), which has ravaged Mozambique with deadly sabotage attacks during the past decade, was originally set up in the late 1970s by the Rhodesian authorities to counter Frelimo's support for the guerrilla army of Robert Mugabe, now Zimbabwe prime minister.

When Mugabe came to power in 1980, Rhodesian intelligence officials disclosed that the Renamo was transferred to South Africa, which by that time was concerned about Mozam-

bique's support for guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC).

Mozambique stopped that support and expelled hundreds of trained ANC members after signing a non-aggression pact with South Africa 15 months ago

But that accord led to an increase in rebel violence, not an expected decline, and officials and diplomats here alike confess bafflement about who and what now make up Renamo

While hardships for ordinary people have increased since independence there is no sign of significant discontent nor of popular support for the rebels.

The ebullient Machel remains popular and retains the charisma of guerrilla days, drawing huge crowds wherever he speaks, dressed in military fatigues, pistol on hip, a finger wagging in admonition as he attacks the enemies of *nossa revolucao*.

But *our revolution* is not what it was and pragmatism has taken over from revolutionary fervour. During the past two years, domestic economic policies have distinctly shifted towards private initiative from State enterprise

The fiery condemnation of Washington, once a hallmark of Machel's speeches, has been notably absent since the US began giving aid to his avowedly Marxist-Leninist government last year.

Price controls on fruit and vegetables were lifted recently, bringing back to market stalls such things as pineapples and lettuce

This month parliament approved incentives to encourage western investment and Mozambique has just signed its first loan agreement with the World Bank aimed at regenerating industry.

As low-key ceremonies mark Mozambique's first decade of independence, it finds itself in the unusual position of being supported by East and West but having its development blocked by internal strife

Officials admit that the only way forward is to solve the security problem — Sapa-Reuters.

Chm Torts 25/6/85 (218)

Machel's prosperity promise goes sour

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"The People's Republic of Mozambique will build a prosperous and independent, advanced economy," promised Mr Samora Machel, emerging from a bitter guerilla war against colonial rule to become his country's first president

Today, Mozambique's economy is in ruins and its countryside unsafe because of rebels.

Mr Machel told parliament this month the country must adopt a "war economy" because of the debilitating conflict

The Finance Minister, Mr Rui Baltazar, told the same session that exports dropped 22 percent and industrial production 25 percent in 1984 from the previous year

The shadowy rebel movement now called the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR or Renamo), which has ravaged this country with deadly sabotage attacks during the past decade, was originally set up in the late 1970s by the Rhodesian authorities to counter support from Mr Machel's Frelimo party for the guerilla army of now Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe

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long available only on the black market.

This month parliament approved incentives to encourage Western investment.

Officials admit that the only way forward is to solve the security problem.

"We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good," Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano told reporters in an interview earlier this year. "We cannot decline any further" — Sapa-Reuter

MNR has no backing from SA, 218 says Nel

THE government was now convinced the country had been completely sealed off as a means of support for the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Louis Nel says.

He was reacting to a reported charge by Mozambique's President Samora Machel that SA was continuing to support the rebels.

"The whole matter of possible support for the rebels from SA territory has been investigated in depth," Nel said.

"I want to say positively that SA is in no way supporting Renamo (MNR) directly or indirectly

"We are also convinced that no support for Renamo from whatever source emanates from SA territory"

Nel said he was not responding directly to Machel's reported remarks made in a speech on the eve of Mozambique's 10th anniversary of independence. He was awaiting a full text of that speech.

He pointed out the SA-Mozambican Joint Security Commission, of which he is chairman, meets regularly and met last month.

"No evidence of any contravention from SA territory of the Nkomati Accord was submitted to us then," he said.

He noted that "co-operation between South Africa and Mozambique following the Nkomati Accord is not limited only to the political level. There is also co-operation on a security level."

Nel recalled that old allegations against SA were investigated last year and dispensed with.

In this regard he mentioned the transfer or discharge of SA security force members, alleged to be MNR supporters

Also, as a result of investigations, here authorities had cracked a MNR propaganda printing operation in SA.

It was printing counterfeit SA rands and American dollars — Sapa

10

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"The People's Republic of Mozambique will build a prosperous and independent, advanced economy," promised Mr. Amora Machel, emerging from a bitter guerrilla war against colonial rule to become his country's first President

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Today, Mozambique's economy is in ruins, its countryside unsafe because of rebels and its prospects bleak

Mr Machel told parliament this month that the country must adopt a new economy because of the debilitating conflict

10 years on, Mozambique's prospects are bleak

By Iain Christie in Maputo

The Finance Minister, Mr Rui Baltazar, told the same session that exports dropped 22 per cent in 1984 from the previous year and industrial production declined 25 per cent in the same period

Officials admit that policy mistakes, drought and floods are partly to blame for the dismal state of the economy. But the most obvious factor to residents and visitors alike is the security situation

The shadowy rebel movement now called the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR or Renamo), which has ravaged this country with deadly sabotage attacks during the past decade, originated in

the late 1970s, allegedly set up by the Rhodesian authorities to counter Frelimo support for the guerrilla army of Mr Robert Mugabe

The non-aggression pact with South Africa signed at Nkomati 15 months ago led to an increase in rebel violence, not an expected decline, and officials and diplomats in Maputo alike confess bafflement as to who and what the MNR now are

Eye-witness reports over the last year tell of increasingly mindless and brutal attacks on villages, farms and buses "We cannot figure out

what their objectives are," a United States diplomat told reporters recently

Whatever their aims, their activities have made many roads impassable and peasants cannot grow their crops in peace. Power lines are sabotaged and factories are barely operating

But while hardships have increased since independence for ordinary people, there is no sign of significant discontent or of popular support for the *bandos armados* (armed bands), as the rebels are all ways described

The ebullient Mr Ma-



Mr Joaquim Chissano — "We cannot decline any further."

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"We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good," the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told reporters in an interview earlier this year "We cannot decline any further" — Sapa-RNS

'30 000' (218)
Mozambican
refugees
in SA'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Between 30 000 and 50 000 Mozambican refugees have filtered into Northern and Eastern Transvaal and desperately need food, clothing, shelter and medical care, according to the South African Council of Churches' division of refugee ministries.

Most of the refugees are rural people fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Mozambique Resistance Movement, said the Rev Sol Jacob, director of the refugee ministries division, in his report to the SACC national conference.

The Mozambicans started coming to South Africa in 1983 and took refuge with people in Gazankulu and Lebowa.

"They have been constantly harassed by police from the homelands," Mr Jacob said in his report.

LESOTHO

In addition there were some 50 000 Angolan refugees in SWA/Namibia and about 2 000 refugees from Lesotho in the Transkei and Qwaqwa.

The division for refugee ministries did not, however, have any funding to respond to the needs of refugees. The refugee committee decided to launch a refugee aid fund.

Well over 250 000 South African and SWA/Namibian people have fled the country, according to estimates by the SACC division of refugee ministries.



NM 28/6/85

Zimbabwe preparing to send more troops to Mozambique?

HARARE A new and huge deployment of Zimbabwe and Tanzanian forces into Mozambique — it is estimated that 5 000 are there already — is expected after the July elections according to informed sources in the Zimbabwe capital

A representative of the National Resistance Movement (MNR) said in Lisbon recently that Zimbabwe had already sent 10 regiments amounting to more than 7 000 men in addition to the contingent of 5 000 which has been responsible for the past four years for guarding rail and road links in the country. This statement has been dismissed by a government spokesman in Harare as 'false' and 'pure imagination'

Last April Prime Minister Mugabe announced that Zimbabwe would increase the number of troops in guarding the communication links in Mozambique that are so vital to the economy of Zimbabwe. When he was asked for more details on this matter he replied 'When there is an increase we will make an announcement to that effect'

Informed sources state that Zimbabwe has already sent reinforcements since the April announcement and that the total number of Zimbabwe troops now stationed in Mozambique is considerably more than the four regiments that make up the 5 000 men who guard the 200km of oil pipeline and the railway line between Beira and Mutare (formerly Umtali) on the Zimbabwe frontier as well as about 100 km of line between

Tete and the Malawi frontier

The contingent guarding the Beira corridor since the end of 1982 is part of the 3rd Brigade based at Mutare

According to reports from Harare President Machel asked Prime Minister Mugabe and President Nyerere of Tanzania for additional security assistance at a tri-partite conference in Harare earlier this month

Both Zimbabwe and Tanzania are concerned at the apparent inability of Frelimo to control the MNR which has, in recent weeks, stepped up its attacks against communications in Mozambique

According to reports that have not been confirmed Zimbabwe expects to be able to send 9 000 men to Mozambique with a similar number from Tanzania. There are feelings, however, that while Zimbabwe 'comparatively rich in army personnel' might be able to meet such a commitment, the same would not be the same with Tanzania

It is also stressed that the pre-occupation of President Mugabe is the maintenance of order in his own country both before and after the elections, particularly in Matabeleland

In May President Mugabe visited Yugoslavia and Romania on an arms-buying expedition and as a result of this journey it appears, according to informed sources in Harare, that Belgrade has shown more inclination to meet his requirements than Bucharest.

At the same time President Nyerere visited several Eastern Bloc countries and Sweden looking for military instructors (AFP)

Mozambique makes overtures to US

W/K AR6es 29/6/88 ZR

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG — After 10 years in a marxist tunnel, Mozambique is starting to see some capitalist light at the end of it. And nobody is more pleased about this than the Reagan administration in Washington.

Maputo's tentative emergence from the hard-line socialism it plunged into at independence in 1975 has come remarkably conveniently for the United States.

It fits in very well with the new philosophy in Washington that sees America's economic power as a strong lever for getting Soviet influence out of Africa and replacing it with Western influence and, to some extent, prosperity.

Big changes

An essential element of the Reagan administration approach is that US aid should be channelled mainly to those countries in Africa that are prepared to move away from the impracticable socialist concepts that have blighted much of the continent in the era of post-colonial independence.

By opening their economies to capitalism the countries would not only qualify for official American aid but could attract private American investment. The vast economic

power of the US private and public sectors gives the concept enormous potential for engineering big changes in recipient countries.

The signing of the Nkomati accord, for which the Reagan administration likes to take much credit, opened the way for American aid and investment.

But the potential US investors found a strange situation, as is made plain by a recently circulated account of a meeting last April between Mozambique Government officials and a group of American business-

men led by former Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird.

The Americans, looking into investment possibilities, were presumably taken aback when, according to the Mozambican account, Maputo's officials advised they could not guarantee exportable profits and suggested that a barter system of payment be used initially.

The Mozambicans acknowledged that barter was "not the preferred method" in modern times but pointed out that "co-operation must start somewhere."

They were able, however, to



President Samora Machel

offer the Americans new laws guaranteeing the repatriation of both capital and profits and safeguarding property against expropriation.

(218) S. Times 30/6/85

Rebels kill 37 in Maputo ambush

RENAMO rebels ambushed a convoy of civilian buses near Maputo on Friday, killing 37 passengers and wounding 67 others, reports the official Mozambique AIM news agency

The attack took place 50km north of Maputo, in the region of Pateque, near the scene of a similar massacre on Tuesday when rebels killed 24 people

AIM said few details were available about the ambush, other than that the bandits opened fire with machine-guns on five passenger buses travelling from Maputo to Gaza Province.

Guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance

(Renamo) have kept up a steady series of ambushes, kidnappings and sabotage attacks since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975

The rebels were backed initially by the white-minority Rhodesian Government, but after Zimbabwe's independence the attacks continued, and Mozambique claimed SA had assumed the role of supplying the rebels.

Then came the Nkomati Accord in which both Mozambique and SA pledged not to aid guerrillas fighting the other government. But still the attacks continue — Sapa-AP

CAPE TOWN
1/7/85 218

40 dead after MNR bus ambush

LISBON — A further four passengers died yesterday after their civilian bus convoy was attacked by Mozambican rebels on Saturday, bringing the death toll in the ambush to 40, reports reaching Lisbon said.

In a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, the Mozambican national news agency, AIM, quoted officials at Maputo's Central Hospital as saying the number of wounded in the attack had risen to 95.

First reports following the ambush by guerillas of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) listed 36 killed and 67 wounded.

Hospital authorities said the death toll could rise even further as more victims were brought into Maputo, the agency said.

The rebels, who are seeking to overthrow President Samora Machel's Marxist Frelimo government, opened fire with machine-guns on a convoy of 100 civilian vehicles, including five buses, in the Pateque region, 50km north of Maputo.

AIM reported that the MNR staged a similar attack on civilian vehicles in the area last Tuesday, killing 24.

Originally backed by the white-minority government of what was then Rhodesia, MNR support was taken over by South Africa when black majority rule was achieved in independent Zimbabwe in 1980.

In terms of the Nkomati Accord signed last year, Mozambique and South Africa pledged to halt all aid to each other's rebels — Sapa-AP

...have noticed a new blue

UK to help train army

218 11/7/85



President Machel

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain is to help train members of the Mozambican armed forces it has been disclosed here

The training will be carried out in Zimbabwe, and will start next year a Foreign Office official said on Saturday night

"It is at the request of President Machel and with the agreement of the Zimbabwe Government," said the official

"We have offered to send six additional instructors to the British Military Training Team in Zimbabwe to give the training

"What we envisage is that groups of perhaps 30 officers and NCOs will attend a series of short courses in tactical training

"Training is likely to take place at the Zimbabwe Army facilities at Nyanga which is near the Mozambican border"

The official added "We have made these offers in support of the Government of Mozambique to promote peace and security in accordance with the Nkomati Accord"

The present British military team in Zimbabwe consists of 55 officers and men

of Gold
WHITE WINE

The Star
CLASSIFIED
633-2600

U K to help train Mozambique Army

218 NM 1/7/85

London Bureau

The British Government is to accept an urgent plea for the British military training team in Zimbabwe to retrain the Mozambique Army

Initially, groups of about 150 officers will be retrained

The work will be done by the British military team in Zimbabwe, supplemented by Portuguese-speaking personnel

The team which consists of 55 officers and instructors, has been retraining elements of the Zimbabwean army

In particular, it was called on to retrain the Zimbabwean Fifth

Brigade, which had committed atrocities while searching for 'dissidents' in Matabeleland. The brigade was originally trained by North Koreans who were subsequently sent home

Morale in the Soviet-trained Mozambique Army is at an all-time low, with many troops in the rural areas abandoning their units or defecting to the rebels

The number of Soviet military advisers in Mozambique which reached a peak of 500 about five years ago, is now down to between 50 and 100

In response to the Mozambique Government's approach, Britain has of-

fered to send six additional military instructors to augment the team in Zimbabwe. They are likely to take up their duties early next year and will stay 12 months

It is proposed that men of the Mozambique Army will be sent across to the Zimbabwe border for training at Nyanga

Mr Rifkind, British Minister of State, visited Maputo after President Samora Machel's trip to Britain in 1983. Britain has agreed in recent diplomatic contacts that there is an urgent need to help re-establish peace and stability in Mozambique

'Chemical weapons to be used'

Maputo preparing for big push — MNR

218

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON - The Mozambican National Resistance has claimed Maputo is preparing a 24 000-man force of Zimbabweans, Tanzanians and Cubans from Ethiopia for a major two-pronged offensive in the southern and central provinces

In a communique Monday, the rebels said President Samora Machel's forces planned to use tactical, limited range chemical and biological weapons against insurgent strongholds in Gaza province and the central triangle of Tete, Manica and Sofala

The MNR also said an unidentified "big English financier" was aiding Maputo in paying for the planned offensive, apparently the largest since 1983

Rebel spokesman Mr Jorge Correia, who distributed the communique in Lisbon, told reporters his forces would not attempt to defend their positions

"We will disappear into the

bush and strike as the attackers enter and withdraw from our liberated zones," he said "We can rebuild a base in 24 hours"

The rebel statement seemed to confirm recent media reports from Maputo saying that a 15 000-man force — including large contingents from Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Ethiopia — was preparing a massive offensive

The unsourced radio and news agency reports said Maputo was gearing up for pushes along the southern border with South Africa and Swaziland and against MNR headquarters in Sofala's Gorongosa mountains

WARNING

Both Mr Correia and the reports said government radio had been warning peasants in the targeted areas to evacuate villages for about two weeks

Last month in Harare Mr Machel met Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who

reportedly pledged more military support

Official Mozambican journalists recently reported that Ethiopia was also providing Maputo with soldiers and weapons for the first time in the eight-year-old civil war

Many observers in Portugal Mozambique's former colonial ruler, expected the offensive to begin once Zimbabwe's current parliamentary elections end

The rebel communique said the Ethiopian force numbered 8 000 men and was part of Havana's expeditionary force 'who have become naturalised Ethiopian citizens'

Diplomats in Lisbon said the offensive aimed to relieve pressure on Maputo where the guerillas have intensified attacks during the past six months

Mr Machel's last big offensive against Gorongosa rebel chief Mr Afonso Dhlakama's headquarters, took place in the autumn of 1983

Swiss consortium linked to Renamo

218 B. Day 3/7/85

LONDON — A Swiss-based consortium, Zug, representing Dutch, Italian and German business interests, has been named as a clandestine backer of the Mozambican rebel group, Renamo.

A London-based newsletter, the Sampson Letter, also names the Sultan of Oman, operating through the Islamic Republic of the Comoros, as one of Renamo's backers.

The newsletter, edited by author and journalist Anthony Sampson, says one theory for the sultan's backing of Renamo is the establishment of an Islamic republic in northern Mozambique.

Under the headline "Mysterious paymasters of Mozambique's rebel army", the newsletter notes Oman's "long record of clandestine support for South Africa" but questions the motives of the Swiss or Germans in supporting Renamo.

Other links in a "bizarre international network" backing the

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

rebels include Portuguese exiles in South Africa and right-wing Portuguese businessmen.

"What makes the international conspiracy less credible is that many of the leaks have emanated from Foreign Minister Pik Botha who, having promised Washington to stop supporting the rebels, naturally wants to shift the blame," the report says.

"The powers in Pretoria appear to be increasingly divided, to the point of sometimes pursuing opposite policies.

"It would be relatively easy for one faction to help the rebels with its own privatised diplomacy."

The newsletter adds: "What is clear is that to destabilise the Mozambique government, just when it is trying to move away from Moscow, is against the interests of western governments."

CAIT TOWNS
4/7/85
218

Oman backing Renamo, says Sampson

From
JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — A newsletter here has claimed that a Swiss-based consortium, Zug, is one of the secret backers of the Mozambican rebel group, Renamo

The consortium, representing Dutch, Italian and German business interests, was named by the Sampson Letter

It also named the Sultan of Oman as one of the rebel supporters. It said that he operated through the Islamic Republic of the Comoros Islands

The newsletter is edited by a former editor of Drum magazine, Mr Anthony Sampson. It said that one theory for the sultan's backing of Renamo was that he wanted to establish an Islamic republic in northern Mozambique

The newsletter noted Oman's "long record of clandestine support for South Africa", but questioned the motives of the Swiss or Germans in supporting Renamo.

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'Rowlands backs Maputo'

218

Sowetan 4/7/85



LISBON — Mr Tiny Rowlands, the head of Britain's giant Lonrho African holding company, has been accused of financing Mozambique's plans to launch a major counter-insurgency offensive.

"Rowlands has put up millions of dollars to subsidise the offensive — especially to help pay for Zimbabwean troops and to buy chemical and biological weapons," said Mr Jorge Correia, the spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR or Renamo—rebels

Mr Correia said Lonrho was stepping up its support for President Samora Machel's government in a "desperate bid" to "consolidate the company's substantial investments in the country"

He said Mr Rowlands' commitment to Maputo grew after he failed in attempts last year to broker a settlement in the eight-year-old civil war.

The financier, Mr Correia claimed, footed the bill for an alleged purchase by Maputo last March of R4-million worth of "limited-range" chemical and biological weapons, including outlawed mustard gas, in Austria

"These weapons are already in Mozambique and Maputo plans to use them against us and our civilian populations in its planned offensive," Mr Correia said

He said the unconfirmed arms purchase in Vienna was carried out by two officials of Mozambique's Hidromoc company, Mr Mario Paulo and Mr Lucio Ibrahim, under the guise of buying explosives for the state-owned water resources firm

Mr Correia, who says he met Mr Rowlands in London in June 1984, to discuss a settlement for the conflict, was also paying "many millions of dollars" for a Zimbabwean expeditionary force to aid Maputo in a planned two-front campaign in southern and central provinces

He said his information on Mr Rowlands' involvement with Maputo came from "reliable sources within Frelimo", Mozambique's ruling Marxist party

Mr Correia said the rebel movement has had no contact with Mr Rowlands since the rebel official's aborted meeting with the financier one year ago

Britain to train some troops for Maputo

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

LONDON — The British Government has confirmed it will train Mozambican troops to help President Samora Machel crush the rebel Renamo movement

The decision comes against the background of growing Western concern about Mozambique's deteriorating internal security situation and the apparent inability of South Africa to curb Renamo

TACTICAL TRAINING

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that groups of 30 Mozambican officers and NCOs would attend a series of short courses in tactical training in Zimbabwe.

The courses, which are likely to begin in January 1986, will be run by the team that has been training small groups of Zimbabwean officers since independence. Six British instructors are being sent to supplement the team to help train the Mozambican officers.

The spokesman said it was the first time Britain had offered military assistance to Mozambique on such a scale.

When President Machel visited Britain in October 1983, he said he was impressed by his two-day visit to the Sandhurst military training centre.

Since then, some Mozambican officers have been to Sandhurst for further training.

The spokesman said the details of the training courses were being negotiated by the Defence Ministry and the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

He would not comment on the total number of troops to be trained under the agreement, but the number is believed to be about 500 at a total cost to Britain of R1.25m.

SECURITY, PROSPERITY

The spokesman said the assistance was being offered in the context of security and prosperity in the region.

In addition, Britain would provide uniforms and radio equipment costing R500 000 to the Mozambican military, he said.

It is understood that a British officer will arrive in Maputo soon to co-ordinate the scheme.

The agreement is a departure from normal British practice not to give aid to non-Commonwealth countries and is an indication of the growing ties between Mozambique and the West. However, it will not exclude considerable Eastern Bloc involvement.

The Russians already aid Mozambique militarily and have offered to send Soviet NCOs to help with tactical training.

The offer is in response to a general appeal by President Machel for military aid.

□ An additional 7 000 Zimbabwean troops are expected to arrive in Mozambique soon to assist in the war against Renamo — bringing to 12 000 the number of Zimbabwean troops already there.

Mozambique enlists aid of Lehman Bros

Financial Staff

In yet another reversal of its socialist policies the Mozambican Government has enlisted the services of a Western firm to act as its financial and economic advisers

Banking sources said the Maputo authorities had signed a contract with the United States-based Lehman Brothers company. The amount involved was not available.

Lehman Brothers is operating in at least 11 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Contracts have also been signed with Western firms based in London and Paris which will try to get Western investments in Mozambique. These include agreements with Maeson, Lazard and Co, Lazard, Frere and Co and SG Warburg and Co which specialise in investments in Third World countries.

President Samora Machel is

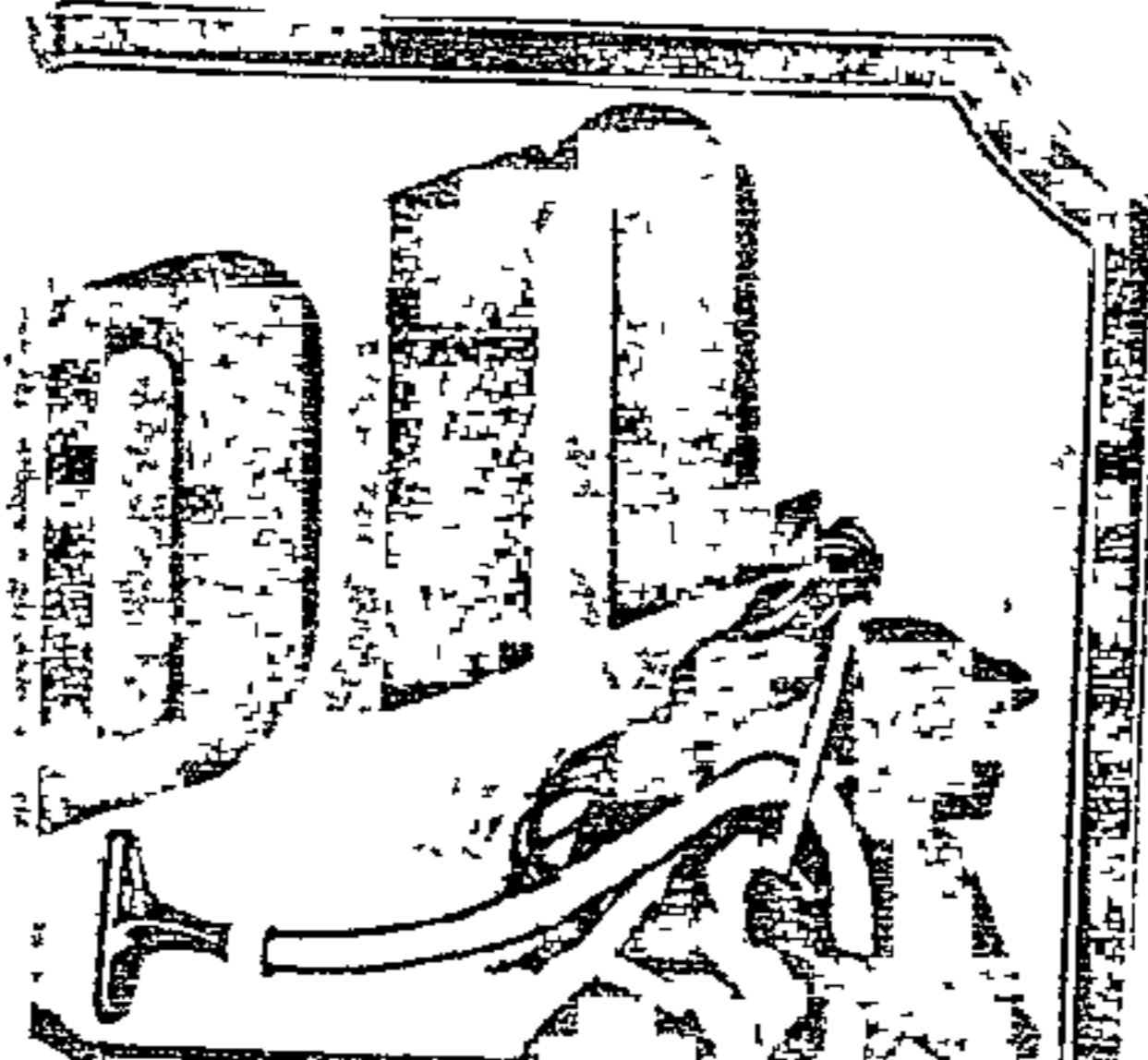
218 Star 8/7/85
expected to officially visit the United States before the end of the year, thus completing his rapprochement with the West

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord Mozambique has been slowly changing its economic policies and has joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

But efforts to attract foreign investors have failed due to the security situation

Earlier this year the multinational Lonrho, which has huge investments in Africa, signed a wide-ranging agreement with the Maputo authorities, making it the biggest foreign investor in the country.

The agreement includes investments in tourism and mining. Lonrho is also to manage farms in the rich Limpopo valley which were nationalised soon after the country's independence in 1975.



House favours
aid to Manute

WASHINGTON — The US House of Representatives yesterday refused to eliminate President Reagan's request for military aid for Mozambique, despite arguments that it is a member of the Soviet Bloc.

The House, in a voice vote tentatively approved foreign aid plans for 1986-1987. — Sapa

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218

INTERNATIONAL

ARCUS 10/7/85

Appeal by ambassador after thousands flee to Swaziland

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — Mozambique's Ambassador, Mr Daniel Magaia, has appealed to Swazis to report the presence of Mozambicans illegally in Swaziland

He told a local newspaper the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration

Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year because of the operations of rebels in western Mozambique

Mr Magaia said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers

employing the refugees and giving them no wages — only food and accommodation

However, some of the illegal workers are reported by a Swaziland newspaper to have found a way to turn the tables on their employers

They are said to work only long enough to size up the property and security arrangements

Then they steal as much as they can and get work on another farm

The farmers cannot report the thefts without disclosing that they were illegally employing the Mozambicans

151 400 899 215 176 440/85

Mozambique seeks more military help from the West

AKA 3
10/7/85
2/8

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — After obtaining military co-operation from Britain and the United States, the Mozambican government now wants to ensure military aid from Portugal

Mozambican sources said the country's Deputy Minister of Defence and Army Chief of Staff, General Sebastiao Mabote, would arrive in Lisbon soon for talks on defence matters

Although Portugal and Mozambique have signed an agreement on military co-operation, this has not been implemented because of Portugal's reluctance to send military advisers to Africa

Supported

The sources said Portugal's top military men, including President Ramalho Eanes, an army general, supported Mozambique's request for military aid

However, earlier this year the Portuguese Cabinet vetoed a request that military instructors be sent to Mozambique after a close adviser of President Samora Machel's, Mr Aquino de Braganca, visited Lisbon for talks on military co-operation

Last week it was announced that Britain would increase its military training programme in Zimbabwe to accommodate about 500 Mozambican troops

Promise

Britain also announced it would give Mozambique R1,25-million in military aid

The United States has already promised R2-million in non-lethal military aid to Mozambique.

Teachers told to leave NM

MAPUTO—Two European schoolteachers freed from detention in Mozambique along with a Dutch doctor at the weekend have been told to leave the country, the official AIM news agency reported on Tuesday night 11/7/85

It named the teachers as Briton John Wilson and Dutchman Richard Fluit. Dutch Dr Yme van den Berg had been cleared of suspicion and was welcome to remain in Mozambique, AIM said. 2-15

The three, all working on contract for the Government, were detained on May 2 on suspicion of involvement in activities threatening State security — (Sapa-Reuter)

218 B. Day
US approves
Maputo aid 4/7/85

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives yesterday refused to eliminate President Ronald Reagan's request for military aid to Mozambique despite arguments that it is a member of the Soviet bloc

The House tentatively approved foreign-aid plans for 1986-1987 after Michigan Republican Mark Siljander proposed deleting \$3,1m sought by Reagan for Mozambique

Siljander said Mozambique was a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship but supporters of the aid request said Mozambique was moving toward non-alignment and argued that US aid would lessen dependency on Moscow. — Sapa-
Reuter.

US lower House votes to cut aid to Mozambique

218
BBM
star 12/7/85

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives yesterday voted 247-177 to limit aid to Mozambique pending a pull-back of Soviet military advisers from the country.

"The Soviets control the Mozambican economy with an iron fist," said Republican Representative Mr Mark Siljander, "and it is ludicrous for us to contribute \$15 million (R30 million) in non-food economic support funds to subsidise the Soviet-based economy"

The amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill would cut off economic aid until President Ronald Reagan certifies that Mozambique has reduced to 55 the number of foreign military advisers and troops there by September 30 1986

Mr Siljander said the number was chosen because it is the upper limit the United States has placed on US military advisers in El Salvador

On Tuesday, Republican Representative Mr Dan Burton said Mozambique is host to 18 000 Cubans, East Germans, Tanzanians, North Koreans, Zimbabweans and Soviet troops and advisers

Democratic Representative Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said he supported the aid

"This is one area where the Reagan Administration has made enormous progress in achieving its end of reducing the reliance of the Mozambicans upon the Soviets," he said

REQUESTS

"In the past couple of years the Mozambican Government has worked with the United States and with other Western countries and has accepted almost every one of the specific requests we have made," he added.

Among the US-requested moves has been Mozambique's joining of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, opening its economy to private investors and signing a non-aggression accord with South Africa, Mr Wolpe said

The amendment, he added, would be "totally counterproductive" In one six-month period last year some 100 000 people had died in a famine

"If it's true they want to wean themselves away from Soviet domination, then let that be demonstrated clearly and finally and firmly by reducing to 55 the number of foreign advisers," said Mr Siljander. — Sapa-AP

tourism

Lonrho's Rowland stakes claim in Mozambique

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Lonrho chief executive Tiny Rowland has signed an investment deal with Mozambique that will give his multi-national company a considerable stake in the country's tourism, agriculture and mining.

In May, Rowland signed an agreement with Finance Minister Rui Baltazar that established a joint venture company named Lonrho Government sources in Maputo said Rowland, who has become a friend of President

Samora Machel, intends first to rehabilitate the country's tourist industry, which collapsed with independence in 1975.

Lonrho is to take over the management of the Polana Hotel in Maputo and a hotel in Beira and use both as transit points for holiday-makers visiting Santa Carolina islands in the Mozambique channel.

The joint venture will also involve Lonrho in extensive agricultural developments aimed at increasing food production for Beira.

Plans to farm 1 000ha near Chokwe in Gaza and 1 250ha in Maputo will depend, however, on a greatly improved security situation, as well as a scheme involving food production in Sofala, near Beira.

Gold mining has also caught Rowland's eye in Mozambique and his company plans exploitation of gold deposits in Manica province, close to the Zimbabwe border.

Rowland, who has extensive business interests in Southern Africa, made his mark in Mozambique early last year when he flew in a gift of 1 000 tons of seed maize from Kenya to alleviate widespread famine caused by drought and insurgency.

● Tiny Rowland

Lisbon shuns army aid

Bus Day 16/7/85

LISBON — Pressure is growing in Portugal to send military assistance to Mozambique's rebel-pledged regime but Lisbon's socialist government is reluctant to comply.

Backing for the idea of sending Portuguese instructors to train the Mozambican army, in its fight against right-wing Renamo guerrillas, has come from President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, top military leaders and right-wing politicians.

A weekend news report revealed, however, that out-going Prime Minister Mario Soares' Cabinet has taken a decision not to send any soldiers to Mozambique. The Cabinet, with general elec-

tions due in October, apparently feared a public backlash to any move to send military forces to Mozambique, even in a training capacity.

Instead, the government repeated an invitation to Maputo to send its officers to Lisbon for training.

Last week Christian Democratic leader Lucas Pires said, after meeting President Samora Machel during an official visit to Mozambique, that the time had come for Portugal to defend its interests in the former colony and commit itself to military support for the Mozambican army. His remarks followed shortly after an announcement that Britain was to

train Mozambican forces at bases in Zimbabwe.

Pires' concern was primarily for the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme for which Lisbon is financially responsible. The constant guerrilla sabotage of the dam has turned it into a costly white elephant for Portugal.

Meanwhile a Renamo spokesman, citing a statement by guerrilla secretary General Eyo Fernandes, now outside Portugal, labelled SA forces allegedly aiding Mozambique as "dogs of war."

The statement accused SA of trying to create a new Bantustan in Mozambique and said this represented a grave risk of the territorial division of the country.

Rebels warn 'mercenaries'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — South African Army volunteers and other "mercenaries", said to be deploying protectively around strategic targets in Mozambique, will be summarily executed if caught, the right-wing Renamo rebel group warned on Friday in Lisbon.

A Renamo spokesman accused Pretoria of organising a 1 000-strong uniformed volunteer force, headquartered in Maputo, to protect road, rail and power links between Mozambique and SA.

Citing a statement by Renamo Secretary General Eyo Fernandes, the spokesman said the mercenaries, were "dogs of war" and would be summarily executed.

Mugabe discusses Renamo

B. Day 16/7/85

BY MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Major Zimbabwean involvement in the Mozambican civil war returns to the centre stage when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe flies to the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa this week.

The prospect of a joint Zimbabwean/Tanzanian military expedition to crush Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels before the onset of the rainy season has been obscured in recent weeks by the hysteria and unrest surrounding the Zimbabwean general elections.

At least seven people were killed, thousands made temporarily homeless, and millions of rands damage caused to houses of blacks suspected of voting for opposition parties in a four-day rampage by pro-Mugabe fanatics, in which police refused to intervene.

However, overwhelming support for Mugabe among Shona-speakers — who make up over 70% of Zimbabweans — was never in doubt, nor the continued loyalty of most Ndebeles to Zanu leader, Joshua Nkomo, who took 15 Matabelerland seats to 63 won by Mugabe in the rest of the country.

The major functions of the 100-member House of Assembly have already been assumed by the 70-member central committee of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, while the traditional role of the Cabinet in Western-style democracies has been taken over by the party politburo, whose 14 elite members hold all the reins of power in Parliament and the security forces. At the OAU meeting Mugabe, Presi-



● ROBERT MUGABE

dent Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique are expected to discuss the Renamo threat, with each other and with fellow OAU heads of government at the Addis Ababa summit.

According to military sources, Zimbabwe already has more than 5 000 troops in the former Portuguese colony deployed largely on guard duties, and could send in an extra 7 000. A similar number

might be dispatched from the Tanzanian armed forces, which last saw action in the war to oust the Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin.

Britain has acknowledged that it is preparing to train President Machel's forces using the British Military Advisory and Training Team which has been attached to the Zimbabwe National Army since independence. Mugabe has also sought logistic support from his traditional Eastern bloc friends, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Diplomatic sources in Harare believe that whether a joint Zimbabwe/Tanzanian operation in Mozambique succeeds or fails, it would be a watershed for future joint co-operation, with a profound effect on all the frontline states' relations with their main perceived foe — South Africa.

If the joint forces succeeded in eliminating the rebel movement, this would increase the frontline states' militancy towards SA. Ninety-nine new MP's meet for the first time today for a swearing-in ceremony in preparation for next week's formal opening of Parliament by President Canaan Banana, who is expected to outline Mugabe's aims.

In his speech, Banana is likely to detail plans for an early amendment of the constitution to remove the 20 white seats, whose presence was guaranteed until 1987 at Lancaster House. In two years' time, the provision can be rescinded by the votes of 70 MP's — six more than the final total Mugabe is likely to hold when a pending by-election has been conducted.

OAU states likely to honour debts

ADDIS ABABA — African states are expected to declare publicly that they intend to honour their \$170bn (about R340bn) of foreign debt at an Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa this week.

But at the same time, according to delegates, they will press for much easier terms from creditors and longer rescheduling periods.

Broad lines of a pan-African strategy, drawn up by a steering committee before last week's ministerial session, also call for a world conference on African debt and this should be approved although many delegates were sceptical one would be held.

Only a handful of the OAU's 50 member states called for a moratorium on debt, the delegates said. "The feeling is here that we must show our responsibility and our credibility on international obligations and not brandish the debt weapon," said one delegate, who declined to be identified.

But the final resolution to be adopted by the summit is likely to declare Africa's commitment to honour its debts "as far as is possible".

It is also likely to call on official creditors to convert loans into grants for the states hardest-hit by the continent's unprecedented economic crisis. — Sapa-Reuter.

Concern over illegal migration

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MBABANE — Mozambique's ambassador, Mr Daniel Magai, has appealed to Swazis to report the presence of Mozambicans illegally in Swaziland.

He pointed out in a newspaper interview that the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration.

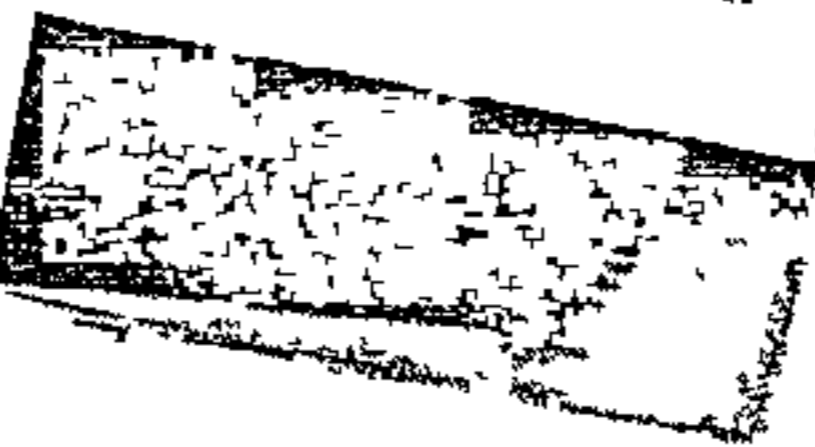
Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year from the operations of MNR rebels in western Mozambique.

Mr Magai said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers employing the refugees and giving them no wages, only food and accommodation.

Some of the illegal workers are reported by a local newspaper to have found a way to turn the table on the farmers, however.

They are said to work only long enough to size up the property and security arrangements. Then they steal as much as they can and get work on another farm.

The farmers cannot report the thefts without disclosing that they are illegally employing the Mozambicans — Sowetan Foreign Service



for

... ..

Two Britons abducted

DURBAN — Two British employees of a Durban company have been abducted by MNR guerillas in Mozambique, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night.

SAPA 1/8/85
The men, part of a group of 16 Techserv employees working in Mabo, were taken near the town on Tuesday

The plant equipment firm has about 60 employees there

The company's owner, Mr R Walsh, said last night "There has been an incident, but I am not prepared to comment"

Relatives of the abducted men have not yet been informed

A spokesman for the department of Foreign Affairs said the matter was being investigated
- Sapa

Britons abducted by Renamo are named

Mercury Reporter

2/8/85

TWO British employees of a Durban company who were abducted by Mozambican guerillas on Tuesday were yesterday named as Mr Malcolm James Blakey from England and Mr John Patrick O'Connell from Northern Ireland.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Maputo said the two were kidnapped by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents on Tuesday at Luabo in the country's central Zambezia province, north of Maputo

The men, both employed by the Durban plant equipment firm Techserve, were carrying out rehabilitation work on a sugar mill at Luabo when they were abducted, a company spokesman in Maputo said

The spokesman told Sapa—Reuter the mill had been set on fire by the MNR

Last month, the rebels kidnapped two Catholic nuns and a priest, all Portuguese

Meanwhile, a former Techserve employee, who yesterday described the conditions under which he and other men worked in Mozambique, said he was shocked by the abduction, having left there only recently

Although employees working on six-month contracts in Mozambique were guarded by Frelimo soldiers 24 hours a day, they soldiers were a 'rather ragtag bunch

He believed Techserve had a number of projects in Mozambique and the Luabo contracts involved work at a sugar mill, and repairs on rusty barges used for transporting sugar cane down the Zambezi River

But the contract workers, flown to Mozambique in Dakotas or twin-engine aircraft, were well paid and wanted for virtually nothing, he said

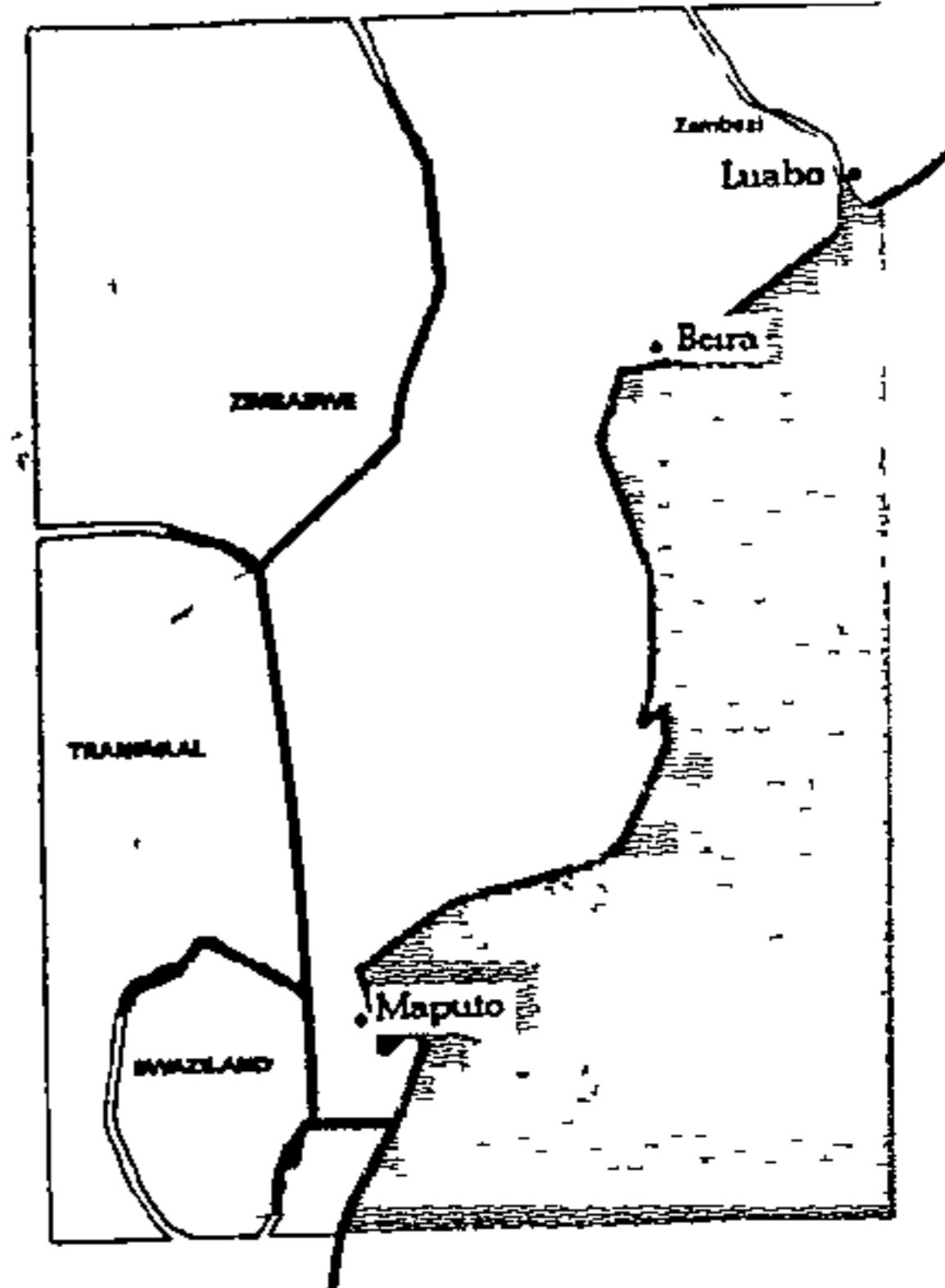
He was paid R8 an hour, tax free, to work seven days a week for about 12 hours a day. The hourly rate was increased to R10 if the entire contract was completed

'The blokes up there live in old colonial style houses. When I was there a short time ago, food was flown in from South Africa and there was no shortage of alcohol or cigarettes.'

'But I must say that I was nervous — I've never been in a place where you are protected 24 hours a day'

'The guards were a ragtag bunch, some had uniforms, others did not. There were some carrying AK 47 rifles with no stocks'

Techserve owner Mr R Walsh yesterday declined to comment on the abduction



Luabo, Zambezia province

Capital to take 'a firm stand' on mass stayaways

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Pietermaritzburg City Council has decided to take 'a firm stand' in the event of future mass stayaways in the capital

This follows the stayaway organised by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Maw) on Thursday, July 18, which resulted in less than 5 percent of the black municipal labour force arriving for work.

The Mayor, Mr Robin Dales, said in a statement yesterday that the stayaway was 'viewed with the gravest concern' and he appealed to employees in all sectors to avoid such action, which he described as unproductive and disruptive.

Mr Dales said it was necessary for the council and other employers to take a firm stand in such matters in the interests of the workers and the community

Disciplinary action

He said the city council, in common with the attitudes of the Chamber of Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, Sakekamer and other bodies, had adopted a policy of 'no work no pay'

Municipal employees absent from duty in the event of 'mass stayaways or similar occurrences' would not be granted leave nor would they receive any pay for the period of absence.

Also, the council reserved the right to take disciplinary action against employees who absented themselves from duty in such circumstances

Mr Dales said employees were 'exhorted to report for duty' and intimidation should not be tolerated

'The council appreciates the actions of those employees who did not stay away and is not unmindful of the general goodwill which exists within its own large labour force, and I am sure this applies to other employers as well,' he said

'Free sheet' to sell for R29 m

London Bureau

A FORMER Fleet Street journalist has agreed to sell the non-union 'free sheet' newspaper publishing business he set up eight years ago, to Reed International, the largest British-owned publishing group for R29 million

Mr Paul Morgan, 42, a former financial sub-editor with the Daily Express, will personally collect R22.9 million after accepting the share offer for his 78 percent holding in Morgan Communications, which publishes 13 free weekly newspapers in south and west London, West Sussex and Southampton

Mr Morgan graduated

Zimbabwe affirms security role in Mozambique

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said yesterday he was committed to guarding his nation's transport links and an oil pipeline through Mozambique, though this could involve 30 000 troops.

He was replying in parliament to Zanu MP David Kwidini's query concerning the costs involved in guarding the facilities.

Kwidini also asked what Zimbabwe could expect from Mozambique in return.

Mugabe said he did not know off-hand how much money was being spent on the exercise, but it was justified.

If Zimbabwe's lifelines through Mozambique "ceased to function in toto", the country would have to turn to South Africa. This was unthinkable, Mugabe said.

Meanwhile, Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said in Lisbon on Tuesday that Portugal could train a security force for the protection of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex in northern Mozambique.

In an interview in the magazine Africa Hoje (Africa Today), he said public opinion, however, would reject any Portuguese military involvement in Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa, a frequent target of sabotage attacks by the rightwing Mozambican National Resistance movement, is operated by a Portuguese-owned company.

Portuguese soldiers fought a bush war against Mozambican liberation movements for 13 years before independence in 1975. — Sapa-Reuters-AP.

● ROBERT MUGABE

58 die in Mozambique train crash: track blamed

MAPUTO — A passenger and freight train left the rails in northern Mozambique last Saturday killing 58 people and injuring 160 in one of this country's worst rail disasters, the Mozambique news agency AIM reported today.

The agency said the accident happened near Nampula, capital of the Nampula province, but information was not released officially until today.

Quoting an unidentified spokesman in the office of President Samora Machel, the agency said the train was travelling on the 500 km line from the Indian Ocean port of Nacala to Malawi. It left the tracks in the rural Mutiveze area near Nampula.

The agency's report indicated that the derailment happened because the track was too light — ruling out sabotage by anti-government members of the Mozambique National Resistance.

The report said there were frequent derailments in this former Portuguese colony because "the railways were built with light-weight rails that are inadequate for the trains they are expected to carry".

The official spokesman said the Government was providing relief funds to the accident victims and their families through a "solidarity bank" — which the agency described as a disaster fund supported by voluntary contributions from people in this impoverished country — Sapa-AP

Plan to squeeze MNR rebels from two provinces

Zimbabwe will send troops to aid Machel

HARARE — Zimbabwe's army is about to launch an offensive in Mozambique's central provinces to help President Samora Machel regain control from MNR rebels, according to sources in Harare.

The Zimbabwean troops will be there for a year, the sources say. The initial cost will be about R70 million, about R36 million of which would be in a foreign currency to pay for fuel and campaign supplies.

About 10 000 to 20 000 troops from Zimbabwe's army of 41 000 would be required.

For about 18 months, 3 000 Zimbabwe National Army troops have effectively operated a cordon sanitaire along the 368 km length of the pipeline and railway line linking the eastern Zimbabwe city of Mutare with Beira.

The pipeline is Zimbabwe's sole route for petrol and diesel supplies and the railway link is regarded as vital as unrest increases in South Africa through which about 85 percent of Zimbabwe's external trade passes.

The military high command has formulated a plan which envisages the steady broadening of the cordon sanitaire until it includes possibly the entire provinces of Manica and Sofala.

LIBERATION WAR

The plan follows a request from President Machel earlier this year for military aid to combat the MNR rebels.

Mr Machel said Mozambique had suffered severely in supporting Zimbabwe during its liberation war, and it was now Zimbabwe's turn to help his

The issue was discussed at meetings of the Southern African front-line states and Mr Mugabe agreed to help Tanzania is also believed to have agreed to conduct anti-guerilla operations in northern Mozambique.

The Zimbabwean plan is an alternative to one proposed by Mozambique's defence chiefs, the sources said. The Mozambicans wanted a sweep against the rebels by mechanised troops with heavy air cover from Zimbabwe's eastern border but this was rejected as unworkable and too costly.

Zimbabwe's army chiefs, led by Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, pointed out that little was known about the MNR which appeared to be a conglomeration of scores of unconnected bands, few of which had

any political commitment. Sweeps of the nature envisaged by the Mozambicans would be easily countered by the groups burying their weapons and dispersing, then regrouping to strike back, they said.

The dense vegetation, alternatively swampy and hilly terrain, and the almost total lack of roads and infrastructure persuaded the Zimbabweans that a sweep was unworkable.

The Zimbabwean alternative plan will mean constant patrols within the cordon sanitaire to counter the MNR's guerilla tactics.

With the Zimbabweans maintaining intensive patrols inside the cordon, it is hoped the Mozambican authorities will be able to return and re-establish control — The Observer News Service

218

STAR

8/8/85

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15 killed in attack on buses report

218

The Star's Foreign
News Service

STAR 9/6/85

MAPUTO — Members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) murdered 15 people and wounded 42 yesterday in an attack on four buses on the country's main north-south highway reports the Mozambique news agency AIM

The attack is said to have taken place at Maluane, about 50 km north of Maputo. This, it is claimed, is near the place where the MNR murdered 64 travellers in two massacres in June.

The four buses were travelling from Maputo to Xai-Xai, capital of Gaza Province. Three of the vehicles belong to the private firm Oliveiras and the fourth to the State bus company Romos.

After the attack, the buses continued their journey, while the wounded were taken to Maputo Central Hospital.

Some of the less-seriously injured were able to speak from their hospital beds to AIM reporters. They said that the bandits opened fire from the bush at the side of the road from a distance of about 750 m. The attackers did not emerge from the bush, and when the soldiers escorting the buses returned their fire, they fled.

INDEX

programme, and provide housing and pension schemes

In our sea, there are many schools of fish!



**UNLOCKING
THE WEALTH OF
SOUTH AFRICA**

33 are shot at funeral STAR

MAPUTO — Rebels massacred at least 33 villagers while they were attending a funeral last week at Intaque in Tete province, north-west Mozambique, reports the official news agency AIM

The agency said the rebels opened fire on the mourners

No other details of the attack were available immediately

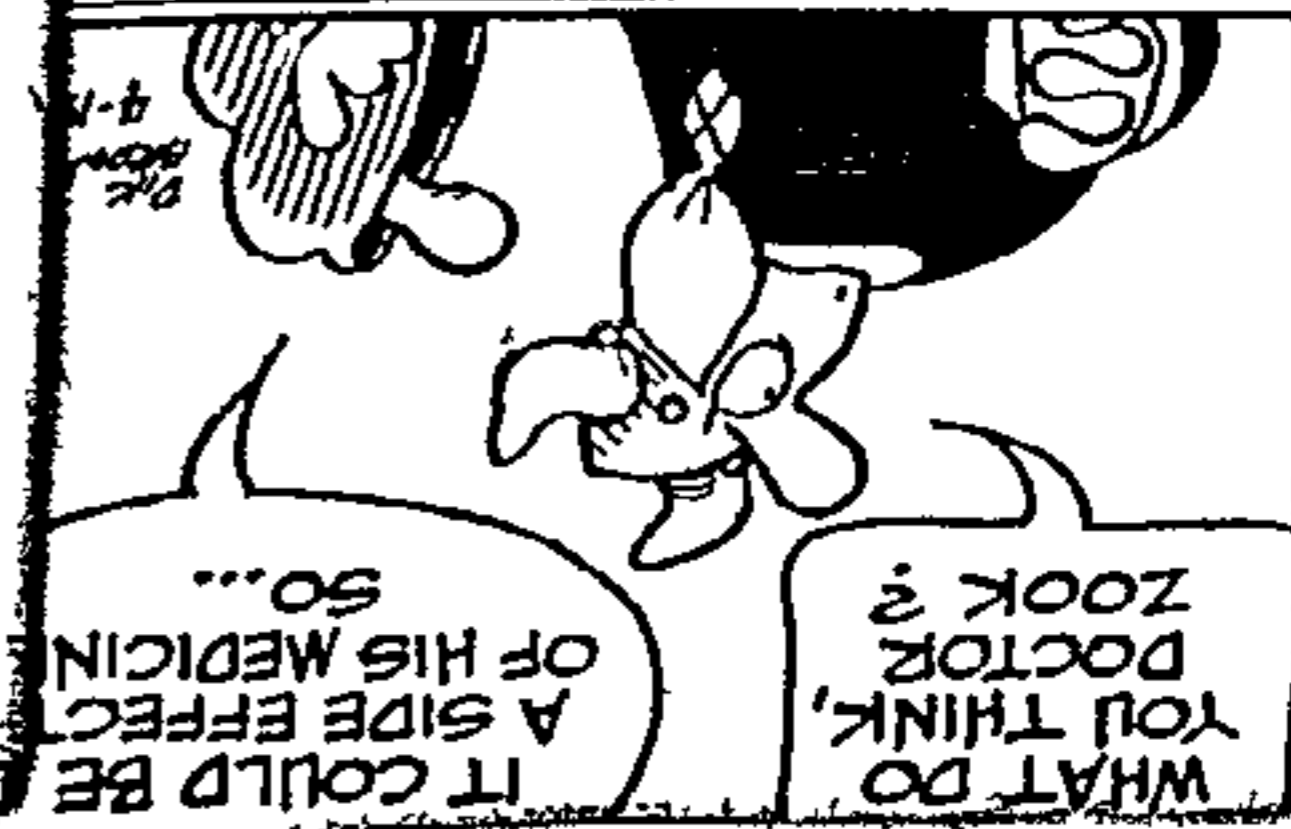
In the past two months, several local and foreign religious workers have been kidnapped by rebels in the area

The anti-government Mozambique National Resistance has claimed responsibility for similar attacks in the past

Last week 15 people were killed when rebels opened fire on four passenger buses 50 km north of Maputo — Reuter

218 12/8/85

DAMELIN COLLIER NEWS REPORT



of the march

(218)
B. Day
Mozambican
rebels kill
33 mourners

MAPUTO — Rebels massacred at least 33 villagers attending a funeral in the north-western Mozambican province of Tete last week, the official news agency AIM reported.

It said rebels opened fire on the mourners last Tuesday at Intaque in the Angonia district, close to the border with Malawi. No other details of the attack were available.

During the past two months several local and foreign religious workers have been kidnapped by rebels in Angonia.

The anti-government Mozambique National Resistance has claimed responsibility for similar attacks in the past. Last week, 15 were killed when rebels opened fire on buses 50km north of Maputo. — Sapa-Reuter.

B. Day
MNR alleges
1,237 deaths *(218)*

LISBON. — Anti-government rebels in Mozambique said this week that troops from neighbouring Zimbabwe killed 1,237 people in the first week of August in a campaign across central Manica and Sofala provinces.

There was no independent indication that such killings had occurred

In a statement issued in Lisbon, the Mozambique National Resistance said 10 Zimbabwean battalions, using tanks, armoured cars and helicopters, wounded 3,597 others in the alleged operation.

The statement said many of the victims were civilians and that the alleged killings were to "maintain Machel in power" but gave no further explanation

It said the purported operation received tactical support from Tanzania. Zimbabwe has in the past sent soldiers to help Mozambican troops defend a strategic railway from rebel attack. — Sapa-AP

Secret mission rescues mum, children from Mozambique

AR6W 20/8/85
Argus Correspondent 218

JOHANNESBURG — Three Nelspruit schoolchildren and a Portuguese woman kidnapped by Mozambican rebels three months ago have been released after a secret mercy operation and are now in South Africa

The hostages are resting in Pretoria, a Portuguese Embassy spokesman said

Mrs Celeste de Lemos, her sons Rui, 13, and Jorge, 14, and their friend, Carla Fernandes, 11, were kidnapped on May 15 on their way to Maputo

Informed sources said earlier they were taken to a Pretoria hospital after a South African helicopter fetched them

from Mozambique

It is not known if the helicopter flew to a secret rendezvous or if it landed at a Mozambique National Resistance base

Although the hostages were kidnapped near the Swaziland border there were unconfirmed reports that they marched to a base in central Mozambique more than 1 000km away

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today he could not comment

"Officially we have no knowledge of this," he said.

The Portuguese Embassy spokesman refused to elaborate on their release

17, Finance 17-18, Racing 22-23, Sport 19, 23-24. TV programm

MNR rebels release four kidnap victims

218

20/8/85 STAR

Three Nelspruit school-children and a Portuguese woman kidnapped by Mozambican rebels three months ago have been released after a secret mercy operation and are now in South Africa

The hostages are resting in Pretoria, a Portuguese Embassy spokesman has confirmed

Mrs Celeste de Lemos, her sons Rui (13) and Jorge (14) and their friend, Carla Fernandes (11), were kidnapped on May 15 on their way to Maputo for the weekend

"They are all well but need a long rest," the spokesman said, and refused to disclose where they were resting

Informed sources had earlier told *The Star* that the hostages had been taken to a Pretoria hospital for medical examinations after a South African helicopter had fetched them from inside Mozambique

It is not known if the helicopter flew to a secret rendezvous or if it landed directly at a Mo-

zambique National Resistance base

Although the hostages were kidnapped near the Swaziland border there had been unconfirmed reports that they had been marched to a base in central Mozambique more than 1 000 km away

The operation leading to the release of the hostages remains shrouded in mystery

Spokesmen for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Portuguese Embassy would not comment but sources close to the MNR said the movement had decided to release the hostages for humanitarian reasons

Experts are baffled by the fact that it is now clear that rebel units operating in the south of the country are still able to communicate with their representatives outside the country

On Saturday relatives of the hostages were advised by the MNR's representative in Lisbon that the children and Mrs de Lemos would be released soon



Desperately seeking socialism

MOZAMBIQUE: The Revolution Under Fire by Joseph Hanlon (Zed Books, 292pp, R25,95)

Zed Books is a London publishing house well known for its works on revolutionary struggles in Africa — mostly with a strong leftist slant. Don't be fooled here, though: Hanlon's study of Mozambique since the revolution of 1974 is a hard, honest look at the failures and achievements of Frelimo.

Hanlon is well qualified to write on Mozambique. He was widely respected as the Mozambique correspondent for the

ates now

When one reads about the Portuguese oppression, Frelimo's struggle, the war and the reaction of the white settlers, one inevitably makes comparisons with present-day SA. It is rather unsettling. True, there are fundamental differences, but it is also clear that white SA did not learn much from the mistakes the Portuguese made.

Hanlon then examines Frelimo's problems in halting the steady economic collapse in Mozambique. It is a tragic story. Frelimo inherited a bankrupt economy, which was compounded by the departure of a quarter of a million Portuguese — including almost all senior civil servants, professional people, skilled labourers and entrepreneurs.

Frelimo had strong ideas about land reform and agriculture, but no policy for, or experience of, industry and commerce. It was a liberation movement and a political party, mature in the political sense but not equipped to run a grocery store.

The 1976 Central Committee session and the party's Third Congress, which defined Frelimo's policies for the transition to socialism, did not even discuss long-term industrial policy.

Non-political nationalisation

Hanlon says only three nationalisation decisions can be considered "political" in the sense that they were not strictly necessary to keep a business operating: the insurance industry, the oil refinery and the banks. Otherwise, the government was reluctant to nationalise, despite its strong policies on the issue, and only intervened in companies that were abandoned or sabotaged.

By 1980, Frelimo had taken control of the economy, but had not transformed its structure from the one left by Portuguese colonialism. Things were looking slightly better and with peace in neighbouring Zimbabwe, there was a sudden surge of optimism in Mozambique. This led to Frelimo's ambitious and unrealistic Ten Year Plan, adopted in 1981. It called for all peasants to be living in communal villages and working in co-operatives by 1990, as well as a massive increase in exports and an unprecedented growth rate.

"It was a lovely dream and a rude awakening," says Hanlon. Foreign investors did not arrive and Mozambique lacked the planning capacity, trained people and infrastructure to carry out such a plan.

The chapter on the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is probably an unrivalled documentation. He traces the movement's origins in the Rhodesian security forces, its decline after Zimbabwean independence, and the resurgence to the position it held after the Nkomati Accord of 1984.

There are fascinating details and anecdotes about MNR leaders, such as Orlando Cristina, Evo Fernandes and Alfonso Dikama. Unlike most Mozambique-watchers, Hanlon states quite clearly that Frelimo must take substantial blame for the support enjoyed by the MNR.

The postscript deals with the signing of the Nkomati Accord with SA, the reasons for it, the advantages and disadvantages for SA, Mozambique and the ANC and the outlook for the future.

The value of this book is that Hanlon is so obviously sympathetic to Mozambique and its people, yet gives an honest and balanced analysis of the country and the disastrous efforts to introduce socialism. *Max du Preez*

A literary sjambok

VOORSLAG 1-3 originally edited by Roy Campbell, William Plomer, Laurens van der Post (University of Natal Press and Kilhe Campbell Africana Library, R24,99)

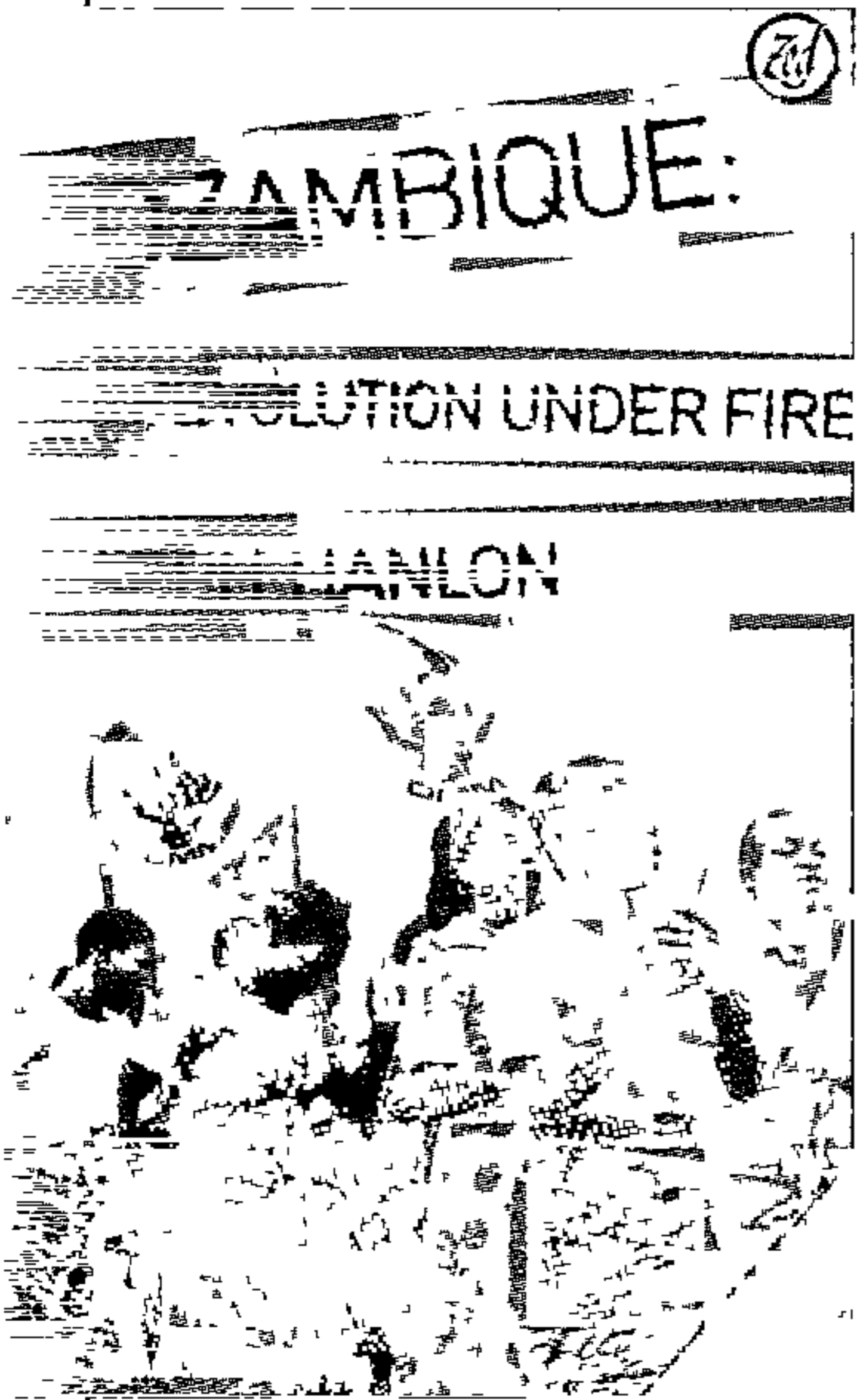
This is a facsimile edition of the first three volumes of *Voorslag* (originally published in Durban in 1926), the magazine which launched a thousand feuds on the colonial literary scene. It has been meticulously offered to researchers and general readers with a clear, suggestive introduction, and with informative notes and appendices containing contemporary correspondence and reviews.

The volume is valuable supplementary reading to Peter Alexander's 1982 biography of Campbell, the *Collected Works* of Roy Campbell, about to be launched by Ad Donker, and Stephen Gray's useful critical edition of William Plomer's 1925 novel, *Turbott Wolfe*. It was Campbell and Plomer's youthful energy and collaboration which provided the sting in the *Voorslag* whip, but they lashed out so successfully at the Durban Philistines that those Durban Philistines who were footing the bill for the magazine soon put down their collective and no doubt bovine foot.

Volume 3 carried the petulant announcement by Campbell that he had resigned from the magazine with "much pleasure" and shortly afterwards Plomer and Van der Post were off to Japan, and the Campbells off to England where they would have a love-hate relationship with Bloomsbury (Mary had the love and Roy the hate).

This volume is part of the clearer picture of the Twenties in South African literary history, and of Campbell, Plomer and Van der Post (that shadowy third of the triumvirate), which is now emerging with the help of critical distance.

There is no doubt that Campbell and Plomer were irritatingly arrogant, deliber-



BBC, the *Guardian*, *Observer* and *Africa Economic Digest* until last year. He has a Ph D in Physics and was previously on the staff of the *New Scientist*.

The book starts off with a short, fascinating history of colonial Mozambique leading up to the formation of Frelimo, the armed struggle and independence in June 1975. One tends to forget how turbulent those times were, and how strong was the interne-cine strife in the years before the revolution. It is important to understand the history of Frelimo and the internal struggle between nationalist/bourgeois elements and the non-racist, non-tribalist main body (not unlike the Black Consciousness and Charterist friction in SA today). This gives some insight into how Samora Machel's government oper-

ately provocative of the bourgeoisie in the most obvious ways, and they thus consolidated their position as isolated and victimised intellectuals in a country of what Olive Schreiner called "a whole nation of lower-middle-class Philistines"

Theirs was a self-fulfilling prophecy which allowed them to leave the country as the misunderstood prophets with which they had so passionately identified in the pages of *Voorslag* itself. And yet they were more talented than the other *Voorslag* satellites, they were more alive and exuberant about ideas, about the modernist movement in England, about art, and they did try to bring their energies into the fullest play with SA's social and racial policies. The pity is that they simply stung their opponents into more decisive formulations of their prejudices.

Campbell, especially, does not emerge well from this picture. The whining self-pity, and an arrogance to which the body of his work could not yet entitle him, were as much part of him as the genuine poetic energy announced in *Voorslag's* first volume by *The Albatross*.

Stretching white wings in strenuous repose.

Sleeping them in the silver frills of sleep

Campbell the critic

Campbell's criticism (he reviewed *Turbott Wolfe* in *Voorslag*) is a mixture of perception and confusion. He argues that Plomer's novel should be rescued from falsifying social and racial categories as art, and then proceeds to say that it's structurally a mess but important because of its racial stand!

The *Voorslag* volumes themselves are an odd mixture. A watered-down Europeanism colours the pieces on visual artists. Campbell's own reviews are often over-stated because of his confused sense of embattlement with the establishment. But he could be acute on political issues, as a letter in the appendix proves. Plomer's economical but almost whimsical *Portraits in the Nude* is a zany trip through the psychological quirks of Calvinist religious and racial repression. Smuts's prelude to *Holism* is full of almighty sincerity and bathos.

These days the criticism would be much better, but where would be that sense of vigorous talent flexing itself against a moribund public, which the first two volumes do suggest of Campbell and Plomer?

There are some gems. Plomer describes Dutch Reformed church architecture as "Man-made Gothic" and a Mrs Osbosch as "by heredity, by birth, education, taste and desire, a killjoy." Plomer is nimble, ironical, and sane. To read *Voorslag* Volume 3 is to see two genuine talents edged out by the dead hand of Sarah Gertrude Millin's patronising racism, in a story about her "character" of a "maid," Alita. We're back in the place we recognise South Africa.

Plomer and Campbell were often childish, and they over-rated their effect on South African culture (the history of *Voorslag* was recently depressingly repeated in the life and

death of *The Bloody Horse* in Johannesburg, and its inane critical reception). But when they left the country, as they probably would have anyway, to go on their divergent careers — Plomer as British man of letters and Campbell as braggart, bullfighter, romantic, but a more genuine poet than his own society would allow — something large and vital went with them, to the detriment of the country's literary life and perhaps of their own writing.

This *Voorslag* volume reveals SA's long-standing historical split between popular culture and genuine literary originality, between the dual allegiances of English South African writers and intellectuals, and between the demands of art and those of racial justice, which get hopelessly entangled and trip us all up, all the time. *Cherry Clayton*

The expectant dad

CHILDBIRTH FOR MEN by Herbert Brant (Oxford Medical Publications, 200 pp, R17,95)

The title of this book is rather startling. However, it appears that no major medical breakthrough has occurred and the bearing of children remains within the female domain. The book's major theme is that the male's duties do not end with the inception and conception — he should play an active part during the development and final launching of the unique model.

Professor Brant of University College, London, has held the chair in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology since 1966. In that time he has encouraged fathers to become involved in his programme of preparation for childbirth and its consequence — the baby. The answers to the many questions, asked by parents, about pregnancy and childbirth are explained by simple line drawings and a lucid text.

The initial chapters deal with anatomy, genetics and the diagnosis of pregnancy. There is a full discussion of natural childbirth and the number of fads which have emerged during the last four decades. Those methods which are helpful are explained, and those which are not, condemned. The decompression suit devised by Professor Heynes at the Johannesburg General Hospital is mentioned, but only to show that the apparatus had no advantage in childbirth.

There is an excellent section dealing with the physical and emotional changes that accompany pregnancy, and how the husband should react in various situations. It is stressed that here a strong sense of humour is essential to cope with the change of mood many women experience during pregnancy. In my experience, the laughter comes only in retrospect.

The interesting phenomenon of *couvade*, in which the husband exhibits the symptoms and even the signs of pregnancy, is mentioned. Here the male can develop heartburn, morning sickness and even a distended abdomen as the pregnancy progresses. Sex

and travel during pregnancy receive full coverage and sound advice is given on these two aspects.

Perhaps the most important chapter, certainly from the doctor's point of view, concerns the point at which the woman should go into hospital. Other than the actual confinement, this decision causes the most anguish — the chapter will eliminate it to a large extent.

The sudden baby

Another useful section is on the unexpected delivery, where the husband may be called upon to assist at the confinement. Brant's advice, probably facetious, that the husband should carry in his pocket tape to tie the umbilical cord would surely be tempting the wrath of the gods.

Labour is covered in great detail — possibly too great — but there are some men who would prefer this. This section should be read by the wife, as it contains more information than can be obtained from any other book on this topic. Brant presents a balanced view as to whether the presence of the husband is always desirable. Today there is great pressure on the husband to conform and to be present at the birth. It is assumed that failure to do this would result in a poor relationship within the family and the inability of the father to relate with the child in later life. This is patently untrue, and any husband who does not wish to attend the birth of his baby should not let it weigh too heavily on his conscience.

After the birth and the return home, it appears that there are husbands who are fully dedicated and domesticated, even to the extent of bathing the baby and changing the nappy. In this publication there are photographs of husbands doing this, so it must be possible.

The changed domestic situation with the arrival of the baby is discussed fully and the reactions of the husband are described in humorous detail. All babies are disruptive, but this book will make them appear less so.

The final chapter deals with "Special Situations" and covers most of the unexpected — twins, miscarriage, breach delivery, caesarean section and a host of other topics. The reading of this chapter should be delayed until after the baby is safely born, it could then be perused to find out what could have happened, but didn't.

There are more than enough problems besetting prospective parents without adding to their burden. There are those, however, who would prefer the full facts laid on the line — and in this chapter they will certainly get that.

Many would benefit from the reading of this book — parents-to-be, nurses, medical students and even doctors who have had years of experience. Most of us have tended to neglect the psycho-sociological aspects of pregnancy and childbirth and in so doing have failed to render a complete service to the ladies-in-waiting. This publication could rectify that omission.

Dr Bill Whelan

DERRICK
LUTHAYI

218

Pix: EVANS MBOWENI

THOUSANDS of Mozambicans - some with babies strapped on to their backs - have fled through the Kruger National Park to South Africa in the past three months.

The refugees, now settled in Gazankulu, fled from the sadistic anti-Frelimo soldiers of Renamo. This week they told about their spine-chilling experiences under the ruthless Renamo.

The camps, scattered in the dense bushes of the Eastern Transvaal, are full of badly injured men, women and children

- casualties of the weapons of Renamo guns, knives, swords, pangas and the trial of their five-day flight to safety

They fled with almost nothing - a few blankets, the clothes they wore, a handful of food and Mozambique currency which they can't use here because of foreign exchange problems

C. P. M.

The men said Renamo raped their wives at gun-point in front of their children, families and other people. "We were forced to clap hands as they raped our wives," he said

At times we were made to lie down face-up, with our wives on top of us in the same way and a Renamo soldier on top, who then sexually assaulted her

Some women became pregnant as a result

"They even came at night, and shoved us out of bed to sleep with our wives and daughters

"In most cases they took them away. Some have not come back. They also kidnapped young boys to train as soldiers," they said

They also claimed Renamo soldiers came into their homes and killed people without provocation

They were ordered not to bury murder victims, but to leave them to rot

And Renamo often made follow-

Heart-broken Villias Mkhabela crying bitterly for the village and those he left behind

TEARS FOR

A LOST

VILLAGE

25/8/85

same story.

Officials helping the "run-aways" said that at the moment they were able to feed, clothe, and provide medical attention and accommodation to them because they were being helped by various organisations, including the Gazankulu government

Other organisations involved in helping the refugees are the International Red Cross, SA Council of Churches, World Vision and Operation Hunger

Mozambique recently celebrated 10 years of independence from Portugal

But many people wondered what had happened to the peace and prosperity which seemed so close in 1975

The shadowy rebel movement called the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) has ravaged that country with deadly sabotage attacks during the past decade

Renamo was estab-

lished in 1970 by the Rhodesian authorities to counter Frelimo's support for the guerrilla army of Robert Mugabe, now Zimbabwe's prime minister

When Mugabe came to power in 1980, Rhodesian intelligence officials disclosed that Renamo was transferred to South Africa, which was by then concerned about Mozambique support for African National Congress guerrillas

Mozambique stopped that support and expelled hundreds of former ANC members after signing a non-aggression pact with South Africa, commonly known as the Nkomati Accord, about 18 months ago

But the pact led to an increase in rebel violence

Mozambique officials have admitted that the only way it will be able to move forward in the next decade is to solve

Makayeni village with his wife, two kids and his sister four months ago

"Renamo took my brother and sister away, and also roasted three of our cattle

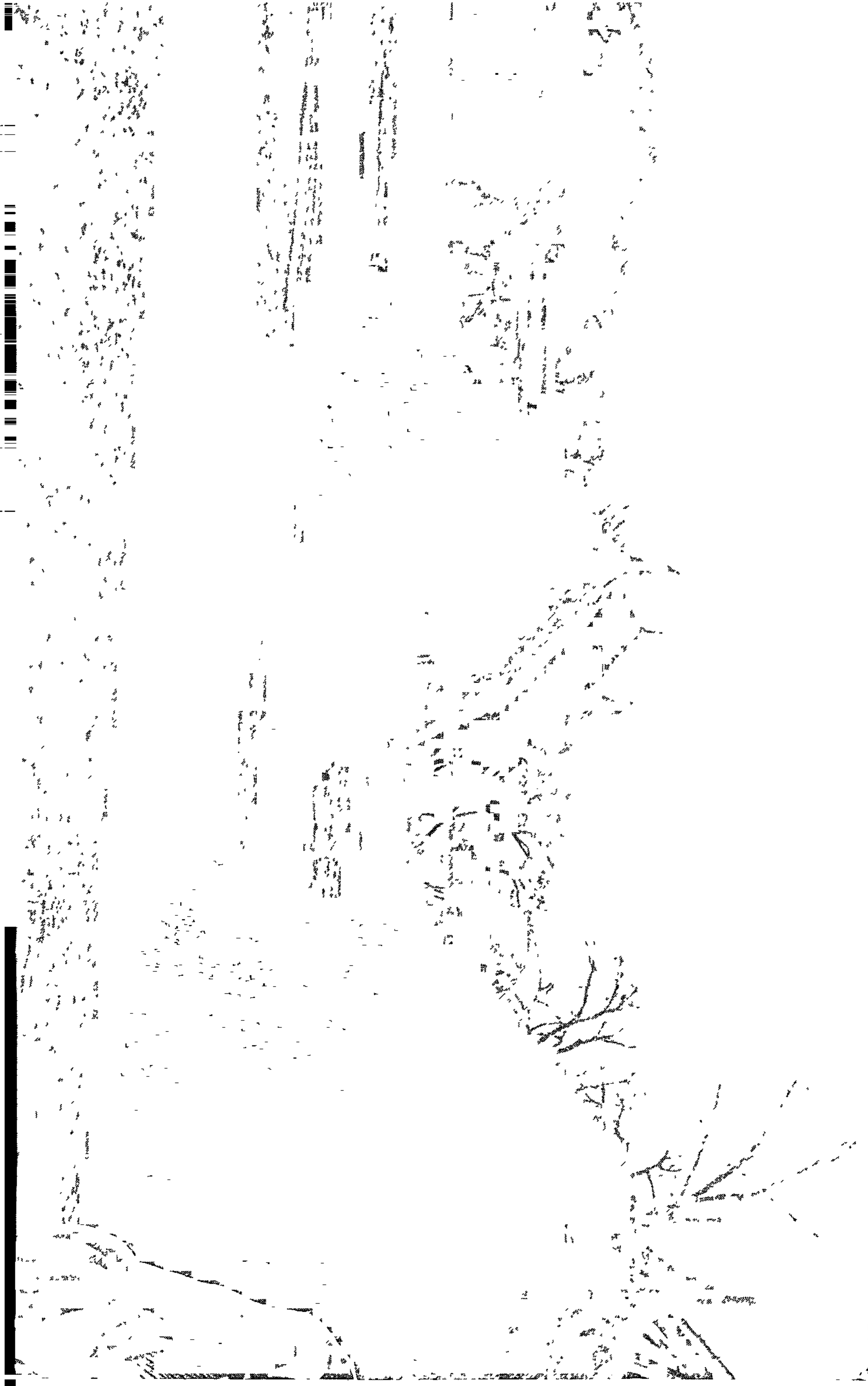
"On our way through the Kruger National Park, I couldn't sleep because I was on the lookout for animals," said Mr Matsabane

"We left my parents

behind because they are too old and would not have made the journey home, which we had not used"

Many more tell the





Thousands flee MNR's murderous anger . . .

up visits to see if their orders were carried out. If not, more people were killed.

Others had their arms, legs, ears or private parts cut up by Renamo soldiers, who forced onlookers to eat them.

They became victims themselves if they refused.

It is believed that many more Mozambicans have sought refuge in Swaziland and homelands near the bor-



VILLIAS OBESE:
All they owned

ders of Mozambique such as Lebowa, KaNgwane, and KwaZulu

Other claims of atrocities told by the refugees are that, when they crossed through the Kruger National Park, some of them were devoured by animals.

Because they were not armed, all they could do was run away.

Ernesto Matsabane said he came from the

25 / 8 / 85
218
C. Press

port gistered ship

MNR claims it killed 37 Zimbabweans

LISBON — Rebels fighting the Frelimo Government in Mozambique said yesterday that their forces sabotaged a section of the oil pipeline supplying landlocked Zimbabwe on August 14, killing 37 Zimbabwean troops in the action.

In a statement distributed to reporters in Lisbon, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) claimed its guerilla units destroyed part of the vital pipeline in the Lamego region of the central Sofala province, located between the towns of Inhambanda and Vila Machado.

According to the MNR note, signed by the group's European spokesman Mr Jorge Correia, Zimbabwean soldiers patrolling the pipeline's course were attacked by the rebels.

STAR 28/8/85
CONVOY ATTACKED

Mr Correia said MNR guerillas also attacked a convoy of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops between Beira and the forests of Gorongosa, destroying 17 trucks and three armoured personnel carriers.

MNR units captured the town of Vila de Chiuara in the Mbezia province on August 15, killing 105 Government troops and capturing 15, the note said. It said five rebels were killed in the action and 13 wounded.

The MNR has attacked key economic targets such as ports, railways and communications in its eight-year fight against Mr Samora Machel's Government — Sapa-Associated Press

Prime Minis- has tried al anger report into the sinking by the secret service on information to contr report by Mr Berna the special investigat - Zealand to - each criminal - that prosecu- ...

Rainbow calls for

uncle in the crash, and to block shock she kept her eyes closed, ing all attempts by doctors and to get her to open them. The royal couple broke their at Balmoral to meet the survi. They also visited other survivo nearby Withington Hospital.

LONDON — Police n other major blunder d raids in which John S (5) was shot dead in ham Mrs Theresa Allsop Birmingham said ye eight armed police smashed-down har

The Star Bureau naked ma police art

MISSION INTO

218 S. (mms) 1/9/85

Nel meets Renamo

Sunday Times Reporter

IN a dramatic bid to initiate peace talks between the Renamo rebels and the Frelimo government of Mozambique, Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently flew into Renamo headquarters near Gorongosa, north west of Beira

Mr Nel flew into the base at night and held discussions with Renamo supreme commander Afonso Dhlakama

It is not known how the negotiations proceeded or how Mr Nel set up the talks

Asked for comment, Mr Nel said yesterday the peace process was set up after Minister Pik Botha and the Mozambique Government had examined the possibility of initiating talks with Renamo commanders in the bush

"As co-chairman of the Mozambique-

/South African Joint Security Commission, I cleared the possibility of such talks with my co-chairman Mr Oscar Monteiro, a senior member of the Mozambique politburo

"I reported back to Mr Monteiro, Mr Jacinto Veloso and other senior members of the Mozambique Government

"The Mozambique Government was, however, not prepared to accede to Renamo's proposals

Mr Nel said Mr Pik Botha further discussed the matter with President Machel during his visit to Maputo on August 13

He added "The South African Government is prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to achieve peace in Mozambique, for only under peaceful conditions can the Nkomati Accord bear fruit"

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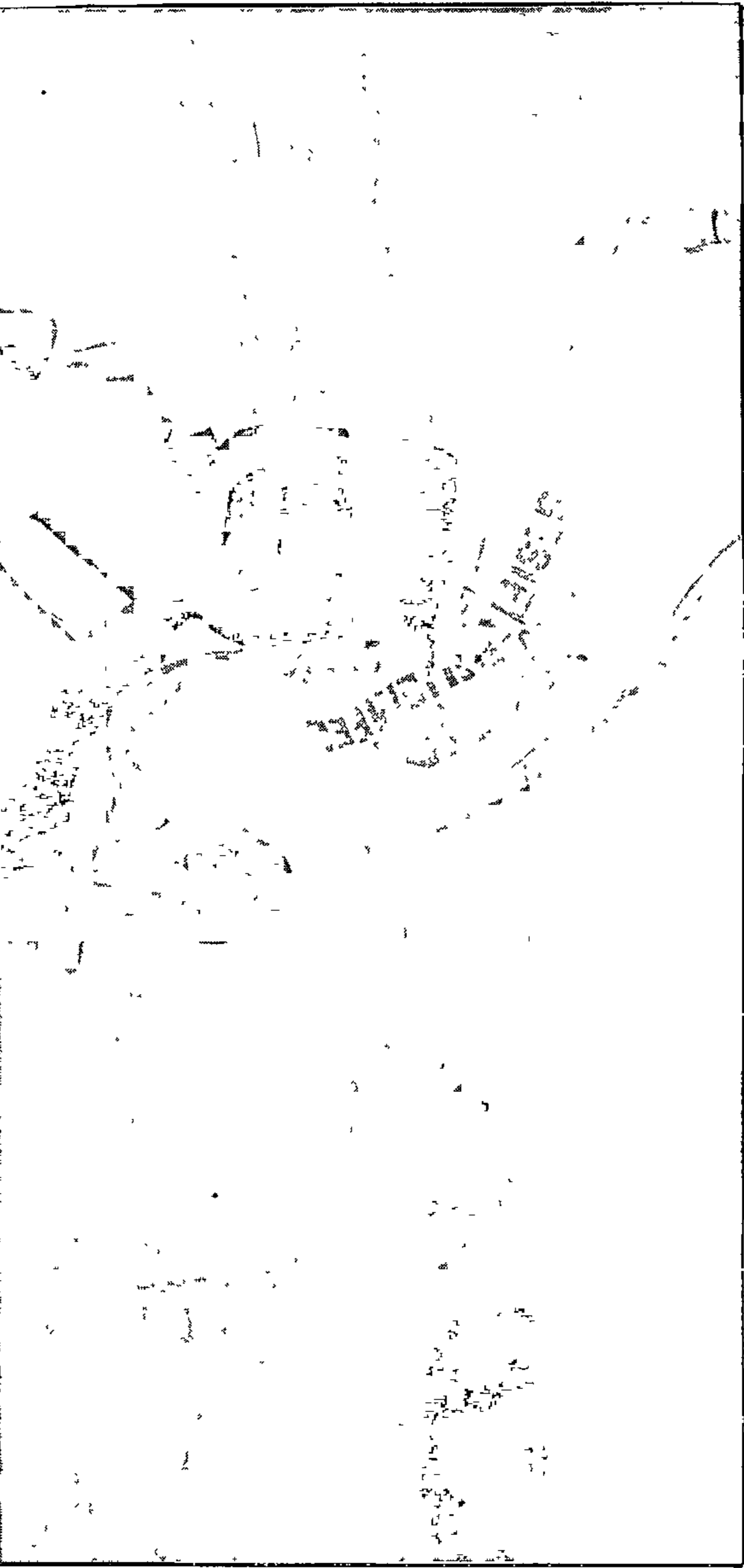
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HAPPINESS

(FOR A MOZAMBIKAN FAMINE REFUGEE)

IS . . .

Report: **STEPHAN TERBLANCHE**
 Pictures: **JAMES SOULLIER**



A FULL TUMMY AND A HOME FAR FROM HOME

A REFUGEE camp for more than 50 000 Mozambican war and famine refugees has been established in Gazankulu.

The refugees — some of the estimated 160 000 who have fled Mozambique — are being settled among the local homeland population, with the blessing of both the Gazankulu and South African governments.

Makeshift villages of crude thatch huts are sprouting throughout the homeland, which borders the Kruger National Park.

A refugee aid committee has been set up to provide food and medication. Another "safe" area to which refugees are flooding is Kanywane. But outside these two homelands are repatriated immediately in terms of an agreement with Mozambique's government.

The Sunday Times last week revealed the plight of the refugees who are braving minefields and wild animals to cross the border into South Africa.

HOUSING . . . a refugee starts work on the roof of his new Gazankulu hut



and the lack of schools, hospitals and work.

Relief workers with the refugees in Gazankulu are fearful of the long-term psychological effects the horrors and suffering will have on these people.

A visit to the new refugee settlement deep in the bush in Gazankulu substantiated their fears. Little children fearfully cry and run away from cameras — believing them to be guns.

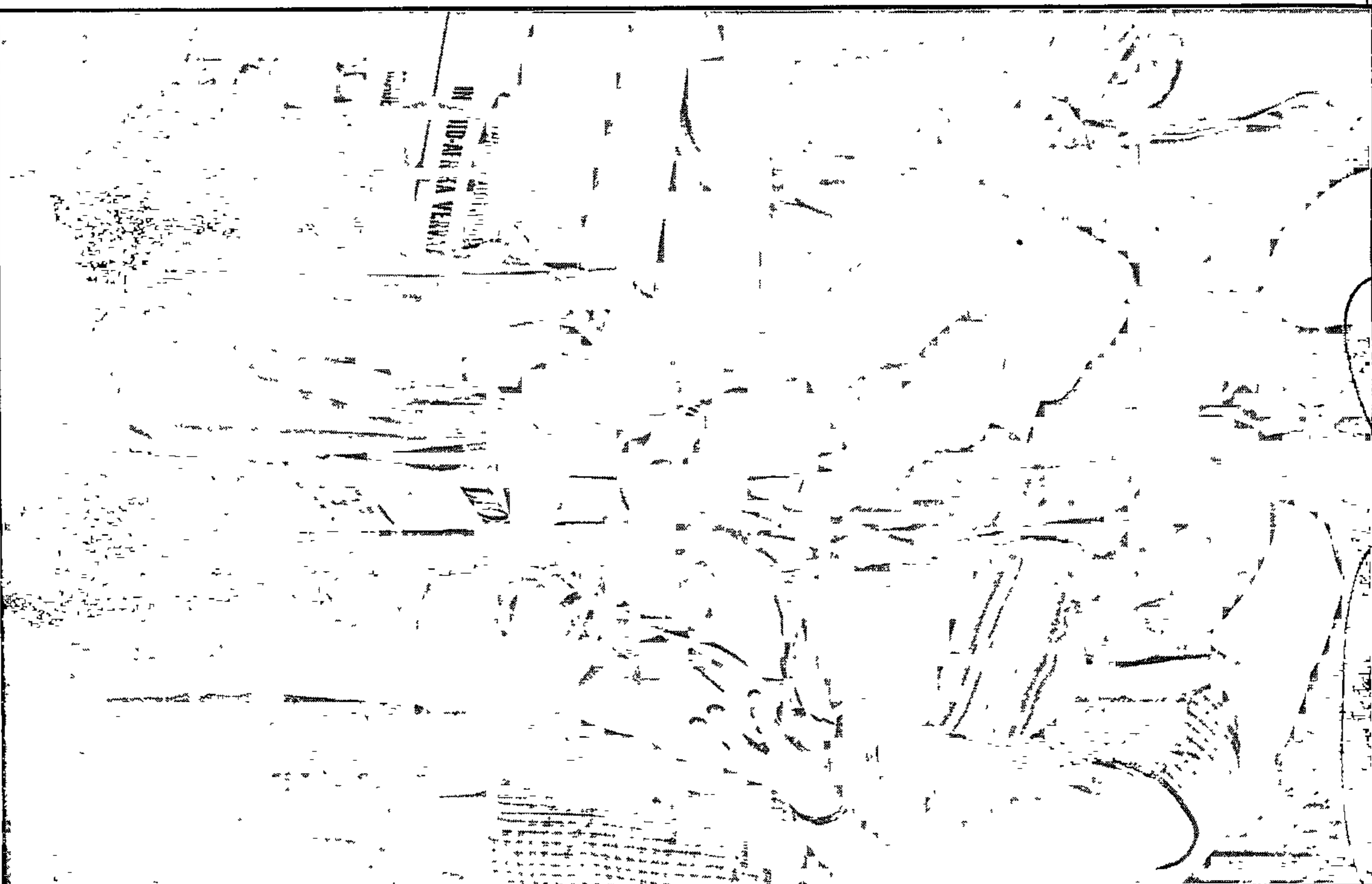
Many of the refugees in Gazankulu have relatives in the area. The same tribe lives on both sides of the border. And many of the refugees are the families of men who work on the Reef gold mines who have been fetched and brought to safety.

Malnourished

Some refugees have managed to obtain cattle since arriving and others brought a few cattle with them.

The refugees have only the barest of possessions — a few blankets, the clothes they wear and a few tin pots. They appear malnourished. Many are covered in sores and cough badly.

A committee made up of representatives from Operation Hunger, the International Red Cross and the SA Council of Churches, is co-ordinating relief work. Doctors of the Gazankulu Health



FOOD. Sister Agnes gives a food parcel to a young refugee at an assembly point in the Lillydale district

Department are assisting with medical care.

Dr Gerhardt Kell, medical superintendent of the Tintswalo Hospital near Acorn Hoek, said medical authorities were fully aware of the possible health threats the malaria-carrying refugees posed for the area.

"There are definite signs of malnutrition among the refugees. We first feed them and then check them medically."

"The most common disease carried

by the refugees is malaria. Diarrhoea is also a problem and many suffer from scabies," he said.

Dr Kell said malaria spray teams were already active throughout Gazankulu to prevent an epidemic.

A Roman Catholic nun working with refugees, Sister Agnes, said food was distributed among various refugee concentrations almost daily. She said the refugee aid committee was trying to discourage concentrations of refugees

and tried rather to spread them among the local population.

"We have no problems with the local people. They gladly accept the refugees and many of them are related to each other," she said.

While the 50 000 refugees already in the homeland are allowed to stay for the time being, the SA Defence Force has deployed troops in the area to prevent more refugees from entering Gazankulu.

'Aid plan needed for Maputo's hungry'

218
A massive aid programme was essential if thousands of Mozambicans were to be saved from starvation, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said in Johannesburg today.

Mr Storey, who recently visited Maputo, said in a statement that the conditions there had "deeply distressed" him. He had been told the situation was worse in the rural areas.

STAR
"The thought that South Africa helped instigate this war is a blot on our national conscience," Mr Storey said.

"If the Nkomati Accord is to bear fruit, South Africa must be serious about giving aid to its neighbour.

"At the same time, the Frelimo Government must turn away from policies which have bankrupted the country.

"It is encouraging to see that they are showing more flexibility, although the impression I formed is that the situation is almost beyond rescue," Mr Storey said.

29/85
MEAL
The first meal for many people was at midday, and consisted only of tea, with some leaves boiled up in the evening for soup.

Shops were empty and the rationing system allowed two kg of rice a person a month if it was available, he said.

The activities of the church in Maputo encouraged him and provided a sign of hope.

People, especially the young, were flocking back to churches, Mr Storey said.

At a service at which he preached there had been more than 100 teenagers among the congregation of 600.

He said through the Christian Council, the Methodist Church of South Africa was involved in a "significant aid programme" for Mozambicans.

The Methodist Church was calling on its people to fill containers and to send them by sea to Maputo for distribution among the people there, Mr Storey said. — Sapa

Mozambique officials accept S A sugar plan

3/9/85

MOCUMBU

Finance Reporter
PROPOSALS recommended by Durban-based company Techserve to rehabilitate the Mozambican sugar industry have been accepted by Mozambican officials

Research into the proposals, which were commissioned by Instituto

Nacinal do Acucar (INA), which is responsible for light industry and food for the sugar industry in Mocambique, required a survey of Mozambique's six sugar factories and recommendations for process of the 1985 crop and general rebuilding of its agricultural

operations

The project, which will cost R11m, is being financed by an IDC credit of R8m with R1,65m paid in cash by INA and a U K credit of R1,35m

Techserve started the project in February this year with a staff of some 50 engineers, supervisors

and artisans. The first factory rehabilitation has been completed and started crushing at the end of July

Mr Geoff Walsh, managing director of Techserve, said yesterday, the project when completed will more than double Mozambique's sugar production this year and enable them to meet its premium priced US sugar quota worth some R30m

He said the project entailed enormous logistical problems which required provisioning of personnel by air as well as shipping thousands of tons of material through Maputo, Beira and Chinde. Much of the material has to be carried by barge from the ports of entry to the factories and the project includes a R2,5m rehabilitation of the Zambezi River barge fleet.

Techserve will provide technical advisory and operational management services to the Mocambique sugar industry for a further period of three years

Maputo 'almost beyond rescue'

Mercury Reporter

THE president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Peter Storey, says the economic situation in Mozambique is 'almost beyond rescue' 4/9/85

Mr Storey said in a statement after a visit to Mozambique that only a massive aid programme could save thousands more people in that country from starvation

'In the long term, Mozambique can only survive if there is a speedy end to the war and a return to a greater measure of private enterprise,' he said.

Mr Storey said if the Nkomati Accord was to bear fruit, South Africa would have to be serious about giving aid to its neighbour. 218

Existing

'The thought that South Africa helped to instigate this war is a blot on our national conscience and we need to do something about it as a way of making restitution,' he said

Mr Storey said many people were existing only on tea in the morning with leaves boiled up in the evening for soup Mercury

Shops were empty and the rationing system allowed 2 kg of rice a person a month, if rice was available 4/9/85

The Methodist president said there were signs of hope, and people, especially the younger ones, were flocking back to the churches.

He said the Methodist Church had committed itself to a massive aid programme to provide staple food, building materials, and materials for knitting and sewing.

Basic essentials such as boxes of matches were unobtainable and there had been no gas for cooking in Maputo for three years

Machel joins big offensive against MNR

Mercury
(218) 7/9/85

MAPUTO—Mozambican President Samora Machel has flown to the western province of Manhiça, where government troops have launched a major offensive against rebels, the semi-official daily Noticias reported yesterday

It said President Machel, accompanied by senior Cabinet ministers, arrived in Manhiça on Thursday to join armed forces Chief of Staff Gen Sebastiao Mabote, who has been leading the anti-rebel drive since Tuesday

Military sources say Right-wing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), who have been fighting President Machel's Government for the past 10 years, have a major base at Gorongosa National Park in Sofala province, adjacent to Manhiça

Troops

About 3 000 troops from neighbouring Zimbabwe are stationed in the two provinces to guard a pipeline supplying oil to Zimbabwe from the port of Beira

The MNR has said in addition to their guard duties, the Zimbabwean soldiers were now fighting against its guerillas.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano recently said Zimbabwean troops would assume an offensive role against rebels in his country but the Harare authorities have not confirmed this

The MNR insurgents have said they killed a total of 124 Zimbabwean soldiers in Sofala and Manhiça provinces last month There has been no official confirmation of the claim

Elections

The Maputo Government announced on Wednesday that its forces had killed 63 rebels in southern Maputo province in the past two weeks.

The MNR, which used to be backed by neighbouring South Africa, has said it will not stop fighting unless it shares power with President Machel's Frelimo party until fresh elections are held

The Government has ruled out any such accommodation with the rebels, whom it says are trying to re-colonise Mozambique, which gained independence from Portugal in 1975 following a 10-year terror war. — (Sapa-Reuters)

Captured mother ²¹⁸ tells of rebel ordeal

The Star's Foreign
News Service

STAR

7/9/85

MAPUTO — Mrs Celeste Lemos, who was captured by the Renamo rebels in Mozambique, at one stage asked them to shoot one of her two children because she could no longer bear to see him suffer, according to a report published here

Mrs Lemos, who was released after three months with the rebels, described her ordeal to Mozambique's President Samora Machel at a meeting this week, the government news agency, AIM, reports

Mrs Lemos wept as she was embraced by President Machel.

"You have been in hell and you got out of hell," he told her "I can imagine what you went through among those savages"

Mrs Lemos was captured on May 15 with her sons Jorge (15), Rui (14) and a third child, Carla Fernandes (11), shortly after entering Mozambique from Swaziland while bringing her sons home to Maputo from their boarding school in Nelspruit.

Her daughter, Claudia, who was travelling in a second car with another girl and a man, escaped the ambush when Mozambique troops opened fire on the rebels

AIM reports that Mrs Lemos told President Machel how she and the children had been forced by their captors to make long marches up and down mountains. They suffered ill-

ness, hunger, thirst and pain, their bodies sometimes infested with ticks and seldom able to wash themselves and their clothes because of the lack of water.

Once, when the children were suffering from extreme hunger, the two boys fought over a piece of bread given them by the rebels

According to AIM, Mrs Lemos said she and the children were released after their captors received a message from their leaders saying the Portuguese government had done nothing to secure their freedom and there was no longer any political advantage to be obtained by detaining them.

On August 18 the rebels took them to the South African border and cut a hole in the border fence.

After sleeping that night on the mountainside, Mrs Lemos and the children met some black people who directed them to a local school

"I would like to return to that school," Mrs Lemos said "There we were treated with such love and tenderness that I will never forget those people"

Although the villagers had little food or money, they collected R10 among themselves and gave it and a little food to Mrs Lemos

The police arrived soon afterwards and took them to Komati-poort, from where they were taken to a hospital in Pretoria.

Rebel HQ 'destroyed'

CAF 7/15
9/9/85
208

MAPUTO — Combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces have launched a new offensive against Mozambican rebels in the central Sofala province, the official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The operations come after Saturday's announcement that troops of the two countries overran and destroyed the rebel headquarters in the same province, at the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, on August 28.

AIM said the latest assault against the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) was at Gogogo, near the Gorongosa camp, adding that mercenaries of various nationalities were believed to be helping the rebels there. It did not name the countries from where they came.

The agency said the troops were also carrying out mopping-up operations at Gorongosa

and had launched pursuits against the rebels who escaped.

It said three other rebel strongholds had been smashed during the current offensive, which started last July. One base was located at Bunga, about 20km from Gorongosa, another was near the northern town of Maringue, while the third was at Muxamba in the district of Manhica adjoining Sofala.

Oil supply

AIM added that the Muxamba base was used by the MNR to disrupt the pipeline supplying Zimbabwe with oil from the Mozambican Indian Ocean port of Beira.

Some 500 rebels had been killed during the attack on the camp, the agency said.

It accused South Africa of continuing to back the MNR despite a peace accord signed between Maputo and Pretoria in March, 1984.

"The ties between Pretoria and the MNR have

never been severed," AIM added.

Michael Hartnack reports from Harare that news of the involvement of Zimbabwean forces is being deliberately played down suggesting confirmation of overseas reports that there were heavy Zimbabwean casualties.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, spoke to selected local newsmen on Saturday about the Zimbabwe National Army's role in the operation, which is reported to have been a larger set-piece battle than any single action witnessed during the Rhodesian war.

Mr Mugabe made no mention of Zimbabwe's losses in killed and injured, which some British journalists, believed to be quoting their own intelligence sources, put as high as 150 dead. They claim the casualty level has dismayed Zimbabwean leaders — Sapa-
Reuter

Zimbabwe forces in new drive on MNR

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MOPPING UP

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Chissano slams Pretoria

LUANDA — Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has accused South Africa of not implementing the Nkomati Accord, the Mozambican news agency, AIM reports. Mr Chissano said

South Africa continues to supply the armed bandits of the MNR. He was speaking at the eighth ministerial conference of the non-aligned movement being held in the Angolan capital.

Government's non-implementation of the Nkomati Accord unmasks the aggressive nature of the apartheid regime before those who had any doubts, and bring forth its strategy of destabilisation," said Mr Chissano.

South Africa has tried its best to avoid being caught in its criminal action of continuing to supply the bandits, thereby trying to make the world believe the bandits can act autonomously," the Foreign Minister said.

Botswana revokes citizenship

GABORONE — A former South African, Mr Gabriel Setlhoke, has had his Botswana citizenship revoked.

The notice in the Botswana Government Gazette said the Minister of Home Affairs had decided Mr Setlhoke "has shown himself to be disloyal and disaffected towards Botswana".

This is believed to be the first time the Botswana Government has revoked a grant of citizenship.

Mr Setlhoke was not known to be involved in any political activity. — SOWETAN Foreign Service.

This is the most hard hitting accusation by a Mozambican leader against Pretoria, 18 months after the agreement was signed on the banks of the Nkomati River in the no man's land between the two countries.

The Foreign Minister said Mozambique "has fully implemented the agreement in letter and spirit" He added it is now clear for the whole world that South Africa

has not kept to its word. Mr Chissano likened apartheid to Nazism. Apartheid, he said, "does not confine itself to South Africa's borders, apartheid is not just internal oppression and discrimination" because, the Minister stressed, it exports its internal conflicts.



11/1985

(218)
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Maputo deals blow to rebels

Own Correspondent

LISBON — A massive combined offensive by Mozambican and Zimbabwian troops in central Mozambique has dealt a crippling blow to right-wing rebels in the former Portuguese colony and stiffened the morale of the war-plagued Marxist regime

More than 5 000 troops, some of them airborne, have been flushing out guerillas from their main bases in Gorongosa Sofala and Manica provinces for the past two weeks, according to news agency reports here

Diplomatic sources said the offensive had destroyed at least four guerilla bases, including the main encampment, left hundreds of rebels dead, and destroyed quantities of arms and ammunition

The leader of the rebel group Renamo, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, and his closest collaborators escaped, but government troops are said to be in hot pursuit

A rebel spokesman in Lisbon, Mr Jorge Correia, revealed at the weekend that the rebels had released 13 hostages, among them two Britons, captured at various times over the past year, but continued to hold two Soviets

Diplomats in Lisbon said there was little doubt that the rebels had received a severe setback and gave little credence to their chances of continuing the seven-year-old war successfully

Announcing the success of his offensive over the weekend, President Machel said "We have broken the back of the snake but we won't rest until his head has been crushed"

Mozambican-Zimbabwean forces smash rebel bases

Renamo guerrillas on the run

(218) B. Day
11/9/85

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More than 5 000 troops, some of them airborne, have been flushing out guerrillas from their main bases in Central Sofala and Manhica province for the past two weeks, according to news agency reports here

Diplomatic sources said the offensive had destroyed at least four guerilla bases, including the main encampment, left hundreds of rebels dead and destroyed huge quantities of arms and ammunition.



● MACHEL

The rebel leader, Afonso Dhikama, and his closest collaborators had escaped but government troops are said to be in hot pursuit.

A rebel spokesman in Lisbon, Jorge Correia revealed at the weekend that Renamo had released all of its 13 hostages, including two Britons, captured at various times over the past year, but continued to hold two Soviets

Combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces launched a large-scale offensive against Renamo in August and by yesterday had destroyed nearly all the rebel bases.

The semi-official daily Noticias newspaper reported yesterday that 101 rebels had been killed.

It quoted provincial military commander Major-General Salvador Mutumque as saying the rebels were killed in Manhica and Magude districts, where the government last week said another 63 insurgents had died during clashes with government troops last month.

Throughout August the noose was tightening round Renamo bases.

The Renamo headquarters, known as Casa Banana, in the Gorongosa foothills, was stormed. Aerial bombardment and paratroop landings secured Casa Banana in five hours.

The Renamo airstrip known as Fabrica, a

little removed from the rest of the complex, fell at the same time.

The nearby bases at Bunga and Cavalo were also taken.

Only the Gogogo base on the mountain, where Renamo has its military academy, was still thought to be in rebel hands

Vast quantities of mortar shells, rockets, grenades, machine-guns, rifles, some heavy artillery and anti-aircraft equipment were seized at Casa Banana

Mozambican military officials estimated that the amount of arms captured at Casa Banana was enough to supply the bandits for two to three years

Announcing the success of his offensive, President Samora Machel said "We have broken the back of the snake but we won't rest until his head has been crushed"

A senior government official in Lisbon said Machel's problem was the hydra-headed nature of the snake

"The war is only one aspect of his problem. He needs to win the battle against poverty, hunger, inefficiency and underdevelopment before he can really declare victory," the official said — Sapa-Reuter.

tions than for the SA government Prevo's comments in the press about SA precipitated a protest outside his Anchorage church, and he told local newspapers that the SA trip had been "entirely sponsored by SA citizens" In another interview he added that "it was organised by business people"

It was difficult to say how much impact efforts to change US opinion about SA would have, Prevo said Much would depend on how much media publicity Falwell could attract for "their side of the story"

With only a few days to go before President Ronald Reagan approves or vetoes mild sanctions legislation, it is unlikely that Falwell will be able to check US enthusiasm for punitive action against the SA government Falwell has already suffered public recrimination because of his supportive stand for official white SA and a perjorative statement about Bishop Desmond Tutu, in which he called the bishop a phony Observers say he might have lost credibility, since important figures believe he is out of touch, given his public statements

For example, Falwell said in a press interview in an American paper that Bishop Tutu (sic) had not been arrested for advocating sanctions

MOZAMBIQUE

218

Hunger and turmoil

Only a massive aid programme can save thousands more Mozambicans from starving and, if the Nkomati Accord is to bear fruit, SA must launch such a programme, says Methodist Church President Peter Storey

Storey has just returned from an extensive visit to Mozambique and has announced that his church is starting its own aid programme

"The conditions that I saw there caused me deep distress When I was told that conditions were even worse in the rural areas I was even more shocked Those who have not had their houses destroyed by war still suffer because of the disastrous failure of the economic policy of the Mozambican government In the long term, Mozambique can only survive if there is a speedy end to the war and a return to a greater measure of private enterprise," says Storey

"The thought that SA helped instigate this war is a blot on our national conscience and we need to do something about it as a way of making restitution

"If the Nkomati Accord is to bear fruit, SA must be serious about giving aid to its neighbour At the same time, the Frelimo government must turn away from policies which have bankrupted the country It is encouraging to see that they are showing more flexibility, although the impression I formed is that the situation is almost beyond rescue

"I was encouraged to see the activity of the Church and I left with that as a sign of hope in my mind People are flocking back to the churches, especially the young At one

service at which I preached in Maputo, over 100 teenagers, who had composed special songs of welcome which they sang during the four-hour service, were among the 600 people present

"The hardship of which I speak becomes clearer when it is realised that the first meal for many people is at midday and consists of tea only, with some boiled up in the evening for soup Shops are empty, and the rationing system allows 2kg of rice a person a month — if rice is available

"Here too, the Church is winning the gratitude of the people and the respect of the government Through the Christian Council, our Methodist Church of Southern Africa is involved in a significant aid programme, and in a situation where people are struggling for survival the incorruptibility of the Churches is becoming an important asset to the gov-

ernment Evangelism takes place openly again, and in my interview with the government their appreciation for all this work was openly expressed"

UNREST AND THE SABC

Screening the news

The SABC sees no conflict between its policy of withholding details of unrest and its duty to "inform the public soberly and factually about events and developments that may affect their lives and livelihood," according to director general Riaan Eksteen

In a telexed response to FM queries about SABC unrest coverage, Eksteen said the corporation was not prepared to become "an instrument for inciting or promoting any

STRANGLING THE TOWNSHIP SOUL

Urban township life used to be vibrant at night when, particularly, the shebeens plied their trade

But all this hubbub is now gone It has been affected by the curfew, or "care-free" as it is known, imposed to make the current State of Emergency effective, and even scaling down the 10 pm-4 am curfew to between 11 pm and 3 am in Soweto, for instance, hasn't helped much

The townships are virtually deserted by daytime as residents — except children — are out at work in the city, with the last of them returning home to sleep as late as 9 pm, if not later The last evening train to Soweto used to be at 11 pm

Even sports, particularly soccer and boxing, at Ellis Park or any other venue in the city for that matter, has been affected as evidenced, to some extent, by the black attendance at the Coetzee/Tillis encounter on Saturday when a possible gate of 40 000 barely exceeded 20 000

Generally business has slowed down Not only in shebeens but also at night-clubs and those supermarkets and garages providing service until late in the night So much so that shebeeners in particular are thinking of applying for special permits for patrons

Also affected are funeral night vigils and stokvels, the peculiarly township money-pooling clubs or get-togethers, which are usually held at weekends

The arrangements undertaken mainly by big shebeen operators to provide patrons with television entertainment and, in some instances, even meals during sessions, have been in vain

No longer can regulars overstay themselves in shebeens, drinking leisurely Nor can the dancing to music in such popular nightclubs as The Pelican at Orlando in Soweto and the Easy-by-Nite at Katilehlong in the East Rand go on as before

Lucky Michaels, owner of The Pelican and chairman of the National Taverners Association, the shebeeners' Fedhasa, expresses concern over the current situation Business has slowed down so much that they, as an organisation, he says, are considering applying for permits for patrons "so that they can go to and remain in shebeens" without fear of arrest

Chuckles a Soweto socialite "The new situation is like what it used to be during the days of prohibition when one felt safer with his drink in the belly than on the table — in case there was a raid

"No one wants to be caught So you watch the time and are forced to slug it and hurry home, avoiding an encounter



with the law outside Ironically, it must be wifey alone who's happy now For she can see hubby home fairly early Both shebeener and guzzler are losers in this curfew."

The crime rate in Soweto is also said to have gone down But whether this is because of the imposed curfew or not is debatable Township thugs and petty robbers are usually more active much earlier than 10 pm

U.S. (812)
says no
to more
aid for
Machel

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

IF Mozambican President Samora Machel is coming to Washington on Tuesday to ask for money, he is going to be disappointed

This was the message from congressional and conservative quarters this week, which pointed to the continued presence of Soviet and East bloc advisers in Mozambique despite efforts by Machel to court Western aid and investment

"The State Department has expended a huge amount of energy on Mozambique, and inviting Machel here is part of the stoking exercise," one congressional source said "But congress is not about to give him any more aid"

Failed

The source pointed to the State Department's failed attempt in January to get congress to approve one-million dollars in "non-lethal" military aid, as evidence of continued congressional opposition to giving Mozambique anything but food relief

Reports also surfaced that President Reagan would personally tell Mr Machel that unless he got rid of Soviet bloc personnel, he could expect little more from the United States in either money or improved relations

An administration official, however, denied the President was going to "issue any such threats"

Displeased

Ultra-conservatives in the White House are not pleased with the invitation, and may try to pressurise the President into breaking all ties with the Soviets The State Department, however, is expecting its more moderate approach to prevail

"This trip is the culmination of a process in which Mozambique has moved away from the Soviet camp to a more non-aligned position," one State Department official said.

Sum

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Face to f

peaceful valley in the heart of central Africa, the most powerful businessman in South Africa sat down this week for an hour with the leader of a black revolutionary movement committed to making his country unrecognisable

It was, in its way, a significant moment in our history The venue: President Kenneth Dlamini's game lodge at Mfuwe on the banks of the Luangwa River, 400km east of Lusaka The parties: seven white South Africans led by Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and six black

South Africans, led by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress

The agenda: open. First, it is important to record what Friday's much-publicised meeting between South African businessmen and representatives of the ANC hierarchy did NOT achieve.

There were no deals, no agreements, except, if possible, to meet again. Indeed, there were no negotiations at all — merely exploratory, getting-to-

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(812)

S. Times

By BR/IA

THE Group one of the cornerstones — is to be

And there are indications that the residential Land Act reviewed

The move and long to tackle the apartheid lives of ml cans.

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218

B. Day

Confusion over anti-MNR drive

16/9/87
JT
Own Correspondent

LISBON — Conflicting reports about the outcome of the current anti-rebel offensive in Marxist-ruled Mozambique are reaching Lisbon.

Backed by about 5 000 crack Zimbabwean troops, Mozambican President Samora Machel's army has been engaged since mid-August in a massive crackdown against MNR (Mozambican National Resistance) guerrilla bases in central Mozambique in a bid to end an eight-year-old insurrection by the right wing group.

The combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces, said to total about 25 000 men supported by Mirage fighters, helicopters, tanks and artillery, claim to have overrun seven rebel camps in the central provinces of Sofala, Manhiça and Zambezia.

According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, the main rebel base on the slopes of the Gorongosa mountains known as "Camp Banana" was destroyed on August 28. Troops seized tons of ammunition and guerrilla documents and laid waste to the airstrip which adjoins the camp. Subsequent reports said about 100 guerrillas had been killed.

But rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama and his military commanders escaped into the near-impenetrable bush where, according to Jorge Correia, MNR spokesman in Lisbon, they

continue to have radio contact with rebel units around the country.

A Portuguese news agency despatch from the battle zone claimed that among documents seized at "Camp Banana" were the minutes of an August 19 meeting there between Dhlakama and South African Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel.

Nel, it is alleged, flew secretly into Gorongosa in a bid to persuade the rebels to re-open negotiations with the Machel government to end the war.

Earlier talks between the two sides in Pretoria broke down last October over MNR demands for an immediate general election, the resignation of the government and the rewriting of the constitution.

According to the captured minutes, Nel tried to persuade the rebels to reopen talks without any prior conditions.

The MNR reply is not recorded but judging from the opinions of spokesman Correia in Lisbon, it was unlikely to have been favourable.

Correia said in Lisbon, "The government offensive is due to end when the rainy season starts at the end of this month. By then it will have cost Machel about R810m."

Marxist Machel heads for US in hunt for investment

HARARE — President Samora Machel of Mozambique, his country reeling from continuing war with rebels and natural misfortunes, begins a visit to the United States tomorrow, eager to improve the image of his Marxist state.

The week-long visit, aimed at attracting foreign investment, will be Mr Machel's first to the capitalist US since he assumed power in 1975, after a bloody guerrilla war by his Frelimo party against Portuguese colonial rule.

US diplomats in Harare told reporters that Mr Machel's trip, during which he will have talks with President Reagan and senior officials in Washington, was a landmark signalling Mozambique's departure from a rigid Marxist stance to pragmatism in order to get Western capital to repair its ravaged economy.

"The fact that Reagan has agreed at all to Machel's visit is important. It shows that it will be productive," said one diplomat.

He added: "There will be a fair amount of sympathy for Machel's problems from Reagan and other officials. The problem will be what Congress, who see Mozambique as a Soviet satellite that does not need to be helped by the US."

Another diplomat commented: "I believe that Reagan, after discussions with Machel, will offer Mozambique more US aid."

The US in the past two years has stepped up its aid to Mozambique — mostly food — in what analysts said was an attempt by Washington to woo the country away from the Soviet bloc Mozambican officials, however, stress that by receiving aid from America the government is only demonstrating its true non-alignment.

Right-wing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), demanding power-sharing and fresh elections in Mozambique, have wreaked havoc on the economy, disrupting vital transport routes and ab-

ducting several foreign aid workers in the past 10 years.

In addition, Mozambique has been devastated by a four-year drought, the worst in memory, and a powerful cyclone which destroyed crops and animals.

US diplomats said that in order for foreign investors to put money into Mozambique, they would have to be assured that there was peace and stability.

"There is certainly interest in investing in Mozambique, but as long as the rebels continue their activities, most people will wait and see," one said.

Earlier this year, Mozambique said it was taking measures, such as allowing investors to repatriate profits, in a bid to improve the tottering economy. So far, there has been little response.

But Mr Machel is expected to tell the Americans that despite the persistent rebel activity, security forces are now on top of the situation following an offensive launched last July by combined Mozambi-

can and Zimbabwean troops, said analysts in Harare.

In one of the most startling moves since the military sweep against the joint forces overran an

base in central Sofala province, dozens of rebels were reported killed.

But US diplomats following closely said that although the problem was far from over.

"If one reads the military's official Mozambican media, he gets a distorted picture," one diplomat said.

The diplomats said they did not have a comprehensive programme for Mr Machel was likely also to meet Secretary Shultz and other top administrators as several leading industrialists according to the Mozambican

Leads for US in hunt for investment capital

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But US diplomats following the Mozambican war
closely said that although the rebels were on the run,
the problem was far from over.
"If one reads the military successes through the
official Mozambican media, he gets an obviously ex-
aggerated picture," one diplomat said.
The diplomats said they did not yet have a compre-
hensive programme for Mr Machel's visit, but said he
was likely also to meet Secretary of State Mr George
Shultz and other top administration officials, as well
as several leading industrialists and bankers.
According to the Mozambican news agency, AIM,

Mr Machel will see Mr Reagan on Thursday.
The Mozambican leader, who will be accompanied
by his wife and Education Minister Mr Graça Ma-
chel, as well as by senior Ministers and members of
the ruling party's supreme politburo, will also ad-
dress the United Nations General Assembly.
He is expected to outline his country's progress and
problems, and the situation in neighbouring South
Africa, which he says still backs the MNR rebels, de-
spite the Nkomati Accord signed last year.
South Africa denies direct involvement, saying sup-
port for the rebels may be coming from unofficial
sources within the country.
Analysts also said Mr Machel was likely to raise
the issue of international economic sanctions against
South Africa and their effect on Mozambique.
This topic was being discussed by Mr Machel and
the leaders of the other five Frontline states in Ma-
puto yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter

Machel out to better image



PRESIDENT Samora Machel

HARARE — Mozambican president Samora Machel, his country reeling from continuing war with rebels and natural misfortunes, starts a visit to the United States tomorrow, eager to improve the image of his Marxist state. 16/9/85

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SOWETAN Correspondent

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The United States, in the past two years, has stepped up its aid to Mozambique, which is mostly food, in what analysts said was an attempt by Washington to woo the country away from the Soviet bloc

Mozambican officials, however, stress that by receiving aid from America the government is only demonstrating its true non-alignment — Sapa-Reuters

Cape Times 17/1/65
**Search
for 3
soldiers**

PRETORIA — A ground- and air search has been launched for three South African soldiers who have been absent without leave from their unit in the Eastern Transvaal for five days and might be in Mozambique

The three men, whose unit was involved in border control of illegal immigrants from Mozambique, are wearing civilian clothes and are unarmed, according to a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria

The Mozambican authorities had been notified of the ground and air search through the Nkomati Operation Centre at the Ressano Garcia border post near Komatipoort, he said, but he declined to elaborate on whether Mozambican forces were assisting in the search

He identified the three soldiers as Corporal P Kolenda, of Ramsgate, Riflemen L R van Zydam, of Bedford, and Rifleman S L Toth, of Kimberley Their next of kin had been notified

"It is believed they could have wandered into Mozambique," the spokesman said — Sapa

MNR hostages tell of attack on Luabo

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels destroyed the State-owned sugar mill in an attack on the town of Luabo in Zambia province on July 29, two hostages told the Mozambique news agency AIM yesterday

They said explosives were detonated in the morning, and the factory was still burning at 11pm that night

British mechanical supervisor Malcolm Blakey, 36, and Irish technician John O'Connell, 26, told AIM the MNR attacked at 5am

They said shooting "was so intense that we threw ourselves on the ground and didn't dare move"

At 7am armed men marched them to their "general", whom AIM identified as Antonio Elias.

"We told him 'We're not armed. We're engineers. We're not interested in politics'," the hostages said

They said the MNR later killed a

Own Correspondent

crew member, in an attempt to hijack a light aircraft, but the co-pilot escaped

The MNR, which claimed to have attacked Luabo with 1 000 men, then looted the town, they said

"They gutted the whole place. They even took the furniture," Blakey said.

"I put five months of blood, sweat and tears into making that mill work. We got it going. We fixed it. And then they came along and blew it up."

The men were told they would be taken to Camp Banana, the MNR headquarters in Sofala province, and were marched from Luabo late that night.

"After marching for about 30 days, resting up at two MNR bases, they arrived at a third camp in Morrumbala district near the Malawi border.

Machel, Pik hold talks on Nkomati 'violations'

17/9/85
218
STAR

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel met the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday to protest about "serious and repeated violations" of the Nkomati peace accord signed last year, the official Mozambican news agency AIM reported today

It said the current offensive by Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops against rebels had "given vital proof of the continued involvement of South Africa in the destabilisation of Mozambique"

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that Mr Botha had held talks in Mozambique with President Machel on issues relating to the peace accord but refused to elaborate

Mr Botha also met Mozambican Ministers and returned to South Africa last night, he said

In Washington the United States Government is rolling out the red carpet for President Machel who who starts a five-day visit to the city today

It is an official "working visit" rather than a State visit, which means there will be no gala dinner at the White House

However, the US is doing everything else to impress its guest

TALKS WITH REAGAN

His aircraft arrives at Andrews Air Base this afternoon. He will then be whisked by helicopter to the Washington Monument grounds where Secretary of State Mr George Shultz will greet him.

The big day will be Thursday, when he will have talks and lunch with President Ronald Reagan at the White House after laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery

The visit is the culmination of a steady improvement in relations between the US and Mozambique since 1982 when relations were severed after a South African raid on ANC bases in Maputo.

Since then Washington has wooed Mozambique in an attempt to wean it away from the Soviet bloc — a policy which has upset the US right wing, which regards President Machel as another Marxist-Leninist dictator who is really anti-West

Despite this, the Reagan Administration is taking pains to make President Machel feel welcome.

President Machel will also have talks with Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of Agriculture Mr John Block, the administrator of the Agency for International Development, Mr Peter McPherson, and Secretary of Defence Mr Caspar Weinberger, among others — Reuter, The Star Bureau

MNR captive has baby

MAPUTO — A pregnant Portuguese woman captured by the Renamo rebels in Mozambique had to make long forced marches with her captors but still gave birth successfully to her baby in the bush. 218

This is one of the stories told by 24 hostages who were set free when the rebels put them in dugout canoes and sent them across the Shire River into Malawi last week — SOWETAN Foreign Service

SOWETAN
17/9/85

WORLD

2.8

US conservatives in uproar over Machel's seeming plan to woo the West

HARARE — Mozambique's President Samora Machel begins his first official visit to the United States today. He will focus attention on the plight of his country in a deadlocked war.

Little more than two years ago the trip would have been virtually unthinkable. The United States was anathema to the fiery Marxist leader who made it the



● Reagan

target of tirades in every public speech.

But the economic ravages of non-stop guerrilla sabotage since independence from Portugal 10 years ago, and the growing military deadlock, have left Mozambique in a parlous state with Machel desperate for help from any quarter.

The meeting has, however, raised the hackles of

American conservatives.

In an interview, Howard Phillips, chairman of the conservative caucus, said US policy toward Mozambique was "utterly disgusting." He added that Reagan had invited Machel under the influence of "misguided" State Department bureaucrats.

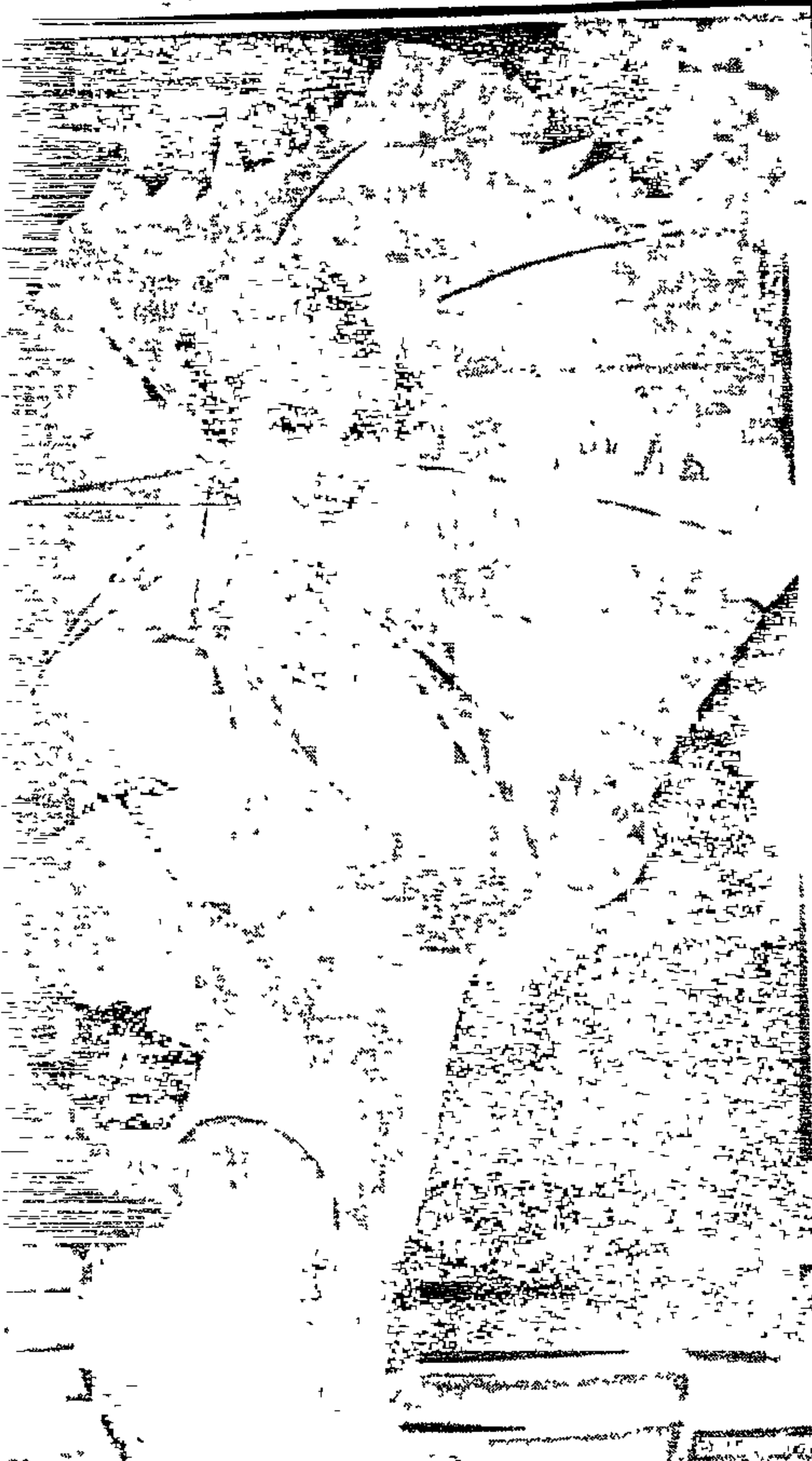
Another conservative, Charles Lichtenstein, former

alternate US representative to the United Nations, said Machel's government had little popular support and there were "no good reasons for propping up that regime."

He said the invitation was a mistake. — Sapa-
Reuter-AP.



● Machel



Nkomati
'violations'
STAR
probed (218)

18/9/85
Allegations by Mozambique that South Africa had "seriously and repeatedly" violated the Nkomati Accord were being investigated by the Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria last night.

30/1/85
Confirming that he had met the Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, and members of his Cabinet in Maputo on Monday, Mr Botha said he had requested a follow-up meeting to discuss the matter further.

DESTABILISATION

According to the official Mozambique News Agency AIM, the current offensive by Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops against rebel MNR cadres had given "vital proof of the continued involvement of South Africa in the destabilisation of Mozambique".

In terms of the Nkomati non-aggression peace pact signed by South Africa and Mozambique in March last year, neither country must permit forces hostile to the other to operate from its territory — Sapa

Rescue mission

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique has plunged into his first official visit to the United States to focus attention on the plight of his country locked in a stalemated war.

Little more than two years ago the trip was virtually unthinkable, the United States was anathema to the fiery marxist leader, the target of tirades in every public speech

But the economic ravages of non-stop guerilla sabotage since independence from Portugal 10 years ago and the growing military deadlock have left Mozambique in a parlous state and Mr Machel desperate for help from any quarter

The Frelimo government's troops were given a boost last month by the capture of the main base of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) at Gorongosa, a lonely 1 856-metre mountain in the central province of Sofala

Air support

In the attack Zimbabwean troops fought alongside Mozambican soldiers for the first time and Zimbabwean air force planes pounded the area before ground forces took the base

Regional military experts said the loss of the base, with its airstrip, sophisticated communications and large stock of supplies and equipment, was a definite setback for the MNR

But they said it would not dramatically alter the situation as the conflict was essentially a guerilla war rather than a conventional one.

Desperate for aid, Machel starts U S talkabout

Peter Gregson HARARE

"The loss of one or two larger bases isn't going to destroy the MNR. If the Government then don't effectively secure the area, the moment they move out the insurgents will just move back in again," said Professor Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies

Government troops are ill-equipped, with little transport, and Mozambique's hilly, scrub terrain favours roving guerilla bands living off the land

The Government says the war's disruption of food shipments has caused serious famine in north-western Mozambique

Offensives launched in July around Maputo and then in the central and north-western provinces of Sofala, Manica and Tete have been hailed by the Government as a major success, with several bases captured and hundreds of rebels killed

But MNR spokesman Mr Jorge Correia in Lisbon dismissed the drive as a last-ditch effort to reassert government control in rural areas before annual rains due next month force Frelimo troops back into their urban strongholds

A Western diplomat here who closely follows

Mozambican affairs said 'Knocking off the bases solves only part of the problem. Even if Frelimo clears an area they then have to get the economy going again, bringing in food, seed and ploughs, and it only takes a few guerillas to stop them doing that'

Sources in South Africa close to the MNR told reporters they believed the military situation was a stalemate. Prof Hough agreed, saying a political solution was needed to break the deadlock. 'Neither the Government nor the insurgents can achieve major advances,' he added

MNR president Afonso Dhlakama was reported by the official Mozambican news agency AIM to have escaped from Gorongosa base by motorcycle, losing his thick spectacles as he fled

Would pay

Mr Correia said after the Gorongosa attack that Zimbabwe would pay for its intervention and the war would be intensified to include the cities, particularly the capital, Maputo

Zimbabwean troops, who have been stationed in Mozambique for three years, had previously been confined to a defensive role, guarding vital installations such as the oil pipeline from the central port of Beira to the Zimbabwe border.

Little is known about the precise strength of the MNR, its weapons or its backers. South Africa has admitted that it used to support the rebels but

says it stopped 18 months ago after signing a non-aggression pact with Machel

Maputo, however, accuses South Africa of continuing covert aid and says the latest offensive against the guerillas produced 'vital proof of the continued involvement of South Africa in the destabilisation of Mozambique'

Power cuts

Since the signing of the Maputo-Pretoria non-aggression pact the rebels, estimated by some Western analysts at about 9 000 strong, have stepped up their attacks, particularly in southern Maputo province, making life in the capital uncomfortable with constant power cuts and travel hazardous on all roads

The successes of the current military offensive have dominated the official media during the past two weeks. But the Maputo daily Noticias last week warned against false optimism and said the armed bandits — as they are officially termed — were likely to retaliate with 'spectacular' acts of sabotage

Since then two factories on the outskirts of Maputo have been attacked and the city's main power line has been cut — (Sapa-Reuter)

MNR leader believed to have flown to SA

218

The Star's Africa
News Service

STAR
19/9/85

HARARE — The leader of the rightwing MNR rebels in Mozambique, Mr Alfonso Dhlakaka, probably flew to South Africa when his headquarters at Casa Banana in Sofala province was overrun by a joint Mozambique-Zimbabwean force

This was reported today by Zimbabwe's main daily, *The Herald*, which had a reporter at the camp in the aftermath of the battle

The paper says Mr Dhlakama is believed to have rushed from the camp on a motorcycle when it came under aerial attack and was probably flown to South Africa from a nearby airstrip.

The well-maintained airfield had night facilities, said the report, which added that it had been used by the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, on a recent visit.

The Herald reports thousands of people have been moving to the former MNR base to seek the protection of the Zimbabwean and Mozambique soldiers

Cape Times
iday, September 20, 1985

★

(218)

Border talks over Nkomati

From PHILLIP
VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met a high-level Mozambican delegation at Komatipoort yesterday after admissions that South Africa had "technically" violated the Accord of Nkomati.

Observers believe that the 18-month-old pact is

now in the balance

In a statement yesterday the Department of Foreign Affairs said Mr Botha had conveyed to the Mozambican Government that South Africa was "determined" to make the accord work.

The department said "The minister also conveyed details of the presence of African National Congress members in

Mozambique as well as details of members of the organization who were arrested after having left the country.

"The Mozambican Government requested further details," the statement said.

The Mozambican delegation was led by Colonel Oscar Monteiro, Minister of the Interior and member of Frelimo's Political Bureau, his second deputy, Mr Theodato Hanguana, and the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the two men who conducted the inquiry into the breaches of the accord — General Bob Rogers, the former Chief of the SA Air Force, and Dr James Gilliland.

The inquiry, which found that South Africa had violated the Accord on more than a dozen occasions, was held following Mozambican allegations that South Africa was still supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mozambique made its allegations after they had recovered a diary of the secretary to MNR leader Mr Alfonso Dhlekama, detailing South African contact with and supplies, including arms supplies, to the MNR.

Mr Botha, who did not question the authenticity of the document, conceded the terms of the pact had been "technically" violated as the SA Defence Force had maintained contact with the MNR to promote peace talks between Frelimo and the MNR.

Among the violations were

● Mr Louis Nel, the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid three undercover visits to the Gorongosa base in the Mozambican bush. In the first trip, he went without Mr Botha's knowledge.

'Radio links'

● Radio communications between the SADF and the guerillas were set up, assistance given in the construction of an airstrip, and the SA Air Force dropped aid — though most of it was "humanitarian".

● MNR officers were transported in and out of Mozambique — once by submarine.

● SADF officers mentioned by name in the diary as being against the Accord had categorically denied this.

Mr Botha and General Malan said the violations did not amount to "contraventions" of the Nkomati Accord if its terms were closely read and strictly interpreted.

Pik asks Mozambique about ANC activities

Pretoria Correspondent ~~YTB~~

Besides reporting to the Mozambican authorities on the "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs asked them about the presence of African National Congress (ANC) members in Maputo.

Mr Botha said on arrival in Pretoria, after he and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan held talks with a Maputo delegation at Komatipoort yesterday, that the session was a follow-up to his meeting with President Samora Machel on Monday.

On Monday Mr Machel alleged that South Africa had transgressed the Nkomati Accord, to which Mr Botha said it was a "technical" violation made to try

to bring peace to Mozambique's rebels.

Mr Botha and General Malan were accompanied by General Bob Rogers, the former Chief of the South African Air Force, and Dr James Gilliland, an aviation expert, who conducted the urgent inquiry into Mozambique's allegations.

Mr Botha said as far as the South African Government was concerned there was no threat to the Nkomati Accord.

He said trying to get the MNR and Frelimo together could not be done in the open.

The Nkomati Accord also made provision for disputes and the two countries had to try to sort out their problems through reconciliation and mediation.

● See Page 13

What have these...

Pik asks Mozambique about ANC activities

Pretoria Correspondent

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● See Page 13.

Mozambique rebels flee in fierce fighting

218 The Star's Africa
News Service

BEIRA — Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops are pursuing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the provinces of Manica and Sofala

Military sources in Beira say there is heavy fighting 130 km north of Beira in the Gorongosa Game Reserve, where an estimated 3 000 insurgents are retreating northwards into neighbouring Zambezi province

Elsewhere in Manica and Sofala, units of the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of the Zimbabwean Army and their Mozambican counterparts are engaged in follow-up operations in an area of more than 120 000 sq km against the MNR rebels, who scattered after their operational headquarters in the game reserve was stormed and captured last month

The MNR stronghold fell after a dawn attack in which Zimbabwean British-made Hawk fighter planes and 1 000 parachute troops spearheaded an offensive involving an estimated 5 000-strong ground force —

SA violated airspace: Mozambique report

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have documented a series of violations of Mozambican airspace by South African aircraft from July 1984 to July 1985, the Mozambique news agency AIM reported yesterday

These planes resupplied "bandits of the Mozambique national resistance" (MNR) with weaponry, ammunition, medicine, and various other equipment.

In March of this year, after repeated protests by Mozambique that the Nkomati non-aggression accord was being violated, the South African authorities announced that radar systems were being installed along the frontier with Mozambique in order to detect any illegal passage of aircraft from South Africa to Mozambique

Despite these promises, and despite repeated claims that the South African armed forces were not involved, the violations of the Nkomati Accord continued, said the report.

Some of these planes landed at the MNR's airstrip at their headquarters known as "Casa Banana" in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain in the central province of Sofala. The headquarters and the airstrip were captured by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces on August 28. South African planes have also been detected dropping people and equipment by parachute in various parts of the country besides Gorongosa — The Star's Foreign News Service.

Refugees brave Kruger Park animals to escape Mozambique

STAR 218
Lowveld Bureau

23/9/85
SKUKUZA — A number of people visiting the Kruger National Park last week were surprised to find groups of illegal Mozambican immigrants wandering through the reserve

The first group of about 100 men, women and children was seen last Monday walking in single file through dense bush between Nwanedzi and Satara

One tourist, Mr Harry Parker of Johannesburg, said the group — who had obviously walked scores of kilometres — were tired and hungry so he, and other visitors gave them biscuits and fruit. On Tuesday morning another group was spotted in the Satara/Orpen Gate vicinity

Kruger Park's chief warden, Dr Uys Pienaar, said illegal immigrants were not an unusual sight in the reserve nowadays

"It happens almost daily and rangers often inform us of large and small groups illegally walking through the reserve," he said

Dr Pienaar, however, gave the assurance their presence presented no danger to the park or its visitors

"These unfortunate people, faced with hunger and severe drought in their country, face a situation they cannot handle. Several thousand, I believe, have already found their way into kaNgwane and Gazankulu

"These national states can absorb only a limited number so the starving

people have no alternative but to enter South Africa via the Kruger National Park," he said.

Some people, it is understood, have been attacked and killed by wild animals while making their way through parts of the park at night

But nothing deters them in their search for food and work

Once rangers have picked up the illegal immigrants they are handed over to the police

They are then transported to Komatipoort from where they are sent back to Mozambique

This, however, does not appear to stop them from coming back

One Mozambican is known to have been deported 14 times within a few weeks

Maputo holds 3 SA soldiers

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Authorities in Maputo told the South African Government about a week ago that three missing South African soldiers were in detention in Mozambique, the government news agency, AIM, reports

The SADF confirmed only yesterday that the three were "in the hands of the Mozambique authorities" *STAR*

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs is negotiating for their return *24/9/85*

A spokesman for the department said it was assumed the men were detained in Mozambique shortly going missing on September 12

AIM said the three entered Mozambique illegally. They are Corporal P Kalenda, and Riflemen L R Zydarn and S L Toth

SA contacts Maputo
over SADF Awol trio

PRETORIA. — The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been in contact with Mozambican authorities about the three SA Defence Force soldiers who went absent without leave 11 days ago and are being held in Mozambique

Confirming this, a department spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that details were not yet available, but that it was assumed the three had been held by Mozambican authorities.

In an earlier statement yesterday, Defence Headquarters said the three were "in Mozambican hands".

"The assumption that they could have crossed the border into Mozambique remained (throughout the search)," he added.

Three SADF men — Corporal P Kolenda, Rifleman L R van Zydam and Rifleman S L Toth — went Awol from their unit on the Mozambican border, where they were involved in the control of illegal immigrants, on September 12.

When last seen, they were in civilian clothes and unarmed. It was thought they may have wandered into Mozambique and a ground and air search was launched, with Mozambican authorities being informed through the Nkomati Operation Centre at the Ressano Garcia border post.

The men's next of kin had been informed — Sapa

CAPC Tim 29/9/85
218

Machel to press Thatcher on SA

From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON — Britain is facing renewed pressure to back limited sanctions against South Africa following Pretoria's violations of the Nkomati Accord and the latest Angolan raid by the SADF.

On Friday, President Samora Machel of Mozambique will ask the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to back tougher action to end apartheid and force South Africa to honour the Nkomati agreement.

Meanwhile the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, sharpened Commonwealth demands for sanctions in a weekend television interview preceding a heads-of-government summit in the Bahamas in mid-October.

But a British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the government was still trying to gather information "from the parties concerned" on recent

evidence of violations of the accord and continuing South African support for the MNR rebels.

The Machel-Thatcher meeting follows the Mozambique president's two-hour meeting last week with President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Reagan

President Machel publicly congratulated the Reagan administration on imposing limited sanctions on South Africa and said he should now consider tougher action.

Diplomatic sources said the West had scored a major coup in luring President Machel's Marxist-orientated government away from the Eastern Bloc.

Mrs Thatcher has responded to mounting British pressure for a tougher line on South Africa by announcing last month that the Bank of England would not bail the rand out of its current crisis — either directly or indirectly.

Her meeting on Friday with President Machel could indicate a tougher British stand on clandestine South Africa support for MNR.

There were unconfirmed reports at the weekend that Mrs Thatcher had also agreed to meet Bishop Desmond Tutu in Britain next week.

José Caetano reports that according to a well-informed source in Maputo, Mozambican military intelligence are wading through a massive 500kg of documents belonging to the MNR. The documents were captured during the present joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean offensive against MNR bases in central Mozambique.

The assessment reports, or as many as it will be possible to complete by then, will be submitted to President Machel as soon as he returns later this week.

Support

The documents which were confiscated from various MNR bases, captured during the past month in central Mozambique and including the organization's headquarters, are said to disclose further details of support for the MNR not only from South Africa but also from sources in Portugal.

Meanwhile, Noel Bruyns reports from Windhoek that the cabinet of SWA/Namibia's transitional government will demand an explanation from Pretoria for the SADF foray into Angola.

A cabinet minister, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, LP, said yesterday "We were told the military crossed into Angola in a hot-pursuit operation against Swapo."

"Now news reports tell us that the SADF was in Angola to help Unita. The cabinet has not yet discussed the matter, but I believe we shall demand an explanation from the South African Government."

Signal from Machel awaited

Nkomati hanging in the balance

24/9/85 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

Pretoria is watching President Samora Machel carefully for signals which could end the historic Nkomati Accord.

The impression in diplomatic circles is that Mozambique will probably want to continue the Accord, despite its anger over South African violations.

President Machel is due back in Maputo this week, after visiting the United States and Britain, and there may be further revelations from the captured Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) diaries which led to Pretoria's admission last week that there had been "technical" violations of the Accord.

On Wednesday the Mozambican President is due to address the United Nations General Assembly and the general impression in Pretoria is that this will be the

make-or-break speech for the Nkomati Accord. Thus far, President Machel has said nothing which South Africa has interpreted as signalling the end of the Accord.

One of the apparent reasons for this is the extensive network of ties that has been established between Mozambique and South Africa over the past two years, in the transport, agricultural, medical, commercial and technical fields. Hardly a week now passes without some or other South African delegation visiting Maputo.

However, the Mozambicans told the South Africans last week that they had not revealed everything contained in the captured diaries, implying that Mozambique wanted to see how South Africa reacted to the initial allegations.

The Star's Political Correspondent writes that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambique officials at Komatipoort last Thursday to confirm that the SA Defence Force had technically violated the Nkomati Accord by flying supplies to the MNR's bush headquarters.

Mr Botha said at a Press briefing last Wednesday that Mozambique could well furnish further extracts from the diary in which the first claims of a breach of the Accord were made, or other evidence from it alleging South African violations.

● It is reported in London that the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will meet President Machel on Friday.

JOSE CAETANO

MOZAMBICAN military intelligence are said to be wading through 500kg of MNR documents captured during the joint offensive with Zimbabwe against rebel bases in central Mozambique

A well-informed source in Maputo said yesterday that intelligence evaluators were "working flat out" to assess the massive haul

Assessment reports will be submitted to President Samora Machel as soon as he returns to Mozambique this week from his official visit to the United States

As a result it is expected that Mozambique will soon make further announcements concerning various aspects of the support received by the MNR from outside the country

The captured documents are said to include

- Diaries from various MNR leaders,
- Operational reports,
- Agendas from many MNR meetings (some with South African Defence Force officers),
- Details of military training programmes used by the MNR,
- Detailed logistical plans for the supply of

Mozambique assessing massive MNR catch

arms and ammunition to MNR bases in various parts of the country,

Details of procedures to be used for radio communications (both between various MNR bases inside Mozambique and between their main base, at Casa Banana, and to South Africa)

The documents, captured during the past month, are said to reveal further details of support for the MNR from not only South Africa but also sources in Portugal

Among the MNR bases captured during the offensive was the rebel organisation's Casa Banana headquarters, in the foothills of the Gorongoza mountain

The only part of the base visible from the air was the well-maintained 800m airstrip, referred to as *fabrica* (factory) in MNR radio communications, while the rest of the base is hidden by trees

Two other MNR bases captured were

Bunga and Cavalo 20km from Casa Banana

Muxamba, the rebel base in the Sussundenga district of the Manica Province, south of both the road and the railway line linking the Mozambican port of Beira to the Zimbabwean border, was also captured

According to the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, this base was used by the MNR to operate sabotage missions against the Beira-Zimbabwe pipeline which carries refined fuels to Zimbabwe from that Mozambican port

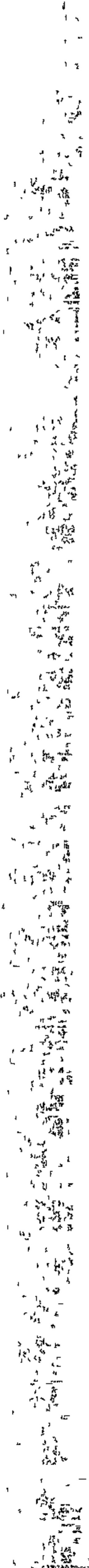
The other important rebel base, which is at present a target of the joint Mozambique-Zimbabwean offensive, is Gogogo, which the MNR describes as its military academy

Among its defenders are said to be mercenaries from the United States, South Africa, West Germany, Portugal, Britain and Israel

Major MNR base captured (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambican security forces have captured a major rebel base, the official news agency AIM has claimed. The MNR base at Varuca, on the boundary between the districts of Namacurra and Mocuba, was used to disrupt the road and railway line linking Mocuba to the provincial capital of Quelimane — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 25/9/85



Radio blast kills Mozambican

MAPUTO — A booby-trapped transistor radio left in a shop in Mozambique's capital exploded, killing a man and injuring his two children. Mr Fernando Bambo took the radio home after it had not been claimed. It exploded as he was trying to insert new batteries — Sapa-Reuter.

218 STAR 25/9/85

4 die in Maputo munitions blast

MAPUTO — At least four people were killed and 68 injured when an army ammunition dump in Mozambique's capital of Maputo exploded yesterday, Radio Maputo reported today

Five of the wounded were in a critical condition after being hit by shrapnel, it said.

The explosions, which the government said were set off by a fire, rocked most of the capital. Hundreds of residents fled their suburban homes to the city centre, the official news agency AIM reported

In Lisbon, a spokesman for MNR rebels fighting President Samora Machel's Marxist government said they had blown up the army's arsenal in the Malhazine area near the airport

Maputo airport was temporarily closed last night because of fires near the runway, although the airport itself was not damaged, AIM said

It said a Mozambican Airlines flight from neighbouring Zimbabwe was diverted and a flight to the country's central city of Quelimane cancelled

The agency quoted an armed forces communique as saying last night that

policing in the capital would be increased and all members of voluntary security organisations, the people's militia and vigilante groups were called out for duty following the explosions

The communique asked people to stay indoors to prevent "undesirable elements from taking advantage of the situation to commit robberies"

AIM said a number of houses near the airport were destroyed in the blasts and that rescue brigades were helping the homeless — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 26/9/83

218

Fugee blast rocks Maputo: Two die

APews 26/9/85 218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Two children died and more than 20 people were injured when an army ammunition dump exploded here. Several houses were destroyed and shop windows were shattered in a large part of the city.

Army units are helping the police prevent looting

The two children were killed when the roof of their home collapsed in the blast. Most of those injured were hit by flying glass splinters. One is critically hurt.

The right-wing rebel movement, Renamo, says it is responsible for the blast and that it plans more attacks on Maputo, according to a Sapa-Reuter report from Lisbon.

The Mozambique Government news agency, AIM, reports that Maputo airport was closed after explosions began about 3.30pm yesterday in an ammunition depot in the outlying suburb of Mahlazine.

“Stay indoors”

Appeals were broadcast to residents to stay indoors to help security forces prevent looting and robberies.

The agency said the explosions were caused by a fire “of unknown origin”. They started about 3.30pm and continued until about 6pm.

An airliner approaching Maputo on a scheduled flight from Harare shortly after the explosions began was diverted to another airport in Mozambique and Maputo airport was closed.

AIM said a fire was discovered in the Mahlazine military arsenal at 3pm. Before firemen could control it, ammunition started blowing up.

Temporary homes

AIM reported shopfronts were blown in “all over the city”. People left homeless are being housed in temporary accommodation.

It is not known how many people are affected.

In Lisbon, Sapa-Reuter reports, a spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) said the blasts at the arsenal were set off by explosives planted by a Renamo commando.

The spokesman said the arms dump was the biggest owned by the Mozambique Defence Ministry.

“This is the first of a series of actions which Renamo will undertake against the capital until it is taken,” he added.

'Ruthless oppression is SA's only initiative'

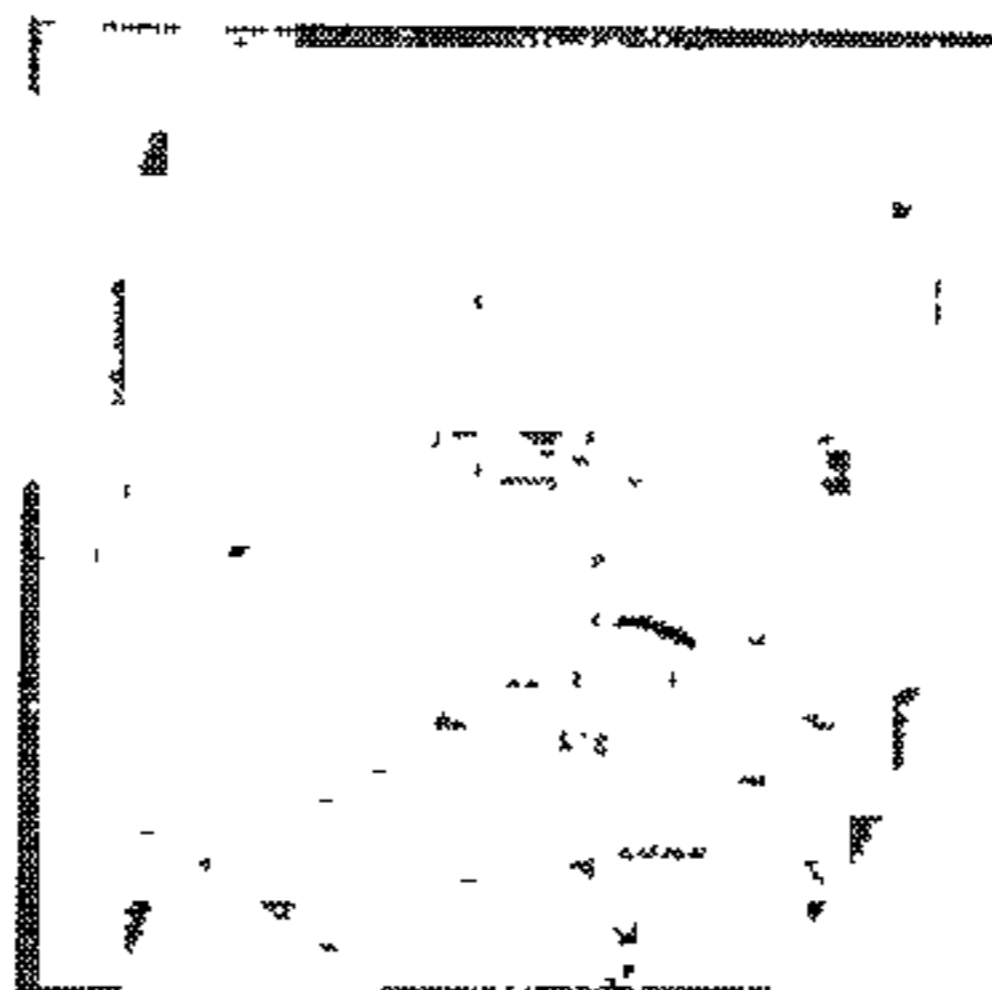
NEW YORK — President Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday assailed South Africa as "a land of massacre, a society of terror" and accused it of breaking the accord not to back dissidents fighting his government

The Mozambican leader, who signed the pact with South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, in March 1984, told the UN General Assembly that ruthless oppression was now the sole initiative of the Pretoria Government

Despite the accord, there was irrefutable evidence of grave and systematic violations by South Africa and of its continued involvement in recruiting, training, organising, financing and providing leadership and logistic support to the "armed bandits".

"It has thus become more clear that South Africa is not fulfilling the accord," Mr Machel said

Concerning South Africa, he called for "a process of negotiations between the government and the legitimate representatives of the South African people, taking as a starting point the release of



President Machel "SA is not fulfilling the accord"

Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, with a view to abolishing apartheid and restoring political rights to the entire South African peoples, regardless of race"

Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, has been jailed for 23 years. In poor health, he has been the object of repeated appeals for his release

Mr Machel said any attempt at dialogue with individuals who did not represent their people would prolong what he termed South

Africa's present agony

He appealed to the West, with which the SA authorities identified their government and culture, to use its influence and bring pressure on the South African Government "to accept without any delay and equivocation this process of negotiation"

Turning to Namibia, he said the demand that Cuban troops in Angola be withdrawn as a condition for Namibian independence from South Africa was "as absurd as it is irrelevant"

Mr Machel said the General Assembly must "categorically reject and condemn the dilatory manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating South Africa's illegal occupation and domination of Namibia"

He said apartheid, like Nazism, tried to export its conflicts abroad through destabilisation and aggression, and every country in southern Africa suffered from Pretoria's belligerency

"The Pretoria regime wages constant war against the examples of free and just societies that we represent," Mr Machel said — Sapa-Reuters

(218) B. Day
26/9/95
Major rebel base
in Mozambique
captured by army

Business Day Reporter

MOZAMBICAN security forces have captured a major rebel base in the country's central Zambezia province and also killed 21 insurgents in a separate operation, the official news agency AIM reported

It said the MNR base was captured on Friday at Varuca on the boundary between the districts of Namacurra and Mocuba.

It was the second base to have fallen to government forces.

Last month, combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops stormed and destroyed the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, in Sofala.

A diary captured in that raid has called into question Pretoria's faith in the Nkomati Accord by revealing SA involvement with the MNR on several occasions since July last year.

Rebels claim blame for Maputo blasts

27/1/85 218
B. Dam

MAPUTO — Mozambique started tighter policing of its capital yesterday as rebels claimed they had attacked a suburban arsenal.

The government is to give financial assistance to hundreds rendered homeless by a series of blasts that rocked the capital for two hours on Wednesday.

Officials were yesterday assessing the damage after at least four people were killed and 68 injured.

Many houses were damaged or destroyed and the international airport was closed after fire swept through a military arsenal.

The airport was not damaged and incoming aircraft were diverted, according to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM.

Rescue brigades were helping hundreds of homeless and people who had fled to the city centre at the height of the blasts.

The government announced that it would give financial assistance to residents whose homes were damaged or destroyed.

A communique from the armed forces said policing of the capital

would be stepped up, with call-ups of all members of voluntary security organisations, the people's militia and vigilante groups.

The blasts occurred on the 21st anniversary of the start of the Mozambican war of independence against Portugal.

In the past, the date has been marked by sabotage threats from rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance although these never materialised.

After the explosions an MNR spokesman in Lisbon said in a statement: "This is the first in a series of actions which the MNR will make against the capital until it is finally taken."

Last month combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops destroyed the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa in Mozambique's central Sofala province.

On Tuesday the Mozambican army announced the capture a week ago of what it called a major rebel base at Varuca in Zambezia province — Sapa-Reuter.

CAH-TMJS
27/9/85

4 die, 68 hurt in (218) blasts

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government was yesterday assessing damage caused by massive explosions that rocked the capital of Maputo on Wednesday, killing at least four people and injuring 68 others

Five of the wounded were in a critical condition in hospital after being hit by shrapnel, officials said, adding that many houses had been damaged or destroyed

The government has said the explosions, which started at 4pm and continued for nearly two hours, were caused by a fire that swept through a dump of military arsenal close to Maputo's international airport. The cause of the fire has not been disclosed

However, in Lisbon, right-wing rebels who have been fighting President Samora Machel's government since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975 claimed responsibility and warned of further attacks on the capital

The series of blasts forced the closure of Maputo airport, which was not damaged, and incoming aircraft were diverted elsewhere, according to the official news agency AIM

The blasts occurred on the 21st anniversary of the start of the Mozambican war for independence against Portugal

In the past the date has been marked by sabotage threats from rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), although these never materialized — Sapa-Reuter

CAP 1004
28/9/85

(218)

Dangers of 'provoking' Soviet interest

By BARRY STREEK

NOTHING was more calculated to provoke Soviet interest in Southern Africa than if South Africa was involved in destabilizing its neighbours, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, warned yesterday.

In a sharp attack on the government's regional policies, Dr Slabbert said the government, by its own admission, had been or was busy doing so in Angola and Mozambique.

He also said South Africa should stop pretending to be a regional superpower that could afford to intervene in the domestic affairs of its neighbours.

'Disquiet'

In a statement yesterday, Dr Slabbert said he had observed with "growing disquiet and apprehension the way in which the government has responded to the escalation of Soviet interest in Southern Africa, particularly in Angola".

"Obviously Soviet expansion in this part of the world is cause for alarm, and it is extremely important that South Africa do nothing to provoke or increase it.

"Therefore, it would be sheer folly for the government to use such expansion as a propaganda ploy to drum up a kind of white unity against some external 'total onslaught' and to draw attention away from our internal instability.

"Equally, it would be the grossest delusion of

grandeur to create the impression that South Africa can take on the Soviet might in preventing its increasing involvement in Angola.

"We have warned repeatedly that nothing is calculated to provoke Soviet interest in this part of the world more than if South Africa is involved in destabilizing its neighbouring countries," Dr Slabbert said.

Destabilization meant the active intervention in the internal affairs of another country and its disruption socially, economically and politically.

"By our own admission we either have been, or are busy doing so, in Angola and Mozambique.

"This admission makes us totally vulnerable and diplomatically indefensible in the international community.

Interference

"It is pointless for the State President to object to 'unnecessary interference' in our internal affairs, if his government is prepared to interfere militarily in the internal affairs of Angola and Mozambique," Dr Slabbert said.

"To solve our domestic difficulties is a challenge of gigantic proportions.

"If we become involved in a regional war against those with superpower backing, we do not stand even a whisper of a chance of meeting that challenge. Especially if we insist on respect for international conventions which we disregard ourselves."

Thatcher pledges aid to Machel

CAP TITLES 28/9/87

218

LONDON — Britain is to increase military support for Mozambique

The announcement followed an hour-long meeting here yesterday between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher

A member of President Machel's delegation said Mrs Thatcher was "indignant and angry" when given details of South African support, in breach of the Nkomati agreement, for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement "bandits" terrorizing the country

He said "Mrs Thatcher told the president that her government would do all in its power to fulfil the accord and the establishment of peace in Southern Africa"

The military aid is expected to be logistical equipment for the Mozambique forces

The British Government also announced that it would give 14 000 metric tons of food aid for famine victims in Mozambique.

In addition, a million-pound (about R3 5-million) aid programme would supply British raw materials and spare parts to Mozambique's light industries

Immediately before the meeting, the Foreign Office announced that it had again called on the South African Government to abandon apartheid.

The statement, delivered to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha by Mr Patrick Moberley, British Ambassador to Pretoria, said recent "positive" developments such as the proposed abolition of the pass laws, citizenship for the homeland blacks and the decision not to move the communities of KwaNgema and Driefontein, were welcomed

But it added "Such developments, however can help establish peace and stability only if they presage the dismantling of apartheid and early progress through negotiation with the real leaders of all the communities to a non-racial democratic South Africa — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

Britain to aid Mozambique

28/9/85 The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mozambique is to get food and aid worth nearly R7 million from Britain.

It was announced after British Premier Margaret Thatcher met Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday for discussions about Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) "bandits" and sanctions against South Africa.

Britain agreed to ship 14,000 tons of food to the starving in Mozambique and to give R3 million in programme aid.

A spokesman said the aid would feed the starving and provide raw materials and spare parts for light industries.

Nkomati violations *blatant* 'deliberate' — Maputo *20/9/85*

STAR The Star's Africa
News Service *218*

MAPUTO — At a Press conference here today, the Mozambican Security Minister lashed South Africa for its "premeditated" refusal to honour the Nkomati Accord and warned that his Government was "piecing together" a pile of documents captured from the MNR rebel movement

According to a report today from the Mozambique national news agency (AIM), Colonel Sergio Vieira urged the international community to force the South African Government to carry out its responsibilities under the Accord. This is the latest development in a continuing row between the two countries over South Africa's alleged refusal to honour the Accord fully

'AIMED AT RECONCILIATION'

At a meeting in Maputo on Monday, September 16, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was given a list of alleged violations by South Africa of the Nkomati Accord

A few days later, at Komatipoort, Mr Botha and General Magnus Malan, the South African Minister of Defence, admitted to "technical violations" of the Accord, but explained that the violations had all been aimed at reconciliation between the Maputo Government and the MNR Rebels

At the Press conference, extracts from three documents captured from the MNR "bandits" were shown to journalists from different parts of the world. The documents — a desk diary and two notebooks — were found in Casa Banana, the headquarters inside Mozambique of the MNR when it was overrun

Colonel Vieira said that his government was now piecing together "many kilos of documents" some intact, some damaged.

Much more to 'mean lie' than meets the eye

30/9/85

STAR

What is the truth behind destabilisation of neighbouring countries to South Africa, such as Angola and Mozambique? What role does South Africa play, and how far is she prepared to go?

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Revelations that South Africa "technically violated" the Nkomati Accord and that it now openly backs Unita in Angola have dealt a further blow to the Government's credibility.

South Africa has consistently denied that it destabilises its neighbours.

As far back as January 1983, the then ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, rejected such allegations. Certain African countries were responsible for the destabilisation of their own countries "through repression of internal opposition parties" and "the presence of foreign troops necessary to prop up certain regimes", he said.

On February 1 1983, Mr P W Botha, then Prime Minister, spoke of the "mean lie" published by a South African newspaper about the issue of stabilisation and said he rejected the allegation "with the contempt it deserves".

The facts spoke differently, Mr Botha said. "Who went to meet Dr Kaunda to talk about peace?" he asked. "And who went to Lesotho to negotiate? Who held discussions with Mozambique in spite of deep-seated differences?"

Mr Botha went as far as to say that he believed that certain reports (about destabilisation by South Africa) came close to treason.

He used the same speech in stat-

ing the Government's final word on the Seychelles affair there had been no Cabinet or State Security Council involvement in the attempted coup and no responsible official had given his approval to the exercise.

Destabilisation and assistance for anti-communist guerilla forces are, however, apparently completely different concepts.

Just two weeks after his "mean lie" statement in Parliament, Mr Botha told the *New York Times* that South Africa would consider requests for aid from anti-communist guerilla forces in the region, although it was also ready to enter into non-aggression pacts with any neighbour.

"If fellow Africans are threatened by the evils of communism, we shall assist them when our assistance is requested," he said. "I'm an African and I believe communism is bad for Africa."

Asked if that meant that any insurgent force that believed it was "fighting communism" could turn to South Africa, he replied, "if it is in the interest of South Africa and stability on our borders, we shall certainly consider it".

Such forces were then in existence in neighbouring states, Mr Botha said, but he declined to say whether they might already be getting South African help.

Also in 1983, before Mr Botha had made these statements, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, called on the Minister of De-

fence, General Magnus Malan, to resign because of his "dangerous and irresponsible" attitude towards supporting rebel movements in neighbouring territories.

He was reacting to General Malan's earlier statement that, if necessary, South Africa would support anti-communist movements such as the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) and Unita and allow them to operate from South African soil.

Dr Slabbert warned again in Parliament this year that General Malan and his department were creating for themselves a major crisis of credibility.

"The worst thing that can happen to any government and any country is not that its policies are rejected, that it becomes bankrupt or that its leaders are disliked, but that it enjoys no honour for its word and that its credibility is destroyed."

"When it brings that about by its own hand, it defines itself as a vagabond among nations," he said.

And at his party's federal congress in Durban last month, Dr Slabbert said that the problem of credibility became particularly acute when one looked at the relationship between the SADF and the Minister and Parliament. Two examples which came to mind, were the SADF's role in the Angola war of 1974-75 and its support for the MNR.

"The Angola war was my first experience of how Parliament and the

rest of the country can be victims of systematic deception. What was public and open knowledge internationally was officially denied to be the truth in South Africa and Parliament as well."

Dr Slabbert said that when he cautiously raised the issue of destabilisation in Mozambique and the role of the Defence Force during the 1983 No-confidence debate, quoting strategic experts and Western sources, his party was fobbed off with lies and made to look unpatriotic, and as people aiding and abetting the enemies of South Africa.

Having lied about its involvement, Dr Slabbert said, the Government then quite blatantly admitted that the PFP was correct in 1983 and that, if necessary, it would lie again.

"Given our position in the Angolan war, our acknowledged assistance to the MNR, our alleged complicity in the Seychelles coup, where do we stand on opposition movements in, for example, Lesotho and Zimbabwe?" Dr Slabbert asked.

He said that it was impossible to destabilise for a period of time without anybody finding out about it. America did it in Nicaragua and Israel in Lebanon.

In those countries it was a matter of public debate, but in South Africa one had to read and hear about what the Defence Department was doing from foreign sources.

CAT TIMES 11/10/85

218

'Proof' of more pact violations

From JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government yesterday made public a series of documents showing a staggering number of alleged South African violations of the Nkomati Accord

Some involved top-echelon officers of the South African Defence Force

The documents, captured in the central Mozambique National Resistance base in Gorongosa on August 28, were made public during a three-hour press conference conducted by the Minister of Information, Mr José Luís Cabaco, and the Minister of Security, Colonel Sérgio Vieira

The documents consist of extracts from notebooks by secretaries of MNR leader Afonso Dlakhama

The documents were entitled Desk Diary — 1984, Caderno No 2 (Notebook No 2) and Caderno No 3 (Notebook No 3) and cover the period from the end of December 1983 to the beginning of July 1985

Pik Botha's meeting bugged

Among the most dramatic disclosures is a claim that a senior officer of South Africa's military intelligence, Colonel Charles van Niekerk, boasted that they would bug the conference room where the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was to meet with a Mozambican delegation during September last year

According to a diary entry dated September 17, 1984, Colonel Van Niekerk explained that "in this way we will be able to know what does the plan of Pik and Frelimo consists of"

At another meeting on May 26, 1985, between Colonel Van Niekerk and Mr Dlakhama, the officer gave Mr Dlakhama a message from General Constand Viljoen, head of the South African Defence Force, which is entered in the diary as:

"Many regards for your excellency I assure you, Mr President, that Renamo (MNR) still has many friends among the South African military and I hope that you, Mr President, understand the problems that we, the South African military, have with the politicians"

'Colleagues, myself, would resign'

Later in the message General Viljoen refers to a proposal made by the South African Government that the Mozambican Government allow South African troops to fight the MNR inside Mozambique and added "I would say that if we shall receive orders from my government to the effect that my troops are to fight inside Mozambique against Renamo, all my general colleagues, and including myself, would resign from the armed forces"

One of the most remarkable entries in the diary concerns a meeting in Pretoria between General Viljoen and an MNR delegation. According to the diary, General Viljoen "recommended that we (the MNR) should not lose the military strength and control, because of the negotiations"

The negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique later led to the Pretoria declaration of October 3, 1984, calling for a ceasefire

At the meeting General Viljoen "recommended that we should not accept the amnesty" (suggested by South Africa and accepted by the Mozambican Government, for MNR members who decided to give themselves up)

According to the diary, General Viljoen "recommended to us that we should not fall for the trick of Pik Botha because he is treacherous, and because he has even agreed with Chester Crocker's idea that Frelimo should offer an amnesty to Renamo"

General Viljoen then, according to the diary, said that his idea was a "common strategy (with the MNR) to put Machel out". The diary writer then goes on to say that "General Viljoen also guaranteed to us that he is on our side until the final victory"

Asked whether Mozambique intended to abrogate the Nkomati Accord as a result of the violations, Colonel Vieira quoted President Samora Machel's statement, made during his recent visit to the United States, that "Mozambique has got three alternatives: To abrogate the Accord, to renegotiate with South Africa or to do nothing"

Colonel Vieira said "We think that it is the duty of all statesmen to create a situation which will lead the South African Government to take a serious and responsible attitude towards the obligations it has undertaken. That is our central concern. The question of abrogating or not is secondary"

● A SADF spokesman said he had nothing to add to the statements already made by the ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs

Maputo will not cancel the Nkomati Accord yet

STAR By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has indicated that despite startling allegations of complicity between the MNR rebels and South African military authorities, it has no intention yet of cancelling the Nkomati accord which was hailed at its signing in March 1984 as a major diplomatic breakthrough for South Africa.

The Frelimo Government's stand was spelled out in Maputo yesterday when it released translations of what it said were captured documents detailing accord violations.

The documents, released at a news conference, contain dramatic allegations including details of alleged arms supplies from South Africa to the MNR after the signing of the Accord.

The documents are said to have been among "many dozens of kilos" of papers seized when joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean forces overran the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa on August 28.

They include several references indicating conflicts between South African military and political leaders over Mozambique policy.

According to the translations, strong support for the MNR rebels was expressed by the then South African armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, and other officers.

'CLEARLY IDENTIFIED CIRCLES'

In a lengthy analysis of the documents at the news conference, the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, spoke of "circles that are clearly identified".

These circles, said Colonel Vieira, had:

- Reorganised the MNR insurgents
- Rearmed them and given them supplies.
- Trained guerillas, including parachutists, and infiltrated them in massive numbers.
- Organised "clandestine liaison" between the rebels and South Africa, and circles overseas.

Colonel Vieira referred not to "violations" of the Accord, but to "non-observance" of it, and said he hoped the pressure of international opinion would force strict compliance by South Africa of the agreement in future.

Asked whether he thought the non-observance of the accord had the approval of the highest levels of the South African Government, the Minister said only the South African Government could answer the question. The Government was responsible for the actions of its own armed forces, he said.

Whether or not it knew about these actions, was for the Government to say.

Asked what the Mozambique Government now expected of South Africa, the Minister said "The only thing I can hope is that it will fulfill its commitments."

● See Page 13.

NKOMATI DISCORD

2/10/85
A&US

Eglin: P W's 'no' to probe unacceptable

Political Staff

THE acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said today President P W Botha's rejection of an Opposition call for a full-scale inquiry into allegations of irregularities by senior SADF officers was unacceptable.

Referring to the Nkomati Accord, Mr Eglin said no international agreement could prohibit a government from conducting an inquiry into the behaviour of its own agents.

He said he could not accept President Botha's argument that an inquiry into the allegations (made in Renamo documents) would be a breach of the Nkomati Accord.

The allegations went far beyond the issue of the accord.

They opened up issues such as the effectiveness of ministerial control over and responsibility for Government agents, as well as the relationship between the Department of Defence and the Department of Foreign Affairs in the field of extra-territorial activities.

Beyond doubt

Mr Eglin said the people of South Africa were entitled to know beyond all doubt that the servants of the State were carrying out the policy of the Government in spirit and deed.

The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, had called for a "full-scale and thorough investigation into the allegations". In spite of President Botha's rejection, the PFP would continue to press for such an investigation through an all-party parliamentary committee, Mr Eglin said.

Among the more sensational allegations in the documents which the Mozambican Government said it captured during its raid on Renamo's Gongoza camp, are suggestions that the SADF "bugged" discussions between Frelimo and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

A letter

There is also a letter, allegedly from the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, which suggests opposition to the accord and continued support for Renamo.

The State President dismissed the allegations. The General, he said, was an honourable officer. He had asked him in the presence of witnesses whether he had been guilty of any breach of the accord. General Viljoen denied this.

Some South African sources suggest that certain of the documents — the originals of which Frelimo refuses to hand over — are a skilful blend of truth and fiction forged by the Russians or East Germans.

Damning evidence or ^{2/10/85} is it a brilliant forgery?

STAR

218

Amid the sad decay of downtown Maputo the Rovuma Hotel is a shining new building that stands out like a petunia in an onion patch

In a starkly elegant hall in this hotel the Mozambique Government this week called together the world's Press to present its evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati Accord

It was an appropriate setting for an exercise whose efficiency contrasted starkly with the impression of dilapidation that strikes visitors to the city

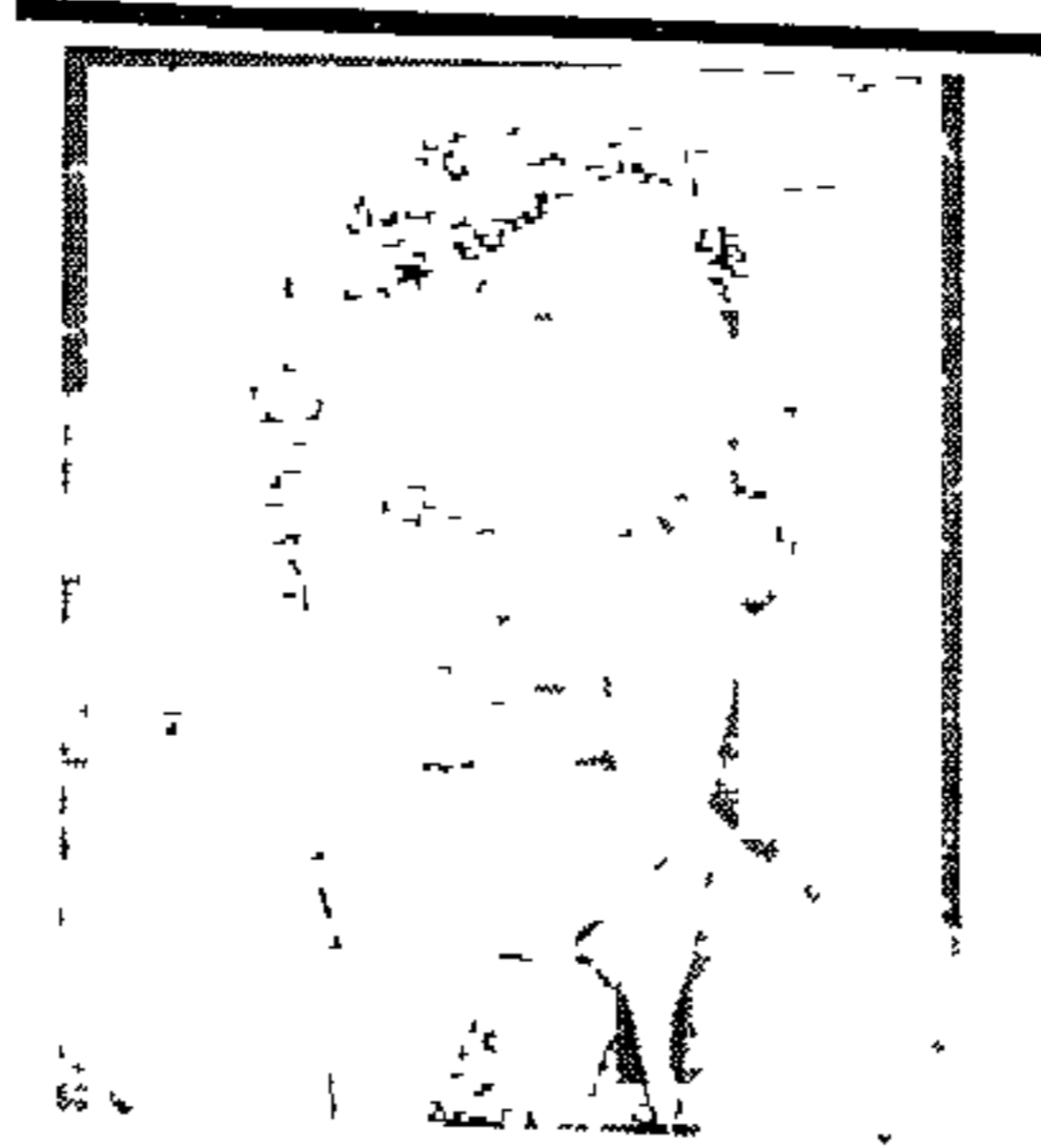
Whatever else might not work in Marxist Mozambique the information and public relations system does

Even the most critical observer would be hard put to fault the Maputo Government's handling of the Nkomati crisis, in terms of both diplomacy and public relations — which are much the same thing in the end

For months Maputo had been complaining of South African breaches of the Nkomati agreement but had come up with no proof According to Maputo's story, it came across a veritable treasure chest of proof when its armed forces stormed the rebel MNR's headquarters at Gorongosa on August 28

From "dozens of kilos" of documents allegedly seized at the camp the Frelimo Government extracted two notebooks and a diary which it said contained details of South African support for the MNR both before and after the signing of the Nkomati Accord

A month later extracts, translated into English and nicely bound into two volumes, were presented to the world



The file that makes up the Gorongosa documents — is it damning evidence of flagrant breaches of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa or is it a series of brilliant forgeries, specially concocted to embarrass South Africa? GERALD L'ANGE (above) of *The Star's Africa News Service*, who attended yesterday's Maputo Press conference at which the allegations against South Africa were made, looks at some of the issues involved.

in the Rovuma Hotel conference room Several hundred copies were available, enough for all the international Press representatives present Security Minister Sergio Vieira's analysis in Portuguese was translated by an interpreter clearly born and raised in Britain

There was a break for cold drinks and biscuits before the minister took questions

If genuine, the material would indeed be damning confirmation of Maputo's complaints

Recalling Frelimo's close association with the Soviets and the latter's expertise in forging damning evidence for international consumption, one approaches the Gorongosa documents with caution.

But if they are concocted forgeries they are remarkably well done It would have taken a brilliant propagandist with an intimate knowledge of matters in both South Africa and Mozambique to have compiled the notes that were included in photocopy form in the two volumes

If it were to come to a credibility contest between Maputo and Pretoria then Maputo would have a head start in overseas eyes

Against South Africa's record of reversed accounts of international operations, Mozambique has a clean sheet

In addition to being distributed at the Maputo news conference the documents have been extensively reported by the government news agency, AIM, which runs a sophisticated service that puts out telexed news items as well as mailed features.

However, their accuracy might be challenged, the Gorongosa documents are bound to have a considerable impact in an outside world ready to believe the worst about South Africa

Mozambique's efficient presentation of them will ensure that.

KOMATIPOORT — The misery and despair of Mozambicans caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict has spread deep into the Eastern Transvaal as thousands of refugees continue to seek safety in South Africa.

More than 60 000 are believed to have moved into the Lowveld in the past 12 months, bringing to 220 000 the number of illegal Mozambicans currently in SA. In the last eight months the influx has risen dramatically with a surge in the undeclared war between Renamo and Frelimo.

The SA government will not accept these people as refugees. This year alone it has sought out and repatriated more than 11 000.

Hundreds of refugees — their feet swollen and tick-bitten — spend weeks in the Mozambican bush hiding from Renamo or FAM (government) soldiers before setting out on their furtive journeys through the Kruger Park or the farmlands further south.

Daily the aged, the pregnant and children too young to walk brave the hazards of landmines, predatory animals, bandits, exhaustion and disease in a desperate bid to escape the violence and famine in Mozambique's Gaza and Maputo provinces.

But they say their most serious concern is to avoid arrest by the South African border patrols which will lead to repatriation.

ACORNHOEK (Gazankulu) — The villagers call it "Mozambique" — one of several refugee settlements springing out of the bush in the homelands of the Transvaal Lowveld.

More than 700 Mozambican refugees are building a new settlement here with the blessing and assistance of the homeland authorities, church groups and relief organisations like Operation Hunger and World Vision.

At the nearby farm of Welverdiend there are more than 900, and at Cottondale to the south 1 050 are being fed.

Family ties

These are just some of the estimated 30 000 Mozambicans who have made it past bandits, wild animals and border patrols to Gazankulu's Mahla district adjoining the south-western boundary of the Kruger National Park.

Although the SA authorities are determined to repatriate all who enter the country as refugees, they are prepared to leave alone those who reach the homelands... for the moment.

The Gazankulu authorities — like the other homelands of KaNgwane and KwaZulu — recognise their family ties and accord them informal refugee status as "temporary guests".

The homelands are providing a haven to the Mozambicans, but a headache for the district's understaffed medical authorities.

Dr Gerhard Keil, acting chief superintendent of Acornhoek's Tintswalo Hospi-

Land mines ca stop bid for pa

Many enter Swaziland where they are given refugee status, but most head for Gazankulu, KaNgwane or KwaZulu, which have sympathetic tribal authorities which treat them as temporary guests and, in some cases, allow them to settle.

Lebowa, which does not have the same familial links with the Mozambicans, is less sympathetic but currently tolerates about 1 000 refugees.

But South African authorities regard them as illegal immigrants who aggravate unemployment and crime and pose a health hazard to the region. Special squads regularly patrol the Kruger Park and border area arresting all who cannot produce the necessary documents.

This year they have repatriated more than 11 000 people — but police believe these are only a fraction of the number who have crossed the border illegally. Until February everyone caught entering illegally was charged in court. Now only those

THOUSANDS of Mozambican refugees continue to pour into South Africa in a desperate bid to escape the conflict in their country. Some are caught and sent back, others are lucky enough to at least find temporary refuge. *Business Day* visited this border region where scores have fallen victim to landmines, wild animals or disease.

PETER HONEY

accused of more serious violations are charged.

The "innocents" are fed and given medical attention before being handed back to the authorities at Ressano Garcia, the border post across from Komatiport.

It is not known for sure what happens to these people. A Gazankulu relief worker told *Business Day* the Mozambique au-

Home from home

tal, says a recent anti-malaria drive in the district found more than 20 000 Mozambicans. It also revealed that 10% were infected with malaria.

Keil says the influx of refugees rose dramatically this year, with groups of up to 200 crossing into Gazankulu since April.

He says most leave Mozambique because of the security problem and the "complete breakdown of the infrastructure" in that country; people cannot buy seed to plant crops and many sleep outside their villages for fear of attacks by Renamo or other armed groups.

Malaria, scabies, pneumonia, measles and acute gastro-enteritis are the major problems, while bilharzia is endemic to the region.

Malnutrition

Some people spend more than a month in the bush for fear of the "banditos". Many walk for up to 10 days, living off the bush and animals drinking holes, which often leads to illness. Keil says there are, thankfully, few cases of severe malnutrition.

The influx of humanity has placed severe pressure on the region's nine doctors, three of whom are part-time, who have to serve more than 120 000 people from the hospital and 10 clinics.

Reckson Sithole, a catechist for the Catholic Church in the Mahla district, has made it his business to oversee the settlement and feeding which are provided for by government and organisations like Operation Hunger and World Vision.

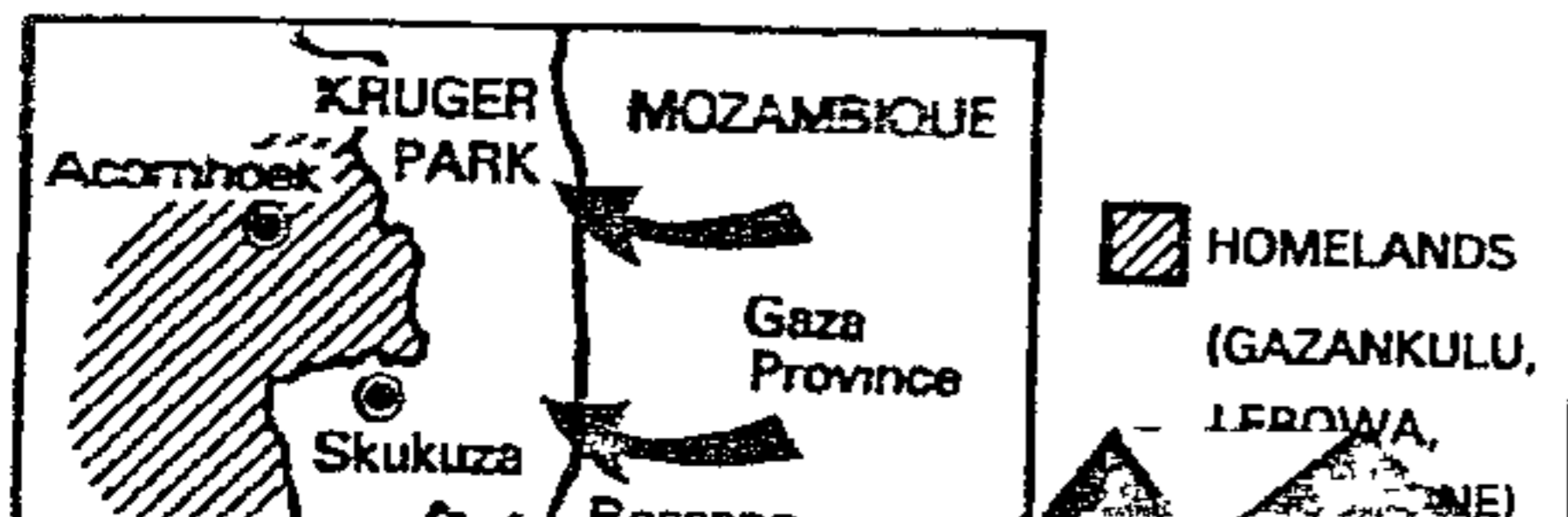
Pregnant

Sithole recalls two of the human dramas with which he and hospital staff have been involved: the heavily pregnant woman who had to be carried the last few miles of her journey to a clinic where she immediately gave birth, and the one-legged 19-year-old girl who crossed the Kruger Park on crutches and had to be rescued after she had collapsed a few kilometres short of Gazankulu.

Sithole says the rebels rape their young women captives with the express purpose of making them pregnant, thus rendering them inactive for Frelimo's home militia.

At "Mozambique" village a mother of eight, Salfina Sibuyi, sat nursing a week-old baby. "I left because I was afraid of the Renamos," she said in a statement typical of the refugees.

"I will not go back to Mozambique, even if peace returns to that country, we ran away, so it is not wise to return."



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THOUSANDS of Mozambican refugees continue to pour into South Africa in a desperate bid to escape the conflict in their country. Some are caught and sent back, others are lucky enough to at least find temporary refuge. *Business Day* visited this border region where scores have fallen victim to landmines, wild animals or disease

PETER HONEY

accused of more serious violations are charged

The "innocents" are fed and given medical attention before being handed back to the authorities at Ressano Garcia, the border post across from Komatipoort

It is not known for sure what happens to these people. A Gazankulu relief worker told *Business Day* the Mozambique au-

thorities first screen the returnees before taking them to Maputo where they are either allowed to remain or return to their tribal districts

Police say the 11 233 repatriated through Komatipoort between January and August this year is only a fraction of the number who cross over

Some escape and try again. One man is reputed to have been caught and returned 14 times

Not all who cross the border illegally can be called true refugees. Unofficially, police speak of three categories of "illegals" — those, mostly women and children, who flee for security reasons, the men who slip back into the country after their work contracts have expired, and those who turn to border crime to eke out an existence

There is a "people trade", with Mozambican guides escorting refugees through the park or border regions for a fee

Passport and document forgery is rife

among the thousands who enter SA illegally in search of work.

As with many border areas, cattle rustling is rife, even though in this case it means risking life and limb to cross a 60km-long minefield which lines the SA-Mozambican border from Komatipoort to Swaziland in the south

Soviet-made OZM4 anti-personnel landmines — the "jumping jack" variety — have been planted or rigged with trip wires on the Mozambican side of the fence which marks the border. Residents of Komatipoort speak of hearing landmine blasts nearly every night

Human skeletons and the sun-bleached remains of wild animals littering the borderline on the Mozambican side of the fence testify to their efficacy. Jagged holes in the mesh made by refugees and cattle rustlers remain unrepaired because no one is prepared to risk the booby traps

SA police say Frelimo soldiers lay the mines for the dual purpose of deterring refugees from leaving Mozambique and preventing rebels they claim enter the country from SA

Yet when *Business Day* inspected a 2km stretch of the fence, which was obviously a popular crossing point, there were no recent corpses — only skeletons of landmine victims which had apparently been lying where they fell at least two months earlier

Frelimo soldiers remove the bodies and set new mines in place of those which are detonated, we were told

But this seems an unlikely story, if only because this part of the border is acknowledged Renamo country — hardly the place where government soldiers would risk their lives dragging bodies out of a minefield

om home

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Pregnant

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"I will not go back to Mozambique, even if peace returns to that country. We ran away so it is not wise to return"



● TYPICAL . . . this refugee camp is paradise for Mozambicans who cross the border from Mozambique

Afraid

On the day of our visit about 35 "illegals" were repatriated to Mozambique — a relatively small group compared to the more than 200 which are handed over some days

One of the group was a 25-year-old woman, Njanjaki Chauke, who had nearly made it through the Kruger Park to Gazankulu before she and her three young children were caught

She said she could not remember when last she and her children had eaten a full meal

"We are all hungry and afraid of going back because we do not know if our people are still alive," she said

One refugee caught by the South African patrols was 35-year-old Julio Kive from Shibuto in western Mozambique. He said he had worked on the SA mines since 1970 and lost his contract in December 1984

He was lucky enough to have avoided the landmines while crossing near Komatipoort, but returning home seemed to him an equal threat

"I knew of the landmines but I had to do something to find work," he said

Kive said he would now try to find work through a mine recruitment agency in Maputo, but the look in his eyes said he knew it was hopeless

Maputo death toll rises to 12

MAPUTO — The death toll from explosions that rocked the Mozambican capital last Wednesday has risen from six to 12, the semi-official daily *Noticias* newspaper reported today. 218

The number of people injured when a fire swept through an army ammunition dump was 86, the paper said. STAR

The Mozambique National Resistance claimed responsibility for the blasts and said it would step up attacks on Maputo. 3/10/85

Noticias said repair work would cost about R1,2 million — Sapa-
Reuter

A public relations winner — the Gorongoza documents are bound to have a considerable impact in an outside world ready to believe the worst about South Africa.

W/E ARGUS 5/10/85 (218)

'Treasure chest' of damning documents

by GERALD L'ANGE

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG.— Amid the sad decay of downtown Maputo the Rovuma Hotel is a shining new building that stands out like a petunia in an onion patch.

In a starkly elegant hall in this hotel the Mozambique government this week called together the world's press to present its evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati accord

It was an appropriate setting for an exercise whose efficiency contrasted starkly with the impression of dilapidation that strikes visitors to the city

Whatever else might not work in Marxist Mozambique, the information and public relations system does

Even the most critical observer would be hard put to fault the Maputo government's handling of the Nkomati crisis, in terms of both diplomacy and public relations — which are much the same thing in the end

For months Maputo had been complaining of South African breaches of the Nkomati agreement, but had come up with no proof. According to Maputo's story, it came across a veritable treasure chest of proof when its armed forces stormed the rebel MNR's headquarters at Gorongoza on August 28

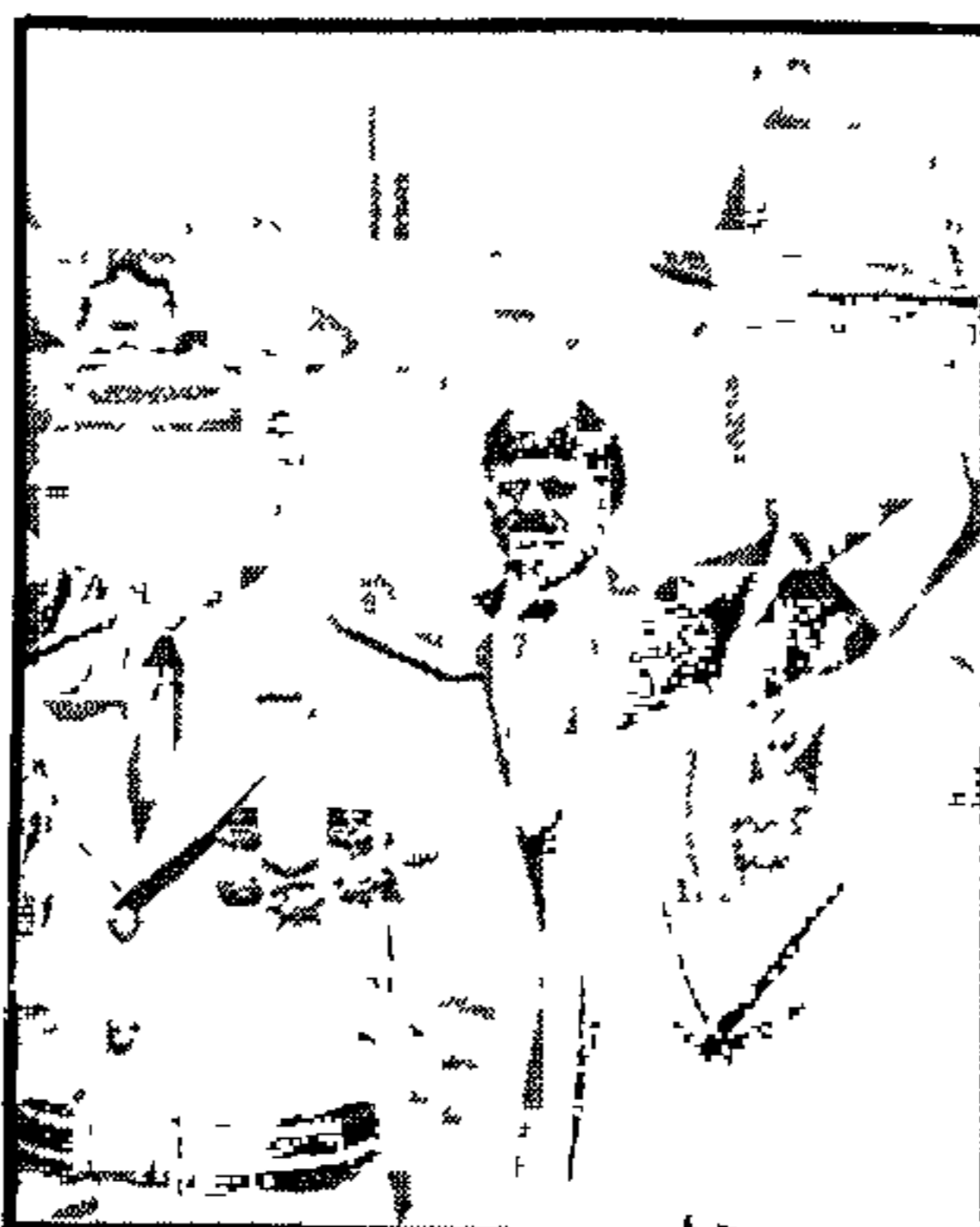
Notebooks, diary

From "dozens of kilos" of documents allegedly seized at the camp the Frelimo government extracted two notebooks and a diary which it said contained details of South African support for the MNR both before and after the signing of the Nkomati accord

A month later extracts, translated into English and nicely bound into two volumes, were presented to the world in the Rovuma Hotel conference room. Several hundred copies were available, enough for all the international press representatives present. Security minister Sergio Vieira's analysis in Portuguese was translated by an interpreter clearly born and raised in Britain. There was a break for cold drinks and biscuits before the minister took questions



Maputo basks in the tropical sun.



President P W Botha and President Samora Machel — when the accord was signed

If genuine, the material would indeed be damning confirmation of Maputo's complaints

Recalling Frelimo's close association with the Soviets and the latter's expertise

in forging damning evidence for international consumption, one approaches the Gorongoza documents with caution

But if they are concocted forgeries they are remarkably well done. It would have taken a brilliant propagandist with an intimate knowledge of matters in both South Africa and Mozambique to have compiled the notes that were included in photocopy form in the two volumes

If it were to come to a credibility contest between Maputo and Pretoria then Maputo would have a head start in overseas eyes. Against South Africa's record of reversed accounts of international operations, Mozambique has a clean sheet

Considerable impact

In addition to being distributed at the Maputo news conference, the documents have been extensively reported by the government news agency, AIM, which runs a sophisticated service that puts out telexed news items as well as mailed features

However their accuracy might be challenged, the Gorongoza documents are bound to have a considerable impact in an outside world ready to believe the worst about South Africa

Mozambique's efficient presentation of them will ensure that

MNMR accuses Pik of spreading lies and confusion

THE Mozambique National Resistance (MNMR) has launched a vicious and highly insulting attack on Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

It is contained in two articles published in the latest issue of the MNMR's *Luta Continua* recently distributed in Lisbon.

In one of the articles the MNMR accuses Botha of spreading lies and confusion. The magazine also publishes a cut-out

JOSE CAETANO

of a picture, originally published by the Maputo newspaper *Noticias*, of a meeting between Botha and President Samora Machel, held in February last year, with a caption which reads "Two liars".

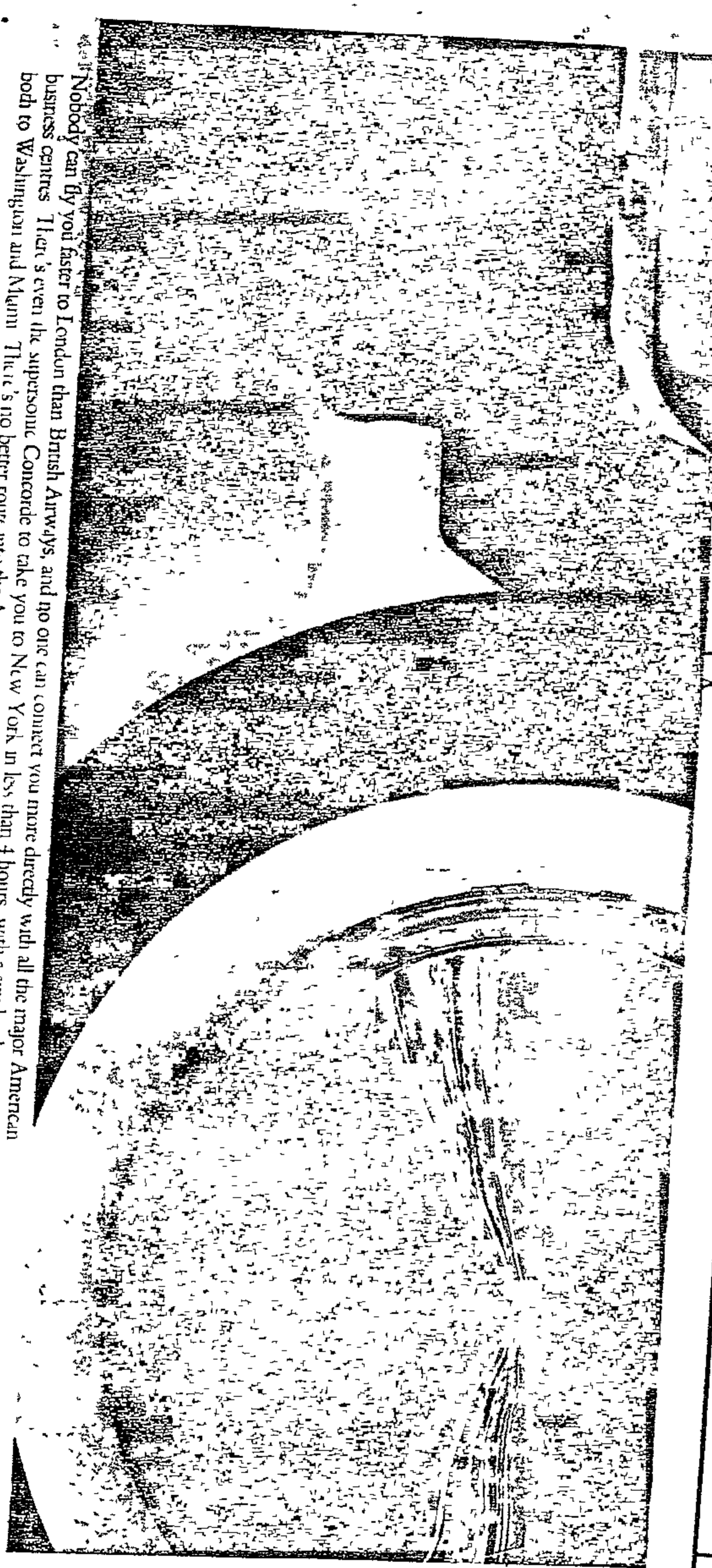
In another article in the same issue the MNMR launches into gutter insults on Botha. The two articles follow the release to

the international Press in Maputo last week of a MNMR diary and two notebooks containing various insulting references to Botha allegedly made by South African Defence Force head General Constand Viljoen, during various meetings with MNMR leaders.

Although *Luta Continua* claims to be printed by a company called Graficas Gorongosa, inside Mozambique, observers in Lisbon believe the publication is printed in Portugal.

The publication, which appears irregularly, gives as its address for correspondence an apartment block in the casino town of Cascais, 30km outside Lisbon, which is believed to be the residential address of Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen, who is the MNMR's secretary-general.

The title of the publication is, in fact, Frelimo's rallying cry. It means, the struggle continues.



Nobody can fly you faster to London than British Airways, and no one can connect you more directly with all the major American business centres. There's even the supersonic Concorde to take you to New York in less than 4 hours, with a similar direct service both to Washington and Miami. There's no better route into the American East than with British Airways.

Vaz diary a fake — Viljoen

The Vaz diary which Maputo has used in evidence of its claim that South Africa breached the Nkomati Accord is a fake, says the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen

Speaking at a Press conference at defence headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, General Viljoen said the diary, captured in the fall of the Mozambique National Resistance headquarters at Gorongosa, had been "doctored" by Mozambique in an effort to discredit the SADF. **STAR**

Untruths and half-truths had been blended with the original diary in "a textbook case" of distortion for propaganda purposes. He suggested the diary had been falsified with the aid of specialists from Soviet bloc countries.

The Mozambique Government had, in addition,

rejected several South African offers of military assistance after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the general added.

Among these had been an offer to use the South African armed forces to protect the road and railway from Ressano Garcia to Maputo against MNR guerillas. Another had been to use SADF engineers to repair blown-up bridges that were preventing technicians from getting to places where the MNR had cut the power line from the Cahora Bassa Dam.

The general, denying that the SADF had given the MNR covert military support in contravention of the Nkomati Accord.

● See Page 11.

Meeting soon to discuss Nkomati

Political Staff

DURBAN — A high-level meeting between Mozambique and South Africa to discuss claims of infringements from both sides of the Nkomati Accord is likely to be held within a fortnight.

In an interview today, Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said South Africa was conducting its own investigations in respect of African National Congress activities in Mozambique.

These activities included reports that ANC planner Joe Slovo was in Maputo with a Russian passport.

Mr Miller said the meeting would not take place until the South African Government had certain information about the ANC.

He pointed out that in terms of the Nkomati Accord the Mozambique Government was obliged to prohibit the functioning of the ANC on its territory.

The Mozambican Government has released documents over the past two weeks which allegedly point at substantial South African Defence Force support for the rebel MNR movement. The allegations have been denied by the South African Government.

Gorongozoza documents a fake, claims Viljoen

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star
Africa News Service

The Gorongozoza documents produced by Maputo as evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati Accord have been denounced as false by the Chief of the South African armed forces, General Constand Viljoen.

The general claimed yesterday at a news conference at defence headquarters in Pretoria that the original Vaz diary captured in the fall of the Mozambique National Resistance headquarters at Gorongozo was doctored in Maputo in an attempt to discredit the SADF.

He suggested that untruths and half-truths had been blended with the original diary in "a textbook case" of distortion for propaganda purposes. He suggested the diary had been falsified with the aid of specialists from Soviet bloc countries.

General Viljoen denied that the SADF had given the MNR covert military support in contravention of the Nkomati Accord, as alleged in the Vaz diary and other documents purportedly captured at Gorongozo.

NO MILITARY SOLUTION

He said the SADF had taken the view that there could be no military solution to the conflict in Mozambique and the only permanent solution was through talks between the Frelimo Government and the MNR.

General Viljoen disclosed that the Frelimo Government had refused a request by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to see the original of the Vaz diary.

The general pointed to the month-long gap between the capture of the diary and Maputo's release of purported extracts from it.

He did not know whether President Machel was aware of the adulteration of the diary, the general said, but he was sure that "certain elements" in the Frelimo Government did.

The twisted version of the diary was aimed at screedling and undermining the SADF, the general aimed. It tried to show that the SADF was undermining policies of the South African Government acting without authority and that the SADF and Department of Foreign Affairs were at odds.

STAR 9/10/85

General Viljoen accused the Mozambique Government of using the Joint Security Commission established under the Nkomati Accord of promoting a perception of distrust between the SADF and the department of foreign affairs.

Asked whether he agreed with Mr Pik Botha's admission that there had been "technical" breaches of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa, General Viljoen said "No, I don't think it was a technical breach." There had certainly been no breaches of the spirit of the agreement, he added.

Asked about Mr Botha not being told about the first secret visit to the MNR in Mozambique by the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, the general said this had not been done at his suggestion. He said he had suggested to Mr Nel that after the collapse of the previous effort at conciliation between Frelimo and the MNR that the next effort be kept as secret as possible to avoid the pitfalls that killed the first one.

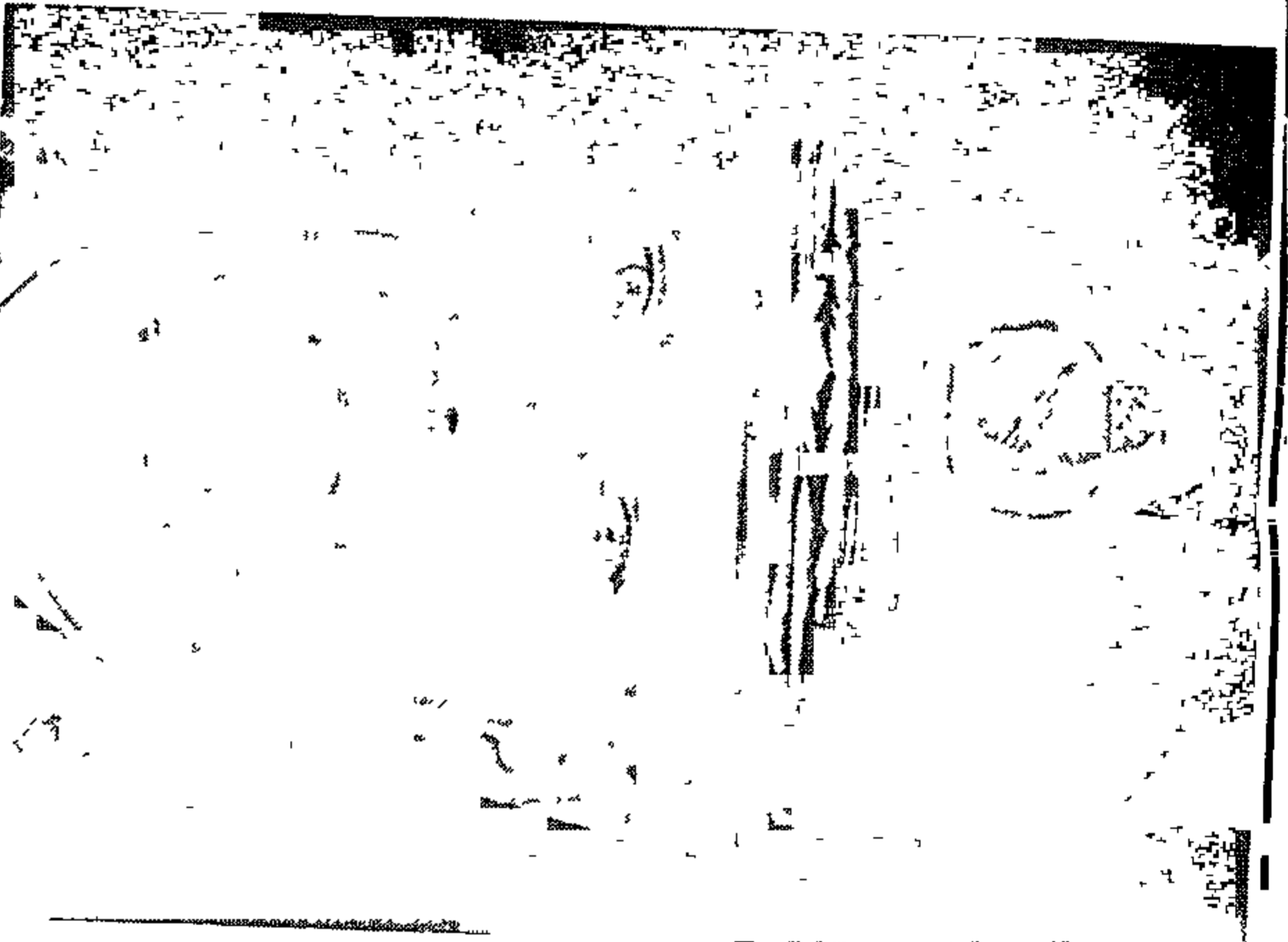
The general said he had reported on Mr Nel's visit to his own Minister, General Magnus Malan, only after Mr Nel had returned to South Africa. He had not considered it necessary to tell him about it in advance.

General Viljoen was asked about the Mozambique claim that the SADF had given the MNR large arms supplies shortly before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in contravention of a "gentleman's agreement" that this would not be done. He said the SADF had been told it could carry on with normal support for the MNR until there was finality on the accord. After the signing of the accord, he said, the SADF had complied with "definite instructions" to stop supporting the rebels.

Its activities, including flying rebel leaders to and from the peace talks in Europe and Pretoria, had all been aimed at getting the parties to the conference table.

General Viljoen was also asked why, if there had been no violation of the accord, it had been necessary for Mr Pik Botha to say there had been technical breaches of it and for President P W Botha to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Mozambique allegations.

The general said President Botha had had no alternative, there was a dilemma in the State and an apparent conflict between two departments.



General Constand Viljoen SADF not involved in any breaches of the accord

Maputo 'rejected SA offer'

The Star's Africa News Service

The Mozambique Government rejected a South African offer to use its armed forces to protect the road and railway from Ressano Garcia to Maputo against MNR guerrillas, the armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday.

He said the Frelimo Government also turned down several other South African offers after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. These were:

- An offer to use SADF engineers to repair blown up bridges that were preventing technicians from getting to places where the MNR had cut the power line from the Cahora Bassa dam.

SABOTAGED

- An offer to supply aerial reconnaissance photographs of sabotaged sections of the Cahora Bassa power line to make it easier to repair the damaged sections.

- An offer to send South African doctors to hospitals as deep into Mozambique as Chimio (apparently to help treat casualties of MNR attacks).

General Viljoen said his suggestion that South African armed forces be deployed to guard the Ressano Garcia-Maputo road and railway had been passed on to the Frelimo Government by Foreign Minister Pik Botha but had been rejected.

General spells out SADF's four phases in Nkomati

The Star's Africa News Service

The SADF's involvement in the Nkomati Accord was divided into four phases by General Constand Viljoen at his news conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Phase one was the period before the accord when the SADF was supporting the MNR.

Phase two involved the first attempt at reconciliation between the MNR and the Frelimo government, beginning a few months after the signing of the accord and climaxing with the collapse of the talks in Pretoria on October 30, 1984.

Phase three was the period after the collapse of the talks when both sides reverted to attempts to impose military solutions.

Phase four, lasting from May 25 this year to the present, involved the second attempt at reconciliation.

ed by Maputo

The general listed this and the other offers, to contradict allegations in the Gorongozo documents released by Maputo that the MNR had had the unbroken support of the SADF in general and himself in particular.

As further proof of the inaccuracy of this he said the SADF had provided R4 million worth of military supplies to the Frelimo Government to help it against the MNR. These supplies included 28 vehicles, 116 radios and a large quantity of ration packs.

General Viljoen said his sympathy lay neither with Frelimo nor the MNR but with the people of Mozambique who were caught between the fighting forces of the two.

"From my side I did more than enough to show that my loyalty was to the Government of South Africa," he said.

He said that although the SADF had aided the MNR before the signing of the Nkomati Accord, it had fully accepted the changed strategy that came with the accord. The SADF was not involved in any breaches of the accord.

General Viljoen denied the suggestion in the Gorongozo documents that the SADF had planned to bug offices in which Foreign Minister Pik Botha was having talks with Frelimo Government officials and pass the information so gained to the MNR.

the rebels. The cost was high — R180 000 a month. But the Maputo Government showed little interest in the results of the monitoring.

During phase three there was a big drop in the Frelimo forces' morale and they were "on the brink of collapse", General Viljoen said.

In phase four the Maputo Government actively encouraged the South African efforts to arrange new peace talks. But with the attack on the MNR's Gorongozo bases by a combined Frelimo and Zim babwe force it became apparent that Frelimo's real intention all along had been to try to deliver a knockout blow to the rebels.

General Viljoen said that contrary to Maputo's allegations there had been no military flights during phase three.

Maputo 218
'not told STAR
about talks
with rebels'

10/10/85

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday denied allegations by South Africa that the Maputo Government had encouraged contacts between Mozambican rebels and Pretoria

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, quoting reliable sources, said the government had never agreed to talk to the rebels, said to be backed by South Africa despite a peace accord between the two states.

Yesterday, South African Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen said the Mozambicans encouraged moves to initiate peace talks with the rebels, which he said was why Pretoria kept contact with the insurgents.

He said the Mozambican Government "instructed its forces not to fire at any aircraft overhead because they knew those flights were part of the peace initiative".

Yesterday AIM said Mozambique had never been told about the peace talks.

The agency said Mozambique had never accepted any political accommodation with the insurgents, adding that General Viljoen's statement was a "propaganda counter-offensive" designed to disguise deep differences between South African political and military leaders. Sapa-Reuter.

'Sources' deny Maputo knew of breaches in Nkomati pact

10/10/85

Mercury

(218)



MAPUTO—South Africa never at any time informed the Mozambican authorities that it was breaching any clause of the Nkomati Accord, extremely reliable sources reaffirmed here when contacted yesterday by the Mozambique News Agency (AIM)

Reacting to claims by the head of the South African armed forces, Gen Constand Viljoen, that the Mozambican authorities had been aware of the visits by the then South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Louis Nel, to MNR bandit headquarters in Gorongosa, the sources said that the South Africans had never informed Maputo of any violation of Mozambican airspace, and had never told the Mozambican Government that South African personnel were visiting bandit bases on Mozambican soil

When the Mozambicans asked how the South Africans contacted the bandits, they were told that this was via third countries usually in Europe. The South Africans kept

their contacts with bandit leaders inside Mozambique itself completely secret

According to AIM, the sources described as 'completely false' Gen Viljoen's claim at a Pretoria Press conference on Tuesday that Mozambican anti-aircraft units had been instructed not to open fire on intruding planes

AIM's sources emphasised that Mozambique had never accepted any form of political negotiation with the MNR. They had told the South Africans that they were ready to implement the amnesty they had offered for those bandits who laid down their arms, but had always ruled out any political accommodation with the MNR.

The sources described Gen Viljoen's statements as 'a propaganda counter-offensive' designed to disguise the deep differences inside the South African establishment that had been opened by the Nkomati scandal.

● See Editorial Opinion

20 MNR guerillas claimed killed

MAPUTO—The official Mozambican News Agency quoted military officials yesterday as saying 20 anti-government guerillas had been killed in the central province of Zambezia during the past three weeks.

The agency said three camps of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) near the Malawi border were destroyed

The MNR opposes the marxist Government of President Samora Machel. — (Sapa-AP)

215 MONTAGUE
14/10/85

MNR (218) rebels fled into SA STAR

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — ^{15/10/85} Guerillas of the rebel MNR movement fled into South Africa when their base 5km from the border was captured by Mozambican troops, says the official news agency, AIM

Pursuing Mozambican troops did not follow them across the border, the agency said

About 30 rebels were killed when the base near Mapulanguene was overrun on Saturday after being attacked by Mozambican aircraft. AIM said some of the bodies were still lying around 24 hours later

The surviving rebels carried some of their dead and wounded with them as they fled towards the border. Heavy fighting took place at the border when they encountered Mozambican border guards

16/10/77 218/13 Day
Three MNR bases overrun

MAPUTO — Mozambican government troops have captured three Mozambique National Resistance bases in a key southern province, it was reported yesterday.

The national news agency, AIM, quoted Major-General Domingos Fondo, military commander of Inhambane province, as saying the bases were overrun in late September in a follow-up to an offensive in which the rebel headquarters in Gorongosa was captured.

Fondo said the rebels were now able to travel only at night in Inhambane and roads that were safe two years ago only in military convoys were now open.

He said some communal villages were being re-established in the region and life was returning to normal.

Mozambican National Resistance secretary-general Evo Fernandes said on

radio in Lisbon that the MNR would agree to re-open peace negotiations only when foreign troops had left the country.

He condemned the presence in Mozambique of Zimbabwean troops who have been helping in an anti-rebel offensive.

Talks backed by South Africa between the Mozambican government and MNR were broken off late last year.

Fernandes played down the significance of the capture by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops in August of the main MNR base, known as Casa Banana.

He said Zimbabwean troops were unable to control the rugged Gorongosa region where the base was sited.

They were surrounded by MNR guerrillas and would soon be driven out, he added — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Military officer shot

The Star's Africa News Service

218

MBABANE — Swazi police revealed yesterday they had shot, and killed a Mozambique military officer during an anti-crime sweep in the Manzini area of central Swaziland.

A police spokesman, Superintendent Solly Mkhonta, said papers found on the dead man identified him as Unit Commander Raphael Fazuwa Masinga, stationed at Namaacha, a Mozambique town on Swaziland's northern border.

It appeared Commander Masinga was a deserter.

The anti-crime sweep began on Monday following the killing of Mr Yakor Nazeer, a tourist from Durban who was kidnapped on Saturday night and robbed of R5 000 in casino winnings before being shot.

There had been eight other armed robberies in the Manzini area during the previous week.

STAR 17/10/85

Maputo suspends Nkomati committee

CAPE TOWN — Mozambique has suspended the joint security committee that monitors violations of the Nkomati Accord as a direct result of allegations of SADF support for the MNR

This was confirmed today by Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Foreign Af-

215 STAR 17/10/85
fairs, who was however confident that the committee would be reactivated

At the moment there is a stand-off between South Africa and Mozambique following last Friday's meeting in Maputo with both groups reporting back on talks. — Political Staff

are fighting for

Ragged MNR captives unsure of what they

By Godwin Matatu of The Observer

MOCUBA (Mozambique) — It's early morning and haggard night patrols of the Mozambican army begin to trickle back to their base here at Provincial Command HQ. Often the units bring back ragged men aged between 17 and 50.

They call them "capturados" — captured rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas. "Captured ones" belie the popular image of the MNR as a fighting force, still less as an alternative government to that of President Samora Machel.

Of the 17 captives interviewed at random only one was literate and only five appeared to be able to give any political motive for fighting for the MNR.

Alberto Muhunuela (26) joined the MNR last February and quickly became a sectional recruitment officer. He was a driver and he joined "because they promised to pay me more than I was earning".

After two weeks of military training he set about getting 220 new fighters for the MNR. "We did not have to tell them anything, we just

promised them material things and they were eager to join us. They had nothing." *2/18*

Ten months after he joined he was captured by government forces. He had not been paid any money.

Bernardo Angochero had been captured the day before. Ashen-faced and wearing a pair of tattered shorts, he was the most senior man captured at Mocuba and seemed to be one of the few with a political motive.

He believed the MNR was fighting for "independence and to take the world". He said he was also opposed to the abolition of the "regulo" (chieftainship) system by the government of Samora Machel. He hoped to be a regulo once the MNR won.

ADMITTED TWO KILLINGS

He did not mind killing and admitted that he had spared two people. Asked how killing innocent peasants would enhance his cause, he shrugged and replied: "It is my work to kill."

He did not know who the leader of the MNR was and seemed indifferent to his fate. All he wanted was for the Frelimo government to allow him to go

head, was among the oldest of the captured. He was classified as a collaborator.

He said "soldiers" (MNR) came to their area and asked for people to carry things for them from Gorongoza to Zambezi. This human caravan was ferrying arms to a base in Mopeia when it ran into a government ambush.

He knew neither Machel nor the MNR. "The soldiers said they would shoot us if we refused, so we came," he said wistfully.

Mozambique declared an amnesty for MNR guerrillas and their collaborators early last year, but it is not known how many have taken advantage of it.

FEAR OF REPRISALS

Most are reluctant to take up the offer for fear of retribution from the MNR or reprisals by a population with little understanding of the amnesty.

The captured ones face an uncertain fate: it really depends on the government commanders in the particular area. Major Fernando Luis Tembo, Chief of Staff at the Mocuba Command, insisted that his policy is not to kill

back home and give him a job as a regulo. *ST/HR 2/1/85*

Esteva Mipoda (19), from Namagoe district, had never heard of MNR leader Alfonso Dhakama. He thought that the person to succeed President Machel was "Renamo" (the acronym of the MNR).

Asked what he missed most in his captivity, he replied: "My rifle. With it I could get food and clothes."

With six years' education in Frelimo schools, Oliveira Antonio was the most educated of the captured guerrillas. He had the title of publicity secretary, which entailed writing notes saying where they were going and warning villages against collaborating with government forces.

"I joined because Frelimo was just making promises and not giving us anything. I am one of seven orphans and we have no future," he said.

Unlike most of those who were promised money by MNR recruiters, Antonio said he was paid.

His two-year guerrilla career ended in 1984 when he was captured in a contact in a tea plantation near Milange on the border with Malawi.

Munhaire Ruseuro Arunga, a toothless old grey-

"These are innocent people who have been duped, why should we kill them? We do not want to behave like the MNR bandits"

Outside Mocuba, Major Tembo has piloted a centre for the rehabilitation of former MNR guerrillas. At the bottom of an abandoned sisal plantation 45 reformed guerrillas live in 32 thatched huts, each with its own well-tended plot of cassava and tomatoes. Some have been joined by their families.

"Perhaps we should have done this all over the country before banditry took root," the major said.

Not all can expect such treatment. In Maputo the government had to intervene after reports that some units of the army were turning their captives over to the population. In Gaza and Maputo the population took revenge on the captives by hacking them to death and burning them alive.

The calibre of the captured guerrillas is an indictment of the Mozambican army itself. "What real use is it if it can be pinned down with such devastating effect for so many years, by such a motley collection of young, illiterate and motiveless peasants?" an observer asked.

Did SA and Maputo get their Nkomati wires crossed?

STAR 25/10/85

218

That the Nkomati Accord is still alive, if not well, was demonstrated by the meeting at Nkomati this week between high-level delegations from South Africa and Mozambique.

Like the similar meeting on October 11 in Maputo, the Nkomati talks are believed to have been aimed largely at repairing the damage done to the accord by the allegations in the Gorongosa documents.

The damage to South Africa's international image, however, remains unrepaired, despite some evidence that it was unjustified. There are growing indications, in fact, that the furor may have blown up largely because the two governments were talking at cross purposes.

Maputo made a major issue of the documents captured at the MNRF's Gorongosa headquarters that purportedly prove South Africa secretly supported the MNRF rebels after the accord was signed. This came after Foreign Minister Pk Botha's admission of "technical"

violations of the accord while trying to bring the MNRF and the Frelimo government together in peace talks.

The SADF chief, General Constand Viljoen, subsequently insisted the SADF's post-Nkomati operations in Mozambique were aimed only at meeting a Maputo government request for help in getting MNRF leaders in the bush to a conference table.

South Africa, he said, had acted only as an "honest broker" in the whole affair.

Maputo has rejected the general's account. But the deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, has confirmed that his secret flights on South African military aircraft into Mozambique to meet MNRF leaders followed a request by the Maputo government for South Africa's help in making contact with the MNRF leaders inside Mozambique, as distinct from those in exile in Europe. Other knowledgeable sources have supported this, saying that after the

collapse of the talks in Pretoria in October 1984 between Frelimo and the MNRF (including the European exiles) a desire was expressed at high level in Maputo for Pretoria to arrange more talks with the bush leaders.

According to these sources a rational explanation for the conflict between the Maputo and Pretoria versions is that the desire in Maputo for more talks was not shared by all Mozambique government leaders or even known among all of them.

This could account not only for the fundamental difference in the two sides' stories but also for particular discrepancies. For instance, General Viljoen's claim that the Maputo authorities had given an assurance that South African aircraft would not be fired on and Maputo's denial of this.

The clash between the Pretoria and Maputo accounts could also be explained by what appears to have been a different conception in each

Did South Africa really violate the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique or did the two sides just get their wires crossed? GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service takes a searching look at the question and comes up with some intriguing answers.

capital of the purpose in bringing the rebels and the government together for talks.

The Maputo government insists it was never interested in a political reconciliation with the MNRF, only in offering amnesty to the rebels if they abandoned their insurgency. Pretoria, on the other hand, appears to have been under the impression that Maputo wanted to discuss a rapprochement with the MNRF

10 000 refugees in SA

26/11/75
By Dirk Nel Clyde Johnson
and Sue Leemar

STAR

More than 10 000 Mozambicans have fled to South Africa and the homelands in the last five months *The Star* has learnt.

Relief workers, homeland authorities and South African Department of Foreign Affairs sources say the flow of refugees from starvation-stricken Mozambique has turned into a flood since fighting between Mozambican forces and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement intensified.

Mr Philippe Comtesse head of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation in South Africa said about 10 000 people had crossed into South Africa since the beginning of June.

A Department of Home Affairs spokesman said refugees were applying for the documents they needed to settle in South

Africa

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He was unable to say how many Mozambicans this country was accepting.

Gazankulu authorities say thousands have flooded into the national state in the last year.

The Gazankulu Secretary of Health, Dr R Robert, said about half of the refugees were under the age of 16 and that a campaign had been launched to supply them with anti-malaria tablets.

Gazankulu's Commissioner of Police Brigadier J Coetzee said his men were not arresting anyone entering the state illegally "for humanitarian reasons".

Mr Comtesse said efforts to aid refugees were organised by a committee in the Lowveld which included representatives of Operation Hunger, the churches and the governments of Gazankulu and South Africa.

Clothing and food have been supplied through various relief organisations.

SUMMITSEE WORLD

SA Still aiding MNR rebels

STAMP

26/10/85

218

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday renewed allegations that South Africa was still aiding Right-wing rebels in breach of a peace pact between the two countries

The official AIM agency quoted residents in "different parts of Maputo province" as saying they frequently saw South African planes bringing in supplies for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels fighting Maputo's Marxist government.

AIM cited two incidents it said occurred last Saturday night and witnessed by residents of Manhiça district, 80 km north of Maputo, and at Impampulo, west of the capital.

Three planes overflew Manhiça and two helicopters landed at Impampulo, all from the direction of South Africa, it said. The residents reported seeing the aircraft dropping off supplies for the MNR, it added.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

Last month, the Mozambican Government said documents captured at the headquarters of the MNR in Gorongosa, in the country's central Sofala province, showed Pretoria backed the insurgents before and after the signing, in March 1984, of the so-called Nkomati non-aggression treaty.

The MNR headquarters was destroyed on August 28 by joint Zambian-Mozambican army units.

In September, South Africa admitted it continued to support the MNR, but said the pact's violations were technical and aimed at encouraging peace talks between Maputo and the rebels.

Mozambique has since suspended operations of a joint commission monitoring the implementation of the treaty.

The Right-wing MNR, demanding fresh elections and power-sharing in Mozambique, has been waging a hit-and-run war against President Samora Machel's government since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975 — Reyter.

COPY Tom L
26/10/85

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Maputo says SA still aids MNR

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MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday renewed allegations that South Africa was still aiding right-wing rebels in breach of a peace pact between the two countries.

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AIM cited two incidents which were witnessed by residents of Manhica district, 80km north of the capital Maputo, and at Impamputo, west of here.

Three aircraft overflew Manhica and two helicopters landed at Impamputo, all from the direction of South Africa on Saturday, it said. The residents reported seeing the aircraft dropping off supplies for the MNR, it added.

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria said in response yesterday that the SADF categorically denied the allegations.

Last month, the Mozambican Government said documents cap-



President Machel

tured at the headquarters of the MNR in Gorongosa, in the country's central Sofala province, showed Pretoria backed the insurgents before and after the signing in March, 1984 of the so-called Nkomati non-aggression treaty.

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The right-wing MNR, demanding fresh elections and power-sharing in Mozambique, has been waging a hit-and-run war against Marxist President Samora Machel's government since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Reuter

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Fear of disease as illegal aliens swamp homelands

Refugees flood in ^{STAR} from Mozambique

218 ~~M~~ 29/10/85

By Sue Leeman, Dirk Nel
and Clyde Johnson

Refugees are flooding out of Mozambique — more than 63 000 have fled their war-torn country and are in the South African homelands of Gazankulu, kaNgwane, Lebowa and kwaZulu, says the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Relief workers report that between 500 and 1 000 people, many of them children, are trekking into the homelands every week, fleeing the war between Mozambican forces and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

Massive inoculation campaigns have been launched amid fears that the refugees could spread malaria epidemics.

Special relief operations have been set up to feed, house and clothe the refugees.

Local and international relief organisations, as well as South African and homeland authorities, are expending vital resources to help care for them.

Many thousands of refugees are also believed to have sought shelter with villagers in the homelands.

The various governments and aid organisations are throwing staff and resources into the campaign to help these people, many of whom are destitute and arrive with only the clothes on their backs.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that there were 63 000 registered "illegal Mozambican aliens" in the homelands but said it was not possible to say over what period of time they had arrived.

There were 37 000 in Gazankulu, 20 000 in kaNgwane, and 3 000 each in Lebowa and kwaZulu, the spokesman said.

Health operation

Commenting on fears that the influx of Mozambicans could spread disease, Gazankulu's Secretary of Health, Dr R Robert, told *The Star* that a huge operation had been launched to inoculate refugees against malaria and that about 27 000 refugees had been given blood tests for signs of malaria. But it was possible that thousands more had not yet been contacted.

"The danger has been averted for the time being and the overall health situation is under control," he said.

Dr Robert said that about half of the refugees were under the age of 16.

kaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, told *The Star's* Lowveld Bureau that a great many refugees had entered, and still were entering, the national state.

A spokesman for the Department of Development Aid said that, to date, 10 700 pockets of potatoes and 1 900 25 kg bags of milk powder had been distributed by the department to refugees in Gazankulu and kaNgwane.

The head of the local delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr Philippe Comtesse, said his organisation had recently noted an upswing in the number of refugees and had helped 10 000 since June.

Greatest problem

Mrs Ina Perlman, of Operation Hunger, said her organisation had counted about 40 000 refugees in Gazankulu and kaNgwane.

Many of them had walked non-stop for three days to reach safety and numbers of the women were pregnant as a result of multiple rape. She said the refugees' greatest problem was not malnutrition — on average only 3 percent of them were malnourished compared with 20 percent of the local Shangaans — but they needed clothing.

Cooking utensils were also urgently needed, she said, adding that these and second-hand clothing could be delivered to the offices of Operation Hunger.

The SAP's senior deputy commissioner in charge of counter-insurgency and riot control, General A J Wandrag, said police were not arresting illegal immigrants for humanitarian reasons. They were taking them to the nearest offices of the Department of Home Affairs or the nearest magistrate, depending on the circumstances.

He said the police were constantly on the lookout for possible terrorist infiltrators who could be crossing into the country disguised as refugees.

The border is being patrolled in the normal way by the Defence Force. On the eastern front they are working in close collaboration with staff in the Kruger Park, as this area is acting as a conduit for some of the refugees.

CAPE Times
30/10/85

218

'1 000' refugees a week' enter SA

PRETORIA — More than 60 000 Mozambicans have entered South Africa illegally, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs and relief workers estimate that up to 1 000 refugees are entering the country every week

According to the department, 37 000 registered "illegal Mozambican immigrants" had fled into the homeland of Gazankulu by this month, 20 000 into KwaZulu and 3 000 each into KwaZulu and Lebowa

Lieutenant-General Bert Wandrag, senior deputy commissioner of the police division of counter-insurgency and riot control, said police were not arresting the refugees, but were taking them to the nearest magistrate or office of the Department of Home Affairs

Mr Philippe Comtesse, head of the local branch of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said they had helped 10 000 refugees in the past four months

Rebels kill 6

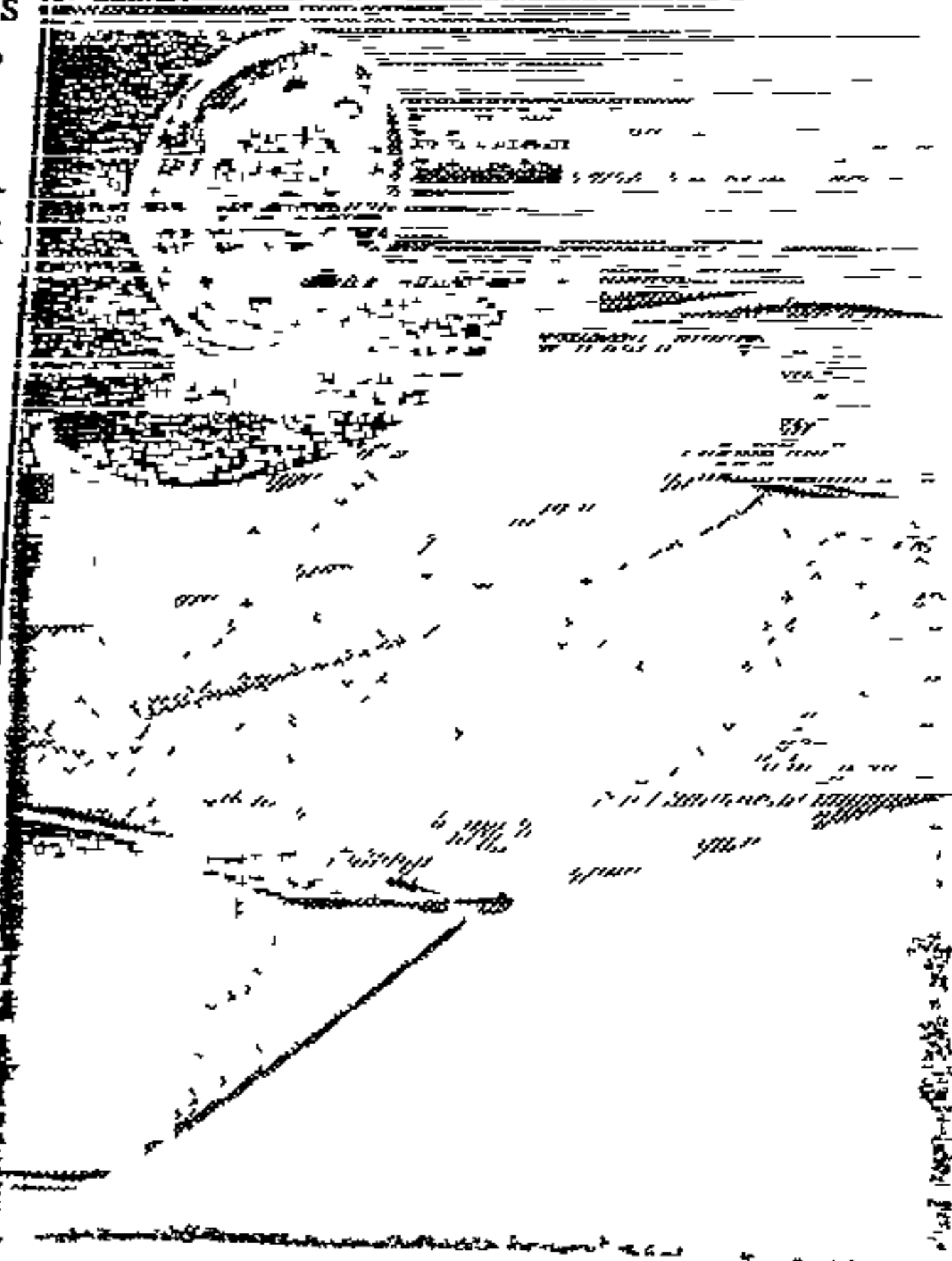
meanwhile, Mozambican rebels killed six civilians and kidnapped 30 others near Maputo on Thursday, the semi-official daily newspaper, Noticias, reported yesterday

Quoting witnesses, the newspaper said the victims were among passengers who got off a train near Tsalala, 15km west of Maputo, when about 100 rebels attacked

They shot dead the six and then attacked an aluminium utensil plant

The newspaper said the rebels stole wrist-watches and identification cards from the captives — Sapa-Reuter

Fuel consumption



Locals worried about illegal Mozambicans

3 000 refugees have fled into KwaZulu, says Govt

218
Mercury
Mercury Reporter

31/10/85

AT LEAST 3 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants have fled into north-eastern KwaZulu near where the Swaziland, Mozambique and Natal borders meet, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The KwaZulu refugees are part of the 60 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants who have fled into South Africa so far

Relief workers estimate that up to 1 000 refugees are entering the country every week.

According to a Foreign Affairs spokesman, 37 000 registered 'illegal Mozambican immigrants' had fled into the homeland of Gazankulu, 20 000 into KaNgwane, and 3 000 each into KwaZulu and Lebowa.

Mr Johan Pretorius, chief director of migration in the Department of Home Affairs, said at least 1 500 Mozambican refugees were being deported back to Mozambique every month

Entering

Mr Stuart Knight, a cattle rancher from Zululand, said he had visited the north east section of KwaZulu and the locals there were worried about the refugees.

He said hundreds of immigrants from Mozambique were entering KwaZulu and were living in Ingwavuma

Lt-Gen Bert Wandrag, Senior Deputy Commissioner of the S A Police's division of counter-insurgency and riot control, said police were not arresting the illegal immigrants but were taking them to the nearest magistrate or offices of the Department of Home Affairs.

A total of 10 700 pockets of potatoes and 1 900 bags of milk powder have been distributed among refugees in Gazankulu and KaNgwane, according to the Department of Development Aid. Further aid is scheduled to be handed out in KwaNdebele later in the week.

Between 500 and 1 000 illegal immigrants are entering South Africa from Mozambique every week, relief workers estimate

Mr Philippe Comtesse, head of the local branch of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the ICRC had helped 10 000 of the refugees in the past four months

bi-partisan leadership the rank and file members of the committee endorsed the plan after hearing another secret briefing by Secretary of State George Shultz late last week. Shultz, who was packing to leave for Moscow shortly afterwards, reportedly argued to the committee that knocking Gaddafi off



Gaddafi

balance was an integral part of the American negotiating strategy with the Russians in Geneva.

The problem is not that anyone is fond of Gaddafi in Washington. Rather, there is a deeply held fear in many quarters that the CIA must not undertake covertly the kind of operations that risk America appearing morally worse than the enemy they seek to destroy. To use Gaddafi's own weapons against him is to become no better than he is, the argument goes. There also is considerable doubt about the CIA's capacity to carry out such operations, even if they are desirable. The agency's intelligence failures in Beirut and in the Grenada invasion are still fresh in the minds of many critics.

But the real danger in the current affair is the breakdown in confidentiality that has

always been an essential ingredient in the relationship between the White House and Congress over how the CIA operates. Almost certainly the Reagan administration will think twice before it seeks congressional assent to a covert operation somewhere else and without a knowledgeable congressional watch over US intelligence activities, a valuable safety mechanism has been removed.



AFRICAN MILITARY BALANCE

Angola stocks up

American anxieties about the build up of Soviet arms in Angola are borne out by the latest assessment of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS). The 1985-1986 issue of *The Military Balance* shows the number of combat planes in the Angolan air force more than doubled last year from 64 to 141.

And the threat of the South African Air Force in support of Unita forces saw the number of surface-to-air missiles rise by a factor of eight, from only 20 SA-3s to 160, ranging up to SA-8/9s. The deployment of battle tanks is also higher, at 465 against 445 the previous year. But there appears to have been some reshuffling of Angola's armour. T-54/55s have risen from 150 to 200 while the figure for T-62s is 30 down on the last

survey at 90. The balance is made up of an unchanged number of T-34s.

At sea the Angolans have acquired two more fast attack craft of the Osa-11 type to bring these to six.

But the chief change in the air force features the introduction of interceptors, 12 MiG-19s and 30 MiG-21s. The bolstering of fighter-ground attack squadrons has seen the addition of 25 MiG-23s, 10 MiG-21s and a new plane to Angola, 5 SU-22s. On the IISS estimates 5 MiG-17s have been withdrawn.

To the 20 000 Cuban troops and combat pilots, the IISS now adds 6 000 civilian instructors/advisers. These are backed by another 500 East Germans, 700 Russians, and a mixed bag of 1 500 Bulgarians, Portuguese and "Palestinians" who include pilots and technicians.

The total complement of Angola's armed forces is put at 49 500 regulars, compared with 43 000 previously.

For Unita's part, the survey reckons its regular forces are 3 000 higher at 18 000. Equipment additions (no numbers are given) include captured AT-34/85 tanks, 120 mm mortars, 85 mm RPG-7 rocket launchers with new anti-aircraft defences in the shape of 23 mm guns and SAM-7 missiles. The IISS also notes a "light aircraft" is reported among Unita's new weaponry.

Zimbabwe has also received reinforcements, chiefly in the air. According to the IISS, the number of combat aircraft has

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Fate of Mozambican refugees in balance

13/11/85 (218) B-Day

● BOTHA

GOVERNMENT would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of Mozambican refugees — who continue to flood into the Lowveld — if the tide cannot be stemmed, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday

Botha added that he would be visiting the area soon to investigate the situation further and hold on-the-spot discussions with officials

Recent estimates put the number of illegal Mozambican entrants at more than 220 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals"

The Department of Home Affairs has soft-pedalled on the problem, apparently because it recognises the difficulties the refugees face in Mozambique

Botha said his department had for some months been repatriating Mozambican refugees at the rate of about 1 500 a month, but that he had been unwilling to step up the numbers because he was aware of the enormous human problem

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

they faced

"Nevertheless, we must look after the interests of South African citizens first. There is a distinct unemployment problem in the Eastern Transvaal, so we can't leave the situation as it is

"I have gone out of my way to solve the problem without harsher repatriation measures, but I can't relax the principle of repatriation

"On the other hand, there have been good rains in Mozambique and, although these people are also caught up in a war situation (between Mozambique government forces and the Renamo rebels), it is possible the rains may induce some of them to go back and try to start again

"But the influx is continuing. There has been no decision to step up the rate of repatriation, but we will have to look into the possibility if we can't stem this tide"

ARGUS 14/11/85

VENTURES

Hopes ^{2/8} high in Maputo for oil find

Argus Foreign Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique is searching for oil to boost its economy.

Seismic testing for oil conducted by an Exxon-Shell joint venture in northern Mozambique has been completed and the first exploratory well is to be drilled early next year

The director of ENH, the State oil company, Mr Mario Marques, said the two companies had found two possible drilling locations in their 2 000 sq km search area in the Rovuma River basin, onshore in Cabo Delgado Province in the extreme north of the country

Mozambique is believed to possess commercially exploitable quantities of crude oil, although Mr Marques cautioned that no discovery had yet been made and that production could not be expected to begin before the early 1990s

MODEST EXPORTER

It was hoped the country could become a modest exporter of crude to boost flagging receipts from traditional exports like cashew nuts and service income from its ports and railways.

Amoco Corporation, which has just completed a detailed seismic survey of two offshore blocks in the Zambezi delta area of central Mozambique, is also expected to drill its first well next year.

British Petroleum, the fourth company searching for oil in the country, began seismic work early this year on a 2 000 sq km block in Mozambique's southern offshore area

Bad training blamed for work injuries

Pretoria Bureau

The expected acceleration in the urbanisation process in South Africa will lead to greater demands for training facilities in metropolitan areas, the Minister of Manpower, Mr PTC du Plessis, said today.

Addressing a manpower conference in Pretoria, Mr du Plessis said employers would have to make a meaningful contribution to training schemes.

He said inadequate training contributed to work accidents. In 1984, more than 150,000 cases were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

About R79 million was paid out in compensation for permanent disabilities.

In 1984, only 11 percent of workers in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, construction, commerce and finance, whose training could have been deducted as a tax concession, enjoyed the benefit of further training.

SA accused of politically motivated commercial aggression

Maputo port ignored

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused South Africa of practising politically motivated "commercial aggression".

A senior official has claimed South Africa was deliberately undermining Mozambique's economy by directly and indirectly cutting the country's sea-port freight trade.

And it is suggested this is an example of the kind of retaliatory action South Africa might take against its neighbours in response to major economic sanctions from the West.

Maputo's port director, Mr Francisco Dimiz, says South Africa's commercial aggression takes the form of heavy discounting of rail, port and shipping charges for freight traffic from the Transvaal, Swaziland

and Zimbabwe. The cheap rates, combined with sabotage of Mozambique's rail network by South African-backed guerrillas of the MNR, had led to a sharp drop in traffic using Maputo's port, he said.

Mr Dimiz accuses the South African Transport Services (SATS) and Safmarine of deliberately diverting traffic away from Maputo, the nearest port to the farms and industries of

the northern and eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, southern Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

South African traffic through Maputo has fallen from 6,5 million tons in pre-independence 1973 to only one million tons today, 75 to 80 percent of which is low-tariff cargo like coal.

While shipping officials say inefficiency and insecurity at the port and railway have been depressing traffic for years, Mr Dimiz argues that SATS' practice of offering contract rates on selected Transvaal and Zimbabwe cargoes which are 20 to 50 percent cheaper than the normal rail tariff — coupled with preferential port and shipping rates — have substantially accelerated the decline.

The conclusion of the Nkomati non-aggression pact last year had led to hopes of increased revenues from South African traffic through Maputo, but according to Mr Dimiz, SATS has actually stepped up its efforts at deliberate diversion.

Diplomats and shipping companies in Maputo largely confirm the Mozambican allegations.

Nkomati Accord blamed for SA violence

By Mike Siluma

The political violence in South Africa was to an extent a product of the Nkomati Accord, which had been portrayed as a defeat for the country by the revolutionary forces, according to the head of the department of international relations at Wits University, Professor Dirk Kunert.

Addressing the Witwatersrand branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs last night, Professor Kunert said that in a similar way the abortive intervention of South Africa in Angola in 1975 had contributed to the outbreak of the 1976 upheavals.

He said the motives which led Mozambique to sign the accord were similar to those that guided Russia to sign a series of peace treaties with hostile Western European countries in 1921.

The aim in both cases was to "make compromises with capitalism to preserve and rescue an embattled revolutionary base".

And just as Lenin had made a "strategic retreat" by agreeing to free trade with formerly hostile capitalist countries, Mozambique was willing to trade with South Africa.

Professor Kunert said both actions were seen as expedient reactions to terrible situations.

But no sooner had the agreement been signed than the Mozambique Government portrayed it as a defeat for South Africa and a victory for Mozambique, he said.

Encouraged by this, revolutionary forces had attempted to exploit the "precarious situation" faced by South Africa — and so the Nkomati Accord produced the ever-escalating violent situation in South Africa, Professor Kunert added.

"We could virtually double our production without any negative reaction from markets," he says

SA's main export markets are western Europe and Japan, where its quality fine wool is considered to be among the best in the world. The Wool Board (WB) is also participating with Australia in a marketing drive into the US market, where the fine wool market grew from 135m kg in 1983 to some 150m kg last year

Meanwhile, the local natural wool producers' organisation is busy promoting the production of quality wool to increase both the quantity and quality of SA's clip

"Moves have already been made to improve extension services to farmers. Although the drought has put a damper on expansion, this remains a long-term project," says the WB source

Summer rainfall grain areas are among the most ideal for debt-ridden farmers to increase cashflow by switching from high-risk maize or wheat to wool. Indeed, in some cases it could be a means of survival ■

MOZAMBICAN SUGAR

Long road back

An R11m interim rehabilitation programme, carried out by South African experts, has put Mozambique's sugar industry back on a more solid footing. This year production is estimated at around 50 000 t — up on last year's 38 000 t, but still way below its pre-independence peak of 350 000 t

South African consultants to Mozambique's Instituto Nacional do Acaucar (INA), the body responsible for agricultural production and light industry, estimate that Mozambique has a short-term attainable capacity of 80 000 t-90 000 t

But they point out that years of neglect since independence in 1974 and the deteriorating security situation has debilitated the industry to such an extent that it would need a major capital investment programme to bring production back to previous levels

"Our advice," says Geoff Walsh, MD of project engineers and consultants Techserve,

218) was that they spend a minimum amount on essential mill renovations to enable them to process the cane that is already available. That project has already been completed and higher yields are anticipated as a result. Now we have to concentrate on the agricultural side of the industry to ensure continuity and an increasing flow of cane to the mills."

Well placed

Mozambique is extremely well placed in the world sugar market in comparison with other producers. It enjoys a 30 000 t US export quota which is sold into the US market at a premium price of around US\$0,20/lb against a current world price of US\$0,05c/lb. It also has preferential access to the EEC market

Local consumption is estimated at around 100 000 t/year but it is not being fully supplied because of the shortage of foreign exchange. Walsh says it would be in Mozambique's interest to supply its full US quota and use its foreign exchange earnings to buy sugar on the open market, possibly from SA,

CLIVE WEIL

Picking up the pieces



Clive Weil, the latest MD of Checkers and the fifth in eight years, is fully aware of the group's faults and past mistakes. He is committed to putting the retail chain back on the recovery trail and is convinced that his new policies and approach will give Checkers the chance it needs.

FM What are the major problems facing Checkers now?

Weil: Checkers has seen too many management, shareholder and policy changes in the last eight years. I am the fifth MD and, more recently, Sanlam became the fourth controlling shareholder

All these changes of leadership, direction and policy have had a debilitating effect on public opinion. More importantly, Checkers' 18 000 staff and 200 stores have suffered badly.

To my mind, another mistake has been to invest huge amounts in property development when the company was heavily over-gearred. How could Checkers hope to compete with its major rival, a net lender, when it is a net borrower?

The worst problem, of course, is market share, which has been in continual decline for about four years now. This indicates that customers have less confidence in the store, its image and its prices.

Despite the financial problems, you have just embarked on a massive advertising campaign. What do you hope to gain?

I hope the ads give Checkers a more human face by focusing on Weil and the stores. We are spending more than R20m on the campaign, which is intended to change thinking within the group and among the public. The staff must realise that we exist for our customers and they, in turn, must know we are here to help them

Part of the humanising process involves bringing back the housewives and bulk-shoppers. The main reason Checkers lost market share was because it became a convenience store rather than a one-stop, end-of-month, bulk-buyers' store

We are trying to let the public know that we are price-wise and concerned. But we must give out the right signals

A number of stores have been closed in rationalisation moves. How far will this go?

We have closed more than 12 stores in the past few months, and the process will continue on an individual merit basis. But the closures are reasonable when you consider Checkers has been in the game for almost 30 years, and some of the older stores obviously account for some of the weaker spots

On the whole, these stores were running at a loss because of their age, not because of bad management. Populations have changed living areas and buying habits in the last 20 years

But the closures won't lead to massive retrenchment — that would defeat our object

You can't seek to improve an image and gain confidence while wielding a big knife

Our policy now is to limit expansion to good opportunities while we concentrate on

revamping and refurbishing existing operations

A recent press survey indicated that Checkers' prices are not the lowest, as your advertising implies.

We are getting there. Our prices are falling. It is difficult to make dramatic price changes without precipitating a price war, which would not be in anyone's interest

Secondly, the shopping basket used for the article was not, I think, representative and neither was it a fair analysis

Prices differ from week to week, depending on the stockholding situation at the time. In fairness, I would say the difference in prices between SA's three major retailers is negligible — our own research bears that out

Given Checkers' price-cutting efforts, rising inflation and other factors are bound to force prices up. How do you see retailers coping?

All over the world retailers thrive on inflation — it can produce geniuses. In SA, falling interest rates and inflationary expectations have encouraged retailers to stock up

But once the old stock is gone, price increases may reach levels people would never have thought possible. I think increases will be way over the expected 20% levels, and they will continue upwards with inflation. We will see further declines in the sale of luxury food items and higher sales of staple products

It is hard to know how it will go over Christmas. People may tighten their belts — or they may go wild. Either can happen in a recession ■

STEELING A MARCH

The US could be next in line after SA to build a *kohlereduktion* (KR) iron-making plant through West Germany's Korf Engineering

Iscor's plans to build a 300 000 t a year KR plant — slated to come on stream by 1989 — are already well advanced. Initial South African interest in the process set it on the road to commercial exploitation

In a nutshell, the KR process is a new iron-making method that burns ordinary coal instead of coke, which is becoming scarce in the US. Korf maintains that the process can cut iron-making costs by as much as 44%

The US Steel Corporation and Weirton Steel are looking to Washington for most of the \$100m needed to build a 300 000 t a year KR plant. Another \$500m will probably be needed to develop the project over the next three years

Overseas reports quote a Weirton executive as saying nothing less than "the survival of the US basic steel industry in the next 20 years" is at stake unless the State helps bankroll the project.

So far, the KR process has been used only at Korf's prototype plant in West Germany, but steelmakers in Japan, Brazil and India are also taking a hard look at the KR route

expected to be considerably lower than £8 500/t, or the three-month price which closed at £8 140. Some traders are even looking at a fall of between £2 000/t-£3 000/t.

This would hit producers everywhere. SA's worries, however, pale in comparison with those of the major producers in South East Asia and South America

DEREGULATION

Taking work home

The informal sector, the underground economy, the grey market — whatever the nomenclature, it is accepted as one of the most important factors behind job and wealth creation in SA. Hence the trend to deregulation which has become so pronounced it is almost a catchword

Yet, controls and regulations are still hindering the progress of free-spirit, mini entrepreneurs wanting to set up shop on their own. Enter the City of Cape Town with an initiative which Town Planning Committee chairman Clive Keegan maintains will set the pace and set a new example for local government by translating rhetoric into action

Keegan says Cape Town is the logical place for a concerted effort at deregulation because it is a relatively poor part of SA, and likely to grow poorer. Home industries have been taken as the starting point — secondary production and service activities which require a small capital base, fewer than three employees, limited scale, part-time operation and location in a home

The aim of the programme as set out in a new study produced by the Town Planning Branch under City Engineer Jan Brand is to create an environment in which jobs can be created, individual initiative encouraged and interference in the market reduced

Recommendations to the Administrator for implementation of the programme include the amendment of Section 22 of the Town Planning Scheme to overcome zoning

restrictions which reserve large parts of the city exclusively for residential use

Revisions to the Housing Act are also proposed, to enable buildings erected for residential purposes to be adapted for other uses, along with changes to title restrictions limiting buildings to residential purposes. The Licensing Ordinance of 1981 would also have to be altered to trim controls and cut licensing fees. National health regulations would have to be modified to sensibly cut red tape in connection with the preparation of food

"The principle underlying the operation of a home industry occupation should be that a reasonable neighbour, under normal circumstances, will be relatively unaware of its existence, other than for a permitted sign," says the report

Obviously, the scale of operations would have to be limited, but the report states there is still plenty of potential. For example, many operators have hitherto conducted their businesses on a day-to-day basis for fear of being closed down

The report maintains, however, that only the most astute businessmen are likely to make the transition to formal operations — most will remain small and be motivated by factors besides profit maximisation. Staffing would be confined to the resident operator and two others

Nuisance potential

Under the proposed changes, activities such as the professions, tailoring or hair-dressing would be permitted in any dwelling house

Work with greater nuisance potential — spray-painting, for example — would have to be considered on its merits, as would the extension of home industries to flats

City Engineer Brand has also sought approval for a study on how to accommodate industries which become too big for the home, possibly through factory flats and crafts markets. Brand also intends to report on the retail segment of the informal sector with a view to designing more flexible con-

trols along the lines of those proposed in the latest report

Keegan says the report is consistent with the city's new pro-active approach to planning

And he believes the initiative will go a long way towards providing the 77-odd new jobs required each day in greater Cape Town

WOOL EXPORTS

Many bags full

There should be few black sheep among wool producers this year. Not only have the rains come, but year-on-year export earnings from the first eight auctions of the new production year are up some 25%

There are another 27 auctions to come, and already the 1985 wool cheque stands at R105,7m. Foreign exchange earnings in the corresponding period last year stood at R84,4m

Producers expect export receipts to reach about R500m in the current year, which ends next June. Last year wool sales reaped record foreign earnings of R419m. But, of course, much will depend on the fortunes of the rand

"Although international price levels are high, our rising wool receipts are mainly a result of the sharp decline in the value of the rand," says an industry spokesman

He does not expect any major volume increase in the wool clip above last year's 98,2m kg because it will take a few seasons to recover from the effects of recent droughts. And good follow-up rains are still needed before flocks grazing off the veld can be fully re-built

The spokesman says SA's wool clip is only about 4% of total wool production — Australia alone produces some 700m kg a year — and there is plenty of room for expansion



Wool production ... feeding on the rand

^{star}
15/11/85
Encouraging
oil signs in (218)
Mozambique

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique is searching for oil to boost its economy

Seismic testing for oil conducted by an Exxon/Shell joint venture in northern Mozambique has been completed and the first exploratory well is to be drilled early next year.

The director of ENH, the State oil company, Mr Mario Marques, said the two companies had found two possible drilling locations in their 2 000 square kilometre search area in the Rovuma River basin, on shore in Cabo Delgado Province in the extreme north of the country.

Mozambique is believed to possess commercially exploitable qualities of crude oil, although Mr Marques cautioned that no discovery had yet been made and that production could not be expected to begin before the early 1990s.

It was hoped the country could become a modest exporter of crude to boost flagging receipts from traditional exports like cashew nuts and service income from its ports and railways.

Amoco Corporation, which has just completed a detailed seismic survey of two offshore blocks in the Zambezi delta area of central Mozambique, is also expected to drill its first well next year.

Repatriation sets mines and government at odds

OBSERVERS believe that government, despite protestations that its plans are contingent on the application of economic anti-apartheid measures by the West, has 'a hidden agenda' for the removal of foreign blacks — who number 1.5-million — from South Africa.

They say that while the threat of disinvestment and limited economic anti-apartheid measures adopted by Western countries — on which government has pegged its repatriation threat — may be factors in government thinking they are essentially a shorter-term, coincidental, hook.

They believe government and the State Security Council may see several long-term advantages in the repatriation of foreign black workers apart from any easing of the domestic unemployment problem.

They see repatriation as a key factor in the relationship of government, the mining industry and the neighbouring states, and one which government is determined to use in exerting pressure on the other two.

Repatriation would put enormous strains on the neighbouring economies and, possibly, crush some. It would lead to severe social, economic and political dislocation in those countries.

Destabilisation

It therefore constitutes the most powerful destabilisation weapon in SA's arsenal should it opt for some serious arm-twisting in persuading its neighbours that they must, for example, argue against sanctions in the forums of the Commonwealth or the UN, or sign non-aggression pacts.

The most recent comprehensive International Labour Office (ILO) study of migrant labour in the sub-continent published in January and considered to be base-line source material on the subject for both the mining industry and government says migrant labour in the post-Nkomati era appears to have become a potential bargaining weapon through which SA might extract concessions or reward compliance.

It says "The employment of foreign blacks will become more of a political issue than an economic one in the eyes of the SA government and is likely to feature promi-

LAST week's clash between government and the mining industry over the repatriation of foreign black miners indicates a growing confrontation between the two over their differing long-term strategic interests writes Political Correspondent PAUL BELL

nently in the development of regional relationships.

"This had led to the ironic situation wherein both the Chamber of Mines and the migrant-sending states in composite share the similar objective of stability."

Lesotho — which would bear the brunt — trembled this week at the prospect of losing 139 000 mine jobs. And Mozambique — whose relations with SA have returned to their pre-Nkomati low and which has 60 000 workers on the mines — will also have been deeply concerned.

Industry sources say government may believe repatriation would rid SA of an internal potentially destabilising political presence in that blacks from independent states — although their position is relatively precarious — provide their co-workers with a free lesson in political liberation.

The threat of repatriation would also force the West to consider administering massive injections of development aid to SA's neighbours, without which these countries could dissolve into chaos that would thoroughly jeopardise Western influence in the region.

A 1979 ILO study, which laid the groundwork for the update of last January, estimated the costs of supporting displaced migrants in their home countries through a UN fund at a minimum of \$3bn spread over 23 years.

That sum would be much greater now, and would do no more than support the economic status quo of these countries without addressing fundamental development problems and other areas of reliance on SA.

The 1979 study was done as the basis for a recommendation that migrant-sending countries withdraw their labour. The January study makes it clear that the pros-

pects, firstly for massive funding from abroad, and secondly for achieving any unity of purpose among the migrant-sending countries are minimal in other words SA's neighbours are more exposed than ever.

Regarding SA's economic dominance of its neighbours Pretoria plays both sides of the street extolling the benefits of a co-operative relationship but equally reminding the Frontline states and the West of the massive price of resistance to Pretoria's will.

Then there is the mining industry — the single largest economic force on the sub-continent supporting up to 6-million people directly and indirectly through the employment of 600 000 black workers of whom 210 000 are drawn from the neighbouring states.

Observers believe last Friday's shouting match between the chamber and government was a surface eruption caused by the pressure of subterranean conflicting long-term strategies on both sides.

Driving Force

Government's recent clash with the business group which visited the ANC in Lusaka may be another manifestation of the tension as mining quietly re-asserts its political clout.

The driving force behind that visit was Anglo American indicating observers say, a realistic assessment by the corporation that its long-term strategic interests lie in the promotion of political change and the development of a *modus vivendi* in any future relationship between mining and a black majority government.

At the same time, the chamber is concerned that the repatriation of foreign miners would impose serious strains on its credibility as an employer, possibly lead to strikes, outbreaks of violence and destruction of productive equipment, disrupt traditional sources of labour supply and skills — which in terms of foreign labour employment practice, would affect Anglo and Rand Mines in particular — and damage wage-cost structures.

Government, faced with the political and financial penalties it would have incurred had it pressed on with its repatriation plan has lowered its stick for now.

19/11/85 (218) B Day
MNR 'recruit' in Maputo suburb

LISBON — Mozambican rebels, posing as army recruiters, combed an outlying suburb of Maputo last week, and took 30 youths and large quantities of their families' food supplies back to the countryside with them, the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal reported here yesterday.

The agency, in a dispatch from Maputo, said army troops loyal to the government of President Samora Machel's Marxist Frelimo Party began house-to-house searches of the suburb of Matola on Friday, a day after the rebel "recruit-

ment", in response to families' complaints about the incidents.

The report quoted one resident, who had hidden from the false recruiters, as saying the group were all in their late teens or early 20s, and that they wore regulation Mozambican army uniforms.

The subsequent search by army units uncovered large quantities of uniforms. About 600 people were detained for lack of identification documents or illegal possession of firearms, the report said.

— Sapa-AP

'SA still supplying MNR'

218
The Star's Africa
News Service

Star
20/11/85

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels are still being supplied by South African planes and helicopters, a senior Mozambican Government member has told representatives of Western countries.

The supplies were "constantly" being delivered in the central province of Manica and in the southern Maputo province, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the Frelimo political bureau member in charge of Sofala province, told members of Western non-governmental organisations visiting Beira.

The official news agency,

Aim, reports Mr Dos Santos appealed to the Western representatives to convey this to their countries. He added that the rebels had split up into small groups and were being hunted, but admitted they had cut Beira's power supplies two days earlier.

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Mozambique blames MNR rebels for hunger plight

218 Stay 25/11/85
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambicans are dying of hunger in Tete province because the operations of MNR rebels have virtually closed the Beira road and railway, according to AIM, the official news agency

Food is being airlifted into the region and brought in by land from Zimbabwe

In a report on Mozambique's food situation, the agency also said more than five million people — including three million in urban areas — could be affected by a 173 000 ton grain deficit.

The other eight million Mozambicans are thought to have enough food.

In southern Gaza province, 23 people died of starvation in August and September

PEASANT SURPLUS

"MNR sabotage and ambushes have made it almost impossible to use the Tete-Beira road and railway," AIM said "Food aid therefore reaches the province, either via Zimbabwe or in an airlift organised by the Natural Disasters Office."

In the mining town of Moatize, there are 10 000 displaced persons who have fled from MNR operations

The agency said surplus food produced by peasants was not nearly enough to meet the country's requirements and food aid would be necessary for some years

"The problem of peasant surpluses is directly linked to the shortage of consumer goods in the countryside," AIM said

"If consumer goods are not available, peasants are reluctant to market their surpluses"

(218) B. Day
**Mozambique facing
serious grain deficit**

Own Correspondent

25/11/85

MAPUTO — Mozambique is facing a food deficit for the period up to the end of April 1986 of 173 000 tons of grain, says the Domestic Trade Ministry.

The ministry puts the total need for the period at 446 000 tons to supply about 3-million Mozambicans in urban areas and 2,1-million people in rural areas who are still suffering from the effects of natural disasters

The ministry calculates its figures on a ration of 350g of cereal a person a day.

The remaining 8-million Mozambicans are presumed to be self-sufficient in food

Included in the figure of 446 000 tons is a food security stockpile of 60 000 tons to cope with delays in the arrival of imported grain, or to meet emergencies.

Total food available now and likely to become available by the end of April amounts to only 273 000 tons

The ministry report says seed is urgently needed to enable the peasantry to take advantage of the rainy season.

Late arrival of seed prejudiced this year's harvest, as did a shortage of fuel and spare parts for agricultural machinery

Although there was reasonable rainfall in most of the country in the 1984-85 agricultural year, drought still persists in some areas, particularly in the southern province of Gaza.

The latest report from Mozambique's Natural Disasters Office says 23 deaths from starvation were reported in the Gaza localities of Changanine and Hate-Hate in August and September

In Changanine, the peasants have been reduced to eating a bitter and unpalatable wild plant called *nkakane*

Further hunger-related deaths were reported in early October in the northwestern province of Tete

There are serious supply difficulties in the provincial capital, Tete City, "due both to the ever-present transport problems and to the surge of displaced people filtering into the town".

In the nearby mining centre of Moatize, there are an estimated 10 000 displaced persons, who have fled from the banditry of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Plans are under way to settle them on fertile land at Benga, on the confluence between the Zambezi and one of its tributaries

MNR sabotage and ambushes have made it almost impossible to use the Tete-Beira road and railway.

Food aid reaches the province either via Zimbabwe or in an airlift organised by the Natural Disasters Office.

MNR rebels' leader invited to talk in US

The Star's Africa News Service

A group of conservative Republican senators and congressmen have invited Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the MNR rebels in Mozambique, to go to Washington to address congressional and other bodies. They hope he will also meet President Reagan

The invitations are being carried by Mr Charles Cox, director of an organisation called Americans for Justice in Africa

Now in Johannesburg, Mr Cox said he has arranged for the invitations to be delivered to Mr Dhlakama in Mozambique, but would not say how.

One letter, signed by seven senators, is from the Republican Senate steering committee

Another is from a second Congressional body, the Republican Study Committee, and a third jointly from a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee and a leading conservative Republican

The State Department is expected to oppose both visits, but Mr Cox believes this opposition will be overcome by the strength of support

DEMAND

He said a group of conservative Republicans would soon be sending a demand to the White House for the resignation of Dr Chester Crocker, assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who has been promoting closer relations with Frelimo in Mozambique and the MPLA in Angola under the Reagan administration's constructive engagement policy for Southern Africa

The invitation from the senate steering committee says Congress has "shown a renewed willingness to aid democratic liberation movements around the globe, but Renamo (the MNR) and Unita remain inexplicable exceptions".

It continues "We hope your visit will help remedy this situation"

Mr Cox also brought a letter from seven leading Republicans in the Senate and House to the State President urging him to pull out of the Nkomati Accord.

218 Star 26/4/85

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Mozambique turns towards the West

MAPUTO — It could be the market place in any African city. A three-ton truck, brimming with tomatoes, pulls up outside the main gates and its cargo is unloaded.

But this is the central market in Maputo, capital of the Marxist People's Republic of Mozambique, and the lorry bears the insignia of the US Agency for International Development (USAID)

Six months ago, there was little to buy in the "Mercado de Povo" (People's Market), where prices were rigidly controlled by government. Most fruit and vegetables were available only on the black market, at prices completely beyond the reach of housewives

Today's prices are still high but getting lower as supplies increase. Tomatoes, which came on to the legal market at 800 meticais (\$18 at the official exchange rate) a kilo when prices were liberalised in May, are now down to 200 meticais (\$4,50) a kilo.

In Marxist Mozambique, the price of fruit, vegetables and some meat is now — with government approval — dictated by market forces as the country hesitantly moves away from state centralisation towards free enterprise. Government's experiment with capitalism extends to a new openness towards West-

ern economic institutions

This year, Mozambique has joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and signed the Lome convention, linking African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to the European Community

USAID is playing a major role in distributing food and other assistance to vast areas of the country devastated in recent years by drought, floods and cyclones.

The truck carrying the tomatoes was bought with American aid, sold to a private farmer for local currency and is now used to get his produce to market

These policies, in addition to Mozambique's efforts to live in peace with neighbouring white-ruled SA, mark a new, pragmatic stance by Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Machel, who has led the country since independence in 1975, is seen by diplomats and analysts here as banking on this initiative to gain Western support in the struggle against rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The rebel group, which has been backed by SA and presents itself as a champion of anti-communism, has plagued Machel's Frelimo government since independence — Sapa- Reuter.

MNR hits Maputo

CARL TIMES 27/11/85
218

LISBON — Guerrillas struck the suburbs of Maputo twice on Monday night, raiding a neighbourhood headquarters of the ruling Marxist party and blowing up a gas station, a Portuguese news agency reported on Tuesday from Mozambique.

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels killed three people, including a militiaman, in the attacks and suffered two dead in a firefight with an army patrol as they withdrew from the Maputo suburb of Machava, the Noticias de Portugal news agency said, quoting witnesses.

President Samora Machel's government has repeatedly accused "elements" of the South African Defence Force of continuing to supply the insurgents in violation of a non-aggression accord signed by the two countries 20 months ago.

— UPI

Refugees pay a high price for escaping

218 Star
3/10/87

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

Many of the Mozambican refugees now crowding into the homelands have abandoned viable subsistence farms and herds of valuable cattle in their rush to flee from their country, say relief workers

Villages have been left empty as whole communities have abandoned their belongings and fled south to avoid becoming casualties in the civil strife in war-torn Mozambique

Mrs Ina Perlman, of Operation Hunger, said her organisation was providing food for the refugees so that local families — who, in many cases, were accommodating the newcomers — did not have to do so

Mrs Perlman said many of the refugees came from parts of Mozambique where the drought had not been particularly serious and had managed to continue feeding themselves

On average, only 3 percent of them were malnourished as opposed to 20 percent of the local Shangaans

Mrs Perlman said the refugees' desperation to leave was shown by the fact that many of them had left so much behind

Many had told of being caught in crossfire — and every family had a story of how they had lost relatives in the fighting

Mrs Perlman said she spoke to a headman who said: "Before, it was the Portuguese fighting Frelimo, now it is Frelimo fighting the MNR. We were caught in the middle and, eventually, we'd had enough"

Mrs Perlman said the man had brought all the people of his village with him

PRICE OF ESCAPE

She said she had spoken to another man who had left behind 500 head of cattle and did not think this was too great a price to pay for escape

Between 10 000 and 15 000 of the first refugees had been accommodated by the local communities in the homelands of Gazankulu and kaNgwane, with whom they had strong clan ties, Mrs Perlman said

Monday, December 11, 1985

Lonrho in accord with Mozambique

(218) Star
4/12/85

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Lonrho is understood to be close to formal agreement with the Mozambique Government on agricultural and gold mining accords to consolidate its position as the biggest private investor in the country.

A Lonrho spokesman said that company officials were due to visit Maputo this week for a further round of talks.

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, who has extensive business interests throughout Southern Africa, signed what was described as an enabling accord last April, covering a wide range of activities in agriculture, mining and tourism, but involving no specific commitments.

The two sides have also signed a protocol covering the development of gold mines in Manica Province, near the Zimbabwe border, but this has yet to be formalised.

Mozambique's Minister for Mineral Resources, Mr Abdul Magid Osman, says he is optimistic that formal agreement can be reached with Lonrho this month on developing lode and alluvial mines in Manica Province, involving Lonrho in a small initial investment of about \$1 million.

Mr Osman said the government estimated gold reserves in the area at 50 tonnes, although he was optimistic that full exploitation might show greater reserves.

The government's goal was to produce about four to five tonnes of gold a year, yielding foreign exchange earnings of about \$50 million.

Businessmen close to the negotiations say Lonrho has insisted on a re-negotiation of the initial production-sharing arrangement involved in the protocol, but Mr Osman said he did not believe this would be a serious barrier to formalisation.

Yes, the Nkomati Accord is still around

218 STAR 6/10/85

Contrary to appearances South Africa's diplomatic showpiece, the Nkomati Accord, is not dead. It may simply have gone underground.

The status of the accord has been unclear ever since the Mozambique Government produced the notorious Gorongosa documents in September. Though Maputo claimed that the diaries captured at the MNR's Gorongosa headquarters proved Pretoria had continued to arm the MNR in contravention of the accord, it refrained from cancelling the agreement.

However, the expansion of political and economic co-operation between Pretoria and Maputo that was envisaged at the signing of the accord in March 1983 seemed doomed.

It now begins to look as though this may not be so. According to the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ron Miller, the dispute over South African assistance to the MNR is quietly being dropped.

At two high-level meetings with the Mozambicans the subject was not even raised, he said recently.

Mr Miller said the meetings had dealt with social and economic projects. This indicates that the Maputo Government may be going ahead behind the scenes with exploiting the civil benefits of the accord.

Mr Miller's statement, which is supported by information from other sources, contrasts with Maputo's repeated accusations of South African "non-observance" of the accord.

Most recently this line was repeated by President Samora Machel in a hostile speech in Luanda, Angola.

Two voices

Maputo appears to be speaking with two different voices — a co-operative one in private for Pretoria and a hostile one in public for the rest of the world.

A logical explanation can be advanced for this. Frelimo, which signed the Nkomati Accord in the belief that it would emasculate the MNR by cutting off its South African supplies, must have been jolted by the rebels' ability to keep going.

Even if it believed South Africa's assurances that it was no longer supplying the MNR, it could not publicly accept them without acknowledging the rebels' ability to survive unaided and its own inability to stamp them out.

It would thus have become necessary for Maputo to claim South Africa was still aiding the MNR. For this purpose the Gorongosa documents would have come like manna from heaven.

At face value the documents appear to provide conclusive evidence of continued South-African military support for the rebels. Denying this, the then SADF chief, General Constand Viljoen, claimed the documents had been doctored to provide bogus proof.

Independent observers are left to make their own choice between the two versions.

Either way it is now difficult if not impossible for South Africa to repeat its efforts to bring Frelimo and the MNR together for peace talks.

Both Foreign Minister Pik Botha and General Viljoen said the clandestine, post-Nkomati operations by South Africa in Mozambique that were exposed by the Gorongosa documents were aimed solely at arranging such peace talks, not at arming the MNR.

This last trip was only nine days before the camp and the documents were captured on September 6.

"The key point was somehow to push Mozambique to the negotiating table," says Fauvet.

He claims that the documents show that while Pik Botha and the SADF shared a common desire to get the MNR into the Mozambique Government, they differed on how this should be done.

"Botha seemed to believe that diplomacy alone could do the trick, while the South African generals trusted in a military solution," says Fauvet.

This coincides with the official view in Maputo that the SADF acted on its own in covertly resupplying the MNR after Nkomati.

If Fauvet's views correctly reflect those of the Frelimo Government, and there is no reason to suppose they don't, Pretoria (and Washington) can forget about any further attempts to arrange a rapprochement between Frelimo and the MNR.

As long as Frelimo keeps the Nkomati Accord officially alive, however, Pretoria can take some comfort. But if the dealings are kept under the table Pretoria will be deprived of the propaganda benefits that were a major reason for arranging the accord in the first place.

President Machel



Maputo ready to renew peace talks

(218)

Mercury 16/12/85

Mercury
Correspondent

LISBON—President Samora Machel has asked the Vatican to restart stalled peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo rebels

Separately a top Mozambican envoy has arrived in Lisbon for informal discussions with Renamo Secretary General Evo Fernandes

The moves, confirmed by Mr Fernandes, come amid signs that Maputo is prepared for serious talks, but only with a faction of the rebel group, to end the eight year guerrilla war

Efforts

Peace negotiations, brokered by South Africa, collapsed in October 1984 and the guerillas then stepped up sabotage in spite of major deterrent efforts by Government forces backed by some 22 000 Zimbabwean, Zambian and Tanzanian soldiers

The Papal delegate in Maputo is said to have begun efforts to bring the two sides back to the negotiating table but there is scepticism here about his chances of making progress

According to Portuguese diplomats, Maputo is keen to pursue peace talks with the rebels but first seeks to divide the Renamo leadership

In this it is said to be supported by Pretoria, whose officials, among them Foreign Minister Pik Botha, regard Renamo secretary general Evo Fernandes as the main obstacle to peace

Interest

Mr Fernandes, a Mozambican born Portuguese citizen, and Jorge Correia, Lisbon-based spokesman for the rebels, are considered as the 'foreign element' in Renamo, whose influence over rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, has prevented the peace process developing favourably for Mozambique

Maputo's interest in a renewed peace effort appears determined by two principal developments Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwean contingent is likely to be withdrawn early in the new year because it is becoming too costly to sustain. This would be a major blow to Maputo's morale and its will to keep on fighting

Secondly, President Machel is haunted by the spectre of a total collapse of his economy already severely damaged by a debilitating war and by drought and floods

Machel hits out at SADF and MNR 'bandits'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday hit out at South Africa for using Mozambique National Resistance Movement "bandits" to sabotage his country's economy and to hinder the advance of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

Accepting the credentials of Malawi's new ambassador to Maputo, President Machel said South African aggression — using either the South African Defence Force or "bandit gangs" as extensions of the SADF — covered the whole of Southern Africa

"No one", he said, "has the right to remain indifferent when national and regional interests are endangered by terrorist hordes organised and controlled by the apartheid regime"

Only the complete liquidation of the "bandits" would bring peace and

prosperity to the region

He stressed that the MNR "banditry" directly damaged the Malawian economy because the land-locked country's natural exits to the sea — the Mozambican railways to the ports of Nacala and Beira — had been targets for MNR sabotage

At the same time, President Machel repeated Mozambique's "moral, political and diplomatic support" for the "South African people led by the African National Congress in their struggle to build a democratic, just and non-racial society"

Mr McLean Machinjili, who served as Malawian Ambassador to South Africa from 1978 to 1982, responded with a speech dissociating his country from the MNR

He pledged Malawi's respect for the sovereignty of other states and said Malawi would not allow itself to be used by the enemies of Mozambique — or any other state

17/12/85

STAR

218

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Awol' soldiers cleared

By Mike Cohen

Three members of the South African Defence Force, who went missing near the Mozambique border in September and were handed over to the South African authorities last week, have been cleared on all charges of going absent without leave.

A board of inquiry has found that Corporal Paul Kolenda, Rifleman Sandor Toth and Rifleman L R van Zydam were not absent without leave.

It was found that they could also not be responsible for their detention by Mozambican authorities.

The three were captured while swimming in Mozambican territory in September.

In a statement released by Defence Headquarters, it was said that the men had now completed their national service.

They had left for home as part of the

annual clearing-out after the two-year military stint.

On September 12, a ground and air search was launched for the men after they disappeared from their unit in the Eastern Transvaal.

Their unit was stationed on the Mozambique border.

After months of negotiations between South African and Mozambican authorities, the men were released last week.

They were placed in quarantine at 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte on their arrival in Pretoria.

The board of inquiry sat this week and the men were cleared.

Now the three men will be able to spend Christmas with their families.

Corporal Kolenda is from the Natal South Coast, Rifleman Toth from Kimberley and Rifleman van Zydam from Bedford.

I expected a bullet, said freed riflesman

STAR
28/12/85
218
~~218~~

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — "They made us believe we would be killed" — these were the words of 20-year-old Rifleman Sandor Toth, who returned to Kimberley earlier this week just in time to spend Christmas with his family after being a political prisoner in Mozambique for more than three months

DEATH THREATS

"They constantly threatened to kill us," he said "They split us up and told each of us that the others had already been shot and it would be our turn next."

Sandor spent two months alone in a cell in Mitshowa

"I discovered that about five of the prisoners were also from South Africa. There were gaps, under the door where they shoved our food into our cells and we used to shout to each other through these holes."

Left alone in prison, Sandor remembers that the worst part was the food. "They fed us on rice, porridge and fish-heads or intestines."

He expected to spend between two and eight years in prison. "That is what they kept telling me, but one morning I was bundled up and taken to Komati-poort. That was the first time I knew I was going to be OK."

During the trip Sandor saw the other two South African soldiers for the first time since the beginning of their ordeal.

The three returned to South Africa on December 13 and were admitted to No. 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte for observation.

Sitting in his parents' Kimberley home Sandor, captured with two other South African soldiers by the Mozambican Government in September, spoke of his ordeal.

"We arrived at the Mozambican border in the Eastern Transvaal on September 12 and after putting up our tents we (Sandor, Rifleman L.R. van Zydarn and Corporal P. Kolenda) went for a swim in the Letaba River."

The three went to sit under a tree after their swim and were captured by nine Mozambican soldiers.

"We spent two days in a little town near the border and were then taken to Maputo, where we were questioned."

Sandor said they were kept in Maputo for a month, during which time they remained handcuffed. "We weren't physically abused in any way, although we were constantly threatened with knives."

During this time none of the three ever thought they would return to South Africa — "except maybe in wooden boxes", Sandor joked yesterday.

'SA-backed' sabotage blamed

STAR
28/12/85

Mozambican economy hit 218 hard by rebels

**The Star's Africa
News Service**

MAPUTO — Economic activity in Mozambique declined by 20 percent during 1985, largely because of the heavy damage inflicted on the country's economy by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

HOPES DASHED

In a review of 1985, Mozambique's national news agency AIM said this dashed hopes that 1985 would see an upturn in the country's economic fortunes.

"Supplies of basic goods, including clothing, soap and cooking oil were thus reduced still further

"Export earnings fell as did earnings from the transit trade due to South African-sponsored sabotage of several of Mozambique's railways."

The war meant that Mozambique had to devote a very large part of its meagre resources to military expenditure, with defence and security accounting for 33 percent of the national budget in 1985.

This figure was likely to increase to 42 percent in 1986.

AIM reported that, although the mil-

itary initiative had passed to the Mozambican armed forces, the MNR continued to "inflict heavy damage" on the economy

The worst single incident was the sacking of the town of Luabo, on the north bank of the Zambezi, on July 30 in which the most modern of the country's six sugar mills was destroyed.

For Mozambique, the most important event in 1985 was undoubtedly the capture of the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa and the seizing of documents which "uncovered the full scope of continuing South African support for the MNR"

MNR communications were disrupted and the government's authority was restored to large areas which had been terrorised by the "bandits"

As a result of South Africa's "duplicity", the joint security commission created in terms of the Nkomati Accord ceased to function, although talks between South African and Mozambican Ministers had continued

NO RESULTS

But these talks had not brought any positive result and South African planes had continued to violate Mozambican air space ferrying supplies to the rebels, AIM said

Zimbabwean troops to stay in Mozambique — Mugabe

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean troops fighting MNR rebels are to remain in Mozambique indefinitely, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night

Asked in a television interview if he could set a time limit on the deployment of troops in Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said it had originally been estimated that they would be there for four to six months

"But it would be exceedingly foolish to have a time limit now, as the enemy is continuing to arm and supply the bandits," he said

Zimbabwe first sent forces to Mozambique early in 1983 to help guard the fuel pipeline from Beira. In August the operation took a new turn when thousands more Zimbabwean soldiers were sent there to go on the offensive against MNR rebels.

10 000 TROOPS

It is believed there are about 10 000 troops there but Mr Mugabe has said he was prepared to send up to 30 000 soldiers if it was necessary.

Mr Mugabe said last night that in some areas there were now fewer attacks by guerillas and it was his hope that the joint opera-

tions with the Mozambique Army, would succeed in restoring peace

Last week it was announced that a joint force had overrun a rebel base in the marshlands between the Pungwe and Busi rivers which had harboured more than 600 "bandits"

The Zimbabwe Army said that 52 "bandits" had been killed and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured

A spokesman said the battle lasted two days and it was from a base called Kachadea that the rebels had launched attacks on the roads to Beira and Maputo in the Inchope area

Renamo ties' war aims

SECURITY police in South Africa are clamping down on members of the local Portuguese community suspected of having ties with Renamo, the Mozambican resistance movement.

Highly placed sources said police had been questioning Portuguese citizens in Johannesburg in connection with aid to Renamo.

This has been confirmed by leading members of the local Portuguese community.

It is understood that the police are also investigating several people in connection with criminal activities related to support for Renamo, say official sources involved in monitoring Renamo. Meanwhile, Renamo is changing its tactics and exploiting new areas of financial aid in a bid to step up its 10-year struggle against the Frelimo govern-

ment in Maputo

Official sources, liaising closely with the Mozambican intelligence services, as well as Renamo sources in the Johannesburg Portuguese community, have indicated that Renamo is now using the large Islamic presence in the northern provinces of Mozambique to obtain aid from influential businessmen in Arab countries.

The names of several prominent Arab businessmen and politicians — one of whom recently visited South

Africa — are mentioned in this connection and, according to the sources, Renamo has received arms supplies from Arab countries via the predominantly Islamic Comoros Islands in recent months.

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, South Africa has been severely embarrassed by Renamo, which is seen by the outside world as being a creation of Pretoria.

Renamo has consistently refused to cease hostilities, and Mozambique has been accusing South Africa of not being able to control Renamo elements inside South Africa.

Official sources say they have positively established where Renamo is getting most of its aid. They confirm previous reports that alleged a Spanish-Brazilian multimillionaire, Mr Manuel Bulhosa, who frequently visits South Africa, where he has business interests, is involved.

Two top Renamo officials, secretary-general Mr Eyo Fernandes and his assistant, Mr Jorge Correia, once worked for Mr Bulhosa's publishing house in Portugal.

Mr Bulhosa is also alleged to have financed the colonial private army, Flechas, of Mr Jorge Jardim, which fought against Frelimo and out of which Renamo later grew.

Portuguese in Johannesburg being quizzed by security police

Influence

Mr Jardim, a godson of former Portuguese dictator Salazar, in turn channelled aid from Mr Bulhosa to Mr Orlando Christino, the Renamo leader who started the resistance movement with Rhodesian aid and was later murdered near Pretoria.

A second fabulously wealthy businessman — a French-speaking Brazilian with international banking, oil and

other interests — is named as another Renamo backer.

The sources say intelligence experts have established that Renamo, trading on the religious plight of north Mozambican Muslims and using the international business influence of its two backers, has persuaded the Sultan of Oman and other influential Arabs to side with Renamo.

The names of several Arab businessmen with extensive oil interests are linked to this international network of backers for Renamo.

Arabs

In return, Renamo is promising the potentially-rich oil and mineral concessions in northern Mozambique to its Brazilian and Arab backers. These concessions are currently held by Esso, BP and Elf-Aquitaine of France.

“Renamo has told the Arabs that it no longer wants control over the whole of Mozambique, but wishes to partition the north of the country and establish an Islamic republic,” say the sources.

Islamic influence and interest in northern Mozambique goes back centuries, and the forefathers of the present Sultan of Oman played a large role in bringing Islam to Mozambique and settling Arabs there.

The sources also point to a “hard force” responsible for much of the destabilisation inside Mozambique. This force consists of several other smaller resistance groups, namely Gumo, Frecom, and Coremo, as well as dissidents of the Frelimo Army and

common rural bandits.

The sources have also said that Mr Rui Forjaz, a former Beira newspaperman, now a Johannesburg hotelier, is being investigated in connection with the recruitment of Renamo mercenaries.

At his Johannesburg hotel, Mr Forjaz denied any knowledge of mercenary recruitment. Mr Forjaz, who admits to a long-standing and close relationship with several prominent leaders of Renamo, says he still sympathises with them but has no formal ties with the movement.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday that after the accord of Nkomati the South African police were bound to comply with the stipulations of the accord.

The police act accordingly against any person who transgresses the stipulations of the accord.

Delay

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE Labour and National People's parties — coalition partners in President Botha's Government — have voted against Bills aimed at the immediate repeal of love-across-the-colour-line laws.

The two measures could have been off the statute books within 10 days had a special parliamentary committee this week accepted the proposed private members Bills.

But none of the other parties in the tricameral Parliament supported the PPP

Forjaz... denies mercenary recruitment

'1 000 SA troops for Mozambique'

LISBON — The rebel movement seeking to overthrow the Mozambican Government charged last week that South Africa was sending 1 000 troops to the Marxist nation to help protect crucial power lines, roads and rail lines from attack by the insurgents.

In a statement issued to reporters here, Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) secretary-general Mr Evo Fernandes said the alleged South African force, made up of regular troops on a voluntary basis, would be led by a Commandant Marz, "formerly of the German army"

No further identification was given in Mr Fernandes's statement

He said the troops would be issued military uniforms by Escom and would protect strategic targets frequently sabotaged by the MNR

● Power lines from

Mozambique's Cahora Bassa hydro-electric plant supplying South Africa.

● Return power lines from South Africa to Maputo and the main road and railroad linking Maputo with the South African border

The alleged operation, according to Mr Fernandes's statement, "represents a final proof of the Bantustanization of Mozambique, accepted by (Mozambican President) Samora Machel, and against which we will fight"

Tanzania and Zimbabwe, neighbouring "front-line" states, have reportedly sent troops to help President Machel's Frelimo government fight the rebels, while South Africa, which has admitted training, funding and equipping the MNR in the past, signed a mutual non-aggression pact with the Mozambican Government last year

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force told Sapa that he had no comment to make on Mr Fernandes's claims

An Escom spokesman denied any knowledge of the supplying of military uniforms to South African troops operating in Mozambique and said, "We are not a military organization."

The only dealings Escom had had with Mozambique was in supplying equipment in its official capacity



About 1 000 people march through Guguletu yesterday in protest against deaths due to

PW threatens

218
 PHK Times 30/7/85

Political Staff
THE State President, Mr P W Botha, yesterday threatened to expel 1.5-million foreign black workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries' support for sanctions against South Africa.

He also said South Africa might now deny neighbouring black states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports and could end other forms of co-operation

Mr Botha told students at Potchefstroom University that the moves were being considered because of last week's United Nations Security Council resolution advocating sanctions against South Africa

He said the people repatriated would be informed that the action was "solely due to the decision of the Security Council"

If implemented the mass repatriation would have severe implications for industries such as the goldmines and for

countries like Lesotho and Mozambique, where South African companies recruit large numbers of foreign workers

The economies of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi would be hard-hit, if not crippled, if they could no longer export or import goods through South Africa

Mr Botha's threat is seen as an attempt to force the neighbouring black states to abandon their support for disinvestment from South Africa and the imposition of sanctions

'Illegal'

Sapa reports that Mr Botha yesterday termed the Security Council decision "illegal and uncalled-for", saying it threatened the economic stability and development of the whole of Southern Africa

"No government with self-respect, no country with self-respect, can tolerate such an unholly decision against it without taking steps to neutralise it," he said

"I have ordered that the relevant South African organizations under take an urgent further survey of how many migrant workers there are



Mr P W Botha

in the country — and also where they are employed — so that the government may employ effective measures to send them back to their countries of origin

"The countries attempting to introduce punitive measures against South Africa will likely follow up their declared concern about the welfare of the blacks with funds for employment opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of workers who will have to return to their countries of origin should the Security Council continue its campaign against South Africa"

Mr Botha said the US

and Britain, which abstained in the UN vote, had adopted "a realistic approach" which recognized that black people would not benefit from sanctions

The Security Council would have to be blamed if South Africa's infrastructure was no longer available to Southern African states

"Naturally there are also other important forms of economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation which may fall victim, should the Security Council continue on its present course"

Mr Botha warned that if "the terrorist onslaught" continued, South Africa would meet the threat with its full military force

Turning to conditions for negotiations, he said that he would not enter into talks with people propagating "communist godlessness" or civil disobedience

● Sapa reports Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, as saying last night that sanctions were aimed not at punishing South Africa but at urging it to be welcomed into the family of free nations

He described the possible expulsion of mi

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● Anthony Johnson reports that the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on labour and foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, described Mr Botha's threat as "an exposure of the government's strategy of economic imperialism on the sub-continent"

Mockery

This vicious threat makes a mockery of the government's previous statements of concern for the welfare of the Southern African region"

Mr Botha's stance was a clear indication that sanctions as a strategy would not bring about change in Southern Africa as hoped for by its advocates

"It is tragic that Mr Botha did not use this opportunity and the little time we have left to announce once and for all the end of apartheid"

"This would guarantee economic growth, acceptance by the international community and bring enormous benefits both to South Africa and her neighbours," he said



u yesterday in protest against deaths due to unrest.

Cape Times Newscolour: Ivor Markman

Cape Times 30/7/85



eatens migrants

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Members of the railways police regional task force after a confrontation with 1 000 marching youths in Guguletu yesterday.

SA will fight alongside communists, CP is told

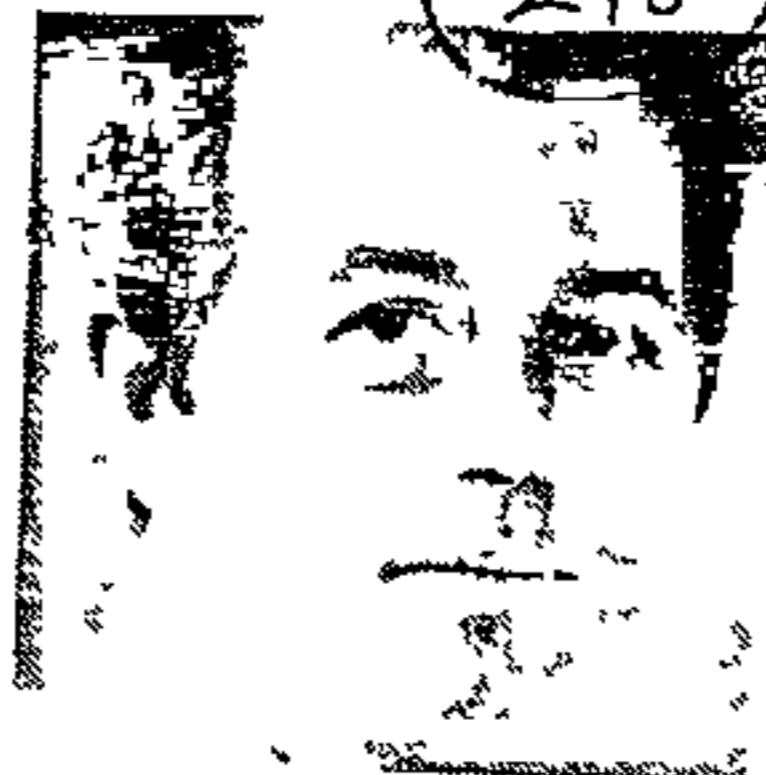
16/8/85 STAR 218

BLOEMFONTEIN
Young South Africans will be fighting with communist forces against anti-communists in Mozambique, the Conservative Party congress in Bloemfontein was told yesterday

A motion expressing serious concern at South Africa's growing involvement in Mozambique and the Government's "inexplicable and contradictory actions against the Mozambican resistance movement, the MNR, was unanimously approved

Delegates also discussed the possible involvement of the South African Defence Force in the protection of power lines from the Cabora Bassa dam to the Republic

Mr Tom Langley, CP MP for Soutpansberg, said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had admitted that the Government had supported the MNR with be-



Mr Tom Langley

tween R12 million and R16 million and other logistic aid up to March 16 last year, when the Nkomati Accord was signed

Then it had turned around and started acting against the MNR

The MNR, he said, was the Mozambican equivalent of Angola's Unita rebel movement which was still supported by the Government

Referring to the power lines, Mr Langley said the MNR had made it clear it would continue its armed struggle

If South African troops were used to help protect the lines, the paradoxical

situation would arise where they would be fighting with communist forces, against anti-marxists

There were 21 500 communist troops and advisers in Mozambique, consisting of Cubans, Koreans, Russians and others

These were helping as South Africa was, to prop up President Machel's puppet regime

Criticising the SABC, Mr Langley said the corporation's radio and television channels were being used to condition the whites in South Africa for their total abdication from power

Speaking on a motion condemning the "growing partnership between the SABC-TV, radio and Press against white self-determination", he described the director-general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, as one of "Mr Pik Botha's mafia"

— Sapa

Mozambique claims SA still supporting rebels

The Star's Foreign News Service

218

STAR

7/9/85

LUANDA — Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has accused South Africa of not implementing the Nkomati Agreement

He told the eighth ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, meeting in Luanda, that South Africa continued to supply the MNR rebels. "The South African Government's non-implementation of the Nkomati Agreement unmasks the aggressive nature of the apartheid regime before those who had any doubts, and brings forth

its strategy of destabilisation", said Mr Chissano.

The Foreign Minister said Mozambique "has fully implemented the agreement in letter and spirit".

It was now clear South Africa had not kept to its word. "South Africa has tried its best to avoid being caught in its criminal action of continuing to supply the bandits, thereby trying to make the world believe the bandits can act autonomously," he said.

Mr Chissano likened apartheid to Nazism. Apartheid, he said, "does not confine itself to South Africa's borders; apartheid is not just internal oppres-

ion and discrimination," because, the Minister stressed, it exported its internal conflicts.

Mr Chissano said the rebels were "the operational instrument of South Africa" and that their leadership "has been entrusted always to Portuguese citizens". He accused Pretoria of "continuing the war against Mozambique through the armed bandits today".

He called on the international community "to pressure the South African Government to negotiate with the legitimate and authentic representatives of the people". Mr Chissano said present

"massacres" in South Africa went much beyond Sharpeville

The West "had powerful means of persuasion" and should join the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement for the rapid end of apartheid. "South Africa's allies must realise that the reforms have failed. They were merely proof that apartheid is not reformable, that apartheid has no mechanisms of self-correction

"Apartheid can, and must, only be eliminated," he said. He added that the growing anti-apartheid movement in the West was a sign of the international recognition that apartheid

served nobody's interests — "neither those of Christianity, nor those of Western civilization or those of international capitalism."

He said apartheid no longer served even "the stubborn circles in the West" who wished to portray the conflict in Southern Africa as an East-West confrontation.

Speaking on Namibia, Mr Chissano demanded the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 and called for "unconditional support" to Swapo. He denounced all attempts to link Namibian independence to the presence of

Cuban troops in Angola. Cuba had been in Angola before Resolution 435, he said

He called on the movement of non-aligned countries to create its "moral, diplomatic material support to the and other South African defensive forces".

He called on the movement also to help in the fight against armed banditry which he was "a new form of mercenaryism", and said the non-aligned countries should support Frontline countries, particularly Mozambique and Angola, in their efforts to strengthen their defensive capacity.

Diary describes 17 months of clandestine SA aid to MNR rebels

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

South Africa is meeting urgently with Mozambique at the border between the two countries today following the public exposure that the SA Defence Force had dropped supplies to the Mozambican National Resistance Movement since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, and senior officials of the South African Government were to meet their Mozambican counterparts to convey the findings of an official South African investigation which largely confirmed that the rebels had been materially assisted over the past 17 months.

Regular SA Air Force flights to the MNR bush headquarters at Gorongozo, an SA Navy submarine mission to pick up a rebel leader from the Mozambique coast, and secret visits by the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, to the guerilla's main base, were confirmed by Mr Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night.

However, they rejected Mozambique's charges that these were violations of the Nkomati Accord.

South Africa and the SADF had at all times upheld the Accord, they said. They would be explaining to Mozambique today that humanitarian aid, the SAAF flights, the submarine mission and Mr Nel's visits had all been undertaken in the cause of bringing the two sides in the Mozambique civil war together.

South Africa had been obliged to render certain assistance to the MNR in exchange for the release of Russian prisoners and in an attempt to isolate the movement's field commanders from their recalcitrant political mas-

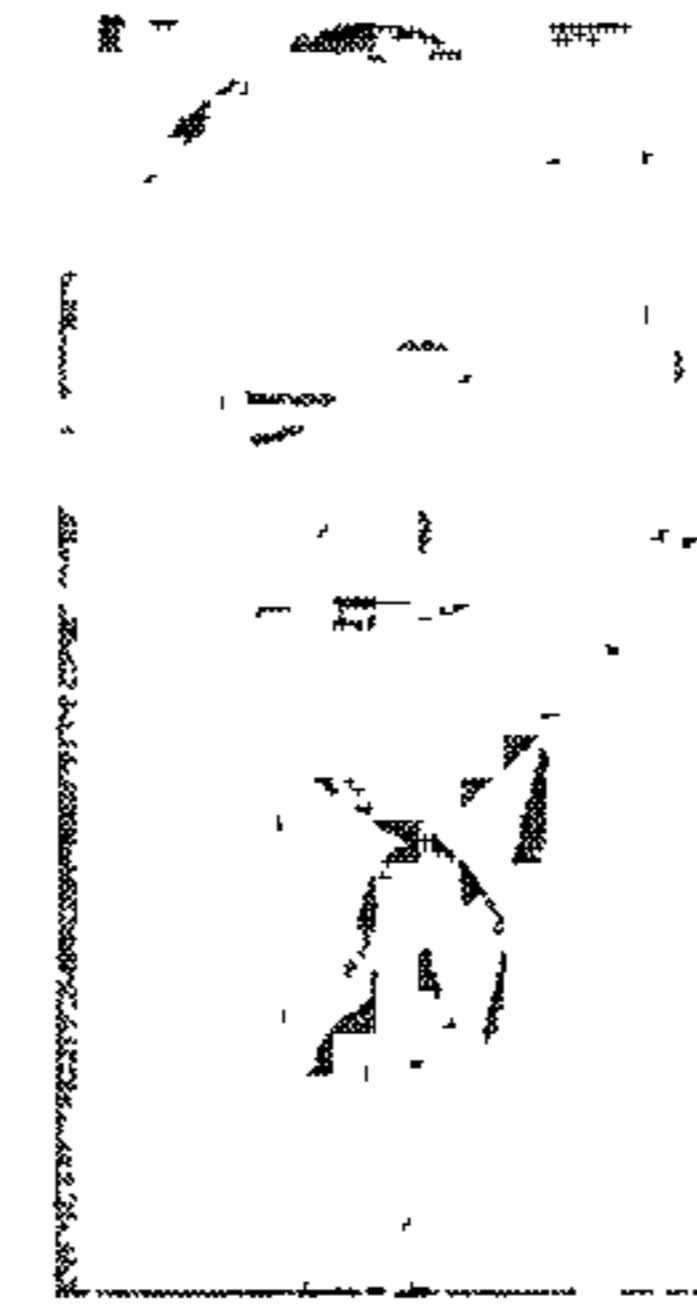
ters in Lisbon.

The evidence that South Africa had helped the MNR came to light when a joint attack force from Mozambique and Zimbabwe recently overran the rebel's Gorongozo headquarters.

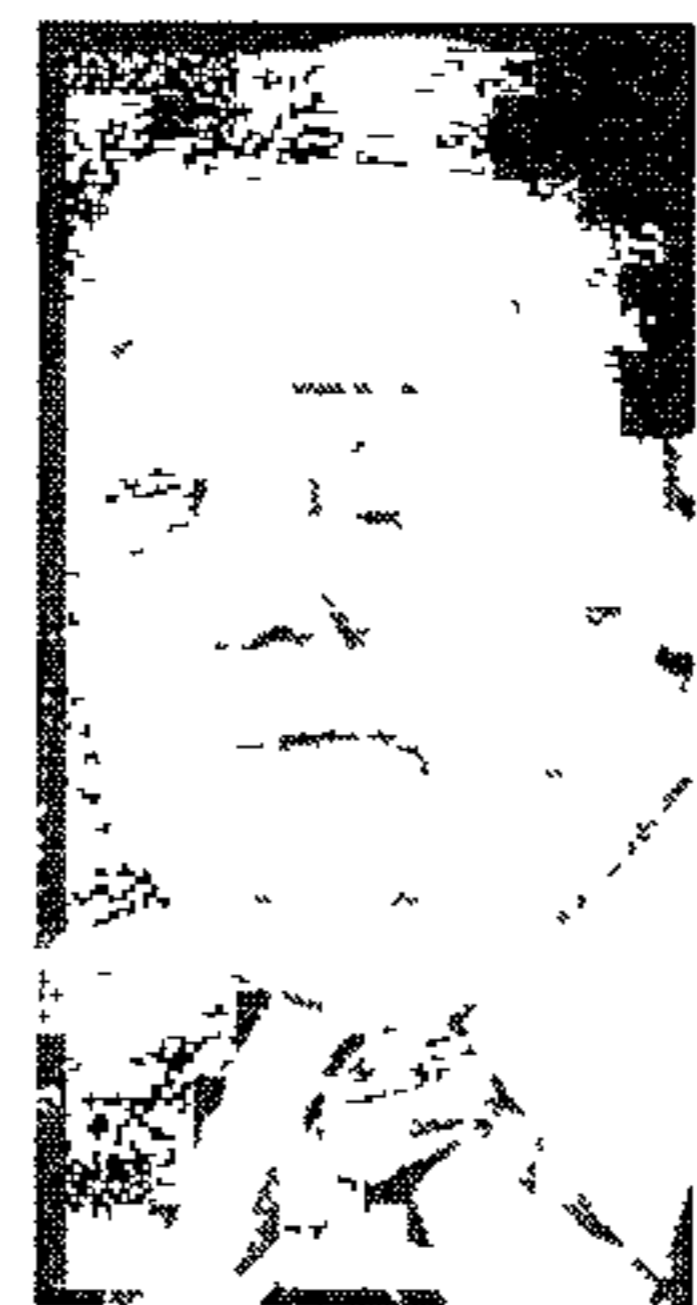
Among documents captured was a South African-printed diary kept by a Mr J Vaz which appeared to have been the rebels' journal.

In it, in neatly written Portuguese, were entered details and dates of equipment supplies made by the SADF, including weapons and ammunition, blankets, radios and compasses.

Records were kept of supply drops, movements of SAAF Dakota and C-130 aircraft at Gorongozo airfield, and



General Malan regular flights were necessary.



Mr Pk Botha invited to listen to extracts of diary.

Urgent STAR talks on 19/9/85 'breach'

of the Nkomati Accord

of meetings between the MNR and South African officials.

The diary also made mention of certain SADF officers who were apparently not in agreement with the Nkomati Accord and who had made disparaging remarks about the role that Mr Botha and other members of the Government were playing (The officers named have categorically denied this).

Mr Botha was invited to come to Maputo on Monday to listen to extracts of the diary and to hear President Samora Machel's concerns that there had been "more than a breach" of the Nkomati Accord.

He told Mr Botha that in his view the Joint Security Commission set up to police the Accord

should suspend its work.

Mr Botha relayed the evidence to the State President, Mr P W Botha, and General Malan in Pretoria on Monday.

An investigation appointed immediately by the President reported yesterday that the allegations were broadly true. However, some excerpts from the diary were not correct and, with one exception, it was not true that weapons and munitions had been given to the MNR.

A limited quantity of weapons was flown to Gorongozo, on August 21 1984, for the protection of South Africans who were building an airstrip at Gorongozo (for the purposes of implementing a ceasefire in the Mozambican civil

war), the investigation found.

The humanitarian assistance which had been given to the rebels included financial assistance, medicine, seed, soap and petrol.

RADIOS SUPPLIED

General Malan explained last night that regular flights in and out of Mozambique had been necessary to bring rebels to South Africa for ceasefire negotiations. Radios had been supplied for the same purpose.

Mr Botha said that Mozambique had asked South Africa to try to bring about a ceasefire and that Maputo had at times been informed of the necessity for flights and communications in this regard.

Mr Nel had visited Gorongozo for this very purpose, and Maputo had been told of one of these visits.

When the United States asked South Africa to get the MNR to release two Russian prisoners, Mr Botha said he told Mr Nel to offer the rebels up to R100 000 as an inducement.

The revelations that South Africa had been assisting the MNR after it signed the peace accord with Mozambique come hard on the heels of the latest SADF operations in Angola.

The two developments are almost certain to further strain South Africa's relations with the West and embarrass the United States which recently returned its ambassador to Pretoria.

Captured document spells out the links

Political Correspondent

The diary which exposed South Africa's clandestine aid to the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) was found among documents captured when a combined force of the Mozambique and Zimbabwe defence forces recently overran the rebel field headquarters.

The South African Government has not been allowed to take the diary for inspection or for reading in its entirety, but excerpts read to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, in Maputo on Monday have been largely confirmed by South Africa's own investigations.

Mr Botha says that the extracts pertaining to meetings and conversations between him and MNR leaders (during the course of the series of publicised ceasefire talks last year) are accurate.

The investigation ordered by President P W Botha into the diary's claims found some entries were not correct. There were, for

example, with one exception no supplies of weapons or ammunition.

The diary mentions particulars of supplies dropped by the SADF before the signing of the Nkomati Accord on March 16 1984.

The South African Government has not confirmed or denied this, but the Mozambique Government told the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, on Monday that Pretoria had undertaken in the run-up to the Accord that the rebels would not be assisted.

RESTRAINT

Mr Botha said last night that South Africa had clearly said in the run-up to the Accord that both sides ought to act with restraint. By this was meant that people should not cross the border to attack any targets, he said.

Mr Botha said that South Africa had already publicly admitted that it had helped the MNR before the signing of the Accord.

The following were among the excerpts from the diary read to Mr

Botha on Monday.

- July 20 1984 A message from Pretoria to Gorongozo headquarters — the secretary general of the MNR, Mr Avo Fernandes, and two men would be arriving at the rebel base with a 26-ton supply drop in August. The group would return with an aircraft carrying more supplies.

- The diarist, J Vaz, is to board a South African ship on August 9 and he is to be met at Durban on August 11 by an SADF officer.

- August 16 1984 Vaz has a meeting in Pretoria where AK-47s and ammunition are available for the MNR. However, there is a transport problem as neither the SA Air Force nor the Navy may be used as this would be in violation of the Nkomati Accord. Consideration should be given to the use of civil aircraft.

- August 21 1984 A list of material to be taken back to Gorongozo includes AK-47s, ammunition, bazookas, blankets, radios and compasses.

- September 1 1984 Vaz is at a meeting at which it is decided that a

certain General Enrico would be evacuated from Mozambique by submarine.

- September 6 1984 Certain humanitarian aid to be supplied by SAAF.

- June 6 1985 Message from Pretoria to say that the power problem has been solved and that four broadcast systems had been arranged.

- June 14 1985 Mr Louis Nel visits Gorongozo.

AIRCRAFT

- July 7 1985 Fernandes and another are flown in on an aircraft that will return Mr Nel and his party (presumably on a second visit).

The diary apparently also mentioned certain SADF officers who said they were not in agreement with the Nkomati Accord and the role of Mr Botha and other members of the Government.

The officers concerned have categorically denied any knowledge of any such message sent to the MNR, Mr Botha said last night.

South Africa admits that 'technical' violations have occurred

Pik Botha, Malan forced to backtrack on Nkomati

218
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STAR
20/9/85

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha flew to Komatipoort yesterday to admit that "technical" violations of the Nkomati Accord had occurred — despite countless denials by Pretoria

But Mr Botha is not the only Cabinet Minister forced to correct previous statements on the issue of South African assistance to the MNR

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told Parliament this year that South Africa was no longer assisting the rebels in Mozambique

He said his Government had supported the MNR until the accord was signed but that aid had ceased afterwards

Then this week General Malan admitted the South African Defence Force had been assisting the MNR after the accord but that aid had been "humanitarian"

Some of the comments South African Government spokesmen have made during the last year on the issue of

Accord: Reagan is 'distressed'

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan told Mozambican President Samora Machel yesterday that he was distressed by reported South African violations of the Nkomati Accord, a senior US official said yesterday

The official, who asked not to be identified, said there was "deep concern" but no sign that the accord was in danger of being scrapped

The Reagan Administration helped bring the two sides together and has hailed the accord as an achievement of its "constructive engagement" policy

The official said Mr Reagan had expressed distress during his meeting with the Mozambican President

"The president indicated it was worth seeking to shield and work with the accord to satisfy both sides" — Sapa-Associated Press

Machel calls for US support

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Samora Machel called for support for Mozambique by the United States and its private sector during his meeting with President Ronald Reagan yesterday

He had sought their participation in putting Mozambique's natural resources "at the service of our eco-

nomie and social development", Mr Machel said after the meeting

A senior Administration official said the Mozambicans clearly wanted maximum support from America and other western countries

"I am convinced the meeting has established a solid basis for long-term co-operation in all fields between Mozambique and the United States," said Mr Machel

Nkomati violations include

● August '84. After holding discussions with the Mozambique Government in Maputo on the issue of peace talks with the MNR, Mr Botha said "The most the South African Government can or will do is to discuss the implementa-

tion of the accord with the MNR

"However, our discussions would in no way contravene the letter and spirit of the accord

"We will do nothing that has not been cleared with the Mozambique Government first"

Asked if South Africa

would be willing to play the role as "middlemen" between Maputo and the MNR, Mr Botha said "We will not interfere in the internal affairs of another country"

● December '84 Mr Botha gave a "complete assurance" that South Africa was observing

the letter and spirit of the accord

● February '85 Mr Botha told Parliament the Government had not been able to verify allegations by Maputo that South African aid to the MNR rebels was continuing

● March '85 Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Louis Nel said in London "Our priority now is to help get rid of the MNR and to work with the international community to block their supplies"

● March '85. Mr Botha delivered a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique detailing measures he said had been taken to prevent support reaching the MNR rebels

Mr Botha said this week "The (Mozambican) allegations, in broad terms are correct and the accord was violated"

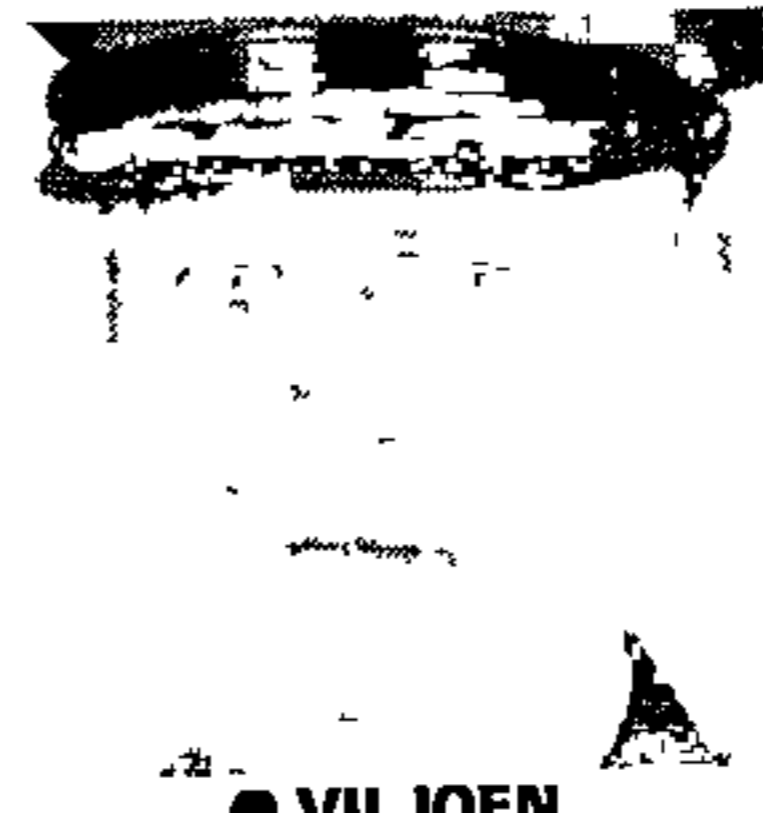
He emphasised, however, that the South African Government, specifically, had not as such contravened the peace pact with Mozambique although it appeared so "on the face of it"



● PIK BOTHA: fall guy?



● MALAN



● VILJOEN



● NEL

IT CANNOT be denied that South Africa has been quick to admit its breach of the Nkomati Accord. The problem is: will Mozambique accept Pik Botha's explanation that it was done in the interest of reconciliation between Frelimo and Renamo?

Botha's admission, and the alacrity with which government investigated Mozambique's allegations, illustrates that SA — if its intentions were as honourable as Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan claim them to be — is at least guilty of a footfault.

The unsuspecting would be hard put to find a deeper motive behind Botha's apparently sincere explanation of how government has supported the Accord yet simultaneously breached it.

He and Malan both indicated that stability in Mozambique was of paramount importance to both countries, and that it would therefore not make sense to replay the destabilisation game by covertly supplying Renamo.

If Frelimo lost Maputo, they would take to the bush and fight it out. In which case, there would be no guarantee that the relative security of the South African border against ANC incursions — achieved by SA through the Accord — could be maintained.

But there are questions that remain unanswered, which suggest that a double game is being played. Even more disturbing is the possibility that the game is not being played out simply between SA, the Mozambique government and Renamo, but within the ranks of our own government and its military/intelligence communities.

There is also growing speculation among observers that, over the past two months, Pik Botha has been subtly set up as the Cabinet fall-guy in a power struggle which has the State Presidency as its ultimate prize.

In the context of this row with Mozambique, it must be at least possible — albeit by no means proven — that there are factions within government unhappy with the Accord, and acting (pardon the pun) accordingly.

Is Pretoria in full accord on Nkomati?

218
B. Day
20/9/85

PAUL BELL/Political Correspondent

Government credibility, at this early stage, rests on its ability to provide some credible, detailed answers to the more obvious questions raised by the diary.

QUESTION: if Mozambique was aware in general terms of a peace initiative and approved of it — as SA has indicated — how come that government has reacted so hotly to the contents of the diary?

It has interpreted the actions as a breach of the Accord, so much so that Machel apparently even wanted to suspend the activities of the Joint Security Commission, established to monitor observance of the Accord.

QUESTION: why, if some parts of the diary are accurate, should others not be? Botha was at pains to stress that the diary was written in a language that even two SADF Portuguese-speaking officers had difficulty in translating, and that the transcripts should not be regarded as the last word on the accuracy of the statements in the entries.

He couldn't say if the diary was genuine, but it looked so. For example, descriptions of meetings between Renamo, himself and Malan in Pretoria late last year were a brief but fairly accurate portrayal of what the ministers had told Renamo.

ing? Botha says Nel later explained that he had done so to prevent Botha from cancelling the trip through fears for Nel's safety. The trip was to promote a fresh round of talks between Frelimo and the rebels, says Botha. But surely, if the SADF flew him in, then Malan must have known? In which case, why didn't Malan tell Botha?

QUESTION: can Malan be believed when he says — or, for that matter, can he believe his officers when they tell him — that the SADF remains actively loyal and supportive of the Accord. He says they actively supported the peace process when they could have remained neutral.

But the diary refers to messages between SADF officers, including SADF chief General Constand Viljoen, and Gorongoza, in which disparaging remarks were made about Botha and members of the government, purporting to convey that SADF officers did not agree with the Accord and the role government was playing in the peace process.

The officers, Botha said, categorically deny sending any such messages to Renamo. The problem here is two-fold. Any admis-

Last weekend, Botha was called by a senior member of the Mozambican cabinet and asked to come to see President Samora Machel in Maputo. Botha was at first reluctant, because of other commitments, but when the minister pressed on him the urgency of the matter he cleared it with the State President and flew in on Monday.

Machel produced a diary captured by Frelimo troops when, with the aid of Zimbabwean troops, they flushed Renamo out of its Gorongozo mountain stronghold late last month.

He was disclosing the contents of the diary and his discussions with Maputo at this stage in case Maputo came up with further allegations, because they were still studying the mass of documentation that had been captured at Gorongozo

QUESTION: why did deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel fly to Gorongozo — as a diary entry of June 14 this year confirms — without telling Botha he was go-

sion by the officers, would be highly unlikely in the first place.

But, in the event that they should make such admissions, government could never be expected to disclose this, simply because it would illustrate that the Union Buildings — or part of it — is not entirely in control of DHQ. QUESTION: why should the diary be right about the flights and the talks in Pretoria and Gorongozo and wrong about the supply of arms and ammunition said to have been brought in on those flights, and the need to secure drop-zones?

Diary of events . . .

JULY 20, 1984: A message sent from Pretoria to Dhlakama at Gorongozo, reading "Secretary-general (Fernandes of Renamo) with two of our men are leaving with 26 tons of material on August 1, 1984. Drop to take place east of Injamenia. From there the group will be brought back on August 7, 1984, on an aircraft bringing back more material. You must secure the dropping zone and radio communications before August 1. It will not be possible to make the drop at Gorongozo. Please confirm the coordinates as follows (given East and South). The zone is East of the Injamenia railway line."

"A COUPLE OF DAYS LATER": Vaz will depart Gorongozo on August 6, 1984, from where he will board an SA ship at 16h00 on August 9. He arrives in Durban on August 11, where he is met by SADF officers

A RECORD of a meeting in Pretoria with Vaz on August 16, where it is reported to him that ammunition and AK47s for Renamo are available, but there is a transport problem. It is stated that neither the SAAF nor the Navy can be used to transport the equipment because it violates the Accord, so consideration should be given to the use of civilian aircraft

AUGUST 21: A list of material to be taken back to Gorongozo, including AK47s, fuel, bazookas, blankets, two radio transmitters, stationery and compasses.

AUGUST 22: An officer will go to Gorongozo to determine the landing zone. The aircraft must land to achieve better utilisation of cargo space, as parachute drops would be less cost-effective.

AUGUST 27 and 29: A number of Dakota flights between SA and Gorongozo are listed.

A RECORD of a meeting on Sep-

Extracts from the diary of J Vaz, secretary to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, relevant to Mozambique's accusations and given by President Machel to Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Maputo on Monday

tember 1, at which Vaz is present and when it is decided that a certain General Enrico will be evacuated from Mozambique by submarine, another general (name not clear) will enter SA by car through the Kruger Park, and a certain General Antonio Pedro will come "virtually by foot".

A RECORD of a meeting on September 6 in Pretoria, where Vaz is promised that certain humanitarian aid would be supplied to Gorongozo by SAAF C-130s, and that these flights will continue in the future.

OCTOBER 19-22, 1984: A number of Dakota flights to Gorongozo and Maputo province. a C-130 flight to one other location are listed.

JUNE 5, 1985: A message from Pretoria to Dhlakama that energy problems at Gorongozo have now been solved and that four radio broadcast systems are ready for supply.

A RECORD of a message on June 14 to Dhlakama, reporting on a visit by SA deputy Foreign minister Louis Nel.

JUNE 24: Dhlakama acknowledges receipt of a previous supply of equipment and complains that he does not have sufficient arms to resist encirclement by Frelimo.

JULY 17: Fernandes and another to be flown in on an aircraft, which will also bring (take?) back Nel and his party

218

B. Day
20/9/85

Is Govt in control of the SADF, asks agency

218
20/9/85
STAR
The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government news service, AIM, has rejected Foreign Minister Pik Botha's assertion that South Africa's violations of the Nkomati Accord were "technical"

In a commentary on the admitted violations, AIM said these raised the question of whether the South African Government was in control of its armed forces. The news agency was sceptical of Mr Botha's claim that the violations had been aimed at bringing the MNR rebel leaders to negotiations with the Frelimo Government.

"No matter what Mr Botha may say, discussions about violations of a treaty cannot be handled in terms of the degree of those violations," AIM said. "A violation of an agreement is a violation, regardless of how serious it may be considered."

AIM recalled that in the past the South African Government had merely admitted there were "individuals" inside South Africa who were continuing to support the MNR.

'CANNOT BE BRUSHED ASIDE'

"Now the South African authorities are admitting the involvement of their own armed forces. None of this can be brushed aside with the word 'technical'."

The presence of South African aircraft in Mozambique airspace resupplying the rebels, of South African submarines in Mozambique waters carrying rebels to and from Mozambique, all after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, were not technical matters, said AIM.

"Up to now the Mozambique Government has refrained from directly accusing the South African Government of being consciously involved in these violations. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to make a distinction between the South African Government and those forces inside South Africa (including the armed forces) who are continuing to give support to the MNR."

"To us, the situation at the moment appears extremely serious."

"Either the South African Government is in control of its armed forces and knew all along about the violations of the accord — or it is not in control and reached a tacit agreement with military hardliners whereby the Government agreed to turn a blind eye and did not ask too many questions about what its generals were up to."

Referring to Mr Botha's statement that troops were sent into Mozambique to defend personnel building an airstrip, AIM asked "Could this perhaps be the airstrip that formed part of the MNR headquarters known as Casa Banana in central Mozambique which was seized by the Mozambican and Zimbabwean armed forces at the end of August?"

Malan says Mozambique was notified in advance

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has defended those South Africans involved in what he termed "so-called technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord.

Speaking to reporters last night, General Malan said President Samora Machel had been informed beforehand about of the alleged violations which had all been designed to bring the warring Mozambique parties to the negotiating table.

But President Machel had not asked for details of what he called the "technicalities".

Mr Malan suggested these details together with Mozambique Government mistrust had given rise to the latest outburst from Maputo about violations of the security accord.

The incidents now under the spotlight took place in May and June this year. South African officials, using what Mr Malan called "great initiative", explored the possibility of resuming the peace talks between the Frelimo Government and the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement which had broken down last October.

The then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, exercised his "freedom of movement as chairman of the Joint Security Commission" by visiting the rebels inside Mozambique three times.

"He did not need to ask for approval to do this," Mr Malan said "I fully agree with everything he did in this regard."

Mr Nel's visits required preparatory trips into the territory and arranging transport when he was there. This entailed "about nine flights" into Mozambique by SAAF aircraft.

Defence Force personnel involved in this had carried AK47 rifles for their own protection. The Russian weapons had been selected because ammunition for them was more easily available in Mozambique than for South African weapons.

"Each of these so-called breaches of the accord was caused only to get the two sides together," said Mr Malan.

He said it was a scandal that "suggestive remarks" were levelled against the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, who had worked so hard for the success of the Nkomati Accord.

Pact 'violations' defended

218 STAR 21/9/85

CMC Title 26/9/85

SA inconsistent on MNR rebels

218 BY BARRY STREEK

THE recent disclosures of South African support for the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique have contradicted assurances given this year by two cabinet ministers and a deputy minister

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Louis Nel all gave public assurances that support for Renamo had ended

On April 25, Mr Botha admitted in Parliament that Renamo had been backed in the past. However, after the signing of the Nkomati Accord "all aid was terminated"

On May 14, General Malan said in reply to a question "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 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"

He also gave the assurance that after an investigation "no evidence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the South African Defence Force to Renamo since the signing of the accord"

On June 26, Mr Nel issued a statement after President Samora Machel alleged that the South Africa was continuing to support the rebels.

Mr Nel said then. "The whole matter of possible support for the rebels from South African territory has been investigated in depth. I want to say positively that South Africa is in no way supporting Renamo (MNR) directly or indirectly"

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SAADP pledges to back Renamo, says diary

AKG us 1/10/88 28

GERALD LANGE, Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Conflicts between South African military and political leaders over support for the MNR are alleged in documents said to have been captured from the rebels.

Senior South African military officers told leaders of the Mozambique rebels they were opposed to the policies of South African political leaders, according to the documents.

They were released in Maputo yesterday at a crowded news conference attended by representatives of the international news media and addressed by the Mozambique Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira.

An entry in a diary allegedly captured when the MNR's Gorongoza headquarters were overrun quotes an unidentified South African officer as saying, "We soldiers will continue to give support without the consent of our politicians in massive numbers so as to win the war."

"Schemes of Pik Botha"

Another entry says that "the general (not identified by name) recommended us not to be fooled by the schemes of Pik Botha because he is a traitor, he even agreed with Chester Crocker's idea of Frelimo offering an amnesty to Renamo (MNR) members."

A preceding entry in the diary claims that the then chief of the armed forces, General Constand Viljoen, told MNR members at a meeting on September 6, 1984, that the ceasefire signed with the rebels after the signing of the Nkomati accord must not be effective.

General Viljoen allegedly recommended that the rebels reject the Frelimo Government's offer of an amnesty.

The diary claims General Viljoen gave MNR leaders an assurance that "he is on our side until final victory."

General Viljoen is quoted as saying that he agrees with a joint strategy for ousting President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The strategy had to be used to remove the Russians from Southern Africa and defeat communism "in such a way as not to let the outside world (USA) perceive it."

"We soldiers have our way"

The diary quoted General Viljoen as saying "The USA has its way of fighting; the Russians, like South African politicians too, who have their way of fighting communism. And we soldiers have our way of fighting the Russians."

Several meetings between Renamo leaders and senior South African military officers are noted in the diary.

The news conference was told by Colonel Vieira that the documents recorded various messages from a Commandant Charles, who was identified in the documents as Colonel Charles van Niekerk of military intelligence.

Other officers alleged to have attended meetings or had exchanges with the rebels were a General van der Westhuizen and a Brigadier van Tonder. All three are said to have attended a meeting with MNR leaders that was diarised on September 4 1984, several months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March that year.

General van der Westhuizen, according to the diary, "expressed

his concern and willingness, saying they are always side by side with Renamo and that we shall study and work together, since our common purpose is to rid Southern Africa of communism, both politically and militarily."

A notebook allegedly captured at Gorongoza reports a meeting between rebel leader Mr Dhlakama and Colonel van Niekerk at Gorongoza on May 26 1985, at which the colonel brought a message from General Viljoen.

According to the notebook, General Viljoen assured the rebel leader "that Renamo still has friends in the South African military"

The general expressed the hope Mr Dhlakama "understands the difficulties that we South African soldiers have with our politicians"

Resign

General Viljoen allegedly told the rebel leader in the message that if ever his forces were ordered by the government to fight in Mozambique against the MNR "all the generals, my colleagues and myself, will resign from the armed forces"

The message allegedly added "We, the South African military, guarantee the passage of Renamo men in South Africa, or in transit, in case of need". According to the captured diary, Colonel van Niekerk said at a meeting with rebel leaders in "Parabola" (probably Palaborwa) on March 13 1984 that the South African Government had betrayed the MNR.

AIM releases more extracts from MNR diary

Military wanted to influence Louis Nel

The Star's Africa News Service

STAMP 216

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The Mozambique national news agency AIM yesterday released further extracts from what it claims is a captured Mozambique Resistance Movement diary — to back up claims that South Africa has violated the Nkomati Accord

The diary appears to provide a basis for Maputo's claims that in the period immediately preceding the accord South Africa provided the MNR with enough guns and ammunition

AIM said most of the diary covered the period December 1983 to July 1984

The dates do not always correspond with those of the events being recorded. Sometimes the dates have been altered

These are extracts from the diary (sometimes annotated by AIM)

January 16: "Owing to the undertakings that the South Africans make to Machel in the light of the talks under way, resupply for the first six months of 1984 will come in the first months 500 pallets in a total of 23 resupplies apart from their resupplies in January 1984"

On the same day the diary contained the words "The team of South Africans is going to Zambezia at the end of January purpose to train soldiers 100 in-

structors, 200 soldiers — conventional warfare"

Zambezia, Mozambique's most populous province, is in the centre of the country and has lengthy borders with Malawi

January 18: "It was decided by higher authority that the Northern Zone Chief of Staff, C/Daniel, should go to the interior with the following aim on behalf of the commander-in-chief to accompany the group of South African instructors at the end of January establish liaison between the instructors and the commanders"

January 19: The diary referred to a request to South Africa for "12,7 mm and Sam-7 weapons for the northern zone", adding that "it was agreed that at the end of January 1984 an aircraft would go to Botoro DZ in Gurue (in Zambezia Province)"

AIM added "This would take material to be infiltrated further north into Niassa Province. A second aircraft was to go to a 'bandit' base at Viola in the district of Maganja Da Costa, also in Zambezia"

January 25: "On 30 1 84 there will be three resupplies in the southern zone — Inhambane" and "on 4 2 84 three resupplies, two in the centre, one resupply for Maputo. On 9 2 84 there will be three resupplies for Zambezia"

Three days later, says AIM, the

Papers reveal plan to bug talks

MAPUTO — A plan by South African military officers to eavesdrop on talks between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and a Mozambican Government delegation is alleged in documents said to have been captured from the MNR rebels

The information obtained by bugging the talks venue would be passed on to the MNR rebels, according to an entry in a diary allegedly seized at the rebels' Gorongosa headquarters.

The diary entry reads: "They will in-

diary noted the composition of the South African team going to Zambezia as 'Colonel Eurico Jackson, Volunteer Joanh, boat specialist, two doctors'

February 4: "The first resupply of the year at the (illegible word) of Lake Pofu DZ at the General, South Inhambane, and at the DC of C/Maputo in North Inhambane. The operations proceeded normally"

(AIM noted that DZ appeared to be a MNR term referring to major bandit camps, but western observers assume it referred to "Drop Zone")

February 7: "HE left for Pretoria with the Secretary-General for talks with the South African generals at

stall microphones in the negotiating room to listen in on the talks between Pirk (sic) Botha and the Mozambican delegation. It will be very advantageous for us

"In this way we will know Pirk Botha's plan and Prelimo's, this was guaranteed us with Vanikerke, SS colonel in SA."

This appears to be a reference to the officer frequently identified in the documents as Colonel Charles van Niekerk of SA military intelligence.

their invitation. The meeting with the generals settled the arms supplies huge for eight weeks because South Africa is going to stop giving logistics"

(HE is a reference to MNR Chief Alfonso Dhlakama, while Secretary-General refers to a Portuguese citizen, Eyo Fernandes, who AIM says was an agent of the "fascist secret police, PIDDE")

February 8: "Resupply by ship is expected soon at Bata De M Colonne 60 specialists 40 tons of material"

February 11: "The diarist gave dates for nine deliveries, adding that apart from these, there would be 'other extras by Dakota' for the southern three prov-

inces (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane). The Dakotas would carry '100 boxes of ammunition every time'"

AIM said a detailed breakdown of mines, mortar shells, rockets, explosives, machine gun ammunition and medical supplies was given

February 14: The diary referred to the continued existence of MNR bases in South Africa. AIM said the diarist wrote that he accompanied "Colonel Vanker" to Louis Trichardt in the Northern Transvaal "in order to reconnoitre a new camp"

Some entries, said AIM, referred to MNR members undertaking paratroop training, "top-secret" communications between Pretoria and the MNR, and training courses in heavy artillery. One of these courses allegedly took place in Namibia

February 23: The diarist wrote that on February 23 at 10 am there was a meeting in Pretoria between Mr Dhlakama and "the General of Military Intelligence". Also present were a brigadier and a colonel from Military Intelligence

The aim of the meeting was "planning the war in the face of the situation taken up by the South African Republic"

AIM said the diary entry for February 23 noted the South African military had said: "We soldiers will continue to

give support without the consent of our politicians in massive numbers so as to win the war"

The same entry, said AIM, highlighted the strategy to be followed "Machel can only fall (illegible word) through cutting the economy and communications routes"

February 24: Just three weeks before the Nkomati Accord was signed "Joan and Eurico will go only with the authorisation of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan"

"Two MNR men will be trained in ultra-secret communications between Pretoria and the MNR. The general will ensure resupply even after the agreement by South Africa with the Communist Machel, especially ammunition and radio transmitters"

The diary referred to a meeting on February 23 which AIM said dealt with a meeting with a South African brigadier concerning "definition of targets" and "communication by radio or physically between Renamo (MNR) and South African soldiers"

February 27: An entry on this date noted that of 100 MNR specialists, "two died struck down by the Angolans, three are prisoners, 30 in Namibia, 65 in Parabolwa"

AIM said the diary added that the "general of the special forces asks to keep ten of our soldiers"

Gorongosa without the knowledge of Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

USEFUL

Colonel van Niekerk took the view that the visit would be useful if it could show Mr Nel the MNR was going to win the war.

He said the South African armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, would send somebody who strongly supported the MNR with Mr Nel

"The objective of the company is to help Mr Nel to reflect on the problem when he is resting," he said.

"But the basic idea is for the military to get influence over Mr Nel.

"For the South African military Mr Nel is the most honest of the South African politicians."

The documents give details of an alleged message from Colonel van Niekerk to Mr Dhlakama after Mr Nel's return to Pretoria on June 8 1985 from his first visit to Gorongosa

The colonel is quoted as saying: "The big problem for Mr Nel is how to handle his initiative within the South African Government, keeping out certain elements like Pik."

'We want to eliminate MNR'

SA changes policy on Mozambique

218
S/Jan
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LONDON — The South African Government has given up trying to arrange a peace agreement between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said here in an interview.

He said South Africa was now seeking ways of co-operating with Frelimo to eliminate the MNR threat.

The shift in policy followed a series of bilateral meetings between the two governments after which they reaffirmed their commitment to the March 1984 Nkomati Accord ending covert South African support for the MNR rebels.

HARDENED

Mr Nel said Frelimo and MNR attitudes had hardened. The MNR was determined to press for a military solution while Frelimo was seeking international co-operation to cut off MNR supply lines.

Mr Nel said "Our priority now is to help get rid of the MNR and to work with the international community to block their supplies."

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said two weeks ago that police had uncovered a counterfeiting gang in Johannesburg

which had been printing false money as well as MNR propaganda. The money had been used to finance arms and other support for the MNR.

Having cut off that South African source of aid to the MNR, and moved 10 South African Defence Force members with MNR links, South Africa was now drawing attention to the support provided by wealthy Portuguese ex-colonials living overseas.

The main foreign MNR backer was Mr Antonio Champahaud, whose extensive business interests in Mozambique were expropriated after independence. Another was Mr Manuel Bulhosa, former owner of the oil refinery in Maputo.

Other foreign support came from Gulf Arab states, ostensibly in support of up to four million Muslims living in the north of Mozambique.

Mr Nel said South Africa had strengthened its border patrols, declared its Mozambique border airspace a restricted zone and set up a chain of radar stations to detect low flying aircraft. It is also co-operating with the Mozambique Government in its effort to stop infiltration through bordering countries.

The Financial Times News Service

Hope for new era in the Defence Force

IN SPITE of appearances to the contrary, the early retirement of General Constand Viljoen as Chief of the Defence Force, announced in the debate on the Defence Vote this week, has nothing to do with the Cabinda debacle. It has been on the cards for some time.

But General Viljoen's departure to begin a new career as a farmer at the age of 52, we may hope, could signal a change in the SADF role and style of operation in Southern Africa.

The controversial policy of covert destabilization of the sub-continent in the past decade has tended to cut across the country's political and diplomatic objectives.

The agreements of Lusaka and Nkomati were hailed as significant diplomatic achievements, as indeed they were, appearing to usher in a new era in regional relations.

Since then it has seemed on occasion that the military, in their covert operations, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, in their regional diplomacy, have remained at cross-purposes, in methods if not in ultimate goals. It has sometimes seemed as if the military were not under the proper control of the civil arm of government or were poorly co-ordinated with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The effect has been to cast doubt on the good faith of South Africa as a signatory of solemn international agreements. So much so that the Nkomati Accord has been on the point of collapse. The Cabinda affair was merely the climax of an unhappy trend of events. It has cast doubt on the Republic's commitment to getting the Cubans out of Angola and securing peace and independence in Namibia.

For some months informed observers have been aware of General Viljoen's impending retirement and his replacement by General Jannie Geldenhuys, 50, who is thought to have a rather more sophisticated grasp of political realities and the niceties of international relations.

We may hope that a new era in the South African Defence Force is dawning. Time will tell.

What has gone wrong in the past? Can the SADF not claim that its (belatedly admitted) policy of covert sponsorship of the MNR rebels (Renamo) in Mozambique forced President Machel to the negotiating table, resulting in the banishment of the ANC from Mozambique and a massive gain in security for South Africa?

Certainly, there is truth in this claim. The trouble is that South Africa has failed to keep its side of the bargain, as some observers see it, because the ravages of the MNR, which Pretoria undertook to curb, have continued unabated.

There is a perception that the SADF massively topped up the MNR's supplies and equipment on the eve of the signing of the Nkomati Accord. So much so that the MNR has been enabled to continue in uninterrupted operation, even if South Africa has scrupulously upheld the letter of its undertakings since the signing of the accord.



General Constand Viljoen ... his retirement a change in SADF role?



The SADF has subsequently had to go to extraordinary lengths to demonstrate its good faith to President Machel and the international

General Jannie Geldenhuys . grasp of political realities

community, even to the extent of discharging some members of the SADF on the grounds that they "sympathized" with the MNR. And this after General Viljoen had written a remarkable letter to the Cape Times to assure the South African public of the loyalty of the SADF to the State President.

This, then, was the background to the stormy debate on the Defence Vote this week. At issue was the lack of credibility of SADF statements. As the Leader of the Opposition put it, he would prefer not to be lied to.

Dr Slabbert recalled that Parliament and the South African people had been the victims of "systematic deception" in the Angolan war of a decade ago. The same applied to the destabilization of Mozambique. It was quite clear that the whole world knew that the denials were "obvious and blatant lies. The whole world, that is, except the Parliament of South Africa."

Parliamentary uproar

It is a pity that Mr Graham McIntosh, who made some telling points in the debate, should have used somewhat emotional and hyperbolic analogies in addressing the same theme.

The ensuing parliamentary uproar distracted attention from the merits of much of what he had to say.

The MP for Maritzburg North is a conservative Christian of strong convictions. The moral dilemmas created for South Africans by SADF policy in the past decade are very real to him. But his language was certainly injudicious and he did well to withdraw the offending expressions after discussions with Dr Slabbert and his colleagues, some of whom were angered by his unfortunate choice of language.

Mr McIntosh outlined an aggressive pattern of SADF activity in Southern Africa in the last decade, beginning with the illegal invasion of Angola and followed by covert sponsorship of guerilla movements in neighbour states.

In Mozambique this meant sponsoring and sustaining an insurgent movement which has committed terrorism on a large scale, involving the death of innocent civilians in the bombing of buses and trains and the sabotage of vital installations. The depredations of the MNR are a matter of record and have indeed been horrifying.

As part of this pattern of destabilization of the sub-continent, Mr McIntosh pointed to the Seychelles debacle, and allegations of sabotaging the Zimbabwe Air Force, the blowing up of an ammunition dump near Harare, attacks on bridges and transport links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and so on.

As he put it: "We have become a major aggressor in Southern Africa. We have trained people to bomb, to kill innocent people — in simple words, to terrorize."

Plainly, a policy of covert action on such lines poses a genuine moral dilemma for Christians. Mr McIntosh spoke with conviction for the values he believes in.

"Ordinary decent South Africans have seen the Defence Force use public money to do things against countries and innocent people which can only horrify and disgust them. People who have been brought up, and themselves bring their children up, not to tell lies in the simple biblical belief that Satan is the father of lies, discover that the furious denials of support for Renamo or of the occupation of southern Angola were nothing but lies."

These are grave words. It took courage for Graham McIntosh to utter them. People may disagree with him or dismiss his conviction as naive. But our public life is enriched by his steadfastness and his fine example.

SA and Mozambique's Marxist experiment

NICK BARNARDT, formerly attached to Stellenbosch University's Institute for the Study of Marxism, and now with the university's Bureau for Economic Research, is completing a doctoral thesis on ideology and economics in Mozambique. He analyses some of the lessons for South Africa in Mozambique's first 10 years of independence.

IN a troubled time when economic and political solutions are being sought in South Africa, it is perhaps fitting to examine pointers which a neighbouring country's experience may provide. Tomorrow's celebration in Mozambique of that country's tenth independence anniversary provides such an opportunity.

Some observers would refer to the abject state of the Mozambican economy when arguing that Marxist ideology and socialist economics are incompatible with African realities.

In a sense they would be right — it is widely held, even by the Frelimo government itself, that a number of Mozambique's recent economic problems resulted from the drastic and doctrinaire implementation of socialist policies in the late seventies.

It is equally true, however, that various other factors — especially the searing drought of 1982 — 1984, and the massive economic damage inflicted by the Renamo movement — have played at least as important a role in precipitating the economy's current state of collapse.

The latter factors have had such a pervasive effect that they seriously limit the value of Mozambique as a potential testing-ground for Marxist-inspired socialism in Africa.

However, Mozambique holds other important lessons for our country which go back further than a mere decade. The development of Frelimo's ideology and strategy as a resistance movement have particular relevance for aspects of the current situation in South Africa.

When the *Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique* was

formed as an alliance between three fledgling resistance movements in 1962, there was no formal indication of Marxist ideology or socialist orientation. The initial emphasis fell on the unifying goal of political independence.

By 1969, however, the movement as a whole and its first leader, Eduardo Mondlane, had undergone considerable radicalisation.

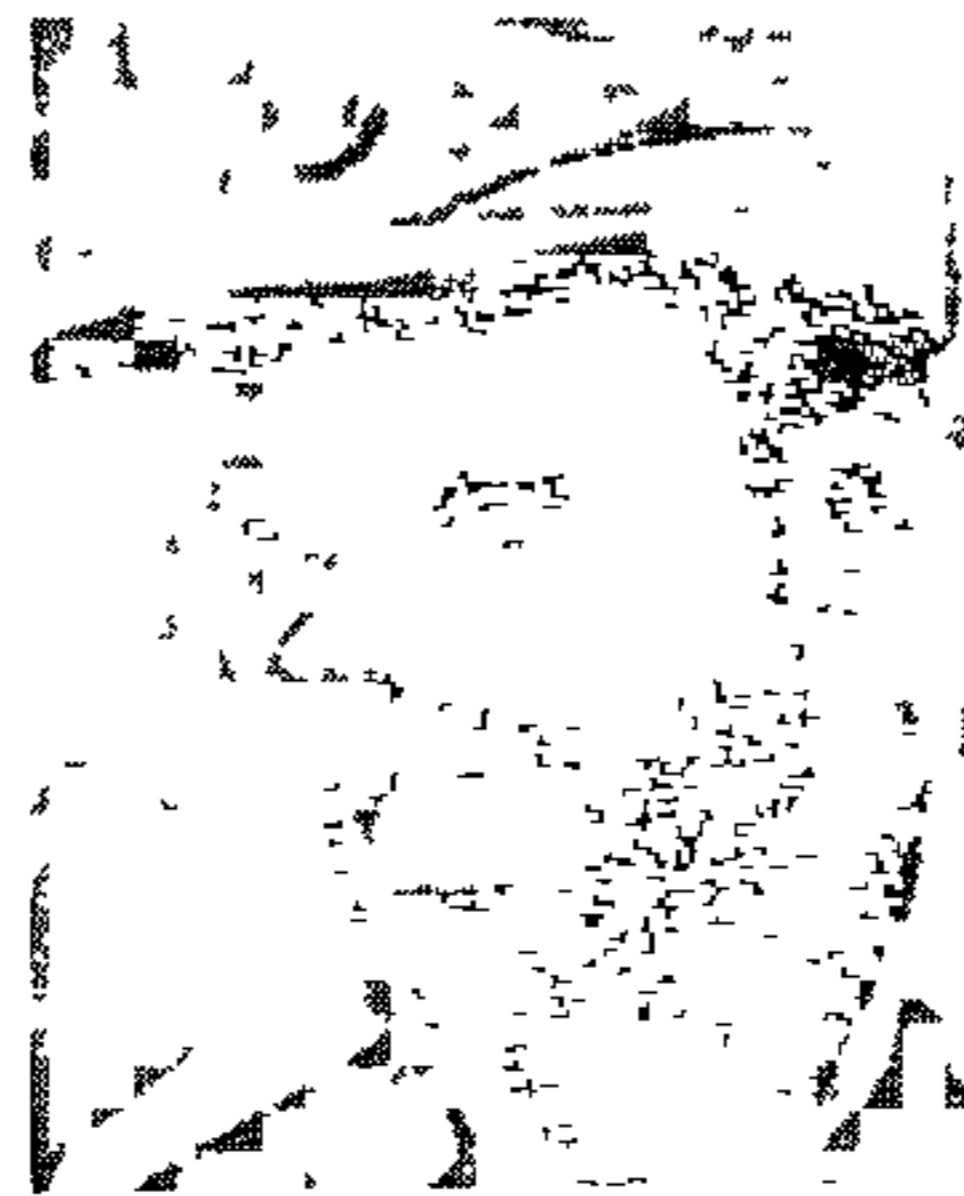
Frelimo's second congress of 1968 had brought an important internal conflict between two main groupings to the fore.

Broadly speaking, the reformist wing envisaged a modified version of the colony's capitalist-orientated system, while the revolutionaries insisted on a radical transformation of the economy to end all forms of dependence and "exploitation of man by man".

The Congress proved a clear victory for the revolutionaries and Mondlane remarked that "the trend is more and more in the direction of socialism of the Marxist-Leninist variety". This trend was firmly entrenched in Frelimo in the period 1969 — 1974. Besides the assassination of Mondlane, 1969 witnessed the removal of prominent reformist or "moderate" figures in the organisation.

The appointment of Samora Machel as leader in 1970 and the establishment of "party cells" and a Marxist-Leninist "party school" in Frelimo in 1972 — 1974 confirmed and institutionalised the organisation's revolutionary ideological stance.

The significance of these events for the South African situation centres specifically



President Machel

on the economic roots of Frelimo's radicalisation. The conflict within Frelimo on the question of economic aims, and the triumph of revolutionary socialist ideology in this context, was strongly connected to the economic dimensions of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique.

Documents at Frelimo's later congresses clearly showed the link between the Marxist line which emerged in the organisation, and the varied forms of colonial exploitation to which the Mozambicans had been subjected. These ranged from slavery until the Nineteenth century to forced labour in the Twentieth, from forcing peasants to produce cash crops at the cost of their own food requirements and buying their crops at a mere fraction of market prices to forcing the colony into grossly preferential trade with the mother country.

Of course, the current situation in South Africa differs markedly from that in colonial Mozambique. One clear and very relevant Mozambican les-

son confronts us, however. The ideological orientation of Black people in our country, and particularly of the resistance organisations, will always be heavily influenced by their experience of the country's economic system.

Distressingly, recent research on this issue has indicated a high level of hostility among black workers to the capitalist environment in which they operate. Seen against this background, and that of the Mozambican perspective, an intensification of efforts to give a broad spectrum of black South Africans a positive experience of the free market system is of paramount importance.

Simultaneously, the current conflict in Mozambique holds another equally important lesson for our black people. The expulsion of the reformist, moderate and pro-capitalist faction by the revolutionary socialists in Frelimo in the late Sixties had dire later consequences for the country. These, together with Frelimo's refusal to reincorporate the moderates after independence and their doctrinaire application of Marxist principles, played an important role in the formation of anti-Marxist counter-revolutionary movements in the middle Seventies.

These were forerunners of the later Renamo, the pro-capitalist resistance movement which has caused such enormous economic disruption in Mozambique.

The lesson of this heavy irony for black resistance in South Africa is clear. The radicals could come to regret their current actions against moderate leaders.

meeting

Mozambique claims SA military bugged Pik's Maputo

(218) (252)

D. Day

1/10/85

THE Mozambique government made public yesterday in Maputo a series of documents showing a staggering number of South African violations of the Nkomati Accord, some of them involving top echelon officers of the South African Defence Force

The documents, captured in the central MNR base in Gorongosa on August 28, were made public during a three-hour Press conference

The documents consisted of extracts from three notebooks written by secretaries of Afonso Dalakama, the leader of the MNR.

Among the most dramatic revelations included in the diary is a claim that a senior officer of the South African Military Intelligence, Colonel Charles van Niekerk, boasted that they (the military intelligence) would bug the conference room where the South African Minister

JOSÉ CAETANO

of Foreign Affairs was to meet with a delegation of the Mozambican government during September of last year.

Also, according to the diary, in another meeting held on May 26 of this year between Van Niekerk and the MNR leader Afonso Dalakama, the South African officer gave Dalakama a message from General Constant Viljoen, Head of

the South African Defence Force, which the diary describes

"Many regards for your excellency. I assure you, Mr President, that Renamo still has many friends among the South African military and I hope that you, Mr President, understand the problems that we, the South African military have with the politicians".

Later in the message General Viljoen refers to a proposal made by the South

African Government that the Mozambican government allow South African troops to fight the MNR inside Mozambique and added

"I would say that if we shall receive orders from my government to the effect that my troops are to fight in side Mozambique against Renamo, all my general colleagues, and including myself, would resign from the armed forces"

Doubts cast over Govt's ability to control army

Mercury

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218

2/10/85



Gen Viljoen ... I believe him, says President Botha.

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Documents released by the Mozambique Government this week cast a huge question mark against the Government's ability to control its Defence Force, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday

Dr Slabbert said if even half the allegations contained in notebooks captured from the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique were true, it would be a 'devastating comment' on the executive's ability to control the military

Academics and observers agreed yesterday that if the revelations were true the military could be in effective control of the country's regional foreign policy

Believed

The documents include startling claims about the role of the Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, and senior officers in violating the

Nkomati Accord

However President Botha told the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday that he believed Gen Viljoen when he denied having broken the accord

He said no communist attempt to discredit him or the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, would succeed

Dr Slabbert, however, called for a 'full-scale and thorough investigation' into the allegations

'The allegations imply that not only did the head of the Defence Force contradict Government foreign policy but deliberately and systematically undermined it'

He said the status of the allegations had to be established

Policy

'If not, the impression that the SADF is a wild card working to its own agenda will increase and make a mockery of the domestic reform programmes as well as the Government's claim that

South Africa is a source of regional stability'

A research officer with the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Brian Bench, said that it would appear that the SADF was 'calling the tune' in terms of regional foreign policy

'The people who are dictating the pace and direction of foreign policy are weighted on the side of the military,' he said

The documents, which reveal numerous military as well as Cabinet violations of the Nkomati Accord and support for Renamo, were made public in Maputo this week

Denied

According to the documents, Mr Nel violated the Accord on numerous occasions and the Deputy Minister of Law and Order and Defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, supported Renamo '100 percent'

The Frelimo Government made the documents public two weeks after a South African investigation into Mozambican allegations revealed that there had been viola-

tions of the accord, but that these were 'technical'

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, did not dispute the authenticity of the diary, drawn up by Mr Joaquim Vaz, secretary to the President of Renamo, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama

However, Mr Botha and Gen Malan denied the most serious allegations in the diary — the continued supply of arms to Renamo after the accord was signed and the covert support for the rebels

President Botha said yesterday he was confident the accord could be maintained

On the allegations against Gen Viljoen, Mr Botha said 'Whatever you say of him, you can surely say that he is an honourable and brave officer'

'I asked him in front of witnesses whether he was guilty of transgressing the accord. He denied it and assured me that he kept to the Government's decisions.

'I believe Gen Viljoen'

Press shown notes about Renamo-SADF

WINNER dia Bottha

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG— Extracts from what are said to be notebooks of secretaries of Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama, captured when Mozambican and Zimbabwan forces overran Renamo's headquarters in the Gorongosa mountains in late August, have been made public at a Press conference in Maputo.

The Mercury's Johannesburg correspondent has obtained copies of the extracts.

An entry dated Tuesday February 7, 1984 — a few weeks before the Nkomati Accord was signed and months after South Africa had entered a 'gentleman's agreement' with Mozambique — says

'HE (note Dhlakama) left for Pretoria at 15h00 with the Secretary General for talks with the South African generals, at their invitation

'The meeting with the generals settled the arms supplies huge for 8 weeks because S A is go-

ing to stop giving logistics

'But only the South African military have this strength, while Pk Bottha the Foreign Minister is pressuring the South African politicians to abandon Renamo. He is functioning as if he was a mark for the Soviet Union.'

An entry four days later on Saturday, February 11, gives dates and venues of alleged South African resupplies to Renamo

'The war material that will be carried in these resupplies 4 279 boxes of ammunition AK-47 x 1 360, 210 boxes ammunition G-3 X 1 000 b, 1 730 AK-47s, 680 boxes M-60 shells x 10 shells, 680 boxes M-81 shells x 4 shells, 10 boxes anti-car mines x 5 mines, 1 112 boxes RPG-7 rockets x 6, 820 boxes explosives x 20 kg, 31 boxes medicines x 100 kg

'Each resupply will carry 4 M-60, 4 M-81, 4 M-82 And 30 RPG-7 and machine guns, 100 pistols with 1 000 bullets each will also go to Gorongosa'

'Col Charles (note Van Niekerk, of Military Intelligence) guarantees Renamo that for all that they sign an agreement with Machel they will

continue to send planes now and again'

On Wednesday, February 22, the entry says

'On 23/2/84 at 10h00 there was a meeting in Pretoria between HE and the General of Military Intelligence, General of the Special Forces, Brigadier of Military Intelligence, and Col Vanker (note Van Niekerk) of Military Intelligence

'Objective planning the war in the face of the situation taken up by the South African Republic. Later, the diary lists a

12. The Generals agreed with Ches an amnesty to Re

A translation of a general plan no 1 of 24 February 1984.

It lists the aims as '1 Destroy the Mozambican economy in the rural zone, 2 Destroy the communications routes to

Community affairs adm

Govt-ANC

African Affairs Correspondent

SAN LAMEER—The African National Congress cannot be singled out for special treatment in negotiation about the constitutional position of blacks in South Africa.

says the head of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Prof Michael Hough

At the conference of the Institute of Administrators of Community Affairs here, Prof Hough said it would obviously be

necessary to include the broadest spectrum of the black population in such negotiations

But for the Government to enter into formal talks with the ANC while that movement, or dominating factions in the movement, chose to continue the use of violence, was unacceptable to the authorities

It was unlikely that this deadlock would be broken easily, especially if the ANC tried to intensify its military actions. There were indications that this

Privatisation is the route to follow, congress told

African Affairs Correspondent

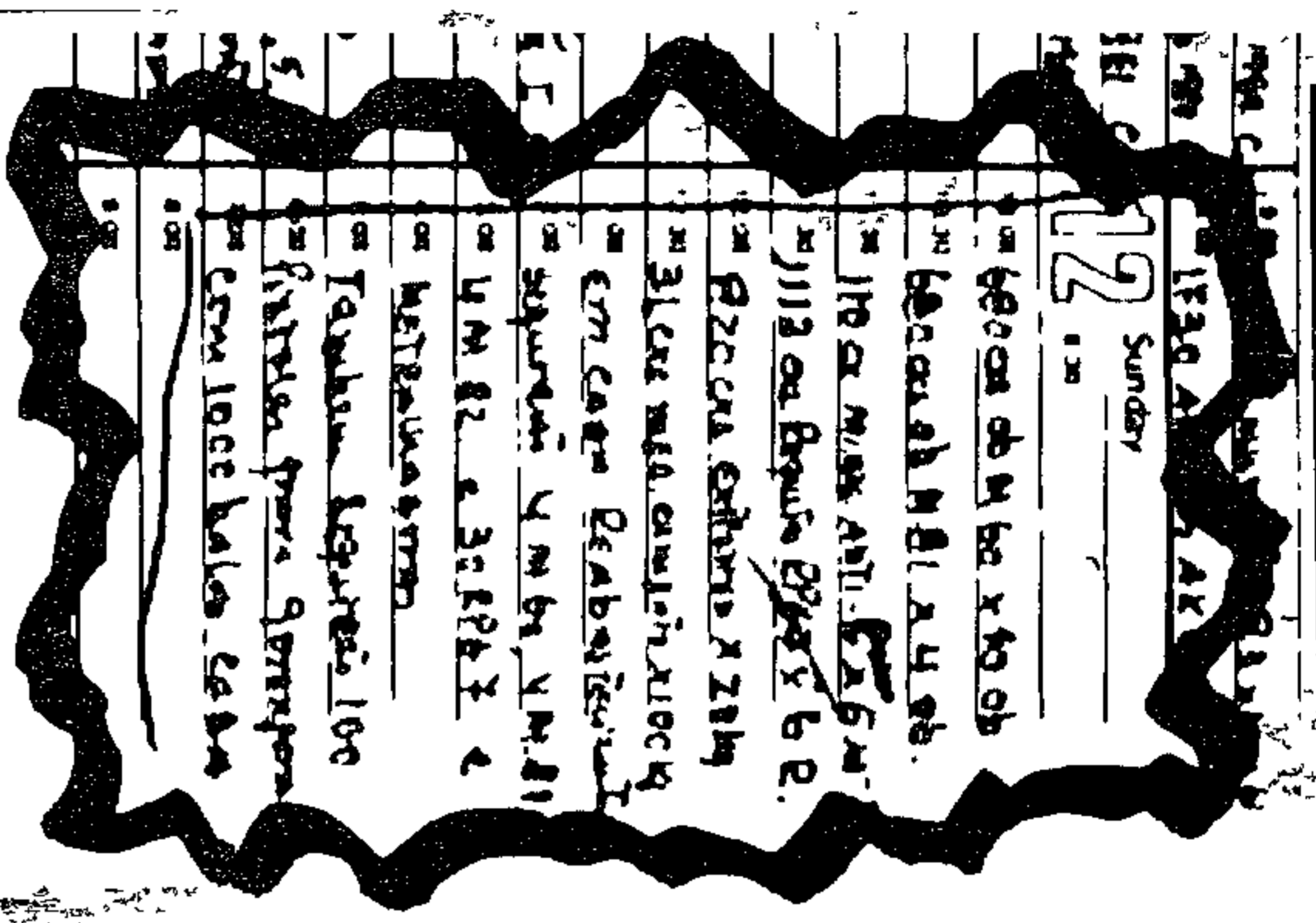
SOUTH AFRICA should follow the route of privatisation and deregulation like it needed blood, the director of Economic Affairs of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said yesterday

Mr Hammond-Tooke, who was delivering the opening address to the congress, said in answer to a question that the South African business

the retention of influx control minor political accommodation and a breakdown of law and order

Mr Hammond-Tooke said the only path for South Africa lay in the reconstruction of the economy, making sure that the country became a little more efficient

We must open the economy up to competition if we rely on import substitution on the old model, our growth rate will be very slow'



An extract from a diary, said to have been taken from Renamo, containing a list of weapons allegedly supplied by the SADF.

He said that the ceasefire mustn't be effective, he agreed with the plan of two to three months maximum

He suggested that the ceasefire should not enable economic agreements between SA and Machel, these should be suspended until the conclusion of the Final Peace Agreement in Mozambique

On September 12, 'The General recommended us not to be fooled by the schemes of Pick (sic) Botha because he is a traitor, he even agreed with Chester Crocker's idea of Frelimo offering an amnesty to Renamo members'

During the peace talks between Renamo and Frelimo on Monday September 17, it is recorded

'They will install microphones in the negotiating room to listen in on the talks between Pick Botha and the Mozambican delegation, it will be very advantageous to us

'Friends'

'In this way we will know Pick Botha's plan and Frelimo's, this was guaranteed us with Vanikerke, SS colonel in SA.'

Col van Niekerk allegedly conveyed a message from Gen Viljoen to the president of Renamo this year. 'I assure Mr President that Renamo still has friends in the South African military

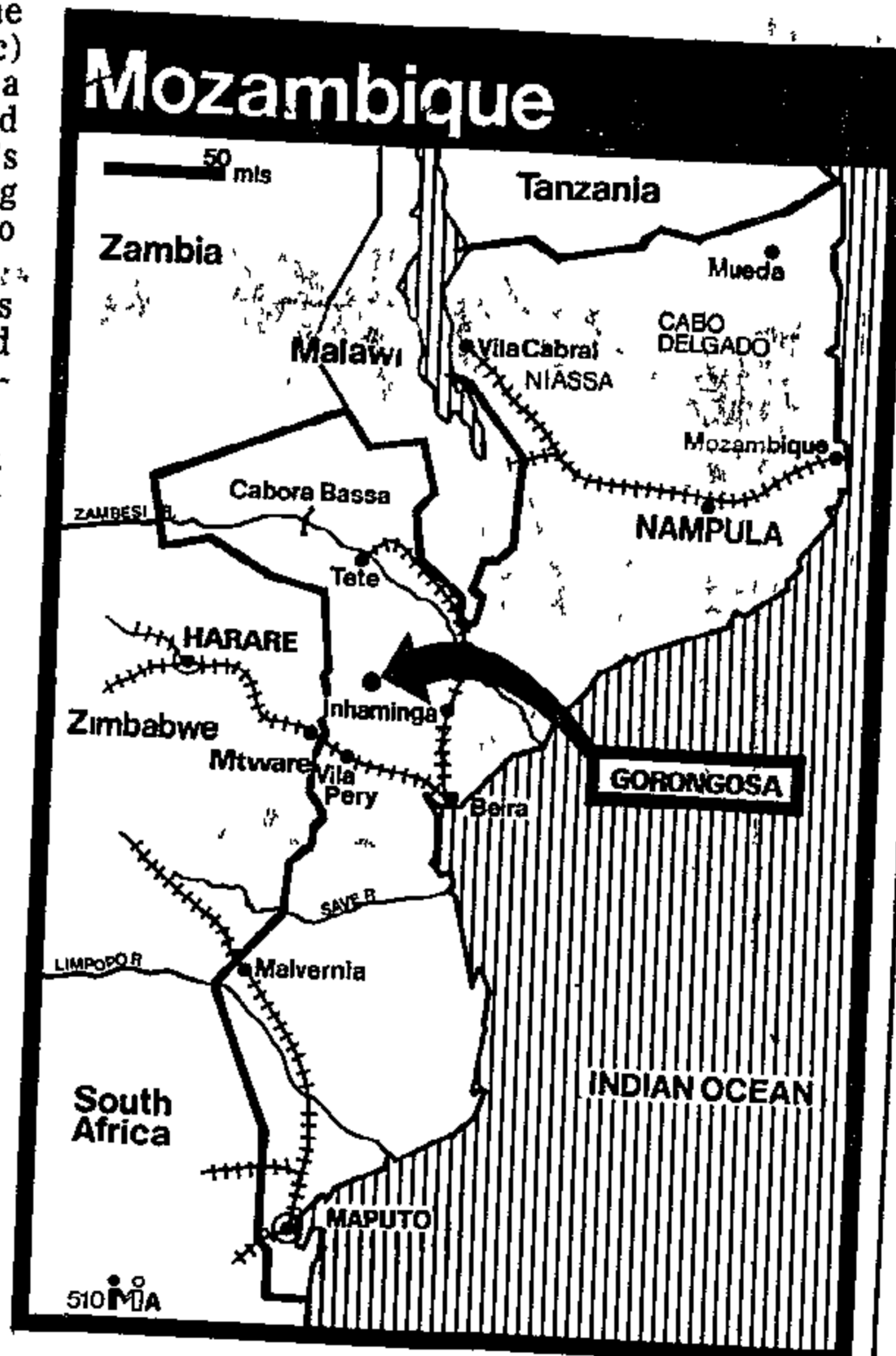
'I hope that Mr President understands the difficulties that we South African soldiers have with our politicians

Mr. Adriaan Vlok who is 100 percent in favour of Renamo

'The objective of the company is to help Louis Nel to reflect on the problem when he is resting. But the basic idea is for the military to get influence over Louis Nel

'For us South African military Louis Nel is the most honest of the South African politicians.'

books were claims that the SADF had bugged meetings between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Frelimo officials and that the head of the SA Defence Force and senior officers had said they would resign if they were ordered to fight with Frelimo against Renamo — (Sapa)



Renamo's headquarters are situated in Gorongosa, deep inside Mozambique.

2/10/85 (218) Mercury

Slabbert

queries

control

of SADF

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG — Documents released by the Mozambique Government this week cast a huge question mark against the government's ability to control its Defence Force, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

From page 1

Soviets and Cubans succeeded in Angola, SWA-Namibia would be the next to follow, then Botswana and then South Africa.

Mr Botha appealed to other countries in Southern Africa to support his call for the removal of all foreign troops from the region and to stand together against the presence of Soviet and Cuban troops.

"As soon as they do that (leave Southern Africa), I will be prepared to keep all South African troops in the Republic," he said.

President Botha said he was prepared to sign agreements like the Nkomati Accord, with other countries, including Angola, to incorporate provisions that their respective territories would not be used for attacks on neighbouring countries.

However the PFP chairman and acting leader, Mr Colin Eglon, yesterday said that Mr Botha's attempt to justify South Africa's active involvement deep inside Angola was "deeply disturbing".

"I must warn against the danger of turning Angola into South Africa's Vietnam, with its forces trapped and its young men dying in a no-win war on foreign soil," he said.

"South Africa's involvement inside Angola will intensify, not reduce, Soviet involvement in the region. The government must realize that the best bulwark against Soviet imperialism is to be found not in military escapades in foreign countries, but in the strength of a united apartheid-free South Africa," he said.

"I asked him in front of witnesses whether he was guilty of transgressing the accord. He denied it and assured me that he had kept to the government's decisions."

"I believe General Viljoen."

BARRY STREK reports from Port Elizabeth that Mr Botha also said that South Africa could not ignore the increasing involvement of Soviet and Cuban troops in Southern Africa. He warned that if the



To page 2

was "calling the tune" in terms of regional foreign policy.

The documents, which disclose numerous military as well as cabinet violations of the Nkomati Accord, were made public in Maputo this week.

According to the documents, Mr Nel violated the accord on numerous occasions and the Deputy Minister of Law and Order and Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, supported the MNR "100 percent".

'Technical'

The Frelimo government made the documents public two weeks after a South African investigation into Mozambican allegations closed that there had been violations of the accord. The South African Government said, however, that these were "technical" violations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, did not dispute the authenticity of the diary, drawn up by Mr Joaquim Vaz, secretary to MNR president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

However, Mr Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, denied the most serious allegations in the diary — the continued supply of arms to the MNR after the accord was signed and covert support for the rebels from the military.

President Botha said he was confident the accord could be maintained if both sides were prepared to carry it out in both the spirit and the letter of the accord.

'Honourable'

On the allegations against General Viljoen, Mr Botha said "Whatever you say of him, you can surely say that he is an honourable and brave officer."

Dr Slabbert said if even half the allegations contained in notebooks captured from the MNR in Mozambique were true, it would be a "dastardly comment" on the executive's ability to control the military.

Academics and observers agreed yesterday that the disclosures were true, the military could be ineffective control of the country, as well as a foreign policy, and that the documents include startling claims about the role of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and senior officers in military intelligence, in violating the Nkomati Accord.

However, President P.W. Botha told the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday that he believed he denied having broken the accord.

Discredit He said no communist attempt to discredit him or the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, would succeed.

Dr Slabbert called for a "full-scale" and thorough investigation into the allegations.

The allegations imply that not only did the head of the Defence Force contradict government foreign policy, but

deliberately and systematically undermined it. He said the status of the allegations had to be established.

"If not, the impression that the SADF is a wild card working to its own agenda will increase and make a mockery of the domestic reform programme as well as the government's claim that South Africa is a source of regional stability."

A research officer with the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Brian Bench, said that it would appear that the SADF



Mozambique's Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, releases the documents on the SADF in Maputo on Monday.

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Maputo unveils 'proof' of MNR aid

BELOW is an edited version of the statement given at a Press conference in Maputo on Monday by Mozambican Security Minister Sérgio Vieira.

"The purpose of our meeting is to make public some of the documents found in the central camp of the armed bandits in Gorongosa, which was captured on August 28

"The documents we are publishing today are extracts from three notebooks that were written up by secretaries of the bandit chief. These documents are entitled Desk Diary — 1984, Notebook No 2, Notebook No 3, and cover the period from the end of December 1983 to the beginning of July 1985

"The desk diary has notes of meetings and entries about movements in which the author was involved. There is a record of various messages from a Commandant Charles, identified in the same documents as being Col Charles van Niekerk of Military Intelligence.

"Notebook 2 contains points from the meetings of the commission for implementation of the declaration of October 3, 1984, and from meetings between the bandits and the SA side charged with implementing the declaration

"It contains messages of 1985 from the bandit boss to Van Niekerk, always addressing him as 'Friend Commandant Charles'

"It also contains notes about the meetings in Gorongosa between this boss and SA representatives, including the then Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Nel.

"Notebook 3 contains transcriptions of some parts of Notebook 2

"A gentleman's agreement was established and constantly reaffirmed in talks with variously the Defence Minister, Gen Magnus Malan, the Commandant General of Police, Gen Coetzee, and then Prime Minister, P W Botha.

"It was agreed neither party would use the period between December 1983 and the signing of the agreement to infiltrate men and equipment or carry out reprisals.

"Precisely during this period they:

- Reorganised the bandits for the post-Nkomati phase,
- Rearmed and supplied the bandits for six months;
- Trained bandits and infiltrated them in massive numbers

"It should be recalled that acts of terrorism in Maputo Province began in January 1984

"This phase shows how the SA military prepared the transition of the bandits from being an organic extension of the SADF into a force apparently independent of SA, and how they organised the transition from overt leadership and

support to covert leadership and support.

"Turning to the desk diary, let us now consider some revealing extracts about these activities:

- Training the bandits in parachuting, wireless telegraphy, heavy weapons, sabotage, instructor training,
- Assurance given the bandits by the SA military of non-observance of the agreement.

"Violation of the gentleman's agreement clarifies the decision of certain SA circles at the moment of signing the agreement not to observe it, but to maintain a climate of instability and war in the area. Non-observance of the agreement signed at Nkomati is thus a premeditated act.

"It will be recalled that the SA armed forces made a public show of installing radar on the frontier to prevent violations of Mozambican air space from SA. It will now be clear that the same institution violated the agreement, despatching aircraft and building landing strips in Mozambique

"When the Mozambican side was constantly asking the SA side why and in whose name the bandits were still murdering our people, we now find that the bandits murder and die by direct order of the circles identified in the documents.

"What violations can be noted from the documents?

- SA continues to direct the bandits,
- It decides on war strategy;
- It decides the strategy and methods aimed at transforming the granting of amnesty to penitent bandits into political negotiations leading to the Mozambican government's destruction;
- SA continues to train, equip and support the armed bandits.

"This leadership and support to the bandits was crucial in saving them from the desperate plight in which they found themselves in the second half of 1984.

"The responses of the SA circles to these appeals are revealing

- About military tactics and strategy;
- About the definition of targets;
- About supply;
- In their strategy for war and the destruction of Mozambique the SA circles do not spare even SA interests as targets for criminal actions. They demand that economic agreements be suspended as long as they fail to place bandits in the Mozambican government.

"More than a violation of the Nkomati Accord these facts reveal a decision not to observe it, above all they reveal direct opposition to a policy of peace and detente in Southern Africa.

"It is not by chance that the bandits murder and mutilate children, massacre women and the aged, pillage and burn villages, destroy schools, hospitals and production centres. In doing this they are merely carrying out the orders of their foreign mentors"

MNR probe

refused; row grows

218

STAR

2/10/85

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Port Elizabeth

The refusal of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to appoint an inquiry into allegations of South African Defence Force support for the MNR rebels in Mozambique is likely to add to the row over the Nkomati Accord.

The controversy has arisen from documents captured by the Mozambican forces in their recent raid on the MNR's Gorongosa base camp. These purportedly detail SADF support for the rebels in violation of the non-aggression pact between the two countries.

The Progressive Federal Party yesterday called for a full-scale inquiry into the allegations

Commenting on a call by PFP chairman Mr Colin Eglin for the officers

concerned to be suspended from duty pending an urgent parliamentary inquiry into the Mozambican allegations, Mr Botha said: "Your (Mr Eglin's) suggestion amounts to a violation of the accord," reports Sapa.

"It is apparently your view that there is a prima facie case against the officers concerned I reject this"

Among the more sensational allegations in the documents are suggestions that the South African military bugged discussions between Frelimo and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, with a view to informing the MNR.

Letter

There is also a letter allegedly from the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, which suggests opposition to the accord, and continued support for the MNR

Mr P W Botha has dismissed the allegations as a communist attempt to besmirch General Viljoen.

The row now centres on which side has the correct version.

Some South African sources are suggesting that certain of the captured MNR documents, the original of which Frelimo refuses to hand over, have been forged. This has possibly been done by the Russians or East Germans in a disinformation attempt to embarrass or cause divisions in the South African Government, they imply

Renamo diary a forgery ^{AKL 9/10/85} Viljoen

L 1 THE Gorongosa documents produced
 1 by Maputo as evidence of South Afr-
 2 can breaches of the Nkomati accord
 25 have been denounced as false by Gen-
 40 eral Constand Viljoen Chief of the
 Armed Forces

L 1 The general claimed the original
 15 Vaz diary captured in the fall of the
 27 MNR headquarters at Gorongosa was
 doctored in Maputo in an attempt to
 discredit the SADF

Dr He suggested that untruths and half
 22 truths had been blended with the origi-
 40 nal diary in "a textbook case" of dis-
 tortion for propaganda purposes He
 suggested the diary had been falsified

with the aid of specialists from Soviet
 bloc countries

At a news conference at defence
 headquarters in Pretoria yesterday
 General Viljoen denied that the SADF
 had given the MNR covert military
 support in contravention of the Nko-
 mati accord, as alleged in the Vaz dia-
 ry and other documents purportedly
 captured at Gorongosa

He said the SADF had taken the
 view that there could be no military
 solution to the conflict in Mozambique
 and the only permanent solution was
 through talks between the Frelimo go-
 vernment and the MNR

General Viljoen disclosed that the
 Frelimo government had refused a re-
 quest by foreign minister Pik Botha to
 see the original of the Vaz diary

He pointed to the month-long gap
 between the capture of the diary and
 Maputo's release of purported extracts
 from it

The twisted version of the diary was
 aimed at discrediting and undermining
 the SADF, the general claimed It tried
 to show that the SADF was undermin-
 ing policies of the South African Go-
 vernment and acting without authority
 and that the SADF and the Depart-
 ment of Foreign Affairs were at odds

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26 10 28.70 35 00 35 20 44 00 50.00
 47.28 44.29 38.72 35.02 29 77 29 94

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Night Watchman

16.50 18.15 24.00 26.40 33.00 37 00
 29.89 28.01 25.74 26.27 22.33 22.16

Current hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +124.2% Real -29.5% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 21.08

Offsales Attndt

50.00 55.00 61.00 67.10 78.00 88 00
 90 58 84.88 73 05 66 77 52 77 52.69

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +72.8% Real -45.6% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 50.14

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 67.93 63.66 53.53 48 93 41 27 41.72

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +84.0% Real -42.1% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 39.32

Page

14.00 15 40 18 00 19.80 25.00 28.00
 25.36 23.77 21.56 19.70 16.91 16.77

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +100.0% Real -37.1% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 15.95

Porter

21.50 23.65 26.50 29.15 36.00 41.00
 38.95 36.50 31.74 29.00 24.36 24.55

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +90.7% Real -40.0% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 23.36

Night Porter

24.00 26.40 31.00 34.10 43.00 48.00
 43.48 40.74 37.13 33.93 29.09 28.74

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +100.0% Real -37.1% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 27.35

Receptionist

32.50 35.75 39.30 43.23 61.00 69.00
 58.88 55.17 47.07 43.01 41.27 41.32

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +112.3% Real -33.2% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 39.32

Restaurant Mngr

52.50 57.75 63.50 69.85 87.00 99.00
 95 11 89.12 76.05 69.50 58.86 59.28

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +88.6% Real -40.7% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 56.41

Waiter

24.00 26.40 30.00 33.00 45 00 49.00
 43.48 40.74 35.93 32.84 29.09 29.34

Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +100.5% Real -37.0% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 27.92

Liquor Attndt

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Current Hours: 55 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +0.0% Current Real Weekly Wage: R 54.70

Viljoen explains SADF links with Renamo

GERALD L'ANGE of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Pretoria on the explanations given by General Constand Viljoen of the SADF's relationship with Renamo

THE South African Defence Force's involvement in the Nkomati accord was divided into four phases by General Constand Viljoen Chief of the Armed Forces at his news conference in Pretoria yesterday

□ Phase one was the period before the accord when the SADF was supporting the MNR

□ Phase two involved the first attempt at reconciliation between the MNR and the Frelimo government, beginning a few months after the signing of the accord and climaxing with the collapse of the talks in Pretoria on October 30, 1984

□ Phase three was the period after the collapse of the talks when both sides reverted to attempts to impose military solutions

□ Phase four, lasting from May 25 this year to the present, involved the second attempt at reconciliation between the two sides

The fault with the Nkomati accord the general said, was the widespread assumption that it would cause the collapse of the MNR. The SADF had known this would not happen and had so advised the Government

In phase two the SADF's role, apart from advising the government, was

to transport the parties and arrange and maintain communications between the participants in the talks and their parties

The general blamed the collapse of the Pretoria talks partly on MNR secretary-general Evo Fernandes' obsession with minor details

In phase three to disprove Maputo's allegations of continued SADF support of the MNR, mobile radar units were stationed in the Kruger Park to detect possible private flights carrying supplies to the rebels. The cost was high R180 000 a month. But the Maputo government showed little interest in the results of the monitoring

During phase three there was a big drop in the Frelimo forces' morale and they were "on the brink of collapse," General Viljoen said

In phase four the Maputo government actively encouraged the South African efforts to arrange new peace talks. But with the attack on the MNR's Gorongosa bases by a combined Frelimo and Zimbabwe force it became apparent that Frelimo's real intention all along had been to try to deliver a knockout blow to the rebels

General Viljoen said that contrary to Maputo's allegations there had been no military flights during phase three

General Viljoen also revealed that the Mozambique government had rejected a South African offer to use its armed forces to protect the road and railway from Ressano Garcia to Maputo against MNR guerrillas

He said the Frelimo government also turned down several other South African offers after the signing of the Nkomati accord. They rejected

□ An offer to use SADF engineers to repair blown up bridges that were preventing



General Viljoen

technicians from getting to places where the MNR had cut the power line from the Cahora Bassa dam

□ An offer to supply aerial reconnaissance photographs of sabotaged sections of the Cahora Bassa power line to make it easier to repair the damaged sections

□ An offer to send South African doctors to hospitals as deep into Mozambique as Chimoio (apparently to help treat casualties of MNR attacks)

General Viljoen said his suggestion that South African armed forces be deployed to guard the Ressano Garcia-Maputo road and railway had been passed on to the Frelimo government by foreign minister Pik Botha but had been rejected by Maputo

The general listed this and the other offers to contradict allegations in the Gorongosa documents released by Maputo that the MNR had had the un-

broken support of the SADF in general and himself in particular

As further proof of the inaccuracy of this he said the SADF had provided R4-million worth of military supplies to the Frelimo government to help it against the MNR. These supplies included 28 vehicles, 116 radios and a large quantity of ration packs

General Viljoen said his sympathy lay neither with Frelimo nor the MNR but with the people of Mozambique who were caught between the fighting forces of the two

"From my side I did more than enough to show that my loyalty was to the Government of South Africa," he said

He said that although the SADF had aided the MNR before the signing of the Nkomati accord, it had fully accepted the changed strategy that came with the accord. The SADF was not involved in any breaches of the accord. It gave its full support to repeated efforts to bring the warring parties in Mozambique to peace talks in the belief that this was the only way to put an end to the conflict

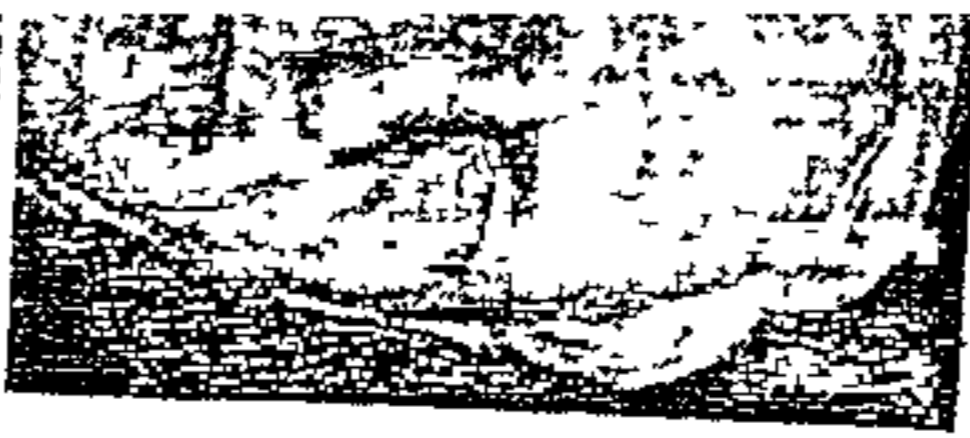
General Viljoen denied the suggestion in the Gorongosa documents that the SADF had planned to bug offices in which Foreign Minister Pik Botha was having talks with Frelimo government officials and pass the information so gained to Renamo

He said the talks in question were held in the state guest house in Pretoria, which was under the control of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The security there was so tight, he said, he doubted that anybody from the SADF would have been able to plant bugs in the premises

"I completely deny it," he said of the bugging allegation

Business Daily

THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER FOR DECISION MAKERS



SADF honest broker in Mozambique — Viljoen

SADF chief General Constand Viljoen yesterday dismissed Maputo's allegations that the SADF had continued to support Renamo after the Nkomati Accord as propaganda designed to create the impression that the SADF was not at one with government policy on Mozambique.

In an hour-long Press conference approved by the State President, Viljoen described and stressed the SADF's role in Mozambique since the Accord as that of

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

"honest broker" in efforts to reconcile the warring factions there.

He also denied any policy rift between the SADF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over Nkomati.

Viljoen indicated that any differences between the two departments had been based on the links which these departments had

separately maintained with the factions — the SADF with Renamo and the MFA with the Frelimo government — prior to the Accord.

These separate links had emerged as a factor in the Frelimo-Renamo peace talks in Pretoria last October, and had been partially responsible for the breakdown in the talks — a mistake which, in the interests of SA impartiality, the SADF and government had since worked to avoid.

He also indicated that not even those members of the Cabinet whose departments were primarily responsible for the peace negotiations, had been aware at any one time of each and every development in the process.

Former deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel had, for example, been advised last May to proceed with the groundwork towards a "Camp David" on a "need-to-know" basis.

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218

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Viljoen talks on Renamo

Staff Reporter

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said last night he was concerned about the credibility of the Defence Force following "propaganda" about its actions in Mozambique.

Questioned by a panel of journalists on the SATV programme "Netwerk", the general also disclosed that before signing of the Nkomati accord, the "entire" leadership of Renamo and the ruling Frelimo party had been flown to Pretoria for negotiations.

The Frelimo Government had also specifically asked the South African Government to maintain contact with Renamo, General Viljoen said.

SADF housed Renamo delegates

Asked whether the SADF's credibility was not being questioned because it had denied being involved in Angola in 1975 and being in contact with Renamo and had to retract in both cases, he said "Yes That's why I'm here. It is the purpose of our enemies to attack the credibility of the SADF."

Asked about allegations that the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs were at loggerheads on the Mozambican issue, and that elements within the SADF were dissatisfied with the department's handling of it, General Viljoen said South Africa's enemies intended to "drive a wedge" between them.

During the pre-Nkomati discussions in Pretoria, the SADF had housed and hosted Renamo delegates while the Department of Foreign Affairs had done the same for Frelimo, he said.

'Mix with Frelimo delegates'

"This at times created the impression that we were on different sides," he said "Because I was afraid this would happen I instructed members of the military delegation to mix with Frelimo delegates to counteract this impression."

At a press conference in Pretoria on Tuesday, the general said SADF contacts with Renamo earlier this year had taken place after President Samora Machel of Mozambique had indicated he would be prepared to resume negotiations with rebels, reports Mervyn Rees of the Transvaal Bureau.

At the press conference, which he said had been approved by the State President, General Viljoen said the SADF had on the orders of the government, acted as an "honest broker" after the signing of the accord to reconcile the warring factions there.

He also indicated that not even those members of the Cabinet whose departments were primarily responsible for the peace negotiations, had been aware at any one time of each and every development.

The former Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, had, for example, been advised last May to proceed with the groundwork towards a "Camp David" agreement on a "need to know" basis. This had at times excluded both Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

General Viljoen said he believed Mozambique's delay in releasing the diaries captured at Renamo's Gorongosa bush HQ could have been effected by elements of the Frelimo Government, in cooperation with Eastern Block intelligence agencies who had helped to blend facts and lies in a propaganda concoction to undermine the SADF.

SA/MOZAMBIQUE RELATIONS

Heart of darkness

218 ~~218~~

The more government tries to explain away numerous breaches of the Nkomati Accord, so much darker and tangled does this abrogation of bilateral trust become

After this week's effort by SA Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen to clear his name and that of the SADF, only one thing is certain the tension between the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and their respective Cabinet ministers has reached breaking point

Parallels are already being drawn between government's handling of the Nkomati debacle and the French government's handling of the Greenpeace *Rainbow Warrior* affair

Viljoen told a Press conference at SADF headquarters he was not disloyal to SA or to the Cabinet, and that the SADF accepted the "change of strategy" vis-a-vis the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) after the Nkomati Accord of March 16 last year He accused "elements" in the Frelimo government of engaging in "psychological warfare" against the SADF and said these elements were being aided by the intelligence services of the Communist bloc

He said of the MNR diary found by Frelimo at a rebel base that many of its facts were correct, but some of the information had been slanted (*verdraai*) and some of its contents could even have been forged

However, Viljoen also admitted that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had on more than one occasion not been informed about SADF moves in Mozambique — some of them many months after Nkomati

Most puzzling of all, he restated that he did not inform his own minister, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, or Botha, about Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel's visit to the principal MNR base at Gorongosa, deep in central Mozambique

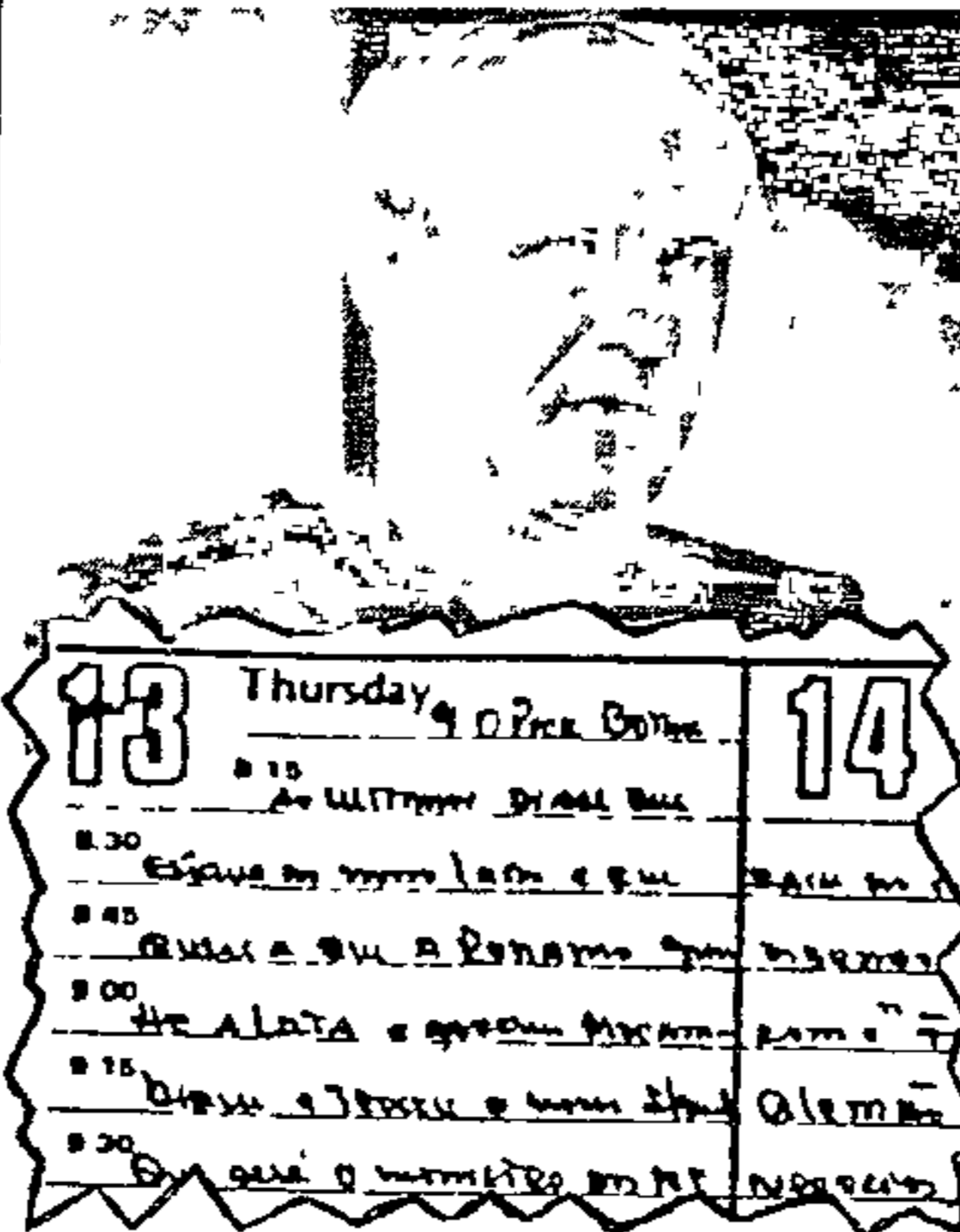
Viljoen contradicted some of Pik Botha's explanations at his last press conference, and said he would not agree with Botha that there were "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord He also criticised the DFA's handling of the peace talks between the MNR and Frelimo in October last year

The burning question in political circles is precisely where State President P W Botha stands on this issue Viljoen's statement this week that he had the "State President's permission" to put his side of the case could mean P W Botha is more in sympathy with the SADF This is also indicated by his statement last week that he trusts Viljoen "unquestioningly"

Another theory is that the President fears the extent to which the Conservative Party will exploit the issue the moment he takes

disciplinary action against the SADF CP defence spokesman Koos van der Merwe's attitude seems to support this He told the *FM* of his belief that no SADF officer had behaved wrongly All blame "for this scandal, bigger than the Info scandal" must rest with the two Bothas and Malan, he said

Advancing proof that the SADF was not aiding MNR, Viljoen disclosed that the SADF had given the Mozambique army several vehicles and equipment worth some R4m, that he had proposed SADF patrols on the Ressano Garcia-Maputo road to ensure safer travel between SA and Mozambique, and that the SA Air Force would photograph the Cahora Bassa powerline from the air to assist ground repair teams These last suggestions had been rejected by the govern-



SADF's Viljoen ... relationship with Pik Botha strained

ment of President Samora Machel, he said

Viljoen said that after the failure of the Pretoria talks he had again advised government that the only way to achieve peace in Mozambique was to effect an immediate ceasefire pending "settlement" talks SA Military Intelligence officers arranged a secret meeting in Europe between Frelimo and MNR which they hoped would result in a "Camp David"-type accord at a remote SA base Deputy Minister Nel would officiate, Viljoen said, and he had been instructed by Malan to assist the Deputy Minister

Viljoen sent an advance party of officers — among them Colonel Charles van Niekerk who is referred to in the Vaz-diaries that exposed SA's continued involvement with MNR (*FM* October 4) — to prepare the

way for Nel's excursion to Gorongosa in May this year He told Nel the principle of "need to know" had to be applied if the talks were to have any chance of success For this reason, he said, Pik Botha was not informed

Pressed on this point during question time, Viljoen said the protocol of how the meeting would be arranged had not been decided by him, "although I will admit I told Nel he must not talk too much too early"

The reason Malan had not been informed, Viljoen said, was that he had "a very good understanding" with his minister

Botha's explanation a few weeks ago of why Nel had not told him about the meeting was that the Deputy Minister had feared Botha would refuse permission, arguably because it would be too dangerous for him to fly to Gorongosa However, Viljoen says he sent a squad of paratroopers to secure the area a few days before Nel's visit

One of the documents found at Gorongosa said Colonel Van Niekerk told MNR leader Alfonso Dlakhama that "his (Nel's) coming here would be without the knowledge of his chief Pick (sic) Botha"

More questions hang over Nel's role (he was put in charge of the State President's new Information Bureau shortly before the allegations were made) and that of Deputy Minister of Defence and Police Adriaan Vlok

For example, Van Niekerk reportedly told Dlakhama "Renamo must never guarantee to Louis Nel that he can come here alone You must give him to understand that should he need to come here, it is necessary for the military to come here first General Viljoen (Viljoen) will send the head of the army with Louis Nel, or the Deputy Minister of Defence and Police who is 100% in favour of Renamo The basic idea is for the military to get influence over Louis Nel"

Evidence of the Foreign Minister's suspicions about the SADF's role also comes from the diary of the MNR's Major Vaz On August 15 last year he wrote "Pick (sic) Botha wants to remove the military as intermediaries between Frelimo and Renamo, for him to be the one to serve in our negotiations with Frelimo, he even asked to be chairman of the negotiations"

The Gorongosa documents also mention an Angolan connection — "100 MNR specialist soldiers who are in the hands of SA Of the 100 men, two died struck down by the Angolans, three are prisoners, 30 in Namibia, 65 in Parabolwa Out of these 75 are parachutists"

Asked about this, Viljoen said he "would check" but as far as he knew no MNR soldiers were sent to Namibia or Angola ■

Pik in Maputo for talks on Nkomati breaches

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha flew to Maputo yesterday for talks believed to be about the Mozambican Government's complaints of South African violations of the Nkomati Accord

He was accompanied by his newly appointed deputy, Mr Ron Miller.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the meeting was requested by Mr Botha. It came four days after the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, claimed that documents on which the Mozambican allegations were based had been falsified for propaganda purposes.

General Viljoen's claim followed a news conference held in Maputo a week before, at which the Mozambique Security Minister, Colonel Sergio Vieira, released the documents — the so-called Vaz diary and two notebooks, allegedly captured when government troops overran MNR headquarters at Gorongosa

DISTINCTION

The Mozambique team that met Mr Botha and Mr Miller consisted of the Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Major General Jacinto Veloso, Colonel Viera and the second Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunguana

The statements at Colonel Vieira's news conference and subsequent reports by AIM have given a strong impression that the Frelimo Government draws a distinction between the role of the SADF and that of the politicians in the South African Government in the alleged Nkomati violations

Maputo has indicated it sees the SADF as being responsible for the violations. It has strongly asserted it has no plans to cancel the Nkomati Accord despite the breaches

At his news conference General Viljoen accused Maputo of trying to create the impression of conflict between the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs

But AIM criticised him for inviting only South African journalists to his news conference.

AIM contrasted this with the fact that several South African journalists, including SABC representatives, had been allowed to attend the news conference in Maputo at which the Mozambican allegations were detailed

215



STAR

12/10/85

SA economy 'may not stand strain of military demands'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's damaged economy may not be able to stand the strain of increased military demands, says *The Military Balance*, the latest world survey of the respected International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS).

And, it adds, there are problems with white manpower.

South Africa has 106 400 regular troops, of whom 64 000 are conscripts. There are 21 000 members of the South West Afri-

ca Territory Force.

They face "perhaps 10 000 trained guerillas" of the ANC and between 6 000 and 8 500 Swapo troops.

There are also 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola, backed by 6 000 civilian instructors. The Soviet Union has 700 advisers and technicians there.

Opposing them is South African-backed Unita which has 18 000 "regulars" and 23 000 "militia" in a support and logistic role.

"Angola, under the combined

pressure of Unita and South African forces operating from Namibia, is in the process of substantially improving her air defence systems with Soviet and Cuban assistance and maintains large ground forces," said the IISS analysis.

It says Mozambique, which has 15 800 troops and which faces Renamo forces reported up to 15 000 men, of whom "perhaps 6 000 are trained" was struggling to contain the MNR.

"South Africa remains the only African country capable of significant force projection-operations against her neighbours.

But IISS analysts add "The severe damage sustained by the South African economy in recent months is likely to put pressure on South Africa's defence Budget precisely at the moment when the demands placed on the SADF seem likely to peak.

"This does not mean that the SADF is likely to be weakened in the immediate future through lack of equipment but the relative defence burden is likely to increase if the SADF is to be maintained or even improved over the longer term.

"Some white military manpower problems are also becoming evident. South African industry and the armed forces are competing for the limited pool of white manpower that is available."

The IISS's Colonel Jonathon Alford refused to speculate on South Africa's rumoured nuclear capability.

US and Russia 'set for a deadly arms build-up'

LONDON — The United States and Russia have laid the groundwork in the past year for the deployment of new and deadlier nuclear systems, claims the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Publishing its annual review, *The Military Balance 1985/86*, the London-based institute concluded "While there have been no dramatic changes in the past year in the deployed nuclear weapon systems on either side, both super-powers will be deploying new systems over the next few years at the same time as they are improving the nuclear weapons deployed in the 70s and early 80s."

The US was deploying nuclear armed sea-launched cruise missiles and air-launched cruise missiles while proceeding with development of the MX inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) which was scheduled for deployment next year, the report said.

The first squadron of a new generation of strategic bombers, the B-1B, was also expected to become operational next year, considerably boosting US nuclear-delivery capacity.

Russia announced an 11,8 percent increase in official defence spending last year, its biggest rise in 25 years.

It had also stepped up modernisation of its nuclear arsenal —

Reuter

Foreign workers — and the threat of repatriation

A researcher at the Economic Research Unit of the University of Natal believes that the much-quoted figure of one million illegal migrant workers plus the 352 000 legal migrants in South Africa is a considerable exaggeration. At most, says Mr Alan Whiteside, there are 700 000 registered and unregistered migrants working in South Africa.

Nevertheless, the incomes earned by these migrants are of considerable importance to their governments and families in Southern African countries.

Mr Whiteside, who this year prepared a paper on the position of migrant labourers, believes the South African Government would like to use the issue as part of the bargaining process in negotiations in the region.

So far the migrant labour issue has been used in establishing links with Mozambique by promising to increase Mozambican migrants in the post-Nkomo era, by threats to Lesotho that employment of Basotho would be halted if it did not sign an accord and most recently in statements that sanctions and disinvestment would mean the repatriation of foreigners employed here.

"There is no doubt that it would be possible for the South African Government to begin using migrant employment as a stick and carrot in its relations with its Southern African neighbours," says Mr Whiteside in his paper.

In recent years the number of migrants, particularly those employed outside the mining industry in South Africa, has declined. In 1960 there were 586 000 migrants registered here and by 1984 the number had dropped to 351 000.

Last year the following migrant labourers were registered in South Africa: 26 000 from Botswana, 138 500 from Lesotho, just under 30 000 from Malawi, 16 800 from Swaziland. About



215
STAR 23/12/85
The threat by the South African Government to repatriate migrant workers employed here legally and illegally could become an important negotiating weapon in the political carrot-and-stick game being played in the region. This article is by SHERYL RAINIE, *The Star's* Labour writer.

60 000 from Mozambique were employed in June this year, but it is believed the South African Government has agreed to slowly increase the number to about 80 000.

Apart from wishing to use the migrant labour issue effectively in the subcontinent, South Africa is also facing its own unemployment crisis.

The future prospect for employment of migrants in the country seems bleak, according to Mr Whiteside, who predicts that the numbers will steadily decline.

He envisages two possible scenarios, the second being more likely.

If the South African economy recovers and there is steady peaceful political change he believes the total number of migrants would decline, particularly outside the mining industry. Mine recruitment would also decline from 1990 onwards. Mozambique and Lesotho could have their special relationship with South Africa recognised and maintain their supply of migrant labour to the country.

By 1990 all countries in the region would have to begin re-absorbing im-

grant labour as well as employing their own new entrants into the labour market. This would have considerable impact by the year 2000 and the unemployment crisis would be yet another major problem facing the region.

The second scenario presupposes that sanctions and disinvestment are applied against South Africa and that the country will continue to experience political upheaval. This would lead to a serious rise in unemployment and would have a direct result on migrant labour numbers.

There would be an immediate decline in the number of migrants in all sectors of the economy. The mining industry would decline more slowly as there is a large investment in skills in foreigners that would take time to replace.

All of the labour-supplying countries would be adversely affected as they would not only have to absorb migrant labourers back into their economies but would have to do without their remittances and foreign exchange. The most severe effects would be felt by Lesotho and Mozambique.

Even if migrant numbers declined in an orderly and planned manner it would still have a negative impact on the countries and families involved.

MOZAMBIQUE-GENERAL
1986

JAN. — AUG. →

STAN 31186
Slabbert in Maputo
for high-level talks

Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert is in Maputo today for high-level talks with the Mozambican Government

Dr Slabbert would not be specific as to the purpose of his visit, except to confirm that he would be meeting with President Samora Machel. He will be issuing a statement later today.

Mozambique leader praises ANC ideals

218 The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel, whose government outlawed ANC military activity in Mozambique under the Nkomati Accord, has described the ANC as the major force in resolving the problems of South Africa.

He praised the "noble ideals" in the Freedom Charter, adopted at Kliptown in 1955, which provides the basis for ANC policy.

MANDELA

Speaking at the Frelimo government's traditional New Year reception for the diplomatic corps, President Machel praised the "courage and determination" of the South African people who confront the powerful apartheid war machine with their bare hands.

He said this had won the admiration of the entire world, according to a report of his speech put out by the official news agency, AIM.

President Machel said the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela was the "basic condition" for beginning a process leading to the end of apartheid.

● See Page 4.

Machel: war against rebels to intensify

6/1/82
DISPATCH

MAPUTO — Mozambique will intensify, and widen, the military offensive against right-wing rebels this year, President Samora Machel has said.

Mr Machel, speaking to diplomats at a New Year reception here at the weekend, said the activities of some "warlike" South African Government circles, which he accused of threatening peace in Southern Africa, should be stopped.

He said the Mozambican National Resistance, which has been fighting his Marxist government since independence in 1975, was able to carry on the war because of continued support from South Africa.

Documents captured at an MNR headquarters in central Sofala province last year, showed Pretoria backed the rebels before and after the 1984 peace accord between the two countries, Mr Machel said.

The war against the rebels would be "intensified and generalised", he said.

Some 12 000 Zimbabwean troops have been helping Mozambican forces since last year.

Mr Machel accused South Africa of threatening regional peace, adding "It is necessary to stop the warlike adventurism of the most retrograde South African circles in the interest of peace in Southern Africa" — Sapa-RNS

Machel plans wider war against MNR

6/1/86 (218) Mercury

MAPUTO—Mozambique will intensify and widen the military offensive against Right-wing rebels this year, President Samora Machel said at the weekend

Mr Machel, speaking to diplomats at a New Year reception in Maputo, also said the activities of some 'warlike' South African Government circles, which he accused of threatening peace in southern Africa, should be stopped.

He said the Mozambican National Resistance, which has been fighting his marxist Government since independence in 1975, was able to carry on the war because of continued support from South Africa.

Documents captured at

an MNR headquarters in central Sofala Province last year had shown Pretoria backed the rebels before and after the 1984 peace accord between the two countries, Mr Machel said

The war against the rebels would be 'intensified and generalised', he said

Some 12 000 Zimbabwean troops have been helping Mozambican forces in the fight against the rebels since last year

Mr Machel accused South Africa of threatening regional peace, adding 'It is necessary to stop the warlike adventurism of the most retrograde South African circles in the interest of peace in southern Africa.' — (Sapa-Reuter)

Sales surge passes \$1,8bn

Handwritten scribble

216

Diamonds at last regain their sparkle

8/1/86

BUS DAY

A WORLDWIDE upsurge in demand for quality diamonds last year resulted in sales by the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) reaching \$1,823bn — the best figure for five years

This suggests the long slump in the diamond market has ended and that diamonds might once again prove to be one of South Africa's best friends

In rand terms, total sales for last year were at an all-time peak at just over R4bn — 74,6% higher than 1984's R2,3bn.

HAROLD FRIDJHON and PRISCILLA WHYTE

The increase was not only the result of higher dollar sales, but of a decline in the value of the rand

Its average value last year was \$0,4527, compared with \$0,6995 in 1984 and \$0,9029 in 1983

The CSO's sales reached \$986m in the second half of 1985 and it appears that there has been a steady increase in demand in the last year and a half. Sales in the first half totalled \$837m

Where last year differed from previous years was that second-half sales exceeded those of the first half, contrary to the normal pattern

This increase in demand has at last dented the CSO's huge stockpile of diamonds which has in recent years stretched its financing resources. A further continuation of this trend should go a long way to restoring the liquidity of the De Beers organisation.

A spokesman for De Beers said last night the broadening of demand had been most gratifying. This had resulted from an intensive advertising and publicity campaign in 28 countries, suggesting dependence on the US market had lessened. US sales are now about 33% of the international retail jewellery demand

Improved sales were also attained in the Israeli and Antwerp diamond-cutting

To Page 2

Diamonds regain sparkle

BUS DAY

218

8/1/86

From page 1

centres, which have been depressed in recent years

Although no final figures have yet been reached for last year's Christmas sales, the indications are that these touched a record level.

Russia is still active in the market but it would seem that the Soviets are now marketing their polished production in a

more orderly manner than before, resulting in a reasonably stable market

The share market has been expecting these good results. In the past month the share price has increased from R16 to R18,25 with a strong and steady demand for them.

a health warning"
CARE FILES 13/1/86

2.18

What if Renamo wins the war?

By ROBIN HALLETT

"RENAMO (MNR) must continue to squeeze Machel but in such a way as to use as little war material as possible. Avoid contact with FAM (Mozambique Armed Forces) giving more attention to destroying the economy, infrastructure and controlling the population."

"I agree with a joint strategy of putting Machel out. Because we want to remove the Russians from our region of Southern Africa, we have to be able to employ a strategy to be able to defeat communism in such a way as to let the world perceive it because the world is convinced that Machel is changing. We want Renamo (MNR) to win the war to remove communists from the area. The USA has its way of fighting the Russians, like South African politicians, too, who have their way of fighting communists. We soldiers have our way of fighting the Russians."

The first of these statements is attributed to Colonel Charles van Niekerk, chief military liaison officer between the MNR and the top echelons of the South African military.

It was allegedly made in instruction to MNR in May 1984, two months after the signing of the Nkomati accord. The second statement is allegedly part of a speech made by General Constand Viljoen, when he was commander of the South African armed forces, to leaders of MNR who came secretly to South Africa in September 1984.

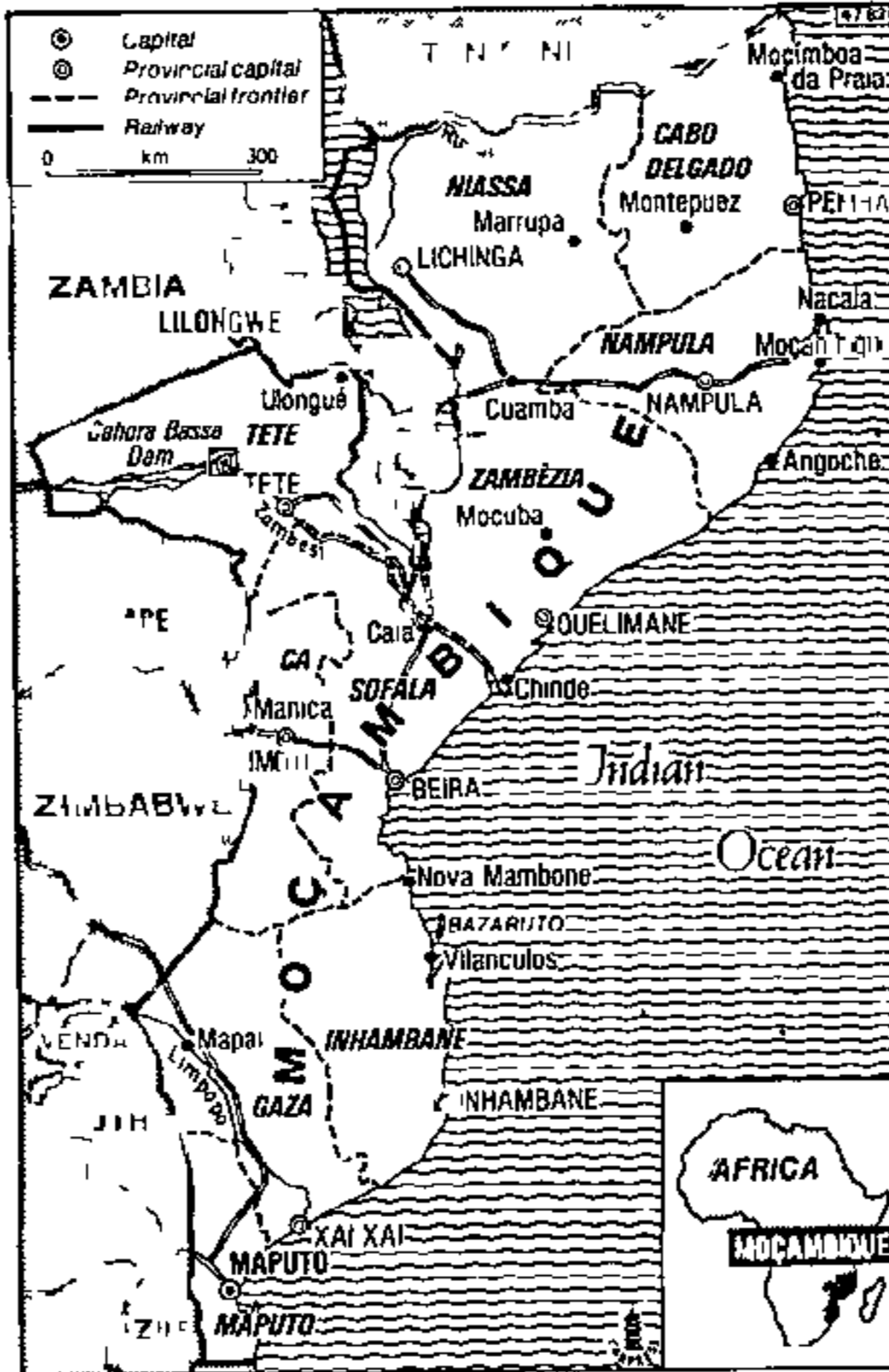
Dismissed as forgeries

The two statements come from the massive horde of documents discovered by the Mozambique army after the capture of a major MNR base in the Gorongosa National Park in August 1985. The documents have not yet been published in their entirety but substantial extracts are contained in an article in the November 1985 issue of the London-based journal *Africa*.

What are we to make of this material? According to President P W Botha the documents are simply communist propaganda. In that case they must be dismissed as forgeries. If they are indeed forgeries, then President Machel must have at his disposal a superlative forger of rare genius and incredible energy to produce so much material with such an authentic ring about it.

Moreover what motive would the Frelimo government have for producing forgeries on such a scale? Mozambique is desperately anxious to have stable and peaceful relations with South Africa. President Machel signed the Nkomati accord sincerely believing that President Botha was genuinely prepared to put an end to the support South Africa had been giving MNR secretly since 1980. Yet since the accord was signed there has been not a diminution but an escalation of MNR activity.

Bearing all these points in mind, taking cognizance of the South African military's predilection for tough, aggressive actions,



one has no alternative but to accept the statements attributed to Colonel Van Niekerk and General Viljoen as genuine expressions of policy. Such statements need to be examined very carefully.

The South African government is loud in its denunciation of terrorism. Terrorism is not an easy term to define precisely, but many people would agree that an organization which follows the tactics of consistently attacking "soft" targets — unprotected civil transport, factories, farms, etc — is using terrorist methods.

These are the tactics employed by MNR, tactics which, so Colonel Van Niekerk's statement shows, they have been encouraged to follow. Outside observers cannot avoid reaching the conclusion that certain powerful individuals within the South African military establishment are in fact the supporters of terrorism.

But do not let us be too squeamish about these matters. Clearly it can be argued from a military point of view that terrorism is sometimes justified. So let us take the argument a stage further, bearing in mind that one of the marks of good generalship is the capacity to think ahead, to be able to work out what situation one will be faced with, once one has secured the immediate objective.

So let us suppose that MNR, which has undoubtedly been gaining ground militarily, is successful in "putting Machel out". In other words Frelimo is forced to

abandon Maputo, an eventuality which was in fact considered before the Nkomati accord, when a minority on the politburo argued in favour of Frelimo going back to its origins and functioning once again as a guerilla organization.

If Frelimo were to evacuate Maputo, would MNR become a viable government?

The organization is reckoned to have 10 000 men under arms, large for a guerilla force but quite insufficient for controlling a country the size of Mozambique.

Close observers of the Mozambique scene agree on MNR's lack of a coherent political programme. Understandably those Portuguese who abandoned property in Mozambique in 1975 and moved to South Africa or Portugal would like to get their houses or businesses back. They have been giving MNR substantial backing.

Portuguese colonialists are not given enough credit for all the hard work they put into building up Mozambique's infrastructure. But to imagine there could be some sort of re-establishment of a neo-colonialist regime is to indulge in an absurd form of wishful thinking.

Commit SA troops?

Frelimo would certainly not take its defeat lying down. It would re-establish a liberated area. It would be able to count on a great deal of external support from its neighbours Zimbabwe and Tanzania (already there are an estimated 10 000 Zimbabwean troops aiding the Mozambique army), from Eastern bloc countries and from many aid organizations in the West. Any attempt by the United States or Britain or West Germany to recognize an MNR government would set up a storm of protest.

What would the South African military do then? MNR is in large part their protégé. Would the military be prepared to commit South African soldiers to prop up the new rulers of Maputo? Perhaps they would, rationalizing their actions as part of the war against "communism". But with South African townships in revolt and many troops committed to the Angola-Namibia border, could even the South African army afford to fight a war on yet another front?

"War", as that wily old French statesman of World War I, Georges Clemenceau, was wont to remark, "is altogether too serious a matter for generals."

That statement has a universal validity. Apply it to contemporary Southern Africa and it means that anyone concerned about the peace and stability of the region must start asking some very searching questions directed to the South African military about their policy in Mozambique.

Viewed from the outside continued South African support for MNR is not only rank perfidy — a cynical abrogation of the solemnly signed Nkomati accord — but also rank foolishness.

BU DAY 16/11/86 218

MNR opens fire on SA train

MAPUTO — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas opened fire on a passenger train travelling from South Africa to Maputo, seriously wounding seven people on Tuesday.

Mozambique's official news agency AIM, quoting sources at the state-run Mozambican Railways, said yesterday the attack took place at about 1pm 70km north-west of Maputo

The rebels shot at the train with light weapons and immobilised it. The driver was among the injured

The agency, in another dispatch, said the rightwing rebels battling against

President Samora Machel's Marxist government since 1975 also hit at power lines supplying electricity to Maputo on Monday

Maputo was now relying mainly on its coal-powered station for electricity, AIM added.

The MNR, demanding fresh general elections and power sharing in Mozambique, has waged a costly hit-and-run war against government economic installations.

Last year it warned it would escalate the offensive and march on the capital. — Sapa-Reuter.

CAPF Times 17/1/86

218

3-day blackout in Maputo

LISBON. — The Mozambican capital remained largely blacked out for the third day yesterday after saboteurs blew up electric pylons supplying power to the city of a million people, government and rightist rebel sources said.

A guerilla spokesman claimed responsibility for the Tuesday sabotage and said it was part of a campaign "to leave Maputo (the capital) without water or light"

Observers in Lisbon

said the blackout was especially costly because it probably would spoil scarce food supplies in home and warehouse refrigeration units in the famine-plagued country of 13 million people

Mr Jorge Correia, the Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo), said rebel forces sabotaged "several" electric towers near the town of Moamba, 45km north-west of the Indian Ocean

port city and 39km from the South African border

Mozambique's Marxist government has accused Pretoria of continuing to aid Renamo in violation of a non-aggression pact signed two years ago.

The rebels, who have repeatedly struck industrial, utility and transport targets around Maputo since last summer, last sabotaged the city's power links to South Africa about seven

months ago.

In a Maputo-dated dispatch, the Portuguese news agency, Anop, cited the official newspaper Noticias as saying on Wednesday that the sabotage took place about 11.30am on Tuesday.

"Successive and prolonged power cuts" had affected the city but repair crews hoped to restore electricity "in the next few days", it reportedly said without giving further details of the sabotage.

Observers said emergency generators could provide Maputo with about 30 percent of its power needs, preferentially supplying hospitals and other vital facilities.

Renamo, which operates across the former Portuguese colony, has fought President Samora Machel's forces for nine years. It demands the formation of a coalition government and a promise to hold elections in exchange for negotiating a ceasefire. — UPI

MAPUTO — The South African apartheid regime considers Mozambique as "a target to be shot down". President Samora Machel said here at the weekend.

At a banquet in honour of Iranian President Ali Khamenei the Mozambican leader said that the country now faces constant aggression through armed bandits supported trained, equipped supplied, and financed by the regime in South Africa.

According to a report from the Mozambican news agency, Aim President Machel said the bandits who called themselves the "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) were "an extension" of the South African army. By using bandit gangs "the basic

Machel: SA aid to MNR rebels continues

gpl/86. 918 DISPATCH

aim of the South African warmongers is the destruction of the Mozambican democratic state." The MNR bandits "stand for terror and destruction". President Machel said

President Machel criticised the South African security "blockade" of Lesotho as "clear evidence of the inhuman character of the apartheid regime and its disregard for the rules of international law".

He reiterated Mozam-

bian support for the African National Congress and also made an impassioned plea for peace.

The wars that Mozambique had fought against Portuguese colonialism and against the Smith regime in Rhodesia had been in order to secure peace, he said and it was in order to enjoy peace that Mozambique was fighting today to eliminate sponsored banditry in the country.

On the war between

Iran and Iraq President Machel said Mozambique shared the concern of the international community. He hoped that in 1986 good sense and harmony will prevail to bring an end to the Gulf war which has already cost thousands in lives.

Mozambique has consistently refused to support either belligerent and has always called for a negotiated end to the war.

President Ali Khamenei praised Mozambi-

que's struggle against apartheid and expressed pleasure at the increase in the two countries bilateral relations and the agreement on the supply of oil on preferential terms to Mozambique that was reached when the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mi Joaquin Chissano visited Tehran in August.

President Khamenei condemned the financial and political assistance of the United States and Western Europe to the South

African regime which he described as a launching pad for their aggression. He claimed that it is not possible to fight against the Pretoria regime without fighting US imperialism.

He compared South Africa to Israel and said that the only way to stand up to these enemies was to employ the same weapons as them.

The existence of such states must be questioned and that is why we believe that the struggle against them should not be limited to teaching a compromise

He defended Iran's stand in the Gulf war and declared that Iraq was the aggressor acting at the behest of the superpowers.

IMPALA PLATINUM

Jitters abroad

The refusal by Impala Platinum to set a firm date for the resumption of mining operations at its three strike-hit mines in Bophuthatswana is making a jittery world platinum market even more nervous

SA supplies 80% of the West's platinum, and Impala is thought to contribute about 40% of it, or about 1m ounces a year

At the heart of overseas concern is the fear that if the shutdown is prolonged much beyond the widely-forecast start-up at the end of January, supply shortages later in the year could jolt prices upwards again

Platinum rose sharply to \$361,25/oz when news of the strike and mass firings reached metal bourses. Last Tuesday's climb to \$363/oz — one of the highest fixings for 18 months — underlines the market concern

And this might not be good for SA's long-term interests, as London stockbroker and South African mining expert Fred Collender points out. It is on the cards, he says, that overseas platinum group metals operations like the US Stillwater complex or Canadian and Australian mines could be reactivated if platinum sustains a \$400-\$450 trading range

Impala's refusal to give estimates of lost production is also inflating overseas fears. So far, says Impala CE Don Ireland, "deliveries have not been interrupted by the shutdown"

On paper, Impala's ore-to-metal pipeline at its Springs refinery ensures at least four months of supplies to customers

Impala, like other mines, probably keeps a six-week surface stockpile of platinum ore to feed the Springs pipeline. And Collender believes that using rock already in the system would see Impala clear for at least another month.

The stoppage, then, is causing a dent in Impala's surface stocks and replenishment should start by mid-February

The mass sackings have certainly given other South African mining houses a jolt. Their assurances — frequently quoted in the *FM* — that labour unrest would not threaten supply lines, now seem difficult to accept

On that question Impala has no comment, but Ireland insists the crisis is over and "it's now time to normalise the situation"

When mining resumes, Impala will almost certainly mine the seam's high grade areas to make up for lost production. Collender, for one, thinks Impala will have little difficulty in meeting 1986's schedules

On the labour front, Ireland says the recruitment and training of replacement labour, which began two weeks ago, is "progressing well."

As yet, few conciliatory notes are being sounded on the rehiring of some of the



Impala . . . confident about delivery

sacked miners, with Impala laying heavy emphasis on the high unemployment of mine labour in SA and neighbouring states

There is also strong speculation that over-staffing at Anglo American and Gold Fields mines may lead both houses to help Impala's platinum operations. Both companies deny this.

Impala told *Metal Bulletin* last week that it had "tremendous evidence" the African National Congress caused the strike. The mine feels that it was a victim of political manipulation, with the strike designed to coincide with the arrival in SA of six US senators on a fact-finding mission

MOZAMBIQUE (218) FM

Lonrho digs in 24/1/86

Never one to be deterred by Africa's economic and political problems, Lonrho's Tiny Rowlands is preparing to consolidate the London-based multinational's new stake in Mozambique

Hardly before the ink has dried on Lonrho's joint venture agreement to establish an agro-industrial company, negotiations have started on a new agreement allowing Lonrho to begin gold mining operations near the Zimbabwe border

It is not yet known how much Lonrho is offering for the mining rights but there is strong speculation that a 20-year contract could be signed within months. On paper, at least, exploration work could start once the

rainy season ends in March or April.

While Lonrho director Robert Dunlop will not discuss a time scale, he confirms that talks are under way

Seven gold blocks are on offer, and Lonrho is negotiating for the rights to five covering 15 000 ha-20 000 ha in Manica province. A Lonrho subsidiary, Independence Mining, already works the seam in Zimbabwe

Maputo estimates the gold reserves in the Manica blocks at a minimum of 50 t — some industry quarters believe this is high — and hopes to produce around 5 t of gold a year

Flexible timing

Lonrho (Mozambique) MD Marco de Villiers also refuses to comment on the gold mining deal with Maputo, but a prerequisite for full-scale operations appears to be a return to relative stability in the area, which has been subject to Mozambique National Resistance operations for some time

Apparently, Lonrho is asking Maputo to allow a considerable element of flexibility in the timing of mining development to compensate for the region's uncertain security situation.

At the time of Lonrho's first investment deal with the Mozambique government last April, De Villiers told the *FM* that Lonrho's investment was "a vote of confidence in the future of the country by a very hard-nosed business concern."

In December Rowlands was in Maputo to sign the agreement setting up the Lonrho-Mozambique Agro-Industrial Company (Lomaco) to develop agricultural projects in the region. Lomaco's share capital is slated at around \$6m

Projects include the management of a 2 000 ha cotton estate in Sofala province and, later, the redevelopment of sugar, tea, citrus fruit, livestock and tobacco estates

In terms of the original agreement, tourist projects will be added to Lonrho's Mozambique portfolio, but when this will come about is uncertain. But there has been much talk on the issue and a new round of discussions is currently in progress

The group hopes to win agreement to manage the Polana Hotel in Maputo and to develop tourist facilities on Santa Carolina island

The *FM* understands the main stumbling block on the tourist front is an agreement between the Maputo government and a Lisbon-based company which apparently covers several of the projects in which Lonrho is interested

And, of course, the MNR problem will have to be solved before the tourists flock back to the beaches and prawns

THE FORDOM AFFAIR

The net widens

As the Fordom affair moves into week three, the liquidators are investigating the feasibility of taking action to seize funds withdrawn from the factoring house immediately before the missing-millions scandal broke

It is thought that a number of private investors who placed deposits with Fordom Factoring because of its high interest rates may have withdrawn their funds in the days immediately before Fordom MD David Fink and Valiant Textiles MD Arthur Milner left the country

If it can be shown that these investors received "undue preference" through any prior knowledge, court action can be taken to recoup the funds for Fordom's estate. The depositors would then have to join the lengthening queue of creditors

In an affidavit before the Supreme Court last week, when Barclays National Bank made an urgent application for the provisional liquidation of Fordom, Barnib chief manager Colin Warner said Fink had caused certain call deposits to be repaid shortly before he left SA. It specifically refers to about R190 000 repaid to his mother.

The affidavit adds that "the very recent" payment to Fink's mother might be an "impeachable transaction" and application might have to be made to stop her leaving the country

Barclays officials, liquidators, the Reserve Bank and the SAP are still trying to unravel the complicated web of financial intrigue

FALSE ALARM

Avid readers of the *Government Gazette* were no doubt surprised to read last Friday that Stauch Vorster and Partners (Transvaal) is being liquidated

Surprised because Stauch Vorster is the largest architectural firm in the country, with 14 offices and 250 employees countrywide. But there's no need for mourning. Senior partner Brian Prisgrove tells the *FM* that Stauch Vorster (Transvaal) has been a redundant shell for at least seven years.

The company is now called Stauch Vorster and Partners Incorporated and it bought the Cape, Natal and Transvaal companies some eight years ago, says Prisgrove

"The winding up operation is just a routine transaction closing off something started many years ago" The Cape and Natal companies will be liquidated later

Prisgrove, who has received many phone calls, says he has been surprised by the number people who read the *Gazette* "One client called to say he had just written out a large cheque for us, and where could he send it"

As the *FM* went to press steps were being taken in the Rand Supreme Court to provisionally sequester Fink's ex-wife, Lindy, and to provisionally liquidate her fashion company, Isilo

Commercial Branch police have confirmed that charges of fraud have been laid against the two men and an investigation is under way

At the same time, the police and Barclays are investigating the possibility of taking steps to extradite both Fink and his ex-wife. It is said the deciding factor in such an action is likely to hinge on whether their French passports were acquired through a "marriage of convenience"

The couple were divorced in 1981 and married French nationals, but have continued to live together as man and wife. French authorities take a dim view of this kind of action

Barnib, a division of Barclays, has started collecting Fordom's book debts and is also involved in several European initiatives to repossess money channelled out of Fink's Liechtenstein companies to other countries. Sources say, however, they have had little joy so far in locating the bulk of the R5m to R8m that left the country during 1985

BREWING

Trader goes trad

The Cape's beer market newcomer, Trader Brewing Company (*Business* August 30 1985), may not have SA Breweries (SAB) quaking in its corporate boots just yet. But it is fast becoming more aggressive under new management, as the launch of a new brand next month confirms

The brewery has also gained new muscle on the marketing front with national distribution and in-store merchandising being taken over by Gilbeys

New MD Richard Nurse was previously a director of P G Timbers in the Transvaal. Outgoing MD Peter Smuts is to retain his shareholding and a directorship in the Kraaifontein-based brewery and bottling company

The new beer, Antler, is to be launched in the Cape on February 3 and nationally a week later. Unlike the original Trader wheat beer, it will be a traditional clear beer with no sediment, and it is not brewed in the bottle. The original brew has gone down well with continentals, particularly from Germany, but sales were "disappointing" over the festive season

Smuts partly blames the lacklustre performance on SAB's aggressive holiday marketing and pricing. But there is also truth in the suggestion that many drinkers feel uncomfortable with the murk and sediment inside the Trader bottle

In addition, occasional packaging problems must have diminished the product's eye appeal on bottle store shelves. Yet the unique brew has some avid fans, and it could yet

gain a cult following. It is also undergoing subtle style changes, including a reduction in gas and sediment

The company is being somewhat coy about the new Antler brand, but the *FM* understands it is a single malt beer that looks more like the beers to which South Africans have become accustomed. Similar to Lion in colour, it is non-pasteurised. Taste is said to be comparable to draught.

Nurse puts initial volume at about 20 000 cases a month. He is confident it will outsell Trader and permit the brewery to attain its initial goal of 1% of the Cape market, growing to a similar percentage countrywide in time

TOUR OPERATORS

Rough ride

Political unrest and the rough press which SA receives overseas is, predictably, hitting tour operators hard

As handlers of incoming tourists, they are the frontline of the tourist industry and among the first to feel the draught of cancelled bookings. Some estimate that revenue for January will fall at least 50% on the figure for the same month last year

For example, Economical Tours (ET), which relies on tourists from German speaking countries, had 17 groups booked for February this year. There are now nine left on the books. In the seven months to July 1985 ET saw turnover fall some R3m

It means that 45-seat coaches now carry as little as seven passengers. Not surprisingly, smaller operators now tend to talk survival rather than profit as low returns have forced staff lay-offs. Garden Route Tours (GRT), for instance, has retrenched half its administration staff and put six couriers on half time

ET MD Hans Egger says some tour companies may be forced to operate on overdraft, and with interest rates running at around 20% at a time when gross margins have been trimmed to 10% this clearly makes no business sense. He reckons many will be forced out of business

GRT MD Andrew Varrie agrees "If drastic political changes are not made soon, I won't be surprised if the two largest tour operators, Springbok Atlas Safari and Sartravel, are the only ones operating by year-end"

The big boys are also feeling the pinch, however. Springbok sales director Lew Rood reckons the company's group cancellation figure for forward bookings in 1986 has increased by about 80%. Sartravel's Hennie du Plooy estimates that incoming tourism has dropped 30% on last year

The main problem for smaller operators is that many don't have the financial backing of the majors to nurse them through the slump. Sartravel is owned by government and Springbok Atlas Safari is a subsidiary of Tollgate Holdings, the largest transport

30/1/86 LETTERS ^{BU} _{DAY}

Wrong line

Dear Sir,

WITH REFERENCE to the article (*Business Day*, January 28, "How Pretoria has added to Maputo's train of troubles"), it is obvious that the writer is not *au fait* with the present situation regarding the relationship between SA Transport Services (Sats) and the Mozambique Railways and Harbour Authorities (DNPCF).

Subsequent to the Nkomati Accord, Sats has rendered assistance to the value of R5,5m to repair and upgrade rail and harbour facilities of the DNPCF. Discussions between the management of Sats and the DNPCF are held almost on a month-to-month basis, either in SA or Maputo, where, amongst others, all matters concerning the transport of goods from the northern territories through SA harbours or the harbour of Maputo, as well as the rates aspects, are discussed.

It is important to note that the DNPCF is unable to handle the cargo destined for Maputo. On January 23, 1986, a total of 67 800 tons of cargo was destined for Maputo harbour, of which 2 400 tons were at Beit Bridge and the balance in transit on Sats lines.

There was also a total of 27 200 tons of cargo at Komatipoort, awaiting clearing by the DNPCF, as well as another nine loads, which had to be uncoupled along the line to Komatipoort. The DNPCF, however, could only clear 7 200 tons of cargo on January 22, which means that it will take them about 10 days to clear the traffic at and en route to Komatipoort.

With the marshalling yard at Komatipoort presently completely blocked with cargo awaiting clearance, the DNPCF unilaterally imposed an embargo on the number of trucks of export coal to be cleared from Komatipoort. Furthermore, a request has been received that the already complete trainloads at Komatipoort be remarkshalled to suit DNPCF's priority requirements.

In regard to the allegation that high-rated traffic from the northern territories is deliberately being diverted from Maputo by way of contract rates, it must be pointed out that when contract rates for traffic over SA railway lines to SA ports are quoted, a quotation to the port of Maputo is automatically furnished. It is entirely up to the clients to decide through which port they desire to export their commodities.

On occasion exporters, as well as export agents, from Zimbabwe and SA had personal discussions with the management of the DNPCF regarding the feasibility of exporting their commodities through that harbour. Assistance to the DNPCF marketing personnel was also afforded by Sats so as to market the harbour of Maputo for SA exporters.

As recently as October 31, 1985, a meeting was held in Johannesburg, under the chairmanship of a member of Sats' management, between the transport committee of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the management of the DNPCF.

Furthermore, a member of Sats' management took the opportunity to invite the Zimbabwe Tobacco Traders Association for a discussion with the DNPCF on November 18, 1985, which took place in Maputo.

Sats goes to great lengths to persuade SA exporters to export via Maputo. The typical objection is that, due to the security problems in Mozambique, the rail transport from Komatipoort to Maputo is extremely unreliable and that the standard of service in Maputo harbour itself is equally ineffective.

In view of the foregoing, it is obvious that the allegation that Sats is a destabilising factor in Southern Africa is devoid of any truth.

DR BART GROVE, General Manager
South African Transport Services, Cape Town

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SADCC says 'destabilisation' cost R24 bn

SA blamed for smuggling losses

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Smugglers have made R450 million out of South Africa's "destabilisation" policies in Mozambique and Angola, according to an SADCC document. This is the estimated value of diamonds, semi-

precious stones, ivory and timber smuggled out of Angola and Mozambique by groups supported by South Africa

The goods, according to the Southern African Development Conference's macro-economic survey of the region, were sold in South Africa.

The losses are part of the nearly R24 billion which the SADCC secretariat estimates is the

cost to the member states, of Pretoria's alleged destabilisation attempts

The survey says the "staggering" cost is equal to almost one-third of all SADCC exports or a tenth of the total gross domestic product over the past five years

The figure includes damage to physical assets, loss in productive capacity, extra defence expenditure and losses from declining exports, tourism and other industries.

'President Machel and all foreign troops must go'

MINR sets tougher terms for settlement

STAR
2/2/86. 218

The Star's Africa News Service

The Mozambique Resistance Movement has set tougher terms for an ultimate settlement in the war-torn former Portuguese colony.

The MNR's secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, said the rebels had told United States officials there would be no settlement in Mozambique unless President Sa-

mora Machel stepped down and all "foreign troops" left the country

In an SABC radio report today, Mr Fernandes said in Lisbon that the new approach had been endorsed by MNR leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama

When the South Africans brought MNR and Frelimo representatives together in Pretoria in October, 1984, the two sides came close to a negotiated settlement — largely because the MNR

was prepared to accept continued office for Mr Machel

And today Mr Fernandes claimed that he had been approached by Americans who said the Maputo Government was prepared to negotiate

He also claimed that he had held discussions with a Maputo official

Mr Fernandes' statement coincides with increasing evidence that the civil war in Mozam-

bique is going badly for the Maputo regime

The MNR is clearly in a much stronger position than it was in March 1984, when South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord

It is by far the most aggressive of the two

warring parties and Southern African diplomatic and intelligence sources estimate that more than 85 percent of the deliberate contacts between the MNR and Frelimo are now initiated by the rebels — compared with about 60 percent in 1984



Confidence on new deal for neighbours

By MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

SOUTH African Government sources are confident that at least some neighbouring states will accept proposals for a joint regional security commission to reduce border tensions

The proposal by President Botha on Friday marks a dramatic switch of policy on security commissions from the bilateral Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the Lusaka Agreement with Angola, to the multilateral

Foreign Minister P. W. Botha believes the chances of South Africa's neighbouring states accepting

the proposal are better now than ever before because apartheid is being done away with

"It is significant that the proposal was made in the same speech in which the President announced a new era for South Africa," the Foreign Minister said

"Apartheid is dying, and that is what kept our neighbours from openly dealing with us in the past"

President Botha invited neighbouring states to "come to an agreement on the specific rules of the

game regulating the conduct of neighbours towards one another"

But, he warned, if the offer was rejected, South Africa would have no option but to take effective measures in self-defence

Observers believe the Government of Swaziland and the new rulers of Lesotho may well be keen to join a regional body.

Botswana and Mozambique will be less keen, with Zambia and Zimbabwe rejecting the offer

Govt committed to Nkomati Accord, says Pik Botha

7/2/86

218

Political Staff

~~SECRET~~

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has rejected allegations by the Opposition that the Government had no intention of honouring the Nkomati Accord

He gave an assurance that South Africa remained unequivocally committed to "the letter and spirit" of the agreement with Mozambique

Speaking in the No-Confidence Debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Botha came to the defence of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, whose dismissal had been demanded by the Opposition.

Earlier Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) had accused General Malan of "consistent bungling" and said he should be removed from office

Mr Pik Botha said the Government had gone out of its way to honour the Nkomati Accord Any involvement by Pretoria with the MNR had been at the request of the Frelimo Government in efforts to arrange a ceasefire in Mozambique All the complaints of violations of the Accord had been properly investigated, and Mr Myburgh owed General Malan an apology, Mr Botha said

CAH/Trants 7/2/86

'SA committed to Nkomati'

218

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa remained unequivocally committed to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Botha also said he had made several trips to African countries "north of Mozambique" to try to negotiate non-aggression pacts.

He had urged "the presidents" of these countries that the only way to assure peace in Southern Africa was for neighbours not to allow their territories to be used for acts of aggression against each other.

'Ceasefire'

He denied claims that South Africa had broken the accord and said any involvement by Pretoria with the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) had been at the request of Frelimo in an effort to arrange a ceasefire.

After protracted negotiations, the MNR and Frelimo had been on the point of signing a South African-brokered agreement when the talks were suddenly broken off on the instructions of MNR headquarters in Lisbon.

Mr Botha said South Africa had been asked by President Samora Machel during the negotiation of the Nkomati

accord to arrange talks with the MNR commanders in the Mozambican bush.

President Machel had been prepared to offer a general amnesty to MNR guerillas if they agreed to a ceasefire, with South Africa acting as guarantor.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, had read the ceasefire document and all was ready for the signing when the MNR broke off talks.

'Mediator'

"For the first time, South Africa would have played the role we were meant to play in Southern Africa — that of mediator. We could have acted as a stabilizing factor in the area," Mr Botha said.

After the MNR broke off negotiations, he had tried to visit Portugal but had been informed it "would not be opportune" for the MNR to receive him there.

Mr Botha said South Africa and Mozambique were still bound to the Nkomati accord.

"This government is fulfilling the terms of the accord in letter and in spirit. We are unequivocally bound to the Accord."

He asked opposition members to bring to his attention any evidence of the breaking of the accord by South African soldiers and gave the assurance that the matter

would be firmly dealt with.

Mr Botha also revealed complaints that South Africa had made to Maputo of alleged Mozambican contraventions of the pact.

ANC

He said that in one incident, 10 ANC members had been arrested in Swaziland and had told a court there they had been armed and equipped in Maputo and helped across the border by Mozambique.

Another complaint was made when a number of suspected terrorists were arrested in the Eastern Transvaal and told a similar story, the minister said.

The minister said the SADF was "a perfect example" of a body serving the best interests of South Africa.

The SADF had been at the forefront of reform in South Africa and had performed valuable "psychological work" to make the task of the Department of Foreign Affairs easier.

Explaining the background to the accord, he said that after the Pretoria bomb blast in 1983, he had told President Machel that South African security forces would destroy ANC bases in Mozambique "even if the whole world is against us and if the UN applies sanctions".

— Sapa

ing close attention to the way in which the hon the Minister has been answering the question. At this stage, however, I am of the opinion that I should allow him to proceed.

The MINISTER: I wish to place on record here that I honour the principle that Parliament, as the highest institution of Government in this country, has the right to be informed about the activities of the SA Defence Force which is one of its instruments of authority. This principle, however, has a number of realistic limitations viz

— The debates in Parliament are public knowledge and consequently information which can affect the security of the country cannot be divulged freely. There are even cases where information supplied in replies to questions have been used out of context by groups to discredit the SA Defence Force, for example the ostensibly innocent information on National Servicemen who failed to report for National Service which a certain organization is now using to promote his campaign to end national service

— The integrity of members of the SA Defence Force who carry out their instructions with the greatest loyalty, diligence and conscientiousness, has to be protected at all times

— One of the fiercest propaganda campaigns in world history ever waged against a country is at present being conducted against the RSA Information on the security of our country which can be used in the campaign to the detriment of the RSA of the SA Defence Force, must of necessity be withheld from public consumption

Mr A B WIDDMAN Mr Speaker, on a point of order With reference to paragraph (7) of the question, namely, whether he will make a statement in regard to the matter, does it not refer to the subject-matter of the question to the hon the Minister and is it not just there to enable the hon the Minister to make a policy speech?

Mr SPEAKER Order! In terms of the

question, the hon the Minister has been asked to make a statement, and I cannot limit the hon the Minister in regard to the way in which he wishes to make such a statement. The hon the Minister may proceed.

†The MINISTER: The arms embargo against South Africa must be taken into account. In this regard I wish to refer hon members to my statement in this House on 24 May 1982, on the alleged supplying of missiles and aircraft spares to Argentina.

These restrictions will be applied at all times when replying to questions put to me in this Parliament. I am not prepared to expose members of the SA Defence Force who carry out their duties under difficult conditions, at times in mortal danger, to public revilement by disclosing information on their activities. For their own safety I am also not prepared to disclose the identity of persons who are involved in secret operations and projects and who are employed in sensitive posts. It has always been, and still is my standpoint that I will protect each member of the SA Defence Force who is entrusted with sensitive tasks in aid of the security of our country, with all the power at my disposal on condition that he or she does not exceed the bounds of his or her authority. In such a case the culprit will be thoroughly dealt with in terms of the applicable laws or disciplinary codes.

In the spirit of parliamentary goodwill towards the SA Defence Force I will continue to brief hon members, as in the past, on important occurrences in and operations of the SA Defence Force. In this regard it will always be endeavoured to supply as much information as security considerations permit, if necessary on a confidential and selective basis. The security of the State will, however, be the guiding factor.

Mr G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply to paragraph (5) of the question, is he in his answer implying that the SA Defence Force will apply terror tactics in its efforts to destabilise neighbouring states?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not think the hon member knows what I have been saying and he now asks questions that

do not really apply. However, I am prepared to reply to his question.

It seems to me that the hon members of the Official Opposition feel somewhat piqued because we put the safety of the country above all. If we look at what happened in the Falklands War, we find that the British refused to divulge any information whatsoever in regard to that war while the war was under way.

We find ourselves in exactly the same situation. However, the hon members of the Official Opposition are not prepared to do that in view of the safety of the country. They are quite prepared to sacrifice it. This side of the House cannot allow that.

Mr G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply I want to ask the hon the Minister as a result of his reply to the effect that his Government is prepared to engage in actions to support insurgency in neighbouring territories, in those countries which in his view are giving assistance to insurgents to attack South Africa, on the basis of that reply, and arising from that reply, whether he is training South Africans with taxpayers' money to commit acts of terror in neighbouring countries?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I refer the hon member to my speech in this House on 4 February. He will find all the answers there.

Mr G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, arising further from the previous reply and not the non-reply of the hon the Minister and on the basis of what he calls the selective basis of his informing people, would he inform the House on what basis he selectively selects those people whom he chooses to inform?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I will gladly reply to that. It is actually the Official Opposition themselves who decide whom I should brief as far as these selective briefings are concerned. The hon member's name does not appear on the list of names of the PFP. I therefore take it that the PFP themselves have decided that it is not admissible that the hon member should be briefed [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order!

Mr G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, arising further from the reply of the hon the Minister, would he tell the House why, if he does this on a selective basis, he changed the document, which he issued in 1981 and 1982, in 1983 insofar as it concerned the basis on which he would raise matters with members of Parliament? Perhaps he will inform the House how he changed it.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I will gladly reply to that. The hon member wrote me a note in which he said that if the instructions on how I brief them applied, he would not be briefed. He then asked me whether I was willing to change them. I said that I was willing to change them to also accommodate him because I believe in sound co-operation and mutual respect. I then changed them but up to date the PFP have not yet decided that he may be briefed [Interjections.]

Mr R SIVE Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, are there not occasions when he feels that it is necessary to have a secret session of this House rather than to have the information conveyed to a few people?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if we should have such a session—I do not know whether such a thing is possible—some hon members of the Official Opposition would not be allowed there.

Mr B R BAMFORD Mr Speaker, on a point of order May I ask the hon the Minister to withdraw that remark because it casts a serious reflection upon this side?

Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon the Minister must withdraw that remark.

†The MINISTER: Sir, I withdraw that remark [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I will not allow any further supplementary questions on this matter.

Nkomati Accord

*3. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

218
11/2/86

11/2/86
Messina: landmine explosion

(1) Whether, since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, any member of the South African Government has visited a certain organisation in Mozambique, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, what is the name of this organization,

(2) Whether he (a) was informed or (b) had prior knowledge of any member of the Government planning such visits, if not, (i) why not and (ii) when did he first hear of these visits, if so,

(3) (a)(i) when and (ii) by whom was he so informed, (b) who was involved in these visits and (c) what was the nature of the information furnished to him concerning these visits;

(4) whether any South African Defence Force (a) personnel and (b) equipment was involved in these visits; if so, (i) on whose orders, (ii) what specified (aa) personnel and (bb) equipment and (iii) what was the nature of this involvement,

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) to (5) I have already stated in my speech on 4 February this year in this House that the hon the Deputy Minister of Information, in his then capacity as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and the South African Chairman of the Joint Security Committee, which was established in terms of the Nkomati Accord, was not responsible to me for his actions in connection with the implementation of the said Accord. With regard to this task, he had Government approval and the full support of the SA Defence Force in the execution thereof. He exercised his own discretion in the use of the means which the SA Defence Force could place at his disposal

Messina: landmine explosion
*4. Dr W J Snyman asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether, with regard to the landmine explosion in the Messina district on or about 15 December 1985, the South African Defence Force was responsible for the transportation of the injured persons to the Pietersburg hospital; if not, who was responsible, if so, how long after the explosion did the injured persons reach this hospital,

(2) whether the injured persons were transported to hospital by helicopter; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner were they transported?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) The evacuation of civilian casualties as a result of enemy action is the responsibility of the appropriate civilian infrastructure, e.g. the local ambulance service, civil defence organization, etc. In emergencies, such as in this case, where the SA Defence Force was first on the scene with the means to evacuate the casualties, the task is undertaken by them. It is the policy of the SA Defence Force to render all the assistance it can at accidents, disasters, etc, to save human life or relieve suffering, irrespective of whose responsibility it is. Concerning the case in question the injured were admitted to the Messina Mine Hospital about 2 hours and 45 minutes after the incident and about 4 hours later to the Pietersburg Hospital

(2) No

(a) There was no suitable helicopter available in the vicinity at that time
(b) The injured persons were transported from the place of the incident by mine resistant ambulance to Messina Mine Hospital

and from there to Pietersburg Hospital by an ambulance aircraft of the SA Air Force

Northern Transvaal: acts of terrorism
*5. Dr W J Snyman asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether the recent acts of terrorism in the Northern Transvaal were initiated from bases outside the borders of the Republic, if so,

(2) Whether the South African Defence Force has any information regarding the location of these bases; if so,

(3) whether the Defence Force is considering taking any steps in this regard, if not, why not,

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Investigations undertaken and information received indicate that the deeds of terror were in fact initiated from outside the RSA

(2) and (3) It will be unwise to divulge information which the SA Defence Force may have at its disposal or steps being contemplated in this regard. It can only benefit our enemies I, therefore, wish to refer the hon member to what I have said in my speech on 4 February this year in this House about terrorist actions from our neighbouring countries and to my standpoint on the need-to-know-principle, as stated in my statement at question number 2 of today.

(4) No

Mamelodi: march
*6. Mr P G Soal asked the Minister of Law and Order.
(1) Whether members of the South African Police were present during a

march in Mamelodi on or about 21 November 1985; if so, (a) when were the police first informed of the proposed march, (b) what steps were taken by the police in preparation for this march, (c) what specified equipment was issued to members of the Police Force on duty in the vicinity of the march and (d) what was the rank of each of the officers in charge of these policemen;

(2) whether the marchers were stopped by the police at a certain bridge in the Mamelodi area prior to reaching the local administration offices, if so, where is this bridge situated,

(3) whether an agreement was reached between these policemen and the marchers; if so, what was this agreement,

(4) whether the march proceeded to the administration offices, if not, why not, if so,

(5) whether any order to disperse was given to the marchers, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what means was the order to disperse given,

(6) whether any tear-gas or tear-smoke was fired at the marchers, if so, when,

(7) whether the police opened fire on the marchers, if so, (a) why, (b) from where, (c) who gave the order to open fire and (d) how long after the tear-gas or tear-smoke had been fired was the order given;

(8) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of police action on this occasion, if so, how many in each case,

(9) whether an investigation has been held into this incident; if not, why not; if so, (a)(i) what was the nature and (ii) who was in charge of the investigation and (b) what were the findings;

Mozambique's deadly teenage terrorists

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Africa News Service reports on the gruesome findings of two researchers who have investigated why 18 000 Mozambicans have fled to South Africa

THE Mozambique Resistance Movement makes no effort to win popular support. Instead, it establishes its power base by instilling "deadly fear" in the communities living in the areas in which it operates.

By killing, raiding and destroying property it seeks to uproot social life in Mozambique and to turn the whole country into complete anarchy.

Its predominant utilisation of teenage guerillas takes the form of a youth revolution in Mozambique.

"They are emotional, ruthless, unreasonable and utterly irresponsible, with no regard for decency and the respect due to elders.

"They seem to be against all traditions and forms of authority regardless of their nature.

"Although they profess to be anti-communistic, their actions are even more radical and revolutionary than those of Frelimo."

This is no quotation from a Frelimo propaganda attack on the MNR, but a sober, scientific assessment made by two South African researchers who interviewed a cross-section of the almost 18 000 refugees who have fled from the war in Western Mozambique and who now live in South Africa's Gazankulu homeland.

The survey was conducted recently by Mr J S Malan and

Mr P X Shilubane, of the University of the North's Department of Anthropology.

Its results — published in the latest issue of the Africa Institute of South Africa's monthly bulletin — paint a new and frightening picture of the MNR, at least insofar as its operations in South-western Mozambique are concerned.

The two researchers spoke to men, women and children who had been forced to leave everything they owned in Mozambique and who crossed the dangerous Kruger National Park on foot — often going for days without food — in order to escape the deadly battle between the MNR and Frelimo.

Many succeeded only on their second or third attempts. The refugees explained that their efforts to remain neutral had proved useless. MNR terrorists frequently looted their villages — or they hid in them when Frelimo troops were in the area.

When contact between the two groups took place, villagers were killed in the crossfire. And when Frelimo units suspected that villagers were helping the MNR — even under duress — some of the village's older men were shot as punishment.

However "By far the cruellest and most barbarous acts were associated with the MNR.

"Refugees described the

movement as an utterly evil, radicalised and militant youth revolution.

"Most of the guerilla fighters are boys and young men below the age of 21. Their obvious aim is to instil absolute fear into the rural population through a reign of terror.

"When villagers are accused of collaborating with Frelimo, a number of them are indiscriminately shot.

"In order to maximise the effect of the fear, the relatives of the dead are not allowed to bury them.

"Terrorists often remain in the villages for three days until the corpses start decomposing, and then they leave. When they return again a few days later and see the corpses have indeed been buried, those responsible are shot on the spot.

"Other inhuman acts include the raping of women in front of their husbands, as well as the seizing of young girls to carry the looted property and to serve as sex partners for the terrorists."

The article quotes a widow, Alisa Mhlanga "When the MNR arrive in a village, they loot all the property and order family members to carry the goods to their camp in the bush.

"They usually assign this task to young females. If there are none, old women are ordered to do the job. Before leaving, elderly males are

killed. Young males are either killed or recruited to join them.

"Young women and girls, even those who are only nine years old, are abducted by them and sexually abused for a few days. Afterwards, they are allowed to return to their homes."

Philemon Ndlovu, who fled to Gazankulu with his wife and two children having left his 57 cattle in Mozambique depicted the MNR as follows:

"They are the big killers. The only time when Frelimo kill us is when there is crossfire between the two parties.

"The MNR also loot all our food and rape the women in front of their husbands. They will even make a man lie down on his back and force his wife to lie down on him on her back. In this position she is then raped by the terrorists."

While the refugees branded the MNR as pitiless killers, Frelimo was usually associated with forced removals to fortified villages.

Although the aims included better protection of the peasants and the denial of succour to the MNR, the forced resettlement brought many hardships.

The MNR attacked and looted the convoys which were supposed to bring food and supplies to the villages. They also attacked the villages, shooting both Frelimo soldiers and civilians indiscriminately.

Child Welfare helped parents to help in detention in negotiating case.

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Rapine, fear as MNR terrorists wreak havoc

By John D'Oliviera, Editor, Argus Africa News Service

are even more radical and revolutionary than those of Frelimo.

The Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) makes no effort to win popular support. Instead, it establishes its power base by instilling "deadly fear" in the communities occupying the areas in which it operates.

By killing, raiding, destroying property it seeks to uproot social life in Mozambique and to turn the whole country into complete anarchy.

Its predominant utilisation of teenage guerrillas takes the form of a youth revolution in Mozambique.

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This is no quotation from a Frelimo propaganda attack on the MNR, but a sober, scientific assessment made by two South African researchers who interviewed a cross-section of the almost 18 000 refugees who have fled from the war in western Mozambique and who now live in South Africa's Gazankulu homeland.

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FRIGHTENING

Its results — published in the latest issue of the Africa Institute of South Africa's monthly Bulletin — paint a new and frightening picture of the MNR, at least insofar as its operations in south-western Mozambique are concerned. The two researchers spoke to

men, women and children who had been forced to leave everything they owned in Mozambique and who crossed the dangerous Kruger National Park on foot — often going for days without food — in order to escape the deadly battle between the MNR and Frelimo.

Many succeeded only on their second or third attempts. The refugees explained that their efforts to remain neutral had proved useless.

MNR terrorists frequently looted their villages — or they hid in them when Frelimo troops were in the area.

When contact between the two groups took place, villagers were killed in the cross-fire.

And when Frelimo units suspected that villagers were helping the MNR — even under duress — some of the village's older men were shot as punishment. Philemon Ndlovu, who fled to Gazankulu with his wife and

two children having left his 57 cattle in Mozambique, depicted the MNR as follows:

"They are the big killers. The only time when Frelimo kill us is when there is cross-fire between the two parties. "The MNR also loot all our food and rape the women in front of their husbands. "They will even make a man lie down on his back and force his wife to lie down on him on her back. In this position she is then raped by the terrorists."

While the refugees branded the MNR as pitiless killers, Frelimo was usually associated with forced removals to fortified villages.

SUCCOUR

Although the aims included better protection of the peasants and the denial of succour to the MNR, the forced resettlement brought hardships. The MNR attacked and looted the convoys which were supposed to bring food and sup-

plies to the villages. They also attacked the villages, shooting both Frelimo soldiers and civilians indiscriminately.

A village chief, Mr Julius Ndlovu (60) explained: "We used to hide the MNR soldiers and supply them with food. "When the Frelimo soldiers arrived, there was an exchange of fire. In the process, civilians were killed. This made us flee the country because bullets cannot choose between civilians and MNR fighters..."

The two researchers explained that the Mozambicans who crossed into South Africa were more like immigrants than refugees waiting for the situation to improve before returning to their homes.

They were people who had given up all hope of surviving the war. The vast majority of the migrants (60 percent) were children younger than 16. Of the rest, 26 percent were female and only 14 percent were male.

Those who have so little welcome those with nothing

The flood of refugees from Mozambique has been welcomed with extraordinary warmth by villagers in Gazankulu. But their long-term security remains uncertain. PETER GOLDSMID reports

LAURINDA TAMBISAN sits with her grandchildren on a broken slab of concrete outside the small clinic in the village of Justicia. Newly arrived after a six-day trek across the Kruger Park, the strain of what she has endured is evident in her eyes and voice.

"I personally am not prepared to go back even if the war is over, unless the South African government forces me. I was treated very badly there. I'm really scared. I will never forget what I have seen. They (Renamo) killed my son-in-law in front of me. They cut his throat like a goat's. They stripped his body and left it to rot in the village. I was not allowed to bury him. My daughter ran away. She has disappeared. To this day I do not know where she is."

It is not an isolated incident. Every group of refugees I spoke to had similar stories to tell. Undisciplined gangs of Renamo fighters terrorise the local people. It is significant that they often used the word "banditos" to describe Renamo men.

It emerged from several interviews that Frelimo forces are attempting to defend the people from Renamo by concentrating them in settlements, thus also denying Renamo sustenance which the isolated locals have been forced to provide. Not surprisingly, the rebels have attacked the settlements and ordered the people to stay in the bush. It's a no-win situation for those caught in the middle, and sometimes literally in the crossfire.

Priscilla Mafune has been in Gazankulu since last winter, though she does not know the month.

"When the fighting started we ran away. My husband was forced to join Renamo, others tried to dodge them. We had no place to stay, that is why we ran away. It took us five days to come here. We had food for the first two days. After that we drank water from the rivers. When we got here the induna (of the refugee village) told us to build huts."

Priscilla talks to us while she waits her turn to fill a 20-litre drum with water from the one pump serving a village of 2 000 people. It's not an unusual sight in Gazankulu, but this village is less than a year old and its inhabitants consist entirely of refugees.

Justicia businessman, councillor and owner of Mndawe's Family Store, Dan Mndawe, explains that although the local people welcomed the refugees, it was decided that their increasing numbers required independent settlements.

"We as councillors decided. Let us not mix them, because they are not used to our ways."

Dr Gerhardt Keil, superintendent of Tintswalo Hospital, elaborates: "These people were not used to the situation of being crowded together. We needed to teach them about health care and provide training in sanitation."

Most of the refugees had been hiding in the bush and had not seen or used soap for months. One out of two children had scabies (a parasite); one out of 20 refugees suffered from active malaria. Many were malnourished; the children often showing signs of kwashiorkor.

The problems of the refugees and their sheer numbers — up to 200 a day towards the end of last year — soon exceeded the capacities of the local Gazankulu people to



Nothing is wasted. Here a woman breaks the pip of maroela plums to obtain the edible kernels. Picture PETER GOLDSMID

accommodate them, though all observers have been impressed by their hospitality. As Dr P Robert, secretary of the Gazankulu Department of Health, put it: "People were literally busy cooking all the time for themselves and their guests."

More importantly, the newcomers needed medical care, blankets, provisions and the means to sustain themselves. Charitable organisations such as Operation Hunger, World Vision, several churches and the International Committee of the Red Cross stepped in to meet the need. Robert estimates the aid programme to have cost R1-million thus far, most of it through private donation.

By September last year the harassment and arrest of refugees in Gazankulu as "illegal immigrants" by the South African Police had ended, following the humanitarian stand taken by Gazankulu's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsawisi, and its acceptance by the South African government.

This cleared the way for the formation of the Phalaleni Relief Committee "to co-ordinate relief work among the Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Transvaal district of Mhala-Gazankulu."

It is headed by a former photo journalist now bottle-store owner Sam Nzima. "We needed an organisation which would make it easier for us to look after the social welfare of the refugees, feed them and give them medical care."

Supplies must be securely stored, distribution accounted for, recipients of aid and medical care registered. All this represents an extra burden for those local people involved in voluntary relief work. But as Keil, who is the committee's treasurer, points out, "It was the local people who started the aid to the refugees in the first place."

This generosity is only partly due to the Shangaan tradition of hospitality to visitors in need of shelter. They share with the newcomers the Tsonga language customs and beliefs.

The official South African view of the Renamo refugees is firmly rejected. According to Robert, the local people in Mhala would say to the South Africans: "You were the first ones to welcome the (fleeing)

Portuguese. You did it because they were whites. We feel we have the same duty to our black brothers. To us they are refugees, not illegal immigrants and we want to welcome them in the same way you did the Portuguese."

Of course, practically none of the newcomers have identity documents when they cross the border, but the Gazankulu authorities have been registering them as temporary residents since September. The South African government is shortly to issue its own identity document, inside which the Gazankulu identity card will be pinned.

Robert estimates that the total number of refugees in Gazankulu is about 30 000, most of whom are in the Mhala area.

Inoculations, malaria control, food, clothes and seed distribution have largely alleviated the most immediate and severe of the refugees' problems, though Robert is quick to point out that what has been achieved is the minimum.

"To me it's plain survival, but it doesn't give a person dignity or interest in life."

Although most of the newcomers have laid out small maize and vegetable gardens adjacent to their recently-built huts, the lack of regular rainfall or irrigation makes farming on a larger scale extremely difficult.

The Black Housewives League has begun a programme of home industries — sewing, crocheting etc — but this hardly touches the problem.

Meanwhile there are not enough classrooms to provide schooling for the refugee children.

Yet, despite all this, the reception of the Renamo refugees is a heartening story. One could not but be struck by the commitment, concern and sheer hard work of those concerned in it.

The future of the refugees is another question, but as long as the Mozambican civil war continues they seem fairly safe in Gazankulu. Though Admiral Edwards of the Department of Foreign Affairs is on record as saying, "Eventually they will have to return, it is clear that the longer they stay the more difficult it will be to send them home."

Meanwhile, they are trapped in a

grim Catch 22. They are restricted to Gazankulu, where there is no work for them. But to enter South Africa proper to look for work is to risk

deportation to Mozambique. From which, no doubt, they will flee again to start the whole process over. If they survive.

MONEY

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ALBERTON NEWS
Page 7

BUW DAY 17/2/86

Savimbi offers to help free Du Toit

218

JAMBA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has plans to swap some of his Cuban and MPLA prisoners for SA's Captain Wynand du Toit.

He said he wanted the MPLA to acknowledge that Unita, not SA, was the negotiating partner.

Speaking to journalists at his bush headquarters, Savimbi dismissed speculation that he had already been approached about a complicated prisoner exchange which could lead to the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Savimbi said he would prefer to exchange his captives for Unita prisoners held by the MPLA.

But he would consider any approach by a concerned government for an exchange which could free Du Toit, he said.

Unita had once released Russian prisoners on humanitarian grounds to help obtain the release of Americans, he said.

A prisoner swap would probably entail the release of several MPLA men and one Cuban prisoner in exchange for Du Toit.

President P W Botha said last month that the release of Du Toit and Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky "could form the basis for

PETER HONEY

negotiations" on the release of Mandela. Angola rejected Botha's linkage suggestion, but countered with an offer to hand over Du Toit in exchange for a Cuban and several Angolans it says were held by SA.

Savimbi said yesterday he was holding 10 Cubans and dozens of MPLA prisoners. If these were the prisoners the MPLA wanted, it would have to negotiate with Unita, he said.

In Geneva, the International Red Cross yesterday disclosed that it had for the first time been allowed to visit Du Toit.

The Red Cross, mandated under the Geneva Conventions to visit prisoners-of-war, had been barred from seeing him since his capture.

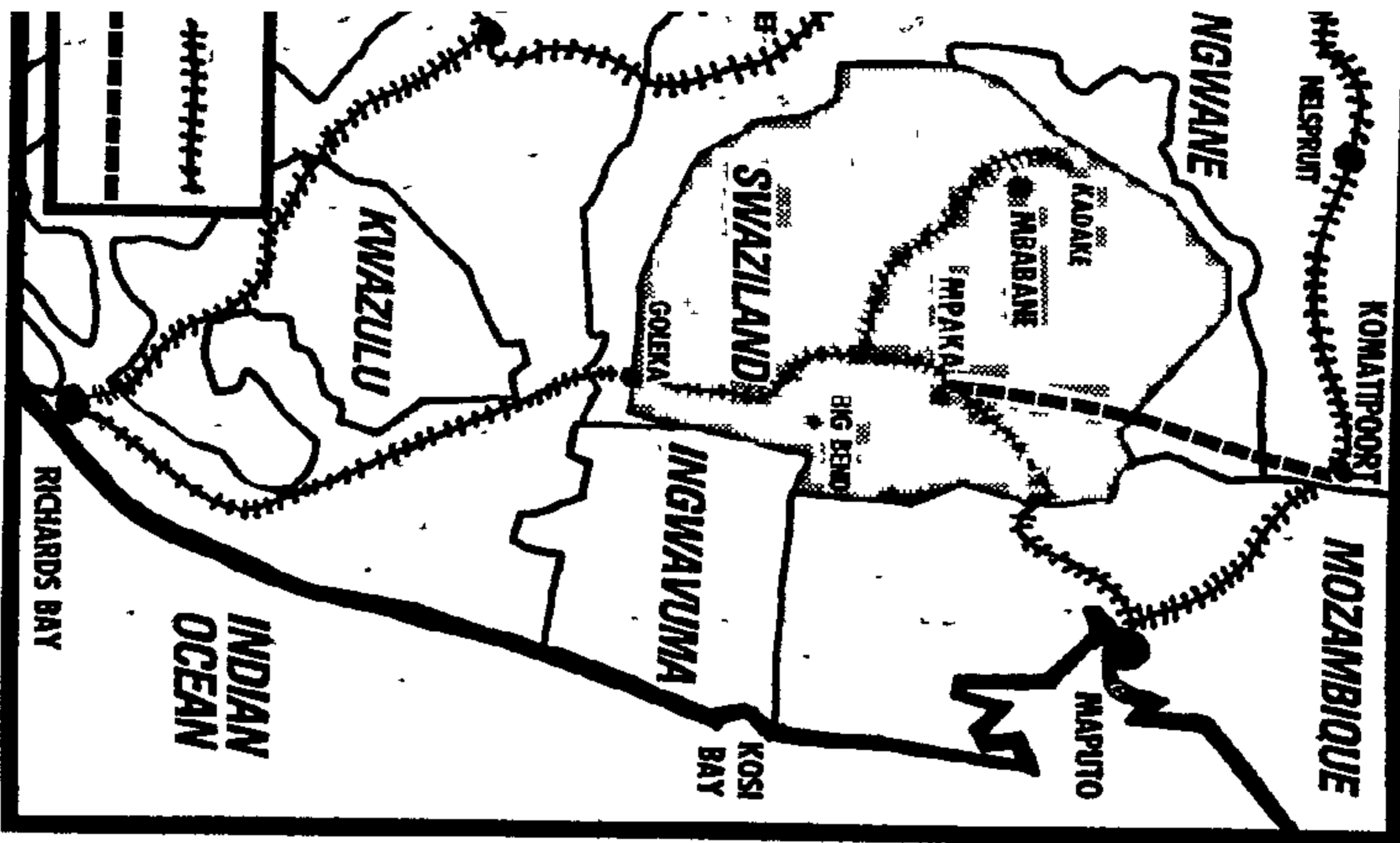
The change raises hopes for Du Toit's release.

The Red Cross refused to disclose whether Foreign Minister Pik Botha had sought its aid for Du Toit's release as part of a deal involving Mandela or Angolan prisoners held by SA.

Du Toit has been a prisoner of Angola's MPLA government for nine months. He was captured while allegedly trying to blow up oil installations in Angola's far-northern Cabinda enclave in May.

● See Page 7

Lonhro, GM vie for Land-Rover



Rail link a boon to Swazis

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa
Specialist News Service

Southern Africa's newest railway is a boon to Swaziland — but to the Mozambique Government it is a menace.

That is why the Mozambicans boycotted Friday's official opening ceremony on the Transvaal-Swaziland border of the new line from Komatiport to Mpaka in Swaziland.

Swaziland believes the new line linking its railways with the SATS system could open new trade routes for it in Southern Africa and overseas and could attract major South African investment.

But Mozambique apparently fears the line will take away from Maputo harbour some of the traffic it desperately needs to provide revenue and jobs for its ailing economy.

Invitations to the opening ceremony were sent by South Africa to both Mozambique's Minister of Transport and the director general of railways.

But they were conspicuous by their absence among the diplomats and trade representatives from Britain, France, Canada, Switzerland, Greece, Israel, Denmark, Belgium and other countries who attended the

opening of the 120 km, R110-million line.

The railway was described as "another act of economic warfare by South Africa against Mozambique" by an official of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Shipping in Maputo.

Initially it would make little difference to Mozambique, he said, "since South Africa is sending hardly anything through Maputo anyway".

But in the long term, the line could have major economic implications for Mozambique.

South African officials say the line will not necessarily divert traffic from Maputo and could in fact create additional traffic for it.

What they do not say openly, however, is that neither the new line nor any existing line can help restore Maputo to its pre-independence bustle until the railways into the port are no longer threatened by the MNR guerrillas.

The South Africans say the new line will carry goods such as rock phosphate and fertilizer that would not normally pass through Maputo. It seems likely, however, that if the MNR poses a serious threat to traffic on the Maputo line some at least of that traffic will be diverted on the new line.

By creating a direct rail route through Swaziland from the Eastern Transvaal to Richards Bay and Durban, the new line will cut 250 km off the rail journey around Swaziland that previously was the shortest route between the Lowveld and Natal.

SATS expects the shortcut will carry about 1,8 million tons of traffic that formerly went the long way round. This will cut costs and ease the traffic pressure on other routes in South Africa.

The South Africans see the new line as another answer to the criticism that Pretoria is bent on destabilising its neighbours. Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman said at the opening ceremony the new line was "evidence of South Africa's willingness to further the spirit of co-operation between all the countries of the sub-continent".

He said the average of 7 200 SATS wagons moving over the lines of neighbouring states each day was hardly evidence of destabilisation.

The Komatiport-Mpaka line can also be seen as a blow to the efforts of the SADC countries (of which Swaziland is one) to cut their dependence on South Africa.

Some in Maputo might take the view that it undermines the

spirit of the Nkomati Accord. However, the agreement to build the line was signed by South Africa and Swaziland in September 1983, before Nkoma-

In addition, it is expected to encourage South African manufacturers interested in setting up factories in the kingdom to produce goods for export to other countries under a "made in Swaziland" label that would get around anti-South African sanctions.

Swazi officials have flatly refused to countenance blatant sanctions-evading schemes such as using their country to re-label South African goods for export. But they regard South African capital investment in Swaziland in an entirely different light.

Officials in Mbabane say they have received numerous inquiries to this end from South African firms.

For South African investors Swaziland has the attraction of being entitled to preferential trade terms as a member of the Commonwealth, the Lome Convention and its access to European markets, and (though it is not yet worth much) the Southern African Preferential Trade Agreement, as well as the SADC.

Child among victims of MNR attack

MAPUTO — Right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels shot dead seven people and critically injured 20 others yesterday in an attack on a bus carrying civilians

The official AIM news agency said the attack took place near the town of Namaacha close to the Mozambique-Swaziland border. Among those killed was a child

The MNR attack was the worst this year. The rebels attacked four buses on a road linking Maputo to the north last August, killing 15 people

Earlier yesterday, Mozambique's military tribunal announced it had sentenced four rebels to death and seven others to long prison terms.

The tribunal said it had tried the rebels here last week and found the four guilty of ambushing vehicles and killing civilians on Mozambican roads. It did not

elaborate. In its statement the tribunal said another member of the MNR was jailed for 18 years for kidnapping, stealing food and goods from villagers and for es-

— Sana-Reuter

615 044
25/2/86 218

Rebels in heavy fighting

PETER HONEY

HEAVY fighting continues between government troops and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the Gorongosa region, says the Mozambican Information Agency (Aim).

Aim added yesterday it had no confirmation from military sources that the MNR had recaptured its former mountain stronghold, Casa Banana, at Gorongosa, which was overrun by government forces in August.

Reports at the weekend quoted Zimbabwean and Mozambican officers as saying about 400 MNR rebels had recaptured Casa Banana.

Political comment in this issue by Nigel Bruce Newsbills by Neil Jacobson Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Allwright All of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Kind of sport	(A) Number affiliated members	(B) Date	Private post boxes
Softball.....	7 500	85-11-12	210. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:
Schwinger	3 880	86-01-20	
Cruising....	2 185	85-11-04	(1) Whether there are many applications for private post boxes outstanding at (a) the (i) Rivonia, (ii) Sandton, (iii) Northlands, (iv) Benmore, (v) Hyde Park, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Bergvlei and (viii) Wendywood post offices and (b) any other post office or postal delivery unit serving Sandton, if so, how many at each post office or unit,
Yachting	37 170	85-12-02	(2) what steps are being taken to satisfy the outstanding applications in each case?
Chess	2 500	85-10-06	The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
Sheepdog	450	85-11-04	(1) (a) and (b) No,
Fencing	210	85-11-06	(2) falls away
Skiboat Angling	9 879	85-10-30	
Sport for the Deaf	3 300	86-01-10	
Sport for Physically Disabled.....	4 000	85-11-27	
Game Fish Angling	1 300	85-11-15	
Wrestling	9 370	85-10-09	
Surf Life-Saving ..	3 350	85-12-03	
Gliding	800	85-11-16	
Swimming	8 844	85-11-13	
Table Tennis	6 400	85-10-16	
Tennis	80 000	85-11-11	
Tenpin Bowling	1 800	85-10-18	
Tug-of-War	2 000	85-12-11	
Trampoline and Tumbling	5 130	85-12-12	
Home Built Aircraft	800	85-11-06	
Endurance Riding	510	85-11-05	
Parachuting	1 100	85-11-16	
Freshwater Angling	7 347	85-12-10	
Freshwater Life-Saving	3 150	85-12-03	
Darts (Men)	6 462	85-10-25	
Darts (Women)	410	85-11-19	
Casting	629	85-11-27	
Vintage Cars	4 000	85-11-19	
Volleyball	1 950	85-11-22	
Soccer (Men)	Not available		
Soccer (Women)	574	85-10-29	
Hot Air Ballooning	52	85-11-16	
Waterskiing—Barefoot	808	85-10-08	
Waterskiing—Racing	580	85-10-02	
Waterskiing—Tourament	1 852	85-10-07	
Waterskiing for the Physically Disabled	89	85-10-07	
Curling	40	85-11-04	
Ice-Hockey	360	85-12-23	
Ice-Skating	2 749	85-10-31	

for which information is available and (b) how many students (i) can be accommodated at this Academy and (ii) were trained there in 1985,

(2) whether the Academy is to continue operating; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a) R736 000 for 1985,

(b) (i) approximately 200 full-time equivalent (FTE) students in the academic complex and approximately 50 FTE students in the residence,

(ii) headcount of 513, representing approximately 78 FTE students,

(2) yes, to fulfil the training needs of the merchant navy.

TUESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY 1986

HANS: 25/2/86
+Indicates translated version
For oral reply
G. Col 149

General Affairs
State President

Nguni language: additional official language

*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the State President +

(1) Whether a committee has been appointed to investigate the possibility of declaring one of the Nguni languages an additional official language in the Republic, if so, (a) when, (b) who are the members of the committee and (c) which Nguni language is being considered for this purpose; if not,

(2) whether he intends having an investigation of this nature instituted, if so, what is envisaged in this connection;

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

The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) No

(2) No

(3) Falls away

*2 Mr F A MYBURGH asked the State President
HANS: 25/2/86
G. Col 218

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Defence to Question No 3 on 11 February 1986, he instructed the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs to visit members of Renamo in Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord; if so, (a) when and (b) why; if not,

(2) whether he (a) was informed or (b) had knowledge of these visits prior to their taking place, if so, (i)(aa) by whom was he informed or (bb) what knowledge did he have of the proposed visits and (ii) what action did he take as a result, if not, when did he first learn of these visits;

(3) whether he took any action as a result of these meetings, if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) No (a) and (b) Fall away

(2)(a) and (b) After the first visit of June 8, 1985, I was indeed informed that the visit had taken place and that further visits were being planned. This was in keeping with the task of the

H04

H04

Deputy Minister as Chairman of the Security Commission.

(1) (aa) I was informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, as well as the Deputy Minister

(bb) I was aware that the purpose of these visits was to bring about negotiations for peace between the Mozambican government and the Renamo movement

(ii) I found the first visit as well as the planning of further visits in order

(3) No

(4) No

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the State President, can he tell the House whether, considering the circumstances he would not have deemed it desirable to inform the head of state of Mozambique of the visit?

†The STATE PRESIDENT. Mr Chairman, at the signing of the Nkomati Accord I had already, in a personal discussion with the head of state of Mozambique, expressed the wish that there should be peace and stability in that country before it could be expected that the South African private sector would make investments there. The establishment of the security commission was one of the ways in which it could be attempted to bring about that stability. I take it that in view of all those events the Mozambique head of state, like myself, was aware of the activities of this commission

Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 18 February 1986

†Unrest: juveniles killed/injured
*23 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) How many juveniles were (1)

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

killed and (ii) injured as a result of action taken by the South African Defence Force in unrest situations in the Republic during the period 1 January 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) where did each (i) death and (ii) injury occur.

(2) whether such action was taken in (a) conjunction with and (b) the presence of the South African Police,

(3) whether any charges have been laid against the South African Defence Force in respect of the deaths and injuries referred to above, if so, in which specific cases?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the purposes of the reply to this question a juvenile is regarded as a person 17 years and younger

(1) (a) As on 13 February 1986:

(i) It can only be stated with certainty that a death was the result of the Defence Force action after the appropriate military and/or civil legal process has been finalized and a finding to that effect has been reached. On this premise the reply is nil

(ii) In two incidents in which Blacks sustained slight injuries in assaults by Defence Force members; disciplinary steps were taken against the guilty parties although the persons assaulted did not lay a charge. The age of the persons assaulted is not known

(b) (1) Falls away

(ii) Tsakane on the East Rand.

(3) Yes, (1)(a)(ii) has reference. X

(1) Yes

(a) On 25 November 1985

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(c) To discuss with the residents of Moutse the outcome of the meetings which were held with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria.

(2) No

(a) The Magistrate, Moutse, did not grant permission for this meeting to be held, since, according to him, he had reason to fear that the public peace would seriously be endangered, should it have taken place

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(3) Yes

(a) On 3 December 1985

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(c) To discuss with the residents of Moutse the outcome of the meetings which were held with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria

(4) Yes

(5) Yes

(a) The following conditions were imposed:

(i) "Kgosir" T G Matebe, "Kgosiyadi" H Matlala, Mr Meredi Choen and Mr Godfrey Matebe are permitted to address the meeting and no opportunity to speak shall be allowed to any person who attend the meeting.

(ii) the meeting shall be held

Moutse: application for meeting

Law and Order

(1) Whether any application has been received from the residents of Moutse to hold a meeting at Torkraal on or about 30 November 1985; if so, (a) on what date was the application received, (b) to whom was it addressed and (c) what reasons were given in the application for the holding of a meeting.

(2) whether permission was granted for this meeting, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took this decision.

(3) whether any application has been received for a meeting to be held at Utspanning on or about 8 December 1985, if so, (a) when was the application received, (b) to whom was it addressed and (c) what reasons were given in the application for the holding of a meeting.

(4) whether permission was granted for this meeting; if not, why not, if so,

(5) whether any conditions were attached to the granting of permission to hold this meeting, if so, (a) what were these conditions, (b) why were these conditions attached and (c) who requested that these conditions be attached.

(6) whether he or any member of the South African Police was consulted about these two applications, if not, who was consulted in this regard, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom, (c) why and (d) with what result.

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House).

182 > 014 25/2186

Renamo rebels kill seven

MAPUTO — Right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels shot dead seven people and critically injured 20 others yesterday in an attack on a bus carrying civilians, Mozambique reported

The official news agency AIM said the

attack took place near the town of Namaacha close to the Mozambique-Swaziland border. Among those killed was a child

Appeals were made over state-run radio for blood donations to try to save the wounded. — Sapa-Reuter.

P W says he did not authorise visit to MNR bases

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday said he had not authorised the visit to rebel bases in Mozambique last June by Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel

However, he had been told about the visit afterwards and considered

it and plans for further trips in order, he said in the House of Assembly in reply to a question.

Botha said he had taken no action after the visits as he considered them part of Nel's task in negotiating a ceasefire between

Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

He added that Nel was a member of the joint security commission set up after the Nkomati Accord had been signed and, as such, sought stability in Mozambique. — Sapa.

CHE 198-26/2/86
Botha approved
28
Nel's trip

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Mr Louis Nel's undercover trip to meet MNR rebels in Mozambique was given the State President's approval after Mr P W Botha heard about it and learned that further trips were planned.

Mr Nel, then Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the joint security commission with Mozambique, was trying to arrange a peace conference between the rebels and the Frelimo Government

Asked by PFP defence spokesman Mr Philip Myburgh (Wynberg) if President Samora Machel should not have been informed in advance of the visit, Mr Botha said he thought President Machel would have been aware of it.

Mr Botha said he had told President Machel at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that he would like to see peace and stability in his country so that South African entrepreneurs could invest in Mozambique

The security commission was one of the ways of bringing this about.

Chr. OF

Talks show hope for pact

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Nkomati Accord appears to be back on track after high-level talks between Mozambique and South Africa in Maputo yesterday.

Foreign Minister Mr. P. W. Botha said in a statement released after the talks that a wide variety of subjects had been discussed, of which the most important was the security situation.

The two delegations agreed the Nkomati Accord was of great importance for peace and stability in the southern Africa.

Proposals to strengthen the implementation of the accord would be conveyed by the delegation leaders to their governments, Mr. Botha said.

Security commission to be revived after talks

By John D'Oliveira
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's visit to Maputo this week was part of an effort by South Africa to clear channels of communication with its Marxist neighbour and to revive the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

As a result of the discussions, it is understood Mozambique agreed to resuscitate the joint security commission set up after the signing of the accord on March 16 1984.

Ever since Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops overran the Mozambique Resistance Army's headquarters at Casa Banana in Gorongosa on August 28 and captured documents allegedly confirming post-Nkomati South African aid to the MNR, the South African Government has been under almost continuous attack from Maputo and the security commission has failed to meet

EMBASSY

Earlier attempts by South Africa to "clear channels" were rebuffed by the Mozambicans

In Maputo on Tuesday, Mr Botha, his deputy, Mr Ron Miller, and a team of senior officials told their Mozambican counterparts that the blocked channels of communication were holding up projects which would assist Mozambique and that they were preventing discussion of the two sides' security concerns.

An attempt was also made at the discussions to speed up final Mozambique approval for the R12 million embassy South Africa has planned to build on a prominent site near the centre of Maputo, designed to confirm South Africa's commitment to its Nkomati-Accord-based relationship with Mozambique.

GUERRILLAS

Tuesday's talks were held against a background of a deteriorating economic and security situation in Mozambique.

It is understood that while the discussions were taking place, MNR guerillas were moving into place for an attack on a suburb just 6 km from the centre of Maputo

The South Africans are believed to have stressed repeatedly that South Africa was not aiding the MNR, that it could not be blamed for everything that went wrong in Mozambique and that aid projects already in the pipeline were being delayed because of the present state of relations between the two countries

While the Mozambicans repeated their claims that South Africa was aiding the MNR, the South Africans said they had "strong suspicions" that Mozambique was again aiding the African National Congress

Nkomati Accord is put back on course

28/2/86
THE Nkomati Accord — shaky for months after accusations of South African violations of the historic agreement — appears to be back on course.

A top-level SA delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha held talks in the Mozambican capital of Maputo on Wednesday with senior government officials headed by Major-General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.

The talks, lasting more than four hours, have resulted in the two delegations heading back to their respective governments with plans to strengthen the agreement.

The pact was rocked by a secret visit to

BUS DAY 218
Own Correspondent
the Renamo rebels last year by the then SA deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel. It was also set back by the controversial Vaz Diaries which alleged large-scale South African aid to the rebels in violation of the agreement.

Wednesday's talks were the first since the diaries were disclosed and a communique issued afterwards seems to indicate that Mozambique has accepted SA's denials and explanation of the allegations in them.

In a statement on Wednesday, Botha said: "A wide variety of subjects were discussed of which the most important was the security situation."

MNR base 'captured'

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government claimed yesterday that a major Mozambique Resistance Movement base in the southern province of Inhambane was captured on February 20

A Radio Mozambique report, relayed by Mozambique's National news agency, AIM, said the base covered eight square kilometres

More than 20 MNR "bandits" were claimed killed and 204 peasants, obliged to live with the "bandits" since 1982, were freed

Inhambane's provincial military commander, Major-General Domingos Fondo, said the base was supplied by air from South Africa

AIM reported that the MNR once dominated Inhambane Province, having infiltrated in force early in 1982. It "terrorised" the province for 18 months, ruined transport and trade networks and ensured that the 1983 drought turned into a famine in which tens of thousands of Inhambane peasants died

UNCLASSIFIED MENTHOL

STAR
3/3/86
Mozambique
wants Soviet
military aid

MAPUTO — Mozambique has asked Russia to step up its support for liberation movements — particularly the African National Congress and Swapo

In an interview with a correspondent from Mozambique's national news agency (AIM) yesterday, Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, praised Soviet support for the "national liberation strug-

gles" and said his country was asking the Russians to step up this support

Mr Chissano said his country had had lengthy relations with the Soviet Union and was "pleased with Soviet respect

for our own choices, for our independence and for our non-alignment"

He said the Soviet Union was "participating actively in strengthening the defensive capacity of our country"

This applied particularly to equipment with which Mozambique could "confront South African aggression"

That aggression was currently carried out through the medium of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement "bandits".

Shultz urges US aid for Mozambique

WASHINGTON — The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, yesterday urged the US Congress to approve aid for Mozambique which, he said, was moving away from Moscow's domination. At the same time it was facing "South African violations" of the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact.

"We think it's part of a good investment in our effort to bring about change in a direction we think is desirable in that part of the world," Mr Shultz said.

Mr Shultz, appearing before the House of Representatives foreign operations sub-committee,

said the global foreign aid proposal of President Ronald Reagan's Administration was balanced and took into consideration many factors.

"We see in Mozambique a country that has been very strongly in the Soviet camp and which we think is showing signs of moving into a more neutral position," he said.

The US aid was intended to encourage Mozambique's move away from the Soviets, Mr Shultz said, adding that the programme was intended to help the country's private farmers and demonstrate the benefits of free-market incentives — Sapa-AP

STAR 5/3/86 (218)

Machel's power 'to be reduced'

wk Mac 3
8/3/86
218

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique will have his executive powers reduced in a major Cabinet reshuffle expected to take place within the next few days, according to Portuguese sources in Maputo

The reshuffle will include the appointment of a man charged with co-ordinating the several ministries and implementing the ruling party's policies

He is expected to be Mr Joaquim Chissano, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs

"Although he might not have the title of Prime Minister in practice he will have that position," sources said.

It will be the first time since the country's independence in 1975 that the country will have a Prime Minister. Up to now President Samora Machel has held all executive powers.

The Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, a member of of South African-Mozambique Joint Security Commission, will have his powers widened, the sources said.

Machel's visit causes a stir

8/3/86
The Star's Africa
News Service

218

MBABANE — Mozambique's President Samora Machel made an official flying visit to Swaziland this week and caused a stir by pointedly and effusively greeting a former politician who in January was released from a year's detention without trial

He arrived at the Swazi airport mid-morning on Thursday and was met by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi, Cabinet Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps

He was immediately taken to Phondo, the residence of Queen Regent Ntombi who was there to greet him

The President repeated Mozambique's pledge to stick to an agreement under which neither of the two countries would shelter opponents of the other

He then moved on to a Press conference

There he spotted Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, the former Finance Minister who was dismissed in 1984 and later detained

The President called Dr Nxumalo from the spectators, embraced him and addressed him as cousin, a claim he made before when the two men met during Dr Nxumalo's years as a politician

President Machel left for Maputo by air later in the afternoon

Observers here noted that this week saw the start of a sensational trial in which two formerly powerful men face charges of defeating the ends of justice in connection with the detention without trial of Dr Nxumalo and four senior ex-security men

Mozambique still faces a food crisis

218

10/2/86

STAR

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of
The Star's Africa News Service

The latest report of Mozambique's Domestic Trade Ministry has confirmed a number of interesting — though hardly unknown — facts about South Africa's "Marxist" neighbour

- Food in both the cities and in those rural areas still ravaged by the drought is in desperately short supply
- The Frelimo Government's different agencies, especially its national news agency AIM, still retain the ability to examine critically the country's shortcomings
- Despite the Nkomati Accord, South Africa remains the big bogymen for most people in the Mozambique establishment
- While the Russians are great on supplying "liberation movements" with guns, ammunitions, explosives and weapons of war, they generally look the other way when the governments they have helped install want to fill their people's bellies

BELOW MINIMUM

The Domestic Trade Ministry report (as reviewed by AIM) said food supplies in Mozambique during 1985 were below the necessary minimum

Less than half the market need for food grains was supplied by Mozambique's own farmers' surpluses.

Transport problems were aggravated by the activities of the "South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement bandits" and these problems wiped out gains in food production brought about by good rains throughout the country last year.

The agricultural recovery was most marked in the "peasant family sector" (that is, in the subsistence farming sector).

However, in the State and private sectors, production was held back by problems such as the shortage of fuel and mechanical spare parts

"Much of the surplus that was produced in the family sector was not marketed, partly due to transport and security problems and partly due to the lack of consumer goods for which peasant farmers could exchange their goods

REDUCED SURPLUSES

"These factors reduced by half the amount of peasant surpluses the Ministry hoped to market."

The Ministry said the "alarming gap" between the supplies of food and the amount of food available from all sources continued into 1986

In the first four months of last year, the food grain deficit alone was 100 000 tons

Between May 1 and December 31 1985, 117 315 tons of grain entered the country as food aid.

The largest donors included the European Economic Community (34 450 tons), Holland (16 700 tons), China (10 000 tons), Italy (10 000 tons), Iran (6 850 tons), Britain (6 100 tons), Belgium (5 500 tons), France (5 000 tons), West Germany (4 000 tons), the United States (3 800 tons), Australia (2 700 tons) and the Soviet Union (2 000 tons)

Food aid that had already arrived or which had been pledged for 1986 amounted to 90 300 tons

More than half (50 800 tons) would come from the United States, followed by Australia (14 000 tons), Britain (14 000 tons) and the World Food Programme (9 000 tons).

Up to date no application has, however, been received and consequently the matter can not be considered

Stellenberg traffic interchange

*12. Mr J W H MEIRING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

When will the new Stellenberg traffic interchange which connects the N1 freeway with the N2 freeway be (a) completed and (b) opened to traffic?

†THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) and (b) Only certain ramps of the Stellenberg interchange were opened to traffic on 28 February 1986. The interchange will, however, be fully opened to traffic during September 1986, when the Frans Conradie Drive, giving access to the Old Oak interchange as an alternative to Brackenfell Boulevard, is expected to be completed. For the hon member's information I wish to advise him that the total cost of the project is R14,2 million of which the Cape Provincial Administration and the National Transport Commission each bears 50%

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's answer, I should like to ask him whether it is intended that this interchange will become a toll road and, if not, why not?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, it will not be a toll road because it is built out of funds made available from the fuel fund. It is a project that will cost only R14 million. Therefore it is not necessary to make it a toll road

†Mr L F STOFFBERG asked the Deputy Minister of Information:†

(1) Whether the advertisements which recently appeared in South African publications in the form of signed statements by the State President and to which he referred in his reply to

Question No 37 on 18 February 1986, were directed at certain target groups; if so, at what target groups,

(2) whether the Bureau for Information itself handled the advertising in this connection, if not, (a) why not, (b) by what agency was the advertising handled and (c) what amount has been or will be paid to this agency for its services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) The advertisement was aimed at the total population of the country.

(2) Yes, in co-operation with the advertising agencies

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Bureau for Information, in co-operation with the two agencies KMP Compton and Grey-Phillips, Bunton, Mundell and Blake

(c) The Bureau for Information will pay the agencies the amount of R4 900 for the layout and artwork concerning the advertisement. The standard media and production commission will be paid to the agencies by the various newspapers in which the advertisement appeared

May R SYVE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he prepared to subsidise the statement which the Leader of the Official Opposition made in response?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Why not?

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he prepared to consider, since the NP has had the opportunity through the State President to put its policy to the country, also giving all the other opposition parties the opportunity to

announce their policies at State expense? [Interjections]

†An HON MEMBER. You have no policy, man

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the State President sets the policy of the Government and the population is entitled to be informed about this properly by the Government [Interjections]

†HON MEMBERS Hok toe! (Back to your cage!)

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Mr Speaker, on a point of order May these two hon members shout "Hok toe" at me? [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER. Order! It may sound very amusing to some hon members, but I want to know who those two hon members are.

†Mr C H W SIMKIN Mr Speaker, it was I

†Mr W A LEMMER. Mr Speaker, it was I.

†Mr SPEAKER. The hon members for Smithfield and Schweizer-Reneke must both withdraw what they said.

†Mr C H W SIMKIN. Mr Speaker, I withdraw it.

†Mr W A LEMMER. Mr Speaker, I withdraw it

†Mr SPEAKER. The hon members may sit. I now want to say once and for all very clearly to all hon members. In this House we have people, not animals. A cage (hok) is a place for a baboon, a monkey, a pig or whatever. [Interjections.] Order! This is nothing to laugh about, I think it is a disgrace that this is being laughed at

†HON MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

†Mr SPEAKER. I will certainly not allow any member in this House to be compared with an animal again. Hon members must

this not blame me if I take the extreme step immediately, without warning. Let it be now known once and for all, this thing has gone too far, and I do not think that this Parliament is paid any respect by such behaviour of hon members

Northern border: electrified fence
*14. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, since his reply to Question No 15 on 23 April 1985, any persons have died as a result of contact with the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

†THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) 2 October 1985.

(c) Mozambican

(d) The person apparently wanted to cross the barrier fence from North to South during the night

Defence Force members killed/wounded

†Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:
How many members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) wounded in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(a) 104 members were killed in military operations and training exercises.

(b) The hon member is referred to the reply to part (b) of the written question number 167 of 2 February 1984.

Handwritten notes: 451, 452, 453, 454, and signatures of Mr P A Myburgh and Mr J H Van der Merwe.

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'D' or 'B'.

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'V'.

Machel urged to meet Renamo



● Machel

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel's beleaguered Mozambican government is under pressure to hold talks with the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Renamo.

Western diplomats said the initiative for peace talks came from Renamo leaders who asked the Zimbabwean government to act as broker.

Machel's Marxist government has denied it would even consider such talks with the group that has been fighting it since the country's independence 10 years ago.

Diplomats said that, with Maputo virtually a besieged city, Machel did not have many options left.

Zimbabwe government sources confirmed that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, his cabinet and military advisers consider Machel's government as seriously threatened.

They are questioning whether it can survive the latest Renamo offensive.

"There is serious argument that the options are just to let Machel fall, or really try to get in and broker a deal which would lead him to talks that would ensure that he would still be undisputed leader of a coalition government," said one diplomat.

The US was named as a possible

broker, but the suggestion was dismissed.

"It is felt that the US must be seen to be standing behind Machel and, if it appeared that they were backing away from him, this would substantially increase his risks."

Instead it is being proposed that Zimbabwe — Mozambique's closest ally — or South Africa, which signed a peace accord with Mozambique two years ago, are probably the best intermediaries.

Relations between Harare and Maputo have been strained since Renamo last month recaptured its main military headquarters at Gorongosa, in central Mozambique.

The key base was originally seized by a joint Zimbabwean and Mozambican force in August after Mugabe deployed between 10 000 and 14 000 Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique to help fight Renamo.

The recapture, by a force of 400 rebels who routed 1 000 Mozambican troops, has made Zimbabwean government and military leaders question their role in the war.

The Mozambican troops at Gorongosa reportedly abandoned armoured cars, anti-aircraft guns and a large supply of ammunition in their flight. — Sapa-AP.

MNR claims major setback for Machel

13/3/86
LISBON — Mozambican rebels yesterday attacked and occupied a Government military base, killing 177 Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Cuban soldiers, according to a guerilla spokesman in Lisbon

Mr Paulo Oliveira of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said the rebels also ambushed a column of Zimbabwean troops who came to relieve the post, killing 57 soldiers and wounding 109 others

Mr Oliveira said rebels stormed the military base at Canda near Vila Paiva de Andrade in central Mozambique at dawn. He said 135 Mozambican soldiers, 37 Zimbabweans and five Cubans were killed in the fighting.

Rebel casualties were five killed and 19 wounded, according to the spokesman

He claimed the rebels captured 11 anti-aircraft guns, five 75 mm cannons and 457 light arms. He said five armoured cars and 17 other vehicles were destroyed.

Mr Oliveira said five other armoured cars and 28 other military vehicles were destroyed. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Africa 13/3/86

ZIP

Machel's government fights for its survival

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo on the deteriorating security situation facing the Machel government

THERE has been a dramatic deterioration in the security situation in Mozambique and diplomatic observers now wonder how long the Machel government can retain power

Because of its minimal resources, the government has never been able to impose full authority over large parts of Mozambique's more than 800 000 square kilometres

However, its tenuous hold on the countryside has been eroded by the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement which has set about undermining the government's authority, destroying the country's infrastructure and making life in the cities impossible.

Whereas the MNR once confined its activities to the bush, it is now making more frequent attacks on the cities — including the capital of Maputo — often cutting off water, electricity and food supplies

There are now reports that the Frelimo government controls only a few major towns and cities and that most of these are under siege

Although the loose conglomerate of rebel forces and bandits that is identified as the

MNR is not organised for a quick takeover in Maputo, it is clear that the Frelimo government's ability to keep the rebels in check has deteriorated to such an extent that not even the Eastern bloc is now prepared to try to re-establish the government's authority

Meanwhile, the ruling establishment is understood to be involved in a struggle for power between moderates who want an accommodation with the MNR and between radicals who insist on fighting to the end.

There have been reports that MNR leaders have approached the Zimbabwean government to organise discussions between the MNR and Frelimo. However, these reports have not been confirmed

In Zimbabwe itself, it is understood the Government is deeply concerned about the 10 000 to 12 000 Zimbabwean troops who are currently in Mozambique guarding the railway line and the pipeline from Zimbabwe to Beira

In August last year a combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean force seized the



President Machel

MNR's main base at Gorongosa

However, after the Zimbabweans withdrew, the Frelimo troops were unable to maintain their authority in the area and Gorongosa was retaken by the MNR last month

This shook the Zimbabweans and, despite talk last year of

increasing their troops in Mozambique to between 20 000 to 30 000 for a final push against the MNR, the Zimbabweans have now switched to a purely defensive role

It is also understood Tanzania has withdrawn an estimated 2 000 troops who were helping Frelimo

Apart from anything else, Mozambique's lack of resources, the incompetence of many of its officials and the depredations of the MNR have resulted in the breakdown of civil administration in many parts of the country

In many areas, this breakdown has aggravated health problems and food shortages — although the improved rains recently have helped the country's subsistence farmers.

Faced with overwhelming security problems, the Maputo government can field only about 60 000 troops

Unlike Angola it has few Eastern bloc military advisers (an estimated 900 Russians, 500 East Germans, 700 Cubans and 130 Koreans) and no communist combat troops

Reports of Renamo progress written off

(218) Mercury 17/3/86

MAPUTO—Mozambique's most prominent journalist has rejected speculation that the marxist Government is about to fall, calling it 'disinformation' aimed at undermining the war against anti-Marxist rebels

Mr Carlos Cardoso, director of the national news agency, AIM, says Mozambican leaders remain firmly opposed to negotiations with the rebel Mozambique

National Resistance and are committed to an all-out military victory.

Mr Cardoso was responding to reports in newspapers in South Africa and Zimbabwe that rebel advances threatened to force President Samora Machel's Government into talks with the insurgents or risk collapse.

The rebels, dismissed by Mozambique as 'bandits', have reoccupied their for-

mer headquarters after it was overrun by Mozambican forces last year.

Unverified communiques from the rebel offices in Lisbon frequently claim fresh advances and sweeping victories.

Mr Cardoso, writing in the daily Noticias newspaper yesterday, said the rebels were capable only of disruption in the countryside and occasional hit-and-run raids on suburbs of the capital, Maputo, and the Government was nowhere near defeat.

He also pointed to several territorial advances by the Mozambican forces, including the clearing of rebels from the southern Inhambane province, once the hardest-hit region.

Mr Cardoso said opponents wanted Frelimo to sacrifice its socialist policies in favour of a capitalist-orientated economy.

He rejected calls for privatising health, education and housing, saying such changes would leave Mozambicans 'reduced to the condition of slaves and some future generation would have the task of liberating the country once more'. — (Sapa-AP)

MNR rebels kidnap nuns

(218) Mrcum 17/6/88

LISBON—Renamo rebels in Mozambique have kidnapped two Roman Catholic missionary nuns, one Italian and one Portuguese, from a northern medical post, according to news reports yesterday

The Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal said in a report from Maputo that the nuns had been seized from a post at Cava in north-eastern

Nampula district by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance on Friday.

The agency, quoting unidentified religious sources in Mozambique, identified the nuns as Sr Alma Maria Lomboni, from Almen, San Salvatore, Bergamo, Italy, whose last address was given as Lazzate, Milan, and Sr Maria da Peidade de Jesus Figueira, from Vouzela in northern Portugal.

In Rome the Rev Alessandro Zanotelli said the nuns' Italian-based Cambonian order had received a telex from Mozambique confirming the kidnap of the two religious sisters.

The agency and the priest said they had no further details.

The rebels have in the past captured foreign missionaries in their decade-long guerilla campaign to topple the marxist Mozambique Government.

A family member said the rebels' Lisbon-based European spokesman was not at home to comment on the report. — (Sapa-AP)

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Frelimo, MNR seek mediator

Maputo faces talks dilemma

STAR 17/3/86 218

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

Finding a mutually acceptable go-between is only one of the problems facing the elements within the Mozambique Government and the MNR rebels that are said to be seeking a negotiated end to the guerilla war

Deciding with whom the negotiations should be conducted could also present problems

Zimbabwe is reported to have been approached by MNR representatives to act as a broker for talks

But some in the MNR are believed to feel Zimbabwe is unsuitable as its troops are fighting alongside the Frelimo Government forces against the rebels

Zimbabwe is understood nevertheless to be deeply concerned about the deterioration in the situation in Mozambique

It is believed to have asked the United States envoy, Mr Frank Wisner, when he recently visited Harare to communicate this concern to Maputo

Mr Wisner was last week in South Africa for talks on the Namibian question and other issues that were not named

South Africa is considered a doubtful candidate to broker Mozambique peace talks because of its former association with the MNR. The Maputo Government in any case still claims publicly that South Africa is continuing to aid the rebels.

A strong candidate for the job of broker is considered to be President Aristide Pereira of Cape Verde, whose country has hosted several meetings between the South Africans and the Angolans on Namibia questions

Apart from Mozambique and Angola, which are also former Portuguese colonies, there are no trade or other links between Cape Verde and Southern African countries

Captured documents

Publicly the Frelimo Government has always refused to negotiate a settlement with the MNR. But diplomatic observers believe it may have no choice

Pretoria claims the alleged breaches of the Nkomati Accord that were exposed in the documents captured at the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, were actually efforts being made at Frelimo's request to set up talks with the MNR

Knowledgeable sources report a conflict within the Maputo Government between moderates favouring negotiation with the MNR and hard-liners who want to fight on

If Maputo does agree to talk, it will probably insist on negotiating with the MNR leader in the bush, Nr Afonso Dhlakama, and not with its Lisbon-based secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes

Reason for collapse

Mr Fernandes is believed to have been excluded in advance from the talks the South Africans say they were trying to set up when the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, flew secretly to the Gorongosa base only nine days before it was captured

Mr Fernandes had taken part in the previous effort to bring the two sides together in talks in Pretoria in October 1984

According to the former South African armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, Mr Fernandes's attitude was a prime reason for the collapse of those talks.

Maputo has claimed it went to the Pretoria meeting not to discuss a political settlement but to talk about an amnesty for surrendering rebels. Pretoria insists the purpose was to negotiate a settlement and that senior Maputo Government members later asked South Africa to set up new talks.



Keeping b
sole tog

Maputo army against wall

19/3/86 STAR

(218)

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

Despite regular claims of military successes, the civil war in Mozambique is going badly for the Maputo Government

According to information compiled by diplomatic and intelligence sources in Southern Africa, the military initiative now clearly lies with the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

Today, the MNR is in a much stronger position than before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March 1984

It is by far the most aggressive of the warring parties

Every month, it becomes more aggressive as it steps up both the frequency and the scope of its activities

In 1984, it is estimated the MNR initiated about 80 percent of the deliberate contacts between the two sides. Most estimates this year suggest that more than 85 percent are now initiated by the MNR

In December, while 10 MNR bases were attacked, the rebels themselves attacked twice as many Government military bases

These statistics confirm that the Mozambique defence force (FAM) has been forced into a purely defensive role

In 1983 the number of "incidents" averaged about 100 a month

By 1984, the number was running at about 150 a month, by 1985, 200 a month, and this

year the average is approaching 250 a month

It is understood that the MNR was involved in a record number of 350 "incidents" in November, last year

Although it is difficult to assess accurately the number of casualties generated by the bush war, there is evidence that at least five FAM soldiers now die for every two MNR guerillas

Apart from anything else, events in Mozambique have sadly disillusioned the country's allies

In June, last year, the front-line states agreed to a military assistance programme for Mozambique which would have involved Zimbabwean, Zambian and Tanzanian troops in a combined push to smash the MNR "bandits" once and for all

Sea link

As a result, Zimbabwe increased its military presence in Mozambique from the 4000 troops guarding the Beira-Mutare corridor (effectively Zimbabwe's road, rail and pipeline links with the sea) to about 12000. A small proportion of the troops remained in Zimbabwe, just across the Mozambique border

Tanzania committed about 2000 troops to the Mozambique war, but these never moved far south of the Tanzanian border

Although Zambian military convoys have been seen in Mozambique's Tete Province (adjoining Zambia), there is no evidence that Zambian combat

troops have been involved in Mozambique

The high point of this international military co-operation came in August, last year, when the comparatively well-trained, well-equipped, well-paid Zimbabweans spearheaded the attack on Casa Banana, the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, in central Mozambique, just north of Beira

The MNR was driven out of Casa Banana and documents were seized which purported to confirm South African Defence Force assistance for the MNR, in contravention of the Nkomati Accord

These documents formed the basis for a vigorous, continuing attack on the South African Government by Maputo

However, once the Zimbabwean troops withdrew to the Beira-Mutare corridor and handed over operations at Gorongosa to FAM, the MNR reappeared

By the middle of last month, they had recaptured Casa Banana

This was a major blow to the Maputo Government and a serious disillusionment for the Zimbabweans — and for Mozambique's other allies

Since then, Zimbabwe has withdrawn 5000 of its soldiers, the rest have adopted a defensive posture and pressure is increasing on Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to reduce the number even further

It is also understood that the Tanzanians have moved their troops out of Mozambique

Fears that Machel may turn to Reds again

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The United States Government is worried that continuing attacks by MNR rebels could drive Mozambique's leaders back into the arms of the Soviets.

This fear was expressed yesterday by President Reagan's top Africa official, Dr Chester Crocker, when he appeared before a congressional committee to urge approval of American aid to African countries — including assistance for the Machel regime.

Dr Crocker said the MNR was now being supported by non-African elements such as the Portuguese.

"Our support is particularly timely, since the Mozambique Government's turnaway from heavy reliance on the Soviet Union is being called into question by continued anti-government violence by the MNR," he said.

American diplomatic relations and economic assistance to Mozambique were intended to show support of its change of "orientation"

Since signing the Nkomati Accord with South Africa, Mozambique had moved toward greater participation in the Western economic system.

American assistance programmes demonstrated support for the Machel regime.

But restrictions imposed by the Congress — because of objections by American conservatives to Mozambique's continued ties to the Soviets and its poor human rights record — had reduced assistance significantly, Dr Crocker said.

CMC Tit 21/3/86 (218)

West helps upgrade ports in Mozambique

By MICHELLE FAUL

MAPUTO — Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports once were a source of great hope for the black nations of Southern Africa — a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa

But in the 11 years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for such countries as Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Despite appeals for black African nations to stop doing business with South Africa, that country still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked black neighbours.

"It's a vicious circle," remarked the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, Mr John Roosegaarde-Bisschop. Holland has been helping to improve Mozambique's port capacity.

"The Mozambicans have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will use it more. But how can they prove it when businessmen won't use it until they're satisfied?"

Inefficiency

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique's ports at Maputo, Beira and Nacala are chronic inefficiency, lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement.

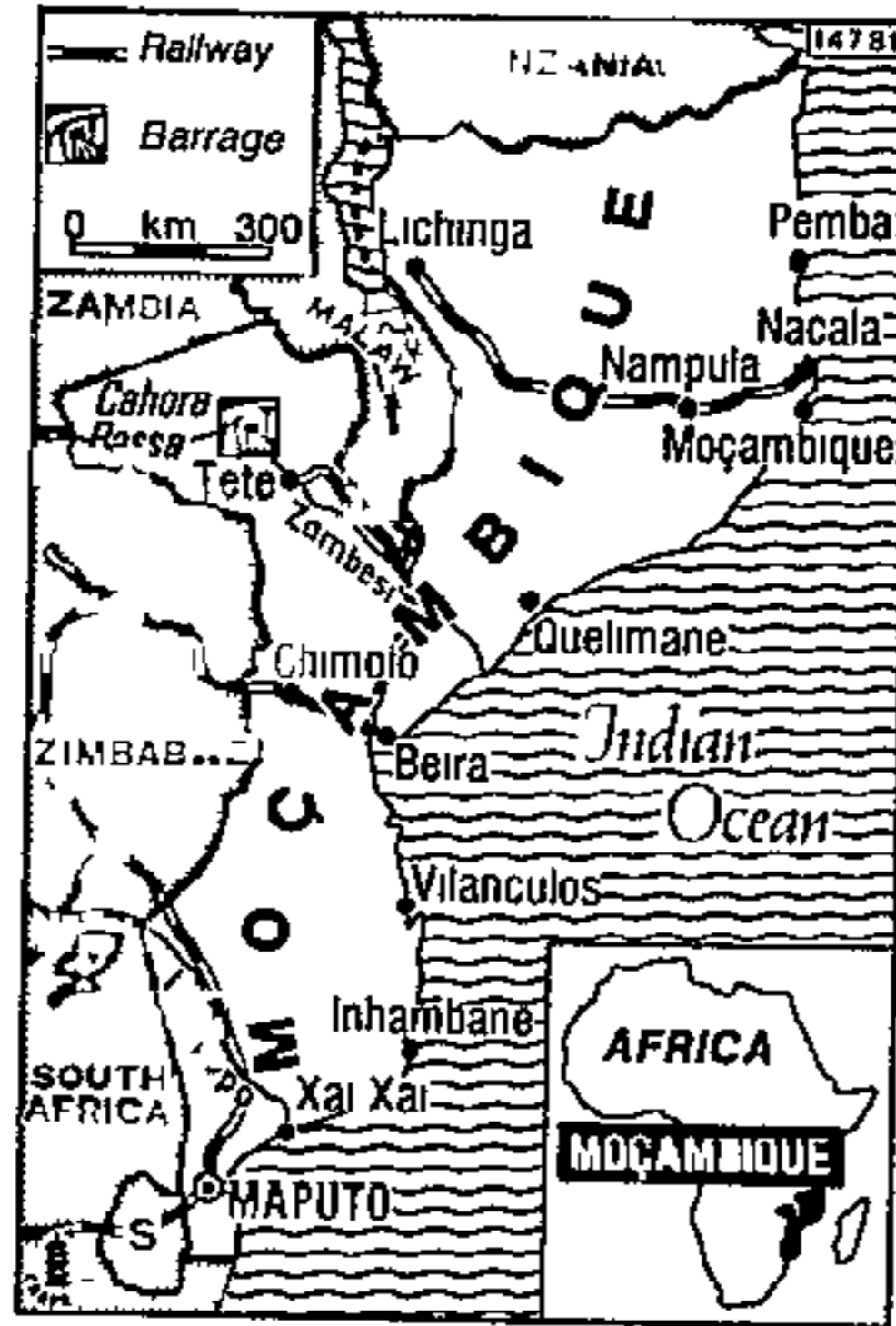
A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique's 3 000 km railways declined by 80 percent in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983. At the ports, the traffic dropped by around 70 percent — from 13.4 million tons in 1973 to 3.6 million in 1983.

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," said the report. Guerillas of the Mozambican National Resistance have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the shortage of managerial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90 percent of the 250 000 Portuguese in the country fled on independence.

Mozambique's colonizers had held jobs at all levels of the economic strata, from managers to taxi drivers, and did not encourage Mozambicans to acquire skills.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreli-



bility of transport services, a 20-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker morale and productivity.

A reflection of black Africa's hopes for Mozambique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 60 percent of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1980 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

There are compelling political reasons for countries such as Zimbabwe "to look for alternatives to its heavy dependence on South African routes," remarked Mr Abraham Schneiders, Netherlands ambassador to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The Netherlands has spent more than R128 million since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique's second-biggest port at Beira, about 240 km from Zimbabwe's border.

But despite the port's proximity, Zimbabwe's businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country's politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

South Africa offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and port network.

"Zimbabwe is now putting 90 percent of its imports and exports through South Africa," said Mr Robert Crul, deputy head for Southern Africa of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry's department of development co-operation.

"The distance to Beira is much

less and costs will be much lower," Mr Crul said during a visit to Mozambique in February.

Before Mozambique became independent, it handled the bulk of Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

Zimbabwe business organizations estimate that now about a million tons of the country's eight million tons of annual imports and exports are routed through Mozambique.

Zimbabwe uses Mozambican ports mostly for high-bulk, low-value goods. It exports steel, sugar and coal through Maputo and tobacco via Beira.

Any kind of statistics are hard to come by in Mozambique. But the World Bank says Maputo, the largest port, handled three to four million tons of goods in 1985.

During a recent visit to the port by a reporter, the port public relations officer, Mr Joao Abdul, said Maputo handled two million tons last year. Western diplomats in Maputo put the figure at closer to a million tons.

Rehabilitation

Backed by several Western donors, Mozambique is trying to revitalize its creaky transport network and ports. The most important rehabilitation work is going on at Beira, which the Dutch expect to handle about three million tons of cargo a year by December. That would be about twice its current capacity.

With the upgrading, the three Mozambican ports are expected to have a capacity for seven million tons a year by 1987. This would not be enough to cope with Zimbabwe's imports and exports, let alone traffic from other countries.

The Mozambicans have been candid in admitting their shortcomings and have welcomed foreigners under various aid programmes to help get the ports running smoothly and to train Mozambicans.

Mr Will Morgan, a Briton, manages Maputo's container terminal under a programme funded by the British government's Overseas Development Administration.

He conceded the port has many problems. But he cited such signs of improvement as the decrease to 30 days in the time it takes for a container to return to its port of origin.

"Now that sounds horrendous compared to Europe, where the average is seven days," Mr Morgan said. "But it is a great improvement on 18 months ago when the average time was 96 days." — Sapa-AP

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES

UN group visits SA

A delegation of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) slipped into SA at the weekend on a "fact-finding mission". The visit follows a meeting in Geneva last month between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Hockè.

Precisely what the UNHCR's mission here is all about has not been revealed. It is thought, however, that the delegation will travel to Gazankulu, the self-governing bantustan in the north-eastern Transvaal, where about 100 refugees from Mozambique continue to arrive each week. There are some 18 000 Mozambican refugees registered in Giyani, the legislative capital. Some also turn up in one or another of the other homeland bits located in the area. It is probably because of the involvement of the homelands — which the UN does not recognise — that the group is keeping a low profile.

It seems likely, too, that the UNHCR group will want to look into the thorny question of (mainly black) South African refugees who make their way to neighbouring states, many to join the banned African National Congress (ANC). About 10 000 have fled SA into Lesotho alone — though not all as declared ANC supporters.

The delegation is expected to meet the South African Council of Churches' (SACC) Ministry for Refugees. And the *FM* understands that the UNHCR visit was prompted by an SACC memorandum submitted to it last year. The memorandum expressed specific concern over the handling of Mozambicans being picked up within SA

proper — after which they are repatriated.

The SACC memorandum includes detailed allegations, made last year, that members of the SA Police have allowed members of the Mozambican rebel group Renamo (or MNR) into eastern Transvaal prisons where the "illegals" were kept, in order to "recruit" them. These allegations were subsequently investigated by the SA-Mozambican Joint Security Commission set up after the Nkomati Accord. The findings have never been made public.

According to a study by the University of the North at Turfloop, the refugees are fleeing the civil war between the Frelimo government and Renamo. However, Pretoria does not regard them as refugees, but as "illegal immigrants."

In terms of an agreement between Gazankulu and Pretoria, however, those who manage to arrive in the "national state" are allowed to stay there temporarily as "visiting relatives". This moratorium does not, of course, apply within SA proper. Any picked up within SA's borders are repatriated via Komatipoort.

Each month, according to official figures for last year, an average of 1 460 Mozambican refugees (about 30 a day) are being repatriated. Many are caught in the Kruger National Park. Once returned, however, many try to return, and some groups have tried up to three times before making it successfully. A quite sophisticated network of escape, run by paid guides, has developed — comparable, almost, to the one from Mexico into California.

Of the 18 000 Mozambicans registered in Gazankulu, according to Gazankulu Health Secretary Dr Paul Robert, 60% are children below the age of 16, 26% are adult females and 14% adult males. ■

INKATHA TRADE UNION

May Day launch

A new Inkatha-linked trade union, the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa), is to be launched on May 1. Uwusa's first rally will be held at Durban's Kings Park rugby stadium — the same venue as the public launch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) last December.

Speaking at a press conference this week, Inkatha labour spokesman Simon Conco repeatedly emphasised that Uwusa's attitude towards Cosatu "is not intended to be confrontational". Uwusa, he says, merely differs with Cosatu's "negative tactics". But bitter conflict between the two seems inevitable, particularly in Inkatha's Natal stronghold, as they begin to compete for the loyalty of workers. Conco says that Uwusa has also opened an office in Germiston.

Uwusa's origins, in fact, go back to the Cosatu launch where homeland leaders, including Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, came under attack. Furthermore, according to Conco, Uwusa's chief organising tool is to question Cosatu's pro-disinvestment policy, which he sees as being Cosatu's soft underbelly.

Another major difference with Cosatu is Uwusa's commitment to free enterprise. A policy statement says Uwusa "is committed to liberating the free enterprise system from racist apartheid control and to make it a vehicle for the progress of the country's working class."

Asked about the financing of Uwusa, Conco strenuously denies reports that the organisation has asked for American and Israeli aid. Its present expenses are being met by a loan from Inkatha, but this source will end after the launch.

Conco also tried to distance Uwusa from Inkatha. He was adamant that Uwusa should not be seen as an "Inkatha union". Inkatha's role, he says, is to act as a catalyst. Inkatha is providing it with facilities in the hope that it will become self-sufficient. Adds Conco "All Inkatha involvement in Uwusa will end on May 1". But it remains highly likely that Uwusa will itself ultimately decide to affiliate to Inkatha.

The launch date is a deliberate irony on Inkatha's part. "We want to challenge Co-



Mozambican refugees ... huddled in Gazankulu

Bad times for Maputo as rebels take initiative

218

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

Despite regular claims of military successes, the civil war in Mozambique is going badly for the Maputo Government

According to information compiled by diplomatic and intelligence sources in Southern Africa, the military initiative now clearly lies with the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement

Today the MNR is in a much stronger position than it was before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March 1984

It is by far the most aggressive of the warring parties

Every month it steps up both the frequency and the scope of its activities

In 1984, it is estimated the MNR initiated about 60 percent of the deliberate contacts between the two sides. Most estimates this year suggest that more than 85 percent are now initiated by the MNR

ATTACKED

During December, while 10 MNR bases were attacked, the rebels themselves attacked twice as many government military bases.

These statistics confirm that the Mozambique Defence Force (FAM) has been forced into a purely defensive role

In 1983 the number of "incidents" averaged about 100 a month.

By 1984 the number was running at about 150 a month, by 1985 200 a month and this year the average is approaching 250 a month.

It is understood that the MNR were involved in a record number of 350 "incidents" in November last year.

Although it is difficult to as-

sess accurately the number of casualties generated by the bush war, there is evidence that at least five FAM soldiers now die for every two MNR guerillas that are killed

Apart from anything else, events in Mozambique have sadly disillusioned the country's allies

In June last year the Frontline states agreed to a military assistance programme for Mozambique which would have involved Zimbabwean, Zambian and Tanzanian troops in a combined push to smash the MNR "bandits" once and for all

INCREASED

As a result, Zimbabwe increased its military presence in Mozambique from the 4 000 troops guarding the Beira-Mutare corridor (effectively Zimbabwe's road, rail and pipeline links with the sea) to about 12 000. A small proportion of the troops remained in Zimbabwe, just across the Mozambique border

Tanzania committed about 2 000 troops to the Mozambique war, but these never moved far south of the Tanzanian border.

Although Zambian military convoys have been seen in Mozambique's Tete Province (adjoining Zambia), there is no evidence that Zambian combat troops have been involved in Mozambique.

The high point of this international military co-operation came in August last year when the comparatively well-trained, well-equipped, well-paid Zimbabweans spear-headed the attack on Casa Banana, the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, in central Mozambique, just north of Beira

The MNR was driven out of Casa Banana and documents were seized which purported to

confirm South African Defence Force assistance for the MNR in contravention of the Nkomati Accord

These documents formed the basis for a vigorous, continuing attack on the South African Government by Maputo

However, once the Zimbabwean troops withdrew to the Beira-Mutare corridor and handed over operations at Gorongosa to FAM, the MNR re-appeared

By the middle of last month they had recaptured Casa Banana

This was a major blow to the Maputo Government and a serious disillusionment for the Zimbabweans — and for Mozambique's other allies

Since then, Zimbabwe has withdrawn 5 000 of its soldiers, the rest have adopted a defensive posture and pressure is increasing on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to reduce the number even further

Zimbabwe has lost more than 250 troops since it first sent men into Mozambique

It is also understood that the Tanzanians have moved their troops out of Mozambique, although about 1 000 soldiers in border bases have been earmarked for operations in Mozambique

They move into Mozambique whenever there is evidence of MNR operations close to the border

Meanwhile, the MNR is believed to have stepped up its campaign of sabotage of economically important installations

Its urban guerilla attacks are also increasing — generating fear and uncertainty in Mozambique's towns and cities

During 1985, the MNR attacked a number of towns in Mozambique and some of these are believed to remain in the rebels hands

22/3/75
218

Zimbabwe flooded with refugees from drought, war

The Star's Africa
News Service

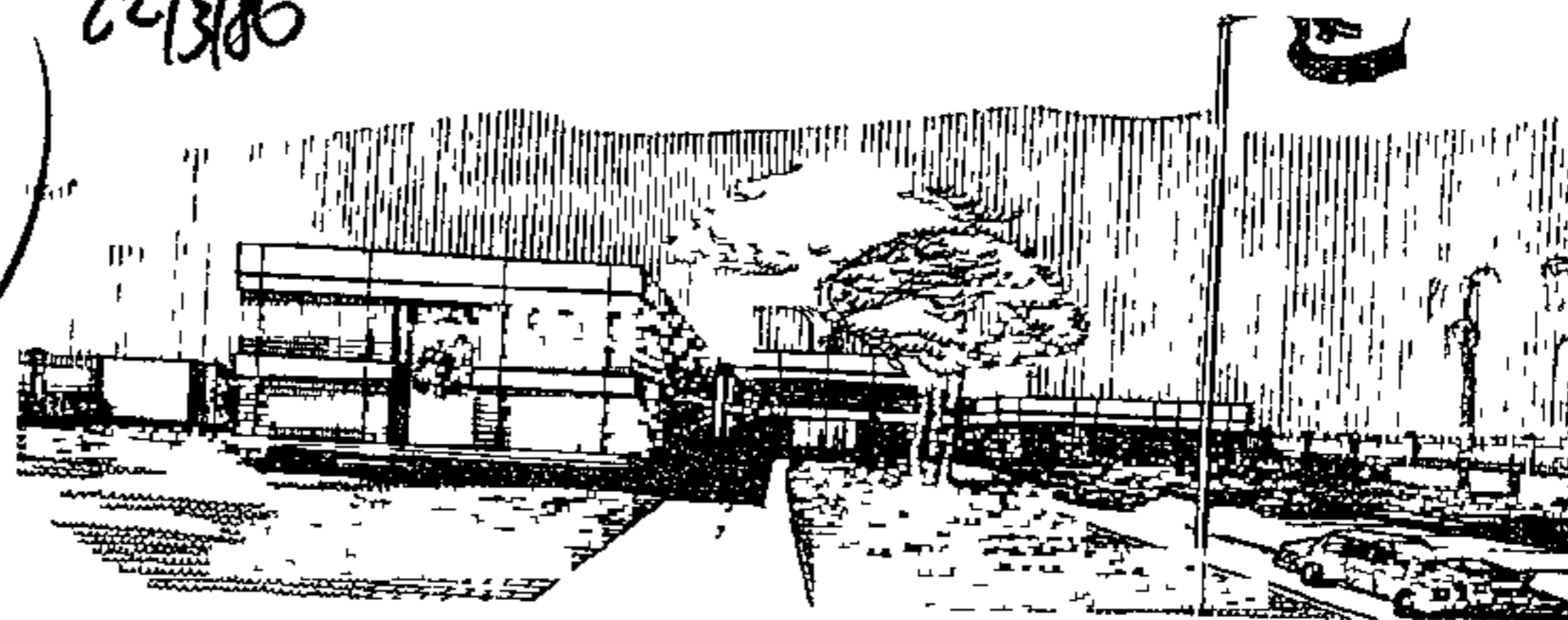
HARARE — The number of Mozambican refugees living in camps in Zimbabwe has risen to 23 000 from 4 000 two years ago. The refugees, referred to as "displaced people", crossed the border to escape the ravages of drought and the war between MNR rebels and forces of President Samora Machel. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society this week handed 550 tents to the Government to help accommodate the Mozambicans. Social Welfare Minister Mr Frederick Shava said the influx had created the need for temporary shelter pending the construction of more permanent shelters by the displaced persons themselves. Money to buy the tents came from the Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies and several Zimbabwean organisations have helped with supplies and equipment.

Mozambique Mission

R10m for SA
Embassy's
new complex

W/ ARGUS 22/3/86

218



An architect's impression of the Embassy, as seen from the Avenida Eduardo Mondlane.

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA,
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Work has started on the R10m building complex South Africa will put up in Maputo to house its diplomatic mission to Mozambique.

The project marks a foreign affairs milestone in that the buildings will include the first South African-owned mission in black Africa

It includes an impressive two-storey Embassy — to be built on a prime site in central Maputo — together with 16 two, three and four-bedroomed townhouses for staff South Africa already owns a home for its head of mission in Maputo

Because of a shortage of skilled workers in Mozambique, sections of the embassy and the townhouses are being prefabricated in Durban (by Ripco, in conjunction with Murray and Roberts).

These will be shipped to Maputo as

soon as the final go-ahead is received from the Mozambique authorities

When Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Maputo for top-level discussions last month, he is believed to have asked Mozambique to speed up final approval for a building which is intended to confirm South Africa's commitment to its Nkomati Accord-based relationship with Mozambique

Final approval has not yet been given but the South Africans are clearly confident enough to have started the prefabrication in the hope that staff will be able to move into the embassy by the end of this year and into the townhouses early next year

The embassy will be built on the large piece of ground South Africa owns in central Maputo surrounding its old consul-general's residence which is now used as offices by the South African mission to Maputo

Once the new building has been completed, the old house will be demolished

Staff townhouses will be built on separate plots close to the Embassy.

With a main entrance on the Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, the embassy will provide accommodation for the head of mission and for between 50 and 70 staff. It will also have a self-contained area for entertainment.

"This project ..."

By Michelle Faul

MAPUTO — Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black nations of Southern Africa — a way to get their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa

But in the 11 years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Despite appeals for black African nations to stop doing business with South Africa, that country still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked black neighbours

"It's a vicious circle," remarked the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, Mr John Roosegaarde-Bisschop. Holland has been helping to improve Mozambique's port capacity

The Mozambicans have to prove the safety

Black Africa's trade corridor dream has faded

and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will utilise it more

"But how can they prove it when businessmen won't use it until they're satisfied?"

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique's ports at Maputo, Beira and Ncala are chronic inefficiency, lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year

said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique's 3000km railways declined by 80 per cent in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983

At the ports, the traffic dropped by around 70 per cent — from 13,4 million tons in 1973 to 3,6 million in 1983

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," said the report. Mozambican National Resistance fighters have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock

The report also cited the shortage of manage-

rial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90 percent of the 250 000 Portuguese fled after independence

Mozambique's colonisers had held jobs at all levels of the economic strata, from managers to taxi drivers, and did not encourage Mozambicans to acquire skills

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreliability of transport services, a 20-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker morale and productivity

COMPELLING

A reflection of black Africa's hopes for Mozambique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 60 percent of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1980 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa

There are compelling political reasons for countries such as Zimbabwe "To look for alternatives to its heavy dependence on South African routes," said Mr Abraham Schneiders, Netherlands ambassador to Mozambique and Zimbabwe

The Netherlands has spent more than \$64 million (about R128 million) since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique's second-biggest port at Beira, about 240km from Zimbabwe's border.

But despite the port's proximity, Zimbabwe's businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country's politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth

SA offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

Transvaal	1 190
Natal	510
Cape Province	839
Orange Free State	316
Total	2 855

Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services.

HANSARD 25/3/86 Qc 731

(2) 3 908

(1) In what categories has full parity been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice,

(2) what is the total number of non-White officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary,

(3) in what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department;

(4) what is the total number of non-White officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary,

(5) (a) what steps are being taken to eliminate the existing disparity and (b) when is it estimated that such disparities will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

(1) Coloured and Indian State prosecutor and higher ranks Magistrate and higher ranks Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks Court Interpreter and higher ranks Security Assistant and higher ranks Storekeeper and higher ranks

Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks

Personnel Clerk and higher ranks Accounting Clerk and higher ranks Legal Officer and higher ranks Legal Administration Officer and higher ranks State Advocate and higher ranks Assistant State Attorney and higher ranks Assistant State law Advisor and higher ranks Regional Magistrate and higher ranks President and Permanent Member Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and Divorce Court Warden and higher ranks

Black Magistrate Chief Court Interpreter Senior Storekeeper and higher ranks State Prosecutor Warrant Officers and higher ranks up to Lieutenant Colonel

(2) Coloured and Indian Black 2 234 607

(3) Coloured and Indian None (enjoy full salary parity)

Black Court Interpreter Justice Administration Clerk Security Assistant Sargeant Warden Storekeeper Provisioning Administration Clerk Assistant Provisioning Administration Clerk Accounting Clerk

(4) Coloured and Indian Black 7 003

(5) (a) In order to effect its policy of parity in the salaries of the different population groups The Government accepted a plan divided into different phases in which the wage gap was to be narrowed and eliminated on a horizontal basis from the highest

to the lowest levels. This plan has to a large extent been effected in concurrence with general salary increases granted in recent years. The elimination of further differences, in both salaries and measures, at present receives attention during occupational specific maintenance investigations

(b) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds

213 Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1985 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew laws?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Sandton

(i) 273

(ii) 254 (iii) None. (b) Alexandra. (i) 5 (ii) 18 (iii) None

(1) (a) How many houses were built by each specified Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the amount spent on (i) housing and (ii) infra-structural development for such housing by each Development Board in the 1984-85 financial year;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in townships in any Development Board area, if so, how many units are required in each specified Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Eastern Tvl	522	899 388	1 842 878	748
Northern Tvl	Nil	Nil	Nil	279
West Rand	100	884 000	938 000	2 780
East Rand	130	2 942 877	7 587 137	7 961
Northern Cape	Nil	Nil	Nil	5 407
Orange Vaal	503	4 988 392	8 157 548	2 122
Southern OFS	Nil	Nil	Nil	4 300
Eastern Cape	966	4 600 422	1 473 346	8 755
Western Cape	3 001	25 321 737	40 746 919	9 051
Natalia	Nil	Nil	2 893 200	12 400
Central Tvl	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 217
Western Tvl	222	609 420	3 322 603	3 553
Highveld	52	390 000	125 000	4 723

347. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a)	Zimbabwe	2 939
(b)	Lesotho	460
(c)	Swaziland	399
(d)	Botswana	195
(e)	Mozambique	20 522
(2) (a)	Zimbabwe	532
(b)	Lesotho	260
(c)	Swaziland	8

(d) Botswana ... 10
 (e) Mozambique ... 378

Religious objectors
 450. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many persons classified as religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 116 religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986

(b) and (c)

Administration: House of Assembly	1
Administration: House of Representatives	2
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	1
Department of Education and Training	3
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	1
Department of Manpower	50
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	3
Department of National Health and Population Development	1
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	4
Department of Water Affairs	3
Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	1
Transvaal Provincial Administration	12
Divisional Council of the Cape	2
Municipalities and City Councils	21
TOTAL	116

25/3/86 HANSARD
 445. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985

Industrial accidents
 456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available,

(2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1) (a)	Asians	207
(b)	Coloureds	1 508
(c)	Members of the Black population groups	20 518
(d)	Whites	1 687
(2) (a)	Asians	26
(b)	Coloureds	128
(c)	Members of the Black population groups	1 578
(d)	Whites	183

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Three.
- (b) One
- (c) None.
- (d) Five.

Unemployed persons
 459. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein	1 901	763	—
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801	—
Durban	4 833	2 931	12 189
Oos-Londen	707	472	21
George	364	867	—
Johannesburg	10 637	4 298	832
Kimberley	267	1 370	15
Port Elizabeth	2 904	5 758	63
Pretoria	2 203	308	88
Total	26 846	28 569	14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

Trade unions
 457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

Guidance and Placement Act
 461. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

Major Mozambique government reshuffle imminent

26/2/80 BUD ORP

218

MAPUTO — A major government shake-up seems imminent in war-torn Mozambique.

This comes after a series of high-level meetings in which government policies were criticised, Frelimo sources said yesterday.

Runners of an impending government reshuffle have been circulating in Maputo for the past three weeks, triggered by a statement from the Frelimo Politburo on March 5 that structural changes in the government were needed.

The statement came after two weeks of meetings involving the Politburo, the Cabinet and other members of the Frelimo Party's central committee.

At the meetings, strong complaints were made about senior officials who were not identified, the sources said.

Several delegates said the government had failed to control black marketing and that soldiers-fighting Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels were often left without adequate food and other supplies.

Last week President Samora Machel said: "We have to shake up some ministers and the banks."

Machel was addressing a national youth conference, where it was alleged people opposed to Frelimo's socialist policies had infiltrated the government.

Youth delegates at the conference said army officers were stealing supplies and selling them on the black market. — Sapa-Reuter.

Machel advisers' sweeping powers

CMT TMT 31/3/86 218

MAPUTO. — Mozambican President Samora Machel, in a bid to run his battered country and its anti-rebel war effort more efficiently, has given sweeping powers to three of his closest advisers

A top-level government shake-up, announced little more than 24 hours before Mr Machel set off for Moscow on a surprise visit yesterday, may be only the start of a series of leadership changes, ruling Frelimo party sources said

A communique issued late on Friday divided government ministries into three sections under the supreme authority of three members of the Frelimo politburo

It said government structures had taken over the leadership role in Mozambican society and top officials of the Marxist-oriented party needed to be totally involved in running the country

A significant change was also the recall of Army General Alberto Chipande to the capital to take charge of the war against rebels Mozambique says are backed by South Africa

General Chipande is a Mozambican folk hero, credited with firing the first shot in Frelimo's war for independence from Portugal

Made defence minister at independence in 1975, he was suddenly sent to his home province of Cabo Delgado three years ago as "political leader" and Mr



President Machel

Machel took over at defence

But the military situation has worsened since then in most areas, with the notable exception of Cabo Delgado, and Mr Machel's sweeping responsibilities in other areas limited his ability to direct the military on a day-to-day basis, diplomats here said

General Chipande faces two major tasks as full-time Defence Minister again

One is logistics — it is freely acknowledged that many supplies of food and weapons never reach troops in the field and accusations of corruption are rife

The second is conscription where there have been frequent public complaints that drafting procedures are ignored and youths often press-ganged into military service

The reshuffle also clearly sought to tackle Mozambique's worsening economic situation, the sources said

Mr Marcelino dos San-

tos, once vice-president of Frelimo and a prominent Marxist theoretician, has been moved to the sidelines and his job as party secretary for economic policy, effectively split in two

Mr Dos Santos becomes secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, with little power

The new party economic supremos are Mr Mario Machungo, nominally Planning Minister but assigned to govern Zambezia province in 1983, and Mr Armando Guebuza, who had been languishing as Minister without Portfolio in the President's office

Mr Machungo was put in charge of eight ministries and three state secretariats Economic Planning, Finance, Banking, Foreign Trade, Labour, Wages and Prices, Transport, Communications, Mineral Resources, Industry and Energy and Construction and Water

Mr Guebuza will co-ordinate Agriculture, Light and Food Industries, Internal Trade and Tourism

The social welfare ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Information, Culture and Sport come under the supervision of Mr Jorge Rebelo, Frelimo ideological secretary and the party chief in Maputo

The three men will not have the title of minister but from their party positions, they will now supervise virtually every aspect of Mozambican society — Sapa-Reuter

Red Cross man
3/13/86 SNAK
reported killed (218)

MAPUTO — A Mozambican Red Cross official was killed by rebels near the coastal town of Inhambane, 300 km northeast of Maputo, official Radio Mozambique reported yesterday.

It said Mr Jose Campos Antonio, Red Cross provincial secretary for the southern province of Inhambane, died in an MNR ambush on Wednesday. — Sapa-Reuter.

STAR
'Balance
of power
shifting to
MNR'

31/3/86 (218)
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The military balance of power in Mozambique has shifted sharply in favour of the MNR over the past couple of months, *The Times* said at the weekend.

Quoting "diplomatic and intelligence sources", *The Times* man in Johannesburg, Michael Hornsby, says it is reckoned the MNR is now initiating as many as 85 percent of contacts between its guerillas and the underpaid and under-trained troops of President Samora Machel.

Government troops were "doing little other than defending Maputo and other important towns"

It is generally accepted, says Hornsby, that the rebels' ability to keep going owes at least as much to the incompetence of government troops

Last month MNR rebels recaptured Casa Banana, the MNR headquarters which had been taken at some cost last August by Zimbabwean troops.

This setback deepened growing disillusion in Zimbabwe with its decision to help Mozambique militarily, and about 5 000 of its 12 000 men there have been withdrawn.

The rest are now purely defensive, guarding the Beira-Mutare corridor and its vital oil pipeline.

The military plight of the Machel Government has revived speculation about the possibility of a negotiated settlement with the MNR

Famine looms again in Angola, Mozambique

APR 1976 3/13/86 (2/1)

1. From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — Angola and Mozambique are plunging back towards the worst of last year's famine crisis — driven here by the mounting impact of "externally supported insurgencies", according to the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa

A new status report lists four countries as still critically affected — Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola and Mozambique — and warns of "a repetition of the tragic scenes seen at the height of the crisis". These four account for 80 percent of the 18 million Africans still at risk, according to the report.
It says that "In all four, civil strife is

an active component of the crisis, but in Angola and Mozambique it is externally supported insurgencies which have displaced hundreds of thousands of people, disrupted economic and agricultural activity and are the root cause of the continuing emergency."
The report does not go into the nature of the insurgencies or enlarge upon its references to "external support".
The emergency office is headed by an American, UN Development Programme director Mr Bradford Morse, and is a temporary creation designed to co-ordinate the response of scores of agencies and governments
In Angola civil strife and insurgency

"continue to increase" and such crops as exist have suffered from poor December and January rains, the report says.
Truck shortages and the need to operate in protected convoys are severely hampering relief supply. Luanda's port congestion is worsening and storage bins are overflowing.
Among war victims, a lack of drugs, doctors and medical services is causing "extensive suffering and loss of life."
The seriously affected population is put at 600 000, the displaced population at 480 000.
Also noted are "about 100 000 refugees from Namibia, Zaïre and South Africa"

Cereal needs are put at 75 000 tons and non food emergency needs at \$41-million (R86m), of which only \$1.2-million is pledged.
Two million city dwellers in Angola are said to be hungry, port congestion is described as "worsening", with food ships waiting more than a month for dock space, and nowhere left to store the food when it does get unloaded.
Only 10 percent of Angola's rural population is said to have access to drinking water and "the number of amputees or seriously handicapped victims is rising steadily" as make-do surgery becomes "increasingly drastic".
In Mozambique, crop prospects are listed as "poor". Rain damage, limited

planting, lack of seeds and equipment and "civil strife" are all cited.
With the marketing system at breakdown point, "serious malnutrition and starvation is expected". Numbers badly affected are said to be much higher — 2.14 million, with 450 000 displaced.
In all, 5.18 million Mozambicans will need food aid this year.
Cereal needs are put at 40 000 tons and other emergency needs at \$18-million (R35m), of which about half is pledged.
In Mozambique more than three million urban dwellers are in need of food. The present crop year "is expected to be the worst in Mozambique in the last 30 years", with northern areas crops failing for the first time ever.

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Samora Machel, in a bid to run his war-torn country more efficiently, has given sweeping powers to three of his closest advisers.

● MACHEL

A top-level government shake-up might be only the start of a series of leadership changes, ruling Frelimo party sources said.

A communique issued late on Friday divided government ministries into three sections, under the supreme authority of three members of the Frelimo politburo.

It said government structures had taken over the leadership role in Mozambican society and top officials of the Marxist-oriented party needed to be totally involved in running the country.

Most significant of the changes was the recall of army General Alberto Chipande to take charge of the war against rebels.

Chipande is a Mozambican folk

353 DAY 11/4/86 (218)

Three Frelimo men get top jobs

hero, credited with firing the first shot in Frelimo's war for independence from Portugal.

Made Defence Minister at independence in 1975, he was sent to his home province of Cabo Delgado three years ago as political leader.

But the military situation has worsened since then in most areas, with the notable exception of Cabo Delgado, and Machel's responsibilities in other areas limited his ability to direct the military on a day-to-day basis, said diplomats in Maputo.

The reshuffle also clearly sought to tackle Mozambique's worsening economic situation, the sources said.

Marcelino dos Santos, once Vice-President of Frelimo and a prominent Marxist theoretician, has been moved to the sidelines. His job as party secretary for economic policy has effectively been split in two.

Dos Santos has become secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, an administrative position he already held with little power.

The new party economic supremos are Mario Machungo, nominally Planning Minister but assigned to govern Zambezia province in 1983, and Armando Guebuza, who has been languishing as Minister without portfolio in the President's office.

Machungo was put in charge of Economic Planning, Finance, Banking, Foreign Trade, Labour, Wages and Prices, Transport, Communications, Mineral Resources, Industry and Energy and Construction and Water. Guebuza will co-ordinate Agriculture, Light and Food Industries, Internal Trade and Tourism.

The social welfare Ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Information, Culture and Sport come under the supervision of Jorge Rebelo. — Sapa-Reuter.

Mozambicans still struggle to survive

MAPUTO — Eleven years after Mozambicans won a hard-fought war for independence from Portugal, they are still battling daily to survive.

Natural calamities such as drought, flood and famine hamper food production. Civil war drains resources. And the government of President Samora Machel acknowledges its Marxist economic policies have not brought prosperity to the nation of 13-million people.

A luta continua (the struggle continues) is as much a rallying cry today as it was when Machel's Frelimo guerrillas were waging the 10-year war to end four centuries of colonial rule.

World Food Programme adviser Pierre Serge Bolduc says last year farmers produced only enough food to feed 5-million of their countrymen for two months. Most of that food went to urban dwellers and the rest to people in areas affected by drought and civil war.

This year, it is projected that Mozambique-grown food will last the same populace only a month.

A United Nations report says the 1985/86 harvest is expected to be the country's worst

in 30 years.

"Mozambique has always worked with a chronic food deficit," Bolduc says. "People never get what they need to get, so they are used to going without food."

The country's limited resources are strained by continued combat with the allegedly SA-backed Mozambique National Resistance.

Upon achieving independence, Mozambique inherited a legacy of distant and ineffectual management, inadequate investment and repression.

Black Mozambicans had few opportunities for education or advancement in a society where even jobs like taxi-driver, postal clerk and plumber were held by Portuguese.

The country was already in a state of economic decline before 90% of the Portuguese fled at independence.

The few remaining private companies offer their own incentives to lowly-paid workers in a country where there has been only one statutory wage increase in a decade and basic commodities are strictly rationed.

One employer rewards zealous staff with cigarettes, a luxury more valuable than the

currency, metals, for buying food. Two other factories offer enterprising workers soap and tomato sauce.

At the People's Market in the capital of Maputo, a city of 800 000, there is an abundance of fruit and vegetables.

But carrots cost the equivalent of about R127/kg and bananas are about R104/kg. A factory worker earns the equivalent of about R130 a month.

What most Mozambicans live on is the monthly ration set by the state.

One domestic worker said recently that to feed her family of five, she received, under the official government ration, 10kg of flour, 10kg of flour and 5kg of sugar for a month. No soap or cooking oil was available.

In addition, she said, she bought greens such as spinach and cabbage, which were the cheapest vegetables at the market.

Bolduc, a Swiss, says Mozambican farmers will fall tens of thousands of tons short of the 720 000 tons of cereal the country needs to feed the 5-million Mozambicans who depend on markets for their food.

"We expect only 60 000 tons to get to the market," he says. — Sapa- Reuter.

31496 BUS DAY (218)

Machel cuts visit

MOSCOW — Mozambican President Samora Machel cut short his visit to Moscow to join in official mourning for the 44 victims of a plane crash, a Mozambican embassy spokesman said yesterday.

Machel left for home on Tuesday after only two days of a planned five-day visit. He held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, President Andrei Gromyko and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov.

The spokesman did not know whether the Mozambican leader would return to Europe for a visit to Romania, scheduled from April 4 to 7 — Sapa-Reuter

Eleven more dead from rioting around country

SPAK 7/4/86

218

Rioting and violence have claimed 11 more lives around the country. In all the incidents the attackers were dispersed by the police with tear-smoke and birdshot.

In Phalaborwa, the deaths of at least six people killed in a hand-grenade incident have been reported. Residents believe Zimbabwean dissidents and Mozambican rebels were responsible for the attack.

Sources said the blast happened on Good Friday on a lawn at a shebeen in Lulekani, in Gazankulu. Six people died immediately and the seventh died in hospital in Namakgale last Thursday. Several other people were badly injured and were admitted to hospital.

A police spokesman confirmed the incident and said six deaths had been reported.

In Kanana township near Orkney, two youths were shot dead, three houses belonging to councillors, administration offices and a beer hall were burnt when unrest flared.

While in Ga-Rankuwa township in Bophuthatswana, two more houses were extensively damaged and a well-known businesswoman injured during petrol bomb attacks.

In Port Elizabeth, a man was shot dead, 32 were arrested and at least 11 injured in unrest.

On March 23 in the Lebowa town of Namakgale, a grenade was tossed into the hotel of Mr Jackson Mogudi, chairman of the Namakgale Parents' Crisis Committee. A young man was killed and several hotel workers slightly injured.

Residents said there had also been clashes between youths and police during the day and a schoolgirl, Mavis Malatje, had been shot dead. She was buried on Saturday.

The police spokesman could not confirm the attack on the hotel and said the matter was apparently being treated as a criminal matter.

Unrest listed last night included police finding a charred body of a black male in Bongweni near Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape.

Seven incidents of stone-throwing on police patrols occurred yesterday in the Kwazakele area in

the Eastern Cape. In all the incidents the attackers were dispersed by the police with tear-smoke and birdshot.

The Port Elizabeth incidents coincided with a funeral service for eight of the 12 victims of last month's bottle store shootings.

Appeals to police for calm dominated speeches at the service, and speakers defied wide-ranging restrictions imposed on the funeral as representatives of United Democratic Front-affiliated organisations addressed the mourners and thousands of people took to the streets on foot after the service.

The tough approach taken by the police was evident in the morning as they confronted peaceful processions arriving at the hall from the homes of the dead and ordered some people to go home.

ATMOSPHERE TENSE

The atmosphere was tense as a row of Buffels and Casspirs parked a few metres from the hall's main entrance. Police used loudhailers to order hundreds of spectators who gathered in adjoining streets to go home.

By 11 am there was hardly standing room in the hall and many people had to stand outside listening to the service over a loudspeaker.

In Bophuthatswana, the homes of Mrs Catherine Tsuene (56), a businesswoman and wife of a Bophuthatswana Chamber of Commerce official in Zone 3, and a Mr Metlae, a motor mechanic of Zone 2, were attacked on Saturday morning.

The attacks brought to 17 the number of attacks on the homes and properties of community leaders and activists in the Odi and Moretele area of Bophuthatswana.

Mrs Tsuene was admitted to hospital where her condition was described as "satisfactory".

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman confirmed the weekend attacks but said he did not have details.

5 m in Mozambique facing starvation

MAPUTO — Ten years of civil war and four years of drought have devastated Mozambique's agricultural industry, leaving about five million people facing starvation this year, according to Western aid administrators

"If there is no improvement, we are headed for disaster," said a United Nations official in Maputo "It is not the lack of rain that threatens the country so much as the war"

Mozambique has been wracked by civil war since its independence in 1975

South African-backed rebels of Renamo, the Mozambique National Resistance, have made road travel virtually impossible, forcing the government to rely on a diminishing fleet of Soviet aircraft for all transport out of the capital in the south

Railways, power lines and even water supplies have been cut re-

peatedly by rebels who have advanced to the outskirts of Maputo in their campaign to topple Marxist President Samora Machel

UN officials rate Mozambique third behind Ethiopia and Sudan on the hunger map of Africa, but they say the crisis lacks the obvious drama of Ethiopia's famine

After four years of devastating drought, Mozambique has had almost normal rainfalls this summer, but aid administrators say the agricultural community was too battered to take advantage

A spokesman for the UN World Food Programme said the lack of transport also was crippling the agriculture industry

"More than 70 percent of the government's trucks are broken down and in a few years all of them will be at a standstill if they don't start replacing them now"

The FAO and the World Food Programme together have identi-

fied five million Mozambicans in immediate danger of starvation They have yet to survey almost half of the country north of the Zambezi River

Two million of those most threatened are refugees from the bush war and three million are town dwellers with no access to land.

The state-owned Agricom organization estimates that Mozambique will produce about 50 000 tons of cereals this year

According to the UN organizations, this is less than 10 percent of the minimum 550 000 tons needed to feed the country's 13-million population

Despite an American commitment of over 200 000 tons of cereals and about another 100 000 tons promised by the UN and the European Community, Mozambique faces a shortage of 200 000 tons of grain. — UPI

Maputo sugar runs fine

218 RUSSELL 9/18

THE R11m initial rehabilitation scheme for Mozambique's sugar mills is complete and the country expects to produce about 35 000 tons of sugar this year.

Geoff Walsh, MD of Durban-based engineering consultants Techserve, which is playing a leading role in rehabilitation of the Mozambican sugar industry, said yesterday: "Mozambique has six sugar mills in working condition. Three, or possibly even four, are planned for use this year."

ALAN PEAT

Security problems led to two of the mills being unusable last year, according to Walsh.

"But the industry managed to fulfil its American sugar quota of about 25 000 tons. And only part of the income from that contract will pay for the rehabilitation up to now."

Walsh said the farming section of the industry had still had no rehabilitation programme.

"But the World Bank has made a grant available. And a rehabilitation programme for the farmers should get under way next year."

The security situation was also affecting output potential from the existing farms.

"This means that output is limited as the industry cannot operate two of the country's largest estates on the Zambesi River."

Maputo harbour's sugar-loading terminal was also in full operational order, and Techserve's maintenance contract had been renewed for another year.

The latest state of play allows Mozambique an annual capacity of around 100 000 tons — well below the 300 000-400 000 tons a year it was capable of at its peak.

Refugees are
eating up
Swazi land

MBABANE — The flood of Mozambican refugees into Swaziland is straining the country's limited land resources, say officials

Land has to be allocated to accommodate 10 000 official refugees, mostly from Mozambique. And many others have slipped into the country without registering as refugees

Overcrowding is such that a small refugee camp at Malindza, built for 100 refugees, now houses 400 — The Star's Africa News Service.

What about the South Africans who 'disinvest'?

EARLIER this year, Raymond Ackerman got thrown out of Australia. His ejection, as an apartheid-tainted South African businessman, raises the spectre of an additional focus for the international disinvestment campaign — sending South African overseas investment back to South Africa to create jobs and build the economy.

Ackerman was all set to introduce Australian housewives to the joys of "hypermarkets", the mega-supermarkets pioneered by his Pick 'n Pay company in South Africa, when a concerted anti-apartheid effort by construction trade unions forced his withdrawal.

The export of South African capital and expertise overseas is not entirely new. Some mining houses, for example, have extensive overseas interests. But recently the scarcity of profitable and secure investment opportunities in South Africa have forced other enterprises to look abroad for expansion. In this context, Ackerman's expulsion represents a new and intriguing threat to South African capitalism.

It is most ironic that Raymond Ackerman should be stigmatised as an arm of apartheid investment overseas. He is probably the most outspoken business critic of the South African government and of apartheid. He has called for the release of political detainees, an end to the Pass Laws, the Group Areas Act and detention without trial. He has come perilously close to demanding that the ANC be unbanned. At the end of 1985 he was the organiser of a controversial petition to the State President signed by 91 leading businessmen. The petition demanded an end to the State of Emergency, an end to apartheid and for the government to negotiate with "acknowledged black leaders".

If Ackerman can be labelled an agent of racial capitalism overseas, what defences can possibly be used by the main beneficiaries and

Why is it that when an American company stops producing in South Africa it's called disinvestment, but when a local company spends R800-million in South African money on buying property in Britain it's called diversification? MARTIN NICOL comments

mere diversification, but the formation of an alternative profit base. In other words, it's a bolt hole if the reform of apartheid doesn't proceed as desired. A bolt hole for people who have every reason to doubt the successful transformation of the apartheid economy because they are keeping back, overseas, assets that would assist such a transformation.

Why is it that when Ford stops making cars in South Africa, the talk is of disinvestment, but when Liberty Life invests R800-million in buying the seventh biggest property development firm in Britain, it's called diversification?

Liberty Life is very serious about its international activities. In January 1985 it bought J M Middlemass, a senior partner in the London-based accounting firm Touche-Ross & Co, to assist Donald Gordon, the innovative leader and founder of Liberty Life, in international operations. The purchase of Capital and Counties was described as "a major step in the internationalisation of Liberty Life".

Africa as a runaway and is now set to soar above and away.

Similarly, Barlow Rand says its purchase of Bibby will "provide Barlows with a springboard for significant international operations". Barlows has interests in mining in South Africa, but its main assets are in the manufacturing sector. According to the Financial Mail, it became the first major South African industrial group to acquire control of a large listed overseas group. Bibby was bought as a base for long-term international expansion by Barlows Bas Kardol, a "most highly regarded" executive director of Barlows, has been sent to England to manage it. His job is "to re-evaluate Bibby and then to assess the best directions for its future growth". This growth, too, is to be overseas, not in South Africa.

Barlows and Liberty Life have good-sounding reasons for going international — if you are a shareholder. But are they being patriotic? What about the millions of unemployed in South Africa who don't have jobs, we are told, because there is not enough foreign investment? Why should foreigners risk their money here while South African businesses are investing large sums abroad?

We might expect an urgent international move from company directors who, like Professor van Zyl Slabbert, had lost faith in the

Pick 'n Pay in Australia. Few ordinary people know of their South African ownership and they are involved in activities that are not as open to popular boycott as Raymond Ackerman's supermarkets.

Pick 'n Pay's enlightened attitudes and actions are certainly determined by the nature of its business. White supermarkets have become a prime target of consumer boycotts. Anti-apartheid is a necessary business policy. This is not sufficiently the case for Liberty Life or Barlows, but carefully targeted pressure in Britain could well force a change in attitude and actions on the part of these two groups. Both could do a lot more to speed the demise of apartheid — even if they don't also reinvest their foreign assets at home.

Overseas is where Liberty Life is most sensitive to pressure. The acquisition of CapCo is the main reason for the staggering 58 percent increase in total assets reflected in the latest accounts of Liberty Life. It is now relying on its British stake to help "validate" its "ongoing strategy of a balanced partnership between shareholders and policyholders".

Some overseas critics of apartheid have reservations about the campaign for disinvestment. They would endorse Donald Gordon's own view that "Disinvestment and politically inspired boycotts are adding greatly to the discomfiture of the people whom they are intended to benefit. Each action of disinvestment from South Africa creates further black unemployment."

Critics of disinvestment surely have a clear duty to campaign now to send South African overseas investment back to South Africa. This would give real bite to the policy of "constructive engagement".

Apartheid is dead. It no longer provides Liberty Life and Barlow Rand with as good a return on capital as it used to. The companies show the

perpetrators of apartheid exploitation who are engaged in overseas operations? Anglo American — the largest foreign investor in the USA in 1984 — and Rembrandt, the controller of world tobacco markets through Philip Morris, are merely the biggest

The answer is quite simple. These businesses have been international operators for decades. They are skilled at hiding direct South African links and take over existing foreign businesses rather than, like Pick 'n Pay, exporting a boldly packaged, identifiable South African product

In the last two years, two other South African firms, Barlow Rand and Liberty Life, have each embarked on a major international diversification effort in Britain. R550-million bought for Barlows the annual feed and industrial group J Bibby & Sons. R800-million was involved in the deal that acquired the property development firm Capital & Counties for Liberty Life

What is interesting about these investments is their size and their directness. We are seeing here not

development of Liberty Life's international strategies that should be of considerable long-term benefit to the Group".

Middlemass has expressed the belief that "the City of London will be very pleased to support the Liberty Life Group further and enthusiastically help it build a larger presence in London and other areas of the world where its expertise, capital and reputation would be welcome".

Liberty Life has trumpeted on South

Barlows have faith in the government. Such faith that their chief executives, Donny Gordon and Mike Rosholt, refused to sign Raymond Ackerman's businessmen's petition to the State President last year.

Let's not call them supporters of apartheid, however. Both are right behind the State President's initiatives. Bibby and CapCo, as established British companies, are not as immediately vulnerable to anti-apartheid sanctions overseas as was

extent of their commitment to a post-apartheid economic system in South Africa by making vast investments abroad

At the same time they are among the strongest critics of disinvestment there. There is a contradiction, but no mystery. They want to have their cake overseas and eat someone else's here in South Africa

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Taxis told to quit JSE area

BLACK taxi ranks are a security threat, says the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

And the Johannesburg City Council has banned taxis from Diagonal Street, saying it wants to turn it into a pedestrian Mall

A JSE spokesman said this week it considered black taxi ranks a security threat.

"There is a high security risk involved here. The east side of the trading floor consists of a glass wall 3mm thin and any explosive device planted in a vehicle outside could prove disastrous

"Added to this, we had a situation where untidiness and hygiene posed a problem, he said"

The spokesman claimed there was no political or moral overtone in objections to the taxi ranks

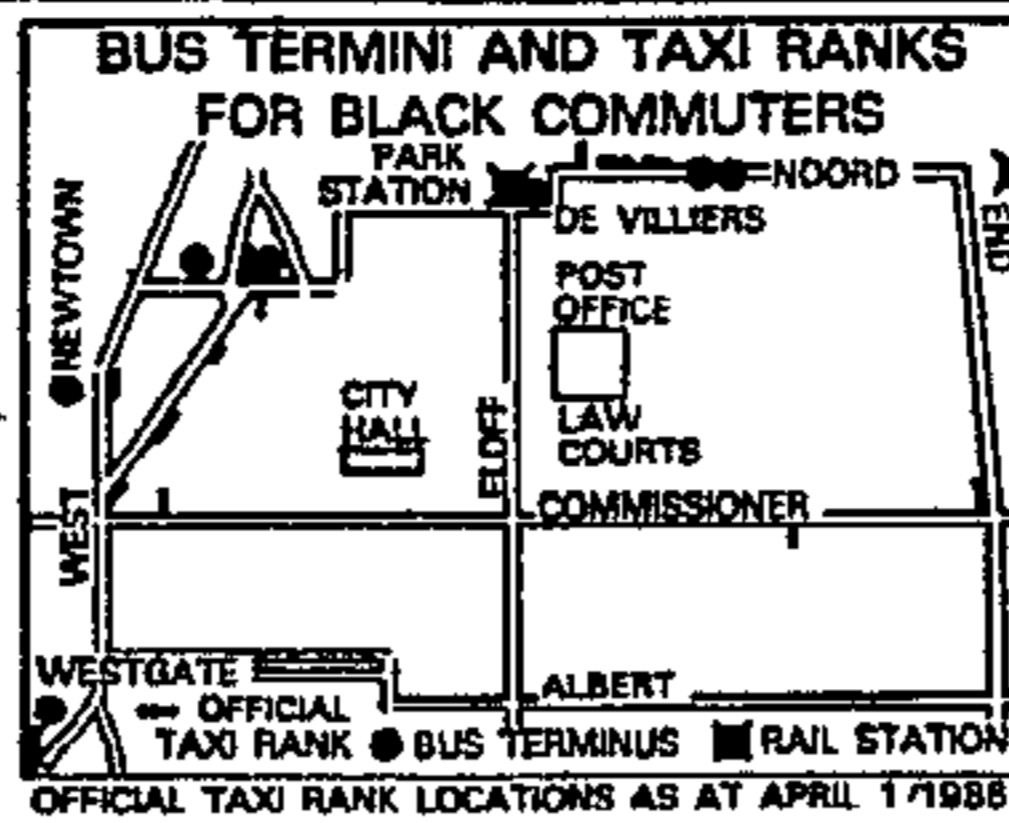
The JSE stance has angered black transport operators One said yesterday: "Certain businesses are branding all blacks as potential saboteurs. How can we ever hope to solve our problems if they continue to say blacks are untidy and unhygienic?"

A spokesman for the Southern African Bus & Taxi Association, Pat Mbatha, said the move to bar black taxis from Diagonal Street came as a shock

"We have been moved nearly two kilometres out of town to the old power station site The only rank remaining there now is the

graduate students for data collec-

pital.



MICK COLLINS

one in West Street.

"We feel bad about it, but as a second best we had to accept the situation It means that people will now have to walk that bit further."

Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association, admitted there was an urgent need to improve facilities "One difficult spot is the Diagonal Street area where the interests of financial offices conflict with those of black commuters," he said

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) said there was evidence of opposition by certain property owners to black taxi ranks and bus stops

JCC president Pat Corbin said "With the opening of the Central Business District (CBD) as a free trading area, all commuters are entitled to easy access to the city centre"

The JCC is involved in talks with the council to resolve the transport issue in the city centre

A Putco spokesman said his organisation had made repeated representation to the city council "We can drive through the streets but can only collect passengers at official bus stops, none of which exist in the CBD area," he said

SA aircraft bombed us, says Maputo

MAPUTO — A South African plane bombed southern Mozambique a week ago, but did not cause any damage or casualties, senior Mozambican defence officials said yesterday.

They said the attack — during which the plane dropped two bombs — took place near Massingir Dam, 30km east of the Mozambique-South African border, on April 10

The officials, who asked not to be named, gave no other details.

Massingir Dam, originally built to provide irrigation water to nearby areas, is now being turned into a hydro-power station to supply electricity to the country's capital Maputo, which is heavily dependent on power from SA.

This is the first reported attack on Massingir since Mozambique and SA signed the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression accord barring each from supporting forces opposed to the other.

The area used to be frequently attacked by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been fighting against President Samora Machel's government since Mozambique's independence in 1975.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force denied that any aircraft from the SADF were involved in the incident.

"The Defence Force is also not aware of this incident," the spokesman said — Sapa.

218

Central *Accus*
Maputo *21/4/86*
blasted — *2/8*
three hurt

MAPUTO — A powerful explosion rocked the Mozambican capital today and seriously injured three people

The blast, believed to have been caused by a bomb, went off just before 5am near the Avenida Agostinho Neto, hospital sources told reporters

Residents said there was a huge hole in the ground and several windows were smashed in houses nearby. Troops cordoned off the area

A soldier told reporters he believed the blast was caused by an explosive device apparently left in a vehicle

In February three people were seriously injured when they stepped on mines buried on a beach.

Mozambique, which has a non-aggression pact with South Africa, blamed Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels for the explosions

The right-wing MNR has been fighting President Samora Machel's socialist government since Mozambique's 1975 independence from Portugal. Mr Machel claims the MNR is supported by South Africa — Sapa-Reuter

50 injured by car-bomb blast in Maputo

ARGAS 21/4/66
Z/S

MAPUTO. — Fifty people were injured, three seriously, by a car-bomb explosion in a residential area of Maputo today.

The Mozambican News Agency said the explosion took place shortly before dawn on a tree-lined avenue near offices and workshops of a bus company. Two blocks of flats were heavily damaged and windows were broken 300m away.

Hospitals said 47 people were treated for minor injuries and released.

In Lisbon the Portuguese news agency Anop reported two other explosions in the capital about the same time — one in Matola, on the outskirts of Maputo, and another in the Machava district.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the explosions. Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, opposed to the Marxist government of President Samora Machel, have been active in various parts of the country — Sapa-AP.

50 injured in Maputo blast

MAPUTO — A booby-trapped car exploded in Maputo yesterday, injuring at least 50 people, three of them critically, according to Mozambican military officials.

Two bombs had been planted in a car parked in Avenida Agostinho Neto in central Maputo and went off simultaneously about 5am. Another bomb found near the scene failed to explode.

South African car number plates were found in the wreckage of the vehicle, which was destroyed in the blasts which also partially destroyed two apartment blocks, the officials added.

The explosions left a deep crater in the road.

The officials said they were examining the unexploded bomb, which was apparently timed to go off with the other two.

Mozambique blamed the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) for the explosions. — Sapa-Reuter.

Appeal on stayaways

THE Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has appealed to employers not to victimise workers forced to stay away from work on May 1 (May Day) or June 16 (Soweto Day).

"Where all other avenues of negotiation have failed and the position looks bleak, we appeal to commerce not to be party to any form of victimisation of individuals," a spokesman said.

He said some companies had already had talks with union officials and managed to swap another holiday for May 1, thus obviating the necessity of applying the "no work, no pay" rule.

"But employers must be careful about allowing employees to work time in. They could well set a precedent."

MICK COLLINS

A spokesman for Assocom said it had advised employers that if negotiation with the workforce had not been successful they should stick to the "no work, no pay" dictum. "Most employers appear to have already resigned themselves to the stayaway but are not prepared to condone it.

"But they can't condone the workforce just taking its own public holidays."

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries said the prospects for a stayaway seem very real.

"The general attitude of organised industry is well known, namely "no work, no pay", but this attitude is not binding and employers are free to negotiate."

SAP imposes news ban

POLICE Commissioner Johann Coetzee has barred the Cape Times from speaking to police liaison officers and is blacking out SAP news to the paper.

The ban applies only to that newspaper. It follows a Newspaper Press Union (NPU) appeal, on behalf of Cape Times editor Anthony Heard, against the barring of crime

Own Correspondent

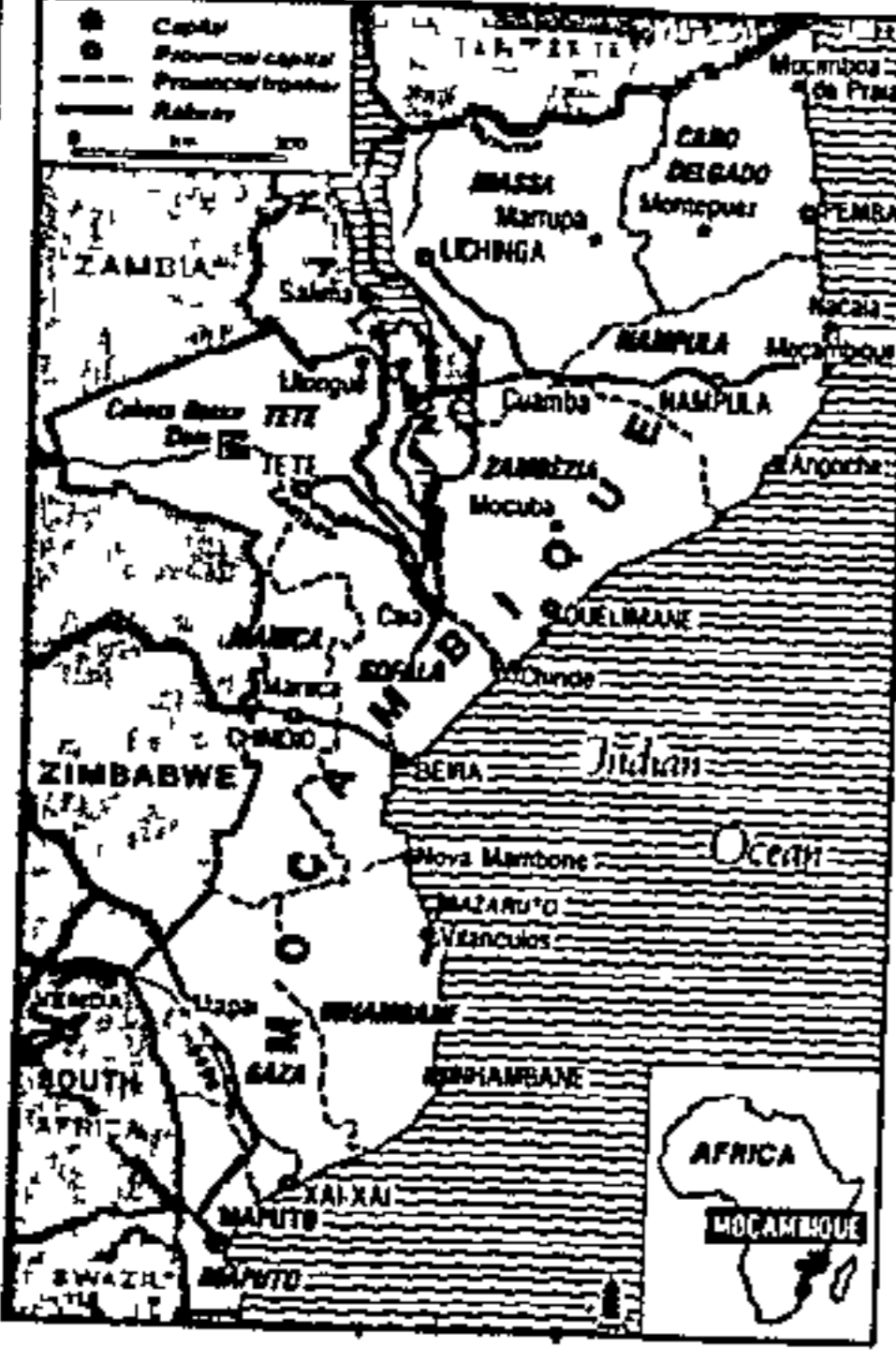
reporter Chris Bateman from the daily police crime conference for the media.

Bateman was barred from the conference after reporting on a shoot-out in which three alleged guerrillas were killed in Guguletu, near Cape Town, on March 3.

22/4/86 BUS DAY

BUS DAY news ban 22/4/86

ARGUS 72/10/86 (218)



Million facing starvation in Mozambique, says Govt

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — More than a million people in Mozambique's most densely populated province face starvation because of action by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, says the Government news agency, AIM

The agency quotes the Natural Disasters Office as saying in its monthly report that more than a third of the three million people in Zambezia province in central Mozambique are "seriously affected" by lack of food.

Their plight is caused by the se-

curity situation rather than climatic factors, says the Natural Disasters Office

"Though rains have been plentiful, people are always moving from one place to another to seek relative stability; therefore, they have not been able to plant crops," it says in its report

AIM says the crisis is most acute in the coastal district of Chinde, where there are now about 33 000 displaced people who have fled from areas farther north in the Zambezi valley, including the town of Luabo, which was occupied by the MNR last year.

22/4/85. STAR 101
218

Minister calls for repatriation of aliens

Pretoria Bureau

Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego, Mr Badenhorst hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended

Late last year, *The Star* had reported more than 63 000 refugees from Mozambique alone flooding into Lebowa, Gazan-

ku, kaNgwane and kwazulu This figure was now believed to be much higher.

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation.

He said links between South Africa and Lebowa had been cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the SA Government had insisted on incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele

He hoped that "certain factors which are causing trouble relations between Lebowa and the South African Government" would be resolved as soon as possible

MAGAS 22/4/86

(218) (236)

CAPE/NATIONAL

Lebowa told to hand over 'aliens' for repatriation

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego yesterday, Mr Badenhorst said he also hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended

He said "The influx of large numbers of aliens from South Africa's neighbours is a cause for great concern to my Government

Heavy burden

"This places a heavy burden on the whole country's infrastructure and may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market.

"Uncontrolled and illegal entry and settlement of aliens can exercise adverse effects and everything possible must be done to prevent this"

Late last year it was reported that more than 63 000 refugees from Mozambique alone had entered Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and Kwazulu, although this figure is now believed to be much higher

Indications at the time were that these homeless people were not being repatriated, but were being helped to get papers and settle here after their hazardous journey from their war-torn homeland

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens who were still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation

Further discussions

The Deputy-Minister also discussed the issue of links between South Africa and Lebowa. These were cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the South African Government insisted on incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele. Lebowa has since gone to court to try to have South Africa's decision reversed

Mr Badenhorst said he hoped "certain factors which are causing troubled relations between Lebowa and the South African Government would be resolved as soon as possible.

"In my opinion it is essential that further discussion be conducted on the problems of our relations. We simply cannot leave things hanging in the air"

MNR says it planted bomb

CAPC Times 22/11/76 (218)

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels claimed responsibility for yesterday's car bomb blasts in Maputo which injured some 50 people, three of them critically

Mr Jorge Correia, spokesman in Lisbon for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), told a Portuguese news agency that MNR's "clandestine cells" had planted the explosives.

He said it had been planned for them to explode before 5am to avoid causing civilian casualties

Mozambican military officials said two bombs had been planted in a car parked in the tree-lined Avenida Agostinho Neto in central Maputo and went off simultaneously about 5am. Another bomb found near the scene failed to explode

South African car number plates were found in the wreckage of the vehicle, which was destroyed in the blasts which also smashed windows of houses nearby

and partially destroyed two apartment blocks, the officials added

The explosions, the latest to rock the port city in the past few months, left a deep crater

Mr Correia said the attack was part of new tactics adopted by MNR several months ago of carrying out actions in cities

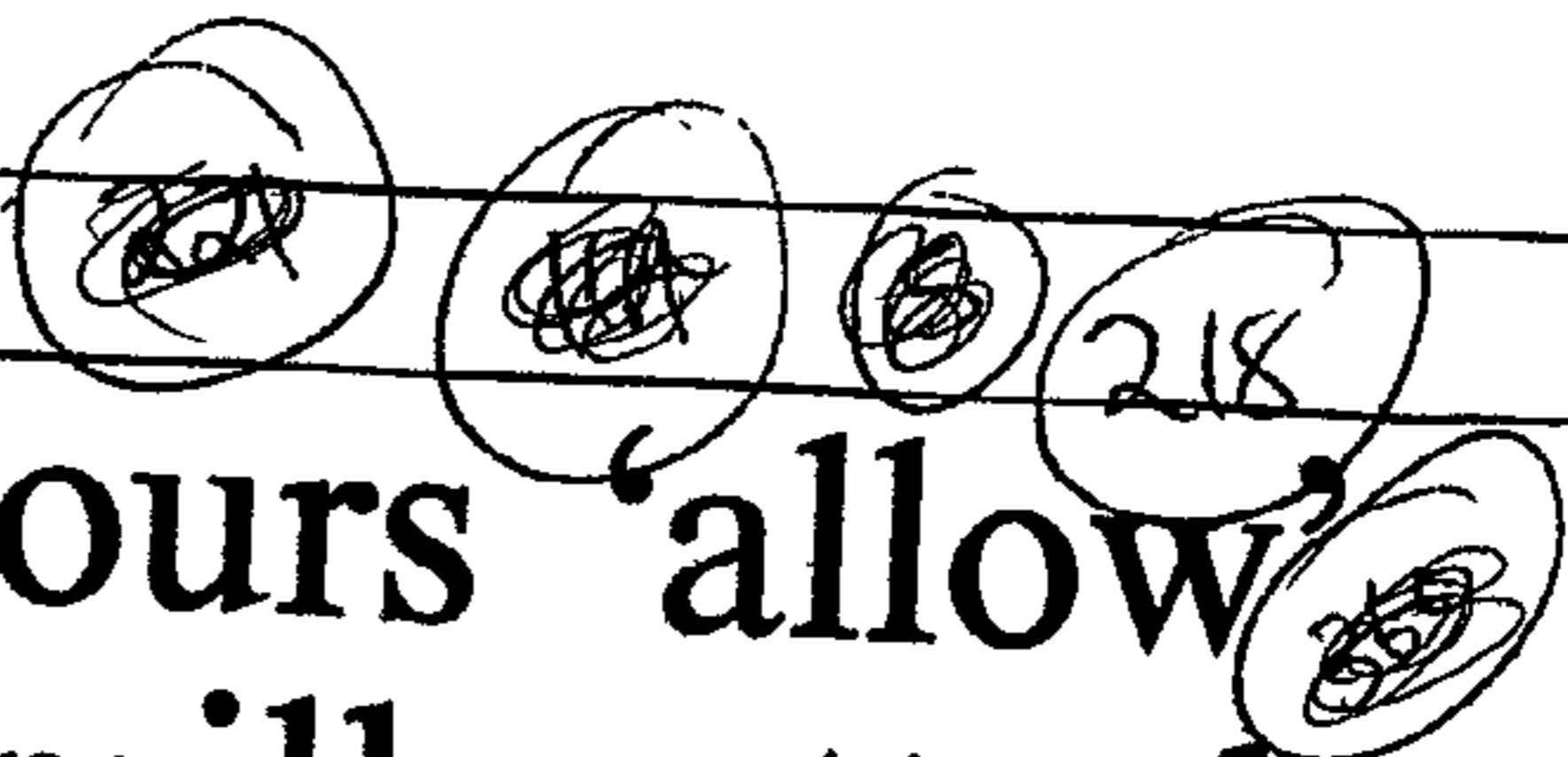
He said recent actions had included the sabotage of electricity and water supplies in Maputo, incendiary bomb attacks in the capital and an earlier car bomb which was defused by security forces six months ago outside a hotel

Mr Correia said the port city of Beira had also been without light for the past three months due to MNR attacks on a power station and power lines

MNR has fought Mozambique's Marxist-led government almost since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Reuter

BUDDA/

22/4/80



SA neighbours 'allow' armed guerrilla attacks

EVEN though SA's neighbours officially reject armed attacks against the country from their territories, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) "act in a clandestine way" under the protection of refugee status.

This was stated in a government White Paper on defence which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The White Paper stated

ANC and PAC actions against "certain targets" in SA were directed from neighbouring states.

"The ANC has head-quarter facilities in Zambia and the country acts as a centre for planning and co-ordinating the terror onslaught."

The external threat, directed against all the components of the "national power base" of SA and Namibia was culminating "mainly in a revolutionary onslaught".

This was directed and co-ordinated by Russia which, by supplying increased quantities of weapons to countries like Angola and Mozambique, and deploying surrogate forces, instructors and advisers, was ensuring their dependence on the Soviet bloc.

"The USSR thus also creates a protective umbrella which allows the ANC and Swapo to enjoy greater freedom of movement in these states with-

out which these organisations would be unable to conduct their deeds of terror successfully."

In addition to about 40 000 troops from surrogate countries, about 15 Soviet officers had been attached as command elements to some Angolan formations.

Under the influence of the Soviet bloc, the UN and the OAU, the black states in southern Africa were striving to isolate SA by implementing "intensified coercive measures" through disinvestment and by promoting the "revolutionary onslaught against the RSA".

"Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique especially are increasingly prepared to allow the ANC, in a clandestine way, to commit deeds of terror in the RSA through, and from, their territories."

"During the past year the ANC has also established and extended its military and political infrastructures in order to plan, co-ordinate and control the revolutionary onslaught in all the RSA's neighbouring states (excluding the TBVC states)," stated the White Paper. — Sapa.

BUFFALO CORPORATION LIMITED

("Buffcor") (Reg No 05/25532/06)

PACTAPE LIMITED

("Pactape") (Reg No 84/09168/06)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED RIGHTS OFFER AND SUBSEQUENT LISTING OF PACTAPE

Mercabank Limited is authorised to announce that Buffcor has decided to afford the opportunity to its ordinary and participating preference shareholders to participate directly in its subsidiary, Pactape. Buffcor will therefore offer approximately 3,5 million 4,5 cent dividend preferred ordinary shares in Pactape to its shareholders, by way of rights, at 60 cents per share. The proceeds will accrue to Pactape. Further announcements in this regard will follow shortly.

Pactape manufactures and distributes industrial and domestic pressure-sensitive tapes under well known brand names such as Tesa, Sellotape and Nashua as well as pump and valve gland packings under the brand name Impact. Pactape enjoys market leadership in both the pressure-sensitive tape and packings markets.

Application will be made to The Johannesburg Stock Exchange for a listing of the prefer-

News 23/4/80

218

AFRICA

Dream of bypassing SA is fading for black countries

Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black states of Southern Africa — a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa. But in the 11 years since Mozambique received independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In spite of appeals to African states to stop doing business with South Africa, that country still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked neighbours.

MAPUTO. — "It's a vicious circle," remarked the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, Mr John Roo-segaarde-Bisschop, whose country has been helping to improve Mozambique's port capacity.

"The Mozambicans have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will utilise it more. But how can they prove it when businessmen won't use it until they're satisfied?"

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique's ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala are chronic inefficiency,

lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique's 3 000km of railways declined by 80 per cent in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983. At the ports, the traffic dropped by about 70 percent from 13.4 million tons in 1973 to 3.6 million in 1983.

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," said the report. Guerrillas of the

MNR have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the shortage of managerial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90 percent of the 250 000 Portuguese in the country fled on independence.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreliability of transport services, a 2½-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker morale and productivity.

A reflection of black Africa's hopes for Mozam-

Beira . . . political slogan.

Talks on fence to keep out refugees

218 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Negotiations are under way to erect boundary fences between Mozambique and kaNgwane to keep out would-be refugees.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen, speaking at the opening of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly in kaNyamazane, said South Africa and specifically kaNgwane could not become a dumping ground for people dissatisfied with conditions in their own country.

He said unrestricted movement across the border could not be allowed much longer.

● Dr Viljoen also announced that details of the consolidation proposals for kaNgwane would be made known soon.

ARLW 28/4/86

Botha has 'successful' talks at Swazi coronation

MBABANE — The ailing Nkomati Accord received a boost following what are understood to have been highly successful talks between President P W Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time since the signing of the accord in March 1984, took the opportunity to hold formal and informal talks while they were in Swaziland for the coronation of King Mswati at the weekend.

Mr Botha had a cordial conversation with President Quett Masire of Botswana, the first time they have met.

● A report in The Times (London) today says it is thought the discussions centred on proposals that South Africa and the ANC should accept the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) as a broker to initiate negotiations by proxy

KEY MEETING

South Africa is expected to accept the main thrust of the EPG's strategy for change, but it is believed the Government is insisting that the group give an undertaking that, if negotiations got under way, there would not be retributive Western action against South Africa if it was still forced to counter violence inspired by the ANC

EPG members gather in London this week for a key meeting on their South African mission

South African sources said the presence of Mr Botha at such a major event — senior representatives of 35 other countries were present — could be considered as a breakthrough. — Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service.

Swazi ~~talks~~ talks a boost for Nkomati

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The ailing Nkomati Accord received a boost following what are understood to be highly successful formal and informal talks between President Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the weekend.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time since the signing of the accord in March 1984, held talks while they were in Swaziland for the coronation of King Mswati.

Sources have indicated that both men took the view that the pact should be strengthened as much as possible.

The Star's London Bureau reports that moves to bring the African National Congress and the South African Government to the negotiating table are believed to have been given impetus during the celebrations.

A report in *The Times* today says it is thought the discussions centred on proposals that South Africa and the ANC should accept the Commonwealth eminent persons group (EPG) as an honest broker to initiate negotiations.

The Commonwealth and Britain in particular are hoping the EPG initiative will achieve a breakthrough and prepare the way for peaceful negotiation.

South Africa is expected to accept the main thrust of the EPG's strategy for change, but it is believed the Government is insisting that the group give an undertaking that if negotiations got under way, there would not be retributive Western action against South Africa if it was still forced to counter violence inspired by the ANC.

Jubilant

South African sources were jubilant at the way President Botha and his party were received in Swaziland.

Mr and Mrs Botha were given VIP seats at each function.

President Botha is understood to have also had a cordial conversation with President Quett Masire of Botswana, the first time the two have met.

He did not have talks with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, although the two men did apparently exchange warm words when greeting each other.

Mr Botha shared a barbecue with King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus, and he met Miss Maureen Reagan, President Reagan's daughter.

The fact that Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi turned down his invitation to attend because the South Africans were to be present apparently had no impact on the ceremonies.

South African sources said today that the presence of the South African head of state at such a major Southern African event, at which senior representatives of 35 other countries were also present, could be considered as a breakthrough.



● MACHEL

Rebel conflicts again on five-nation talks agenda

29/4/86

2K BUS DAY

LUANDA — Leaders of Africa's five Portuguese-speaking nations yesterday began two days of talks in Luanda

"This summit comes at an extremely important moment for southern Africa," Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa said on arrival in Luanda on Sunday.

"The past year has been very tense and we will discuss SA aggression against Angola."

Pinto da Costa arrived with presidents Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau.

Mozambican President Samora Machel arrived yesterday

The first summit was held in Luanda in 1979, four years after independence from

Portugal Subsequent meetings have been held in the capitals of the other four nations

All the summits have focused on the rebel wars in Angola and Mozambique, regional tension with SA and co-operation among the five

The presidents are expected to approve a joint diplomatic offensive against the two rebel movements. This was initiated by a preparatory meeting last week of the foreign ministers of the five

The measure calls for each of the five governments to contact selected foreign governments to press for international efforts against Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique. — Sapa-AP

Drive to halt support for Unita and MNR

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Africa's former Portuguese territories are considering a joint international campaign aimed at cutting off support for Unita in Angola and the MNR in Mozambique.

At a summit meeting in Luanda, representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe agreed to launch a diplomatic offensive in 35 countries in Africa, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East.

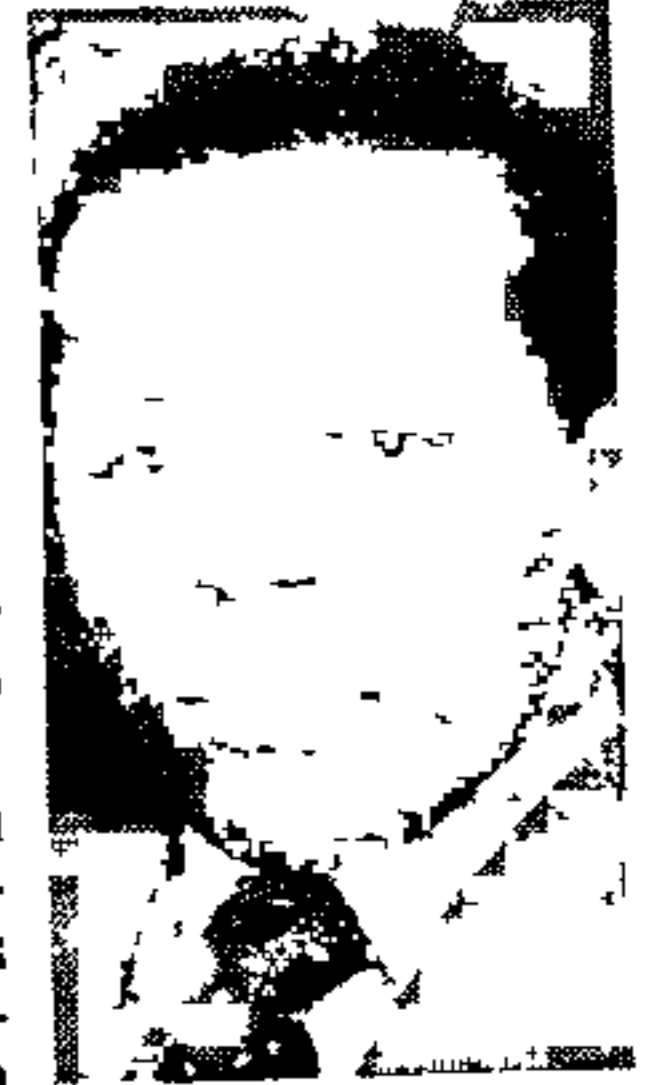
According to a report of the summit put out by the official Mozambique news agency AIM, the tone of key speeches at the summit "indicates that the time for dealing with the problems of the region through diplomatic approaches to the South African Government is definitely over"

In their public statements both Mozambique and Angola claim that Unita and the MNR receive South African support

The five Presidents are likely to adopt a strategy aimed at the international isolation of what a document from their Foreign Ministers at the weekend called "armed gangs controlled by South Africa"

AIM said each of the five former Portuguese territories would be made responsible for approaching some of 35 specified countries

In his opening speech at the summit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola reiterated that American support for Unita had destroyed America's credibility as a mediator in the SWA/Namibia dispute.



President dos Santos

He said a tense situation in Southern Africa had been worsened by America's reception of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Washington as a head of state and its financial and military assistance to Unita.

city administration

2-m Mozambicans uprooted — report

1/5/86 (218) STAR

NEW YORK — The combination of drought and civil war in Mozambique has uprooted as many as two million people and forced them into a hostile existence, says the US magazine *Time*.

Time quotes an international aid worker in Maputo: "People are not dying so much anymore. But they are fleeing. They are barefoot and wandering."

CAMPS

Time says around 100,000 of these refugees, many of them orphaned children, live in more than 100 resettlement camps, most of them strung out along Mozambique's coastline.

In little more than a decade since independence, says the magazine, "everything that could have gone wrong in Mozambique has gone wrong."

Now the Machel government is under siege by the 10-year-old Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) which claims to control two-thirds of the rural interior and is active in several urban areas, includ-

ing Maputo itself

Last month the rebels ambushed, shot and beheaded a Red Cross worker driving food and medicine to a refugee area near Inhambane, north of Maputo.

Mr Amos Mahanjane, director of Mozambique's Department for the Prevention of Natural Disasters and Relief, said "These men (rebels) are not people. They are animals." *Time* says Mozambican officials fear they were the "victims of a double-cross" in the Nkomati Accord with South Africa.

While African National Congress operations against South Africa from Mozambique had halted, raids by well-armed MNR rebels have, if anything, increased since the agreement was signed.

Until the "grinding destruction" of famine and civil war can be brought under control, says *Time*, "Mozambique will continue, like its people, to be a barefoot and wandering nation."

— Sapa

'Possibility of dialogue with MNR over'

Frelimo rejects rebel compromise

218

2/5/86 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Frelimo Government has rejected any compromise with the MNR rebels, putting a dampener on the hopes of reconciliation that are believed still to be held in Pretoria

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told a May Day rally yesterday that any possibility of dialogue with the rebels was over, according to a report by the official news agency, AIM. The only possible dialogue

with the MNR was through the barrel of a gun, he said

President Samora Machel told the rally there would be "a radical transformation in our behaviour towards the enemy" during 1986 but he did not elaborate

Measures

He said measures would be taken against those "who are compromising with the bandits"

Those who had infiltrated the ministries and the state apparatus in general would be removed

President Machel announced that an arrest had been made in connection with the car bomb that exploded in a residential area of central Maputo on April 21. The "culprit" would be shown in public and asked to explain why he had planted the bomb, he said

Mr Chissano, who was the main speaker, called for a major effort by Mozambicans to improve productivity to help win the war against the MNR

"The defence of the country demands increased production and the development of the national economy," he said

74 flee to Walvis Bay

STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

5/2/86

WINDHOEK — South African officials in the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Internal Affairs are "studying the circumstances" of the arrival off Walvis Bay of a fishing boat said to be carrying 74 people fleeing from the African island republic of Sao Tome

Mr Johan Pretorius, the chief director of the migration section of the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria, said he was not aware of any applications by the people on the vessel for political asylum in either South Africa or Namibia. If such a request was received it would be dealt with in the normal way, he added

Many held in Ikageng

STAR

By Jo-Anne Collings

Community organisations in the Potchefstroom township of Ikageng have been severely affected by detentions in the last 10 days in which at least 14 prominent residents and scores of young people are said to have been held

Police had not confirmed the status of any of those held at the time of going to Press

The general secretary of the Ikageng Civic Association, Mr Joe Monshusi, and Cusa organiser Mr Wonder Maumakwe were among those taken

A mass detention of youngsters occurred after a one-day stayaway on Thursday last week, provoked by the detention of 10 community leaders, a spokesman said

Military escort for objector

2/5/86

STAR

Conscientious objector Mr Philip Wilkinson will be transported from Pretoria to Port Elizabeth today by military police to face charges for refusing to attend a SA Defence Force camp

A spokesman for the SADF said it had not yet been decided whether Mr Wilkinson would face a military or civil hearing

Mr Wilkinson was arrested by military police on Tuesday

shortly before he was to address a meeting of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) in the Johannesburg City Hall

The ECC would provide legal and personal support for Mr Wilkinson, said ECC spokesman Mr David Shandler

"We have a personal support group for him and we will also be providing him with legal aid," he said

Refugees' bribes report 'wrong'

5/5/86
Lowveld Bureau

STAR
218

KOMATIPOORT — Allegations of bribes being taken from refugees fleeing war-torn Mozambique have shocked townfolk here.

A Sunday newspaper report said offenders — some allegedly Government officials — were making fortunes helping refugees across the border into South Africa.

They are accused of taking R100 a person from Mozambican peasants.

It also alleged that a Komatipoort businessman was behind the extortion.

But a number of people described the story as "exaggerated".

Farmer Mr Jan Lourens said: "The fact that four black officials appeared in court for taking bribes from Mozambicans does not mean that is general practice. In all probability those were isolated cases."

Although it was accepted that thousands of Mozambicans were crossing the border, most gained entry simply by crossing the eastern border.

A businessman said: "It would take a massive administration office to process thousands of Mozambicans at R100 each."

The four men charged with taking bribes were field patrolmen.

SA violating accord, says Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

218

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government has again accused South Africa of violations of the Nkomati accord, only a few days after South African Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha said the accord was back on track.

Mozambique's accusation was made yesterday in a joint communique issued by President Samora Machel and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, of Tanzania, at the end of the Tanzanian leader's first visit to Maputo since succeeding Dr Julius Nyerere as President.

The conflict between Mr Botha's statement and the communique supports other indications that Maputo is following a dual policy on the issue.

It appears likely that, while privately accepting that Pretoria is no longer violating the accord, Frelimo is continuing to complain when it is considered politic to do so for the sake of presenting a common front with other African governments.

Last week President Machel endorsed a joint communique, issued by the five former Portuguese territories in Africa, after a summit meeting in Luanda, which condemned "the warmongering Pretoria regime".

AREA D: Harrismith

AREA C: Worcester

Pietermaritzburg!

AREA B: Bloemfontein, Brits, East London, Inanda, Kimberley, and

Wynberg;

Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, Wonderboom and

Randfontein, Roodepoort, Simon's Town, Springs, The Cape, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Germiston, Goodwood, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kingdorp,

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Durban,

preceding w.d. no: 326

New body for Nkomati breaches

6/5/86 Political Staff

218

PARLIAMENT — A new committee was being formed to investigate breaches of the Nkomati accord and to co-ordinate economic assistance to Mozambique, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday

In reply to leader of the Opposition Mr Colin Eglin, who asked about the state of the accord, Mr Botha said the Government was not assisting the rebel MNR in Mozambique

"I admit that suspicions arose last year from both sides. We went out of our way to investigate the charges," he said

He had presented the report on the charges to Maputo and was awaiting a reply

Mr Botha said that at the recent Swazi corona-

tion Mozambican President Samora Machel had told him and President Botha that he did not doubt their integrity

The Mozambicans had given him examples of charges "against individuals operating from South Africa and not the South African army"

In one case the Mozambicans said they had prima facie evidence that a car bomb explosion in Maputo had been perpetrated by a man in Johannesburg

Mr Botha said "I don't know if he was South African

"This is what President Machel means when he says South Africa is violating the Nkomati accord. He doesn't mean the South African Government"

BUS DAY

(218) 7/5/86

BUS DAY
7/5/86
(JTB)

Four Swapo men killed

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed four Swapo insurgents after a Swapo bombardment of a military base early yesterday morning

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in Windhoek the attack was launched about 1am at Onhangwena, about 10km south of the Namibian border with Angola

The security forces suffered no losses, but a member of the Owambo homeguard at a village near the base was killed and four civilians injured, among them a minor, when gunfire hit the village.

The spokesman said the insurgents had used 61mm mortar bombs, RPG7 rockets, rifle grenades and small-arms fire.

The fire was immediately returned by security forces and follow-up operations were continu-

ing, the spokesman said Security forces seized quantities of armaments, including hand grenades, anti-personnel mines, RPG7s and mortar bombs, he added

The SWATF earlier said its forces had killed nine Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia at the weekend, but it gave no details of the skirmishes

On Monday a bomb blast caused damage estimated at R150 000 at a hospital at Tsandi in northern Namibia

An explosive device had been placed in a laundry room and detonated late in the afternoon

There were no casualties.

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 301 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year

Last year, a total of 599 Swapo fighters died in action, according to official statistics — Sapa.

Bishopscourt is Tutu home

ARCHBISHOP-ELECT of Cape Town Desmond Tutu will move into Bishopscourt, the Archbishop's official residence, after his enthronement — but he will not seek permission to live in a white area

In terms of the Group Areas Act, he may not occupy an official residence in a white area, but he could apply for a permit to do so.

Tutu reacted with indignation when asked if he would seek permission to live at Bishopscourt "Why should I? This is my country," he said.

"If I can live there because I can afford it, or because of my position, why shouldn't I?"

He said he thought most members of the diocese would expect him to live at Bishopscourt

"I would have liked to have lived in a township and there is much to be said for that. But it depends what one does with Bishopscourt

"Perhaps the best would be to bring a lot of township (character) to Bishopscourt"

When he was elected Dean of Johannesburg, Tutu refused to live in the official residence

As Bishop of Johannesburg he continued to live in Soweto, although he also used his official residence in the elite white suburb of Westcliffe — Sapa

Questionnaire for award entrants

THE next stage of the South African Non-listed Company Award is under way

A questionnaire — which bears a judge's code number to preserve confidentiality of the data submitted — has been sent to all entrants and should be returned by June 2

The questionnaire has been compiled by Wits Business School and

Business Day Reporter

auditors Arthur Andersen, co-sponsors of the award with *Business Day*

A specially-designed computer software programme will be used for scoring. The programme is based, inter alia, on industry-related norms

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20 cloudy Jakarta 23 32 cloudy Jerusalem
Kiev 01 07 clear Kuala Lumpur 23 32 rain
08 16 cloudy Los Angeles 15 23 clear
Mexico City 13 25 cloudy Miami 24 27 clear
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Liaison to implement Nkomati

7/5/81 Political Staff (218)

PARLIAMENT — Mozambique and South Africa have set up a new joint liaison committee to implement the Nkomati Accord

This was decided when the State President, Mr PW Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican President Samora Machel in Swaziland last week.

Mr Pik Botha told Parliament about the accord during the debate on his Vote.

Replying to the Leader of the Official Opposition, Mr Collin Eglin, who had called the accord "one of the most important international agreements ever reached in Southern Africa", he said the committee would investigate breaches of the accord and co-ordinate economic assistance to Mozambique.

CENTRE COMPLETED

The Joint Operational Centre on the border at Komatipoort had been completed.

South Africa was helping Mozambique economically by making available "credit lines and loans" to private businesses.

It was also studying ways of upgrading Maputo harbour, which could become the cheapest export point for eastern Transvaal fruit and gold.

But businessmen wanted guarantees that their factories "would not be blown up".

South Africa was not helping the Mozambique National Resistance. The Mozambique Government's charges of violations of the accord had referred to private individuals, he said.

"Mozambique knows the SA Government stands ready to bring peace and prosperity."

Mozambique-SA committee to boost Nkomati Accord

By PETER FABRICIUS
Parliamentary Staff

AR645 218
7/1/86

important agreements reached in Southern Africa"

MOZAMBIQUE and South Africa have set up a new joint liaison committee to implement the Nkomati Accord

Mr Botha said the new committee would investigate breaches of the accord and co-ordinate economic aid to Mozambique

This was decided when President P W Botha and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha met Mozambican President Samora Machel in Swaziland last week

South Africa was getting no power from the Cahora Bassa scheme because 525 pylons in Mozambique were down as a result of Renamo sabotage

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, told Parliament about the new committee during the debate on his vote Mr Botha was replying to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, who asked about the state of the accord which he called "one of the most

South Africa had not helped protect the power lines, although this had been considered

South Africa was trying to help Mozambique by making available "credit lines and loans".

MNR kills 143 ⁽²¹⁸⁾ claim ~~91586~~ ^{WSDAY}

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels said yesterday they seized two north-eastern ports and a rural town and killed 97 Mozambican and 46 Zimbabwean troops in recent clashes.
 The Mozambican National Resistance

(MNR) said its forces occupied the port of Pebane in north-eastern Zambezia province on May 1.

On the same day, MNR forces captured the town of Mucubela, a cotton-producing centre. — Sapa-Reuter.

65	:	Maternity days per pregnancy
--.0 %	:	Percentage of wage paid
2 days	:	Waiting period
3 months	:	Qualifying period
192 days	:	Annual payment for 6 day week
160 days	:	Annual payment for 5 day week
All workers	:	Employer Contribution
All workers	:	Worker Contribution
All workers	:	Coverage
		<u>6. Sick Fund</u>
-- days	:	Annual leave covered
--	:	Employer Contribution
--	:	Worker Contribution
--	:	Coverage
		<u>5. Leave Fund</u>

MNR claims STAR
325 killed (218)

d LISBON — Mozambican Right-
s wing rebels claimed yesterday
t to have killed 276 Mozambican
and 49 Zimbabwean troops in
f fighting in which they captured
r a town and a port and attacked
1 targets on the outskirts of Ma-
1 puto.

Mr Jorge Correia, spokesman
in Europe for the Mozambican
National Resistance, said its
forces had occupied Namaacha
on the Swaziland border on May
5. The port of Machanga, in So-
fala province, was seized two
t days later — Sapa-Reuter

NEWS FOCUS

Machel's men get that British Guards look

THE British have joined a group of East European, Asian and African advisers who are trying to transform the military of Marxist Mozambique from a band of rag-tag guerrillas into a conventional army.

Forty-eight Mozambican officers ended a 12-week, British-run course in early May at Border Camp, in the Nyanga Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe

The graduates are the first of 200 officers the British

have agreed to train for President Samora Machel, whose 11-year-old government is fighting an alleged SA-backed insurgency.

A British official said Britain was helping Mozambique because its ports provided a cheaper, politically acceptable alternative to SA ports for several landlocked Commonwealth nations in the region.

"We regard a strong, sensible and well-run Mozambique as a contribution to security and stability in Southern Africa," said the official.

Mozambique has a 15 000-man army backed by a militia of 15 000 to 20 000.

Machel led Mozambique to independence from Portugal in 1975 and



● MACHEL

MOZAMBIQUE, whose woefully unsophisticated army is plagued by an unending war against MNR insurgents allegedly supported by SA, has put its men under training by British military advisers ...

established one of Africa's first Marxist states

One of his priorities has been to train his former rebel army to fight the rightwing nationalists who split with Machel at independence.

Machel insists the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas, who claim to control much of the countryside, would be crushed if it were not for continued SA support.

British officers told reporters who visited the camp for the graduation on May 3 that the Mozambicans had few refined military skills when they arrived.

Their marksmanship was poor, they had no knowledge of first aid and they could not read compasses or maps, the British officers said.

"The course had its frustrations," said a senior British officer.

"After two days of familiarisation we realised the original eight-week course would not be long enough. So we extended it to 12 weeks."

The Mozambican officers finished the course, better equipped to lead troops into combat, the British instructors said.

Emilio Deuz, 27, a 15-year army

veteran who was selected best officer trainee, said he and his comrades were "going back to confront the bandits with more confidence".

Machel alleges SA still arms and supplies the rebels despite a non-aggression pact signed on March 16, 1984.

SA denies it still maintains links with the guerrillas.

The rebels recently stepped up operations inside Mozambique, attacking factories and government clinics in Maputo.

Mozambique estimates the war has cost about R9,5bn — equal to government's total foreign debts.

Mozambique has sent its pilots to the Soviet Union for training, and there are Soviet instructors at Nam-pula Military Academy and Soviet advisers in several provinces. North Korea and Tanzania also have trained Mozambican officers.

Zimbabwe has provided the only foreign troops stationed in Mozambique.

About 10 000 Zimbabwean soldiers help Mozambique fight the insurgency by guarding railways, highways and an oil pipeline. — Sapa-AP

specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians were employed in each grade as at that date and (c) what is the policy of the Commission regarding the promotion of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians to higher grades,

(2) whether staff of different race groups belong to the same staff association, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

The under-mentioned details also serve as answer to identical Question nos. 813 and 814, 817 to 820, 823 to 825, 827 to 838 and 840

(1) (a) and (b) The particulars supplied by individual departments/institutions as at 1 April 1986 are reflected in the following annexures *

Department/Institution	Annexure
Home Affairs	1
Foreign Affairs	2
Bureau for Information Finance	3
Prison Service	4
Trade and Industry	5
Justice	6
Office of the State President	7
Office of the Commission for Administration	8
Office of the Auditor-General	9
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	10
Manpower	11
Mineral and Energy Affairs	12
National Health and Population Development	13
National Education	14
Environment Affairs	15
Education and Training	16
Development Aid	17
Public Works and Land Affairs	18
Central Economic Advisory Service	19
	20

Central Statistics Service	21
Constitutional Development and Planning	22
Transport	23
Water Affairs	24

(1) (c) In terms of the official employment policy, there is no discrimination against any candidate/officer of any population group. The principles of merit and efficiency are always applied when posts are filled

(2) No Membership of the various staff associations is determined by their respective constitutions. The Commission for Administration is not called upon to prescribe to these associations what their membership requirements ought to be

*[Reply to subparagraphs (1)(a) and (b) of this question, ie Annexures 1 to 24, bound in Annexures of Parliament—see M147-1986]

Staff establishment

840 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) (a) What was the authorised staff establishment of his Department in the various grades of employment as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians were employed in each grade as at that date and (c) what is the policy of his Department regarding the promotion of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians to higher grades,

(2) whether staff of different race groups belong to the same staff association, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(See reply to Question No 839 in col 1802)

Handwritten: Cahora Bassa scheme
841 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs +

(1) (a)(i) What amounts have been invested in and/or spent on the Cahora Bassa scheme by the State, State institutions and other local institutions with the permission of the State and (ii) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished, (b) what percentage of the total investment in the said scheme do these amounts represent and (c)(i) in what manner are these amounts being repaid and (ii) what amount has been repaid,

(2) (a) how much electricity has been supplied to the Republic by this scheme in each specified year since it was put into operation and (b) what was the planned supply to the Republic in respect of each such year,

(3) (a) at what price was this electricity supplied to Escom in each of these years and (b)(i) what is the current price of such electricity in terms of the Nkomati Accord and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) The State has made available an amount of R35 million to the Portuguese Government to cover expected losses during the first few years of operation of the project. An amount of R144,8 million was lent to Escom for the construction of power lines and a sub-station on RSA territory. The Industrial Development Corporation granted R41,5 million, in the form of export credit financing, to the South African contractor who was a member of the consortium that built the scheme

(ii) From 1973 to 31 December 1985

(b) This figure is not available as the final cost of the project which was the responsibility of the Portuguese Government, is not known

(c) (i) The amounts of R35 million and R41,5 million are redeemed in instalments. In terms of an agreement Escom is not obliged to repay the amount of R144,8 million unless there is a decrease of the tariff paid by Escom for power supplied from Cahora Bassa. The benefit which may be gained by Escom by such a decrease must be paid over to the State until the amount advanced to Escom is redeemed

(ii) In respect of the amount of R35 million Nil
In respect of the amount of R144,8 million Nil
In respect of the amount of R41,5 million: R27,3 million

NOTE The first instalment in respect of the amount of R35 m is not payable before February 1989

Year	GWh	MW (Maximum Supply)
1977	5 000	1 000
1978	7 200	995
1979	10 278	1 385
1980	10 278	1 370
1981	10 278	1 370
1982	10 278	1 370
1983	10 278	1 370
1984	10 278	1 370
1985	10 125	1 355

1807

TUESDAY, 20 MAY 1986

1808

(3) (a) Year	Price in cent per kWh for firm power	Price in cent per kWh for non-firm power	Actual average price in cent per kWh
1977	0,5	0,166	0,390
1978	0,5	0,166	0,381
1979	0,5	0,166	0,408
1980	0,5	0,166	0,400
1981	0,5	0,166	0,166
1982	0,5	0,166	0,167
1983	0,5	0,166	Nil
1984	1,1	0,25	Nil
1985	1,1	0,25	0,255

(b) (i) 0,75 cent per kWh for firm power plus a premium of 0,35 cent per kWh if the supply is reliable, and 0,25 cent per kWh for non-firm power during *force majeure* situations and delivery of more than the contracted supply

It may be mentioned that electricity is not supplied in terms of the Nkomati Accord. It is done in terms of a tripartite agreement between the South African, Portuguese- and Mozambique Governments (called the main agreement) and a supply agreement between Escom, the Portuguese- and Mozambique Governments

(ii) March 1977 to 31 December 1985.

Staff transferred

848 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- Whether any staff members attached to the commissioners' courts were transferred from the former Department of Co-operation and Development to his Department with the transfer of these courts in 1984, if so, how many;
- whether any of these staff members

HoA

1809

TUESDAY, 20 MAY 1986

1810

(4) What is the average maintenance per child per month granted by these courts in respect of Black persons in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

There is no maintenance court at Observatory, Cape Town. Observatory falls within the magisterial district of Cape Town and maintenance enquiries originating from Observatory are held in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town. Statistics of cases which originate from Observatory are not kept separately and the required information is, therefore, not available.

Maintenance

855 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- Whether any complaints have been received by any persons attached to his Department regarding the division of maintenance court functions among Observatory, Wynberg and Cape Town in the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and (ii) response thereto,
- whether any action is to be taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) As far as can be established no complaints have been received by officers of the Department

856 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- How many *in forma pauperis* divorces were granted in 1985, (b) what was the limit in cash or assets for qualification for *in forma pauperis* divorces as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c)(i) when was this limit for the means test last increased and (ii)

HoA

what was the increase on this occasion,

- whether the means test for *in forma pauperis* proceedings will be re-evaluated in the light of the rising cost of living and the cost of divorce, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) The required information is not available

(b) R100

(c) (i) On 15 January 1965 with the promulgation of the rules regulating the conduct of the proceedings in the several provincial and local divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa

(ii) Before the commencement of the above-mentioned rules the matter was dealt with separately in each Division of the Supreme Court

In the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Divisions the limit was R50
In the Cape Provincial Division the limit was R30

(2) Yes. The matter is at present under consideration

Maintenance

857 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- What percentage of maintenance order applications was (a) finalised by the maintenance officer and (b) referred to trial in respect of (i) Coloured and (ii) White persons in 1985,
- what was the average maintenance order granted per month per child in respect of (a) Coloured and (b) White persons in 1985?

HoA

An enigmatic bush war leader World can no longer ignore...

CASA BANANA — Afonso Meecho Marisseta Dhlakama is a relaxed man who measures his every word.

If it was not for the dramatic setting here at Casa Banana, the war tales told by his men and the appearance of his comrades-in-arms, one could be talking to a schoolteacher rather than a bush fighter and leader of thousands of guerrilla fighters.

His face shows no emotion as soldiers bring him written messages which he reads and then answers, quickly, on the same piece of paper.

Sometimes it seems Afonso Dhlakama ignores the men who arrive at the door of the hut, stamp a foot on the floor as they snap to attention, salute and then wait for permission to enter after shouting "Excellency".

But it is soon obvious the men who surround him know his economic gestures. A small hand movement, a lifted finger and they enter to pass on an urgent message or to tell him of a completed task.

Dhlakama speaks in correct, if accented and slow, Portuguese and says he regrets not having time to improve his English.

"But he is learning quickly and lately has been making good progress," says Vincente Utlulu, who heads MNR's Education Department and who is Dhlakama's private teacher.

With a deep interest in geography and history, Dhlakama listens intently to foreign radio broadcasts, even though the Casa Banana base has a radio monitoring service which works around the clock and which could provide him with transcripts of news and current affairs broadcasts.

He is pleased with what he hears

'Cahora Bassa — South Africa and Portugal can't complain'

MNR leader speaks

"For a long time the world tried to ignore us. Now that is no longer possible. Even when there are no military actions here to capture the headlines, they mention us every time they talk about Mozambique."

He adds with an ironic glance "Now only Samora Machel tries to ignore us."

Not very tall at 1.70 m, Dhlakama looks shy and diffident, but his eyes shine brightly, his voice is serious and his demeanour determined. There seems little doubt he is the force behind "the struggle against Frelimo, against Samora Machel's policies, against communism".

He appears to have no doubts: "We have been here for a long time. We can stay here longer, much longer."

Dhlakama says he is not fighting to become president of Mozambique but that he is fighting for the free elections Frelimo has refused to hold. "We want the people to choose and we will abide by their choice... but they must be given an opportunity to choose."

He is very clear about the options MNR will offer Mozambique in those elections a policy based on anti-communism and respect for what he calls "national traditions".

The son of chief Mangunde, of Chibabava in Sofala province, Dhlakama studied at a mission school in Zobue, Tete province. Later he went to Beira where he attended the Industrial and Commercial High School Freire de Andrade after which he joined the Portuguese army.

He deserted in 1972 and went to Tanzania to join Frelimo. "Those were hard times," he says with a slight touch of nostalgia in his words.

"During those times Eduardo Mondlane's spirit was still alive even though some Frelimo members wanted to kill it."

By 1973 he had become a Frelimo company commander in Cuenene. A year later, after the Portuguese coup d'etat on April 25, he joined the administrative section of Frelimo and was sent to Beira and from there to what was then Lourenco Marques.

In March 1975 he became a provincial commander in charge of

supplies in Sofala province.

It was while in Beira that he met Andre Matadi Matsangassa, who later became the first MNR president.

"He was in an engineering unit. We got on very well and we made friends very quickly. We also agreed there were so many things that were going wrong."

"To begin with there was the constant abuse of power by the new governor of the province, Tome Edrardo."

By 1977 a totally disillusioned Dhlakama had crossed the border between Mozambique and Rhodesia to throw in his lot with MNR.

In Rhodesia he met Orlando Cristina, who had started the Free Mozambique Radio station, and other MNR members.

Soon Dhlakama was second-in-command of the new organisation's first armed group and, when Matsangassa, was killed in 1979, Dhlakama became president of MNR.

Married with three children he seems to be between 30 and 40 years old, but carefully avoids any talk about his age. Some say he is between 30 and 33 but his age seems to be a mystery even inside his organisation.

When he is speaking in his serious manner one could say he is 40 but when he smiles his faces seems to become younger showing a man of about 30.

However, the villagers who live in the MNR-controlled areas and the organisation's fighting men refer to him as "the old man".

Dhlakama in the flesh appears to be the opposite of the image that has been generated outside Mozambique.

He is articulate, he thinks before he speaks, his objectives appear clear and his beliefs seem to be genuine.

At Casa Banana, deep in the Mozambique bush, Afonso Meecho Marisseta Dhlakama, the almost unknown leader of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, spoke to RICARDO DE MELLO, a special correspondent for *The Star's Africa News Service*, who has just returned from a clandestine visit to areas controlled by MNR.

He throws new light on a rebel organisation which has pushed the Machel Government in Maputo to the brink of collapse and which is at the root of South Africa's troubled relationship with its eastern neighbour — and on the man behind a low-intensity war in which thousands of people die every year.

Casa Banana, the rebels' "capital", was overrun by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops in August last year, when Mozambican President Samora Machel claimed to have broken the back of the MNR "snake".

In February MNR recaptured the base and by May felt secure enough to invite Mr de Mello for this exclusive interview.

They failed because Maputo thought we just wanted to be government ministers. They thought it would be enough to give us some government posts. For Frelimo, the solution was a case of power. They would give MNR a little bit of power, share the State and the war would end.

As long as Frelimo does not understand that we are not fighting for power as such or for government positions, we are not going to have a political solution.

In October 1984, we explained that what was at stake was political democracy. We want elections, a free constitution, respect for human rights, respect for the traditions of the Mozambican people and an open economic system.

Since October 1984, more than 18 months have gone. Lots of things have changed.

Our position is stronger and the regime is weaker, more encircled, with less aid from the West. Machel is getting closer to the Soviets and getting more under Soviet control. Even inside Frelimo, Samora Machel is losing strength.

The solution to the problem of war will no longer come with a

negotiation stance in October 1984. As far as I know, Frelimo wanted a political, military and administrative agreement only after a cease fire.

Dhlakama: That is Frelimo's problem. The longer they delay negotiations or the longer they delay the adoption of measures which we find essential before we can have negotiations, the more it will lose.

We have our sources and we know that, inside Maputo, not everybody agrees with Machel. We believe that there could be a coup at any moment.

Other information tells us that there are pressures from several countries and friends of Samora Machel for Frelimo to negotiate. Even the International Monetary Fund and Tity Rowland's company, Lonrho, have realised that Frelimo cannot win this war and they want an agreement.

Cape Verde, Italy, and now even Portugal want to be mediators or have offered their countries as a place for negotiations. The United States has asked us if we would be against Portugal having a role as a mediator.

De Mello: And what was your answer?

De Mello: One of the most puzzling questions about the war in Mozambique concerns the help MNR receives. Where does that help come from?

Dhlakama: A lot has been said about external support for our movement. I have heard dozens of speculations about that on foreign radio broadcasts.

Despite the Machel Government's efforts to isolate us in the West, in Africa and in the Arab countries, our position is stronger today. In Europe and in the United States there is a growing number of organisations that support us. In the United States there are growing pressures against the incoherent policy of the State Department towards Mozambique.

But, to get to the point, as we have repeated many times, our main supplier is Frelimo. Our arms and ammunition are captured from Machel's army.

De Mello: But, after the Nkomati Accord, Maputo said there was evidence of continued South African help to MNR.

Dhlakama: It's not true, it's not true. There is no truth in the accusations made about violations of the pact signed between Frelimo and South Africa. In other words, what I am saying is

In some areas it is better organised than in others — but the structure is the same.

De Mello: A new factor in the war is the presence of foreign troops, namely Zimbabweans. Do you think that MNR can resist this army which is better armed and organised than Frelimo?

Dhlakama: Since 1980 we have been faced with foreign troops fighting on Frelimo's side. And here I'm talking about operational soldiers who are actively supporting Machel's war effort.

Therefore, since 1980, there has been a change in relation to what happened in the previous five years. Then, military personnel from Communist countries, like the Soviet Union, Cuba, East Germany and North Korea were only advisers who trained Machel's soldiers.

Since 1980, Zimbabwean soldiers have been actively participating in operations. Tanzanian and Zambian troops also fight alongside Frelimo. Their actions against us are afterwards claimed by Samora Machel as actions carried out by Frelimo.

This was the case in the recent attacks in Gorogosa. The helicopters had Zimbabwean

Yes, the Portuguese also wanted to come and then they turn them against. They said they would come to protect Cahora Bassa. We did not accept that. We do not want foreign troops here. We Mozambicans must solve our war.

De Mello: What about South African troops? It is said that they might be sent in to defend Cahora Bassa.

Dhlakama: The South Africans are forewarned. Like the

stand that they had their guns pointing in the wrong direction and then they turn them against Machel. Today, many of them are MNR commanders and have leadership roles even at provincial level.

I myself came from Frelimo. I can safely say that MNR was created by Frelimo. It was their policy of oppression, their desire to bring from the outside

... to be Frelimo
 You can walk out there and
 have a look at our arms. Have a
 look at the Kalashnikovs, take
 down the serial numbers and, if
 you can check it in the interna-
 tional market, you will find that
 those guns were supplied to Sa-
 nora Machel by communist
 countries
 As far as logistics and food
 are concerned, the people of
 Mozambique continue to be our
 main supporters. We have, as
 you have seen, small farms and
 even cattle. What you saw here
 exists in Mozambique's 10 prov-

took were Zimbabweans
 This is what Frelimo is re-
 duced to — claiming as theirs
 actions carried out by foreign
 troops

Not wanted

Did you see the burnt vil-
 lages? It was the Zimbabweans
 who did it. They were looking
 for us but we had already with-
 drawn and they killed the villag-
 ers and burnt the huts
 De Mello At a certain stage it
 was rumoured that Portuguese
 troops might come to Mozamb-

icans must solve the war prob-
 lem. Foreign troops cannot be
 regarded as Mozambicans. They
 have all behaved themselves
 like murderers of civilians
 They are nothing but mercen-
 ares who come to help in the
 oppression of our people
 Did you see the identification
 documents of those Zimbab-
 weans? They do not know why
 there is a war and come here to
 die a useless death
 For the Mozambicans who are
 forced to fight for Frelimo we
 follow a policy of clemency
 After we capture them we rela-
 bilitate them. They soon under-

Communism is against the
 way of life our people are used
 to. That is why those who come
 over to our side feel there is
 something to fight for

Negotiations

De Mello Recently there has
 been a new wave of rumours re-
 garding possible negotiations
 between MNR and Frelimo. Is
 this true? What conditions
 would MNR set for a ceasefire?
 Dhlakama In October 1984,
 for the first time, we had direct
 negotiations with the Maputo
 regime. They were a failure

Now we will accept only ne-
 gotiation with Frelimo's opera-
 tional soldiers
 We still insist that all foreign
 troops must leave the country,
 especially the Zimbabweans. We
 will discuss a ceasefire only
 after that. Then we can talk
 about the integration of military
 forces and of politicians in a
 government of national recon-
 ciliation
 The most important thing re-
 mains democracy for the coun-
 try and respect for human
 rights
 De Mello But this seems to be
 in direct opposition to Frelimo's

Tomot ng peace

Dhlakama We said no, we are
 not against it. Although Portu-
 gal always comes after every-
 body else, we believe it can help
 promote peace in Mozambique
 The same applies to Cape Verde
 or Italy. But, of course, Portu-
 gal's historical responsibilities
 are different

De Mello MNR has existed
 for many years but people are
 still asking questions about Ren-
 amo. How would you define it?
 Dhlakama We have said from
 the beginning that we are against
 Frelimo, against Samora Ma-
 chel's policies, against Commu-
 nism

De Mello But many people in
 the West do not consider Presi-
 dent Samora Machel to be a
 Communist
 Dhlakama Because they have
 their own interests to protect
 The military on Samora Ma-
 chel's side are from the East.
 They are Russians, East Ger-
 mans, North Koreans and
 Cubans

De Mello Yes, but there are
 also the British and the African
 soldiers from Tanzania, Zambia,
 Zimbabwe

Dhlakama The British are
 not in Mozambique and they of-
 fered help because they believed
 they could help Machel's regime
 to change. The Africans are
 there because they are obeying
 orders from the communists

We all know that it is the so-
 called advisers who say what
 has to be done or what is not to
 be done. That is one difference
 between us and Frelimo. We
 don't have foreigners with us
 You can confirm that with any
 independent observer

De Mello Going back to your
 definition of MNR
 Dhlakama The foreign Press
 say we have no ideals or politi-
 cal programme. They demand
 that we tell them if we are so-
 cial-democrats, socialists, Chris-
 tian democrats or something
 like that

We know that Frelimo failed
 because it wanted to bring to
 Mozambique a policy that the
 Mozambicans did not know
 They did not even explain what
 they wanted to impose. But they
 tried to force the people to ac-
 cept the imported ideas by force
 and oppression

Traditions
 They wanted to do away with
 our traditions — something that
 not even colonialism did — and
 they wanted to impose commu-
 nism
 We are against that policy,
 that violence of Frelimo's re-

The leader of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, President Afons Dhlakama, with Commander Voz behind him
 game We want an open system
 We want democracy, free elec-
 tions
 I know that many people say
 there cannot be democracy in
 Africa. I can give them many
 examples where there are de-
 mocracies in our continent
 They also say that there are too
 many illiterate people here. But
 there are illiterate people in
 many Western democracies —
 and they vote
 People know what they like
 and what they don't like. We
 want people to be able to choose
 De Mello What you are say-
 ing is that MNR is a pro-West-
 ern organisation?
 Dhlakama We are anti-com-
 munist. We are not anti-West-
 ern. But our concerns are with
 the Third World — in Africa,
 and above all, in Southern Afr-
 ca

De Mello If we accept that,
 one day, you will perhaps be in
 power, how do you see your re-
 lations with those neighbouring
 countries which are now Frel-
 imo's allies?
 Dhlakama We do not want,
 and we will not look for in the
 future, any conflict with neigh-
 bouring countries, whether their
 internal policies please us or
 not. We do not agree that they
 interfere in our internal prob-
 lems so we are not going to
 worry about their problems

De Mello Cahora Bassa has
 Mozambican, South African and
 Portuguese interests. MNR has
 constantly sabotaged the pylons
 from Cahora Bassa. Do you
 think that it is reasonable sys-
 tematically to destroy the coun-
 try's infrastructures?
 Dhlakama Cahora Bassa, as
 well as any other economic in-
 stallation that supports the Ma-
 puto regime, is a privileged tar-
 get of our actions

When Cahora Bassa was being
 built, the project was damned
 by Frelimo because it was
 something that favoured the ec-
 onomic and military interests of
 colonialism
 Today, Cahora Bassa is a

project that serves the Maputo
 Government, not only economic-
 ally but also as a pretext for
 Maputo to ask for greater co-op-
 eration, and even military inter-
 vention, from Pretoria and Lis-
 bon

Portugal and South Africa
 have nothing to complain about
 Since 1980, Portugal has been on
 the side of Frelimo and, since
 then, we have no moral prob-
 lems in attacking the energy
 supply lines from Cahora Bassa
 In 1983, power stopped reach-
 ing South Africa and it will re-
 main like that

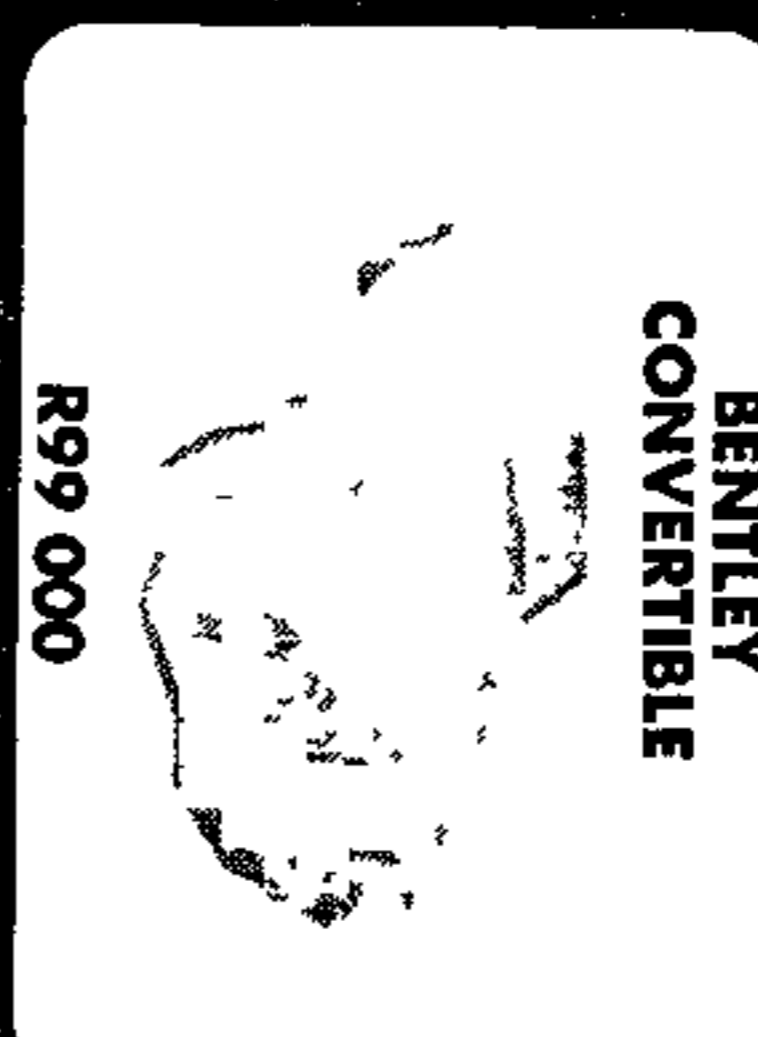
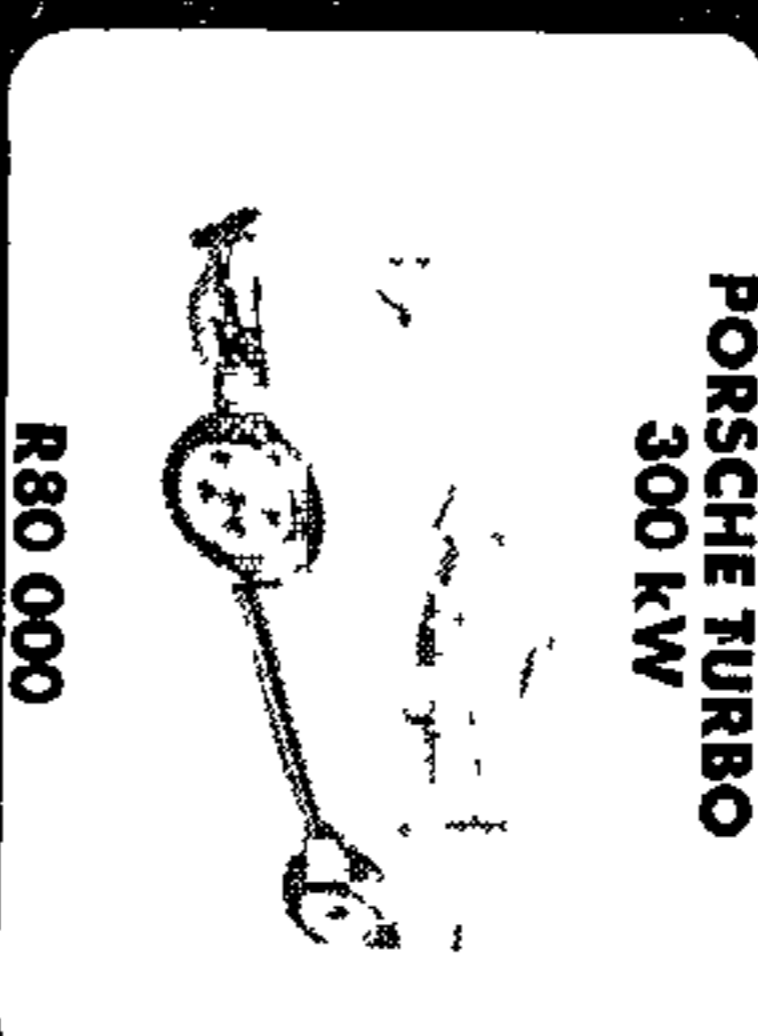




De Mello Are you saying that
 the sabotage against Cahora
 Bassa is some sort of retaliation
 because of Portugal's behav-
 iour?
 Dhlakama Not exactly that.
 We attack only Samora Machel
 and his regime. But foreign
 countries have to choose their po-
 sition — either they are on Ma-
 chel's side or on our side. If they
 do not want to choose, they must
 remain neutral

Portugal, contrary to the be-
 haviour of the Italians and the
 French who also have interests
 in Mozambique, never wanted to
 — or did not bother — to hear
 us

Portugal knows
 Everybody knows there is a
 war in Mozambique. And the
 Portuguese know that better
 than anybody else
 We have warned many times
 that foreigners must leave. And
 what do the Portuguese do?
 The end of the war in Mozam-
 bique does depend on co-opera-
 tion agreements or projects
 such as Cahora Bassa. On the
 contrary, the projects that exist
 or are planned depend on the
 end of the war and on what Ren-
 amo will decide

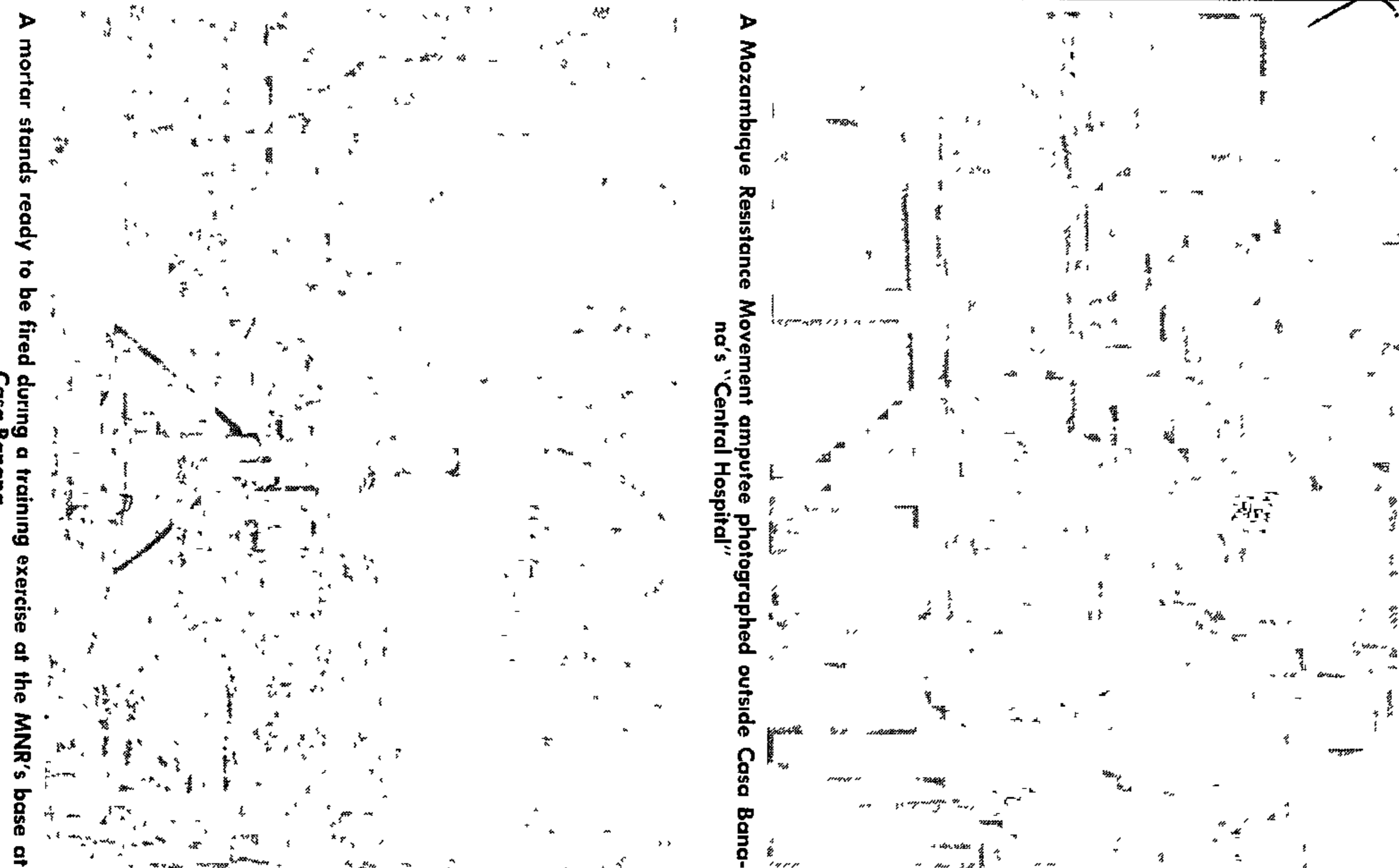
Those who administer the
 dam and the Portuguese authori-
 ties have not remembered that
 What I can tell you is that the
 dam will never work until the
 end of the war

The House of Sports Cars

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<p>LOTUS TURBO 1984</p>  <p>R72 000</p>	<p>PORSCHE CABRIOLET 1983</p>  <p>R76 000</p>
<p>FERRARI 308 GTS</p>  <p>R80 000</p>	<p>PORSCHE 944 1983</p>  <p>R49 900</p>
<p>1985 Mercedes 500 SEC R148 000 ono</p> <p>Unregistered Mercedes 500 SEL R148 000 ono</p> <p>1980 Ferrari 308 GTB R69 900</p> <p>1981 BMW 635 R44 000</p> <p>1985 Porsche Turbo 300 KW R275 000</p> <p>Unregistered Porsche Carrera R238 000 ono</p>	<p>1985 Aston Martin Lagonda R265 000</p> <p>1979 Porsche 928S R49 900</p> <p>1984 Mercedes 280 SL R86 000</p> <p>1971 Ferrari Dino Spyder R69 000</p> <p>1982 MGB Convertible R17 000</p> <p>1977 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II R86 000</p> <p>1980 Mercedes 450 SLC R56 000</p>

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A Mozambique Resistance Movement amputee photographed outside Casa Bancano's "Central Hospital"

A mortar stands ready to be fired during a training exercise at the MNR's base at Casa Bancano.

Soweto home gives refuge to needy children

Orphans' place of love

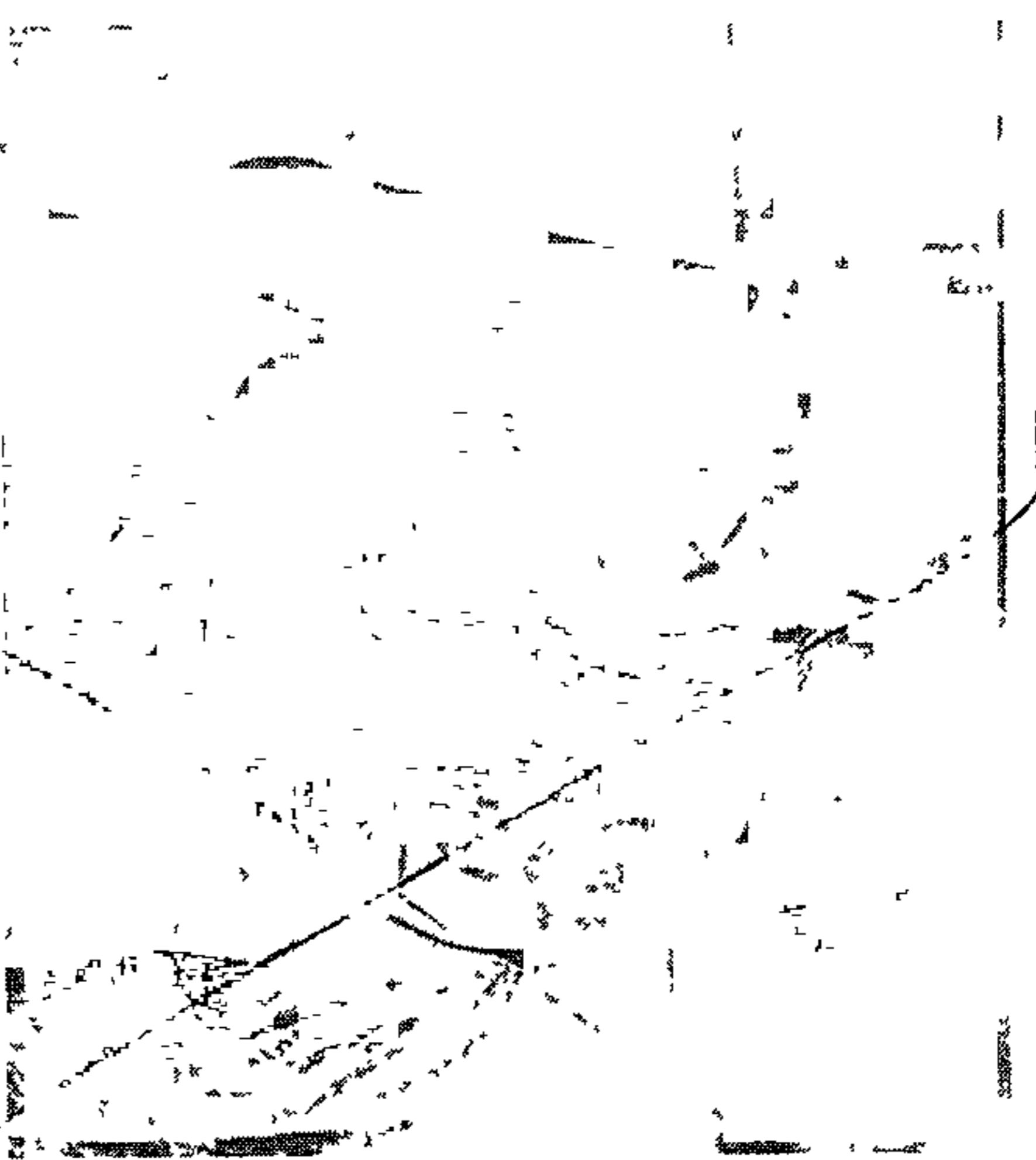
By Kate McKinnell

Dulcie Mberere is manager, fund raiser, public relations officer and financial director of Othandweni Children's Home in Soweto, but she still finds time to provide the love orphans at the home so badly need.

Walking through the babies' room, where 30 cots stand in rows, she bends down to cuddle a small toddler before moving on to the five double-storey cottages which house older children

BATTERED
"Most of these children are severely emotionally battered when they come to the home, and need tremendous understanding and care

Some of them have been abandoned or their parents and relatives have died — and others have been taken out of unsavoury family circumstances or removed because of abuse," says Ms Mberere, who spoke on child welfare recently at the Sabeti Nursery School Breakfast Club
She says the Othandweni Home (its name means "place of love" and it is supported by the



DULCIE MBERERE few places for black orphans

nursery school) was opened two years ago, and operates under the auspices of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society

It is now one of the few orphan homes serving the massive black population in Soweto, Randburg and Alexandra, and is very much a community

the home by court order. Rehabilitation follows, and some children are adopted or taken into foster care

"We don't have difficulty in finding adoptive and foster parents, although we screen them thoroughly," says Ms Mberere

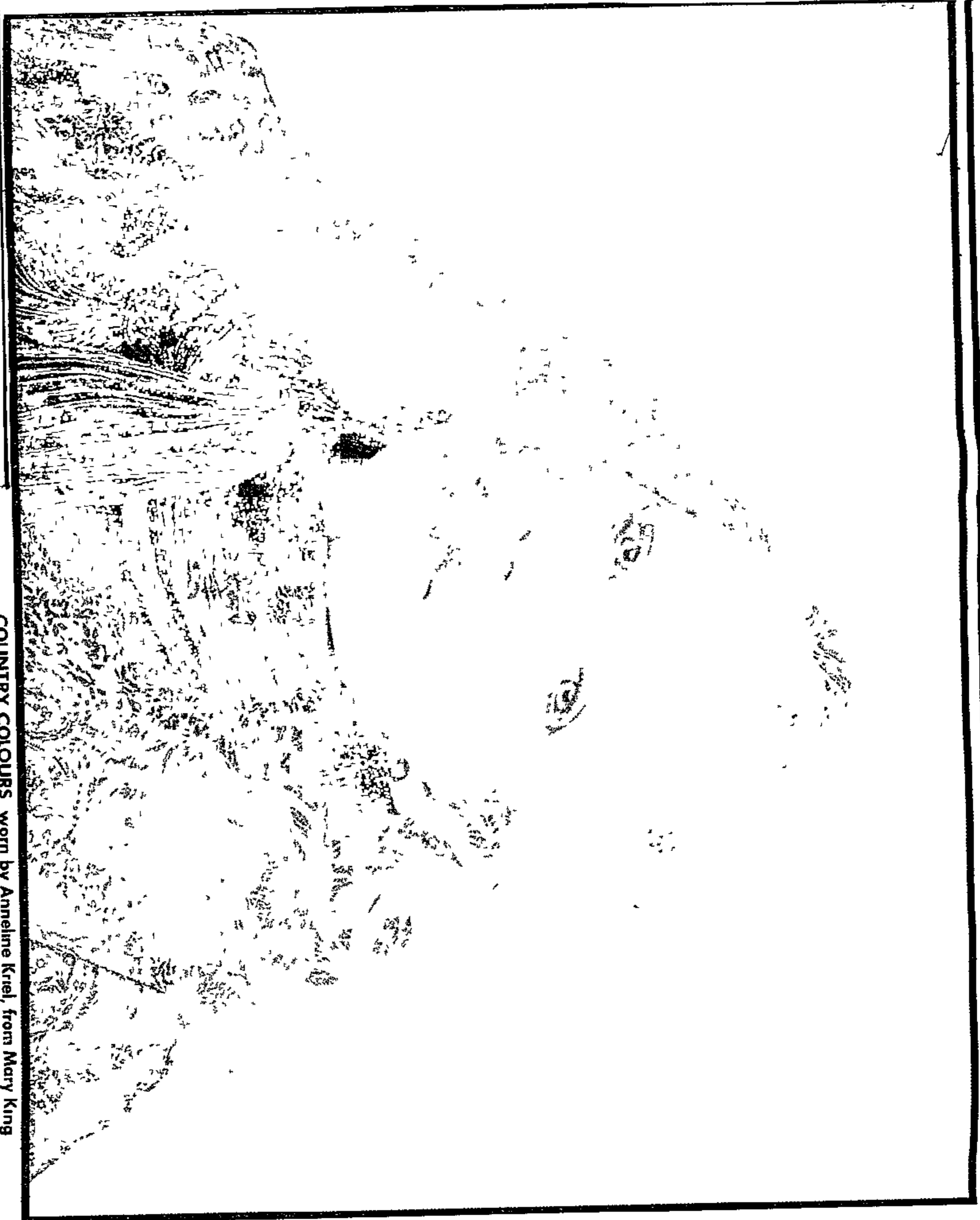
Children who are old enough go to school from the home, and Ms Mberere says they do remarkably well, many coming top in their classes

But as she points out, the children at the home probably receive more care than many township children, who do not receive regular meals and whose parents are out working from early morning until late

DONATED

Almost every amenity, piece of equipment and article of clothing at Othandweni has been donated, but the home is still struggling without a deep freeze for an establishment of its size

"Soon we will be planting a vegetable patch and we want to make gardens in the bare soil between the buildings. We are also want to introduce new activities for the children — there is so much we want to do"



COUNTRY COLOURS worn by Anneline Kriel, from Mary King

2 guys in the EGI?



RICH AND WARM: shades from Yardley.



Village is a haven for war victims

STAR 22/5/86
218
25

The small Gazankulu village of Lillydale, like several other villages around it, has become a haven of freedom and new hope for thousands of destitute Mozambican families fleeing the raging civil war in their native land

The families pour into the homeland, telling gruesome tales of wanderers being eaten alive by animals in the Kruger National Park and of sordid human trading by people too eager to make easy money

At Lillydale, the escapees anxiously await the decision by the South African Government officially to declare them refugees

The chairman of the Phalalane Relief Committee, Mr Sam Nzima, revealed the South African Government had invited a delegation representing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) to visit the area in March. This followed a letter sent to the organisation by the South African Council of Churches about the plight of the Mozambicans

"Although their mission was kept a secret, the delegation spent four days, during which an in-depth investigation was carried out. When the visitors left, they assured us they would be back, but only after the Government had given the Mozambicans refugee status," Mr Nzima said

He said the delegation hinted that the international community was told that the Mozambicans had fled to South

Africa because there was no food in their country. The Mozambican civil war was mentioned as a secondary factor to that of hunger

As far as the refugees are concerned, however, the civil war is the only reason they fled their native land. Many have withstood the MNR pressure, buying their lives with possessions such as livestock, money and the food they had grown

Countless young men had already been kidnapped and forced to join the MNR rebels, they claimed. Dissenters were killed and so were parents who protested, the refugees said

For many, the crunch came when the rebels' demands changed and young girls and women were raped or killed. Some women, after being raped, were allegedly taken away to maintain the rebels' camps

A new arrival, Mr Zephania Mbambo (58), led a party of 10 in a journey that took them five days

Mr Mlambo, who came from the Mangalane district, was a farmer who owned cattle and goats

"For many months we have tried to keep Renamo from molesting us by giving them our own food and cattle. They would take the food and go away. But lately, their demands on us were unbearable"

"They now wanted our girls and women. They raped women in front of us and took some of them away. If you protested, they would kill you"

A tale of 'taxi' and no-pay tricksters

'We heard a lion killing our friend'

Many Mozambicans with no idea where to go when leaving the country fall prey to fellow nationals called "taxi" or "buses"

A so-called "taxi" is a man who offers people a "ride" in a group he leads across the border

The party follows the "taxi" because he knows the shortest routes to South Africa. He charges up to R100 each

Mr Amos Mkhondo (26) was one of the lucky refugees who got a job on a tobacco farm near Ko-

The Phalalane Relief Committee works in close co-operation with organisations such as Operation Hunger and the International Red Cross which provide food, clothing and medicines

Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the committee, screens new arrivals before they are accepted into any of the villages. He said eight team leaders were appointed to ensure tricksters would not misuse the assistance given to the refugees.

Mr Frank Mabaso (29) said "I crossed the border with about 40 other people. We came through the Kruger National Park. One night as we were camping, we heard the roar of lions nearby. We all panicked and a few people ran away to hide

"Later we heard a man screaming for help, saying he was being mauled by a lion. Unfortunately none of us was armed and could not come to his rescue. His screams finally faded into the night

"In the morning, we found bits of his remains and pieces of his clothes"

matipoort. He said he worked for two months and was paid R50 a month

Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the Malelane Relief Committee, said some refugees alleged they were made to work on sugar cane fields around Komatipoort for no pay. The farmers allegedly promised to pay after a month

"However, when the month was nearly over, the farmers allegedly called on friends in the police to raid the farms, arrest the workers and send them back to Mozambique. The farmers then look for a new batch of refugees and play the same trick," Mr Nzima said

An Eastern Transvaal police spokesman, Brigadier S Broekman, denied Komatipoort police were aiding farmers in illegal activities

"If farmers are found employing illegal immigrants they face stiff penalties," he said

No complaints by illegal immigrants had been received, Brigadier Broekman added

If refugees had been arrested in the manner alleged, they could then have filed a complaint about wages, he said

Police rounded up refugees routinely and not because of any farmer's personal links, the brigadier said, though he admitted relations locally between police and farmers were good

"We will investigate the allegations despite receiving no official complaints from refugees," Brigadier Broekman said

At Lillydale Clinic, Sister Martha Matukane and assistant male nurse, Frank Machel, examine new arrivals for illness

"We give them a blood smear to check for malaria

"There are a few cases of malnutrition, but mostly it is hunger. They travel up to seven days without food," Sister Matukane said

MNR will only talk to Frelimo soldiers

STAR 22/5/85 218

The Star's Africa News Service

The increasingly successful Mozambique Resistance Movement has rejected negotiation with the Machel Government and now says that it will only negotiate with Frelimo's "operational soldiers"

In an exclusive interview, MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama said at his Casa Banana headquarters that his movement would only discuss a ceasefire after all foreign troops had left

the country

This applied especially to the Zimbabwean troops guarding the Mutare-Beira corridor

Mr Dhlakama said the 1984 talks between MNR and the Maputo Government — hosted in Pretoria by the South African Government — had failed because Frelimo believed all MNR wanted was a few government posts

Instead, the MNR was fighting for a new political system, for free elections, for democracy and an open economy

"The solution to the war will no longer come with an agreement with Machel. Now we will only accept negotiation with Frelimo's operational soldiers"

He said MNR sources in Maputo believed there could be a coup "at any moment"

Mr Dhlakama denied that the movement received arms from South Africa "Our arms and ammunition are captured from Machel's army," he said

● See Page 26.

Machel gets new shipment of Soviet military hardware

By Joao Santa Rita

Large quantities of Soviet arms are being offloaded in Mozambican ports, sparking rumours among Mozambicans that a large offensive against rebel bases is imminent

Mozambican sources said that only last week a consignment of Soviet arms was offloaded in the port of Maputo

The sources, who witnessed the disembarkation of the arms, said armoured cars, military

trucks and heavy recoilless guns were seen at the port of Maputo

The arrival of the arms follows a visit to Moscow by Mozambican President Samora Machel last month

The sources said during the visit the Soviets expressed their readiness to continue assisting Mozambique in strengthening its security

SECURITY

During his stay in Moscow Mr Machel held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Pres-

ident Andrei Gromyko and Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov

Shortly before Mr Machel's visit to the Soviet Union a top-level Mozambican delegation consisting of military personnel had visited the Soviet Union, probably to arrange the details of the new Soviet military help

The Mozambican sources said that the security situation around the Mozambican capital, Maputo, had deteriorated in the last few months

It was no longer safe to travel from the industrial suburb of

Matola to town after dark

Units of the Mozambique National Resistance had carried out attacks in the Matola in daylight without any reaction from local Frelimo units, the sources said

Local residents had been forced to carry stolen goods to rebel bases by groups of armed men

It was also no longer safe to travel to the Maputo holiday area of Costa do Sul. Anti-personnel mines had been planted on beaches in that area

MNR opens Washington office to woo US

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has appointed a former missionary to open an office in Washington to draw attention to the rebels' cause

Mr Tom Curran, who has just spent eight years in Southern Africa on missionary and agricultural work, was commissioned to do the job by the movement's president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, at a meeting in Gorongosa, Mozambique, last month

Mr Curran, an American, said the office was being opened on a shoestring budget and the premises, desk and telephone were on loan

He admitted in an interview that he faced a huge task in making the MNR known to Washington and tackling the US State Department's dislike of the movement

In its latest human rights report, the State Department cited MNR fighters as being "brutally violent, killing, maiming and kid-

napping civilian victims"

One of his priorities will be to enlist "humanitarian" aid, principally medicines for civilians who, he said, were being cared for by MNR after they had been mistreated by the Zimbabwean "occupation" troops.

His pitch will be aimed strongly at congressional support for MNR rather than at the Reagan Administration which is presently trying to wean President Samora Machel and his Government from the Soviet camp

Part of that weaning was red carpet treatment for Mr Machel in Washington earlier this year and increased aid to Mozambique

Mr Curran plans to reach people through newsletters, the media, and grassroots penetration through Christian organisations which may in turn exert influence on the US Government

He said he would like to see an MNR representative in Washington in the near future but that travel documents were the main obstacle

S.M.P.C.

MNR hits at army brutality

24/5/84 (218)

LISBON — British military officers engaged to train the Mozambican army were present when 12 young deserters were executed by a firing squad, anti-government rebels claimed yesterday.

The rebels claimed officers from Britain's Sandhurst military academy witnessed the executions earlier this month at a training base in Zimbabwe.

There was no independent confirmation of the allegations.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon, the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) condemned the alleged executions as "degrading acts" and accused Britain and Zimbabwe of failing to respect the rights of Mozambican citizens.

The rebels said those executed had been captured after fleeing a "brutal" recruitment drive in which the Mozambican military transported adolescents against their will to a training camp at Inyanga in Zimbabwe close to the Mozambique border.

Twenty British instructors are based at the Inyanga camp where the alleged executions took place, the rebels claimed. They gave no further details of the alleged incident.

Britain agreed to train Mozambican soldiers in a bilateral military accord signed in 1984. British officers at Inyanga now give short courses in guerilla warfare to groups of 30 Mozambican officers and sergeants, according to news reports in Lisbon.

~~SA's future.~~ SA's future. ~~SA's future.~~

SA's future. SA's future.

SA's future. SA's future.

Machel sets off to obtain aid from Japan

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel leaves for Japan today on a mission to obtain economic aid. Frelimo sources said yesterday Japan would provide an aid programme for Mozambican agriculture, telecommunications and

transport. These sectors of the economy are in disarray because of attacks by Mozambican National Resistance rebels. Japan is interested in fishing

projects in Mozambique. A new joint venture to catch prawns was likely to be sealed during Machel's five-day visit, the sources said. They said the first package of Tokyo's aid would consist of about R43m. — Sapa-Reuter

Govt warned on NSC plan

A NATIONAL Statutory Council (NSC) has little chance of succeeding if black leaders like Nelson Mandela remain in prison and other organisations are banned.

"There is little chance of the NSC succeeding if such leaders are not included in the negotiation process," said the deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa), Tom Boya.

He was commenting on the proposed NSC announced last week by Constitutional Development

SOPHIE TEMA and Planning Minister Chris Heunis

"The NSC, as proposed by the minister, must not be dominated by members nominated by government or members of the self-governing states," he said.

"If the principle of power sharing is accepted, then blacks should be consulted before specific consultation structures are created.

"In the past, structures have been created without any consul-

tation and we should have learnt from previous mistakes that these structures should be negotiated without prescribing any pre-conditions"

He said it was "ominous" that Heunis had said that the council would only deal with matters affecting blacks.

"While the council will consider certain matters, it has not spelled out to what extent the council's recommendations will be binding on government

MNR — Africa's rebels without a cause?

SMR 27/5/86
218

CASA BANANA (Mozambique) — In the beginning the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) was a radio station.

This is how a Portuguese political commentator recently referred to the beginnings of a rebel organisation that has all but brought the Frelimo Government in Maputo to its knees.

However MNR started, there is no doubt now it is an effective, reasonably well-organised, if decentralised, guerrilla movement whose defeat may be beyond the resources of the men in Maputo.

Some observers say MNR started as a confidential dossier within the Rhodesian Secret Service, and was initially nothing more than an instrument of the Smith regime, created as a counterbalance to the ZANU guerrillas then operating out of Mozambique.

At some stage South Africa took over, using support for MNR as a lever to force Mozambique into the Nkomati Accord.

Others have claimed MNR was born on the ranch of a right-wing United States Senator.

Whatever the truth, the creation of Radio Free Africa in Rhodesia in July 1976 under the Portuguese Mr Orlando Cristiana was a milestone.

AUTONOMOUS GROUP

For the MNR leaders themselves, however, the organisation was born on February 1977 when Andre Matadi Matsangassa, MNR's first president, led an attack on a Frelimo patrol. For them that was the beginning of what they call "the second national liberation struggle".

Between then and 1984, MNR in some way justified the claim that it was more a collection of bandit gangs than a liberation organisation with specific political objectives.

Earlier this month, RICARDO DE MELLO, a special correspondent for the Star's Africa News Service, made a clandestine visit to Renamo headquarters at Gorongosa. This is his report

In Zambezia province, for example there was an autonomous group called Free Africa led by "Commander Jimo". Towards the end of the 70s "Jimo" had organised about 150 men who were fighting on their own in a mixture of guerrilla warfare and a struggle for survival.

In 1980 "Jimo" was contacted by Mr Cristiana and the "Commander" accepted an offer to be integrated into MNR. It was this group which played a vital role in the opening of the Zambezia war front by the rebels.

Other small groups of armed men joined MNR from then on, sometimes for the simple reason that the growth of MNR simply left them no space in which to operate.

In 1984 the signing of the Nkomati Accord brought a change in MNR strategy and the organisation decided to "decentralise" its general staff into three regions, co-ordinated from the headquarters at Casa Banana.

Thus MNR today has its Northern Zone, under Commander "Dick" which covers an area from the Tanzanian border to the Zambezi river.

There is also the Central Zone under Commander "Siphele" which

operates between the Zambezi and the Save rivers. Finally there is the Southern Zone, under Commander Raul Domingos, which includes the area between the Save River and Mozambique's southern border.

The three general staffs enjoy a great deal of autonomy although they are in frequent radio contact with MNR's leader, "President" Afonso Dhlakama, and his staff here at Casa Banana.

TRADITIONAL CHIEFS

MNR tries to base its administrative and judicial organisation on the existing network of traditional chiefs (known as Regulos). They are charged with keeping order and with administering their zones.

However in these areas there are also the "Modjibas" a kind of militia force charged with carrying information from one base to another.

The Modjibas are also charged with reporting any suspect movement in their areas. They have old Mauser rifles and, in certain circumstances, they are called on to fight alongside the guerrillas.

The Mozambican rebels are thus organised on classical guerrilla lines.

They try to produce what they eat, organise the civilian population into support groups and any military advance is made cautiously but systematically.

MNR's guerrillas have no transport.

A few months ago there were some motorcycles in Gorongosa — but they were taken to other areas at the time of the attack by Joint Frelimo and Zimbabwean forces in August. The motorcycles were hardly ever used anyway, because it was difficult to find fuel.

It is clear this is a poor army. Most of the guerrillas don't even have full uniforms.

It is also clear Mr Dhlakama has full control of his men. MNR has a National Council made up of operational commanders and civilians who live outside Mozambique.

For Mr Dhlakama, all those living outside are under his command. They have the task of promoting the organisation and establishing international contacts.

He is fully aware of his organisation's diplomatic isolation but believes some advances have been made.

It is understood Mr Dhlakama has his own channels of communication with the external world and is now concentrating on gaining friends in the United States for a diplomatic offensive there.

As all formal diplomatic channels are closed, the MNR is trying to use organisations and influential groups in the country, possibly the same organisations that now support Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement in Angola.

Mr Dhlakama has his hands full with the military situation in Mozambique.

MNR now claims to operate in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces and the evidence suggests it is getting stronger while Frelimo gets weaker.

Even the spectacular operation by Zimbabwean troops, supported by Frelimo soldiers, which took Casa Banana in August last year, did not severely handicap MNR.

After the Zimbabweans took the rebel headquarters, the area was handed over to Frelimo to hold — but, by February this year, MNR had re-occupied the area and now seems more secure and confident than ever before.

...with this new colleague, our says the has

Machel in bid to halt aid for rebels

218 The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has asked Japan to exert political pressure on South Africa and Portugal to end the support the MNR rebels allegedly receive from these countries.

The Mozambique leader made his request at a meeting in Tokyo yesterday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the official news agency, AIM, reported here.

AIM said President Machel also asked Mr Nakasone to use his influence to persuade the Bonn Government to end support he said the MNR is getting from West Germany.

Replying to questions from Japanese officials taking part in the meeting, President Machel said the West German Government itself was not helping the MNR, but it was doing nothing to stop the support the rebels were receiving from individuals and organisations there.

SA is still ^{STAK}
aiding ^{28 5/8} MNR,
says Machel

218 The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Calling the South African Government the "monster of the century", President Samora Machel of Mozambique has made one of his strongest attacks against Pretoria in a speech in Tokyo

He specifically accused the South African Government of continuing to aid the Mozambique National Resistance rebels, according to reports of his speech, and added for the first time that this support was being provided "jointly with certain Western circles"

He did not identify these circles, but they are presumed by observers to be private rather than government agencies in Western countries.

According to reports of President Machel's Tokyo speech, he specifically referred to "Pretoria's" actions against Mozambique and accused South Africa of "trying to destroy our country and our revolution"

President Machel is on a four-day "working visit" to Japan aimed mainly at getting private Japanese investment for Mozambique.

CME Trifis 29/5/86 218

Refugee crisis hits poor Lebowa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lebowa Government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Mozambique into the homeland.

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year.

The refugees, claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, bandits, diseases and wild animals as they crossed through the Kruger National

Park, are settled in camps set up in Phalaborwa and Tzaneen.

Lebowa's secretary for health, Dr Nchupe Mphahlele, said the number of refugees in Lebowa has risen to about 5 000 and most are starving and in desperate need.

Dr Mphahlele said the refugees arrived in the homeland with no clothes or blankets and suffering from malnourishment and related diseases.

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees.

"We are waiting to meet the South African Government and ask for more

money in our budget so that we could be able to look after the refugees and their children. But if this is not forthcoming then we will be faced with a kingsize problem," he said.

Earlier this year the South African Home Affairs Minister, Dr Stoffel Botha, warned that the government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the refugees if the tide cannot be stemmed.

The estimates of the refugees now in South Africa has been put at more than 250 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals".

Mrs Jennifer Njambo is a mother of

five children. Only three are with her now and she has no source of income.

She claims to have lost track of her two sons as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park.

She says she has given up all hope of ever finding her sons and suspects that animals may have eaten them.

Mrs Njambo said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children, one strapped to her back.

"My feet were swollen and cracked and have not healed. But I would rather we stay here and starve than go back to where we came from because there life was like hell on earth."

The sad-eyed boy who fled when the bombers attacked

ON a hot day in November last year a barefoot boy wearing short, ragged pants arrived at Nzima's bottle store in Gazankulu with a party of Mozambican refugees who had just spent five days crossing the Kruger National Park

Six-year-old Cesare Makhuele had followed the party across the park from Mozambique, unaware that his entire family had been killed in an encounter between the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) and Frelimo

Today Cesare is one of the more than 8 000 children registered as refugees in the Mhala district of Gazankulu — some 60 percent of the total number registered — innocent victims of the war, a hangover from Portugese and Rhodesian colonialism injected with a heavy dose of South African destabilisation.

Started by the Rhodesian security forces in 1973 for their own ends, Renamo was taken over by the South Africans in 1979 and, despite the Nkomati Accord, there are still widespread suspicions in Mozambique that covert South African assistance is forthcoming

Nearly all the Gazankulu refugees have horror stories to tell of Renamo atrocities and random killing of their men, but there is little warmth for Frelimo who, the people say, herded them into protected villages but were unable to protect them

As the conflagration engulfing the entire sub-continent intensifies — last week's raids by South Africa on the capitals of three neighbouring territories was but another chapter — so, as in all wars, two kinds of people are being created orphans and refugees Cesare is both

A placid little boy with large, sad eyes, Cesare now lives with a cousin in a resettlement village set aside for the people from Mozambique by the local Shangaan-speakers to whom they are closely related

The generosity of the people of Gazankulu — themselves extremely poor and short of land and jobs — has amazed the people at the local Catholic mission near Acornhoek in the Eastern Transvaal

But refugees such as Cesare — destitute, landless and legal only in the small patch of land known as Gazankulu — are in a desperate situation and face a bleak future. The South African government does not even officially recognise them as refugees

Cesare's story begins in the middle of last year when Renamo attacked the protected village in Gaza province where his family had been placed by Frelimo, and hacked his father, Elias, a peasant farmer, to death

Cesare, his mother, Annelie, and his two younger brothers were abducted by Renamo along with a large group from the village. Then, according to the people Cesare followed across, a Frelimo MIG jet out looking for the rebels bombed the entire party

People ran, terrified, in all directions to escape the bombing. Cesare, who was at a distance from his mother and brothers, recalls what happened. "When I heard the shooting I saw an army jet was chasing us. I lay flat on the ground and covered my ears."

When the bombing died down, after

First Renamo kidnapped six-year-old Cesare's family. Then Frelimo jets strafed the Renamo camp, killing Cesare's parents. When the bombers departed, the sad-eyed little boy fled across the border, to be found wandering in the Kruger Park. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports



Cesare Makhuele ... encounters with lions Picture by SAM NZIMA

what seemed like ages but could just have been a few minutes, Cesare looked around for his mother and brothers and saw instead a group of people from the village fleeing for cover. Unbeknown to Cesare his family had been killed in the raid

He ran after the survivors, following them through the park until they handed themselves over to game rangers at Skukuza. The South Africans handed the group back to Frelimo at Komatipoort and they were detained at Ressano Garcia for leaving the country illegally.

After about three months in a protected village the people from Cesare's village — their faith in Frelimo's ability to protect them shattered — made a break for it, again with young Cesare following them.

This time they decided to try to reach the sanctuary of Gazankulu where they had heard from people returning to fetch relatives that there were Shangaan people and, most

importantly, no war

To do this would mean evading Frelimo patrols and Renamo bandits, crossing the Lebombo Mountains down into the Kruger Park again. From the South African side of the border the hazards would include being arrested by game rangers or South African soldiers, or being attacked by wild animals

The problem of refugees crossing the park has become so severe that, according to the latest report of the National Parks Board, which cites instances of corpses being found in the park, "the large numbers of defenceless people in the bush create the very real problem of causing lions to become man-eaters"

Cesare's party had special witchdoctor medicine prepared in Mozambique to ward off wild animals on the long journey. They were told to keep away from large tracts of water, as this is where the animals gather, and to light fires at night to keep away the nocturnal big cats

The refugee villages are filled with stories of people who had encounters with wild animals such as elephant and buffalo on the journey across. The baby of one woman, for instance, was taken by a hyena

In the same mudhut village as Cesare is a woman, Melia Mathebula, who lost part of her ear when she was attacked by a young lion as she slept in the park one night. Only the screams of Melia and her companions and the noise of clanking their enamel plates together drove the animal off

Cesare's party walked at night, using the moon as their guide as they had no map or compass, just the general knowledge that they should head west

During the day they hid from soldiers in river banks and got lost several times. But after five days walking without food they came across people who were able to direct them to the shopping complex of Sam Nzima, the chairman of the local relief committee, where they got food and registered themselves as refugees.

Cesare, asked if he saw any wild animals, replies by holding his arms out wide on either side of him. "I saw a lion and an elephant." Pressed further, he says the lion didn't run away from him. "It was eating grass," he says

Nzima, who met the party when they arrived, swollen-legged and famished, said that Cesare thought he had dreamed the whole thing — the bombing, the two escapes and the walk through the park. It was all part of a crazy nightmare

Cesare, still wearing the checked shirt and slightly too large jeans which were given him the day he arrived, believes his family were left behind.

Asked where they are, he says: "They are on the other side. They will still be coming to join me here"

And then, he believes, his nightmare will be over

● The local Catholic mission working with the refugees has made a plea for children's clothes and for utensils for carrying water. There is a huge shortage of both sorts of items in the area.

Write to Brother Francis Padovan, care of Catholic Mission, PO Box 35, Acornhoek 1360, or phone Acornhoek 2703.

President Samora Machel is in Japan seeking economic aid for ailing Mozambique. "I'd prefer dealing with Japan than South Africa" he said.

Wooing the Land of the Rising Sun

By GERALD L'ANGE, of the Argus Africa
News Service, in JOHANNESBURG

WINING and dining with the "economic animals" in Japan is not something that would have been expected of President Samora Machel, of Marxist Mozambique a few years ago.

But today it is only slightly odd that he should lead a strong delegation of cabinet ministers to seek economic help from the Japanese, who are as firmly dedicated to capitalism as they are opposed to Communism.

His four-day "working visit" to Japan — he arrived on May 26 — is in line with the new pragmatism in Maputo that has led the Frelimo government to look beyond the bounds of its early rigid Marxism for solutions to its desperate economic plight.

It will please the Reagan administration, which recently also gave Machel a warm welcome in Washington as part of its efforts to woo Mozambique away from Moscow and closer to the West, of which Japan is regarded as an Eastern enclave.

PRETORIA likewise may welcome the Japanese jaunt as a sign that Maputo is maintaining the new attitude that led partly to the Nkomati accord, even though the accord has still to produce direct benefits for Pretoria. At least it shows that Maputo still accepts the principle behind it.

It was, after all, President P. W. Botha himself who called on the West and Japan to get involved in Mozambique's economy when Maputo, some time after Nkomati, accepted a code designed to encourage foreign investment.

But Mr Botha might not then have foreseen that President Machel would go off to Tokyo to try to persuade the Japanese to import from Mozambique some of the minerals and other raw materials they now get from South Africa.

OR that he would back up his bid by making one of his fiercest attacks on apartheid and by repeating the accusation that South Africa is still aiding the MNR rebels in Mozambique and generally destabilising the sub-continent.



President Samora Machel of Mozambique

The president even went so far as to say that "I would like to have more economic relations with Japan than with South Africa."

"But I would be crazy to ignore South Africa," he conceded, adding "We cannot choose our neighbours."

Making a strong bid for Japanese investment in Mozambique — he even offered a relationship of "interdependence" — President Machel said his country was richly endowed with natural resources, but lacked the finance to develop them. He reiterated that new Mozambican laws protect foreign investments, allowing the repatriation of profits and re-export of capital.

Up to now even the Frelimo government has admitted that Japan has shown "some wariness" about getting involved with Mozambique. Diplomatic relations were opened between the two countries in 1981, but it was not until after the signing of the Nkomati accord in 1984 that these led to any significant exchanges.

MOZAMBIQUE'S Foreign Minister, Joaquim Chissano, went to Japan for the first time in 1984 and subsequently a considerable number of Japanese businessmen visited Mozambique to check out its potential.

The Japanese government has provided relatively small amounts of aid to Mozambique, mostly in fisheries, food production and drought relief, but there has been little private investment. The Mozambicans clearly hope they will get more of both as a result of their visit, which included meetings with business leaders and institutions as well as with Emperor Hirohito.

Major opposition groups condemn opening of MNR offices in Durban

NM 2/6/86 Political Reporter

2/8

MAJOR opposition political parties and groups have condemned the proposed opening in Durban today of an office of Mozambique's rebel Movement of National Resistance (MNR)

Progressive Federal Party leader and foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglin said allowing an MNR office in Durban was contrary to the spirit of the Nkomati Accord

Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said he would discuss the matter with the Department of Foreign Affairs

He said the situation could create many problems

'The Mozambique Government is the official government, now matter how one might feel about it

'I don't think anything should be done to disrupt the Nkomati Accord. It was a breakthrough and our Government did well to recognise the Mozambique Government, although it had a different set of principles,' Mr Page said

Mr Murphy Morobe, a United Democratic Front publicity secretary, said in Johannesburg that the move confirmed the UDF's belief that while the Government said laudable things about fighting terrorism, it actively supported terrorism against neighbouring countries

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night he had no comment

Refugee tide hits Lebowa

SOPHIE TEMA

THE Lebowa government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Maputo into the homeland

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo forces, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year

Claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, bandits, diseases and wild animals, they have crossed through the Kruger National Park and are settled in camps in Phalaborwa and Tzaneen

Lebowa's Health Secretary Dr Nchupe Mphahlele said the number of refugees in Lebowa had risen to about 5 000 and most of them were starving

He said the refugees arrived in the homeland suffering from malnutrition-related diseases and with no clothes or blankets

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees," he said

"We are waiting to meet the SA government to ask for more money for our budget so that we can look after the refugees and their children

"But if this is not forthcoming, then we will be faced with a king-sized problem"

Earlier this year, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, warned that government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the Mozambican refugees if the tide could not be stemmed

Estimates of the refugees now in SA has been put at more than 250 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals"

Jennifer Njambo is a mother of five children Three are with her and she has no source of income

She claims to have lost track of her other two children as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park

Njambo says she has given up all hope of finding her two sons and suspects they could have been devoured by wild animals

She said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children — one strapped on to her back — before arriving in Lebowa

"My feet were swollen and cracked and have not healed ever since," she said

PRGHS 2/6/86

Renamo-in-Durban plan probed

Political Staff 218

THE Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating an announcement that the rebel Mozambique Movement of National Resistance is to open an office in Durban

There were fears today that the plans could be a contravention of the Nkomati Accord, which specifically excludes aid for the MNR

The department appears to have been taken by surprise by the an-

nouncement by a Durban professional man, Mr Pedro Buccellato, that he was to open an MNR office in Durban

The Government denies that it gives aid to Renamo and takes measures to prevent aid from Portuguese sympathisers in South Africa reaching Renamo

● Government sources said the African National Congress was still operating an office in Maputo.

Durban man denies plan for MNR office

Political Reporter

A DURBAN professional man has denied intending to open a Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) office in Durban, and says he merely wants to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa

Mr Pedro Buccellato, 34, said his service would be aligned to the MNR but would not represent it

Mr Buccellato said newspaper reports had incorrectly given the impression that he was to open an MNR office. He said the mistake was because he had not been explicit enough when interviewed by the newspapers

'Our objective is to document the problems of legal refugees and create a register which we hope will one day become the basis for a

voters' role

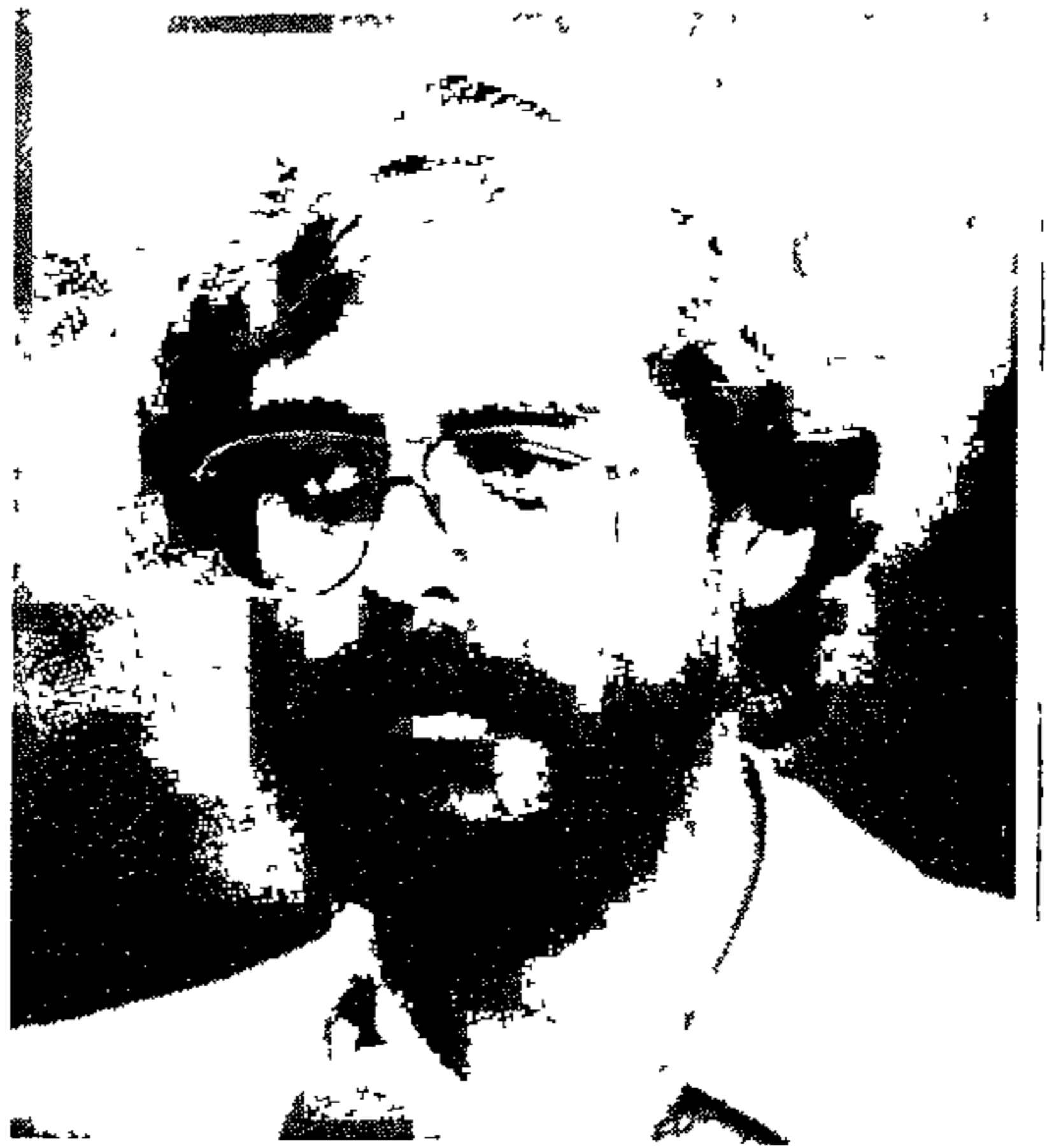
'We will also document information about illegal refugees and I intend moving to the Eastern Transvaal to do this and will ask for help from local missionaries who are helping the refugees,' Mr Buccellato said

He said he hoped to register his service as a charity and provide immediate relief for illegal refugees

Mr Buccellato said he also wanted to provide information about what was happening in Mozambique

'Marxist states don't allow foreign journalists in their countries — other than those who are vetted — and that is not good enough'

Mr Buccellato said he hoped to produce the reports on refugees in six months and would make



Mr Pedro Buccellato

recommendations to the South African Government

'This will include looking at the long-term solutions. The only time the refugee problem will be resolved is when Mozambique is free from marxist rule'

He said he was anxious not to be mistaken as an MNR representative

'We knew that if our service took on political overtones we would not find accommodation in the city'

Mr Buccellato said he had been born in Mozambique, had studied in South Africa in 1966 and had returned to Mozambique before being exiled by the Frelimo Government.

N/M 3/6/86

(218)

Breach of Nkomati Accord?

Govt looks into plan for MNR office in Durban

SPK
3/6/86
2/8

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating an announcement that the rebel Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) is to open an office in Durban.

It was feared that the plans could be a contravention of the Nkomati Accord, which specifically excludes assistance for the MNR

The Department of Foreign Affairs appeared to have been taken by surprise when a Durban professional man, Mr Pedro Buccellato, said that he was to open an MNR office in Durban

NO COMMENT

He could not be reached for comment yesterday

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday

there was no comment at this stage but the situation was under investigation

The Mozambique Government has repeatedly claimed that the MNR has been given aid from South Africa — both from Government as well as private sources

On a number of occasions the Government has denied giving any aid to the MNR and has publicly announced that it was taking measures to prevent any private assistance from the large number of Portuguese sympathisers in South Africa reaching Renamo

Government sources however pointed out that the African National Congress was also still operating a low profile office in Maputo

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Man denies MNR office

3/6/85 DD (218)

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban professional man has denied intending to open a Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) office in Durban, saying he wants to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in SA

Mr Pedro Buccellato, 34, said his service would be aligned to the MNR, but would not represent it

"Our objective is to document the problems of legal refugees and create a register, which may one day become the basis for a voters' role"

He said he hoped to

register his service as a charity and provide immediate relief for illegal refugees. He was anxious not to be mistaken as an MNR representative, he said

"We know that if our service takes on political overtones we will not find accommodation in the city," he said

THE Nkomati Accord may be back on track, as Foreign Minister Pik Botha says, but it is not going anywhere. In the meantime the chances of it being permanently derailed, are not decreasing.

President Samora Machel's bitter attack on South Africa in Tokyo last week, reflects the increasing strains that are being placed on the Accord. It has probably also added to them.

It was the second time the Mozambique leader had lashed out at Pretoria since his supposedly amicable and productive meetings with the South African State President and Foreign Minister during the Swaziland coronation in April.

He called the South African Government "the monster of the century" and accused it of aiding the MNR rebels "jointly with certain Western circles"

Rebels

It was one of the strongest and most explicit accusations the Maputo Government has made since the capture last year of the Gorongosa documents, which allegedly proved South Africa's secret support of the rebels in contravention of Nkomati

For a while after the Gorongosa episode it seemed that Maputo had accepted Pretoria's assurances that it was no longer aiding the MNR. This impression was strengthened by the reports of friendly exchanges between President Machel and the South African State President and Foreign Minister in Swaziland. It was after this that Mr Botha (the Foreign Minister) said the Accord was back on track

But then the Mozambican leader lashed out

THE Nkomati Accord was signed amid a lot of fanfare two years ago. However, Mozambique has gone on record several times accusing co-signator South Africa of violating the treaty. Pretoria on the other hand has given public re-assurances that the Accord is "on track". The Sowetan Foreign News Service looks at the issues involved.

with a fresh accusation during the visit to Maputo earlier this month of the new Tanzanian President and he has followed it with his Tokyo blast

Pretoria is adamant in its insistence that it is no longer aiding the rebels, but has made no public protest against Maputo's loud and repeated accusations that it is. In some informed quarters it is believed that South Africa is being tolerant because it has privately been told by Maputo that it actually does accept the South African assurances.

This would mean that Maputo is speaking with two voices — a soft one in private for Pretoria and a harsh one in public for the rest of the world and for the Mozambican citizens who need some explanation for their government's inability to crush the rebels

If true, this would raise the question of whether Pretoria's tolerance will hold out indefinitely

No matter how angry it gets, however, Pretoria will have to remember that one of its main reasons for signing the Nkomati Accord, was to deny Mozambique to the African National Congress as a base for insurgency in the Republic

As long as Frelimo keeps Mozambique clear of the ANC the South African Govern-

ment may feel it worth paying the price of continued vituperation from Maputo

The Frelimo Government signed the Accord largely because it believed it would end South African aid to the rebels and that without this aid, they could either be defeated or contained. It has surprised almost everybody that the rebels have remained as effective as ever with weapons and supplies captured from the government forces and received secretly from their other foreign backers

ANC

Frelimo might well now take the view that if the MNR can operate effectively without South African aid, there is no point in maintaining the Nkomati Accord, the signing of which damaged its prestige in the rest of Africa and the Third World. It might as well, allow the ANC to resume operations from Mozambique and get back into good international standing

But if it did so, South Africa would probably again launch anti-ANC raids across the border. More important, South Africa would have an incentive to resume and even increase its support to the MNR in an effort to topple Frelimo and install a government it could rely on, to keep the ANC out

The Frelimo Govern-

There would be little point in Pretoria trying to impose an MNR government on Mozambique, for Frelimo would simply take the MNR's place as the guerrillas in the bush

ment believes South Africa would like to see it replaced by an MNR regime that could be influenced from Pretoria, failing which it will continue to destabilise the Frelimo one. South African analysts, however, think Pretoria's attitude is basically that it doesn't care what government is in charge in Mozambique, as long as it bars the ANC. It would in addition, like that government to be politically friendly and economically co-operative, but that is not a prerequisite

The South Africans argue that there can be no military solution in Mozambique, only a political one. They say they have been trying to bring the two sides together for talks aimed at such a settlement,

Nkomati: Discord among the allies?

OFF Times 4/6/86
'Not an MNR office' (ZK)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A local professional man has denied intending to open an MNR office here and says he wants only to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa.

Mr Pedro Buccellato, 34, who was born in Mozambique, said his service would be aligned to the Mozambique Movement of National Resistance, but would not represent it

He said reports had incorrectly given the impression that he was to open an MNR office because he had not been explicit enough when interviewed

"Our objective is to document the problems of legal refugees and create a register, which we hope will one day become the basis for a voters' role"

"We will also document information about illegal refugees I intend moving to the Eastern Transvaal to do this and will ask for help from local missionaries who are helping the refugees"

Durban's Renamo office that isn't

A FORMER SA Defence Force officer says he is setting up an organisation in South Africa "to represent illegal refugees fleeing from Frelimo"

Architect Pedro Buccellato, a sympathiser of the rebel MNR movement, appears cautious about talking too freely until the government has decided on the legality of his organisation in South Africa

Evo Fernandes, MNR secretary general, has denied Buccellato is "representing" the MNR in South Africa

Buccellato plans several offices throughout the country, particularly near the refugee camps. His immediate plans are to contact the missionaries that have been helping the refugees in the Eastern Transvaal and other areas

"Estimates put the refugee figure at between 200 000 and 500 000 and our job will be to bring humanitarian relief to them — food, clothing and medical necessities

"Secondly, through the MNR, we will seek representation for them at the United Nations.

"The MNR is very close to achieving international recognition. As they share our organisation's aim of setting Mozambique free from Marxism so we can all return to the country, we believe they will represent the cause of the refugees justly"

Buccellato says he was forced to leave after the Frelimo government took power — "like most Portuguese descendants with wealth. We had our homes, our businesses and possessions nationalised

"That nationalisation came with accusations of capitalist sabotage and not working in the interests of the people and other Marxist philosophies which clashed with the capitalist interests of my parents and

218
WEEKLY M. 6/6/76

Although Mozambican refugees are fleeing both sides in the war, a new group is trying to gather them together in the name of Renamo. CARMEL RICKARD spoke to Pedro Buccellato, who is opening an MNR office in Durban

grandparents

"I feel very strongly about the white African issue. We have a place on this continent and have nowhere else to go. We have to believe enough in our convictions to come forward and do work like this because if we do not look after our own people no one else will"

Buccellato says funding for his organisation will come from the "legal" Mozambican refugee community — the whites who have been partly assimilated and are relatively well off. South African commerce and industry will be approached for funding once the organisation takes off

He says he will write reports about the refugee situation, one of which will go to the South African government. Another will go to the MNR "so they can evaluate the refugee representation issue and decide whether the document is sufficiently well backed and academically qualified to be internationally accepted"

A significant aim of the refugee thrust is to draw up a potential voters' roll. This would be used to indicate those who could cast postal votes in the event of an election in Mozambique. The MNR leadership believes it may force Frelimo to hold an election soon

Pushed to define the exact relationship between his organisation and the MNR, Buccellato says "We are in South Africa as an autonomous organisation which is aligned to the

MNR. We are not a representation of Renamo, but a means of representing South African Mozambican refugees to Renamo and to give them access to the UN through Renamo"

He first met MNR leadership in September 1974

"Later I was approached through Washington, which was looking for representatives of the MNR, and thought I might know of some. I asked around and found them"

Now he is in contact with MNR leadership in Portugal and some spokesmen in the US

Buccellato says he cannot claim to speak for the estimated 150 000 "legal" and 400 000 "illegal" refugees in South Africa

"But I do speak for a minority group of 5 000 which has kept in contact. With the Nkomati Accord, when the MNR was banned from South Africa, they were left leaderless. However, these people are not going to come forward until my organisation is given permission to continue with our mission"

He says the Nkomati Accord was "terribly distasteful to any Mozambicans inside or outside South Africa

"This is because it directly supports Samora Machel's Marxist regime which has destroyed the country and it has set back the liberation cause by at least a year

"In these two years hundreds of thousands continued to cross the borders to escape and many more will continue to do so until the accord is dismantled"

Explaining what made him decide the time was ripe to set up his organisation, he said "I believe, from reports I've been given, that the war is over in Mozambique. Renamo controls most of the country with the exception of the Beira corridor, some villages and the two cities — and these are under siege"

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 1986

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

HANSBARD
Maputo: Imports of petrol/diesel fuel

1007 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

- (1) Whether petrol and diesel fuel for use in the eastern parts of the Transvaal is supplied by means of imports through Maputo, if not,
- (2) whether it is anticipated that large quantities of fuel will be provided by means of imports through Maputo in the foreseeable future, if not,
- (3) whether a zone price system for fuel, based on the delivery of large quantities of fuel through Maputo, is being maintained; if so, why,
- (4) whether, in terms of the above-mentioned zone price system, fuel users in certain parts of the country are being subsidised by fuel users in other parts of the country, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the relevant particulars in this connection?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) No
- (3) and (4)(a) and (b) Yes Maputo has been phased out as port for the importation of crude oil as a result of the production of Sasol II and III as well as Natref being sufficient to supply the whole of the Transvaal with petrol and diesel. The prices of Sasol products supplied to the crude oil industry for the marketing of those products, excluding those marketed

by Sasol itself through Sasol pumps, include transportation costs equal to the amount of transportation should these products be distributed through Maputo

In accordance with the current price zone system, the prices of products sold in a portion of the area served by Natref are based on the transportation tariff calculated at the Maputo port tariff while Natref supplies the products at the Durban port transportation tariff. The deficit is being debited to the industry's under-recovery account and the recovery thereof is spread over the total consumption in the Republic. The amount is small relative to the total value of sales in the country.

The total price zoning system is currently being investigated in order to eliminate the abovementioned as well as other problems.

English-speaking persons: income tax

into Treasury

HANSBARD
1064 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Finance †

Whether his Department has statistics on what portion of the amounts paid into the Treasury by English-speaking persons in South Africa by way of income tax, has been spent on education for Afrikaans-speaking persons, if not, why not; if so, what amounts from this source were spent on such education during the past four decades?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

No, it does not serve any fiscal purpose to keep information of this nature

HANSBARD
1070 Mr G B GOODALL asked the Minister of Manpower.

- (1) (a) What total amount was spent during the latest 12-month period for which information is available on (i) job creation programmes and (ii)

programmes for training unemployed persons and (b) how many persons were (i) employed as a result and (ii) given training.

- (2) what (a) total number of persons were involved in, and (b) was the total cost of, administering these programmes as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) (i) An amount of R124,77 million was spent on job creation programmes during the 1985-86 financial year

(ii) R87,6 million was spent on programmes for the training of unemployed persons during the 1985-86 financial year

- (b) (i) More than 560 000 persons were employed

(ii) 253 168 persons were given training

- (2) (a) The number of persons involved on these programmes by participating bodies varied from day to day and consequently it is not possible to determine the exact figure

(b) Officials involved with the special job creation programmes do this work over and above their normal duties and consequently there were no extra costs incurred in the administration of the programmes

Annual reports

1090 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of

what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Four reports were produced

(b) Director General of Manpower in respect of the 1985 calendar year.
National Manpower Commission in respect of the 1985 calendar year.
Unemployment Insurance Fund in respect of the 1984 calendar year
Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in respect of the 1984-85 financial year

(c) R24 490,46, R16 520,00, R1 377,60; R1 093,22

(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town
Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town
Pretoria Printers, Pretoria
Hennie's Secretarial Services (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria

Annual reports

1097 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance

(a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Seven

(b) (i) S A Mint

(ii) Branch: Public Finance (Report of the Local Authorities Loans Fund Board)

US office
Call Tom 9/6/86
opened
218
for MNR

WASHINGTON — The Mozambique anti-communist rebel group MNR has opened an office here to provide information and to lobby against aid for the government of President Samora Machel.

MNR spokesman Mr Tom Curran told reporters the group had also decided to set up the information office to counter reports on fighting in Mozambique from Mr Machel's government.

The MNR, which has received South African support, has been fighting since 1980 and claims to be active in 80 percent of Mozambique. Mr Curran said MNR had 20 000 armed fighters.

Mr Curran, an American citizen, said Congress had earmarked about R139-m for 1987, mostly in humanitarian and development aid — Sapa-Reuter

START
2/6/75 (218)

Refugees streaming into Zambia

LUSAKA — Refugee camps in Zambia's north-western and north-eastern provinces are bursting at their seams because of the continued fighting in Angola and Mozambique.

People fleeing fighting between government and rebel forces have been pouring into Zambia, further straining the country's already inadequate resources.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees representative in Zambia, Mr Alamed Saied, said yesterday the situation was becoming more critical every day.

It is estimated there are at least 12 000 refugees from each of the troubled neighbouring countries in Zambia

who have gone missing during the past five days been arrested on charges of public violence?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, may I address you on a point of order? The question which the hon member put dealt with the arresting of people during the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1985. I have replied to that question. The hon member has now read out the names of people who, according to him, were held in custody during the past five days. That has nothing to do with the original question.

Mr G B D McINTOSH. Mr Speaker, may I address you on that? The point of the question was to find out who were arrested on charges of public violence. That is the question arising. The dates are not important in view of the fact that they are missing, have been arrested on charges of public violence [Interjections]

Public violence

*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 3 June 1986, any persons under the age of 20 years arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape during the period 1 July 1985 to 31 December 1985 (a) had the charges against them withdrawn or not proceeded with and (b) are still waiting for their trials to be commenced or completed; if so, how many in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Yes

(a) 635

(b) 190

SATS vehicle; persons killed

*21. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Justice.

HOA

Botshabelo
*23 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Botshabelo resettlement camp near Bloemfontein is to be incorporated into Qwaqwa, if so, when, if not, who will administer Botshabelo in the future?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

No resettlement camp exists at Botshabelo. If the question refers to the Trust township Botshabelo situated east of Bloemfontein, the matter is being considered by Cabinet at present and an announcement in this regard will follow shortly.

Kwazigayi schools
*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(1) Whether any survey has been conducted on the number of children of school-going age who are resident among the Kum squatters on the State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London; if not, why not, if so, (a) when was it conducted and (b) what were the findings,

(2) whether any schools or schooling facilities have been provided for this community, if not, (a) why not and (b) where is the nearest school to this community; if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified facilities and (iii) how many teachers have been provided?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) Yes

(a) Secondary pupils—Beginning May 1986

Primary pupils—2 June 1986.

(b) Secondary pupils—152
Primary pupils—1 021

HOA

(2) No.

(a) A lawsuit was conducted affecting all development and planning in this community and judgment was delivered only on 12 June 1986. The situation is at present under consideration in view of the said judgment and the fact that leave to appeal was granted to the applicants.

(b) Duncan Village, East London.

Liquor as remuneration

*25 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any (a) representations and (b) complaints regarding the supply of liquor to employees as part or in lieu of their wages or remuneration; if so, (i) when, (ii) in respect of what areas and (iii) what action has been taken as a result,

(2) (a) what steps are being taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of section 164 of the Liquor Act, No 87 of 1977, and (b) by whom are these steps being taken;

(3) whether his Department instituted an investigation into contraventions of the provisions of the said Act recently; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether any prosecutions were instituted as a result of recent contraventions of this act; if so, how many, over the latest specified two-year period for which information is available;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) and (b) No

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

HOA

Stalemate in Mozambique

(218) STMR 19/6/86

The MNR rebels are exerting military pressure on nearly all the towns and villages of Mozambique. They have cut many internal communication links and have disrupted production.

But while the MNR can keep up the pressure on the cities, it does not have the military capacity to take power. Unlike Unita in Angola, its external image does not reflect its strength on the ground and it has been ineffective in international diplomacy.

President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government has problems abroad as well as at home, with some countries refusing to extend or renew loans. But for the present Machel will continue to be President of Mozambique and Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader, will remain an unknown personality who has no international support even though his men control the greater part of Mozambique.

To change the situation in his favour, Machel needs outside help in the form of an expeditionary force three to four times bigger than the Zimbabwean force now helping the Maputo Government. In other words, it will need something like the Cuban army in Angola.

Investment

Machel will also require foreign investment and a postponement of the repayment of his Government's foreign debts.

If Dhlakama wants to change the situation in his favour, he will have to break the MNR out of its diplomatic isolation and get military aid.

There are two other possible solutions to the Mozambican stalemate: negotiations or a coup.

Although the MNR denies the Frelimo Government control of much of the country, its own position is not comfortable.

This is evident when one visits areas the rebels claim to control. Movement is difficult. Yet there is a confidence among the rebels of ultimate victory.

The MNR claims that the Zimbabwean troops are being thrown back. They give as an example their recapture of their headquarters at Casa Banana, where they say we are (despite the insistence in Maputo and Harare that the base is back in Frelimo's hands).

But if the MNR has bottled up the

Ricardo de Mello, a Special Correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service who was taken into Mozambique by the MNR rebels, concludes that neither the MNR nor the Frelimo Government has the strength to defeat the other. This report, the last in a series on his trip, came from a camp the rebels insisted was their headquarters at Casa Banana. However, the Government claims to have recaptured Casa Banana.



President Samora Machel



Commander-in-Chief Afonso Dhlakama

Government forces in the cities, the rebels are themselves surrounded outside Mozambique by unfriendly governments. Their options are either to stay where they are — which would give Frelimo time to reorganise and strengthen itself — or to keep up the military pressure, trying eventually to advance into Maputo itself.

Frelimo concentrates its strongest forces in Maputo, however. To take the capital, the MNR would need heavy artillery and the ability to concentrate strong forces around Maputo in a switch from guerilla to conventional warfare.

But the rebels have neither artillery nor trained forces for such operations, and cannot afford the inevitable casualties.

They are, therefore, forced to maintain their guerilla warfare, hoping that external factors will tilt the situation in their favour.

One of these factors would be the ending of the MNR's diplomatic isolation and its receiving support from the West.

Externally the rebels have not been able to create a favourable

image, however. Their foreign representatives are often involved in petty conflicts and rivalry for the post of secretary-general now held by Evo Fernandes.

Some think a black man should have the job because it would give the movement more credibility. Others accuse Fernandes of being inefficient. But Dhlakama, who decides who gets the job, trusts Fernandes — at least for the present.

In Maputo, the political changes are confusing as President Machel tries to keep a delicate balance.

The radicals who were pushed aside by Machel in an effort to make the Nkomati Accord work are returning to positions of influence following the decline of the pact.

But they are unlikely to be able to strengthen their position without direct support from Eastern bloc countries. It is unlikely, however, that either Pretoria or the Western countries — on which Mozambique relies for loans and investment — would remain indifferent to the militarisation of Mozambique by communist countries.

The hardliners in the Government have another alternative: a coup d'état. But although neither the East nor the West has absolute trust in Machel, it is he who represents the compromise between them in Mozambique.

Samora Machel is the only African leader who is able to shake hands with President Botha and also travel with ease to Moscow and Washington.

The MNR is trying to encourage a coup against Machel, saying that it will negotiate only with the military. Previously — in October 1984 — the rebels had been prepared to negotiate with Machel.

But those in Maputo who support the concept of negotiations are clearly not prepared to be involved in a coup. Even those who defend negotiations fear that once power is shared, the MNR could be in a position to retaliate inside the capital. For them sharing power demands a stronger Frelimo.

Although the MNR is in a strong position internally, the Frelimo Government is in a better position externally and diplomatically.

19/6/88
BWA
218

HARARE — Southern Africa was going through its "darkest and most complex military situation", Mozambique's President ● **MACHEL** Samora Machel said in Harare this week



Speaking at a banquet in his honour, he disclosed closer military, political and economic co-operation with Zimbabwe had been discussed in extensive private talks with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe

Machel talks to Mugabe

The existing military effort by the two countries against the Renamo rebels must be complemented by a more dynamic relationship in other areas, said Machel, who arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday for a three-day "working visit"

Zimbabwe is believed to have up to 6 000 troops stationed in the former Portuguese colony, a reduction on the 11 000 sent last year for a massive pre-rainy-

season offensive against Renamo

Diplomats in Harare believe the Mozambican leader, who was Mugabe's closest ally in the war to end white rule in Rhodesia, wishes to persuade Mugabe to join in another all-out drive soon to clear the rebels from strategic zones between Zimbabwe and the Indian Ocean

The war against Renamo made greater co-ordination and unity imperative, said Machel

"We want to destroy the myth of racial superiority. There are no inferior or superior races," he said

"This is what Zimbabwe and Mozambique have done and I would like everyone to follow suit"

Referring to the May 19 SA raids on alleged ANC targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, Machel said they were part of an aggressive policy which included support for armed "bandits" in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe — Sapa

hostages in Lebanon

The fuel lines were thought
feeding the Shell BP refin-

... TI ... continued on // OLD Mutual and its subsidiaries have

on union up



ses

Dialogue and reconciliation urged

23/6/86
BUW DAP

Mozambican bishops appeal for ceasefire

218

LISBON — Mozambique's Roman Catholic bishops have appealed to the country's Marxist-led government and rightwing rebels to call a ceasefire and end the country's civil war

In a pastoral letter quoted by the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal in a dispatch from Maputo, the bishops said dialogue and reconciliation were the only way to achieve peace

"We appeal to both sides for an early ceasefire, in arms and in words, to create a climate that can make peace talks possible," the letter said

It was the most direct appeal so far from the Church to President Samora Machel's govern-

ment and the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels

The bishops of Mozambique's nine Roman Catholic dioceses said the war had caused tragic consequences among the civilian population — sickness and hunger, paralysis of the country's agriculture and industry, and closure of schools

The Mozambican government has so far publicly ruled out dialogue with the rebels, whom it describes as armed bandits

The bishops expressed concern over what they said were alarming reports of cruelty, massacres, executions, destruction of property and forced movement of the civilian population

"To the guerrilla leaders we

wish to say from the start that the end does not justify the means. For this reason, we appeal to you to respect innocent and defenceless populations, their lives and their goods. We appeal to you to abandon the ways of violence and to courageously embrace the way of dialogue and reconciliation"

The bishops also called on government forces, who are being helped in the war by Zimbabwean troops, to show similar respect for civilians because "even in the most difficult of circumstances, this does not give the right to commit excesses"

The rebels are demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Mozambique and the holding of elections — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique favours sanctions against SA

BUS DAY 218 24/6/86

PARIS — War-torn Mozambique, threatened along with other Frontline states by economic reprisals if the world imposes sanctions on Pretoria, is prepared to suffer.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said at the weekend in Paris that Maputo was ready for the sacrifice because it believed its guerrilla-fuelled destabilisation problems would cease only once apartheid was destroyed.

Chissano was attending the UN-sponsored five-day conference on sanctions against South Africa which wound up on Friday with a call by more than 150 Third World and Western nations for "comprehensive, mandatory and effective" international sanctions against South Africa.

Pretoria's four main trading partners — Britain, the United States, West Germany and France — did not favour sanctions.

Chissano said he was certain Mozam-

Own Correspondent

bique's rebel problem would disappear once apartheid went.

He accused Pretoria of not sticking to its part of the Nkomati Accord of ending support for Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas. But he said Mozambique was not planning to denounce the accord.

"South Africa must show good faith and keep its side of the deal," he said.

He also again ruled out negotiations with the rebels to end the conflict. "We can't talk to a void."

He acknowledged that Mozambique and other Frontline states would be hit hard if a world embargo were applied to Pretoria.

Most states at the conference agreed that South Africa would lash out at its black neighbours in reprisal for an international embargo.

But, he said, Mozambique and other nations in the region were willing to pay the price as long as apartheid — the supreme indignity — was ended.

Conference delegates and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal refused to be drawn on the financial burden a South African reprisal boycott would place on other countries in the region.

But a well-briefed Western diplomat in Paris said the United States and Britain had concluded last year that Mozambique alone would need half-a-billion-dollars immediately to rebuild and prepare the country for South African reprisals.

Britain and the US have already said they will not fork out any additional aid to Frontline nations to help them deal with retaliation by Pretoria.

The only offer on the table at the conference came from Nigeria which said it would budget \$10m over the next five years to help the Frontline states.

Rhema man joins war on apartheid

By Estelle Trengove

Charismatic preacher Pastor Ray McCauly of the Rhema Bible Church has taken on the battle against apartheid

When the church was forbidden to hold a multiracial meeting in the Klerksdorp town hall at the weekend Mr McCauly decided the time had come to make a strong stand

This is an unusual step for Mr McCauly, who normally keeps out of anything political, but, he said "I really got mad"

Rhema's pastor in Orkney the Rev Hein Matthysen, had sent a letter to the Klerksdorp town clerk in April asking to use the town hall for a gathering for people of all races

GOVERNMENT REFORM

We realise the Government's reform in abolishing certain laws corresponds with what we are doing, to include all races to be free to move anywhere, and our church being multiracial, we do need to include them at this meeting," Mr Matthysen had said

Mr Matthysen had received a curt reply saying the town council had decided to grant Rhema permission to use the hall "on condition that only whites be permitted to the audience"

"It is unrighteous and unjust to forbid people to hear the Gospel," Mr McCauly said

"I'm not getting into a political arena I want to project a positive role and bring black and white together"

At a recent meeting in Rustenburg, he had been told that black people were not allowed into the building He had not realised such petty apartheid was still being practised

Of the 9 000 to 10 000 people that attended Rhema meetings on Sundays, between 2 000 and 3 000 were black and coloured.

Frelimo 'not on the verge of collapse'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Claims that President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government was on the verge of collapse were false and the situation in Mozambique had improved since the end of 1984, a United States expert on Africa, Professor Allen Isaacman, has said here.

Professor Isaacman, of the University of Minnesota, often visits Mozambique, has lectured at the university in Maputo and has written a history of Mozambique covering events during this century.

He said a campaign was being waged in the US to facilitate recognition of the MNR rebel movement.

The situation was difficult in parts of the country, he said, but many MNR bases had been captured, economic projects had increased and senior western diplomats in Maputo agreed the situation had improved recently.

Mozambique says it is bracing itself for the impact which sanctions against South Africa would have, but for ordinary Mozambicans reports JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Africa News Service, little would change

Hitting the bottom

Argus
30/6/86

218

MOZAMBIQUE'S Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told the five-day Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa recently that his country was ready for the sacrifices that would have to be made if sanctions were imposed and South Africa retaliated against her neighbours.

However, for almost all of Mozambique's 15-million people, sanctions would make hardly any difference at all to their already distressing economic situation

And the price that Mozambique would pay for supporting and implementing a sanctions campaign will not be nearly as high as the economic price it has already paid since Frelimo took over from the Portuguese in 1975

Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but Professor Andre Thomashausen, Director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa, gave some of them when he addressed a South African Institute of International Relations conference in Johannesburg earlier this year

Tourists 291 574 in 1972, 1 000 in 1985

Cashew Nuts 216 000 tons in 1973, 5 000 tons in 1983

Sugar 285 581 tons in 1974, 120 000 tons in 1982.

Maize 400 000 tons in 1972, 200 000 tons in 1983

Rice 111 000 tons in 1972, 30 000 tons in 1983

Bananas 280 000 tons in 1972, 65 000 tons in 1983

Fish and shrimps 32 000 tons in 1980, 7 965 tons in 1983

Cotton 280 000 tons in 1972, 73 000 tons in 1981

Coal 574 800 tons in 1975, 100 000 tons in 1984

Copper 3 446 tons in 1975, nothing in 1980/81

Cement 611 000 tons in 1973, 261 000 in 1981

Number of goats 600 000 in 1972, 350 000 in 1983

Number of pigs 220 000 in 1972, 135 000 in 1983

In most of the country, what little economic activity there was has virtually come to a standstill because the MNR concentrates on "economic" targets and has almost destroyed Mozambique's flimsy internal transport and communications infrastructure

For the vast majority of Mozambique's 15-million people, this means that they have been thrown on their own resources and must live (or die) without help from the central government or its agencies

Government, in effect, is confined to the bigger towns and to the capital of Maputo

In these centres life for

most people is already tough because of shortages of both domestically- and externally-produced goods

At present, South Africa's most important contribution to the Mozambican economy comes from the money (officially estimated at R116,8-million in 1983) sent home by the more than 60 000 Mozambicans who officially work in South Africa and from the 1,6-million tons (1984/85) South Africa ships through Maputo harbour

Most observers believe there are many more than 60 000 Mozambicans working in South Africa, but, even double the number would inject only R230-million into the Mozambican economy

Many millions more might have been pumped into the Mozambican economy had electricity from Cahora Bassa flowed into South Africa. However, the rebels have cut the power lines so often and in so many places that Cahora Bassa will remain a white elephant for many years to come

The development projects that might have gone to Mozambique as a consequence of the Nkomati Accord have been few and small for a number of reasons, mainly the current economic depression in South Africa

So, as things stand today, a

complete break with South Africa will add to Mozambique's already heavy economic burdens — but it will make hardly any difference to the average Mozambican

For the people in the towns and the cities, the shortages might become even more severe

But the "suffering" that sanctions will bring cannot approach the suffering already imposed by the unresolved civil war in the country

Nor will rebellion cease if and when apartheid is destroyed

Whatever help the South Africans may or may not have given the MNR, it is clear that the MNR today is capable of enormous disruption in Mozambique without any help from anybody

While it may not be in a position to defeat Frelimo and take over Mozambique, the Government's forces are clearly unable to defeat the MNR or even to keep vital lines of communication open

And, while the MNR may exaggerate its own support in Mozambique, it could not operate as widely and as effectively as it now operates without taking advantage of government incompetence on one hand and fairly widespread support on the other hand

Suffering can't worsen in Mozambique

30/6/86 STAR 218

As the international community prepares for harsher sanctions against South Africa, Mozambique has declared that it is gearing itself for the "suffering" that will be brought on by sanctions and by expected South African reprisals against neighbouring states

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told the five-day Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa recently that his country was ready for the sacrifices that would have to be made because it believed that its problems with the Mozambique Resistance Movement's guerillas would cease only when apartheid was destroyed

However, for almost all of Mozambique's 15 million people, sanctions against South Africa will make hardly any difference to their already distressing economic situation

And the price that Mozambique would pay for supporting and implementing a sanctions campaign would not be nearly as high as the economic price it has already paid since Frelimo took over from the Portuguese in 1975

The effect of sanctions on Mozambique must be seen against the background of Mozambique's chaotic economic situation

Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but Professor Andre Thomashausen, director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa, gave some when he addressed a South African Institute of International Relations conference in Johannesburg earlier this year

The following statistics illustrate the decline in production and economic activity in Mozambique

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What are the sacrifices Maputo says it faces in the wake of tougher sanctions against South Africa? The question is examined by John D'Oliveira, editor of The Star's Africa News Service.



Foreign Minister Chissano ready to pay the price

- Freight traffic by sea 17 million tons in 1974, 1,2 million tons in 1984
- Number of goats 600 000 in 1972, 350 000 in 1983
- Number of pigs 220 000 in 1972, 135 000 in 1983

According to the latest statistics released by Maputo's National Planning Commission, exports amounted US\$123,8 million in 1975, increased to \$245 million in 1981 and dropped to \$81,6 million last year

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218

2 Cape Times, Monday, July 7, 1986

Mozambique charges on Malawi 'malicious'

MAPUTO — Malawi's ambassador to Mozambique has accused the Mozambican Government of making "irresponsible allegations" that South Africa was using Malawian territory to infiltrate rebels into Mozambique.

The ambassador, Mr W Machinjili, was speaking on Saturday at a reception to mark Malawi's independence anniversary. He said the allegations were "false, malicious and negative".

Mozambican officials have on several occa-

sions said that right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels entered Mozambique from Malawi, but have stopped short of accusing the Malawian Government of complicity.

Mr Machinjili said Mozambican President Samora Machel had made "categorical accusations" during a visit to Japan in May, but that there was not "an iota of concrete evidence to back the accusations" — Sapa-Reuter

Malawi washes its hands of MNR complicity

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Malawi has launched a diplomatic offensive in southern African countries denying links with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance

Malawian diplomatic representatives in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia have issued strong statements describing the alleged links with the MNR as baseless and malicious

In Harare, Malawi's acting High Commissioner, Mr Manuel Magalasi, said his country believed in "good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries"

RAILWAY SABOTAGE

In Lusaka the Malawian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Walter Manonga, also denied publicly any links between his government and the Mozambican rebels

Speaking during a reception to mark

his country's independence, Mr Manonga said his country could not understand how any intelligent analyst could accuse Malawi of assisting an organisation which was responsible for destroying and sabotaging its rail links to the sea ports of Beira and Nacala

Malawi's denials of links with the MNR come after high officials of the Mozambican government, including President Samora machel himself, accused Malawi of supporting the rebels

In May, President Machel told a Press conference in Japan that Malawi was being "used by South Africa to infiltrate armed bandits into our territory"

Last week the deputy minister of Defence, Mr Sebastiao Mabote also accused Malawi of supporting the rebels

On Sunday Malawi's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr M W Machinjili, denied the allegations and accused the Mozambican government of making "irresponsible allegations"

Mozambique exiles in search for peace

The Star's Africa News Service

218

A group of Mozambican exiles, including former members of the ruling Frelimo Party and the MNR rebel group, are to meet in West Germany this weekend to discuss measures needed to bring peace to their country.

Sources said the three-day meeting, starting today, will be held in Cologne.

The exiles will discuss, among other things, a possible meeting with MNR leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, and the steps necessary to bring about a meeting between the MNR and Frelimo.

It is understood that the exiles have already agreed that one of the stumbling blocks to negotiations between Frelimo and the MNR is the rebels' secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes. The Mozambican government has constantly refused to negotiate with him, saying he is a Portuguese citizen.

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'Mistaken' banning orders set aside in Govt Gazette

Pretoria Bureau
The Government Gazette setting aside the "mistaken" banning orders imposed on several major trade unions and organisations in the Johannesburg and Roodepoort areas was published Pretoria yesterday

The ban of gatherings will now only be in force in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville in Roodepoort.

The unions are no longer affected

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto repealed the orders published on Tuesday and issued the new prohibition

Colin has no hard feelings
Public relations officer for the Automobile Association, Mr Colin Fluxman, said yesterday he bore no grudge against the organisation, which is retrenching him and 59 other staff members
Mr Fluxman, well known as a freelance radio and television presenter, has been asked to leave the AA at the end of July.
"With the collapse of AA Mutual, on whose membership subscriptions and commission the AA relied, it now finds itself forced to cut costs."

on gatherings in terms of the Public Safety Act

The police said in a statement earlier that no trade union official would be detained for bona fide trade union activities

The statement added that the ban on the unions had been an error. Union involved included the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Council of Unions of South Africa, the National Union of Mineworkers, the Commercial Catering and Workers Union of South Africa and the Metal and Allied Workers Union

The statement said the Minister of Law and Order had been in touch with employer organisations and recognised that sound labour relations were important

The organisations which are now affected are: all the students representative councils of any school college or university in the area, Azapo, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the United Democratic Front (UDF), the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), the Azanian National Youth Unity, the Azanian Students Movement, the Black Students Society, the Education Charter Campaign Committee, the Federation of Residents Association, the Federation of South African Women, the Federation of Transvaal Women Association, the Lenasia Students Congress, the Lenasia Youth League, Lenz Solidarity Group, the National Education Union of South Africa, the Release Mandela Campaign, the Soweto Civic Association, the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, the Soweto Students Congress, the Soweto Youth Congress, the Call of Islam, the Young Christian Students and Young Christian Workers

HNP put spanner in right-wing poll deal

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Herstigte Nasionale Party appears to have made a pre-emptive strike in the coming Klip River parliamentary by-election by announcing that it has decided to fight the seat

A provocative front-page report in its newspaper, *Die Afrikaaner*, yesterday quoted HNP administrative secretary Mr Louis van der Schyff as saying "The HNP has decided to contest the seat and the necessary steps for the selection of a candidate have been implemented"

The article made no mention of the fact that the HNP and the Conservative Party were supposed to be negotiating which of the two right-wing parties was going to field a candidate

The by-election is the result of the appointment of the National Party MP for Klip River, Mr Valentin Volker, as an MEC for Natal

'A LITTLE PREMATURE'

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said today the newspaper report was "a little premature"

"We were in touch with the HNP about it and they said they had problems with the newspaper's deadlines

"In fact, we are still negotiating about who will be standing in the election," Dr Treurnicht said

The HNP and CP are anxious to avoid repeating previous situations where, unable to agree which party should put up the candidate, both entered, with the result that the National Party cruised to victory on a split vote

The HNP has frequently accused the CP of not giving it a fair share of by-elections to fight



Food queues such as this are common all over Mozambique

Shaving brushes galore, but little else

From a Special Correspondent
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — In a three-week, criss-cross tour of Mozambique I could not find a single egg

Breakfast in a hotel in Nampula, the principal city of northern Mozambique, was a small lump of heavy, grey bread and tea with no sugar

The next day there was no bread, only tea

In Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, the shelves of one supermarket were empty except for 33 packets of coarse tea. In another, the entire stock consisted of 43 brown paper packets of curry powder, 54 bottles of hair oil, a dozen childrens' garments and a few shaving brushes

A third supermarket had half a shelf of toilet paper, shaving brushes again, and nothing else

Peasants

There was no bread or flour available and fish was almost unobtainable in the seaport city

This is life in Mozambique today. In a journey of nearly 5 000km from the south to the north by car, truck and aircraft I saw at first hand the dismal condition into which the country has sunk

There was not a Mozambican I spoke to, from people at administrative level to peasants in the bush, who did not recognise and regret the virtual collapse that has taken place since independence in 1972

Nobody wishes for the return of the colonial administration but most believe the aggressively communist policies of President Samora Machel's Frelimo government have patently failed

One sees it everywhere in the filthy towns with their decaying buildings, broken streets and closed shops

In Maputo, the capital, even basic commodities such as soap, cooking oil, candles, cigarettes, clothing and even salt are hard to get. Items like coffee and margarine are rarities

Medicines are in desperately short supply and some of the remoter hospitals are reported to have only aspirin and mercurochrome

Manager

In this situation the black market, known colloquially as "kandongga," flourishes, probably with official connivance. On the black market the standard worker's monthly wage will buy six packets of cigarettes or 6kg of tomatoes or one duck

In the tradition of black markets in times of extreme scarcity, cigarettes have become a form of currency. Bar-

ter tends to be favoured as a form of trade. In exchange for a pair of cheap takkies I could have got enough food for a month

While the official foreign exchange rate is 40 meticaïs to the United States dollar the kandonga rate is 1 600 meticaïs. This puts the market value of Mozambican currency at one-fortieth of its official level (compared to between a half and a fifth for most other African countries)

At the kandonga rate a Mozambican worker therefore earns the equivalent of R4,30 a month and a manager earns R20 to R30 a month

Foreign currency is virtually unobtainable outside the black market, with the result that anyone who can get it can live in comfort in an economy in which a night in the best hotel costs the equivalent of R3 and the air fare for the 1 700km return flight from Beira to Nampula and back is the equivalent of R9,40

Vehicles travel in guarded convoys on the few main roads which have not been closed by guerrillas

Air transport is the only form of transport that works reasonably

There is an enormous demand for seats on the three Boeing 737s that the Mozambique airline, LAM, flies between Maputo and the north on more-or-less daily basis

Hopeful

Hopeful passengers have been known to camp for three weeks at airports, where the amenities are minimal

Most industries are crippled by lack of raw materials and spare parts. Many operate far below capacity

The railway system no longer functions, except for the lines from Beira to Zimbabwe and from Maputo to South Africa. This is due as much to general disorganisation and lack of maintenance as to the guerilla war

Most industries are crippled by lack of raw materials and spare parts. Many operate far below capacity. For instance, the Mozambique industrial plant in Beira, which makes vegetable oil, operates for no more than three months a year

The government blames all the problems on the guerrillas. But many other factors are also responsible. There is a widespread absence of organisation and a proliferation of bureaucracy. This and the endemic corruption contribute to an apathy that drains the population like a disease

The tragedy of it all is that Mozambique is rich in agricultural, mineral and marine resources. It should easily be able to feed and clothe its people.

SUN TIMES
13/11/86
218

Servicemen die in crash

By DON JACOBS
Harare

A LARGE number of Zimbabwean servicemen are feared killed in Mozambique in the worst disaster for the Zimbabwe Air Force since independence in 1980

Four air force officers and an undisclosed number of other personnel were killed on Thursday when a DC3 transport plane crashed on take-off from Chimoi in the heart of the country's civil war area

Up to 5 000 Zimbabwean troops are believed to be deployed in Mozambique against Renamo rebels

An air force spokesman in Harare confirmed that two senior officers, Group Captain Dave Rider and Squadron Leader Chris de Jong, were killed in the crash

There were only four survivors

SUN
13/7/84
218

MNR arms deal probe

Sunday Times Reporter
STOCKHOLM

POLICE in Sweden are questioning an unnamed ship's captain and a 40-year-old Swedish shipowner about claims that they smuggled large quantities of Nato-sourced arms and ammunition to MNR rebels in Mozambique.

The men were arrested on July 3 after tip-offs from crew members who claimed they had not received sufficient pay for the risky mission, which is said to have involved no fewer than five mid-ocean changes of a ship's registration and flag.

The Honduras-registered Connie, said to be registered to Deep Water Limited Shipping of Gibraltar, but with a Swedish owner, is alleged to have taken 20 fully laden containers of arms and ammunition from Lisbon to Montevideo, Uruguay, before being re-routed to an African port on its mysterious voyage.

Orders

For the past week the men have been under constant police interrogation.

Detective Inspector Rolf Nilsson, leading the investigation, said the Connie had left the Swedish Baltic port of Kalmar in February 1984 with a six-man Swedish crew.

"One of the crew overheard Portuguese customs officers referring to the weapons contained in the 20 containers on board as belonging to Nato allies. Off Montevideo the crew were told that orders had been received to divert elsewhere.

"We have reason to suppose the cargo was destined for MNR guerrillas," Inspector Nilsson said.

En route back to Europe the ship had changed names, ownership and registration five times, reassuming her original name just before picking up an "ordinary cargo" from Liberia for Denmark, via the Canary Islands.

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Machel gives Howe a glimmer of hope

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN
London

AIDES to Mrs Margaret Thatcher are elated by President Samora Machel's announcement that Mozambique would not support sanctions against South Africa

It is seen as the first breach in the wall of opposition among African Frontline States against the British Premier's attempts to ward off economic warfare against Pretoria and to mediate between the South African Government and its radical black opponents

A 90 minute meeting with President Machel and Sir Geoffrey on Thursday revived the spirits of the British Foreign Secretary, lifting some of the depression that had accumulated after his two earlier meetings this week with Commonwealth leaders in Zambia and Zimbabwe

Unlike Mr Kenneth Kaunda and Mr Robert Mugabe — who insisted on the need for punitive action against South Africa — Mr Machel took a neutral line

He did not intend supporting sanctions himself but he would not attempt to dissuade his African neighbours from doing so

WHAT SANCTIONS WOULD MEAN SEE PAGE 23 AND BUSINESS TIMES

That suggests that the Foreign Secretary might have one opponent less when the black frontline states meet in Harare on July 18 under President Kaunda's chairmanship

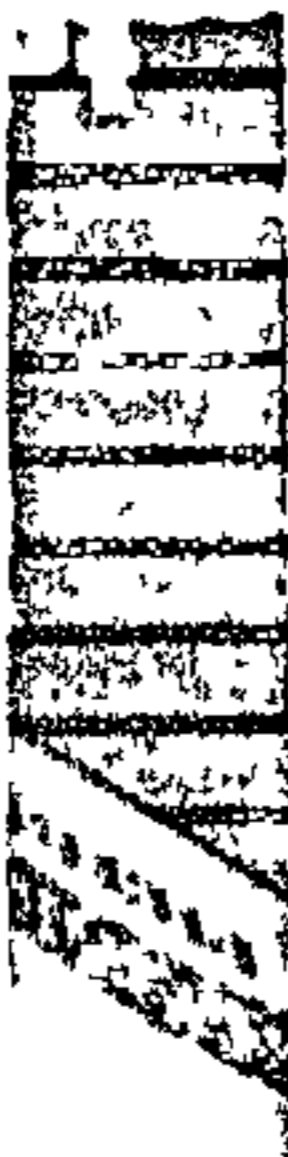
Meanwhile, Mrs Thatcher herself has made a lightning dash this weekend to Canada where she will try to enlist the support of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney

From Vancouver, Reuters Brian Mooney reported yesterday that Mrs Thatcher was determined to drive home her message that the way to achieve peaceful change in South Africa was through dialogue, and not sanctions

Mrs Thatcher will press

To Page 2

Sammy



AMERICA



Mr Hayton said "I arrived and was very surprised to meet her at the door in an evening cocktail dress ready to go out Her face and hair were very well made up"

Father

"I did not suspect anything"

Mr Moll said he had got the someone else to do it"

"The next evening she asked me again if I wouldn't help her I told her I did not want to talk about it after which she told me that it didn't matter"

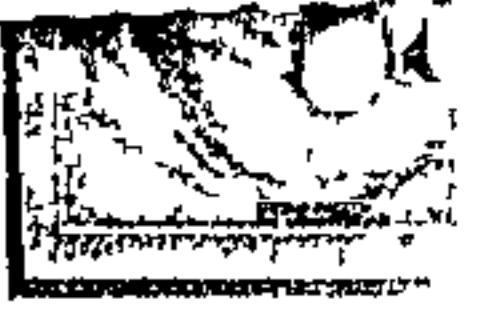
Forgotten

"She was despairing and told me that she had spent a lot of money but the doctors did not want to operate She said she knew the cancer had gone too far"

The sign of the mija



On January 23 she phoned Mr Moll and told him she had a proposition for him and she would meet him at Wemmer Pan, south Johannesburg



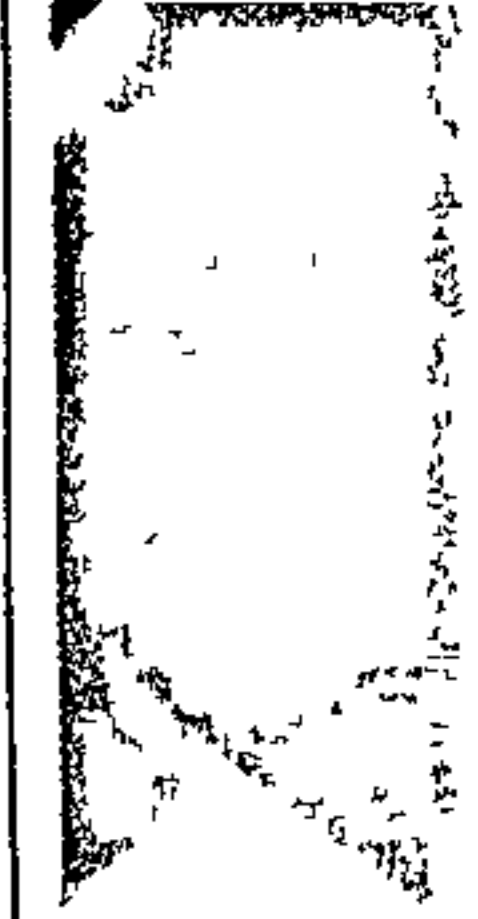
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FURLONGER



bury last year in a bar at the Turlfontein Hotel, Johannesburg

Machel's lone stance

□ From Page 1

her argument when she meets Mr Mulroney in Montreal today

The Canadian Prime Minister, who has refused to rule out sanctions, is emerging as a key figure in a debate within the 49-nation Commonwealth which has pitted Mrs Thatcher against those who believe Pretoria will give up white minority rule only under coercion

Officials travelling with Mrs Thatcher said she was more determined than ever that sanctions were wrong and unworkable

She arrived on Friday to boost her country's trade at the Expo 86 World's Fair in Vancouver

Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to Southern Africa is set to last three months, and officials said Mrs Thatcher was banking on some shift by Pretoria within that period

The three-month period was agreed by European Economic Community leaders at the end of June and puts Mrs Thatcher in a strong position to persuade Mr Mulroney and other Commonwealth heads to postpone action on sanctions

Mr Mulroney will be one of seven Commonwealth leaders taking part in a meeting in London in early August when the failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group's peace mission to South Africa will be reviewed.

Sir Geoffrey returned to London on Friday, and will return to Southern Africa at the end of the month for two

DEYSEL



crucial meetings with State President P W Botha

Officials said Mrs Thatcher believed the meetings — on Prince Andrew's wedding day — July 23 — and on July 29 hold out genuine hope

President Botha is likely to be called upon to perform an unprecedented act of statesmanship to stave off sanctions

Sources in London believe he will be told that he has a choice of negotiating for peace from a position of strength with South Africa's black leaders — including members of the ANC such as Mr Nelson Mandela — or he may later be forced, Ian Smith-style, to negotiate with a South African economy badly damaged as a result of sanctions and with a "gun at his head"

It is widely believed, but

difficult to confirm, that Mrs Thatcher herself may be prepared to take part personally in the final stage of the negotiations

This week, Mrs Thatcher launched a determined counter-attack against her critics and declared that the battle against the call for sanctions had been won

In a number of interviews, she said sanctions were "totally immoral and utterly repugnant"

Even Mr Mugabe, whose position as one of the most influential African leaders will be strengthened when he takes over as head of the Non-Aligned Movement — a group of over 100 Third World, Commonwealth and South American countries that meets August — has now swung against threatening the break-up of the Commonwealth

The threat was first mooted by India's Rajiv Gandhi and then taken up by President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia

A boycott of the Commonwealth Games is seen as a "face-saver" for some African states and a means of registering their protest against Mrs Thatcher's attitude without precipitating the crippling effects that sanctions might bring to their own economies

This week, Uganda joined Nigeria and Ghana in announcing a boycott of the Games, and some observers believe that as many as 13 African and Caribbean states may stay away

● Boomerang Page 11

The rough road to Beira

The sanctions debate has focused urgent attention on the international efforts being made to rehabilitate the so-called Beira Corridor.

For Zimbabwe and Zambia and, to a lesser extent, Botswana, Zaire and Malawi, the corridor from Mutare in Zimbabwe to Beira in Mozambique will provide a life-line to the sea should South Africa ever decide to deny use of its transport infrastructure to its neighbouring states.

The corridor accommodates a railway line, a major road and the oil pipeline that was built before Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

For Zimbabwe and Zambia, shipping through Beira should be much cheaper than through South Africa's ports.

However, port facilities at Beira are in such a state of disrepair that it can handle only about 1.5 million tons of goods a year. Four of its 11 berths are in a dangerous condition and need to be rebuilt and the entrance channel needs to be deepened from about 6 m to 8 m.

Prime target

The ramshackle railway line is a prime target for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels. However much of the track is in such a bad condition that derailments because of worn timber sleepers reportedly cause more damage than do the rebels.

However, the rehabilitation of the corridor is a top priority for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and, in April, a "major donors' conference" was held in Beira under SADCC auspices to consider a rehabilitation plan.

Mozambique presented the donors with an ambitious 10-year package that included 63 projects that would have cost more than \$660 million.

However, the head of the newly-formed Beira Corridor Authority (BCA), Mr Rui Fonseca, offered a priority package of 40 projects that would have cost \$240 million.

In the end, the donors accepted 26 projects that would cost about \$156 million, promising grants that would provide Mozambique with \$130 million.

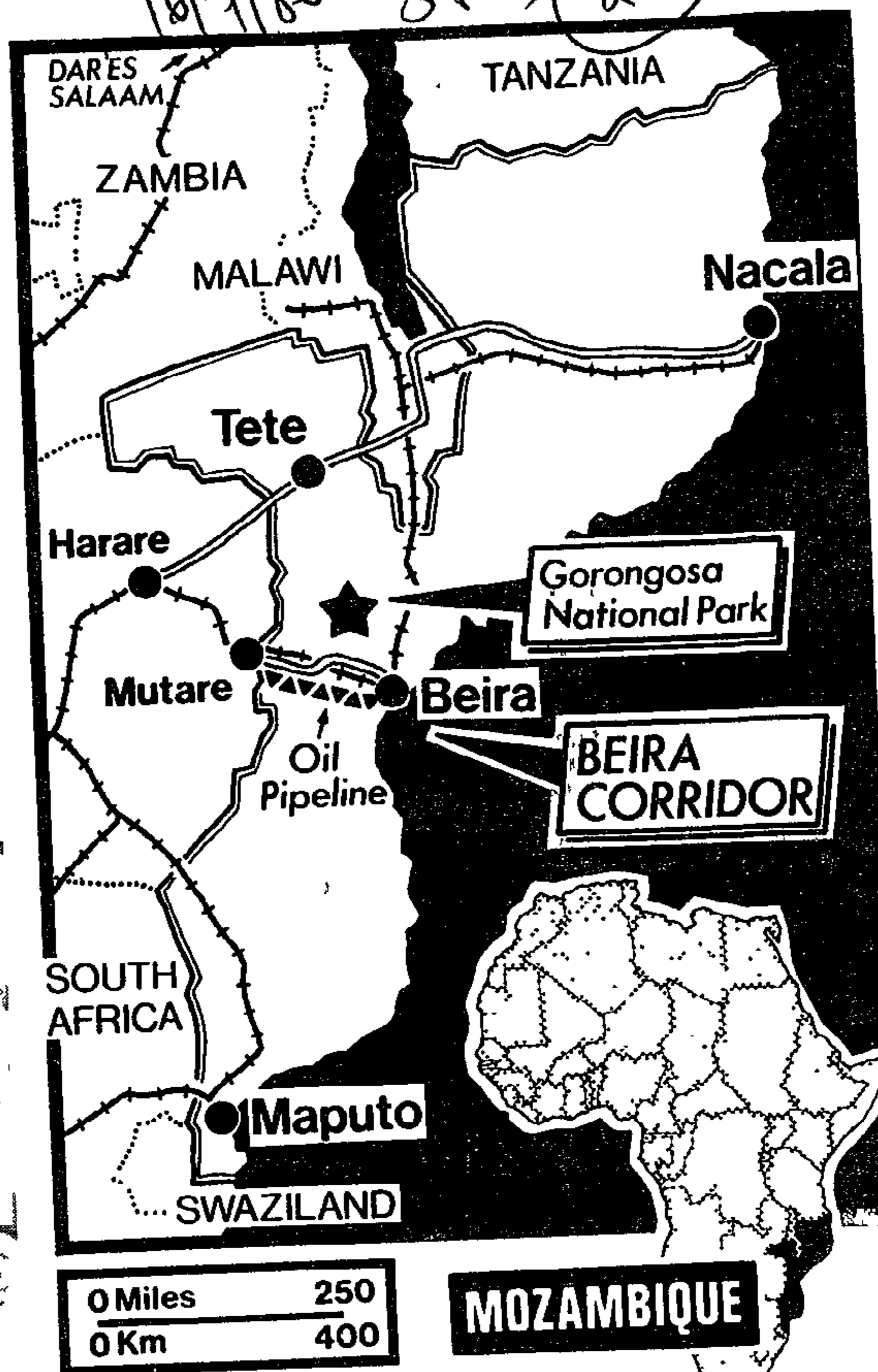
By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe leader. The Beira Corridor is vital to his country.

President Samora Machel, the Mozambique leader. The MNR rebels make the Beira link tenuous.

Mozambique seems confident that it can raise the remaining \$26 million itself.

The package now concentrates on the port and on the railway line to Mutare. It is due for completion in 1989 and, by then, it is hoped about four million tons can be moved through Beira.



troops to guard the railway line from Zimbabwe to Maputo.

At one stage last year Zimbabwe believed that a major operation could crush the MNR and committed 12 000 of its troops to operations in Mozambique.

The crack (by Mozambican standards) Zimbabwean soldiers captured the MNR's Casa Banana headquarters in August last year and turned the area over to their Frelimo allies. However, by February, the MNR had recaptured Casa Banana and the Zimbabweans reduced their troops in Mozambique to about 7 000 in February and to 4 000 in May.

They withdrew to the Beira Corridor and generally adopted a defensive role.

Later a comparatively small group of Zimbabwean troops was flown into Gorongosa and took Casa Banana again. However, the rebels had already abandoned the area and had moved their headquarters — still known as Casa Banana — to another spot in the area.

Expensive exercise

Although the exercise is an expensive one for Zimbabwe and although there is considerable friction between the Mozambicans and their better paid, better fed, better equipped and better trained allies, Zimbabwe must protect the corridor.

At present Zimbabwe ships three-quarters of its imports and its exports through South Africa.

More than 70 percent of Zambia's imports and 40 percent of its exports as do 60 percent of Malawi's exports and 50 percent of its imports as well as 60 percent of Zaire's imports and a significant proportion of its exports move through South Africa.

At least 90 percent of Botswana's imports and exports go through South Africa, as do all Lesotho's imports and exports and almost all of Swaziland's.

For Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi, Beira is the most likely alternative to South Africa's ports — even though the full development of the Beira Corridor will not be able to replace South Africa's facilities.

The full 10-year plan is much more ambitious, with some estimates putting the port's handling capacity by the year 2000 at more than 15 million tons.

Apart from the rehabilitation process for the port and railway installations, the major problem for

the corridor is security.

More than 4 000 Zimbabwean troops already guard the corridor, which is within easy reach of the MNR's "headquarters" in the remote Gorongosa region. It is believed that Mozambique and Zimbabwe have discussed the possibility of using Zimbabwean

Economist is Menc. 19/07/86 (218) Mozambique's first premier

MAPUTO—President Samora Machel has said he plans to spend more time directing the war against anti-marxist rebels, and has named an economist as prime minister to run the Government.

In a statement broadcast to the nation, he said Mr Mario Machungo, 46, had become Mozambique's first

prime minister since independence in 1975.

Mr Machel, who led the campaign against Portuguese rule, previously served as head of the Government. He continues as head of State and commander of the armed forces.

The statement said the 'development of our political, military, economic and social situation is no longer compatible' with a concentration of jobs in the presidency, 'if we want to ensure efficiency in government'.

It said Mr Machel would concentrate on strengthening the armed forces and 'leading the country's defence'. Mr Machungo would be responsible to Mr Machel and to the People's Assembly.

Mr Machungo has been Economics Minister since 1980 and has served in three other Cabinet posts. He is among 10 members of the Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party.

Before independence, Mr Machungo worked in a bank in Mozambique and performed secret missions for Frelimo — (Sapa-AP)

Major refugee problem as 'aliens' flee MNR, Frelimo

w/ ARGUS
19/7/86
218

From JOHN D'OILVEIRA
Weekend Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A major and complex refugee problem is quietly developing along South Africa's eastern border with Mozambique.

It is estimated that more than 230 000 Mozambicans are in South Africa either as refugees from the bloody fighting between Government forces and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) rebels or as job-seekers desperately trying to earn a living, however meagre that living might be

The refugees are all being provided with emergency assistance of some kind or another. To South Africa these Mozambicans are all "illegal aliens", Mozambique refers to the refugees euphemistically as "displaced persons"; Swaziland calls refugees "refugees" and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) calls those who qualify for its assistance "beneficiaries".

An estimated 70 000 Mozambican citizens are already legally working and living in South Africa

Many of the aliens' are refugees who have fled across the border to avoid being killed, wounded or brutalised by either Renamo or Frelimo soldiers

Family links

The fact that tribal and even family links span the border has facilitated the flow of refugees to Gazankulu, Kangwane, Kwazulu and Swaziland

While South Africa is keen to send back the illegal work-seekers who take local jobs and aggravate South Africa's already serious unemployment problem, it is not so keen to return the refugees to areas where fighting still takes place

Ironically, South Africa has been under considerable pressure from Mozambique to return all the "displaced persons" and there have been accusations in Mozambique that the refugee settlements are, in fact, training camps for Renamo guerrillas

Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, secretary of the Deputy Ministers' Co-ordinating Committee on Nkomati Affairs, said there were an estimated 37 000 aliens' in Gazankulu, where the homeland government was giving them short-term assistance

Documentation

The South African Department of Home Affairs was providing the aliens' with provisional documentation and the ICRC had already registered about 15 000 people over the age of two years as "beneficiaries" for short-term aid

In Kangwane the authorities were still trying to assess the scope of the problem and it was estimated that there were between 5 000 and 20 000 aliens' in this homeland bordering on both Swaziland and Mozambique

Vice-Admiral Edwards said that South Africa was repatriating the aliens to Mozambique at the rate of about 1 500 a month and this was slowly reducing the number of illegal Mozambicans in South Africa.

More 22/07/86
278 279

Landmines planted to deter S A-bound refugees

PRETORIA—Mozambican border patrols have planted landmines on their side of the border to deter refugees from crossing into South Africa

This was confirmed by V-Adm R A Edwards, an Nkomati Accord administrator, at the Bureau for Information's daily Press briefing yesterday

'The results of the landmine explosions have been seen by our people,' he said

But South Africa had been unable to ask Mozambique to lift the mines due to a breakdown in communications

Adm Edward said the last time the Joint Security Commission met was on August 11 last year

There were currently 60 000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa and 160 000 to 170 000 illegal migrants seeking work, Adm Edwards said

'The Mozambique Government regards these people as its citizens and wants them returned,' he said. But the worsening economic and security situation in Mozambique led to increasing numbers of refugees fleeing the country

Kruger Park

The South African Government had been repatriating 1 500 Mozambicans a month, 1 250 being illegal aliens and about 250 being refugees found in the Kruger National Park while making their way to Gazankulu

Refugees fleeing through the game reserve often encountered problems with animals, said Adm Edwards

Of the refugees in South Africa, 50 000 were within the national states of Gazankulu, Kangwane, Lebowa and KwaZulu, which considered them as temporary guests

South Africa was not repatriating anyone from these four national states, Adm Edwards said, but was providing them with short-term aid in the form of finance, shelter, food, clothing and medical attention

Last month there were 68 665 legal Mozambican employees in South Africa. Their pay was deferred and remitted through the Mozambican Government. A total of R82,7 million was remitted during 1985 — (Sapa)

Fractured Nkomati Accord stalls talks about refugees

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The governments of South African and Mozambique have not spoken to one another for nearly a year about the Mozambican refugee question — an indication of another crack in the Nkomati Accord

There has also been no formalised agreement by the Joint Labour Working Group, although this was established by the two countries at the beginning of 1984

The accord has been under severe strain since South Africa admitted to giving aid to the Mozambican rebel movement, the MNR

At the Bureau for Information's daily media briefing yesterday, the secretary for the accord, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said it had not been possible to discuss with Maputo since last August the problem of the 60 000 "so-called refugees" now in South Africa

"The activities of the Joint Security Commission have been paralysed but the problem is not of our making," he said

The accord included various agreements about patrolling the countries' common borders and repatriation of illegal aliens

But relations between the two on the issue

ST/ML
22/1/86
were so frosty that the subject of Mozambican landmines — which claim the lives of many border hoppers — had not been raised, he said

Admiral Edwards said South Africa had also offered to give logistical assistance in the setting up of resettlement camps in Mozambique — but this offer had not been taken up

Admiral Edwards said it was intended that all refugees would be repatriated when conditions in Mozambique allowed this. There were also another 160 000 to 170 000 illegal job-seekers who would eventually all be sent back

He said of the 60 000 refugees, 50 000 were in the homelands of Gazankulu, Lebowa, kaNgwane and kwaZulu. These were not being repatriated now and could stay until conditions in their home country allowed their return

"The South African Department of Home Affairs is issuing renewable provisional permits for residence rights in the national states for a period of six months"

Admiral Edwards added that the South African Government, along with private relief organisations, was providing short-term aid such as shelter, food, clothing and medical assistance

About 1 500 people a month were being repatriated, 1 950 of whom were illegal job-seekers

BUY DAY 23/1/86

Taxpayers in bid for delays

GERALD REILLY

HEAVY demands are being made on receivers of revenue throughout the country for tax payment extensions, Directorate of Inland Revenue chief/director Schalk Albertyn told *Business Day* in Pretoria yesterday.

From Johannesburg alone, 60 834 requests for extensions had been received in the past six months.

"This is a reflection of the recession," Albertyn said.

Unemployment, inflation higher than normal salary and wage increases, and shrinking disposable incomes all added up to making the tax collection operation more difficult.

However, the directorate's tax audit teams and its inspectorate were steadily gathering millions from tax-shy salary- and wage-earners and companies.

Since October 1984, Albertyn said, R170m in unpaid GST had been discovered.

Inspectorate staff working on income tax and estate duty investigations found R16,5m owed to the State in the first six months of the year.

Audit teams have discovered additional untaxed company and individual income amounting to R517m so far in 1986.

BUY DAY 23/1/86 218

Maputo refugees pose a problem



EDWARDS

GERALD REILLY

THE activities of the joint SA-Mozambique Security Commission had been paralysed since August last year, Vice-Admiral R Edwards, secretary of the ministerial sub-committee on the Nkomati Accord, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Pretoria: "We have, therefore, not been in a position to discuss the problem of the future of refugees with the Mozambican government for the past year." Illegal workers had been repatriated at a rate of about 1 500 a month for the past 18 months.

This total included 250 caught monthly trying to pass through the Kruger National Park on their way to Gazankulu.

Edwards said there were also Mozambican refugees in Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania.

In Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Swa-

ziland and KwaZulu the refugees were treated as guests who were welcome to stay until conditions in Mozambique allowed them to return.

None were being repatriated from the national states.

The SA government provided refugees with short-term relief, including shelter, food and clothing and medical attention.

Edwards said of the more than 300 000 Mozambicans in SA and the national states, only 86 000 were legally-registered workers. He estimated actual refugees at 60 000.

It was known that Mozambique had planted land mines on its side of the boarder, Edwards said. "We have not asked for them to be removed because there has been no communication for the past 12 months."

Guinness pours oil on troubled waters

LONDON — Guinness is trying to soothe shareholders and counter criticism of its rejection of plans to name an outsider as chairman.

It is holding talks with major shareholders, the *Wall Street Journal/Europe* reports.

Over the past few days, Guinness has met some of Britain's biggest investment institutions. "We always meet regularly with major shareholders," says a Guinness spokesman. But he concedes the company is aiming at defusing a volatile situation — AP-DJ

24/7/86

Grain outlook for Mozambique grim, says report

30/8/10

218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's food situation will remain "extremely serious" during the coming year, with the country able to produce only a fraction of its basic grain needs.

According to the latest report from the Ministry of Trade's Food Security Department, the projected deficit in cereals from May 1 1986 to April 30 1987 would be almost 300 000 tons

The expected total supply of cereals was put at 387 754 tons

FARMERS

This is made up of 194 000 tons from local farmers, 50 000 tons of commercial imports and 203 537 tons of food aid

However, total grain demand for the year (based on a supply of 350 grammes of grain per person per day) was estimated at 623 165 tons.

This covers the needs of the urban population (about 387 000 tons) and those of sections of the rural community suffering from the after-effects of drought and "the depredations of the South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Move-

Corruption in US food aid programme denied

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The American ambassador in Mozambique, Mr Peter John de Vos, has denied allegations of widespread corruption by Mozambican officials involved in the distribution of US food aid.

A Mozambican Minister has admitted, however, that in isolated cases food aid might have ended up in army canteens.

The allegations were made in an article published in London in *The Guardian*.

"The United States Government is generally satisfied with the way food aid has been distributed," Mr de Vos told the Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

The article said that in the distribution of food aid corruption was an open secret

"Maize from the United States finds its way into army canteens, or to pig farms of the well-to-do, and even, according to one eye witness, on to a Russian freighter bound for an undisclosed destination," it said

The Mozambican Minister of Internal Trade, Mr Aranda da Silva, described the claim that food had been diverted on to a Russian ship as a "downright lie".

He said it was possible that in isolated instances food might have ended in military canteens.

ment".

The report said the number of people dependent on food supplies because of "banditry" or natural disasters was 1.85 million — a reduction of 14 percent compared with last year

It said the rest of the rural population were as-

sumed to be self-sufficient

The situation would improve "somewhat" if commercial and food aid agreements currently being negotiated materialised. These would add a further 36 000 tons to the supply, thus reducing the deficit to about 263 000 tons

MNR rebels raid Maputo health centre

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique rebels raided a health centre in the Maputo suburb of Machava on Monday night, the Mozambique News Agency has reported

Mozambique National Resistance rebels took drugs, linen and health workers' uniforms

The agency said the rebels failed to break the door of the centre's pharmacy

"The intervention of a unit of the Mozambican armed forces prevented the raiders from causing more damage," the news agency said

The same health centre was attacked in January and a nurse kidnapped

On Monday night guerillas also attacked the Maputo suburb of Matola and looted several houses

Witnesses said MNR guerillas entered their homes at about 11 pm, looted them and tried to force some residents to accompany them

They escaped when an army unit opened fire on the rebels.

The Mozambican military authorities have claimed a major victory in the central province of Sofala

After a major military offensive against MNR rebels the district of Machange, southern Sofala, is now controlled by Mozambican authorities, the Beira newspaper *Diário de Notícias* said

Big food crisis now looming in Mozambique

Argus
25/7/86
218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's food situation will remain "extremely serious" during the coming year with the country able to produce only a fraction of its basic grain needs

The latest report from the Ministry of Trade's food security department says the projected deficit in cereals from May 1, 1986, to April 30, 1987, would be nearly 300 000 tons

The expected total supply of cereals was put at 347 537 tons, made up of 94 000 tons from local farmers, 50 000 tons of commercial imports and 203 537 tons of food aid

However, demand for the year (based on a supply of 350 grams of grain a person a day) was estimated at 623 165 tons

Drought

This was made up essentially from the needs of the urban population (about 387 000 tons) and the needs of the rural community hit by the after-effects of the drought and the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement

The report said the number of people dependent on food supplies because of "banditry" or natural disasters was 1.85 million — a reduction of 14 percent compared with last year. The rest of the rural population was assumed to be self-sufficient

The situation would improve "somewhat" if commercial and food aid agreements now being negotiated materialised

Electric fence ready to keep out refugees

Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — Part of the electrified fence between South Africa and Mozambique, erected to keep Mozambique refugees out of the country, is to be switched on from August 1.

Making the announcement, an Eastern Transvaal Command spokesman said the first section of the electrified fence will run from Komatipoort to kaNgwane along the Lebombo border

This 25 km barrier will comprise three separate fences — two high, ordinary fences with the electrified fence in the middle

To prevent innocent people and animals from being accidentally electrocuted the two outer fences are 2,5 m high

"Only people determined to get into South Africa illegally therefore, run the risk of being electrocuted," the spokesman said

Notices in a number of lan-

guages are to be posted along the fence to warn would-be trespassers Tribal chiefs and farmers in the area have been informed

A service road has also been prepared along the fence where regular patrols will be made

In recent years tens of thousands of illegal migrants, fleeing war-torn Mozambique, have entered South Africa in search of food, shelter and work

Landmines, planted on the Mozambican side, have killed several men, women and children as they tried to cross the border.

Many enter via the Kruger National Park and have admitted they would rather face wild animals than starvation and unemployment in Mozambique

They are deported when found, but many are no sooner back in Mozambique when they return — hoping this time not to be caught.

DET ponders education crisis meeting

A request by the National Education Crisis Committee for a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, is receiving the highest priority

A spokesman for the DET said today that the NECC teleaxed a request for a meeting yesterday.

Mr de Beer has already met the NECC at least three times.

Today is the cut-off point for black pupils to register or face being barred from Government schools for the rest of the year

Black schools were also warned this month to settle down by today or face closure

Disruptions continued this week in many Soweto high schools where pupils destroyed their ID cards, left school early or attended classes where there was little teaching

W/L - ARGUMENTS 26/7/86 (218)

A country 'bleeds to death'

From JOHN STEDMAN

MAPUTO. — Mozambique is on the brink of ruin. For all the mildly optimistic mutterings from within government circles of an "improving situation", this former Portuguese colony on Africa's east coast seems barely to be able to maintain a balance between stagnation and chaos.

Badly underdeveloped in colonial times and with few natural resources, Mozambique emerged after years of a nationalist guerrilla war at a distinct disadvantage. What infrastructure there was tended to be dated, there was inadequate capital and a dearth of skilled labour and, from the outset, there was the counter revolution.

Mozambique's rebels were equipped and financed initially by the then segregationist regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. With Mozambique providing bases for the guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, Smith's Rhodesian Front decided to strike back by sponsoring a rebel movement.

With the fall of Rhodesia and the establishment of Zimbabwe, members of the Mozambique National Resistance moved south across yet another border. South Africa. Pretoria now picked up the tab, training, arming and supplying, often by air-drop, an increasingly sophisticated force.

That there existed, even at the start, some sympathy for the MNR, there is no doubt. But in the early years, from 1976 there was a great degree of unity behind the victorious Frelimo Government of Samora Machel.

Then post-colonial euphoria and the widespread sense of relief at the removal of the often highly-repressive Portuguese forces began to evaporate in many rural areas as the years of war dragged on. And the Nkomati accord between Maputo and Pretoria by which South Africa withdrew its official backing of the rebels, has not helped.

**President
Machel**

That there is still aid for the rebels, possibly through semi-official or private channels in South Africa, there seems little doubt. But the MNR's ability to control large sections of the country depends also on local support. Improved discipline among MNR forces, coupled with a war-weary peasantry and the apparent failure of Frelimo to meet post-colonial hopes, has meant increased gains for the MNR.

Today, few roads are open and little traffic moves outside the main urban centres. When traffic does move, it is in armed convoy along roads guarded by troops, many of them Zimbabwean soldiers.

"This country is bleeding to death," a long-time foreign resident remarked.

Today Mozambique seems more tired, more battered than at any time in its recent past. A form of creeping paralysis, punctuated by spasms of violence, appears to be setting in and it is difficult to see any winners emerging, now or in the future —
The London Observer New Service.

Economist is Maputo PM

For the first time since its independence in 1975, Mozambique has a Prime Minister — Mr Mario da Graca Machungo, a 45-year-old economist.

The appointment of a Prime Minister last week had been rumoured since the beginning of the year when the ruling Frelimo Party's by-poll met in one of its longest sessions — from February 18 to March 3 — to analyse the critical economic and military situation in the country.

A month later President Samora Machel announced a Cabinet reshuffle under which Mr Machungo was brought back to Maputo after three years as governor of Zambezia

province.

At the time of the reshuffle, Mr Machungo's position was strengthened and he became the Politburo's economic supremo in charge of planning, finance, banking, foreign trade, labour, wages and prices, transport, minerals, industry and energy.

When the reshuffle was announced, General Alberto Chipande, who had been sent to the northern Cabo Delgado province as governor in 1983, was brought back to Maputo to occupy his former post of Defence Minister.

But the appointment of Mr Machungo as

Prime Minister implies that President Samora Machel is not satisfied with his Defence Minister's performance, as the president will now be running the armed forces.

The appointment of a Prime Minister is intended to free President Machel from the tasks of running the day-to-day affairs of the government so that he can concentrate on the war against the Mozambique National Resistance rebels, a statement said.

Previously President Machel had been both Head of State and Head of Government, as well as president of Frelimo and commander-

in-chief of the armed forces.

President Machel is now expected to launch a campaign to reorganise his battered army, which has no logistical back-up of any kind. Army units in war zones are left with no food, ammunition or money.

The communique released in Maputo explaining the decision to appoint Mr Machungo as Prime Minister so as to allow President Machel to concentrate himself on the war effort said that "the elimination of banditry necessarily implies strengthening the armed forces."

"We want our soldiers to be well trained, well fed and well equipped. We want them to be ready for combat, to defend our country, our sovereignty and our territorial integrity."

Lonrho boss won't parly with rebels

29/7/78
The Star's Africa
News Service

Mr Tiny Rowlands, chairman of the giant Lonrho multinational, has rejected an offer to negotiate the safety of his interests in Mozambique with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

Sources close to the MNR said Mr Rowlands had been approached by a rebel representative a few days after guerillas had blown up the oil pipeline linking the port of Beira in Mozambique to Mutare in Zimbabwe 10 days ago.

Lonrho owns the pipeline and was recently involved in negotiations with the Mozambican Government to expand its economic activities in Mozambique.

The sources said the MNR's new representative in Washington, Mr Tom Schaas, had telephoned Mr Rowlands in London to discuss the situation.

Mr Rowlands was told acts of sabotage against the pipeline would increase if he refused to talk to the rebels.

Mr Rowlands said he had nothing to discuss and then put the phone down.

86

Fabric rebate questioned

Delays pose big problem

HAMISH McINDOE

SHARPLY extended delivery times for key fabrics to clothing manufacturers are posing serious problems to the industry.

This is despite recent trade moves to offset shrinking import volumes

National Clothing Federation (NCF) president Mike Getz said the situation had deteriorated sharply

"Many orders for certain fabrics — such as shirtings and bottom-weights — are unlikely to be delivered for up to eight months," he said.

"Critically bad" was how the MD for Edgars subsidiary UPC Retail Services, Frank Wells, described delays in the delivery of finished garments

Rebates for the import of so-called wanted fabrics to overcome local shortages were granted in May after the Board of Trade and Industries recommended the emergency import of R20m-worth of duty-free fabrics.

The rebates, however, were gazetted as a temporary relief measure.

On paper, imported fabrics account for about 20% of local demand, but the level of imports fell from R374m in 1984 to R181m last year — in volume a 47% drop to 102-million m² from 195-million m²

The Textile Federation, however, strongly opposes extending the rebate on grounds that local shortages have been caused by "extraneous factors" over which the industry has no control.

Latest figures show the producer price index in the textile industry rose 17% in the four months to April compared with the same period last year.

BUSDAY
218

\$15.5m Maputo farm aid

A \$15.5m project involving the privatisation of Mozambique's cropping land and citrus orchards has been implemented by a new company, Companhia Agro-Industrial Lonrho Mocambique.

Majority owners and sponsors of the project, Lonrho Group UK, is providing a \$3m equity investment. The Mozambican government, occupying a minority position, will transfer several State farms to the venture.

The International Finance Corporation is providing a loan of \$2.5m for the project which aims to develop 6 200ha to alleviate food shortages and increase agricultural production.

The lack of manpower and a shortage of foreign exchange for spares and farm inputs has severely hampered Mozambique's agricultural sector.

● Comment Page 4

BUSDAY
30/1/86
30/1/86

Farmers plead for State help

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) president Kobus Jooste said yesterday farmers were in desperate financial straits and urgently required government assistance

Addressing a rally of Central Transvaal farmers in Pretoria, Jooste said if State aid were not forthcoming in one form or another, SA could face a decade of hunger

He disclosed, however, that a plan to save SA farmers had been drawn up and would be put into operation shortly.

The Economic Advisory Council had favourably received representations from the SAAU, Jooste said.

"We find ourselves in a position where we may have to forfeit a measure of autonomy by accepting government help. But there is no other way out," Jooste said

Warning that not even abundant rains would substantially reduce the huge debt load being borne by SA farmers, Jooste said it was vital farmers did not lose faith in themselves as managers and food producers.

— Sapa.

LONDON — Australia is opening the door to foreign investment as part of an attempt to bolster the Australian dollar and revitalise the economy.

Australia opens up

Own Correspondent

Australian Treasurer Paul Keating was forced to make the move on Monday after the Australian dollar had crashed to a record low of around US\$0.57 the week before. Immediately after his announcement, the Australian dollar recovered to over US\$0.61.

TODAY 3 PM

Maputo
ARGUS 31/7/86
makes
218
changes

The Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, has amended the country's constitution to allow for the creation of a Prime Minister's office and the post of chairman of the Assembly.

It was announced recently that Mozambique would have a Prime Minister for the first time since independence in 1975. The man appointed was Mr Mario Machungo, the former Minister of Planning.

AMENDMENT

The Mozambique News Agency Aim said that under the amendment the Council of Ministers would now be under the chairmanship of a prime minister appointed by the President.

Government decrees and resolutions will be published on the Prime Minister's orders.

SP (218)

Daunting struggle ahead for Frelimo's first PM

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

Mozambique's first Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, faces the daunting task of trying to set a country ruined by war and disastrous policies on the road to economic recovery.

Almost totally unknown outside his country Mr Machungo did, however, play a role in economic negotiations between Mozambique and South Africa.

In May 1984 he travelled to Cape Town to sign the trilateral agreement on the Cahora Bassa dam with the South African and Portuguese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Jaime Gama.

Born in the southern Mozambican province of Inhambane on December 1 1940, Mr Machungo studied in Maputo before registering as a student at the Higher Institute of Economic Sciences in Lisbon.

In 1964 and 1965 he was deputy chairman of the Students Association and because of his political activities was expelled from the Institute.

He was, however, allowed to finish his economics degree in 1969.

He returned to Mozambique in 1970 and worked for a local bank until Portugal signed the Lusaka Agreement with the Frelimo guerilla organisation in September 1974, paving the way for the country's independence nine months later.

In the transitional government he was appointed Minister for Economic Co-operation and in the first post-independence government in 1975 he held the post of Minister of Trade and Industry.

In 1977 he was appointed to the powerful ten-member Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party as number 10 in the hierarchy and remains the only Politburo member who was not in exile during the war against the Portuguese.

A year later he became Minister of Agriculture and in 1980 he became Minister of Planning, a post which he held along with the agriculture portfolio.

Three years later he became governor of Zambezia following Frelimo's decision that Politburo members should be working in strategic provinces.

He returned to Maputo earlier this year to be given the party's most important economic position. He was given party control over planning, finance, banking, foreign trade, labour, wages and prices, transport, minerals, industry and energy.

As Prime Minister, Mr Machungo faces a country on the brink of ruin and dependent on international aid to feed its people.

He told the National People's Assembly at the weekend that from 1982 to 1985 the gross social product of the Mozambican economy declined by 33 percent.

Mr Machungo is married and has two children.

Electric border fence goes 'live'

PRETORIA — A 25km electric fence to repel refugees from Mozambique was switched on yesterday along the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said here that the fence should be regarded as "live".

It is not known what voltage the fence carries, but it is thought to be lethal.

Notices at regular intervals in a number of languages warn people about the fence. Two fences running along both sides of the electrified fence are intended to protect people from accidental electrocution.

The fence runs from the south end of the Kruger National Park to the homeland of KaNgwane.

KaNgwane has decided to grant asylum to refugees, but South African authorities are repatriating thousands of starving refugees who continuously try to cross into South Africa. — Sapa

4/8/86
Star

Refugees in SA ²¹⁸ recruited for MNR, says Aim

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican refugee camps in South Africa are being used as recruitment centres for the Mozambique National Resistance movement, the Mozambique News Agency (Aim), has said

The agency also accused South African Government officials of being involved in large-scale trafficking in refugees from Mozambique and of allowing anti-government guerillas to cross into Mozambique from South Africa

The Mozambican Government has also denied that it has asked Pretoria to repatriate Mozambicans who have fled into South Africa

An average of 1500 Mozambicans are repatriated every month from South Africa for entering the country illegally

It added that for the Mozambican authorities the main problem was that "South Africa continues to allow terrorists to move over the border into Mozambican territory with the aim of destabilising the life of people living in the border areas"

The Mozambican side in the Joint Security Commission had warned South Africa that there was evidence that the camps for Mozambican refugees inside South Africa were being turned into centres of forced recruitment for the MNR, Aim said

"Unofficial South African sources last week also said that the MNR was seeking new recruits in the refugee camps," it added

The agency accused South African farmers in the border areas of exploiting the refugees by paying them wages lower than those stipulated for black South Africans

It said trafficking in refugees involving government officials was uncovered in May

Mozambique: another view

When one country sends an army into another, this is usually described as an invasion *The Star*, however, takes issue with the English language and in its Leader Page article of July 30 describes the aggression against Mozambique as a "civil war"

The instrument for this aggression, the MNR, was a creation of Rhodesian intelligence in 1976. In 1980, with Zimbabwean independence looming, the MNR had to change its rear base in a hurry. South African military intelligence took over the operation lock, stock and barrel, and flew it to the Transvaal where it has been based ever since.

These are matters of historical record, which *The Star* should know perfectly well. Retired officers of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation willingly speak of their role in setting up the MNR, while captured MNR members and documents confirm, in great detail, the South African leadership of the whole operation.

Even Western journalists sympathetic to the MNR have freely admitted the role of Rhodesian and South African intelligence.

It is, of course, true that most MNR members are Mozambican citizens. This is of secondary importance. There were plenty of French and Soviet citizens who collaborat-

... captured MNR members and documents confirm, in great detail, the South African leadership of the whole operation. Even Western journalists sympathetic to the MNR have freely admitted the role of Rhodesian and South African intelligence.

ed with the Nazis in World War 2, but nobody dreams of calling Hitler's occupation of France, or the invasion of the USSR "civil wars"

The key factor is that the supplies, training and orders for the MNR all come from a foreign power. It is this that justifies the description of the war as aggression.

The Star article does not even touch on this. Instead it presents the South African Government in an angelic light. The writer claims that President Botha's regime tried to "reconcile" Mozambique to the MNR in 1984 and 1985.

Perceptions about what is happening in Southern Africa differ sharply. Paul Fauvet, of Mozambique's national news agency AIM, has serious reservations about and criticism of the picture painted by John D'Oliveira, Editor of *The Star's* Africa News Service, of the fighting in Mozambique. This is his view of the situation.

Perhaps the writer has not read the documents captured from the MNR when Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces stormed its main camp in Gorongosa last August. (The authenticity of the documents was grudgingly admitted by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.)

They reveal that while South Africa was negotiating with the Mozambican Government in September and October 1984, its military were busy arranging massive arms shipments (disguised as "humanitarian aid") to the MNR.

They also installed secret listening devices so that the MNR leadership could spy on Pik Botha's discussion with Mozambican representatives.

In September we find MNR scribes recording meetings with the then head of military intelligence, General van der Westhuisen, and with General Constand Viljoen, the

Nel. The Mozambican Government has flatly denied that these were in any way authorised, but the South African authorities have stuck to the lame story that Nel was trying to bring the MNR and the Mozambican Government to the negotiating table.

Why should *The Star* accept the South African Government version? Does it really think that Pretoria is the source of all truth?

The South African Government described Nel's escapades as "technical" violations of the Nkomati non-aggression accord. What would it think — and come to that, what would *The Star* think — if a Mozambican Deputy Minister flew in the dead of night to an ANC guerilla camp in the Transvaal, and then alleged that the purpose of his visit was to bring the ANC and the Botha Government to the negotiating table?

I rather doubt that Pretoria would treat this as a mere technicality.

It is now clear that South Africa never had the slightest intention of honouring the Nkomati Accord. It saw the agreement as just a first step towards propelling its MNR surrogates into the Mozambican Government. That strategy has failed due to the consistent refusal of the Mozambican authorities to enter into any political dialogue with the MNR.

Negotiations, yes — but only with the MNR's paymasters in Pretoria. As Security Minister Sergio Vieira put it last year "Why talk to the corporal when you can go to the general?"

No agreement with the MNR would be practicable in any case, given the hatred felt for the MNR among the ordinary people. How many troops would South Africa have to deploy in Mozambique to protect an MNR regime from the general public?

Without an analysis of South Africa's determined efforts to wreck the

Mozambican economy (described by one Mozambican Minister as the Botha regime's "cleverest operation in Southern Africa"), the country's present plight becomes quite incomprehensible.

Of course there are management errors, and a considerable amount of bureaucratic incompetence. These are the targets of open criticism by the Frelimo leadership. They are important, but not determinant factors. Their impact is minor compared to the sabotaged railways, burnt out trucks, blown bridges and the rest of the MNR's handiwork.

Much that appeared in the article in *The Star* is true. Its source material consisted of dispatches from

The South African Government described Nel's escapades as "technical" violations of the Nkomati non-aggression accord. What would it think ... if a Mozambican Deputy Minister flew in the dead of night to an ANC guerilla camp in the Transvaal, and then alleged that the purpose of his visit was to bring the ANC and the Botha Government to the negotiating table?

the Mozambique news agency AIM. Unfortunately *The Star* quotes selectively.

In its summary of Prime Minister Mario Machungo's speech to the Mozambican parliament, it did not mention that his figures showed substantial growth in the Mozambican economy from 1977 to 1982. In this period exports doubled and the gross social product rose by 15 percent.

Decline set in from early 1982, not because of any increase in bureaucratic incompetence, but because of massive South African aggression, direct and through the MNR.

Despite the war, some development projects have gone ahead, but *The Star* prefers to keep silent on

these. They include irrigation schemes in the Limpopo Valley, dams on the Umbeluzi and Sabie rivers, expansion of the energy and telecommunications networks and a new drainage system for Maputo.

This latter, plus a vaccination programme that reaches nine out of every 10 children, makes Maputo much healthier place than any black township in South Africa.

Unlike the South African Government, the Mozambican authorities have had a tradition of admitting the difficulties they face.

They encourage criticism of their mistakes and weaknesses, they publish devastating economic reports that in many countries might be considered top secret, and they do not restrict legally available information to laconic releases from a censorship body euphemistically known as a "Bureau for Information".

The lectures that *The Star* gives to Mozambique are declaimed from offices that now suffer the harshest Press censorship in the world. They are made by senior journalists who have agreed to fit their own gags, and put on their own shackles.

Rather than defy the emergency regulations, they have fallen in line with them — thereby making their implementation possible. (Does anyone believe that if the Argus Group had said "we will not respect your censorship rules" then the Government would have closed all the papers down and locked up all the journalists?)

Yet these same gagged journalists, forbidden from writing the truth about their own country, solemnly denounce "ideological foolishness" in Mozambique.

Is *The Star* really blind to the fact that it is published in the land of the supreme ideological folly of our time?

Govt denies refugee camps recruit for MNR

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star's Africa News
Service

A South African Government spokesman denied today that extensive refugee settlements in the Eastern Transvaal were being used as recruitment centres for the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, permanent secretary of the Deputy Ministers' committee on Nkomati affairs, said that ever since the refugee problem developed, representatives of the Mozambique government had been free to visit the refugee settlements to see for themselves what was happening.

"If Mozambique asked to visit any of the refugee settlements to see whether the MNR was active in these settlements, we would be happy to oblige".

Admiral Edwards was commenting on a report from the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) which said refugee camps were being used as recruitment centres for the MNR.

It was also claimed that South African Government officials had been involved in large-scale "trafficking" in Mozambique refugees and that farmers in the border areas were exploiting refugees by paying them lower wages than were paid to local workers.

It is estimated that there are about 230 000 Mozambicans in South Africa illegally, either as refugees or as job seekers.

The admiral said a joint South African/Mozambican team spent three days in the Eastern Transvaal in August last

year to examine the scope of the problem and lay the foundation for a satisfactory solution.

The team reported to the Joint Security Commission which had been set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord but which had been "paralysed" since September "It was not through any fault of ours," he said.

Admiral Edwards said nothing was held back from the Mozambican officials.

"We have not denied access to any of these areas to the international committee of the Red Cross, or to representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or to the South African and foreign media."

On the allegation that South African Government officials were "trafficking" in refugees, Admiral Edwards said three customs guards in the Eastern Transvaal had been involved in allowing Mozambicans illegal entry into South Africa.

"This matter is now being investigated".

He said Mozambican labourers still came into South Africa in terms of an old labour agreement with the Portuguese government.

The labour centre at Ressano Garcia, which had recruited labourers for the Lowveld farms, was closed in 1976.

Since then, thousands of Mozambicans had been employed illegally on Lowveld farms.

Because of the Mozambique government's delay in negotiating a new labour agreement, the door had been left open for the exploitation of illegal workers by individual employers.

Big production drop blamed on MNR

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The production of sugar and edible oil in Mozambique has declined "drastically", says the latest report from the Ministry of Trade's food security department.

While Mozambique produced 19 200 tons of edible oil in 1981, planners now expect a total output for 1986 of only 4 000 tons

And while sugar production in 1981 was 115 000 tons, it is

expected that total production this year will be no more than 35 000 tons

Mozambique's national news agency (AIM) said the report placed most of the blame for the drop in production of both commodities on the "banditry" of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement

Both shortages have serious implications for the country. The report pointed out that edible oil was an essential dietary supplement in both Mozambique's urban and rural

areas

In addition to the 4 000 tons produced locally, Mozambique had received a gift of 2 000 tons of edible oil from Holland. Sweden had promised 1 500 tons

However, with a national requirement of 15 000 tons, this left a shortfall of 7 500 tons

Sugar, which was once a major export crop in Mozambique, had become one of the most important supplementary foods, especially for people

who normally had only one meal a day and who replaced the other meal with tea

Large amounts of sugar in their tea made up for the missing calories

Sweden and Norway had promised 10 000 and 6 000 tons respectively, bringing the total supply to 51 000 tons. But the Ministry said 70 000 tons was the minimum requirement

It appealed for further international help

ARG 7/1/86 ZNP

vital oil pipeline blown up

MNR offensive raises new fears for SA's future

BUS. DAY 8/8/86

218

TIMING of a new offensive by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the Beira Corridor is raising fears in Western capitals that SA might get involved in destabilisation activities and breaches of the Nkomati Accord

After several quiet months in the corridor, the MNR has twice blown up the vital oil pipeline to Zimbabwe in the past three weeks

Its Lisbon office said sabotage and military attacks on Zimbabwe's and Zambia's main alternative to SA's transport system would be intensified

At the same time SA has put a customs clamp on those countries which could soon slow traffic down to a trickle.

The Mozambican government has also made new allegations of SA involvement with the MNR and said Eastern Transvaal refugee settlements were being used as recruiting centres. The allegations have been denied by SA

A top Western diplomat based in SA warned yesterday that any new military aggression by SA towards its neighbours would considerably strengthen the case for sanctions in the US and Europe

Institute for International Affairs Professor John Barratt said Zambia and

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

Zimbabwe would have severe problems with the combination of SA measures on the border and the MNR action in the corridor.

He said "They have every intention of increasing their use of Beira. These attacks were well timed to make it more difficult for them to become less dependent on SA."

But business sources say, however, that Beira has limited value as a port because the harbour has not been dredged and cannot take vessels of more than 2 500 tons.

However, these developments could put new strains on the shaky remains of the Nkomati accord.

Barratt said: "It is impossible to say whether the MNR is still supplied from SA, but that is certainly the perception in Maputo and Harare. And it is clear the MNR is becoming more active

"If the perception is growing overseas that SA is retaliating, by border action or by support for rebel movements, there is a real danger that there could be a sharp further escalation of sanctions."

The Joint Security Commission, formed after the Nkomati accord, last met a year ago.

12/8/86

MNR boasts Maputo 'will be ours in November'

218

WASHINGTON — Mozambique's right-wing MNR rebel group fighting the socialist government of President Samora Machel predicted yesterday it would seize Maputo by November

Mr George Correia, European representative for the Mozambique National Resistance, told a news conference in Washington 6 000 Ethiopian troops were being sent to defend the city

The MNR has claimed several times in the past to be on the verge of capturing Maputo

'FIGHTING IN SUBURBS EVERY DAY'

"We are fighting every day in the suburbs of Maputo — every day," he said

"Until now we had no possibility to take the capital

"But we think that in November we are prepared to take Maputo"

He said the rebels had been placed in a better position for an assault on Maputo since reducing a danger posed by troops sent to assist President Machel by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe

The MNR claimed to have surrounded a force of 2 000 Zimbabweans since August 1 at Vila Paiva da Andrade in central Mozambique

Mr Correia said the Ethiopians were being sent to replace the Zimbabweans and to help defend Maputo

He said the MNR had 25 000 men in "permanent action"

The US expressed scepticism yesterday over the rebel claim that they trapped the Zimbabweans

"This report, like numbers of others issued by purported Renamo spokesmen, cannot be substantiated," a State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, told reporters

Asked if Washington had no evidence on which to judge the claim or if it thought the report was wrong, Mr Redman said "I would lead you more toward the latter

"Given what we know, for example, of the Zimbabwean troops deployment in defence of the Beira corridor in Mozambique, we doubt that the Zimbabwe army would be concentrated in such numbers," he said

"We also doubt that MNR, which in the past has avoided conventional battles, would seek to confront the relatively well-trained and organised Zimbabwean army in this way"

The MNR representatives are in the United States seeking American backing in their 10-year-old fight against the Machel government

'Yogic flyers' are hopping for world peace

NEW DELHI — Thousands of meditators in 108 countries will levitate simultaneously today to contribute to world peace and combat terrorism

The "yogic flyers" are practitioners of Transcendental Meditation, or TM, as taught by the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

TM teaches that world peace can be achieved by ordering activity of the human brain through deep meditation. Meditating together in large groups, adherents say, can neutralize negative and disruptive forces

Practitioners claim that 7 000 people meditating together in one place can benefit the environment and reduce illness, crime and other world ills

The Maharishi launched his programme for world peace in New Delhi last month with a public exhibition of "yogic flying," in which participants lifted off the ground, apparently hopping, while meditating. Practitioners say they will one day be capable of directed flight

The Maharishi says that if people can hop, they can fly, and flying together will achieve peace

Maputo's ^{STAR} media are rapped ⁽²¹⁸⁾ by Frelimo

The Star's Africa News Service ^{2/18/88}

MAPUTO — Frelimo's Secretary for Ideological Work, Mr Jorge Rebelo, has criticised his country's media for not covering the war in Mozambique effectively

He also called on the media to denounce state and government corruption

Mr Rebelo, speaking at the opening of a conference of the Journalists' National Organisation, said the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance only appeared sporadically in the media, despite its profound impact on national life

"The image is of a country that doesn't exist," Mr Rebelo said. The Mozambican media was losing credibility and citizens were turning to foreign radio stations to find out what was happening in their own country

'SERIOUS GAPS'

He said media should present an accurate picture of the country, explain the true nature of the war and "desmystify lies and rumours spread by the enemy"

He accepted that the problem was not entirely the media's fault. There had been "serious gaps" in Frelimo's approach to information and a lack of contact with and access to state bodies that were sources of information

The media should also criticise abuses, negligence, black marketeering and other crimes against the economy

In his speech Mr Rebelo said the MNR war was "imperialist aggression waged through the South African apartheid regime" and meant to destroy the country's revolution

Mozambican farmers in new struggle for land

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Despite Mozambique's decision to break up its gigantic state farms in the rich Limpopo valley, a combination of economic and social factors has led to a new struggle for land in the area.

At independence in 1975, most of the Portuguese farmers who had settled in the Limpopo valley left the country. Local peasants who had lost their land when the agricultural settlements were created, believed they would get their land back.

But the new Frelimo government nationalised the land and created gigantic state farms which, it was hoped, would feed the country.

"The government forgot that for decades this land had been the subject of disputes between the colonial authorities and the peasantry," said the Mozambican news agency Aim.

In 1983, after it was acknowledged that the state farms policy had been an economic disaster, the government decided to reverse its policy and give priority to the "peasant sector". The state farms were carved up.

CRITICISM PERSISTS

But criticism of the little that remains of them persists.

"In the last agricultural season, of the 1 000 hectares planned for production, only 200 were sown. In mid-May some 50 hectares of rice were in danger of being lost because of lack of fuel for the harvesting machines," Aim said.

It explained that efforts to recruit local peasants to harvest the rice by hand had failed because the peasants had demanded to be paid in goods which simply did not appear in Mozambique shops — soap, sugar, salt and

cooking oil.

And, says the news agency, the struggle for land between peasants, private farmers and state companies has intensified.

Floods in 1977, followed by drought and the war waged by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement have led to a concentration of people in the rich areas of the Limpopo valley.

In the district of Xai-Xai alone, more than 31 "communal villages" have been built to provide shelter and services to thousands of peasants.

"These are sizeable villages, with an average of about 5 000 inhabitants each," says Aim.

PROLONGED DROUGHT

"The number of villagers increased substantially in the 1982-83 period when peasants trekked to the valley from the Gaza interior, fleeing both from a prolonged drought and from the banditry of the South African-backed MNR."

Because of the shortage of land peasants are endangering it by not allowing the land to lie fallow.

"A solution to the land problem must be found and it must be found soon," the agronomist said.

In an effort to combat the problem of land shortage, the government has begun to drain swampland lying between the valley and the surrounding hills.

Villages are sending work brigades of peasants to clear the channels by hand with the promise that they will be rewarded with land once the work is over.

"It is unpleasant work with water up to the knees and sometimes up to waist level," said Aim.

MNR says it has 2 000 Zimbabwe troops trapped

By Alan Dunn,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mozambique rebels claim they have had about 2 000 Zimbabwe soldiers pinned down in a mountain-top village for 10 days

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said they had cut off the Zimbabwean forces at Vila Paiva da Andrade near Gorangoza in central Mozambique. It happened about 10 days ago, he said, and the foreign soldiers are still there.

No one could get in to help them, and they could not leave the area, he said. The claim could not be verified here yesterday.

The announcement was made as a delegation of the rebel group arrived in Washington to promote their cause and lobby on Capitol Hill.

A spokesman at the newly-opened MNR office in Washington said the Zimbabweans, who are in Mozambique to guard the strategically vital Beira corridor, had been stockpiling weapons. He said the MNR deployment was aimed at pre-empting an offensive against the rebels before the rainy season.

Oil pipeline

He said also the MNR had cut the Beira corridor's pipeline carrying oil to Zimbabwe twice in three weeks. The second time was at Bandula, about 65 km from the Zimbabwe border, on August 5. The pipeline is still inoperative, he added.

Those in the MNR delegation visiting the US capital are Mr Artur Fonsela, the group's foreign secretary from West Germany, and Mr Jorge Correia, the European secretary from Lisbon.

Dr Luis Serapiao, the movement's new Washington representative, will accompany them. He is a professor of international studies at Howard University, a Washington institution for black students.

The delegation intends announcing the cornering of the Zimbabwe troops at a news conference in Washington today.

Star 14/8/86

218

Aussie surgeons slate recruitment from SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — A Sydney hospital's attempts to recruit South African doctors is hypocritical and will have a disastrous effect, surgeons claim.

Sutherland Hospital advertisements in worldwide medical publications, including the *South African Medical Journal*, could lead to loss of jobs for Australian surgeons who wish to work in local hospitals, claim the surgeons.

A spokesman, Dr John Harrison, said the recruitment of South African surgeons to any Australian hospital was "full of hypocrisy" in view of the Australian Government's long-term stance against apartheid.

Sutherland Hospital placed the ads after five orthopaedic surgeons, who withdrew their services during a doctor's dispute in 1984, did not return.

One of two South African doctors who responded, Dr David Barnes, said he had a letter of acknowledgement and was expecting further advice.

He runs two private orthopaedic clinics in Johannesburg.

Dr Barnes said he had applied for academic reasons only.

He was not interested in the money because his successful private practice earned him R300 000 a year.

Nuns taken by rebels released

MAPUTO — Two nuns from Italy and one from Portugal, abducted and held for several months by rebels, were turned over to representatives of their governments yesterday.

Mozambique's news agency AIM, said the three nuns had been abducted by rebels and taken into Malawi.

A Mozambique Government official travelled to Malawi this week and took them to Maputo. They are in good health.

The two Italian nuns, Sisters Almira Lombani and Erimana Botas, were kidnapped last November in northern Niassa province. The Portuguese nun, Sister Maria de Jesus Figueira, was abducted in March in Manpula province — Sapa-AP

THE NEWS TODAY

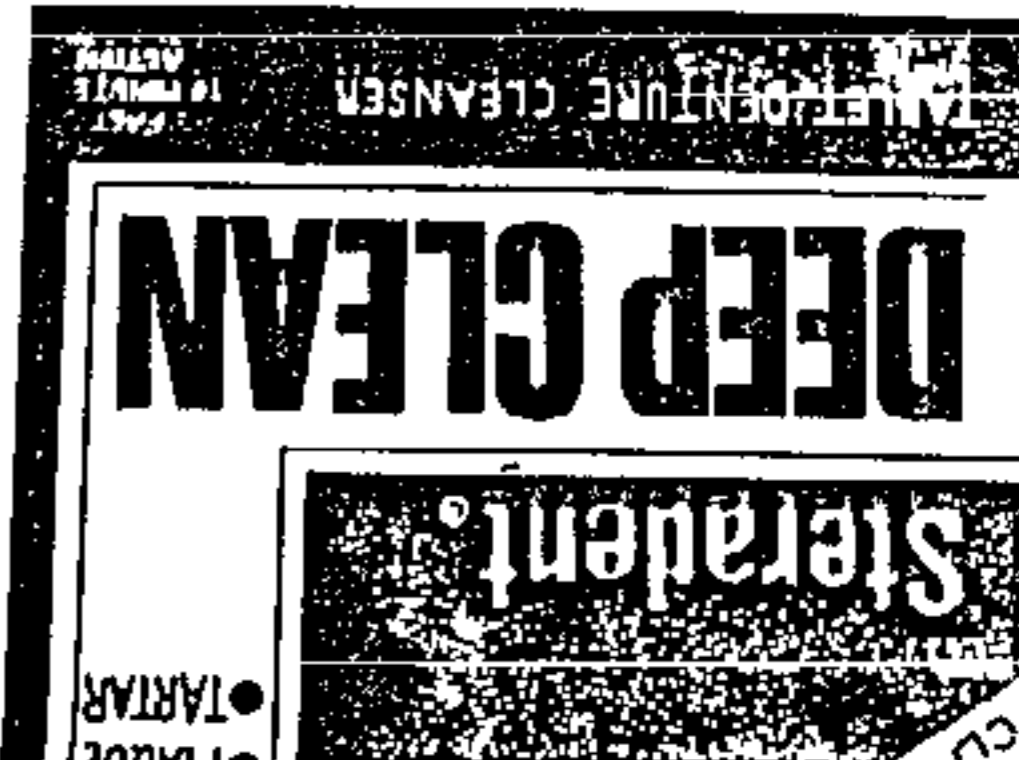
Aussie hospital slate

A Sydney hospital's attempts to recruit South African doctors is hypocritical and will have a disastrous effect, surgeons claim.

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Hostage dies after year in MNR hands

The Star's Africa
News Service

A Portuguese citizen, kid-
napped by Mozambique
National Resistance
rebels more than a year

ago, has died, Portuguese
sources said.

Mrs Leopoldina Silva
was kidnapped with sev-
eral other Portuguese cit-
izens from the northern
town of Luabo when
rebels overran the town
more than a year ago

The rebels then with-
drew to the bush with
their hostages

The sources said an-
other Portuguese citizen,
Mr Diniz Jose Pereira, is
in a coma at a rebel base

His family had been
told of his condition by a
representative of the
Portuguese Red Cross.

The International Red
Cross has been ap-
proached to try to obtain
the release of the hos-
tages, the sources said

181 x 86
Star
218

Land-mine victim was MNR contact claim

A Portuguese citizen killed in a land-mine blast in Malawi was a contact for the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), sources close to the rebels said yesterday.

Reports published in Johannesburg last week said Mr J Quintino, a Portuguese citizen who lived in Mozambique before the country's independence, had been killed in a land-mine blast on July 19 near the Malawian town of Dedza.

Another Portuguese citizen, Mr Antonio Pereira, was seriously injured in the same incident.

The sources said Mr Quintino was not an official MNR representative, but a contact who "gave a hand every now and then with food supplies".

About two years ago Malawi expelled all MNR officials after pressure from Mozambique.

The blast occurred on a road near Mozambique's Tete province.

It is believed the mine was planted by Mozambican Government soldiers — The Star's Foreign News Service

Machel calls for summit

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Samora Machel has called for a summit meeting between the leaders of the six southern African Frontline States and US President Ronald Reagan.

The Mozambican leader was speaking to reporters yesterday morning at Maputo International Airport before his departure for Luanda to attend a meeting of Frontline leaders

US civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, currently on a visit to Mozambique, was also at the airport to fly to the southern Mozambican province of Gaza

President Machel asked the Rev Jackson to inform the US President of the Frontline leaders' wishes

The Mozambican leader suggested that such a summit should take place in southern Africa so that Mr Reagan could "view the situation at close hand"

The possibility of a summit between the US President and Frontline leaders was discussed at a meeting on Wednesday night between President Machel and the Rev Jackson

Meanwhile the Lesotho military leader, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, also left yesterday morning for Luanda

It is also understood that the newly elected Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman, Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will also attend the Frontline summit in Luanda



● SAMORA Machel.

SUNDAY TIMES
24/8/86 (218)

Sunday Times Reporter
THE Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) has signed a co-operation agreement with the Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) and is preparing to take up arms against the Zimbabwe Government

MNR sources say the Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo da Fonseca, and European spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, signed the agreement with Zanu representatives in Washington this week

"Zanu has received a large grant by an American organisation and there are a lot of supporters ready to take up arms and go into action

Link-up

"The intention is to link Zanu, MNR and Unita to oust Marxist regimes and replace them with some sort of democracy," the sources said.

Mr da Fonseca and Mr Correia met a senior White House official, Mr Patrick Buchanan, and there were good prospects for a meeting between the MNR representatives and President Reagan

The Zimbabwe Government fears a two-pronged guerrilla war with Zanu dissidents, possibly with South African help, attacking from the southwest and Zanu

A new group to fight Mugabe



NDABANINGI SITHOLE

/MNR attacking from the southeast, where the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole still has some support

Observers point out that Zanu is virtually bankrupt and the ruling Zanu-PF has started consolidating its political position in the southeast of the country

Mr Sithole was a prominent black nationalist leader until he clashed first with Mr

Joshua Nkomo and then with the now Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe

These divisions continued until the founding of Zimbabwe, and about two years ago Mr Sithole went into self-imposed exile in Britain and is now believed to be living in Washington where he lectures to church, business and social groups on African politics.

Meanwhile, DON JACOBS reports from Harare, that despite reports of mounting casualties in Mozambique, the military life still has appeal for young black Zimbabweans.

Recruits

Thousands turned out on Wednesday at Harare's Cranborne Barracks in the hope of being among the lucky 200 chosen for the first take into the planned sixth brigade.

The brigade, which Prime Minister Mugabe says is being formed in response to the intensified South African threat, will employ over 1 000 fighting men plus service and back-up units when it is ready for action in the field.

Recruiting officers applied a simple technique of shortlisting the 2 000-to-3 000 applicants.

To the dismay of many who had appeared in their Sunday suits and best shoes, they were given a 5km course to run in 20 minutes.

THE Nkomati Accord between SA and Mozambique is on the verge of collapse.

Accord about to collapse

(218) BUS DAY 25/8/86

Persistent reports from Maputo and Lisbon, supported largely by Western intelligence sources, indicate that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) are again getting substantial military aid from SA sources

At the same time, SA intelligence sources say that Mozambique is again being used freely by African National Congress (ANC) guerillas as a springboard for attacks on SA.

A Mozambique information official said yesterday his government had proof of renewed flights from SA to landing strips in the Mozambique bush, where "tons" of arms and ammunition had allegedly been handed to the MNR in the last three weeks

The new escalation of the Mozambique civil war is linked in diplomatic circles with the sanctions decisions against SA. The MNR has been concentrating its efforts on the Beira corridor, the strategic

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

link between Zambia and Zimbabwe and the harbour of Beira. This corridor is vital in terms of road, rail and pipeline links between these countries and the Indian Ocean once SA puts on the screws.

There have been at least five MNR attacks on the oil pipeline in the last month, and indications are that attacks on the rail and road links are also becoming more frequent. There have been frequent clashes between MNR rebels and Zimbabwean and Mozambican govern-

● To Page 2 →

Accord set to collapse

(218)

← ● From Page 1

ment troops in the area.

The official said the suspicion in Maputo was that SA was going back on its word and supporting the MNR actively again in anticipation of more Zimbabwean troops being sent to the Beira corridor. Only if the Beira corridor can be secure and the rail link upgraded, can Zambia and Zimbabwe achieve some independence from SA imports and exports

And this week, a police spokesman also alleged that the ANC guerrillas responsible for the landmine explosions in northern and eastern Transvaal came from bases in Mozambique. He declined to expand on the allegation, but other security force sources said intelligence suggesting a return of ANC military personnel to Maputo was being investigated

The loss of Mozambique as a base for their operations after the signing of the accord hurt the ANC's military campaign severely. However, the MNR has gone from strength to strength since the accord

The accord has been in tatters since

Mozambique forces overran the main MNR base at Gorongosa and discovered the diaries of the assistant to MNR leader Afonso Dlakama, which contained proof that the SADF had continued contact with the MNR and that Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel had even made secret visits to MNR bases

The Joint Security Commission, established under the accord, has not met in more than a year, and Maputo has made regular allegations of new SA support for the MNR and that SA is using refugee camps on the Mozambique border as recruiting centres for the MNR

SA has consistently denied these allegations. The new Deputy Minister of Information, Ron Miller, who is now responsible for the accord, could not be contacted for comment yesterday

A Maputo-based journalist close to the Mozambique government said he would not be surprised if the Maputo government "closed its eyes" to the presence of ANC leaders in Mozambique

25/1/86
STAR
218

Accusations by ex-head put MNR in spotlight

The Star's Africa
News Service

A scathing attack has been made on the MNR's former secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, by the rebel movement's reputed secretary for information, Mr Armando dos Santos.

In a letter to *The Star's Africa News Service*, Mr dos Santos attacked both Mr Fernandes and Mr George Correia, understood to be the MNR's European representative.

The letter confirmed that there was serious friction between the foreign-based officials of the MNR, known also as Renamo.

Mr Fernandes, based in Lisbon, was reported to have been dismissed recently as the MNR's secretary-general, but appeared to remain a member of the organisation.

Mr dos Santos accused him of responsibility for the MNR's "failures in external relations" "Since his appointment as secretary-general in 1983, he concentrated his efforts on the consolidation of his personal power, and on the elimination of any members of Renamo's national and executive council who might conceivably be capable of challenging his position"

Mr dos Santos accused Mr Fernandes of "deliberately sabotaging the work of Renamo's external representatives" and the directives of the organisation's president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

Describing Mr Correia as Mr Fernandes' "henchman", Mr dos Santos accused him of making "baseless and defamatory" allegations against members of the MNR's executive council

Mr dos Santos also accused Mr Fernandes of having contacts with Soviet and Frelimo agents

Mr dos Santos said he was a founder-member of the MNR and was appointed secretary for information by Mr Dhlakama, who was based in Mozambique.

Swapo told again: renounce violence and we can talk

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa's Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Lous Pienaar, has repeated an offer to Swapo to take part in the current transitional government and the deliberations of the constitutional council

Mr Pienaar made the offer yesterday when speaking at the yearly commemoration day for the Herero tribe, held at the farming town of Okahandja,

25/8/80 STM (218)

about 80 km north of Windhoek Mr Pienaar's earlier offers stipulated that for Swapo to become involved in the politics of negotiation in the territory, it would first have to renounce violence. He reiterated this point yesterday.

So far, Swapo has rejected all offers by Pretoria for it to become involved in any Namibian negotiations, which do not include United Nations Resolution 435

● See Page 13.

Accord on verge of collapse

CAN. TIMES 25/8/86
218

JOHANNESBURG — The Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique is on the verge of collapse

Persistent reports from Maputo and Lisbon, supported largely by Western intelligence sources, indicate that the Mozambique National Resistance



Mr. Louis Nel

Movement (MNR) are again getting substantial military aid from SA sources

At the same time, SA intelligence sources say that Mozambique is again used freely by guerillas of the African National Congress as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

A Mozambique information official said yesterday that his government had proof of renewed flights from SA soil to landing strips in the Mozambique bush, where "tons" of arms and ammunition had allegedly been handed to the MNR in the past three weeks

Sanctions

The new escalation of the Mozambique civil war is linked in diplomatic circles with the sanctions decisions against South Africa. The MNR has been concentrating its efforts on the Beira corridor, the strategic link between Zambia and Zimbabwe with the harbour of Beira

There have been at least five MNR attacks on the oil pipeline in the past month, and indications are that attacks on the rail and road links are also becoming more frequent. There have been frequent clashes between MNR rebels and Zimbabwean and Mozambican government troops in the area.

The suspicion in Maputo is, according to the official, that South Africa is going back on its word and supporting the MNR actively again, in anticipation of more

Zimbabwean troops being sent to the Beira corridor. Only if the corridor can be secure and the rail link upgraded, can Zambia and Zimbabwe achieve some independence from SA imports and exports

Landmine

Last week a police spokesman also alleged that the ANC guerillas responsible for the landmine explosions in Northern and Eastern Transvaal came from bases in Mozambique. He declined to expand on the allegation, but other sources in the security forces said that intelligence suggesting a return of ANC military personnel to Maputo are being investigated

The loss of Mozambique as a base for its operations after the signing of the Nkomati Accord hurt the ANC's military campaign severely. However, the MNR has gone from strength to strength since the accord.

The Accord has been in tatters since Mozambique forces overran the main MNR base at Gorongosa and discovered the diaries of the assistant to MNR leader Mr Afonso Dlakhama, which contained proof that the SADF had continued contact with the MNR and that Deputy Information Minister Mr Louis Nel had even made secret visits to MNR bases

Recruiting

The Joint Security Commission, established under the Accord, has not met in more than a year, and Maputo has made regular allegations of new support from SA soil for the MNR and that South Africa is using refugee camps on the Mozambique border as recruiting centres for the MNR.

South Africa has consistently denied this. The new Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Ron Miller, who is now responsible for the Nkomati Accord, could not be contacted for comment yesterday

A Maputo-based journalist close to the Mozambique Government said yesterday that he would not be surprised if the Maputo government "closed their eyes" at the presence of ANC leaders in Mozambique, "because they don't really have anything to lose — the only effect of the Accord has been that the ANC's military activities from Mozambique have been curtailed"

Parliament and Politics

Miller: ^{2/18} Nkomati still at same level

Political Staff

THE presence of the African National Congress in Maputo is "a matter of concern" to the SA Government, but it does not mean the end of the Nkomati Accord, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ron Miller, said yesterday

Mr Miller said in an interview that the provisions and benefits of the Nkomati Accord "have only realized a portion of its potential", but the conflict between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) was to blame for that. "The Nkomati Accord is still in both countries' interest. It is operating at the same level today as it was earlier this year"

Asked whether South Africa was again supporting the MNR, as the Mozambique Government had alleged, Mr Miller said: "There is no need to supply the MNR. According to our information, they have all the equipment and manpower they want"

The deputy minister said if he had to speculate where the MNR got their supplies, he would say they got it from Portuguese-speaking ex-Mozambicans and from sources in the Middle East. He also said that a pact between the MNR and the Angolan and Zimbabwean rebel movements, Unita and Zanu, was being negotiated to fight "communist regimes" in Southern Africa. South Africa has nothing to do with it, he said

Joint Monitoring Commission

The SA Government saw no rôle for itself at present to act as intermediaries between Frelimo and the MNR, Mr Miller said, because of the "difficulties it led to the last time we tried to get them together". Asked if there was still some form of contact between South Africa and the MNR leadership, he replied: "I don't know I doubt it."

Despite the fact that President Samora Machel unilaterally discontinued the workings of the Joint Security Commission, there had been continued contact between the two governments, the last being two months ago, Mr Miller said

Reacting to allegations that South Africa wanted the MNR to disrupt the strategic Beira corridor — Zambia and Zimbabwe's only link with the Indian Ocean other than SA ports — because of the two countries' support for sanctions, he said South Africa would actually welcome peace and security in the corridor and an upgrading of the Beira rail line. "We welcome any development of the infrastructure in Southern Africa as it would mean economic advancement and a growth of the hinterland"

The SA private sector is still involved in Mozambique, and government recently spent R200 000 on a rehabilitation study of Maputo harbour

"The SA Government confirms its commitment to assisting Mozambique in terms of the Nkomati Agreement," Mr Miller said

In a press statement issued yesterday, Mr Miller said the ANC presence in Mozambique "receives the ongoing attention of both governments"

"I am not aware of any significant increase in ANC activities in Maputo," Mr Miller said

Death and fear stalks the refugees



By SOL MORATHI

FEAR of death can cause one to challenge death itself

For the past eight years residents of Gaza, the Mozambican province across the South African border, have lived in fear of attack by Mozambican bandits fighting President Samora Machel's Frelimo government

Many had seen their families and friends mercilessly shot or hacked to death, women and children raped, their villages and crop farms set alight by the "heartless" rebels

And the fear of further attacks forced villagers to abandon home to cross the border into SA and risk being shot by the SA and Mozambican soldiers patrolling the area

The fear of attacks by wild animals didn't dampen their

flight south.

Since last year, between 100 and 500 illegal Mozambicans have been trekking into SA through the Kruger National Park and Manyeleti Game Reserve into Gazankulu on foot every week

A new arrival at the Lillydale refugee camp near Manyeleti, John Usse, told *City Press* this week how he managed to escape a bandit attack after they had ambushed a train at the Lusenga area in December last year

His mother, Olivier was killed in the attack

Usse said he hid in river banks - sometimes for more than 12 hours without food - to avoid being spotted by soldiers.

"It took me nine days to come here I do not intend going back until my safety is guaranteed," he



Manyeleti game ranger Fixon Hlongwane - found corpses lying around the reserve.

said

A baby was mauled and carried away by a hyena after the mother went in search of food in the veld

And a lion attacked a woman, tearing her ear off before she was rescued

Manyeleti game ranger Fixon Hlongwane said they often found corpses lying around the reserve. He strongly believed they belonged to some of the refugees who could have been killed by the wild animals.

The SA government regards the Mozambicans as illegal immigrants, and neither of the two is prepared to say how long the refugees will stay in their territory.

The International Red Cross, the SA Council of Churches, World Vision and Operation

Hunger are working with the Gazankulu authorities to help provide food, clothing and improve the refugees' living conditions

The Black Housewives' League has also started a program of home industries - sewing, crocheting, etc - but this does little to ease their needs

There are not enough classrooms to provide schooling for their children - most of whom are under 15 years of age.

The generosity to offer them accommodation is only partly due to "the Shangaan tradition of hospitality to visitors in need of shelter", according to Gazankulu senior liaison officer Howard Khosa

"We share with them the Tsonga language, customs and beliefs."

But the border patrols are said to be repatriating 1,500 a week...

'We found what looked like the bodies of refugees killed by wild animals in the park'

27/7/86
CITY PRESS
218

29/8/86 SOWETAN

Bomb attacks ANC in denial

Handwritten scribbles and the number 216 in a circle.

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has denied allegations that the movement has stepped up its activity in Mozambique.

ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, said the ANC only has a diplomatic representation of less than 10 people in Maputo and that they are not using Mozambique for attacks against South Africa.

In reaction to recent Press reports in South Africa, following a spate of landmine explosions in the Eastern Transvaal, it was speculated that the ANC was using Swaziland as a route to smuggle landmines and other weaponry into South Africa from Mozambique.

Mr Sebina said that no landmines were smuggled through Swaziland.

**SOWETAN
Correspondent**

'No mines coming via Swaziland'

On the proposed talks between Pretoria and Maputo scheduled for later this year and an announcement by the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, that the presence of the ANC in Maputo will be raised, the ANC spokesman said that the South

African Minister was "only creating excuses for South Africa to support the MNR."

The visit to Swaziland on August 26 by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, further raised speculation that the alleged ANC activities in Swaziland were creating worries in Pretoria and that these activities were discussed during Minister Botha's visit to Swaziland.

However, both Mr Botha and his Swazi counterpart denied that the ANC was discussed

Slabbert to meet Machel

Political Reporter

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, will today hold talks with President Samora Machel of Mozambique against a background of deteriorating regional security in Southern Africa

Dr Slabbert said from Swaziland yesterday that he was "concerned about the deteriorating situation in the region between South Africa and its neighbours"

He will fly to Maputo this morning for the talks and will return to Swaziland this evening

'Insurgency'

Regional security in Southern Africa had been further affected by the recent alleged cross-border insurgency activities from Zimbabwe against civilian targets in the Northern Transvaal, Dr Slabbert said

The insurgency attack in Maseru, capital of Lesotho, in which several civilians were killed which followed on the heels of the Messina



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

attacks gave reason for concern, he said

"I think it is absolutely disastrous if we move into a new phase of regional politics in the form of tit-for-tat raids."

'Future'

He was also particularly concerned about the credibility of the Nkomati Accord following widespread rumours that South Africa was not honouring its part of the pact.

"I want to find out what they think about the accord and how they see the future in terms of

security and regional co-operation"

To maintain regional security and stability it was essential to establish the level of internal security in Mozambique itself especially after reports of growing conflict between the Machel government and the dissident Mozambique National Resistance group, he said

Dr Slabbert said the talks would be held on an open agenda "I am going there with no preconceived ideas" It would be more of a fact-finding mission to evaluate the regional achievements South Africa had made so far

Arrangements for the meeting with President Machel had been in the pipeline for some time now and had finally materialized

Dr Slabbert expressed regret that he had been unable to attend the funeral of the PFP MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, who was killed in an accident near Humansdorp last weekend, because of the meeting.

"S. Africa *w/c ARK 6/1/82* meant *218* to break accord'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Mozambican Government does not doubt that the South African Government and Defence Force deliberately violated the Nkomati Accord during its planning, signing and implementation, says Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly was speaking in Swaziland yesterday after a meeting in Mozambique with President Samora Machel and Cabinet Ministers.

He said the Mozambicans did not doubt that the Renamo rebels had "no independent political viability" and were "simply an extension of the SADF, deliberately destabilising Mozambique and preventing economic development".

"Disturbing"

"I find these statements extremely disturbing and have every intention of probing their validity in the forthcoming session of Parliament," he said by telephone.

"At a time of economic decline and internal instability in South Africa, it is sheer lunacy for us to be involved in any kind of regional destabilisation and it is my intention to find out exactly in what way the South African Government believes and is committed to the Nkomati Accord."

Dr Slabbert was accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr R B Stephens, a former Minister of Finance in Swaziland and now chairman of the Swaziland Railway Board.

After briefings for an hour and a half on the "Gorangoza Papers" — which contained allegations about top-level South African aid for Renamo — they met Mr Machel — Sapa

sunrise news

PFP leader 'disturbed' after Maputo trip

Slabbert to raise Nkomati issue

4/1/86 STAR (218)

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Mozambique's allegations of South Africa's violation of the Nkomati Accord could become a major issue in the new session of Parliament

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said last night he had been extremely disturbed by what he had heard during his visit to Maputo yesterday

On the strength of what he heard, Dr Slabbert said that he would definitely be raising the matter during the session

The South African Government has consistently claimed that it has not violated the spirit of the agreement

Accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr R P Stephens, a former Swaziland Minister of Finance, Dr Slabbert met Mozambique's President Samora Machel for an hour

Prior to that, he was briefed thoroughly on the "Gorongosa

papers" by the Minister of State Security, Mr Sergio Veirra

The papers were among documents captured by the Mozambique Government in an attack on the country's rebel bush headquarters

They incriminate South Africa in what was apparently a series of Nkomati violations

Dr Slabbert said he came away with clear impressions that there was no doubt in the Mozambique Government's mind about the South African Defence Force and Government's violation of the Accord before, while it was planned, and after it had been signed

No doubt

"There is no doubt in their minds that Renamo has no independent viability as a movement and that it is simply an extension of the SADF"

"The Cahora Bassa scheme, for example, has been made in-

operative because of the support for Renamo

"All this, they assured me, has been conveyed in no uncertain terms to the South African Government," Dr Slabbert said

He added that he had been extremely disturbed by the allegations

"I believe it is absolute folly and political lunacy for us to be involved in any kind of regional destabilisation and I certainly intend to probe this issue as thoroughly as possible with the South African authorities"

The Star's Africa News Service reports that Dr Slabbert told journalists in Maputo he had initially been enthusiastic both about the Nkomati Accord, and about Pretoria's promises of domestic reform

"From 1983 until the middle of last year, I thought there was a chance of regional cooperation and domestic reform," he said

"Since then I sense deterioration both inside South Africa and regionally"

Mozambique a 'target of SA'

CAPE TIMES 20/1/86 218

MAPUTO — The South African apartheid regime considers Mozambique "a target to be shot down", President Samora Machel said here on Saturday.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of Iranian President Ali Khamenei, the Mozambican leader said his country "now faces constant aggression from armed bandits supported, trained, equipped, supplied and financed by the regime in South Africa".

He called the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) "an extension of the South African army".

'Destruction'

"The basic aim of the South African warmongers is the destruction of the Mozambican democratic state," President Machel said. The MNR bandits "consist of terrorist hordes organized and directed by the apartheid regime with no other purpose than that of defending the interests of their bosses".

He sharply criticized the South African blockade of Lesotho as "clear evidence of the inhuman character of the apartheid regime and its disregard for the rules of international law".

He reiterated Mozambique's "firm support for the African National Congress and other democratic forces within South Africa".

President Machel also made an impassioned plea for peace. The wars that Mozambique had fought, against Portuguese colonialism and against the Smith regime



President Samora Machel

in Rhodesia, had been to secure peace, he argued, and it was to enjoy peace that Mozambique was fighting today to eliminate South African-sponsored banditry.

On the war between Iran and Iraq, President Machel said Mozambique shared the concern of the international community. He hoped that in 1986 "good sense and harmony will prevail to bring an end to the Gulf war which has already cost thousands of lives".

Mozambique has consistently refused to support either side, and has always called for a negotiated end to the war.

Mr Khamenei praised Mozambique's struggle against apartheid, and expressed pleasure at the increase in Iran and Mozambique's bilateral relations and the agreement on the supply of oil on preferential terms to Mozambique, reached in August last year.

"Our people add their voice to yours in con-

demning all forms of racial discrimination," he said. He pointed out that immediately after the revolution, Iran had cut all the ties that had been established between Pretoria and Shah Reza Pahlevi's regime.

Mr Khamenei condemned the "financial and political assistance of the United States and Western Europe to South Africa". He said "it is not possible to fight the Pretoria regime without fighting US imperialism".

He compared South Africa to Israel and said "the very existence of such states must be questioned, and that is why we believe that the struggle against them should not be limited to reaching a compromise".

He said Iraq was the aggressor in the Gulf war, acting at the behest of "the superpowers".

Official talks

On Saturday afternoon Iranian and Mozambican delegations, headed by the two presidents, held official talks lasting about two hours.

On the Mozambican delegation were the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Agriculture Minister Mr Joao Ferreira, the Deputy Defence Minister Mr Armando Panguene, the Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Mr Daniel Gabriel and the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Prakash Ratilal.

Mr Khamenei left Maputo early yesterday morning for Angola, the next stage in his tour of front-line states — AIM

HOW SA can turn on the railway squeeze

Case Times 23/1/86

By JOSE CAETANO

THE Nkomati Accord appears to be dying and relations between South Africa and Mozambique reveal strains in areas where co-operation was always good even in the tense times before the accord.

One example is transport. In 1979 at a time when South Africa and Mozambique appeared to be on the brink of war a former general manager of the South African Transport Services, Dr Kobus Loubser, described as 'very good relations between SATS and the Mozambican Railways and Harbours'.

Now relations between even these two organizations have deteriorated. The Mozambicans allege South Africa is deliberately diverting most of the high tariff cargo away from the port of Maputo.

The tensions have also been aggravated by the recent sabotage of a bridge on the Komatipoort-Maputo railway line, close to the South African border. Mozambique claims it was done by 'a group of sabotage specialists from South Africa'.

Well informed sources in Maputo point out that the rail diversions contradict the South African government's declaration that Maputo is a natural port of South Africa. More important, the alleged diversions seem to breach the terms of the 'business agreement' which governs relations between the railway authorities of the two countries.

The 40-article agreement was signed in Johannesburg on February 26 1979 between the then national director of the Mozambique railways, Mr Alcantra Santos, and Dr Loubser. Mr Santos was appointed Mozambique's Minister of Transport soon afterwards and still holds the portfolio.

The preamble to the agreement says it aims at promoting co-operation between the Mozambique railways and harbours and SATS 'to facilitate the transport by rail of all classes of traffic' between South Africa and Mozambique and the smooth functioning of the ports of Maputo and Matola.

Mozambican sources claim South Africa has been guilty of

□ Diverting South African traffic traditionally aimed for the port of Maputo with special incidence for high tariff traffic

□ Diverting traffic from inland countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, Swaziland and Malawi whose natural routes are to the Mozambican ports

At the time of Mozambique's independence in 1975 the country's ports handled

□ 5.6 million tons of South African traffic

□ 80 percent of Rhodesia's foreign trade, roughly estimated at 25 million tons

□ All Swaziland's imports and exports (about 2.4 million tons)

□ All Malawi's imports and exports (0.7 million tons)

□ Some traffic from Zambia, Zaire and Botswana

When Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia in 1976, in compliance of the United Nations mandatory sanctions, the Rhodesian economy became completely dependent on the South African railways for imports and exports.

Barely a year after the independence of Zimbabwe and the reopening of the border, Mozambican ports were handling 40 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade (about one million tons).

It was then that the rebel MNR gangs began the systematic sabotage of Mozambican railway lines, locomotives and trucks. The clear aim was to deny Zimbabwe (as well as Zambia, Zaire and Malawi) the use of Mozambican railways and ports forcing it back to its former status of reliance on the South African railways system for external trade.

This comprehensive plan of sabotage by the MNR had the objective of, in addition to damaging the economy of the landlocked countries of the region, strangling any possible economic development in Mozambique.

To make matters worse for Maputo, South Africa persuaded Swaziland to accept the railway line linking Mpaka to the South African railway head at Golela, close to its southern border. This reduced the distance between the Eastern Transvaal and the Richards Bay harbour by 250 km and made this port a direct competitor with Maputo.

In addition, Pretoria got Swaziland to agree to build a 58-km line linking Phuzumoya to the border town of Mananga, where it will link with the new line which SATS is building from Komatipoort.

According to shipping agency sources, SATS began from 1983 onwards, to extend the offer of special tariffs — which in the past was restricted mainly to container traffic from clients who could guarantee minimum values of traffic — to other cargo.

Today these tariffs apply to just about all traffic from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Zaire, in addition to local South African cargo from areas which traditionally used the port of Maputo.

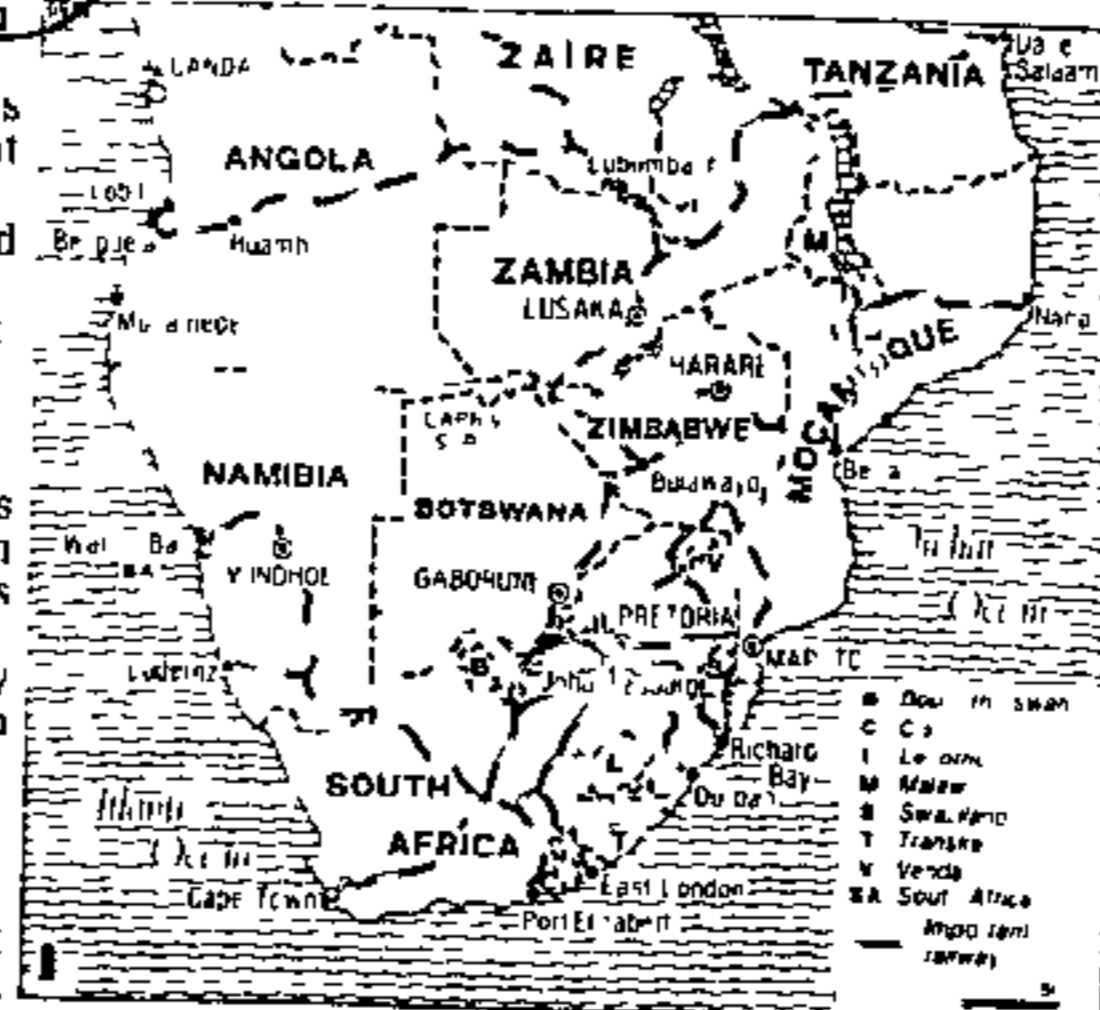
It is worth noting that Article 4 of the 'business agreement' reads:

"Each administration shall fix its own rates and fares applicable over its own lines. The DNPCF (Mozambique railways and harbours) and the SAR administrations shall not without prior consultation with each other, take any measures by way of a manipulation of the scales of goods rates which may nullify or detract from the relative advantage which the ports of Maputo and Matola at present enjoy over the ports of South Africa."

In his lecture to the Institute of Strategic Studies in 1979, Dr Loubser referred to the agreement signed with the Mozambican railways: "This agreement has elicited a world wide favourable reaction and was widely acknowledged as a realistic approach which gained favourable recognition for our country at a critical stage."

As everyone knows the change of rule in Mozambique initially had an extremely injurious effect on the movement of traffic between that country and South Africa.

A diversion of traffic to South African harbours at that stage would have brought about considerable problems as regards both rail and harbour capacity. The additional Rhodesian traffic that had to be handled over SAR lines and through South African harbours as



"It has been said that by these trade ties (transport links with Mozambique) South Africa is strengthening a communist-orientated country strategically to its own detriment. Such a view would be acceptable if South Africa's aim was military domination, but this is not at all the case. African states have frequently predicted that South Africa would use its economic strength to smother its neighbour states. Such action would be in conflict with our policy of non-intervention in another's domestic affairs, and I am personally opposed to the use of transport to achieve non-economic objectives. The fact that we do not do it has already opened many doors which would otherwise have probably remained closed. Mr Smith of Rhodesia tried it but only built up stronger resistance and had the borders closed against himself."



— Extract of a lecture delivered by Dr J G H LOUBSER, the then general manager of South African Railways, at the Institute for Strategic Studies University of Pretoria, on September 26 1979

a result of the closure of the border between that country and Mozambique made the matter more difficult.

"All possible assistance was therefore offered with due diplomacy at the highest level to the authorities concerned with a view to normalizing the handling of traffic."

These negotiations resulted in visits by senior railway officers to Maputo and the rendering of aid in various fields by the SAR to the DNPCF so that the clearing of traffic to and from Maputo could proceed satisfactorily and to the advantage of both countries.

"This spirit of good neighbourliness displayed by the SAR and the discussions that are regularly held between representatives of the two administrations, has contributed largely towards the improvement in traffic clearance that has since taken place and also to the very good relations now prevailing between the two railways, notwithstanding the ideological differences."

"Also the relations between the countries have developed beneficially and one can talk of a political neutrality."

Maputo is not only the nearest harbour to the RSA's largest industrial complex, namely the Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle but is also by far the most economical harbour for much of South Africa's foreign trade.

□ Mr Jacobus Gustav Hans Loubser joined the South African Railways on 27 February 1942 as a pupil engineer, after obtaining his B Sc degree in mechanical engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand. He became general manager in 1970 after serving with distinction in a wide variety of posts within the department. Dr Loubser retired on February 1 1983.

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airs, and am personally opposed to the use of transport to achieve non-economic objectives. The fact that we do not do it has already opened many doors which would otherwise have probably remained closed. Ian Smith of Rhodesia tried it, but only

built up stronger resistance and had the borders closed against himself" — Extract from a lecture by Dr Kobus Louber, then GM of SA Railways, given at the Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria, on September 26 1979

How Pretoria has added to Maputo's train of troubles

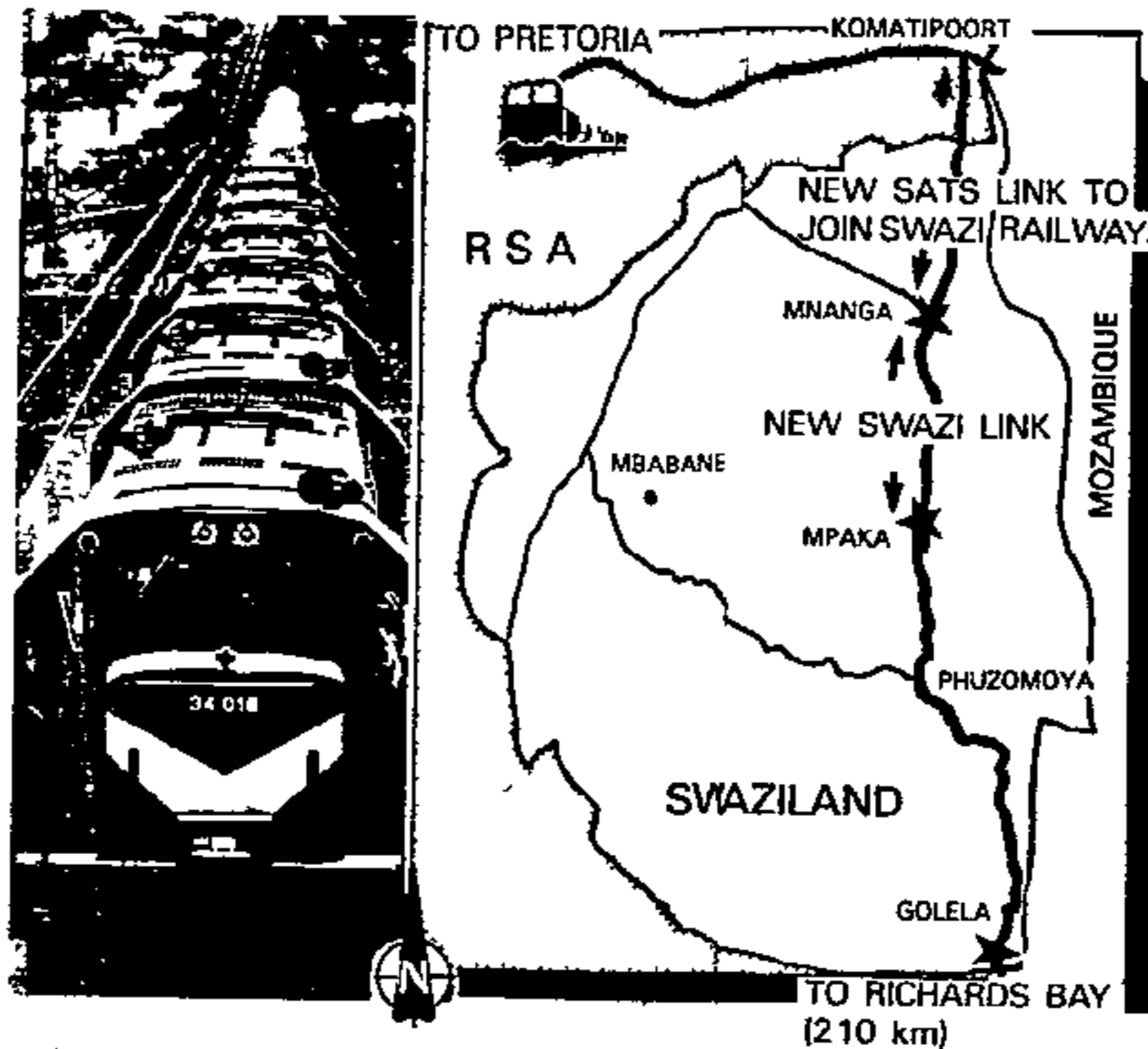
BUS DAY
RIS
28/1/88

WITH the Nkomati Accord increasingly seeming lifeless, relations between SA and Mozambique are beginning to show noticeable new strains in sectors where co-operation between the two countries was always good — even during the times of high tension.

One example is transport, where the relations between the SA Transport Services (Sats) and the Mozambican Railways and Harbours (DNPCF) were described, in 1979 — at a time when SA and Mozambique appeared on the verge of open military confrontation — by railway's chief Kobus Louber, as "very good".

Ironically, these relations have been deteriorating despite the signing of the Nkomati Accord over what the Mozambicans allege are deliberate SA moves to divert most of the high tariff cargo away from the port of Maputo.

The sabotage recently of a bridge on the Komatipoort-Maputo railway line, close to the SA border — by what Mozambique said was "a group of sabotage specialists from SA" — has again thrown the spotlight on the present differences between Maputo and Pretoria.



JOSE CAETANO reports

Well-informed sources in the Mozambican capital point out that these moves are in clear contradiction with the SA government's affirmation that Maputo is a natural port of SA and, more important, they seem to be a breach of the terms of the "business agreement" which governs relations between the railway authorities of the two countries.

The 40-article "business agreement" was signed in Johannesburg on February 26, 1979, by the then national director of the DNPCF, Alcantra Santos, and the former GM of the SA Railways, Dr Louber Santos was appointed Mozambican Minister of Transport shortly after the signing of the agreement and still holds that portfolio.

The preamble of the agreement describes it as being aimed at promoting "co-operation between the DNPCF and the SA Railways and Harbours (the predecessor of Sats) and "to facilitate the transport by rail of all classes of traffic between the Republic of SA, the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique" and "the smooth functioning of the ports of Maputo and Matola".

Mozambican sources claim that SA has been guilty of

- The systematic and progressive diversion of SA traffic traditionally aimed for the port of Maputo, with special attention to high tariff traffic
- The systematic and progressive diversion of traffic from countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, Swazi

land and Malawi, whose natural routes are the Mozambican ports.

At the time of Mozambique's independence in 1975, that country's ports handled:

- 5.6-million tons of SA traffic;
- 80% of then Rhodesia's foreign trade, roughly estimated at 2.5-million tons;
- 100% of Swaziland's imports and exports (about 2.4-million tons);
- 100% of Malawi's imports and exports (0.7-million tons); and
- Some traffic from Zambia, Zaire and Botswana.

With the closure, in 1976, by Mozambique of its borders with Rhodesia, in compliance with the UN mandatory sanctions against that former British colony, the Rhodesian economy became completely dependent on the SA Railways for both its imports and exports.

Yet barely one year after the independence of Zimbabwe, and the reopening by Mozambique of its borders with that country, Mozambican ports were already handling 40% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade (about 1-million tons).

It was then that the MNR gangs began the systematic sabotage of Mozambican railway lines, locomotives and trucks with the clear aim of denying Zimbabwe (as well as Zambia, Zaire and Malawi) the use of Mozambican railways and ports and forcing it back to its former status of complete reliance on the SA railways system for its external trade.

Thus comprehensive plan of sabo-

tage by the MNR had the objective of, in addition to damaging the economy of the landlocked countries of the region, strangling any possible economic development in Mozambique.

To make matters worse for Maputo, SA was also able to persuade Swaziland to accept the railway line linking Mpanza to the SA railway head at Golela, close to its southern border, thus reducing the distance between the Eastern Transvaal and Richards Bay harbour by 250km and making this port a direct competitor of Maputo's harbour.

In addition, Pretoria was also able to get Swaziland to agree to build a 58km line linking Phuzomoya to Mpanza, where it will link with the new line which Sats is building from Komatipoort.

According to shipping agency sources, Sats began, from 1983 onwards, to extend the offer of special tariffs — which in the past was restricted mainly to container traffic from clients who could guarantee minimum values of traffic — to other cargo.

Today these tariffs apply to just about all traffic from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Zaire, in addition to local SA cargo from areas which traditionally used the port of Maputo.

It's worth noting that Article 4 of the "business agreement" reads "Each administration shall fix its own rates and fares applicable over its own lines. The DNPCF and the SAR administrations shall not without prior consultation with each other take any measures by way of a manipulation of the sales of goods rates which may

nullify or detract from the relative advantage which the ports of Maputo and Matola at present enjoy over the ports of SA".

In his lecture to the Institute of Strategic Studies in 1979, Louber referred to the "business agreement" signed with Mozambican Railways in the following terms.

"This agreement has elicited a worldwide favourable reaction and was widely acknowledged as a 'realistic approach' which gained favourable recognition for our country at a critical stage.

"As everyone knows, the change of rule in Mozambique initially had an extremely injurious effect on the movement of traffic between that country and SA.

A diversion of traffic to SA harbours at that stage would have brought about considerable problems as regards both rail and harbour capacity. The additional Rhodesian traffic that had to be handled over SAR lines and through SA harbours as a result of the closure of the border between that country and Mozambique made the matter more difficult.

All possible assistance was therefore offered, with due diplomacy at the highest level, to the authorities concerned with a view to normalising the handling of traffic. These negotiations resulted in visits by senior railway officers to Maputo and the rendering of aid in various fields by the SAR to the DNPCF so that the clearing of traffic to and from Maputo could proceed satisfactorily and to the advantage of both countries."

This spirit of good neighbourliness displayed by the SAR, and the discussions that are regularly held between representatives of the two administrations, has contributed largely towards the improvement in traffic clearance that has since taken place and also to the very good relations now prevailing between the two railways, notwithstanding the ideological differences. Also, the relations between the countries have developed beneficially and one can talk of a 'political neutrality'.

"Maputo is not only the nearest harbour to the RSA's largest industrial complex, namely the Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle but is also by far the most economical harbour for much of SA's foreign trade."

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By Gerald L'Ange of The Star's
Africa News Service

South Africa's popular image in the outside world as an exporter of violence will be enlarged by a new book on Namibia by David Soggot, the London-based South African lawyer.

He makes a case that apartheid is seen in Southern Africa as the ultimate political evil not so much because it is racial discrimination embedded in law, but because it can survive only through violence — on both sides of South Africa's borders.

His book, "Namibia. The Violent Heritage", is a survey of the marathon dispute over independence for the territory. It was inspired partly by Mr Soggot's defence of accused in major political trials in Namibia and South Africa.

The South African-trained lawyer, who once taught political science at Wits, argues that the Nkomati and Lusaka accords did not reflect a new spirit of reconciliation in Pretoria.

Rather they were an extension of South African internal policy wrapped in the trappings of international diplomacy.

SUPERIORITY

The two accords and the 1984 Lusaka conference on Namibia reflected not a rapprochement born of reconciliation, he says, but "a reluctant submission to South Africa's will, a bitter accommodation imposed by overwhelming economic and military superiority".

"They will not help to solve the Southern African crisis; they will be remembered as the inglorious fruits of violence, violence driven by its own inexorable laws into ever-widening conflict and havoc."

In his book, published by Rex Collings in London, Mr Soggot poses a number of questions about Namibia: "Is Swapo another of Moscow's Marxist proxies or are its members overwhelmingly Christian by commitment and democratic by temperament? Is Swapo support the function of terror or the natural legacy of conquest and discrimination?"

"Are significant enclaves within Owambo

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STAR
SA seen as
exporter
of violence

land under the de facto control of Swapo's forces? Have government death squads been deployed against them and are the accusations of systematic torture put out by some churchmen and Swapo yet another exercise in the propaganda game?

"Was it South Africa or Swapo who thwarted the efforts of the Western contact group to achieve a peaceful settlement at the polls? Who after all fears the people?"

Mr Soggot's answers to these questions, insofar as he can give them, are naturally biased in favour of Swapo, as is the whole tenor of his book.

He pays little attention to the sins ascribed to Swapo by its enemies — its reputed allegiance to Moscow, its allegedly ruthless suppression of internal dissent, the nepotism and corruption attributed to its leaders.

He admits that his questions invite other questions as well as answers and that the facts are often elusive and "intertwined with myth and deliberate falsehood".

While the past six years of negotiations for Namibian independence seem to have been fruitless — "despite the Lusaka and Nkomati accords there is no glimmer of a meaningful peace in Southern Africa" — there is no alternative but to continue with "this vilified process".

"What else will stop the beckoning holocaust?" he asks.

Mr Soggot's book contains numerous interpretations that would be disputed by Pretoria, but would probably find wide acceptance both within Namibia and elsewhere.

He argues, for instance, that at the abortive Geneva conference in 1981 the DTA

and/or Pretoria torpedoed the talks with surprise demands for demonstrations of United Nations impartiality only after Swapo had come round to agreeing to surrender its claim to be the sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia Swapo's only condition was that agreement on a ceasefire be reached first.

Mr Soggot says the creation of the SWA Territorial Force in marked a critical stage — the beginning of "the Vietnamisation of Namibia, with black pitted against black".

"For the first time institutionalised, indigenous military power was being created which could eventually, under the control of the Council of Ministers or military putschists, seize power."

Mr Soggot sees the war in Namibia as a "proxy struggle" for South Africa's own survival against the background of its retreat into a laager against external military, political and psychological threats.

CONTRADICTED

He says South Africa's repeated claims to have weakened Swapo's military capability are contradicted by the range and depth of Swapo's continuing penetration into Namibia from Angola and by the strengthening of the South African military machine in the territory.

Mr Soggot disputes the South African and American assertion, made as far back as 1982, that Luanda's refusal to send home the Cuban troops in Angola was the only remaining obstacle to settlement in Namibia.

"Neither the constitution, nor phase one (of the UN settlement plan), nor the issue of UN impartiality, nor the size and composition of Untag (the UN monitoring force), major obstacles on which the earlier negotiations had foundered, had been resolved."

Mr Soggot's final conclusion is that "in the end, the essence of the South African tragedy is attributable neither to Swapo nor the ANC nor Mozambique nor Angola, but to the philosophy and practice of apartheid, perceived in Southern Africa as the ultimate political evil, capable of survival only through the exercise of violence and the abuse of power"

2/13/86 B.DAY 218

SA handles black neighbours' trade

● MACHEL

MAPUTO — Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black nations of southern Africa — a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa.

But in the 11 years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

South Africa still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked black neighbours, despite appeals for African nations to stop doing business with it.

"It's a vicious circle," said the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, John Roose-gaarde-Bisschop. Holland has been helping to improve Mozambique's port capacity.

"The Mozambicans have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will use it more. But how can they prove it when businessmen won't use it until they're satisfied?"

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique's ports at Maputo, Beira and Ncala are chronic inefficiency, lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war

between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement.

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique's 3 000km railways declined by 80% in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983. At the ports, the traffic dropped by around 70%, from 13.4-million tons in 1973 to 3.6-million in 1983.

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," said the report. Guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the shortage of managerial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90% of the 250 000 Portuguese in the country fled upon independence.

Mozambique's colonisers had held jobs at all levels of the economic strata, from managers to taxi drivers, and did not encourage Mozambicans to acquire skills.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreliability of transport services, a 20-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker

morale and productivity.

A reflection of Africa's hopes for Mozambique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 60% of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1980 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

There are compelling political reasons for countries such as Zimbabwe "to look for alternatives to its heavy dependence on South African routes", said Abraham Schneiders, Netherlands ambassador to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The Netherlands has spent more than \$64m since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique's second-biggest port at Beira, about 240km from Zimbabwe's border.

But despite the port's proximity, Zimbabwe's businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country's politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

South Africa offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and port network.

"Zimbabwe is now putting 90% of its

imports and exports through South Africa," said Robert Crul, deputy head for southern Africa of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry's department of development co-operation.

"The distance to Beira is much less and costs will be much lower," Crul said during a visit to Mozambique in February.

Before Mozambique became independent, it handled the bulk of Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

Zimbabwe business organisations estimate that about 1-million tons of the country's 8-million tons of annual imports and exports are routed through Mozambique.

Zimbabwe uses Mozambican ports mostly for high-bulk, low-value goods. It exports steel, sugar and coal through Maputo and tobacco via Beira.

Statistics are hard to come by in Mozambique. But the World Bank says Maputo, the largest port, handled 3-to-4-million tons of goods in 1985.

The port public relations officer, Joao Abdul, said Maputo handled 2-million tons last year. Western diplomats in Maputo put the figure at closer to 1-million tons — Sapa-AP

SA ports still handle bulk

of southern Africa's shipping trade

MAPUTO — Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black nations of southern Africa, providing a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa

But in the 11 years since Mozambique won independence, the dream has faded for such countries as Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Despite appeals for black African nations to stop doing business with South Africa, it still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked neighbours.

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"Zimbabwe is now putting 90 percent of its imports and exports through South Africa," said a Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman

Zimbabwe business organisations estimate that currently about an eighth of the country's imports and exports are routed through Mozambique

Backed by several Western donors, Mozambique is trying to revitalise its transport network and ports. The three ports are expected to have a capacity for seven million tons a year by 1987.

But this would not be enough to cope with Zimbabwe's imports and exports, let alone traffic from other countries. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Work starts on SA's new mission in Mozambique

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

Work has started on the R10 million building complex South Africa will put up in Maputo to house its diplomatic mission to Mozambique

The project marks a foreign affairs milestone in that the buildings are the first of their kind in black Africa

It includes an impressive two-story embassy — to be built on a prime site in central Maputo — with 16 two, three and four-bedroomed town houses for staff

South Africa already owns a home for its Head of Mission in Maputo

Because of a shortage of skilled workers in Mozambique, sections of the embassy and townhouses are being prefabricated in Durban

These will be shipped to Maputo when the final go-ahead is received from the Mozambique

authorities

When Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha visited Maputo for top-level discussions last month, he is believed to have asked Mozambique to speed up final approval for the building, which is intended to confirm South Africa's commitment to its Nkomati Accord-based relationship with Mozambique

Final approval has not yet been given, but the South Africans are clearly confident enough to have started the prefabrication in the hope that staff will be able to move into the embassy by the end of this year and into the townhouses early next year

The embassy will be built on the large piece of ground South Africa owns in central Maputo surrounding its old consul-general's residence, which is now used as offices by the South African mission to Maputo

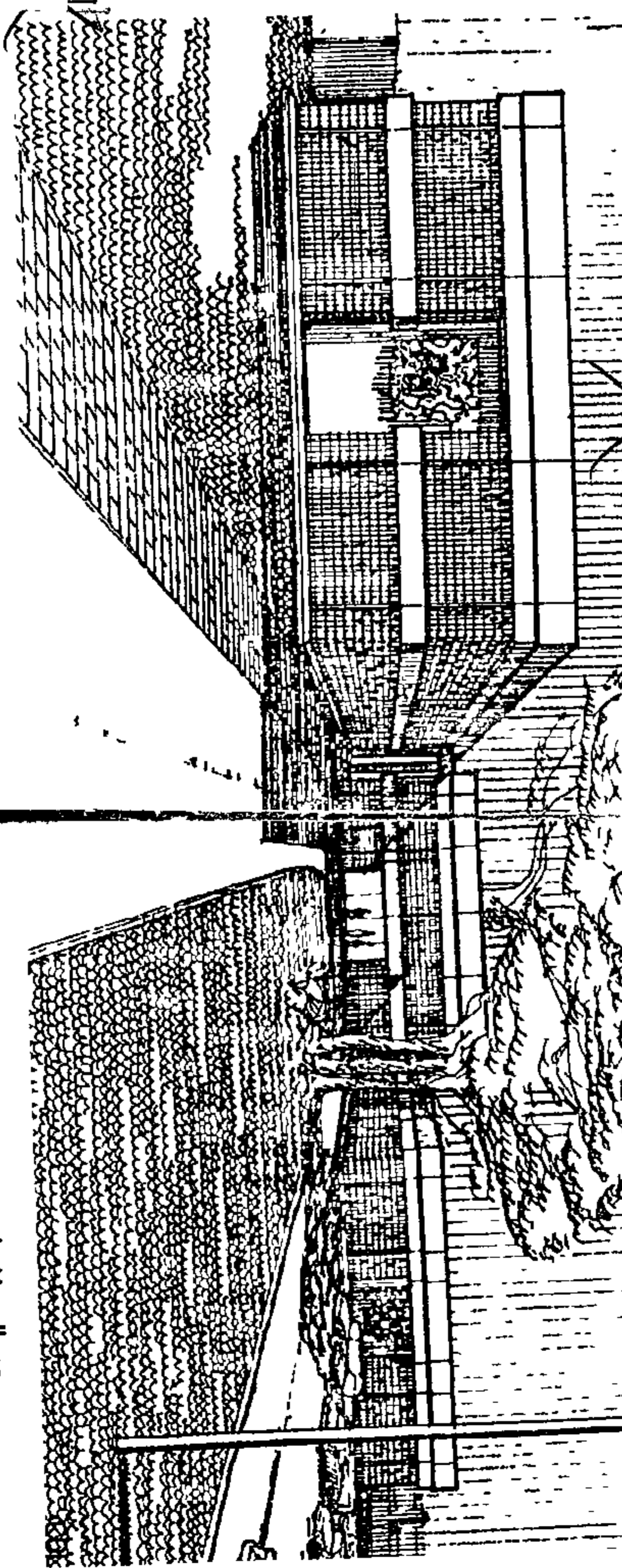
Once the new building has been completed, the old house will be demolished

Staff townhouses will be built on separate plots close to the embassy

With a main entrance on Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, the embassy will provide accommodation for the Head of Mission and for between 50 and 70 staff



A view of one of the townhouses that will be used to house South African staff in Maputo.



An architect's impression of the South African Embassy, as seen from the Avenida Eduardo Mondlane

Home thoughts on SA from abroad

BUS DAY
218
HSTRS
218
218
218
218

THE Republic's fortunes have changed dramatically since the heady days of the Nkomati Accord signed just two years ago. Then there were widespread expectations at home and in Western capitals that internal reform was well under way, that the security agreements with Mozambique and Swaziland were a major setback for the ANC and a prelude to a constructive regional role for Pretoria.

Government — it was claimed — had bought time to put its domestic house in order, free of ANC attempts to mobilise black hostility via the techniques of "armed propaganda". Externally, the neutralisation of Mozambique as an ANC sanctuary and the prospect of similar agreements with other regional states appeared to vindicate the doctrine of "constructive engagement" the Reagan administration had, after all, encouraged the peace process with Mozambique and promoted the Lusaka agreement on the future of Namibia.

Snubbed

Regional peace, and Western support and approval for SA's initiatives, would give P.W. Botha prestige abroad and flexibility at home — both essential for the success of reform. Yet by September 1984 — a bare six months after Nkomati — this happy vision of the future had begun to disintegrate: the tricameral constitution, by its deliberate snubbing of black political aspirations, paradoxically raised expectations of change which, coupled with the impact of economic recession, provoked a fierce resistance which continues unabated.

But what has really made an impact on the domestic political scene has been the "private sanctions" undertaken by foreign businessmen and bankers during the last six months. These decisions are in part based on hard-headed commercial calculation, the product of growing doubt about SA's credibility as a debtor nation and a secure base for future investment.

They are also influenced by the "bassle" factor: the unwillingness of companies — especially in the US — to commit time and energy to fending off pressures from a host of anti-SA lobbies whose saliency is a strikingly new feature of American politics.

Born out of resentment at Reaganite indifference to the claims of the poor and the deprived at home

J E SPENCE
Excerpted from an article in the current issue of *Reality*

and abroad, these groups have devised new strategies to embarrass companies with interests in SA and have succeeded in persuading many city and state governments to divest their shares.

Their leaders are acute critics of "constructive engagement" and recent events in SA have confirmed their analysis of the doctrine's failure. They have not only won the intellectual argument, they have also — to a degree — won the political one as well, insofar as Reagan has been compelled, against his own political instincts, to accept a Congressional package on sanctions.

The significant influence on Thatcher's government has been external. Last year's Commonwealth Conference in Bermuda was dominated by the SA issue; "eminent persons" were appointed to visit SA and timetables were set for indications of positive reform.

Not an epoch-making response, I agree, but evidence at least that the great majority of Commonwealth leaders will not allow Thatcher (or her successor) to get off so lightly next time — especially if, as most competent observers expect, the current crisis in SA persists.

Restraints

Thus, on the external front, SA can hope for little relief. Ad hoc measures (for example, the proposed modification of influx control and its corollary of forced removals, freehold property rights, common citizenship, etc) which two years ago might have been welcomed unreservedly by Western leaders lose their impact and credibility in the absence of a major declaration of intent promising radical, structural change and the political incorporation of the black majority.

Nor will keeping SA off the world's television screens through restraints on media reporting help government very much, the fact that these had to be imposed was taken as a tacit admission that the state of emergency had failed in its primary objective to restore order swiftly in the townships.

The image of a state in turmoil persists — a constant reminder to Western governments that sooner or later the SA issue will have to be

faced squarely and decisions taken to limit the damage to electoral and economic interests alike.

In this context the West as a whole — like President Botha at home — appears to lack a sense of direction and purpose. The traditional policy of "wait and see," "give reform a chance" is in ruins. There has also been a significant change in the attitudes of businessmen and bankers at home and abroad.

Meaningless

When conditions were stable (for example, in the 1965-74 period) there was a happy coincidence of interest between Western politicians and businessmen in the West on the utility of economic growth as the ultimate solvent of apartheid. Businessmen no longer share that blithe sense of confidence in SA's prospects and this weakens the case of politicians like Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, who do not want the SA economy brought to its knees, and who would welcome an increase in resources to the private sector in the hope that this would contribute to the building of a social infrastructure (black housing, employment, social services, etc) without which any reform of influx control, for example, is meaningless.

The irony is that bankers and investors now press for major political reform as the price of a restoration of confidence: far enough, but at the same time an indictment of the thesis, so assiduously defended in the past, that economic development alone would produce meaningful political change.

Clearly, growth, like patriotism, is not enough and men, political animals, are at last recognised as having the primary responsibility for political change, rather than the impersonal forces of the market place.

A considered, carefully planned, response by the West to the SA crisis is inhibited not simply because of the irrelevance of the conventional wisdom, but also because the one remaining option — full-scale sanctions — seems to many Western conservatives uncertain and unpredictable in its consequences. Some observers have interpreted the measures that have so far been imposed as a firm political signal to Pretoria that worse might follow if the pace of reform does not accelerate.

Thus I believe to be an optimistic reading of Western motives, the

Scandinavian countries apart, the US, Britain and its EEC partners had to be pushed and shoved into taking these steps. In Britain, they constituted a rearguard action against domestic and Commonwealth pressures, and there will be considerable assistance to the adoption of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions involving a trade and investment embargo.

Nonetheless, even the most hostile opponent of sanctions has had to admit that some external pressures — falling short of a total embargo — have produced positive results. Prominent SA businessmen would not have made the journey to Lusaka to talk to Oliver Tambo without the dramatic fall in the value of the rand induced by the "private sanctions" of their counterparts abroad.

There is evidence, too, that the business community has also been influential in persuading government to ease restrictions in areas like influx control and black trade union activity. Whether their advice will, however, be heeded on major structural reform is debatable, but the fact that their voices have been heard in recent months on this issue suggests that external pressure has been influential.

Similarly, the supporters of sanctions can claim some success in compelling the SA government to modify apartheid in certain spheres: the sports boycott has led to a varying degree of integration, notably in soccer and athletics, but nothing like enough to win readmission to international competition.

Destruction

The promise to soften the harsh impact of influx control, and the forced removals of "black" illegals to the homelands, is the consequence of years of adverse publicity in the world's media to the attempted destruction of communities such as Crossroads in the Western Cape.

President Botha has admitted this publicly, and equally — as Merle Lipton has convincingly demonstrated in her new book "Capitalism and Apartheid" — external pressure via the international trade union movement has contributed to the growth of black unions in SA.

But we should not assume that the reaction of the target state will always be positive: the arms embargo led to the growth of a massive indigenous arms industry, while impatience with the outside world's tendency to "move the goal

posts" as a response to SA's efforts in the sporting field has led to the "buying" of rebel tours.

Western policies on the regional front have not been productive: Chester Crocker's failure to secure a Namibian settlement confirms the general Western perception that no progress can be expected while domestic unrest continues and government comes under increasing attack from Right-wing Afrikanerdom.

There may be good strategic reasons for withdrawing to the Limpopo there may, indeed, be a case for allowing Namibia to come under Swapo rule on the assumption that Pretoria could still exercise a dominant influence on the new state's affairs — but these incentives to decolonise are heavily outweighed by the domestic constraint to appear tough on regional issues.

Credibility

Thus Western criticism of attacks on ANC sanctuaries in the neighbouring states makes little impact given government's commitment to destroy the movement's capability and undercut its standing as a liberation movement in the eyes of the black majority.

But viewed from abroad there can be no doubting the ANC's credibility as a major actor in the SA drama. Government's attempt to portray it as a mindless terrorist organisation bent on taking innocent lives has made little impact on influential "publics" in the West, who have been impressed by Tambo's exposition of his case.

In this context, SA is losing the propaganda battle with its hated rival, and Tambo's so-called "change" in strategy is regarded by sympathisers abroad — despite SA claims to the contrary — as one of degree rather than kind. Hitting "hard" economic targets remains the priority, but more will be hit in the process, more civilians caught in the crossfire.

The picture is a bleak one neither side in the struggle can impose its will on the other. But unlike previous confrontations (in 1960 and 1976, for example) external pressure will not wither away, and "creeping sanctions," however reluctantly and haphazardly imposed, may well be the consequence of continued SA obduracy.

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Major opposition to MNR offices in SA

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Major opposition political parties and groups have condemned the opening of an office of Mozambique's rebel Movement of National Resistance (MNR) in Durban today.

Mr Murphy Morobe, an United Democratic Front publicity secretary, said in Johannesburg that the move confirmed the UDF's belief that, while the government said laudable things about terrorism, it actively supported terrorism against neighbouring countries.

Progressive Federal Party leader and foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, said that allowing an MNR office in Durban was contrary to the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.



Mr Colin Eglin .. contrary to the spirit of Nkomati

Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said he would discuss the matter with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Page said the situa-

tion could create many problems.

He said: "The Mozambique Government is the official government, no matter how one might feel about it."

"I don't think anything should be done to disrupt the Nkomati Accord. It was a breakthrough, and our government did well to recognize the Mozambique Government, although it had a different set of principles."

Mr Pat Mohr, Natal vice-president of the Conservative Party which opposed the Nkomati Accord, said he wanted to investigate the matter before giving detailed comment.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night he had no comment.

SA industry in talks on using Maputo's port

Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A delegation of senior Mozambique port and rail officials arrived in South Africa yesterday to hold talks with local industrialists on the possibility of using facilities at Maputo harbour for export

Their arrival is regarded as timeous by industry observers as South Africa gears up for trade embargoes

Delegation members addressed local shipping and freight representatives and outlined improvements made in cargo handling

In a guarded statement on sanctions the delegation's leader, Dr I Dinis, said existing customers would be serviced within present constraints until official Mozambique policy was decided

"It is very difficult for us. We are not yet aware of any developments since Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit"

Meanwhile, the freight industry remains tight-lipped on any possible Rhodesian-type contingency plans for sanctions-busting

The executive assistant to the chairman of Renfreight, Lillian Boyle, said the freight group was investigating

alternative routes and taking steps to protect clients' cargoes as circumstances warranted

"At this stage we consider our strategy to be sensitive from a national viewpoint. Any further statements would undermine the effectiveness of such contingency plans in the long term"

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation's (Safto) general manager of membership and services, Anne Moore, said companies would make plans to counter any situation

"Safto has a firm policy not to be actively involved in any sanctions busting. That plans are being made is a fact but we are in a position where we cannot be as forthcoming as in the past"

Some companies with large export markets are already known to be omitting "Made in SA" from goods destined for abroad

Another freight official said South Africa could mount similar operations to those used in Rhodesia — which saw government use sanctions-busting Air Gabon

"Countries north of South Africa would only be too willing to participate in such a venture"

DD (18) 15/7/86