

Mozambique - General

1986

Sept - Oct

A crumpled section of fuselage lies in the veld after the devastating crash. Bodies of crew and passengers, some covered with blankets, lay littered all around.

## Injured being guarded

Mercury Correspondent

NELSPRUIT—The seven Mozambicans believed to have been taken to Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital were under police guard yesterday.

A matron prohibited any questions being asked but said the men were under police guard. A police officer said no interviews or photographs were allowed.

Another source said a helicopter had landed on grounds opposite the hospital at 10 a.m. and six injured were carried on stretchers by policemen and nurses.

# A popular leader in spite of ravaged economy.

MAPUTO—Mozambican President Samora Machel, killed in a plane crash early yesterday, led his country to independence from Portugal in 1975 after a 10-year guerilla war but he struggled thereafter to right a ravaged economy amid escalating internal strife.

A fiery, charismatic figure, invariably dressed in combat fatigues, President Machel, who was 53, remained popular in spite of Mozambique's enormous problems and had no rival as Head of State.

He was a leading member of the front-line states. But in 1984 he surprised many by signing a non-aggression pact with South Africa, which he had for years accused of aiding Rightist rebels seeking to overthrow his marxist-leninist Frelimo Party.

Under the pact, he expelled hundreds of trained cadres of the African National Congress.

It was a desperate act, but one that failed to halt Mozambique's worsening economic and military crisis. Evidence later emerged that Pretoria was still aiding the rebels. Pretoria said the aid was 'technical'.

Mr Machel's political style combined standard marxist ideology and his own pragmatism. While he pursued socialist economic policies with widespread nationalisation of key areas, many businesses were allowed to remain in private hands.

He enjoyed close ties

with both the Soviet Union and China but his search for capital to boost Mozambique's faltering economy and combat the effects of a severe drought led him to steer his country towards closer ties with the West.

He demonstrated his willingness to receive aid from East and West alike with his first official visit to the United States in late 1985.

Samora Moises Machel was born in a village in Mozambique's southern Gaza province on September 29, 1933, to a family of subsistence farmers whose poverty forced him to cut short his secondary education.

## Algeria

He went to Lourenco Marques, as Maputo was then known, where he became a medical assistant. At the hospital he became familiar with a colonial system that provided 100 doctors for the entire country of 9 000 000, with 70 of those practising in European areas.

In 1961 he met Dr Eduardo Mondlane, who formed Frelimo in neighbouring Tanzania in 1962.

Mr Machel joined Dr Mondlane in 1963 and was sent to Algeria for guerilla training before forming Frelimo's first military camp in Tanzania. He became commander of Frelimo's armed forces in 1968, by which time it ran large areas of Mozambique.

After Dr Mondlane was

three-man presidential council, including Mr Machel, was formed to run Frelimo. In June 1970, Mr Machel became sole leader.

The war was then running strongly against Portugal where the Caetano dictatorship was overthrown in April 1974. The new president, General Antonio de Spinoia, agreed to the unconditional right of Lisbon's colonies to independence and a swift agreement with Frelimo led to full statehood for Mozambique in June 1975.

From 1975, President Machel's Government backed guerillas fighting to end white rule in Rhodesia.

Four years of Rhodesian attacks, particularly against roads and railways, caused hundreds of millions of rands worth of damage from which Mozambique has still not recovered.

After Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in 1980, a Right-wing rebel group, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), took up where the Rhodesian forces left off with a sabotage campaign against economic and strategic targets, vehicles and villagers.

As the MNR attacks bit harder, causing havoc throughout the country and leaving the economy in ruins, President Machel was forced to seek closer ties with the West, to strike a deal with South Africa, and to rethink economic policies. — (Sapa-Reuter)

# After the devastation.





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By BARRY STREEK

# Machel was Africa's 'pragmatic idealist'

**S**AMORA MACHEL, the 53-year-old president of Mozambique, who died on Sunday night, played a key role in trying to end white rule in Southern Africa.

Not only was he the leader of the Frelimo guerrilla movement which, after an intense ten-year bush war, took over the governing of Mozambique from its Portuguese colonial rulers in 1975, but his government also actively supported the guerrilla armies during the Rhodesian war of independence and it allowed the African National Congress (ANC) to set up bases inside the country.

President Machel demonstrated his commitment to end white rule at a state banquet, the highpoint of Mozambique's independence celebrations in June 1975, when he pledged his country's "full support" for black people in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe "in their struggle for freedom".

At the banquet, where representatives of the guerrilla organizations were accorded special honours, he said "The struggle in Zimbabwe is our struggle and we are on the side of the people of Namibia.

"South Africa is a sovereign African state kept apart from the African community by a backward policy which is condemned to failure," President Machel said.

It was bold talk, but Mozambique paid a heavy price for that commitment and is still suffering from the consequences.

President Machel stopped short of formally declaring war on Ian Smith's Rhodesian government, but he did put Mozambique on a war footing in March 1976 and called on the masses "to defeat the enemy and crush the aggressor that violates the peace and massacres our people".

**F**OR four years, the Rhodesian army reacted by bombing roads, bridges and railways and inflicted millions of rands of damage from which impoverished Mozambique has still not recovered.

Perhaps more significantly in the end, the Rhodesian intelligence services played an active role in setting up the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), also known as Renamo, to harass Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) forces in Mozambique, gather intelligence and generally cause problems for the Frelimo government.

However, when the Rhodesian war ended in 1979, Renamo continued to exist, indeed to grow when South Africa became its main source of supplies and support.

Initially, this development did not seem to worry President Machel and his government, which continued to allow the ANC to operate its bases inside Mozambique.

But as the MNR's sabotage campaign against economic and strategic targets, vehicles and villagers escalated, causing increasing havoc and disrupting the country's already fragile economy, President Machel, a pragmatic politician despite his convictions, began to have second thoughts, seeking closer ties with the West and rethinking his economic policies.

Moreover, the South African government's determination to counter the activities of the ANC, which was increasingly using its bases in Mozambique, had been demonstrated by bombing raids on the country's capital, Maputo.

**T**HE different needs of the two governments to counter the two rebel movements eventually led to a remarkable non-aggression pact, the Nkomati

accord, which was signed in March 1984 on the banks of the Komati River.

The treaty bound both states to prevent and eliminate acts of aggression aimed at the other by irregular forces or armed bands based in their territory. It was intended to seal off Mozambique from the ANC and cut off South African support for the MNR. Despite the optimism then — President P W Botha said the signing of the accord set "a new course in the history of Southern Africa" and President Machel said it was a bid to break the "cycle of violence" threatening the sub-continent — it was not long before both sides claimed the other was violating the agreement.

At the end of 1984, President Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring the accord by continuing to support the MNR and after six soldiers were wounded in a landmine blast near the Mozambique border last month, the South African government accused Mozambique of continuing to harbour ANC fighters.

**W**HEN Pretoria announced earlier this month that it would not permit the recruitment of Mozambican workers and it would return those working inside South Africa, the Nkomati accord was all but over.

Throughout this period of pragmatic co-operation with South Africa, President Machel never abandoned his opposition to exclusive white rule. Even at the signing of the Nkomati accord, he said "Today the struggle continues for equality, for democracy, for justice so on our continent we should all be equal".

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail, on its last day of publication, he said "To the white South

**Samora Machel dreamt of non-racial Southern Africa**

Africans, and especially Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, I would say 'You are Africans! Feel as South Africans!' Try to overcome past resentments and grudges.

'Have you ever watched cows being milked? How many different colours of cows are there?' Some are black with whites others white or brown but they all produce white milk. This is my message for you to take to all South Africans."

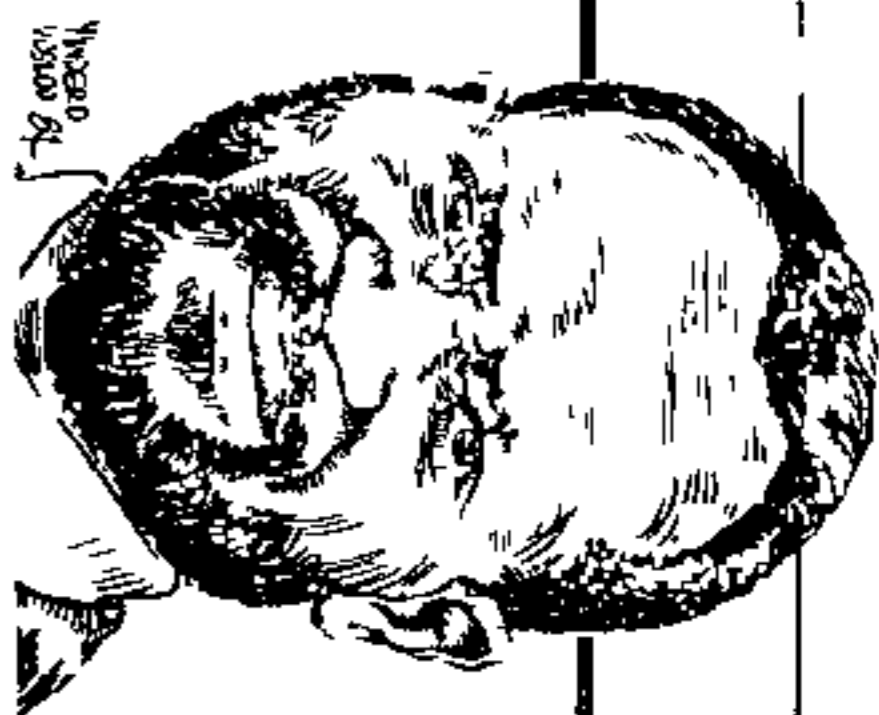
He was also consistently opposed to racism. When he suspected government colleagues had been adopting an anti-white stance, he dismissed them. President Machel did not live to see his dream of non-racial government come true in Southern Africa but, whatever queries are raised about his strategies, no one can doubt his commitment to that dream.



# PORTRAIT OF A PRESIDENT

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By BRUCE CAMERON, Political staff

**A** FORMER male nurse, a top guerrilla fighter and a convinced Marxist, President Samora Moises Machel, of Mozambique, had a life of violence

Born in 1933 of poor parents in what was then called Lourenco Marques (now Maputo), President Machel was involved in the long war against the Portuguese colonialists from its inception

While working as a medical assistant, he met the founder of Frelimo, Eduardo Mondlane, in 1961. Inspired by Mondlane, he went to Algeria in 1963 for training as a guerrilla fighter

A year later he led a 200-strong band on a raid from a Tanzanian base into Mozambique, marking the start of the war of independence

**I**MPRESSED by Machel's efficiency and military abilities, Mondlane rapidly promoted him. By 1966 President Machel was Frelimo's secretary for defence. In 1968 he was named commander-in-chief

In 1969, Mondlane was assassinated by means of a letter bomb in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, with suspicion falling on members of Frelimo, rather than on the Portuguese

The following year the bearded and quietly mannered Machel took over the leadership

Machel continued to play a prominent role in the war and at the time of the *coup d'etat* in Portugal which started the independence process Frelimo controlled much of northern Mozambique (It is ironic that it is in the same area of Mozambique where Frelimo is now losing the battle against the rebel Renamo movement)

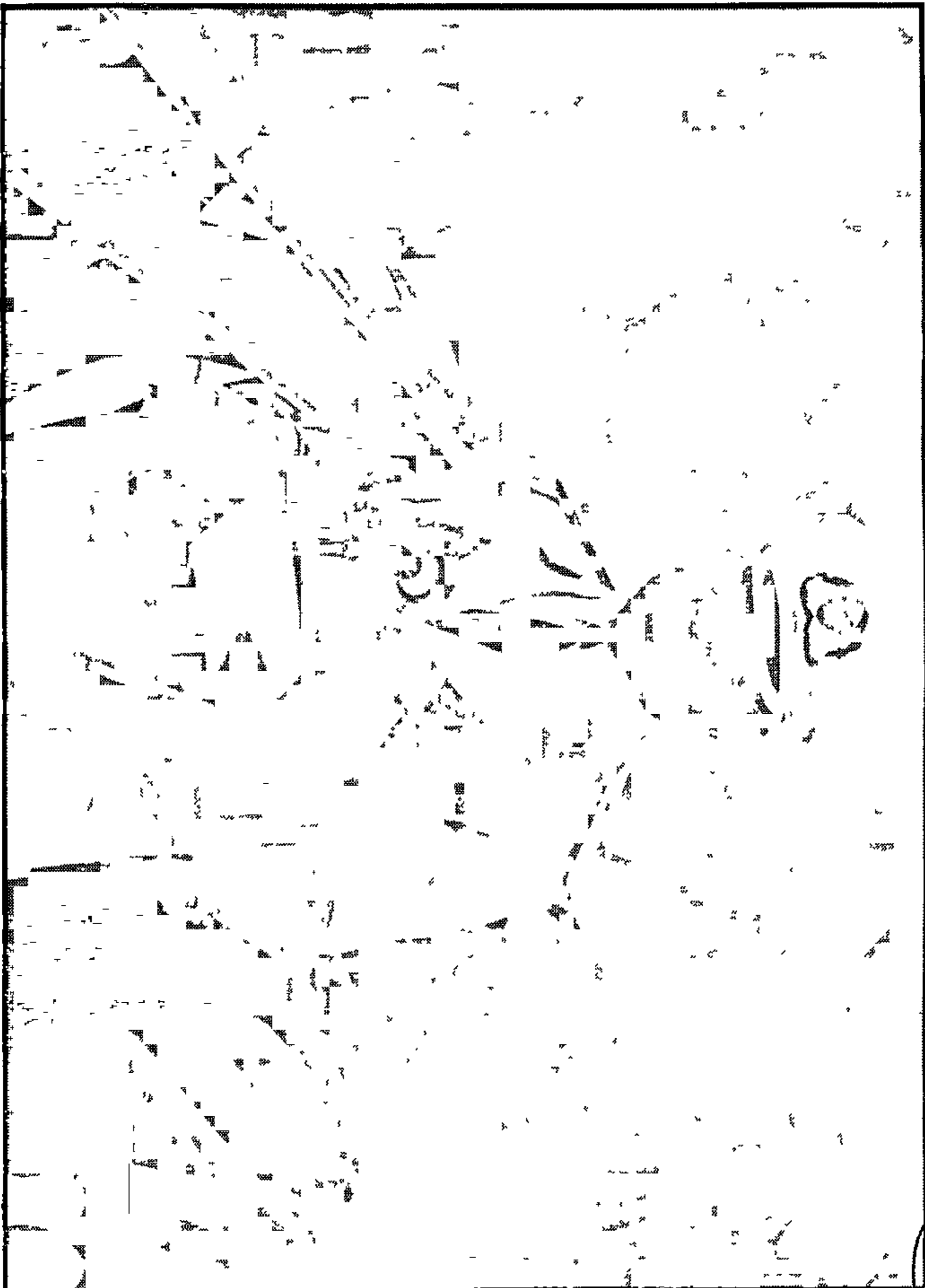
The 11-year war left the country ravaged. This was compounded by the fleeing Portuguese settlers stripping the country of many of its assets and the implementation of a Marxist philosophy

The country could not attract foreign capital because of its Marxist policies while fighting had not come to an end. The fight for Rhodesia was under way and Machel committed his country to assisting and giving refuge to the anti-Smith regime forces

The Rhodesians retaliated in direct attacks and by forming the Renamo movement from former Portuguese-trained soldiers who had fought Frelimo, as well as dissatisfied Frelimo members

A drought was ravaging the country, claiming the lives of thousands

Under the increasing pressure from South Africa and eco-



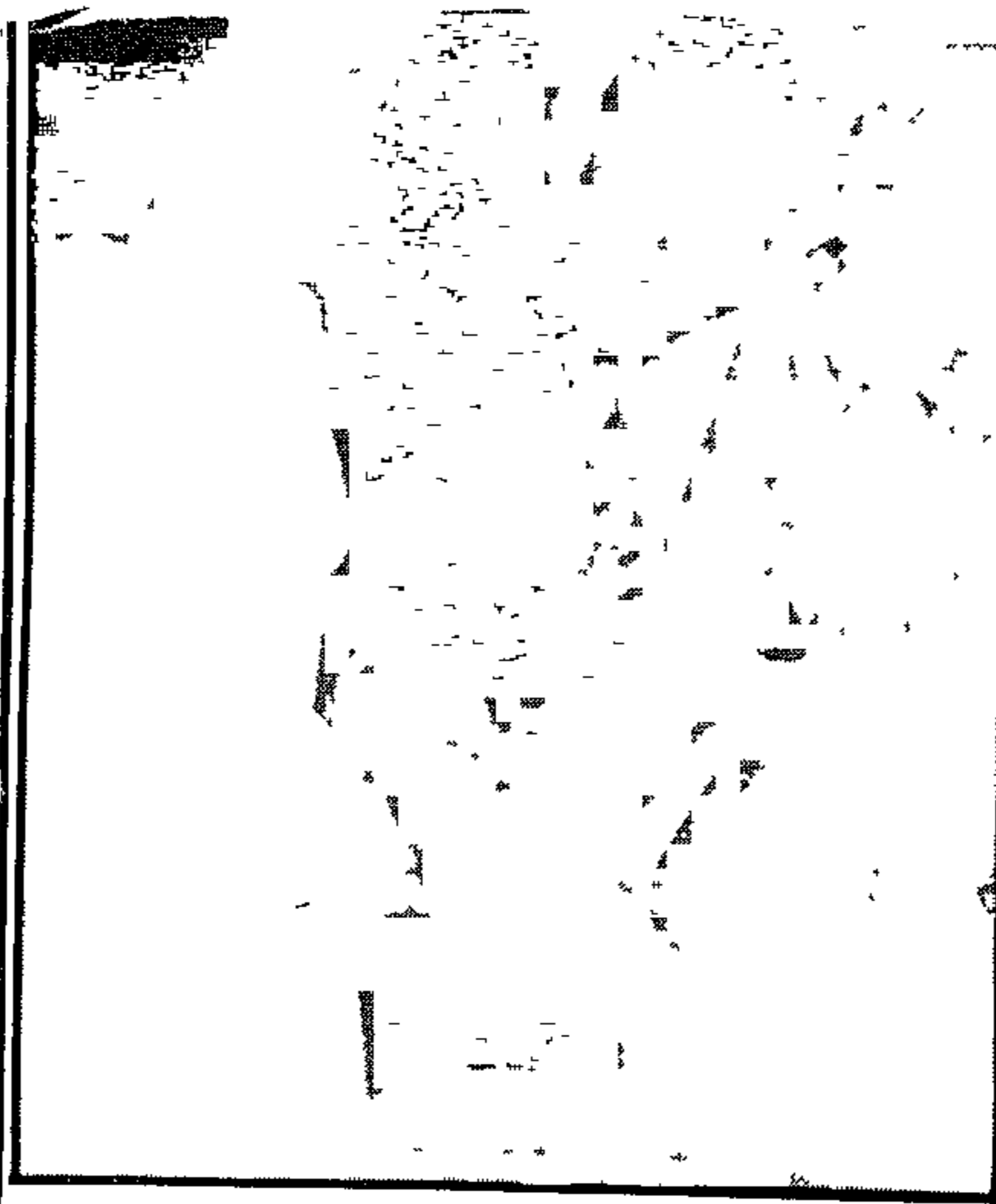
**AGREEMENT:** The signing of the Nkomati Accord, with President PW Botha (left) and Pik Botha, right. President Machel specks.

Leader's

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signing the historic Nkomat. Accord. However, his hopes that it would stop the war were never met. Within six months the first signs that the Accord was on the ropes were showing. After a silence of about a year the rhetoric against South Africa increased in pitch. In March this year President Machel said the Accord had been a failure, although South Africa was trying to prop it up.

Machel's eyes open wide with surprise as he is met by a group of Chinese at then Lourenco Marques.



## Wedding bells

Smiles from President Machel and his bride Graca as the traditional wedding cake is cut. The date, 1976.

# This is Mozambique

**T**HESE are the key facts about Mozambique:

## POPULATION

13.2 million (December 1983) Ninety per cent blacks, the rest mixed race, whites and Asians. Main religion is animism, the worship of nature spirits, with Islamic, Christian and Hindu minorities. The official language is Portuguese.

## AREA:

799 380 square km, bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the west by Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa's Transvaal province and Swaziland, and to the south by South Africa's Natal province. It has a 2470km-long coastline on the Indian Ocean.

## CAPITAL:

Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques), pop 850 000

## ARMED FORCES:

15 800 Army — 14 000 men, 280 tanks, 10 surface-to-air missiles. Navy — 800, with 26 coastal patrol craft. Air force — 1 000 with 18 combat aircraft. There is also a 9 500-strong paramilitary Border Guard and provincial, people's and local militias. (Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1985-86)

## ECONOMY:

Gross National Product 2.9 billion dollars (1982)

The majority of the people are peasants but in the wage labour sector per capita income officially is put at 1 200 dollars a year.

Main industries include sugar milling, cashew nut processing, textiles manufacture, cement production, oil refining, breweries, soft drinks, cigarettes, tyres and car batteries.

## MODERN HISTORY:

The People's Republic of Mozambique is a former Portuguese colony known as Portuguese East Africa. It attained independence on June 25, 1975, after a 10-year armed struggle by the Mozambican Liberation Front (Frelimo) which was formed in 1962.

Frelimo president and military commander Samora Machel became first president of the republic at independence. He was re-elected Frelimo president at congresses in 1977 and 1983. Frelimo is the only legal political party and, constitutionally, the party president is also head of the country.

Frelimo officially became a Marxist-Leninist party at its third congress in 1977.

The central organs of power are the Frelimo 11-member Politburo, the six-member secretariat, the 15-member standing commission of the people's assembly (parliament) and the council of (cabinet) ministers.

The government has been fighting a war against right-wing rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance since independence.

Hopes of ending the conflict were raised in March 1984 when a non-aggression pact was signed with South Africa. Pretoria agreed to end its backing for the rebels in return for Maputo refusing to harbour anti-South African guerrillas.

The civil war continued to take its toll on an economy also driven to the edge of ruin by poor management and a crippling drought.

Although remaining avowedly Marxist, Mozambique began to restore friendly links with the United States and other Western governments in the mid-1980s and joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in 1985. At the same time, the centralised economy was also partially opened up to market forces. — Sapa-Reuter



# Marching to Maputo

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

MOZAMBIQUE, from its most northern border with Tanzania down to its southern border with South Africa, has become a bloody battlefield.

What started as a small, externally supported insurgency war has become a civil war that has the entire country in its terrible grip. Not even the remotest corner or village is spared.

Essentially, it is a war of ideology, the prize being the hearts and minds of a battered people.

And the Mozambican resistance movement, Renamo, once considered the dark horse of Africa's abundant guerrilla armies, now appears to be winning the war by the day.

This week, South African military strategists, closely monitoring events, gave their views.

The ideological aspect of the conflict centres on two points of view.

One is Frelimo's commitment to socialist economic policies and a strongly centralised administration, the other is Renamo's bid for a return of power to traditional chiefs and an end to party-appointed regional commanders.

Renamo's president and supreme military commander, Alfonso Dhlakama, claims any future government under him will be anti-communist and, while maintaining its independence from Western powers, will not be anti-West.

Frelimo, meanwhile, insists that Renamo is no more than a "bandit" organisation, without a political philosophy, supported by outside agents like South Africa and relying heavily on intimidation.

But Renamo's military successes belie such claims, South African military observers insist.

## Nkomati

The conflict in Mozambique did not start on the basis of these issues.

Renamo was created with the assistance of Rhodesian forces during the war to help the Rhodesians against the then guerrilla forces of Robert Mugabe. Its members were disenchanted Frelimo guerrillas and a few members of a colonial professional army.

After Zimbabwean independence, South Africa began supporting Renamo by training and equipping it to some extent.

In 1984, Mozambique's President Samora Machel, desperate to stop Renamo's advance, signed the Nkomati Accord with South Africa. In terms of this, South Africa had to stop supporting Renamo.

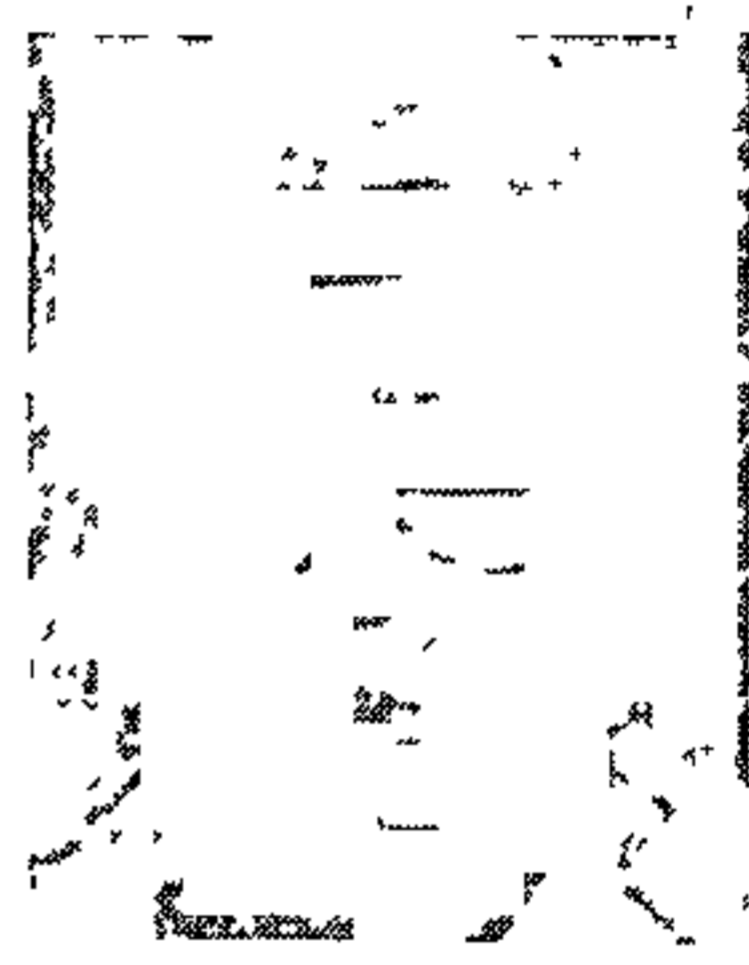
Machel, like many others, believed that with this source of aid to the rebels cut off, Frelimo would soon crush them.

## Growing

However, this view did not take account of Renamo's growing ability to maintain itself nor the fact that Frelimo's inability to provide protection or economic advancement for its people swung some support towards Renamo.

Instead of being wiped out, Renamo, in the year after Nkomati, doubled its military activities, spread the war from central Mozambique to cover the entire country, and trebled its membership and number of armed and trained men.

## They've tasted success in the bush. Now for the first prize



ALFONSO DHLAKAMA  
Renamo's president and  
military commander

It now operates in groups of up to 100. Military analysts suggest that this shows they enjoy support among the people.

South Africa has frequently been accused by Mozambican officials of continuing to supply Renamo — the climax of this acrimony was the so-called Vaz Diaries incident last year in which the Frelimo government claimed it had proof of South African military involvement after Nkomati. This was strongly denied by the SADF.

## Intimidation

In 1983, at the height of South African involvement, Renamo was involved in 91 armed incidents a month — roughly three a day. In the months after the Nkomati Accord, this had doubled to 173 incidents a month.

By 1985, the figure was 248 a month, or eight a day. And during the first seven months of this year, the figure had topped a staggering 300 a month, or 10 a day.

Of these incidents, 60 percent involved contacts, 30 percent the politicising of people, five percent landmines and five percent sabotage.

Both sides accuse each other of atrocities.

Frelimo charges its opponents with intimidating villagers, but Renamo points out that it could not maintain its levels of insurgency if it alienated the population. There is some truth in this.

When looking at the incidents initiated by each side in the conflict, it is clear that Renamo is dictating the course of the war.

In 1984, the movement was

initiating two-thirds of all contacts with Frelimo forces, and between April and June this year, Renamo had initiated 360 of 450 contacts.

This, sources say, contradicts the classic guerrilla strategy of avoiding contact with conventional forces and emphasises Renamo's firm belief that it can defeat the Frelimo army militarily.

In 1983, the Frelimo government launched Operation Cabana, a Soviet-planned and led offensive which was designed to destroy Renamo, then still active mainly in the central Shona Karanga area.

## Defeat

As the forces moved in on Renamo in a pincer formation in classic Soviet military style, the guerrillas slipped out of the area and attacked supply convoys behind the five attacking brigades.

By December, Maputo realised the operation had failed and called it off.

President Machel was then ready to sign the Nkomati Accord, turning to a diplomatic offensive against Renamo.

In August 1985, another massive offensive was launched against Renamo, again in the central area, in an effort to dislodge it from its main operational base in the Gorongosa area.

This time, 12 000 Zimbabwean troops launched the offensive, with Mozambican troops in a supportive role only.

The Zimbabweans managed to overrun the Gorongosa base, but early this year Renamo recaptured it.

Now the main task of the Zimbabweans is to guard the oil pipeline and the railway line between Beira and Zimbabwe, which has become of vital importance to Zimbabwe and Zambia since South African sanctions became an issue.

However, the troops are reported to be pessimistic about their chances of being able to do this. They have become disillusioned by Frelimo's unreliability as a fighting force and no longer feel confident that Renamo could be defeated militarily.

The Zimbabwean troops are also experiencing growing hostility from Mozambican civilians.

## Fear

But the Zimbabwean presence is essential because the morale of Frelimo forces is extremely low. After the Gorongosa offensive, they refused to stay in the area, to keep Renamo out and instead walked back to Beira, refusing to engage in further offensive activities against the rebels.

The only support that the Frelimo government still enjoys is in major urban areas where the government-owned radio stations and newspapers operate.

But even city dwellers are living in a state of fear as they increasingly come under attack from Renamo.

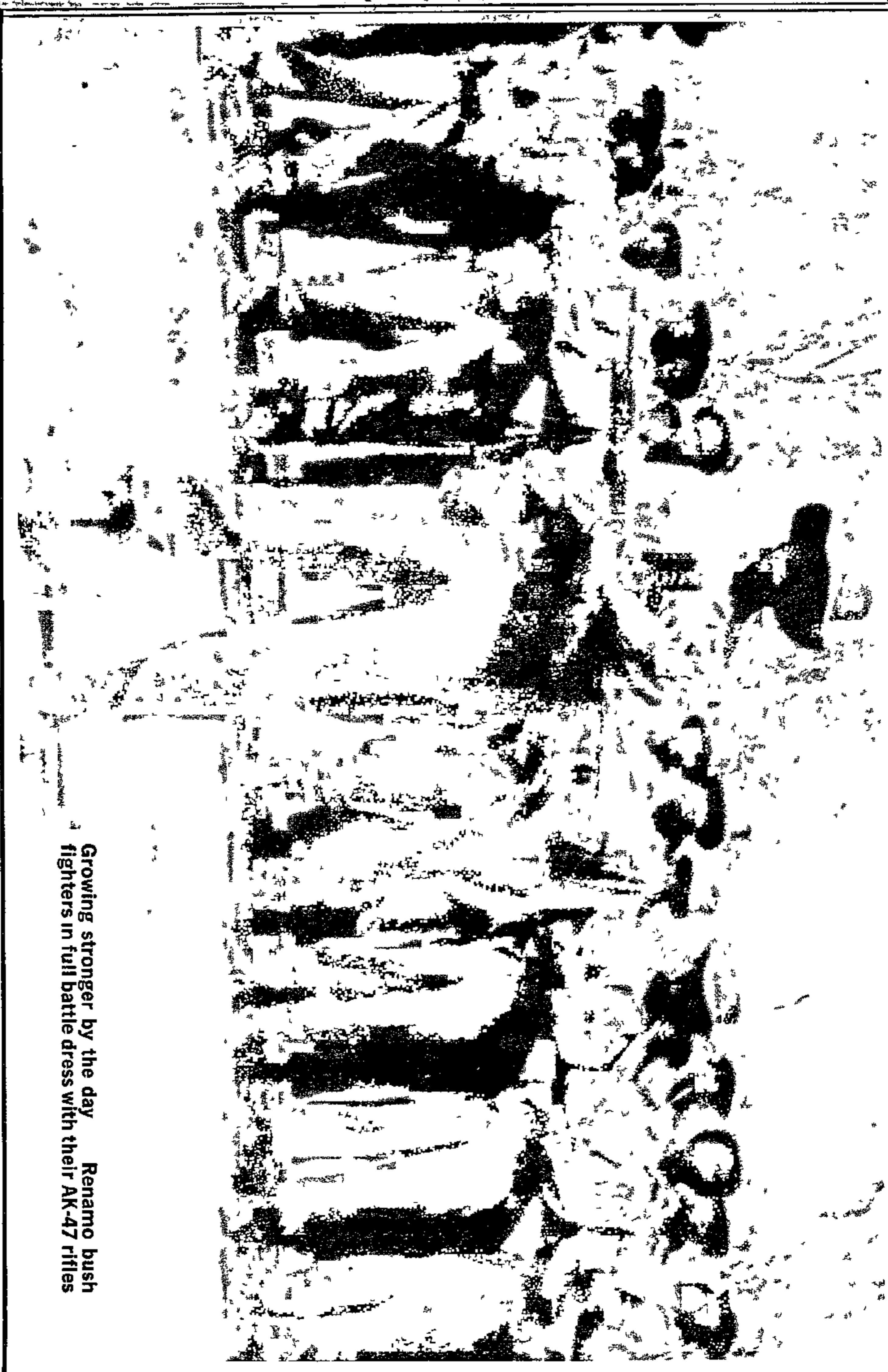
Recently, Renamo guerrillas planted bombs in Maputo, attacked oil installations, rained rockets on suburbs and planted landmines on Maputo's popular beaches.

South African military analysts say Renamo's chances, in the short and medium term, of gaining a say in the future government of Mozambique or an outright military victory are excellent and growing.

The strategists also point out that if Renamo achieves a stake in a government of unity, it will have to live up to popular expectations and uplift living conditions within two to three years.

Otherwise, it would merely create fertile ground for Frelimo hardliners to take to the bush and start yet another bloody, protracted war in which ordinary people will again have to pay the price.





**Growing stronger by the day** Renamo bush  
fighters in full battle dress with their AK-47 rifles



# A loss for Africa

THE death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel was yesterday met with profound shock and suspicion by black political organisations, trade unions and prominent black leaders.

In a statement yesterday, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said it was

deeply hurt by the report of the tragedy

"We of Azania respect singular contributions made by Comrade Machel to the Mozambican struggle against Portuguese colonialism in

particular and the imperialist onslaught in general," the statement said

It was in recognition of his sterling leadership that in 1974 Azapo celebrated the victory of

the Frelimo forces against the Portuguese

Dr Nkhato Motlana chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, said

all people, black and white, in South Africa and overseas, must be

terribly shocked by the death of President Machel over South African territory

Mr Carter Seleke finance secretary of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) said

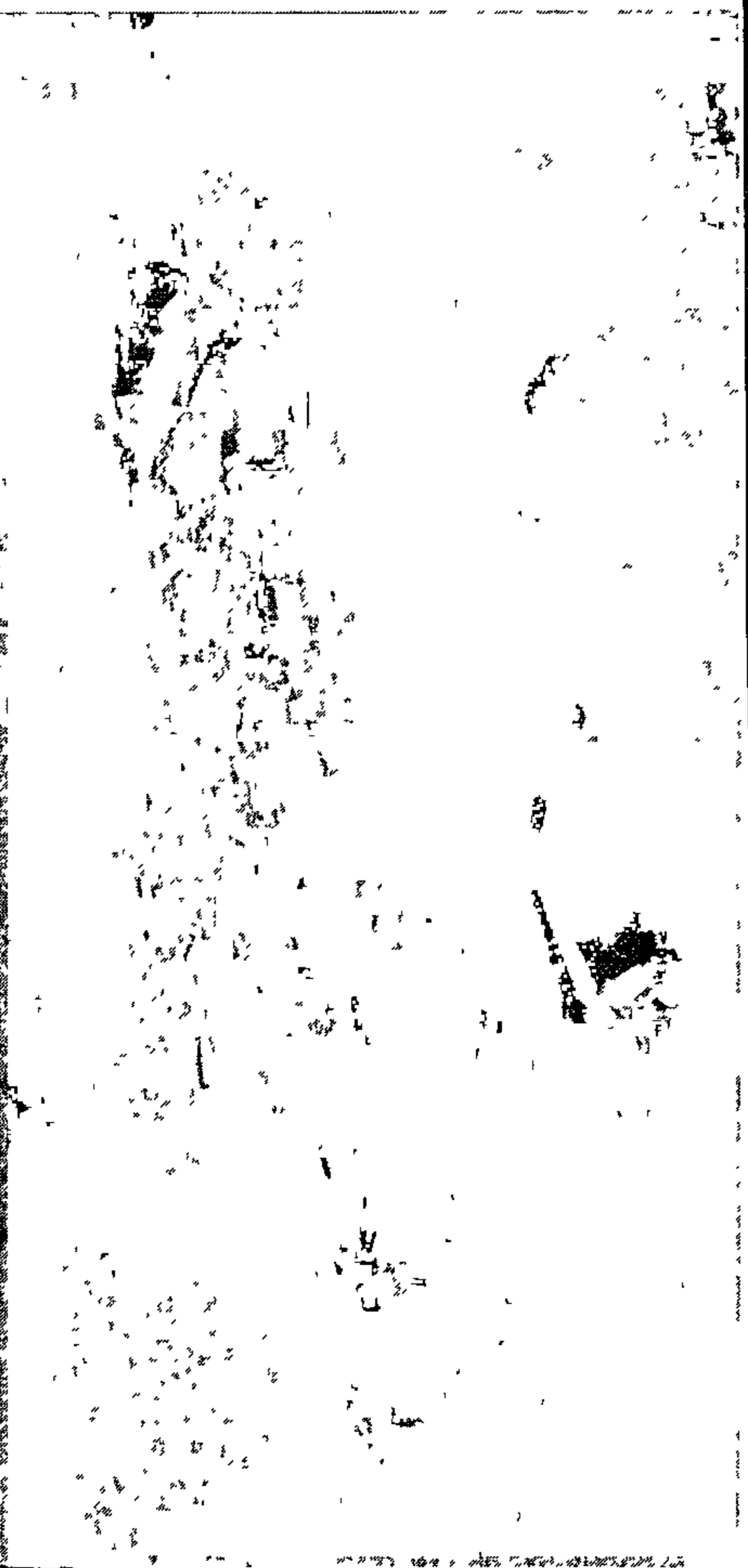
President Machel's death was a big loss to the entire African continent

Dr Boesak said "I am numbed with shock It is a great tragedy not just for Mo-

zambique, but for the whole region" Commonwealth secretary-general Shridath Ramphal said news of the deaths of President Machel and his aides would be received with sorrow and dismay throughout the Commonwealth, reports Sapa-Reuter

# The nation lowered him

# des cite the problems



THE wreckage of the plane on which President Samora Machel was a passenger lies strewn over a large area at the scene of the crash in the Lowveld near the borders of Mozambique and Swaziland.

Machel, killed in a plane crash, led his country to independence from Portugal in 1975 after a 10-year guerilla war but he struggled thereafter to right a ravaged economy amid escalating internal strife.

A fiery, charismatic figure, invariably dressed in combat fatigues, President Machel, who was 53, remained popular despite Mozambique's enormous problems and had no rival as head of state

He was a leading member of the frontline states. But in 1984, he surprised many by signing a non-aggression pact with the Republic, which he had for years accused of aiding rightist rebels seeking to overthrow his Marxist-Leninist Frelimo Party

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## Neither smoked nor drank alcohol

military crisis. Evidence later emerged that Pretoria was still aiding the rebels. Pretoria said the aid was "technical"

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### Aid

He demonstrated his willingness to receive aid from East and West alike with his first official visit to the United States in late 1985

Diplomats and politicians in Southern Africa often marvelled at his ability to survive apparently unchallenged as head of state despite the huge problems racking his young country

They attributed much of his success to an ability to establish a rapport with ordinary Mozambicans and to identify with

### Dr MONDLANE . . . Machel's mentor.

their problems, often siding with the people in complaints over the shortcomings of his own ministers

Samora Moises Machel was born in a village in Mozambique's southern Gaza Province on September 29, 1933, to a family of subsistence farmers whose poverty forced him to cut short his secondary school education

He went to Lourenco Marques, as Maputo was then known, where he became a medical assistant. At the hospital he became familiar with a colonial system that provided 100 doctors for the entire country of nine million people, with 70 of those practising in European areas

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Mr Machel joined Dr Mondlane in 1963 and was sent to Algeria for guerilla training before forming Frelimo's first military camp in Tanzania

He became commander of Frelimo's armed forces in 1968, by which time it ran large areas of Mozambique

## The key facts

MAPUTO — These are the key facts about Mozambique:

**Population:** 13,2 million (December 1983). Ninety percent blacks, the rest mixed race, whites and Asians. Main religion is animism, the worship of nature spirits, with Islamic, Christian and Hindu minorities. The official language is Portuguese.

**Area:** 799 380 square km, bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the west by Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa's Transvaal province and Swaziland, and to the south by South Africa's Natal province. It has a 2 470 km-long coastline on the Indian Ocean.

**Capital:** Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques), population 850 000.

**Armed Forces:** 15 800. Army —

14 000 men, 280 tanks, 10 surface-to-air missiles. Navy — 800, with 26 coastal patrol craft. Air Force — 1 000 with 18 combat aircraft.

There is also a 9 500-strong paramilitary border guard and provincial, people's and local militias.

**Economy:** Gross National Product 2,9 billion dollars (1982).

The majority of the people are peasants but in the wage labour sector per capita income officially is put at 1 200 dollars a year.

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After Dr Mondlane to end white rule in Rhodesia. Four years of Rhodesian attacks, particularly against roads and railways caused hundreds of millions of rands worth of damage from which Mozambique has

cohort and once ordered wives of officers to curb social activities and to lower the hems of their skirts

He led a drive against prostitution soon after independence

As president, he lived

# MOVING

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Please people spare my champion's life  
BROWN CARPENTER  
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ua — to name a few —  
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Call to world governments

# Frontline

## states say

# SA is set for war

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Leaders of the six Southern Africa Frontline states yesterday accused South Africa of preparing for war and of concentrating troops on its borders

A statement issued after a meeting in Maputo, convened by Mozambique, called on "all the peoples and governments of the world to block South Africa's race towards generalised war"

The summit was attended by the leaders of Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola and Tanzania

In their statement, the Frontline states accused Malawi of allowing its territory to be used by Mozambican anti-government rebels

"This drags Malawi into a conflict that is damaging to the interests of its own people, to the peoples of Southern Africa and to peace in the region," the statement said

The Frontline states' accusations against South Africa and Malawi followed a statement issued on Saturday by the Mozambican Government in which it accused South Africa of preparing a "direct attack against the city of Maputo" with the aim of "overthrowing the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique"

The statement said the landmine incident on the South African border with Mozambique in which six South African soldiers were wounded was staged "by the South African militarists"

It added that South African planes had recently flown fresh arms supplies to Mozambique National Resistance rebels

During the weekend the official Radio Mozambique quoted a spokesman for the ANC as saying that the movement had no military bases in any Southern African country

ANC operations were planned and carried out totally inside South Africa, the spokesman said

### Pretoria severely condemned

In the post-meeting communique, Pretoria came in for severe condemnation for its threat of a "generalised war" in the region

The Frontline states' leaders appealed to the international community to "take necessary measures against South Africa to safeguard peace in the region"

They said that the South African Government had already embarked on the road of fascism and war. Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe had been attacked and parts of Angolan territory had been occupied by South African forces

The four-page communique stated "The Lusaka Understanding (between South Africa and Angola) and the Nkomati Accord have been grossly and systematically violated by the Pretoria authorities

"Over the last few days Pretoria has unleashed an incessant campaign of accusations and threats against the people of Mozambique

"South African forces are concentrated along the borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe and commando units have been infiltrated to carry out acts of terrorism in Mozambique"

The communique added that South Africa blamed Mozambique and other Frontline states for the growing opposition to apartheid by the South African people. South Africa wanted revenge for the unanimous international condemnation it suffered by intensifying sanctions against its neighbouring states and expanding the war to them

The Frontline states' leaders criticised South Africa for arbitrarily threatening, contrary to existing conventions, to expel Mozambican workers from its territory in preparation for further aggression against Mozambique — Sapa

## Claims of imminent war rejected by SADF

Pretoria Bureau

The South African Defence Force (SADF) has rejected claims that it is poised for war with Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today that the allegations contained in the declaration issued by Frontline states after a one-day summit at the weekend were "typical of what the SADF had come to expect from such conferences"

Political and military leaders from six Southern African countries last night issued a declaration in Maputo alleging that South African forces were concentrated along the Mozambique and Zimbabwean borders and that commando units had already been infiltrated to carry out acts of terrorism

The SADF spokesman said "South Africa and the Defence Force are on record at the highest level in this country that they wish to live in peace with their neighbours

"But the SADF is also on record that it will not tolerate terrorist attacks on innocent South Africans launched from neighbouring states"



ALAN WHITESIDE

12/9/86

FLW MNR

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IN MY  
OPINION

# Mozambique's silver lining

Alan Whiteside, a research fellow at Natal University's Economic Research Unit, recently returned from a visit to Mozambique. His views on its economy differ considerably from the picture generally painted in SA.

The Maputo market is filled with fruit and vegetables, all sold at prices set by the normal free market rules of supply and demand. The prices are high, but there is no lack of willing sellers and buyers. The renowned Makonde carvings are also available.

The streets of Maputo are free of litter, but the buildings are shabby and many need a coat of paint. If a job takes hard work then it is done willingly. If it takes foreign exchange then it may take longer, or not be done at all.

It is evident that the Mozambican economy has plumbed the depths. The Global Social Product in 1985 stood at 53,3m contos (a contosa is 1 000 meticaís), the lowest level since 1975. In 1981 it peaked at 84,1m contos. The currency is worthless. On the black market one rand equals 1 200 meticaís. According to the official rate, one rand equals 15 meticaís.

Few consumer goods are available. Much of the country is in the grip of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). The MNR does not control — but then neither do the government forces. The Nkomati Accord has been broken by SA on innumerable occasions and is almost certainly probably still being broken by certain factions.

Despite all this, Mozambique has turned

the corner. It has no place to go but up, and the evidence is that this is what is happening. Frelimo seems to have regained control of much of Maputo province. The Beira corridor is operating normally, and the upgrading projects are proceeding rapidly. The number of MNR attacks is declining.

The economy is living on aid. But it is slowly beginning to pick up a momentum of its own. There is a general feeling of optimism among government, aid and embassy personnel and, most importantly, the business community. The latter's feeling is largely due to a remarkable change in government policy, and the realisation that the private sector has a crucial role to play in the development of the country.

In 1984 a new law governing foreign investment was passed. This investment code provides for creation of an Office for Foreign Investment Promotion. The office was established in 1985 and is now beginning to operate efficiently. The code provides for exemption from customs duty for certain investors and imports, the repatriation of expatriate salaries, tax holidays for a period, tax exemption for training, and the opportunity to sell up if necessary.

There has also been a move to cut down on the bureaucracy required before investment can occur. Mozambique now has as many incentives to offer an investor as any other southern African country and, indeed, the attitude of its government to investors is exceptionally positive.

One clear indication of the change in gov-

ernment attitude has come about with Lonrho's willingness to invest. The June edition of *Mozambique News* announced that Lonrho had been awarded a contract for gold prospecting and extraction in the Manica province. In the same bulletin it was reported that President Machel's visit to Japan had been very successful and he had found "the political will for co-operation on the part of the Japanese government and readiness of the private sector to invest."

The security situation is bad, but it is clear that Mozambique is one place that South African business should look at again. It is a country with phenomenal potential in all sectors from agriculture to minerals to industry.

The government has a positive attitude towards investors, and there is a new spirit of optimism among businessmen already there.

If the security situation does not improve, the blame can be laid squarely at the feet of some elements in SA. It is symbolic of South African schizophrenia that while Sats is improving communications, someone else is blowing them up.

Mozambique does not like SA (and who can blame it) but it is still prepared to tolerate us. In an increasingly hostile world, this is as good as friendship. It is time that Mozambicans are given all the assistance necessary to develop.

Businessmen who are seeking good investment opportunities outside the turmoil and tension of SA should seriously consider Mozambique.

The people choose a new president

# Chissano, the pragmatist

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**MOZAMBICAN** Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano was named President on Monday by the ruling Frelimo Party - a choice viewed by observers as maintaining the pragmatic, middle-road policies set by Samora Machel

Chissano, 47, was named party chief and head of state by a Frelimo central committee meeting two weeks after Machel was

killed in a plane crash in South Africa.

Chissano had served as Foreign Minister since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975 and was number three in the Frelimo hierarchy

The new president is expected to be sworn in in Independence Square next to the city hall, where Machel lay in state. A Frelimo member since 1963, a year after its inception, the new president fought in the long war of independence and is assured of a popular reception

He was a main architect of the leftist government's even-handed foreign policy - underscored by a refusal to line up directly behind Moscow and establishing good relations with neighbouring white-ruled SA.

Maputo has trod careful line in recent years, carefully limiting, unlike Angola, its number of Cuban and Soviet advisors while sending Mozambican soldiers to Zimbabwe for training by British specialists

Aid from the United States also increased, totaling 123.6-million dollars

between 1980 and 1986.

Chissano's nomination was expected to be welcomed in SA, though it coincided with a landmine blast in the Eastern Transvaal, blamed by Pretoria on African National Congress guerrillas operating from Mozambique. A mounted soldier died in the blast.

A similar explosion in SA last month prompted Pretoria to halt all recruitment of Mozambican workers from SA mines and to issue threats of reprisal action.

Chissano and Machel's efforts to improve relations with SA led to the signing of the 1984 Nkomati agreement. Under the accord, criticised in a number of African capitals, Maputo pledged to halt aid to the ANC and Pretoria undertook to stop supplying Renamo rebels fighting the Mozambican authorities.

Diplomatic observers said despite the government's repeated condemnation of apartheid, it has never denounced the Nkomati agreement.

Had Dos Santos, representative of Frelimo's pro-Soviet wing, emerged as head of state on Monday, the move would almost certainly have been interpreted in Pretoria as a hardening of attitudes among leadership.

Chissano faces a bleak economic outlook - with the country's exports stagnant because of Renamo attacks that have left the transportation system in tatters.

Machel had in recent years admitted that Frelimo was responsible for management errors and began a move to right the economy in July by adopting Machelungo, an economist, as Prime Minister.

A top priority will be to restore confidence among farmers, abandoned recently by policies favouring workers in the capital measures recently denounced by Machel.

Famine, due in part to disruptions to agriculture and food distribution by Renamo, threatens four million Mozambicans and has made thousands leave the country in search of food in SA, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi. - AFP

## Chissano says: The fight continues

**MOZAMBICAN** bandits this week said they will intensify their fight against Maputo - saying the choice of Joaquim Chissano as new president hasn't changed anything.

A spokesman for the bandits in Lisbon, Paulo Oliveira, said Western governments were presenting Chissano as a moderate because they were preparing for talks with the Mozambican government - and wanted to have a clear conscience about doing so

"That is far from the truth - he is even closer to the Soviets than Machel," said Oliveira.

Machel died in a plane crash in South Africa last month.

Oliveira said Chissano was also opposed to the Nkomati agreement, signed between Mozambique and South Africa in 1984.

● Last week the bandits declared war on Zimbabwe, saying it will strike against military and economic targets.

But when asked about the declaration, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe laughingly said: "Come on."

The bandits' declaration followed Mugabe's vow that he would fight to the last man to prevent the bandits from taking power. - AFP.

## No argument over

**JOAQUIM** Chissano, a long-time confidant of Samora Machel who had served as Foreign Minister since independence from Portugal in 1975, was chosen President during a special meeting on Monday of the 125-member Frelimo Central Commit-

tee. The central committee decision followed informal meetings over the weekend of the party Politburo, who had been expected to recommend Chissano for the top post.

The relative brevity of Monday's central commit-



# 'Machel's death could cause a Lebanon'

US civil rights leader Reverend Jesse Jackson this week warned that the situation in Southern Africa was so "grave" after Mozambican President Samora Machel's death that "another Lebanon" might develop

The situation was a threat to world peace, Jackson said.

Jackson believes that after Machel's death, the lives of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe are in danger

In a telephone interview Jackson said that if anything happened to Kaunda and Mugabe "then we have another Lebanon in Southern Africa"

The former presidential candidate said he would ask for an immediate meeting with President Ronald Reagan to brief Reagan on what he had learned about the situation in Southern Africa relating to the death of the Mozambique leader.

Jackson - who had attended a meeting with Machel in September - was a mourner at the funeral in Maputo.

He said Machel's death and alleged South African efforts to destabilise the region militarily and economically, had convinced him the situation was very grave.

Jackson told the *New York Times* that, according to Mozambique officials, over eight hours elapsed between the October 19 crash and the time that SA authorities informed Maputo.

Even then, Jackson claimed, a Mozambican team was given the wrong location and did not arrive at the site until 24 hours after the crash

Jackson repeated earlier Mozambican accounts of how the pilot asked for Maputo airport's lights to be turned on - when they were already on - indicating that the pilot thought he was near his destination when he was not.

He also repeated earlier allegations about slowness in the provision of medical help to the crash victims and claims that SA policemen were more interested in searching for papers and money than in rendering help

The US government has stated repeatedly that it has no evidence that South Africa bears any responsibility for the air-crash

and his successor, Joaquim Chissano.

## er Presidential favourite

tee discussions appeared to confirm that Chissano, Mozambique's best known official internationally after Machel, was the clear favourite over the other most frequently mentioned candidates, Frelimo number-two Marcelino Dos Santos and Prime Minister Mario

Machungo  
Officials had earlier said the first action of the newly-elected President would be to present his condolences to Machel's widow, Graca, who is Education Minister

A formal swearing-in is likely to be held in Inde-

dence Square in front of the City Hall, where the late President lay in state last week before his burial  
● The first week of a 60-day mourning began last Monday with the burial of some of the 34 other victims of the October 19 crash in South Africa

Conto

# Soldier and diplomat

JOACHIM Chissano, 47, named Mozambique's President on Monday, worked for many years as a close confidant of his predecessor, Samora Machel, and is expected to engineer few changes in the country's political and diplomatic orientation.

Chissano held the post of Prime Minister in a transitional government formed in September 1974 and which led the country to independence from Portugal in June 1975, when Machel became President and Chissano took over the foreign ministry.

Over the next 11 years, he became the best known of Mozambique's leaders abroad after Machel, and impressed with his skill as a negotiator and his knowledge of other languages.

Born at Chibuto, Southern Gaza Province, on October 22, 1939, he was educated at secondary level in the Mozambican capital, Lourenco Marques (now Maputo).

He then went to Portugal, where he stayed until 1961. On his return, he founded and led the National Union of Mozambican students before joining Frelimo.

His skills as an organiser and diplomat rated him highly among the party leaders, and especially with

Machel, also a native of Gaza. He became Frelimo's executive secretary and Defence Minister and had control of party funds.

Speaking fluent English, French, Swahili and Portuguese, and with knowledge of other languages, he emerged into the limelight in June 1974 at Lusaka, when talks first began officially between Frelimo and Portuguese officials

Ranked number three in the party behind President Machel and Marcelino Dos Santos, he was also secretary-general for external relations in the Frelimo Central Committee

On an official visit to Portugal in 1981 which marked the resumption of high-level relations between the two countries he received a welcome from the Lisbon authorities which surprised observers with its warmth, and was vigorously applauded by members of parliament.

## SA mission stormed

THOUSANDS of youths ransacked the Malawi embassy in Maputo this week and tried to storm the SA Trade Mission - breaking the windows - the Mozambican News Agency said.

The youths had assembled for a demonstration of anger over President Samora Machel's death in a plane crash in SA two weeks ago.

Mozambique has accused Malawi, the only African state to have ambassador-level relations with SA, of harbouring SA-aided bandits opposed to the Mozambican government.

Soon after his appointment this week, Chissano pledged to maintain the government's leftist policies while taking account of "political and economic realities of the region."

● Thousands of residents leaned out of windows to cheer the new President and members of the party Politburo, who walked through the streets at sunset flanked by groups of traditional dancers.

After the appointment was announced, Chissano told party members and guests at a packed hall that his government would stick to its Marxist-Leninist orientation while taking into account the "political and economic realities in the region."

The statement was seen as a reference to Mozambique's decision to pursue its policy of rapprochement with South Africa since the signing of a non-aggression pact in 1984 in the border town of Nkomati. - AFP



generated in southern Africa. If it is deprived of the latest in technologies it will be at a progressively competitive disadvantage. It will have to put products that are labour- or material-intensive against products in sophisticated markets that are knowledge-intensive.

Advances in knowledge and technologies in the three largest markets of the world — Japan, the US and Europe — are so rapid that what we are able to produce here will not only be uncompetitive in price, but obsolete before it can be sold. They also provide the bulk of the world's wealth, so our participating in them cannot be avoided if our economy is to grow only reasonably in the years ahead.

The new owners of IBM's and GM's local assets will no doubt argue they have supply and technology agreements with their erstwhile parents. Doubtless, both the sellers and buyers have the sincerest intentions now of adhering to these agreements. But, as time passes and pressures mount, those bonds are going to become progressively weaker.

We guess that IBM's decision to disinvest had a different motivation from GM's. After all, IBM has until very recently run a highly competitive and profitable business in this country. It is even now, despite the rand's depreciation having hit its pricing structure, in pretty good shape. So its decision to go must be predominantly politically motivated.

In this respect it is a bellwether stock. Its departure will undoubtedly influence less resolute and possibly less profit-

able US owners of businesses in this country.

General Motors is a different matter. The motor manufacturing industry is a luxury in SA with profits flowing as much if not more from fiscal incentives as from trading activities. So GM probably has good commercial grounds for departing and, in fact, it could be argued that its departure is part of a difficult and essential rationalisation.

That is not to say we're happy to see GM go. As one of the foremost companies in the world its presence here and the skills it has brought in the past are a considerable advantage.

We doubt whether the decisions of both companies to disinvest will have the political or social consequences they desire. In fact, they will simply increase the economic burden on the very people they most want to assist.

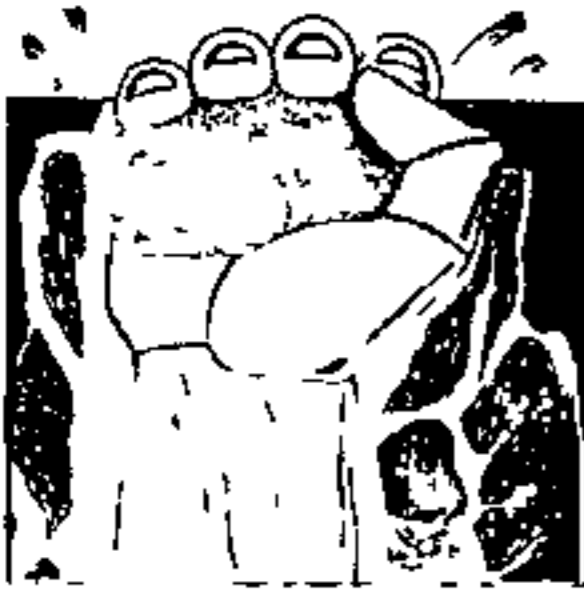
But they are decisions that are entirely consistent with their government's imposition of increased trade sanctions on this country. To stay and trade in an economy that their own government is trying to despoil makes no commercial sense whatsoever. Faced with sanctions about which they could do nothing (and actively opposed in vain), the sensible thing for both companies to do is withdraw.

However, there is naught in it for our own comfort. There is no point in our trying to make a virtue of necessity. We would simply be deluding ourselves that we're not going to be worse off.

□ See *Business*

## MOZAMBIQUE

# New odds now Machel's gone



At the end of a tour of the Museum of the Revolution in Maputo, visitors are given a dramatic illustration of the progress of Frelimo's 10-year war of independence. A large wall map of the country,

inset with lights marking the main towns and zones gradually liberated from the Portuguese, lights up from north to south until, in a kind of epiphany, all the lights, and the largest one, come on with the capture of the capital in 1974.

In recent weeks, a stream of reports on the deteriorating military and political situation inside Mozambique has suggested that Frelimo's lights are on the verge of being no less dramatically switched off.

Indeed, the reports — by and large emanating from the SADF — of steady gains by the anti-Frelimo rebel movement, Renamo or MNR, seemed to place it in the strategic position Frelimo held just before the Portuguese capitulated. Maputo, to judge by these reports, is teetering and the beleaguered Frelimo government seems to be on the way out.

As if to underscore this picture, Mozambique's President Samora Machel, who more than anyone symbolised Frelimo, was killed this week in a plane crash in SA just across his country's border, in the KaNgwane area.

Inevitably, perhaps, South African foul

**Economically ruined Mozambique now faces the most serious threat against the ruling Frelimo party ever mounted by long-standing adversary, Renamo. The outcome is far from clear, especially now that Frelimo's charismatic leader Samora Machel is dead.**

play was being suggested in certain quarters. However, Pretoria's invitation to international civil aviation experts and to Mozambique to take part in a full inquiry into the causes of the crash, and reports of pilot error



Machel in buoyant mood ... leaving uncertainty

seem to undercut that line of speculation.

If anything, Pretoria, for all its alleged destabilisation of Mozambique, probably realised that Machel was the leader around whom stability was at least a possibility. It was further realised that if the tables were turned and Frelimo, pastmasters at guerrilla warfare, was forced back into the bush, instability might continue and quite possibly hit SA as well if the African National Congress (ANC), as would be likely, joined their old allies.

Officially, of course, Pretoria's declared aim was to promote reconciliation and a coalition between Frelimo and the MNR. SA's other declared aim was to get Mozambique to expel the ANC. Maputo, however, believed that in signing Nkomati it *did* do a deal that meets SA halfway. It sees the MNR as merely SA's client, and says it expelled ANC fighting cadres. The intention of brokering a Frelimo-MNR rapprochement was certainly the explanation advanced after Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel's astonishing "secret" post-Nkomati visit to the MNR inside Mozambique last year. But that is not how the Mozambican government perceived it.

Indeed, speaking to the *FM* last Friday, Machel's aide, Fernando Honwana, who was among the casualties of Sunday's presidential plane crash, said the reason why the SA-Mozambique Joint Monitoring Commission, in terms of the Nkomati Accord, was sus-



ended by Maputo was precisely high-level South African government involvement with the MNR, in breach of the Accord. However, said Honwana, "we won't be the ones to ditch (the Accord)." Maputo's accusations against Pretoria's complicity with the MNR had been responded to simply, with SA counter accusations of Mozambique harbouring the ANC, he explained. Honwana denied the



Honwana

existence of ANC bases inside Mozambique

Asked about reports of recent MNR advances and the imminent collapse of government, Honwana described the reports as "pure fabrication" and the "best propaganda job SA has ever mounted." There was "no change" in the situation regarding the MNR, although, he claimed "Malawi is being used" in the recent MNR thrust in the

north of the country

The death of Machel brings another important piece into play. It could be argued that the popular emotions associated with the fallen hero of the revolution will now be rallied in a resurgence of support for Frelimo, which implies greater stability — if the MNR is not already at the gates of the capital.

On the other hand, there could be greater instability as the struggle between the Afri-

## WHO ARE THE MNR? 2

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) or *Resistência Nacional de Mocambicana*, known as Renamo, grew out of *Voz da Africa Livre* (Voice of Free Africa), which began broadcasting propaganda from Rhodesia in June 1976. Financed by millionaire industrialist Jorge Jardim and other Portuguese *retornados* (white ex-Mozambicans who fled to Portugal), the station was run by a key player in the MNR, Orlando Cristina, the white Mozambican national who became MNR secretary general and was mysteriously killed on an SADF farm near Pretoria in 1983.

In October 1976 a group of dissident anti-Marxist troops led by André Matadi Matsangaisse ("Commander André"), who had broken away from Frelimo, along with present leader Afonso Dhlakama, joined the people behind Radio Free Africa and became the nucleus of a fighting force. A training camp was established at Odzi in Rhodesia and run by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Office. Instruction was given by the Rhodesian Special Air Service.

The Rhodesians, already at war with Frelimo for granting cross-border sanctuary and aid to Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo's forces, were content to allow anti-communist broadcasts and raids from their territory. The MNR was not controlled by the Rhodesians, however, who were using another group of Mozambicans called *Flechas* (Arrows) in the bush war against Frelimo. There was apparently no shortage of MNR recruits at the time.

Matsangaisse was killed in October 1979, and Afonso Dhlakama took over command of the MNR after a bloody struggle for leadership. With the fall of Rhodesia imminent, contact was made with South African Military Intelligence and the Voice of Free Africa radio station was set up at Phalaborwa, in the north-eastern Transvaal.

The South Africans were soon training the rebels and began regular supply drops of equipment and Soviet arms — captured in the Namibian operational zone — into the Garagua base in southern Manica province. According to the Vaz

(Gorongosa) Diaries — which are disputed by the SADF — DC-3 Dakotas and Hercules C-130 aircraft were involved in the paradrops.

Ships were also apparently used to drop supplies along the coast. For example, an entry dated February 8, 1984 (translated) "Resupply by ship is expected soon at Bata de M Coluine 3525/1927 60 specialists 40 tons of material."

The South African government has stated repeatedly that aid and training to the MNR has been stopped and on October 15 1986, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said on SABC TV "Since the Nkomati Accord we have given no support to Renamo (MNR)."

The MNR is still being supplied by *retornados* and other foreign agencies — including some in the Far East, Oman and Africa. A recent *Sunday Times* photograph shows uniformed MNR troops carrying the Portuguese army standard issue Heckler & Koch G3 assault rifle — whereas earlier contacts were with badly equipped guerrillas carrying a variety of mostly Soviet weapons.

Unidentified aircraft have been seen in Mozambique airspace on several occasions after the 1984 Nkomati Accord was signed and, it is reported, tons of equipment were being parachuted into remote MNR camps. The main material route in from Oman is said to be via the Comores islands.

Despite denials, MNR guerrillas are certainly operating from inside Malawi — and there is no doubt senior MNR officers are in that country semi-permanently. The recent offensive in the north had three assault points — in Tete, Zambezia and Sofala provinces — all within easy reach of the Malawi border and safe camps. A necessity in successful guerrilla warfare is a safe laying-up place, preferably in a neighbouring sovereign state. Refugees are following the same routes into Malawi.

Latest estimates place the MNR's forces at between 17 000 and 20 000 men. Frelimo numbers around 30 000, with an additional 12 000 Zimbabwean troops, about 4 000-5 000 Soviets (instructors, advisers and pilots), 4 000 Cubans, 1 000

East Germans and some Tanzanians.

The MNR's traditional northern stronghold, the Cabo Delgado province, was in fact never controlled by the Portuguese during colonial rule and is a no-go area for Frelimo. And, while MNR guerrilla activity is spread through much of the country, it is acknowledged now that virtually the entire northern half of the country is controlled by the MNR with major guerrilla concentrations in Zambezia, Manica and parts of Tete.

MNR morale is said to be high, but its combatants have built up a long and bloody record of atrocities — as have Frelimo, according to eye-witnesses. In June 1985, American writer Jack Wheeler allegedly witnessed an MNR soldier summarily executing and subsequently decapitating an alleged Frelimo spy posing as a local villager.

The R5m contract signed with a British company to supply Frelimo with the new Enfield assault rifle and training by ex-Special Air Service personnel in guarding the Mutare-Sofala (Umtali-Beira) rail link is not expected to prove effective until the middle of 1987.

The new rifles could indeed be a negative factor, as has been the case in the past with arms not suited to the rigours of the African bush war. The Kalashnikov variations remain the best.

According to the Mozambique State-run newspaper *Noticias* two weeks ago, "South African white officers" have been seen leading MNR troops in the field — though they do not say how they were identified as coming from SA; SADF spokesmen describe the allegation as "absurd."

Soviet "advisers" to Frelimo are also reported to be arriving in fairly large numbers from Ethiopia and South Yemen. Some incoming Soviets are thought to be crack *Spetsnaz* (special forces) personnel trained in assassination, sabotage and operating deep in enemy territory.

By end-1986 the MNR could have gained virtually total control of an economically-dead Mozambique — provided a political solution is not found beforehand; or unless Eastern bloc troops are committed to the region on a large scale.



can Nationalists or "pragmatists" within Frelimo, and the "scientific Socialists" — to whom the accord and realignment with the US were anathema — comes into the open. That, like so much else about the country, remains to be seen, although those close to Maputo predictably rejected any such construction on events inside the ruling hierarchy.

There is no obvious successor to Machel. Initially, the Prime Minister, Mario Machungo, a member of the 11-member Politburo, officially becomes the head of government. There thus need not be a rush in the succession stakes (at least until after the funeral and mourning period). Much depends on the form the succession will take. The kind of Machel-linked structure of authority may not continue. This could mean the emergence of a stronger prime ministership with a ceremonial presidency, as in Zimbabwe. In this case, says one informed observer, Marcelino dos Santos, who headed the Permanent Commission, may become president. Another option may be rule by the six-member Central Committee, which includes Foreign Minister, Joaquim Chissano, who could well emerge as leader.

"The tragic twist of fate in it all," said KaNgwane's Enos Mabuza, reacting to Machel's death, "is that President Machel met his death in RSA territory, not very far from where he signed the Nkomati Accord in 1984, and very near where a landmine was detonated by an SADF patrol a fortnight back."

The Maputo government has all along maintained that the MNR is no more than a South African cat-paw, created, armed, supplied and transported by the SADF with the aim of destabilising Mozambique. The MNR, in Maputo's view, was no more than a mob of thugs. A popular view is that it is not a credible alternative government, such is the dearth of its support, political programme and leadership.

There is also a point of view that in the sanctions era, SA, or elements within the military, had clearly embarked on a strategy of ensuring that that vital lifeline of the Frontline states, the Beira corridor, would not operate as an alternative to the South African rail-port network.

The degree of control and influence of the MNR is extremely difficult to establish (See box). If it is as powerful as some reports suggest, then Pretoria's most recently expressed outrage might have been intended to pull the rug out from under the dubious Frelimo government.

The truth, as is normal in Africa, has to contend with a great deal of competing hyperbole. The south of the country seems, if anything,



Dos Santos



Chissano

more firmly under Frelimo control than has been the case in recent years. In the north, however, the MNR is in control of the entire Zambezia Valley and a large chunk of Zambezia province, including parts of Tete. General elections last September were held in most of the country, and these included public meetings all round the country except in Zambezia and areas adjacent to the Malawi border.

The fact of SA support for MNR is in dispute. Whether SA's demals are believed depends largely on a point of view. Be that as it may, Pretoria has used three levers of pressure against its Socialist neighbour: refugees, labour, and the Beira corridor.

Mozambique was catapulted into the South African headlines on October 7 by the threat from Defence Minister, Magnus Malan, that there would be reprisals following the landmine blast in KaNgwane, in which six SADF personnel were injured the day before.

The next day, a joint communique by the SA Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Manpower, Mineral and Energy Affairs, and Home Affairs, announced Pretoria's intention to halt the recruitment of Mozambican workers in retaliation for the alleged continued activity of the ANC and the SA Communist Party in

Maputo

The communique explained that the activities of these two political organisations were "responsible for the continuing deterioration of the security situation on the common border with the RSA, and who, according to information, are still operating from Maputo."

At the same time came the news that the MNR had launched a major offensive from southern Malawi and overran some Mozambican towns close to the border between the two countries.

The MNR offensive was accompanied by a constant stream of reports which predicted "the imminent fall of the Mozambican government and its replacement by an MNR-controlled government," that "the MNR was on an unstoppable march to power;" and "there was panic in Maputo" and, according to one report, Malan was quoted as saying that Mozambique "was clearly on the brink of collapse." Another report held that "Samora Machel was holed in Inhaca Island," which is just off Maputo and quite exposed to any military action.

The scale of the South African reaction following the landmine blast was surprising and raised the suspicion that it could have deeper motives. Mozambique strongly believed it would be the prelude to another South African raid into its territory. This is where Malawi comes in.

Earlier last month, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, and Machel visited President Hastings Banda in Malawi to demand the closure of the various MNR bases in that country, as well as the handing over of all of the group's armed men to Mozambique.

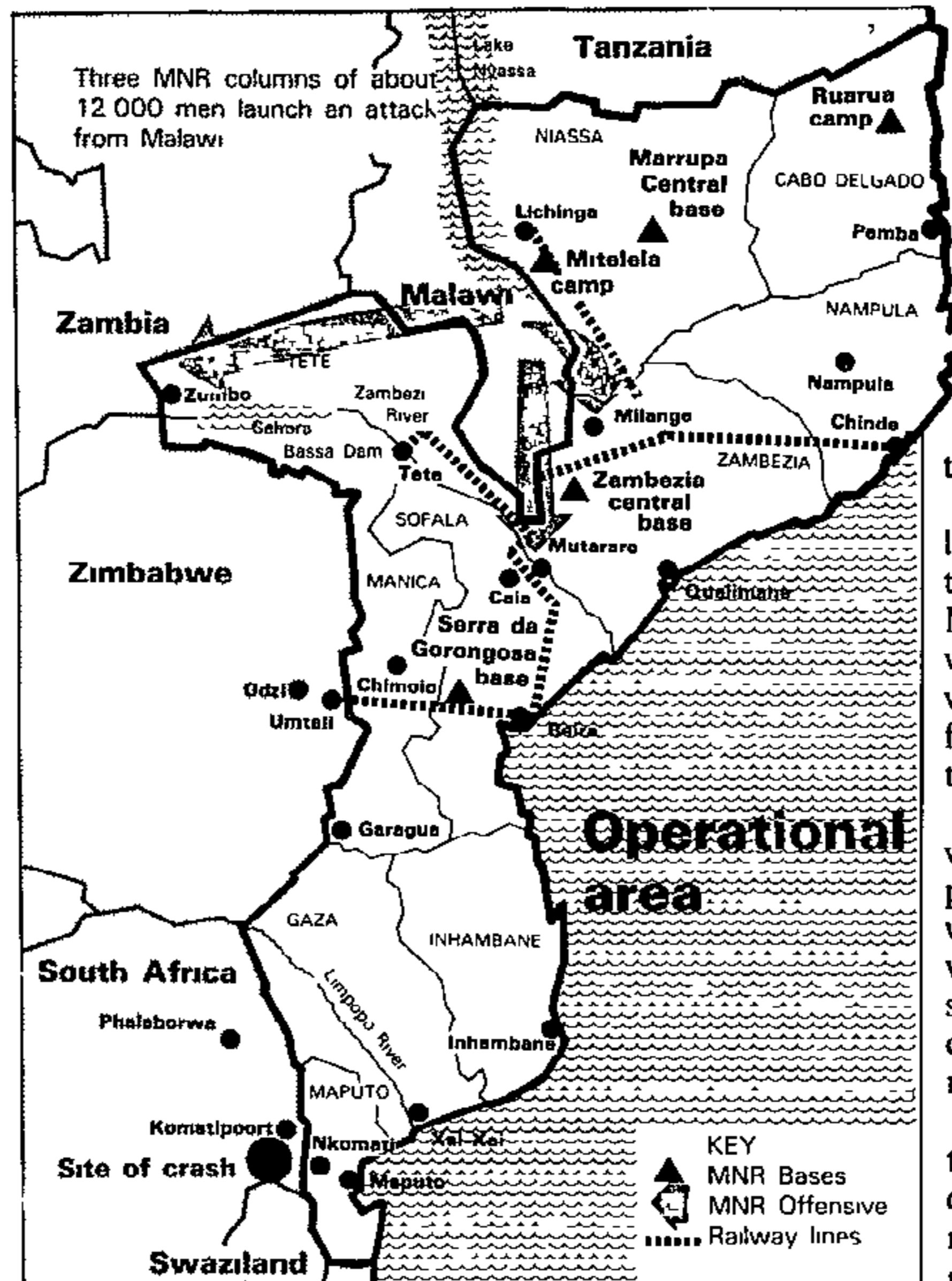
At the meeting, the three Frontline heads of state told the ageing Malawian leader that unless their demands were met, their three countries would close their borders with Malawi and would, in addition, consider

taking military measures against it.

According to well-informed Frontline sources, Banda began by denying that Malawi gave any help to the MNR. But, after being confronted with a detailed dossier covering various aspects of Malawian support for the Mozambican rebels, he agreed to study it and give his answer soon.

The dossier reportedly also named a variety of senior Malawian army and police officers who were actively involved in supporting the MNR and whose activities allegedly included assisting with the conduit of South African military aid to the Mozambican rebels stationed in Malawi.

One week later, on September 17, the Malawian leader sent a 16-man delegation led by John Tembo, a senior member of his ruling Malawi Congress Party, to Maputo to inform Ma-







**SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha at the crash scene**

chel that he had agreed to end the MNR presence in his country and suggested the formation of a joint Malawian-Mozambican military commission

But, simultaneously with the visit of the delegation to Maputo, three strongly armed MNR columns, numbering almost 12 000 men, launched a conventional military invasion of Mozambique from different points in southern Malawi and advanced in different directions

□ The first crossed into Mozambique near the south-western corner of Malawi and moved west towards the Zambian border, where it overran the Mozambican border town of Zumbo,

□ The second invaded in a straight southern direction and took the town of Mutarara, which is situated close to the southernmost tip of Malawi, and moved further south to capture Caia after heavy fighting, and

□ The third broke into Mozambican territory through the south-east border of Malawi and occupied the border town of Milange

According to a dispatch from the Mozambican News Agency (AIM), peasants who spotted one of the invading columns have reported that it was led by white men

Diplomatic observers in the Mozambican capital say the aim of at least two of the invading military columns appears to be to push towards the coast in order to try to

capture the port of Chinde before moving south towards its apparent main objective — attacking the Beira corridor to cut this vital economic route to Zimbabwe and Zambia

If this is correct, it would mean that the present MNR offensive in Zambezia province has little to do with any serious challenge to the Mozambican government, and is aimed solely at denying the use of the port of Beira to Zimbabwe and Zambia. This would force both countries into complete dependence on South African ports for its imports and exports

Yet, while undoubtedly any successful MNR military action against the Beira corridor would please the hawks in the South African military establishment, and strengthen Pretoria's hold on Harare and Lusaka, it could very well result in something very different for Banda

Despite the fact that no political opposition is tolerated in Malawi, an exile opposition political group called the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma), has been gaining increasing support

Last week, Lesoma, which is based in Tanzania and is reported to have over 5 000 trained armed supporters, issued a statement calling for the expulsion of Malawi from the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) and urged Mozambique to topple Banda, whom it

called an aggressor "under the United Nations Charter (who) must be overthrown in the interests of the suffering people of Malawi and of Africa as a whole"

It makes more sense in terms of both Banda's regional power base and Malan's fighting talk to assume that, if Frelimo were judged to be on the brink of toppling, a little help could facilitate matters to the benefit of the SA-Malawi axis

As far as Pretoria is concerned, the Reagan administration's recent \$500m pledge for the upgrading of the Beira corridor, as well as increasing British involvement in the project, could hardly be pleasing

But whether displeasure would be transformed into material aid for the MNR is another matter. After all, Pretoria could equally well have taken the view that, despite Frelimo's faults, it is better to have as a neighbour the devil you know. The untimely death of Machel and the clear regional squeeze that MNR has on Frelimo might, however, change the complexion of regional power, making the unknown MNR quantity relatively more attractive to strategists in Pretoria

In this uncertain time of growing sanctions and disinvestment, it is obviously to SA's advantage to have not only a stable neighbour in Mozambique but one that is compliant. The key to all this may well be in MNR's response to the fortuitous death of Frelimo's only credible leader. If MNR goes for Frelimo's jugular (Maputo), the chances are it has powerful backers in SA and Malawi, although heaven only knows what sort of a government it would provide should it be successful. If it doesn't, then the consequences for southern Africa of the MNR's offensive and Machel's death could be increasing violence and economic decay.

But, and despite all, it could be that the South African government would accept a possible mediating role from Washington in its present dispute with Mozambique. But for that to happen, it would have to feel that it could extract some advantages from the exercise



The outcome of the impending power struggle between hardliners and moderates in Frelimo's ranks would determine the character — and chances of long-term survival — of post-Machel Mozambique.

This is the opinion of Mr Leon Kok, an expert on international relations with the SA Institute of International Affairs.

Both had in the past taken a hardline attitude with Renamo and South Africa, but neither would be able to ignore Mozambique's economic dependence on South Africa.

South Africa supplies 12 per cent of Mozambique's imports, mostly consumer goods, and is only second to the Soviet Union which supplies 19 per cent of the country's imports.

There was also the issue of the Mozambique workers in South Africa, who remit over R100-million annually, and the fact that Maputo obtains between 40 and 90 per cent of its electrical power from the eastern Transvaal.

On the other hand there would be greater international solidarity for the embattled Frelimo regime and a pulling together of party faithful and those on its fringes.

On the other hand, however, right-wing Renamo forces would probably find inspiration and renewed vigour in his blow to the government in Maputo.

The big question is whether the war is going to drag on in its current form, with perhaps Renamo putting in a bit more of an effort to un-

settle the government, or whether there will be some conciliation", said Mr Kok.

"The answer to that lies in the outcome of the leadership stakes. The two leading hardline contenders are post-liburo member Mr Marcelinos dos Santos, a thorough Marxist and ideologue, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano.

# The power struggle in Mozambique

**Chris Erasmus: Cape Town and Ken Pottinger: Paris.**

"Whatever the rhetoric, Maputo will have to adopt a fairly pragmatic line with South Africa, but not necessarily with Renamo.

"If either of these two hardliners succeeds President Machel, they will almost certainly try to beat off the rebels," said Mr Kok.

However, the two leading moderate contenders Prime Minister Mario Machungo and Defence Minister Alberto Chipande, would probably prefer to settle their differences with Renamo.

"Machungo is an economist and was very much involved with setting up the Nkomati

Accord, particularly the trade agreements it contains. He has been the Minister of Trade and Industry as well as the Minister of Agriculture and was the Governor of Zambezia Province.

"General Chipande might be the right man to resolve the war, he is widely believed to be best suited to make a reasonable compromise," said Mr Kok.

Meanwhile, Ken Pottinger reports from Paris that Renamo launched a final onslaught on Mozambique in an of-

fensive described by a rebel spokesman, Paulo Oliveira, as the "climax of our struggle".

Four months ago, Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader, ruling out further ceasefire negotiations, ordered his 8 000 fighters to step up the pressure until Maputo fell.

Observers say that even allowing for rebel hyperbole there is no doubt that President Machel's death has given the guerrillas a rare opportunity. But the key question is whether the rebels can march on Maputo and seize power.

Renamo, a disparate well-armed force, is denounced by many Western observers as a "bandit" organisation incapable of welding power. Intense public relations efforts in the past four years have partially dispelled this damaging image. Renamo today enjoys growing financial and political backing from conservatives in West Germany and the United States.

It also has many sympathisers among the 750 000-strong Portuguese community in South Africa and political support in Lisbon. But recently the movement, never strong on ideology, has been riven by international dissent.

In July, Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen of Indian descent, was ousted from his Lisbon job as Renamo secretary-general amid a power struggle by splinter groups.

Last month another key figure, Jorge Correia, a white Portuguese citizen and a movement's director for Europe, was dismissed. These charges followed a March meeting in Cologne of 40 former Renamo officials living in exile. They sought to purge the movement of non-black officials and to push for negotiations with the Maputo government.

Renamo is now in the hands of bespectacled Afonso Macacaho Manseseta Dhlakama, 33, known as the "President and supreme commander".

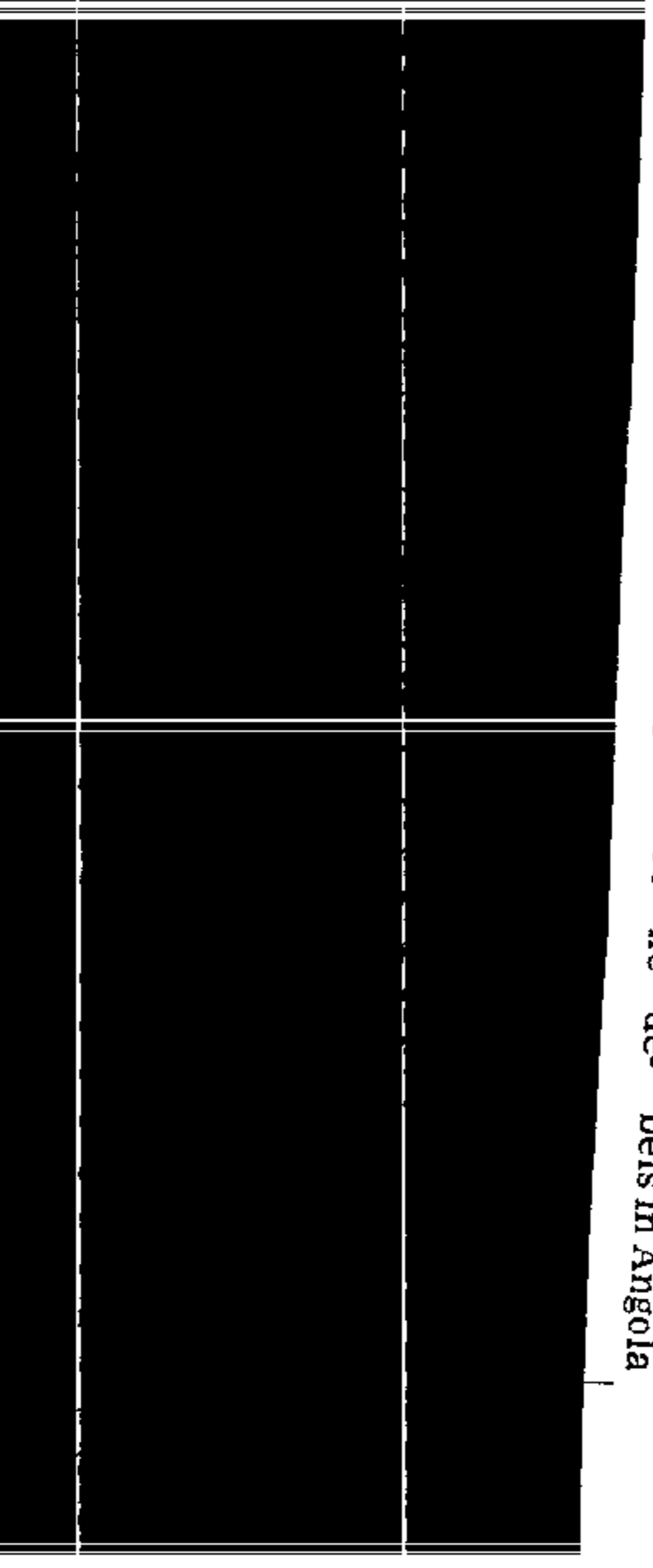
Born in northern Sofala province he deserted from the Portuguese colonial army in 1972 and joined Frelimo, the guerrilla group which came to power in 1975.

Later he switched allegiances and in 1979 was named Renamo president, then a largely ceremonial post.

He is married with two daughters but little is known about his political training or ideology. The rebels have always styled themselves anti-Marxist offering a vague programme of free elections and a mixed economy.

The pro-Renamo lobby in Washington is led by the Heritage Foundation and conservative United States Senators like Jesse Helms, Peter Wilson and James McClure earlier this year invited Dhlakama to the United States.

But despite approaches to the United Nations, Zaire, Kenya and Morocco he has failed to get a passport thus thwarting efforts to promote him as a charismatic figure in the mould of Jonas Savimbi, the leader of Unita rebels in Angola.





MARIO MACHUNGO

# Mozambique after Machel

12/12/86

FN/MACH

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The *FM's* special correspondent José Caetano last week spoke to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo in Maputo. His wide-ranging interview is exclusive to the *FM* and is the first that Machungo has granted to a South African publication.

**FM: What is the present position in relations between Mozambique and SA?**

**Machungo:** The legal framework of our relations with SA is the Nkomati Accord. It is the result of our wish to establish relations of good neighbourliness and non-aggression with our neighbour. We do not agree with apartheid, but we have respected and always will respect the Nkomati Accord.

This was stated by President Joaquim Chissano when he was elected by the Central Committee, and reaffirmed very clearly on his swearing-in as president.

And that's why we expect SA to assume, in real terms, its responsibility both regionally and internationally as a state respectful of the norms of international relations. It should comply with the Nkomati Accord and stop supporting the armed bandits who are busy destabilising our country.

**Is it therefore reasonable to expect that the Joint Military Commission (JMC) will be reactivated and that Mozambique will try to end the acrimony between Maputo and Pretoria?**

The JMC resulted from the Nkomati Accord. We are ready to meet with the South African side to analyse matters resulting from our relations in terms of the accord. There have been developments which resulted in us not being able to meet — particularly the situation created by the sudden death of President Samora Machel. In addition, certain situations were created which need to be clarified. Nevertheless, none of this puts in jeopardy the functioning of all mechanisms created by the accord, the JMC included.

**Do you think that a conventional military offensive could ever lead to the capitulation of the MNR?**

By MNR I assume you mean the armed bandits who are a creation of SA. We are fighting for peace in our country. In this particular case, we are fighting against armed bandits who are a South African instrument for the destabilisation of our

country.

**Would an end to this be sufficient to re-establish peace and security in Mozambique?**

Peace in the region will logically be linked to the solution of the apartheid problem. Or else the South African government should behave responsibly and create situations for peace by accepting to live with neighbouring countries irrespective of their political systems. We shall not give up struggling for peace in our country and will mobilise all our efforts to secure this peace and stability.

**Could this war eventually end in direct military confrontation between the Frontline states and SA?**

SA is a military and economic power in our region. But we also know from experience that it is *not* the amount of arms that can defeat the will of a people to live free. When we decided to take up arms because of our yearning for freedom, we were a nation consisting mainly of illiterate peasants. The fact that SA is nearly an atomic power will not make us lay down our arms.

It is the South African regime which is the aggressor, which creates armed bandits, which occupies portions of countries in the region — it is SA which is at war.

SA will have to live up to its responsibilities and live with us as an African country, which it is.

**What is the war costing Mozambique?**

We are at present allocating 50% of the State budget to the war effort. Military expenses have grown in the last few years. But it is not that alone that counts, it is the sacrifices that our people have to support. The children who die as a result of the armed bandits, the medical stations which are destroyed, the bridges, the locomotives and the men — over 100 000 men have died in this war of aggression.

More than 300 000 children have been left without schools. There are other sacrifices such as jobs, which our workers have lost as a result of the destruction of the means of production of our country. But we will continue to make every necessary effort to defend our legal rights.

**Mozambique is receiving support and help from Western countries. Could you talk about this?**

Mozambique has co-operation agreements with just about all Western and socialist

countries — especially with industrialised countries.

For example, with Italy we are building two important dams in the south — the Corumane and the Pequenos Libombos. We are building, with the support of various countries, a grid for the supply of electrical energy to the central and northern regions of the country by taking advantage of the power generated by Cahora Bassa.

The Nordic countries have contributed significantly to the efforts of development and economic rehabilitation of Mozambique in general. We have received contributions from all these countries.

In addition, co-operation has developed positively with the US, Japan, the UK, France and Portugal, with whom we have just negotiated a debt rescheduling agreement. These are all countries with which Mozambique already has a tradition of co-operation.

**Mozambique is due to announce a wide-ranging programme of economic measures to cope with its serious economic situation. Could you give us an idea of these?**

The programme consists of two fundamental parts. The first is the recovery of the productive sector. At present, it does not make sense to talk of structural adjustments to the economy without ensuring an increase in production. This increase in production will result, essentially, from measures which we are going to implement in the agricultural sector in general — both private and co-operative — to increase food production.

The second is to rehabilitate the industrial sector to enable it to play its role in the commercialisation of both agricultural products and the supply of consumer goods to the farming population.

We also have defined objectives in the areas of transport and communications — two sectors which are fundamental for regional co-operation — and, in addition, will be aiming at increasing our exports.

At the same time, we are going to have to take some steps to reduce the imbalances which have been occurring, especially in the financial sector, and which have been aggravated, since 1981, with the increase in destabilisation and aggression from SA. The overall objective will be to contain State expenditure.



# Mozambique has a rethink on economy

By Gerald L'Ange, of The Star's Africa News Service, reporting from Maputo

Mozambique's Frelimo Government has taken another big step away from its original economic policy in an effort to get the country out of its desperate plight.

It is now pinning its hopes on crop production by peasant farmers to lead an economic revival.

This will mean a reversal of the policy adopted by the Marxist-Leninist Government at independence, when big state-run farms were created with the intention that they would largely take over agricultural production.

That move resulted in a sharp drop in agricultural production. The state farms were inefficient while the peasant farmers, deprived of incentives to produce, tended to grow only enough to feed their families.

When the farmers did sell their produce, there was little they could do with the money because it had depreciated steeply in value and in any case there were few consumers.

Finance Minister Abdul Magid

Osman said at the weekend that rehabilitation was being given to the stimulation of agricultural production by peasant families.

He said this would mean making consumer goods available to the peasantry but did not elaborate on how this would be arranged.

Mr Osman's announcement at a news briefing echoes views that have been gaining strength within Frelimo for some time. The late President Samora Machel told the People's Assembly several months ago that the Government had been led astray by an obsession with preventing capital accumulation among the peasantry.

"We've been afraid of involving everyone in food production," he said, "afraid of creating a class of rich peasants."

What the policy did create was a class of rich market stallholders in

the towns. Lacking either their own or state owned transport to get their produce to the markets, the farmers were at the mercy of private hauliers and market stallholders, who imposed huge price mark ups.

These put foodstuffs beyond the reach of many Mozambicans, and even resulted in much of it being thrown away, but still earned big profits for the stallholders.

## Lesson

Security Minister Sergio Vieira said a survey had shown that some stallholders were earning in a day what Cabinet Ministers earned in a month.

It was a situation that had been seen elsewhere in Africa, but Frelimo was late to learn the lesson.

Mr Osman also said severe austerity measures would be introduced in an effort to reduce the deficits on the state budget and the

losses at which both private and state companies were running.

The state budget deficit is currently about R107 million.

The austerity measures will entail dismissing some civil servants and some employees of unproductive companies, Mr Osman said. They would, however, be relocated in productive work in the countryside.

It appears, however, that the relocation will not involve the forced removals that have been imposed in the past when unemployed Mozambicans were rounded up and moved out of the towns.

According to the official news agency AIM, Mr Osman said the relocation would be handled "through financial and economic incentives rather than through administrative measures".

He did not say what these incentives will be or what kind of

work the people moved to the country will do there.

Mr Osman said the second priority in the rehabilitation of the economy would be improvement of transport and communications. He pointed to the key role Mozambique's ports and railways play in efforts to reduce the Southern African countries' dependence on South Africa.

He referred only indirectly to another key aspect of transportation in Mozambique — the disruption of road and rail transport by the MNR guerrillas and the major contribution this has made to the economic decline.

Mr Osman blamed the decline essentially on South Africa's support for the guerrillas and what he said were economic sanctions imposed by Pretoria.

"These sanctions are not declared but they are very real," he said.

For instance, he said, South Africa had deliberately diverted traffic away from Maputo port, so that last year it handled only about 900 000 tons of South African traffic compared with six million tons in 1974.

## Deliberate

(South African officials have previously denied these allegations and said the traffic declined because shippers did not like using the inefficient port. The officials pointed out that South African Transport Services were helping to improve the port.)

Mr Osman also saw deliberate South African sanctions in the reduction of the number of Mozambicans on the South African mines from 118 000 at independence in 1975 to about 60 000 now.

He cited also South Africa's unilateral scrapping of the arrangement under which 60 percent of the miners wages were paid initially to the Mozambique Government in gold at the official price. The Government then sold the gold at the much higher market price.

The foreign exchange thus earned was one of the main pillars of the Mozambican economy before independence and for the first few years of independence.

Its loss has, according to Mr Osman, pushed Mozambique's foreign debt up to about R1 300 million dollars.

To back up Frelimo's claim that Mozambique's economic woes are due to South African destabilisation rather than to Frelimo policy, Mr Osman said the country's gross national product grew at about 2.6 percent a year from 1975 to 1981, but from 1981 to 1985 it fell by six percent.

Whatever caused Mozambique's slide into poverty, Frelimo appears now to be tackling the problem in a realistic way — literally at grassroots level.

# Cut UN fat — Perez de Cuellar

By 1996 the United States will be under the Russian boot. It will be renamed Soviet Union Nation Amerika and be patrolled by UN peace-keeping soldiers in black Nazi uniforms, who gun down members of the House of Representatives and set fire to the Capitol in Washington. They march behind a blue flag bearing a white globe and olive branch, patterned after the UN flag.

The 12-hour account of these atrocities, which cost \$32 million to make, is to be watched by 100 million US television viewers from February onwards. The TV companies know a hate figure when they see one.

The UN has been a target of Reagan Administration anger as it passed its Third Worldish resolutions, and has consequently become the victim of the US media, seen as a nest of Russian spies, foreign incompetents, and corrupt diplomatic lounge lizards.

The TV series will do the organisation no good. Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has just taken on a second five-year term as Secretary-General, sitting in the wood-paneled and windowless study behind the podium at the General Assembly, freely admitted that there was a great deal in the UN which has to be put right.

But his worry was less that of UN storm-troopers parading down Park Avenue, rather that the UN should die of heart disease — as he himself was in danger of doing until his re-

Hugh O'Shaughnessy reports from New York on the problems confronting the United Nations and interviews the man who has just begun his second five-year term at its head.

cent massive bypass operation. The UN, in his view is more panting for survival than panting for power.

"It should cut down the fat," he notes. It is a little like the problem that is so fashionable now, cholesterol. After 40 years of functioning there is a lot of cholesterol and fat which is obstructing the smooth running of the organisation.

The nearest the mild-mannered 66-year-old Peruvian gets to being angry is when he talks of the action of the US Congress in starving the UN of funds. The US should pay a quarter of the UN budget but whipped up by Reaganite anti-UN fury, the legislators have let the US Administration get \$247 million in arrears.

"We need \$120 million by the end of the year if we are to meet the payroll," Mr Perez de Cuellar says. "By withholding the money, Congress is breaking a treaty. I think they ignore the legal validity of the UN Charter," he adds acridly.

He is unlikely to get the \$120 million that he needs from the US. This fact offers the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the intriguing

possibility of buying the world's best public relations coup by allowing the USSR to pay the arrears of a defaulting Reagan.

The Secretary General is now being called on to do the most daring sleight-of-hand.

He must settle the organisations cholesterol problems by enforcing a proposed 15 percent cut in personnel and a 25 percent cut in the overloaded senior echelons.

In doing this, he will meet the overt demands of the US and the covert desires of the Soviets who would like to see UN activity reduced to a minimum. He has given the slimming exercise to Ms Margaret Anstee, the senior woman and leading Briton at the UN, an Assistant Secretary-General with a reputation for quiet, but unrelenting efficiency.

At the same time, he must retain the loyalty of the staff and prevent the brightest from going off to more attractive jobs.

As a political fixer and conciliator rather than a manager and organiser, he will find these jobs hard, perhaps impossible to tackle. "Perez de Cuellar is not a man to get a job as a management consultant," says one European diplomat.

He will feel happier handling the often crudely expressed desire of the West Germans and Japanese to make the final break from the status of defeated ex-enemies to that of diplomatically acceptable world economic powers.

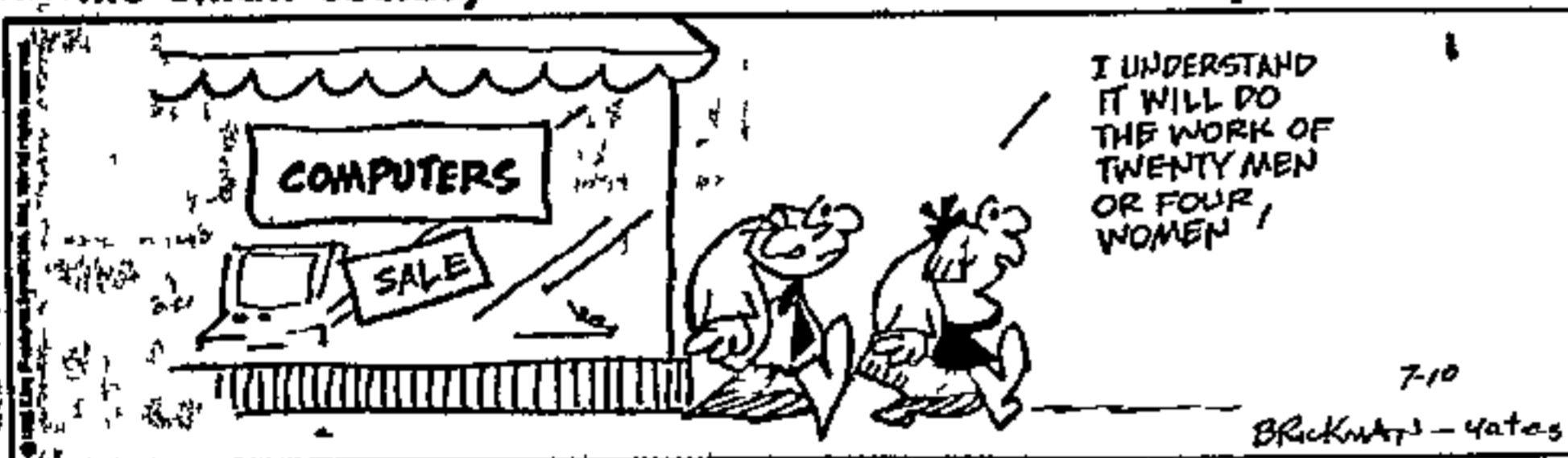
His prime task, ironically, he might find the easiest. He must maintain the UN in the primary role it has at present that of a beacon of hope to the poorer countries for whom it is a provider of help and advice in a very hard, monetarist world.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is aware of the trust the poorer countries put in the UN.

It is moving, he says, the tremendous effort so many developing countries have made to pay their arrears. For instance Bolivia facing bankruptcy, gave me a very modest amount the other day \$50 000. We need this house (organisation), they said. Here is all we can give you. It was beautiful. — The Observer

the small society

by Brickman



7-10

BRICKMAN - 4/10/85



## OTHER PEOPLE

# The Machel I knew

*What Frelimo's leader taught me about racism*

IN A clearing in the bush of northern Mozambique 13 years ago, the bearded guerrilla leader addressed a gathering of local peasants with a message that was, for me at least, something of a surprise

It was, he said, vital to define the enemy correctly. The enemy was not the white man. The enemy was Portuguese colonialism and those who served its interests.

"You must recognise the enemy even when he is black like yourselves," he told the attentive crowd. Back in Dar es Salaam, where I was based as a journalist, I had heard that the guerrilla leader, Samora Moises Machel, was vehemently hostile to any kind of racism. But I had not expected him to make an issue out of it in a meeting with peasants who had suffered so cruelly at the hands of white men.

During my two-week visit to Frelimo's liberated areas in Cabo Delgado province in 1973, Machel returned to the theme time and time again. And while at first I thought I was there simply as a newspaper correspondent, it gradually dawned on me that my presence was being skillfully used by the president to illustrate his point.

After all, if the white man was the enemy, why would the president of Frelimo be treating this white journalist as an honoured guest? In the years since that tour, I have listened to Machel expounding on a thousand themes, at rallies, in interviews and

press conferences and in private conversation

**IAIN CHRISTIE, a Maputo-based journalist who came to know President Machel well, assesses the man**



But my most lasting memory of the man is that demonstration of "colour-blindness" in the heat of what many foreigners construed as a racial conflict. Machel's vision was of a southern Africa free of what he called "racial complexes of superiority and

inferiority", a region where the colour of a man's skin would have no more significance than the colour of his shirt.

He lived to see that in his own country at least, blacks, whites, Asians and people of mixed race live in harmony and equality. And he played an important advisory role in the negotiations that led to Zimbabwe's independence under a government committed to racial reconciliation.

Machel had an absolute loathing of white racism in South Africa. But in conversations I had with him on the subject he always insisted on one thing: the white South Africans are Africans, not foreigners.

For Machel, almost every issue could be distilled into politics or ideology. For him it did not matter that South African generals were white. What mattered, as he put it to me a few days before his death, was that "these people are trying to destroy my country".

Machel's Marxism was a source of great consternation for Americans and Soviets alike. When he defined Mozambique as a "socialist country" the Americans didn't like it because it might be true and the Soviets had a problem because they thought it wasn't true.

He had a very African approach to Marxism. I once put it to him that winning over the Mozambican people to Marxism might be rather difficult since the majority were illiterate peasants who would have difficulty in understanding such concepts.

I think that was the only time ever he lost his temper with me. "That question," he said, "is based on a misconception of what Marxism is."

He went on to explain that Marxism is not something learned in books but a product of experience in struggle. He refused to accept that the Russians, the Chinese, the Cubans or anybody else had a monopoly on Marxist thinking. His idea was that Marx provided a scientific framework within which people from all over the world could work out policies and strategies.

Fitting Marxism into the traditions and conventions of African social and political life was Machel's great concern. He knew the complexity of the issue, and his speeches exhorting people towards socialism were frequently laced with appeals to tradition.

Machel knew how important he was as a charismatic leader in southern Africa. At a briefing for editors, including myself, on October 11, he was asked if he thought he might be a target for assassination by external forces. "Yes," he replied, "and they have already tried."



son concerning the issue of such certificates in the case of criminal proceedings in South West Africa, if so, what was (i) the nature of the communications and (ii) his response thereto?

**The STATE PRESIDENT**

(1) (a) No

(b) Yes

(i) May 16, 1986

(ii) The Cabinet for the Territory of South West Africa

(iii) The Magistrate's Court Ondangwa

(iv) Murder

(v) The Attorney-General of South West Africa

(vi) Since, after having considered a report as contemplated in section 103ter(5) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, which was submitted to me by the Minister of Defence, I was of the opinion that the criminal proceedings in question were instituted by reason of acts done in good faith by the South African Defence Force members concerned for the purposes of the prevention and suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and that it was in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued

(vii) D F Esselen, J Fernando, C J Harmse and F J Herps

(2) Yes

(a) Two senior officers of the legal sections of the South African Defence Force and the South West Africa Territorial Force

(b) (i) To request him to consider not to continue the proceedings, in view of the provisions of section 103ter(2) of the Defence Act

(ii) The Attorney-General did not comply with the request

(3) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) No

(i) The Cabinet for the Territory has directed a request via the Administrator-General that the relevant legal provisions be amended so that authority to issue such a certificate would in future no longer be granted to the Cabinet, but to another functionary, inter alia because the powers relating to the operational activities of the South African Defence Force do not vest in that Cabinet

(ii) The request is under consideration

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Chairman, arising out of the State President's reply, could he tell us whether or not the newspapers were correct in reporting that the deceased died as a result of injuries sustained from being kicked by the four accused? Furthermore, did he regard it in the interests of justice generally, and not only in South West Africa, to issue the authority which he had issued? [Interjections]

†The STATE PRESIDENT In the first place, Mr Chairman, the hon member must learn not to base his opinions on newspaper reports

In the second place I want to point out to the hon member that soldiers in the operational area act in good faith in fighting ter-

rorism, actions which also guarantee his safety.

In the third place it is a fact that the Defence Force itself has the means to determine how to deal with people who do not act according to the instructions which they receive

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the State President's reply, could he inform us whether such steps were taken departmentally against the persons concerned by the Defence Force, and if not, whether such steps are envisaged?

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, as I am not the Minister of Defence I would be pleased if the hon member would place his question on the Question Paper, and then it can be replied to adequately

Mr P G SOAL We will not be here next week!

**Ministers**

**Sanctions**

\*1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Government intends re-evaluating its attitude towards the Nkomati Accord in the light of moves to impose sanctions against South Africa, if so, (a) what factors will be taken into consideration in this re-evaluation and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken in this regard,

(2) whether the South African Government (a) has considered and/or (b) is considering any direct communications with the Mozambican Government regarding the possible effect on the Nkomati Accord of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, if not, why not, in each case, if so,

(3) whether any such communications

have taken place; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will furnish this House with information on these communications, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the nature of these communications, (b) what are the relevant dates and (c) what results have been achieved to date?

**†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

(1) No, (a) and (b) fall away

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, but I would point out that sanctions as such need not necessarily jeopardise the continuation of the Accord itself

(3) Yes, subject to the qualifications I have just mentioned

(4) (a), (b) and (c) In view of prevailing circumstances details of these communications cannot be made public. However, I would like to inform the House that the negative effects which sanctions may have on both South Africa and Mozambique as well as on the Southern African region are being continually stressed in bilateral discussions

Namibia

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL

\*2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether the South African Government still intends seeking an international solution to the question of independence for Namibia in terms of United Nations Resolution 435, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken with regard to the independence of Namibia, if so, what steps are being taken to bring about such a solution?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

(a) The South African Government has

# SA is not honouring agreement — Machel

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Observers wonder how long the Nkomati Accord will last following the slashing attack on South Africa by Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday.

Addressing the Non-Aligned Summit, President Machel said South Africa had chosen to step up its aid to the Mozambique Resistance Movement "bandits" in violation of the accord.

Although South Africa has repeatedly denied Mozambican claims that it continued to aid the rebels after the accord was signed in 1984, President Machel said South Africa had refused to honour its commitments.

South Africa wanted to "smash" its neighbour because of Mozambique's determination to build a non-racial, non-discriminatory society.

President Machel claimed that the South African Government had "press-ganged" Mozambican migrants into the "bandit" ranks.

He said the MNR "banditry" was nothing more than the "eternal projection of the State terrorism practised in South Africa and Namibia."

"The South African Government wants to break up Mozambique as a national entity, to destroy our state, to block the process of nation-forming and to place our country at the mercy of its hegemony."

● See Page 23



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lations b

HARARE — Swapo was prepared to negotiate with SA, but not with the "puppets" of Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC), Swapo head Sam Nujoma said yesterday

He said Swapo had written on three separate occasions to the UN Secretary-General expressing readiness to sign a ceasefire with SA, as laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 435

"We are still ready to sign such a ceasefire with the occupying forces, but not with the MPC puppets, who have no power and are just

# Swapo 'ready to talk to SA'

tools to be used in the manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the minority regime" He denied Swapo had ever negotiated with the MPC

He denounced the introduction of such "extraneous and irrelevant" issues as SA's insistence on linking Namibian independence with the question of Cuban-troop withdrawal from Angola

He also condemned the "complicity" of the West German gov-

ernment with the "apartheid occupation of Namibia"

Nujoma said Swapo had taken the opportunity to hold talks with various heads of state and officials present in Harare, and had been encouraged by the positive response

He praised those countries which had decided to accord Swapo full diplomatic status — Sapa

# SA out to 'break up' Mozambique

218

498 BUDDA

HARARE — As African leaders assailed Pretoria for its race policies yesterday, Mozambique's President Samora Machel accused SA of trying to destroy his country

Addressing the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the fiery Marxist leader said "Pretoria seeks to break up Mozambique as a national entity, to destroy the state and put the country at the mercy of its hegemony"

He said that more than 100 000 people had died in Mozambique during 1983-84 because of a 10-year-old civil war against rebels, drought, famine and cyclones

Machel also accused SA of not adhering to the Nkomati Accord in which it pledged to stop its assistance to the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance

He said such external sponsorship of "armed bandits" was a new phenomenon for Africa and called on the summit to consider how it could be eradicated

Machel said his government estimated the cost of the civil war, which has largely wrecked the Mozambican eco-

nomy, at \$4bn which was "nearly double Mozambique's foreign debt"

He said "The past two years in South Africa have seen a people's struggle unprecedented in history"

He said the 2 000 people who had died in SA in the past two years showed the despair of a government that never expected to be challenged by blacks it regarded as inferior

Machel called for concerted measures, including punitive international economic sanctions against Pretoria, to force it to end its apartheid policies and its rule of Namibia

Nigerian military ruler Ibrahim Babangida told a Press conference Nigeria had begun to stockpile relief supplies for Southern Africa's black-led Frontline states and called on other NAM members to follow suit

Meanwhile, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam sharply criticised the US policy of "constructive engagement" with SA

He also criticised the Third World's crippling external debt and asked the NAM to help resolve the problem — Sapa-Reuter

## Guyanese head urges states to up food output

HARARE — Non-Aligned Movement countries must concentrate on food production as it was vital to the development of their economies, Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte said yesterday

The states had to give priority to agricultural development with emphasis on food self-sufficiency and food security, he said

Hoyte said given the political will, he was confident that NAM countries could produce enough food and increase co-operation among members

"Food security is vital to the economic development of our movement and we must pay greater attention to our agricultural sectors"

He commended Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) states for taking measures for enhancing regional economic development and reducing dependence on SA

Member states must give every possible support to independent Southern African countries which were perpetual victims of SA's aggression, he said

"We must identify all ways of increasing economic co-operation with SADCC countries and the movement must consider the difficult situation in which this region is"

Hoyte said NAM had a special obligation to apply greater pressure on SA and called on the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria — Sapa

# 'We've lost credibility'

HARARE — Amid the blasts of anti-American rhetoric, including a warning by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of a new US bombing raid, Singapore yesterday offered a critique of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) as a body which had lost its credibility.

Singapore's Foreign Minister S Dhanabalan said NAM had lost its moral force by excoriating the US while shielding the Soviet Union from criticism

He said "Any man who condemns murder in one instance and condones it in another will be rightly accused as a moral charlatan His moral judgments will be ignored.

"Our movement has been concerned with superpower pressure in Central America But we will look in vain in the many volumes of documents produced by our movement for even mention of the occupation of a NAM country by a superpower in Afghanistan"

The Soviet Union showered praise on

NAM knowing its friends in the movement would shield it from any criticism

Dhanabalan said "It would like the moral sword of NAM to be used only against the US Tragically, however, by allowing one edge of our moral sword to be blunted, we have in fact dulled both edges By using our weapon only selectively, we have destroyed its effectiveness"

Accusing NAM of a double standard, he said "If we shield one superpower from criticism, our movement will have little credibility when we denounce the misdeeds of the other superpower"

Singapore's stance was backed by Sri Lanka, which told the summit there was a crisis of confidence in NAM's credibility

Prime Minister R Premadasa said there was "an impression that we meet, express rhetorical morality, and disband until the next summit" — Sapa



# Nigeria 'offers' to aid Mozambique'

(218) ~~228~~ SPARK  
8/9/86  
The Star's Africa News Service

**GABORONE** — Nigeria has offered to send troops to Mozambique to help Zimbabwean soldiers already stationed there, it was reported here.

*The Reporter* newspaper said Nigeria had offered to send troops to guard the Beira corridor.

There have been no other reports of the offer

The newspaper said India had offered a squad-

ron of MiG-21 fighters to guard the Beira corridor

Last week reports published in London said India had offered to send 12 MiG-21 fighters to protect the corridor

Six of the fighters would be stationed in Chimoio, in Mozambique and the other six in Zimbabwe.

*The Reporter*, quoting informed sources, said India had offered to send a full staff of fighter pilots and technicians who would be based in Harare.



# Blasts rock Maputo

STAK  
8/9/86  
The Star's Africa News Service (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambican capital was rocked by a series of explosions on Saturday afternoon in an ammunition depot in the suburb of Malhazine

A spokesman for the fire brigade said the situation was under control

The explosions at the army depot were the second in less than a year.

In September last year the depot was rocked by an explosion heard many kilometres away, which, the government said, was caused by an accident.

## Maputo attacked say MNR rebels

LISBON — Rebels fighting the Mozambican Government claimed yesterday that groups totalling about 120 guerillas had attacked Maputo, killing seven policemen and destroying two arms dumps and two police stations.

Mr Jorge Correia, Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance, said the rebels attacked the installations on Saturday.

But Portuguese news agencies quoted Mozambique authorities as saying explosions at an arms dump were caused by intense heat. No casualties were reported.

Mr Correia said the rebels would carry out other actions in Maputo on September 25, Armed Forces Day. On that day last year, explosions at a Maputo arms dump killed four people and injured 63. The authorities said the blasts were caused accidentally. — Sapa-AP.



# Mozambique holds economist

12/1/86  
218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Portuguese businessman, Mr Jorge Pereira da Silva (26), has been detained by Mozambican authorities, it was confirmed here yesterday

Mr da Silva, an economist who represented a consortium of Portuguese firms called Europa-Africa, was detained three weeks ago by Mozambican security police, but has not been

charged.

A top official at the Mozambican Ministry of Industry and Energy, Ms A Mendonca, was detained at the same time. She was apparently a friend of Mr da Silva

The Portuguese Embassy here has confirmed the detention of Mr da Silva

A spokesman said the embassy was providing Mr da Silva with all the help it could

# A Tiny colony right in Mozambique

15/9/86 (218)  
BUSOBY

MAPUTO — The spirit of 19th century colonialism has returned to a war-torn corner of Mozambique after an extraordinary deal between Tiny Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, and the country's Marxist rulers



Employees of Rowland's multi-national conglomerate are currently carving out a massive estate in territory ravaged by guerrillas of the National Resistance Movement (MNR)

The estate, near Nhamatanda, about 120km west of Beira, is protected by a

## Own Correspondent

private militia provided by the Frelimo government and pays a proportion of the workers' wages in plastic tokens

The deal, between Rowland and President Samora Machel was set up last year and grants Lonrho the right — for an undisclosed price — to grow cotton and food on about 40 000ha of land formerly farmed as a government co-operative

Several other farms nationalised after independence were acquired by Lonrho in the agreement

The estate lies 12,8km north of the Beira corridor road linking Zimbabwe

with the Mozambique port. During the last four years, MNR guerrillas have razed villages and clashed repeatedly with Zimbabwean and Frelimo troops

The estate buildings are surrounded by a 3m-high security fence topped with barbed wire

SA-born project manager Caspar Badenhorst denied there was any rebel activity in the area "I have been here 12 months and I have seen no evidence of terrorism," he said

But other workers, black and white, claimed that the MNR had raided the place, but had been beaten off by a private security force



## MNR base reported overrun

After a 13-day operation, Mozambican government forces have reportedly overrun the Mozambique National Resistance "regional base" in the southern province of Inhambane

The magazine *Tempo* said 20 rebels were killed and "dozens of people who had been forced to live with the bandits" released.

No government casualties were mentioned. Surrounding bases were also reportedly destroyed. — The Star's Africa News Service

# Machel says he will crush MNR 'rebels'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican military experts are in the northern province of Tete with President Samora Machel to study ways to "implement a defensive system along the border with Malawi".

Radio Mozambique said here today that President Machel started a week-long visit to Tete yesterday following threats on Thursday to close Malawi's borders if it did not stop its alleged support for Mozambican rebels.

"We don't want a subversive war, we want an open war," President Machel said yesterday in the town of Tete during a reception in his honour given by government officials.

## "Banditism"

According to Radio Mozambique, Mr Machel said that at the end of his visit he and his military experts would "put a definitive end to armed banditism".

Tete province is vital for Malawi's foreign trade. Since rebel activity caused closure of the railway from Malawi to the Mozambican port of Nacal, trucks have been moving Malawian goods to South Africa through Tete and Mozambique.

● The weekly magazine Tempo has reported that after a 13-day operation Mozambican government forces have overrun the Mozambique National Resistance Movement's "regional base" in the southern province of Inhambane.

Tempo said 20 rebels died and "dozens of people forced to live with the bandits" were freed.

It made no mention of any government force casualties.

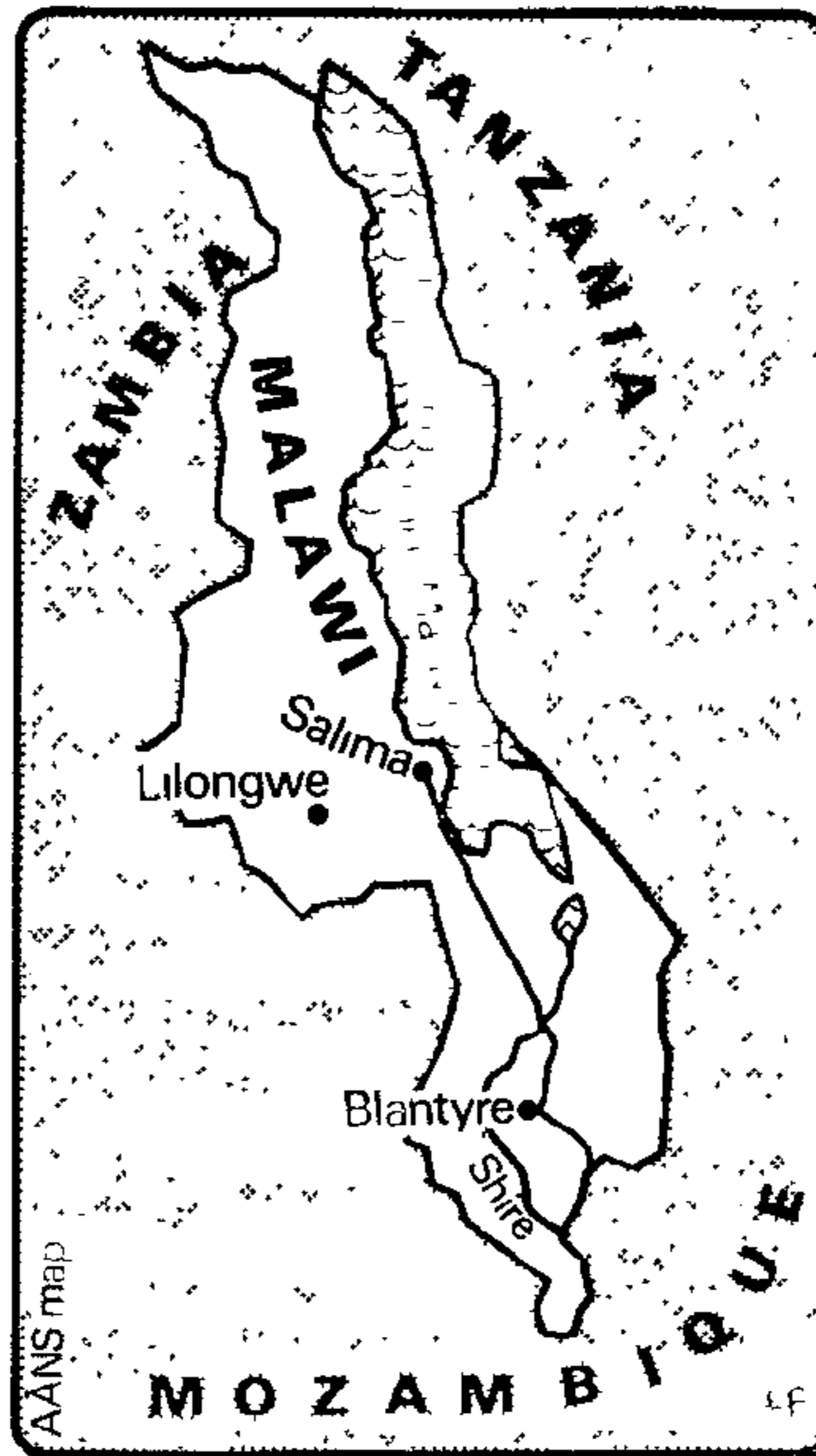
The magazine quotes Captain Jonas Mucavele as saying that the base was in the district of Inharrime.

"The enemy had set up small bases around the regional base to defend it," he said.

These had to be destroyed before troops could attack the main base.

The regional base was used to co-ordinate attacks in Inharrime, Homoine, Panda, Jangamo and Maxixe districts and was also a transit point for guerrillas going to the southern provinces of Gaza and Maputo.

It was only 20km from where the African Development Bank plans to start an agricultural development project later this year, the magazine said.



Map shows land-locked Malawi and frontline neighbours

## 'Stop fraternising with SA or we'll blockade you ...'

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean newspapers which normally reflect the Government's view on foreign affairs have called on Malawi to stop fraternising with South Africa or face a total blockade from surrounding countries.

The Herald said: "South Africa is desperately searching for friendly countries to use in circumventing sanctions Malawi's laissez-faire attitude to-

wards apartheid makes the country an ally of the Boers.

"The leaders in Malawi must read it or close their eyes and perilously lead their country into a confrontation with all its neighbours."

The Sunday Mail accused Malawi of betraying the objectives of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries and said it could no longer enjoy the benefits of SADCC membership while fraternising with the apartheid rulers in Pretoria.



# Work is progressing on Maputo mission

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The new buildings for the South African diplomatic mission in Maputo are going up on a prime site in the centre of the capital.

Work on the complex is going ahead despite the dwindling prominence of the Nkomati Accord, of which the new buildings are the most visible manifestation.

Most parts of the compound, which comprises a two-storey office building and 16 townhouses, were prefabricated in Durban because of the shortage of skilled workers in Mozambique.

Observers attach significance to the fact that the Pretoria Government gave permission for work on the compound to go ahead despite the serious political difficulties that have beset the Nkomati Accord.

## QUIET DIPLOMACY GOES ON

The decision underlines the strange duality of Maputo's attitude — keeping the accord going, in name at least, while at the same time angrily and repeatedly accusing South Africa of deliberately violating it by continuing to supply the MNR insurgents.

The South African Government firmly denies these allegations and is believed to be continuing quiet diplomatic efforts to promote the accord. Construction of the compound is seen as reaffirmation of South Africa's commitment to the accord.

South Africa is anxious to make the most of the accord, including the diplomatic presence it allows in Maputo, because it is one of the few such advances Pretoria has been able to make in the largely hostile African continent.

South African diplomats are expected to move into the mission offices by the end of the year.

# Mozambican laws to protect women

By Joao Santa Rita,  
The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambican officials are struggling to make employers respect the legal rights of pregnant women and working mothers as well as the "dignity" of women workers

These rights are enshrined in bold, tough legislation the Frelimo Government hopes will protect the rights of working women, including those who are pregnant and those with children

The legislation includes the right to 60 days maternity leave. If firms have creches, mothers have the right to two half-hour breaks daily for a year to feed their children

In addition, pregnant women are not allowed to do night shifts or overtime and, if work is considered dangerous to health, pregnant women have to be moved to other jobs without any reduction in salary

Mothers may not be dismissed "without just cause" for a year after giving birth

Another law approved by the Mozambican Government is aimed at protecting "the woman's dignity at work"

"Anyone who infringes the dignity of women workers will be dismissed," a Labour Department official explained. However, Mr Abdul Julaya, an inspector with the Maputo Labour Depart-

ment, said that violations of the new laws were common

He said that many of the conflicts between women and employers were the result of absenteeism among working mothers. Because of a lack of facilities, working mothers were often forced to miss work if they had to take their newborn babies to hospital

If complaints were lodged with his department the problem was solved after hearing both sides of the dispute

Dr Noemia Francisco, a director at the Labour State Secretariat, said many of the new laws were violated through ignorance

## EXPLOIT WOMEN

"There are many many people, including women, who are unaware of the new legislation," she said

"Some employers make use of this ignorance to exploit women"

But Mr Julaya added that some of the problems his department had to deal with were not just related to conflicts between employers and working mothers

Recently a man had written to a local company demanding that they dismiss his wife

"I told them that the husband was not part of the contract the company had signed with the wife. He should solve his problems at home," said Mr Julaya

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The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican military experts are in the northern province of Tete with President Samora Machel to study ways of "implementing a defensive system along the border with Malawi", Radio Mozambique said yesterday.

President Machel started a week-long visit to Tete yesterday following his threats last

## Machel examines defence system on Malawi border

week to close Malawi's borders if it did not stop its alleged support for Mozambican rebels

"We don't want a subversive war, we want an open war," President Machel said during a reception in his honour given by

Tete government officials

Radio Mozambique quoted President Machel as saying that at the end of his visit he and his military experts will draw conclusions on how best to deal with the rebels.

Implementation of these measures  
should be announced by the  
relevant bodies

218 17/9/76

# Malawi gets missiles threat from Machel



● MACHEL

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Samora Machel has begun a tour of the north-western province of Tete, bordering Malawi. He again threatened to place missiles along the frontier to hit camps of Mozambican rebels in Malawi.

Machel, accompanied by senior military officers and experts, arrived in the area on Tuesday.

The Mozambican leader threatened last week to blockade pro-Western Malawi and aim missiles against the landlocked country. He accused it of backing rightwing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents who have been fighting his government for the past 11 years.

He was quoted as telling his army officers "You should study where best to place defensive

equipment along the Malawian border. Let the enemy show himself rapidly. We prefer an open war to a clandestine one. We want clear targets so we can defeat them."

Malawi, which previously used Mozambican sea ports to transport its exports and imports, relies heavily on SA trade routes because of constant rebel sabotage of routes through Mozambique.

News agency AIM quoted Machel as saying that at the end of his visit, "We may be able to draw conclusions as to what to do with our enemies, so that banditry can be eliminated."

Banditry is the official term for the guerrilla campaign by MNR insurgents who, Machel says, have bases in Malawi. Malawi denies the charge. — Sapa-Reuter

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15. **Banda police back**  
16. **MNR Machel** <sup>SPM</sup> <sup>(218)</sup>  
17. <sup>18/9/76</sup>  
18. The Star's Africa News Service <sup>(20)</sup>  
19. ULONGUE (Mozambique) — President Sa-  
20. mora Machel has accused Malawian security  
21. officials of supporting the Mozambique Na-  
22. tional Resistance Movement  
23. Speaking at a mass rally in the town of  
24. Ulongue, in the northern province of Tete,  
25. President Machel said those responsible for  
26. attacks on Mozambique were "some leaders  
27. of the Malawian Government, including those  
28. in charge of security"  
29. President Machel accused Malawi of sup-  
30. porting the MNR and threatened to close its  
31. borders He said that by allowing Malawi to  
32. become "an agent for destabilisation" the  
33. Banda government was hindering Mozambi-  
34. que's co-operation with other countries.  
35. Ulongue, about 20 km from the Malawian  
36. border, is capital of the Agonia district, badly  
37. disrupted by MNR activity  
38. President Machel said that because of gue-  
39. rilla activity an irrigation project at Caia,  
40. which would have provided work for 50 000  
41. people, had to be abandoned.

# Machel: we need Cahora power

The Star's Africa News Service

STAR 218  
1979/11/6

SONGO — The giant Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique's Tete province must be put at the service of developing Mozambique, President Samora Machel said yesterday.

Speaking to workers after a tour of the dam and the power station, Mr Machel said that electricity supplied by the dam should be used to develop the country's mineral and agricultural resources.

"We don't want Cahora Bassa to be a white elephant," he said. "A white elephant has no ivory"

The power station at Cahora Bassa has been almost completely paralysed. Guerillas have sabotaged dozens of power pylons which are used to carry electricity to South Africa.



# Maputo: 100 000 facing starvation

19/9/86  
STAR  
218

The Star's Africa  
News Service

About 100 000 people are facing starvation in the southern Mozambican province of Maputo, Radio Maputo, the external service of Radio Mozambique, said yesterday

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg last night the report said the people were all from the Magude district, which borders South Africa

It blamed the situation on five years of drought which were followed in 1984 and 1985 by two disastrous floods

While a few years ago the people in the area had been totally self-sufficient, now they were dependent on food aid to survive, it said.

## REBELS

Rebel activity had also contributed to the situation as all roads to the district had been cut by the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), the radio said

It added that entire villages were now deserted as people fled across the border into South Africa from the MNR gangs

Thousands of people had also fled the district to other areas in Mozambique.

Officials had estimated that the area needed about 7 000 t of grain annually to feed the inhabitants

CALL TIME 20/9/86  
218)

# SA helicopter 'in Mozambique'

MAPUTO — A South African helicopter carrying an undetermined number of men is said to have landed in Mozambique near a border post this month, in South Africa's continuing programme to aid MNR rebels

The official Mozambican news agency AIM quoted an unnamed military spokesman as saying the helicopter landed near Ressano Garcia, 90km northwest of Maputo, on September 12

He said the military had evidence that members of South Africa's 32 Battalion were operating in the central province of Zambezia, which borders on Malawi. Mozambique has accused Malawi of helping MNR guerillas

An SADF spokesman said "The position of the SADF and South Africa as far as Mozambique and the MNR are concerned has been explained repeatedly at the highest level. This position has not changed"

Mozambique says South African aid to the rebels continues in violation of a mutual security pact, the Nkomati Accord, signed 2 1/2 years ago. Both South Africa and Malawi deny the charges

The military spokesman said 35 guerillas, armed with explosives, knives and axes, destroyed a church on Tuesday in Mangunze village, in the southern province of Gaza

The government-run Mozambique Radio said yesterday that soldiers killed 19 rebels this month in two skirmishes near the Malawi border. The broadcast said some insurgents fled into Malawi

The radio quoted military officers as saying 80 guerillas were killed in the southern province of Inhambane in July and August. — Sapa-AP



# \$500-million US plan for Beira link

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—President Reagan is set to unveil a major multi-million-dollar plan to build up the Beira corridor, which links Mozambique and Zimbabwe, when he makes his formal response to Congress's South African Sanctions Bill this week.

The move, which was foreshadowed by Secretary of State George Shultz in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last July, is part of a new programme worked out between Washington and its European partners to reduce front-line state dependence on South Africa.

Some of the President's advisers, citing South Africa's alleged continued support for Renamo, fear it could lead to serious conflict with Pretoria.

'There are some people who say South Africa would see it as an act of war,' a senior official explained.

Mr Shultz called the corridor linking Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Beira 'an economic, if partial, alternative to dependence on South Africa for states as far away as Zaire, which now sends 13% of its mineral and metal exports through the South African road and railway system.'

**Vital interest**

According to Senate sources, the Administration intends to request as much as \$500 million (about R1.2 billion) for the programme overall — 10 times the current southern Africa aid level — with a large proportion of the funds being devoted specifically to the Beira project.

Details of the programme are expected to be discussed when Mr Shultz visits the region next month. The State Department confirmed yesterday the trip could include a meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo.

The Beira plan is controversial both within the Administration and on Capitol Hill where Senate Republicans opposed to any aid to marxist Mozambique are vowing to fight it.

Mr Shultz told the Foreign Relations Committee that the corridor, which has been the target of repeated attacks by Renamo, was 'a subject of vital interest'.

'Development of the corridor could be vital to the future economic growth of the region, lowering export costs and improving terms of trade, regardless of what happens in South Africa. These investments would also reduce the extent to which we depend on South Africa for access to the region's mineral supplies.'

Handwritten notes and scribbles, including a date '11/11/23/91' and a circled '218'.

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# Malawi is again accused by Machel

218  
STAR

The Star's Africa  
News Service 23/4/86

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has repeated his accusation of Malawian complicity in alleged South African efforts to destabilise Mozambique through MNR insurgents

He has made the accusation several times since a meeting in Blantyre earlier this month at which he and other Frontline leaders threatened to close their borders with landlocked Malawi unless it stopped collaborating in the assistance to the rebels

Also present were Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe, which does not share a border with Malawi, and President Kaunda of Zambia, which does

The Frontline leaders are believed to have been speaking for Tanzania, which also borders on Malawi, when the border closure threat was made

President Machel has twice repeated his accusation against Malawi during a week-long visit to Tete province which borders on Malawi

In his statement he said Malawi was an "agent of foreign powers" (presumably South Africa)

He went on to say that a "handful" of Malawian police and security officials were involved in aid to the MNR

## Bonn admits



Tiffany Millard of Western Transvaal (left)

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# 4m Mozambicans facing starvation

23/9/86  
W.C. DAY  
218

MAPUTO — Mozambique has launched an urgent appeal for international food aid. It says nearly 4-million of its people face famine because of the war with rightwing rebels.

Co-operation Minister Jacinto Veloso, speaking yesterday to officials co-ordinating the relief effort, blamed the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) for disrupting agriculture and forcing villagers to flee their homes.

"We appeal to all countries and international organisations to assist us in this particularly difficult moment, in which hunger is affecting almost a third of the Mozambican population," he said.

Figures released by the state-run Natural Disasters Office showed 3.9-million Mozambicans, mostly in

the northern province of Niassa, but also in the central Zambezia area, were critically short of food.

The two areas, both bordering Malawi, have been reeling in the past few years under a stepped-up offensive by the MNR, which has fought President Samora Machel's government for the past 11 years.

Natural Disasters Office director Amos Mahanjane said Mozambique urgently needed 208 000 tons of grain, 34 000 tons of supplementary food, 34 000 tons of vegetable oil, transport to move the food to the famine-stricken areas, and at least \$500 000 worth of fuel.

As well as the MNR attacks, Mozambique has been hit recently by a cyclone which destroyed crops and livestock. — Sapa-Reuter

# Mozambique asks for food for 4 000 000

MAPUTO—Mozambique launched an urgent appeal for international food aid yesterday, saying nearly 4 000 000 of its people faced famine because of the long-running war with Right-wing rebels

Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso blamed the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) for disrupting agriculture and forcing villagers to flee their homes

'We appeal to all countries and international organisations to assist us in this particularly difficult moment in which hunger is affecting almost a third of the Mozambican population,' he said

Mr Veloso said figures just released by the State-

run Natural Disasters Office showed that 3 900 000 Mozambicans, mostly in the northern province of Niassa but also in the central Zambezia area, were critically short of food

The two areas, both bordering Malawi, have in the past few years been reeling under an offensive by the MNR

Natural Disasters Office Director Mr Amos Mahanjane said Mozambique urgently needed 208 000 tons of grain, 34 000 tons of supplementary food and 34 000 tons of vegetable oil

The country also needed transport to move the food to the famine-stricken areas and at least \$500 000 dollars (about R1 100 000) worth of fuel, he added — (Sapa-Reuter)



# Refugees threaten to fight for land

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MBABANE — Refugees from Ingwavuma in northern Natal are threatening to take up arms against Mozambicans they say are causing overcrowding in land allocated to them by the late King Sobhuza

The leader of the Mngomezulu people, who began arriving in Swaziland about 10 years ago because they claimed they were being harassed by Zulus, gave the warning to Swazi Interior Minister Mr Phenyana Mamba

Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu told Mr Mamba his people, who now number about 10 000, were preparing to arm themselves because they blamed the Mozambicans for overcrowding, rustling cattle and taking their land.

## THREE CENTRES

He told *The Times of Swaziland* after his meeting with the Minister "Unless the government does something urgently I am afraid things could get very bad down here"

All refugees in Swaziland are sent to three centres in the south-east of the country. The Mozambicans, fleeing fighting between Frelimo and the rebel MNR, now number about 5 000

The sources said the number of refugees increased weekly

The Mngomezulu do not really regard themselves as refugees since they pledge allegiance to King Mswati of Swaziland

**EMIGRATING**

# Beira route group looks for investors

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Beira Corridor Group, a company formed in Zimbabwe to promote the development of a 30 km-wide strip of territory through Mozambique from the Zimbabwe border to the port of Beira, is to go public next month

About 250 organisations will be invited to take up one share of R6 800 each in the company which has already borrowed R17 million to help rehabilitate the railway line running through the corridor for 300 km

## TOLL CHARGES

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Denis Norman, former Minister of Agriculture in Zimbabwe, said this week that the funds raised by going public will go to help other projects

The investments will be recouped through levies on rail goods or toll charges on the road to Beira.

Zimbabwe is placing its hopes on developing the route to Beira as a replacement for its transport routes through South Africa

Mr Norman said public and private

sector groups would meet donors in Brussels next month to firm up pledges for the project

He said more than \$100 million of the \$200 million pledged so far had been committed, mainly by the European Economic Community, the Netherlands, Denmark and the Beira Corridor Group.

The Beira Corridor Group was set up by a Zimbabwean company, Tabex, which has extensive tobacco interests, and the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank

Priority at present is being given to rehabilitating the railway line, while repairs to the main road have been put back until after rains next year

Development of the port is expected to get under way in January and will take three years to complete

Sources say that at present Beira is handling about one million tons of cargo a year which includes 700 000 tons of fuel for the pipeline to Zimbabwe. Almost all of the remaining 300 000 tons is export traffic

When Rhodesia was using Beira as its main port, it was handling five million tons of imports and exports



# Starvation worse than expected

25/1/76

The Star's Africa News Service

SP/11 218

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government has given further details of the desperate food shortages in the country

On Monday the authorities said that 4 million people were facing starvation if food aid did not arrive in the country soon.

Now the Mozambican authorities say that in some areas the situation is worse than originally thought

The Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said the authorities had estimated that 248 000 people in the Maputo province — 60 percent of the province's population — were facing serious food shortages

Last week Radio Maputo had said 100 000 people in the Maputo district of Magde were facing starvation.

AIM said two other districts — Moamba and Matutune — were also affected by food shortages

In the northern province of Niassa, an estimated 430 000 people are also facing starvation. According to AIM, the province is now almost totally isolated because of rebel activity in the area

# Consortium planned for Beira corridor

**BUSINESSMEN** and para-statal bodies from three countries plan to form a 'Beiracor' consortium to raise funds for and oversee the rehabilitation of the front-line states' trade lifeline to the Indian Ocean, the Beira corridor.

The chairman of the Zimbabwean 'Beira Corridor Group,' former Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman, has announced here that representatives of those planning to form the international consortium will meet potential backers in Brussels next month.

Mr Norman said in an interview that more than \$100m U S (about R222m) of the \$200m U S (about R444m) pledged so far had come from the European Economic Community, the Netherlands, Denmark and the Zimbabwean organisation chaired by himself (President Ronald Reagan is due to announce tomorrow the White House decision on sanctions which envisages \$500 million aid for development of the Beira corridor.)

## Initial sources

A private company registered in Oslo, called the International Beira Group, the Mozambican Beira Corridor Authority, and a Zimbabwean private company jointly owned by the Zimbabwean tobacco export giant Tabex and the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank would be the initial sources of funds for the corridor consortium.

Tobacco — Zimbabwe's most profitable export, and the one most likely to suffer in any loss of South African trade routes — is al-

ready being exported through Beira in increased volumes.

Mr Norman said some 250 organisations, including the Botswana Meat Commission and Zambia's Consolidated Copper Mines, were being invited to take up R7 000 shares in Mozambique's Beira Corridor Authority, which had already borrowed R18m to help rehabilitate the railway line from the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare.

Funds raised by going public will be passed on to other projects and it is intended to recoup the investment through levies on goods railed through Beira or toll charges on the Beira-Mutare road.

Mr Norman said private businessmen throughout the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) were giving full backing to reopening of the Beira corridor, and receiving support from President Samora Machel's government in Maputo.

Interest had been shown in buying farms along the 30 km-wide security corridor to revitalise the agricultural industry ruined by years of revolution and civil war.

There were also plans to resuscitate abandoned industries processing the cotton and vegetable oil from the farms.

Special Correspondent

HARARE

Mr Norman said if the security of the corridor could be sustained these developments would further stabilise the situation and provide much-needed food to other parts of Mozambique.

Lonrho and Tabex had already moved in to start managing farms and this had helped overcome the problem of supplying inputs.

Mr Norman believed there would be no further major development in the farm-related rehabilitation of the corridor until after the 1986-87 rains, priority now focusing on the 300 km railway line itself, which was being upgraded at the rate of one kilometre a day.

Mr Norman believed work on the line would be complete by the year-end, increasing the line's carrying capacity to 2,4 million tons of general goods.

The pipeline was being improved to pump 600 000 tons of fuel a year to Zimbabwe.

## Port work

'Dredging operations in the port are now down to about seven metres and should also be completed by the end of the year, increasing the number of vessels that could be handled,' Mr Norman reported.

He admitted Beira did not have 'a good track record' for handling Zimbabwean trade but was confident the position would be revolutionised with increased

traffic volume and Zimbabwean support.

An R8,5m repair programme on the main Beira-Mutare road had been postponed until after the forthcoming rainy season. The road was passable, but could not take large volumes of traffic, he said.

Work on phase two of development at the port, including the rebuilding of wharves, the construction of a cold-room for Zimbabwean and Botswana meat exports, a container park and grain silos, was expected to get under way in January.

This work would take three years to complete, Mr Norman predicted.

## 'Positive'

The former Agriculture Minister and independent senator, who was dropped as a punitive measure against Zimbabwe's 100 000 white community when Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance won 15 seats at the 1985 general election, said restoration of the Beira route was 'one of the most positive things happening in the region'.

Access to Beira, which last year handled only 6% of Zimbabwean trade compared with more than 90% routed over the South African Transport Services, is guarded by more than 5 000 Zimbabwean troops.

Experts believe that within four years Beira could increase the volume it can handle ten-fold, to take 60% of Zimbabwe's current total imports and exports. Air transportation for high-value/low-bulk exports, ranging from gold to quality beef, is also being explored — (Sapa)



# Maputo line sabotaged

The Star's Africa News Service

26/9/86  
S.M.L. 218

MAPUTO — The railway line between Maputo and the South African border town of Komatipoort is out of action after an act of sabotage, the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said yesterday

A source in the Ministry of Transport said the line had been sabotaged in an area 6 km from the South African border.

He gave no further details.

The agency accused "South African-backed bandit gangs" of frequently attacking this railway, and the line from Swaziland to Maputo.

It said the Komatipoort line had declined in importance for South African business interests "due to the South African boycott of the port of Maputo".

# Maputo port traffic still declining

818  
2/10/88  
SOMC

There has been another decline on the use of the port of Maputo — which is operating at a loss, the Mozambican weekly magazine *Tempo* has said

*Tempo* said that in the first six months of this year Maputo port had handled 1 159 000 t of goods while during the same period last year it had handled 1 265 000 t.

Before independence Maputo port handled 7,5 million t. *Tempo* said the salaries of the port workers were now 50 percent government subsidised. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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# Maputo 7/10/76 5:30 PM sends tons of food to starving

218  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — An airlift of food and other essential goods to the northern Mozambican province of Niassa, where more than 400 000 people are facing starvation, is under way, reports yesterday's issue of the daily *Noticias*.

So far, Mozambique Airlines (LAM) has transported about 80 t of goods — including rice, sugar, vegetable oil, medicines and clothing — to the towns of Lichinga and Cuamba

Schools and hospitals have been hard hit by the shortages, and students and patients have sometimes been without food for an entire day

When food is arranged, it is often only sufficient for one meal a day

The provincial government estimates that two-thirds of Niassa's population is at risk.

Delegations from the World Food Programme and from the United Nations Children's fund (Unicef) have visited the province to assess the situation.

Authorities say the crisis has arisen partly from torrential rains that washed away much of this year's crop, and partly from the activities of Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

It has been estimated that over the next six months Niassa will need 24 000 t of grain

Mozambique gets ultimatum after six soldiers hurt in landmine blast:

# 'STOP ANC or face SA raids'

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Mozambique is facing an ultimatum from South Africa — stop the African National Congress using your territory as a springboard for attacks across the border (in terms of the Nkomati Accord) or face retaliatory raids.

But a big question hangs over Mozambique's ability to control the ANC. The Frelimo Government is already hard-pressed to contain the guerrilla activities of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement, which controls large areas of the country.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ron Miller said today the ball was squarely in Mozambique's court following Defence Minister Magnus Malan's warning that there could be reprisals for the landmine blast which injured six South African soldiers earlier this week.

Mr Miller said "Mozambique has to decide on its priorities — the peaceful benefits of the Nkomati Accord or confrontation with South Africa

"The Mozambique Government has always known the South African Government takes a very serious view of any neighbouring country allowing its territory to be used as a base for attacks on South Africa, particularly by the ANC

A security agreement such as the Nkomati Accord is not a guarantee or a mechanism for providing such territories with immunity from South Africa's reaction

"If Mozambique is allowing its territory to be used by the ANC it will have to run the risk of strong reaction from South Africa in an attempt to defend itself from the ANC

"If Mozambique chooses the path of peace and rejects the ANC, South Africa will be prepared to continue to honour the Nkomati Accord"

Mr Miller said the accord made provision for the reconciliation of differences between the two countries

Security differences were to be sorted out by a joint security commission. However, the activities of this body had been suspended unilaterally by the President of Mozambique, Sá Carneiro Machel, after the discovery of the Gorongosa diaries last year

## Committee

It had been replaced by an informal liaison committee which discussed security matters.

Mr Miller said the South African Government considered a meeting of this committee to be most urgent but that it was extremely difficult to get Mozambique to agree to attend

However, he hoped that a meeting could be arranged before the end of the year so that security issues could be given the highest priority.

In terms of the Nkomati Accord, signed with much pomp and ceremony 2½-years ago, both South Africa and Mozambique have undertaken not to allow the use of their territories for attacks on the other

## Economy

The remaining key elements of the agreement are concerned with economic and technical assistance and co-operation

Mr Miller said today that if the accord was torn up the Mozambican economy would be drastically affected

"If we look at what Mozambique is living off these days then we can see it is predominantly what it is getting from South Africa by way of the use of Maputo harbour, food aid and production facilities.

"A lot of foreign countries are giving them cash to try to restore the facilities in Mozambique, but these facilities can earn revenue only if South Africa is using them

"Mozambique will lose out considerably if the accord falls away," he said.

MNR (218)

SMM  
men quit

8/10/80  
Malawi

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Thousands of MNR rebels are reported to have been thrown into action against Frelimo forces in Mozambique after being "expelled" from their bases in Malawi.

The Zimbabwean newspaper *The Herald*, quoting official sources, said today that several thousand rebels were recently expelled from Malawi following last month's confrontation between President Banda and the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The report said the "bandits" took their weapons with them and were not handed over to Mozambican authorities.



# Malan warns after blast

CAC Times  
8/10/86  
218

**PRETORIA.** — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has warned Mozambique of possible reprisals following the landmine blast which injured six South African soldiers yesterday in KaNgwane.

The men are Rifleman V P van der Vyfer, 24, of Carletonville, Lance Corporal H H van der Merwe, 25, of Bellville; Rifleman C J Pienaar, of Vryburg, Corporal C S Moir, 23, of Empangeni; Corporal D B Jordaan, 24, of Evander, and Corporal C G Fourie, 26, of Benoni. They were flown to 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte after the blast and are in a satisfactory condition.

Approached for comment on the incident, which occurred about 8am near Mbuluzini in a spur of South Africa south of the Kruger National Park and close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, General Malan warned that President Samora Machel held the future of the Nkomati Accord in his hands

## Lost control

He also hit out at the United States and Russia and said it was possibly time for the Southern African sub-continent to be declared a neutral zone with no military access for the US or the USSR

General Malan said recent events in Mozambique concerned the South African Government as President Machel appeared to have lost control of the country

He said the Nkomati Accord was especially aimed at



General Malan

improving the security situation between the two countries, but Mozambique continued to launch subversive propaganda against South Africa

With this in mind, it was not strange that terrorist activities still continued from Mozambique, and it had to be clearly put to President Machel that these conditions could not be allowed to go on

He said that with the US economic sanctions and the revolutionary war backed by Russia, South Africa could no longer allow itself to be caught in a pincer movement between the two superpowers

"This reality must also be realized by President Machel and if he allows a Moscow-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa he must

also be prepared to take the responsibility.

"President Machel has the Nkomati Accord in his hands. Nkomati and landmines cannot exist side by side, if President Machel chooses landmines South Africa will react accordingly," said General Malan

The stage had been reached where terrorism in Southern Africa "could no longer be seen through one's fingers" and the sub-continent's leaders had to decide for themselves which road to walk

South Africa had repeatedly expressed itself in favour of conciliation

However, because of the warring factions in Mozambique it found itself being too easily blamed for problems in that country

He said South Africa wanted neither an economic nor a revolutionary war, but would be prepared to fight both with all the strength it could command

South Africa must not be regarded as being in the last trench. It would not only survive but come out stronger and with a political and economic system to meet the demands of its people.

## Neutral zone

The question was whether peace could be achieved in Southern Africa while the superpowers were involved.

"Events in other parts of the world have shown that superpower involvement does not necessarily bring peace

"Perhaps the time has come to declare the region a neutral zone with no military access for the United States or Russia" — Sapa

8/10/86

STAR

# Swede blames SA for problems in Mozambique

218



The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Swedish Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Bo Kalfors, has accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambique National Resistance rebels and of being responsible for Mozambique's problems.

The ambassador was speaking at a reception on Mozambique Island, off the coast of the northern province of Nampula, after a three day-visit to the province.

After recalling that Sweden had supported Frelimo during the struggle against Portuguese colonial domination, Mr Kalfors said the problems of Mozambique originated in South Africa "which supports bandit gangs to destabilise the Mozambican economy".

## SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLE

"We support Mozambique in its struggle against South Africa's bandits," said Mr Kalfors.

At the end of his speech the Swedish diplomat was warmly applauded.

Later Mr Kalfors told Mozambican journalists his visit to Nampula province had helped to "demystify Western propaganda according to which the bandits occupy most of Mozambique and the people support the bandits".

"I can see that this is pure propaganda and bears no relation to what is really happening in Mozambique," he said.

11/16/80 2/8

# Nkomati Accord on brink of collapse

By DAVID BRAUN  
Political Staff

PRETORIA — The Nkomati Accord was on the brink of collapse today as South Africa gave Mozambique the choice of adhering to the treaty or taking the consequences.

The Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, said the ball was squarely in Mozambique's court following Defence Minister General Magnus Malan's warning there could be reprisals for the landmine blast which injured six SADF soldiers on Monday.

Mr Miller said "Mozambique has to decide — the peaceful benefits of the Nkomati Accord or confrontation

## "SERIOUS"

"The Mozambican government has always known the South African Government takes a very serious view of any country allowing its territory to be used as a base for attacks on South Africa, particularly by the ANC

"A security agreement such as the Nkomati Accord is not a guarantee for providing such territories with immunity from South Africa's reaction"

In terms of the Nkomati Accord, signed with much pomp and ceremony 2½ years ago, the two countries undertook not to allow the use of their territories as a springboard for attacks on the other

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that the government-controlled Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said last night that General Malan had not supplied any proof of Mozambique's involvement in the landmine explosion

The agency also repeated accusations that South Africa was involved in violations of the Nkomati Accord

Large numbers of MNR guerrillas were being infiltrated by South Africa through Malawi in the northern province of Zambezia, the agency said.

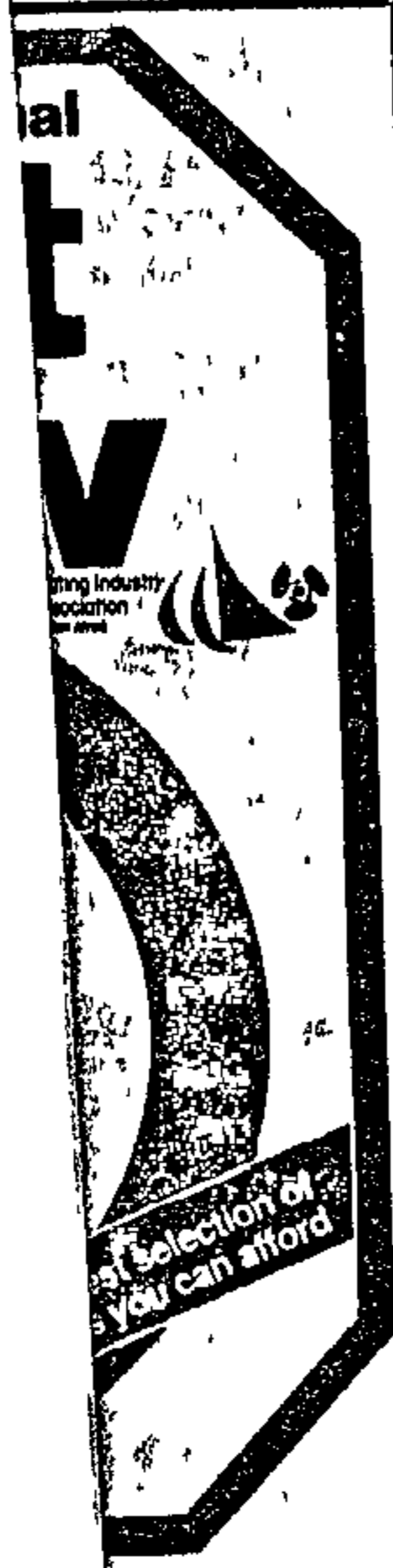
From Harare, it is reported that thousands of MNR rebels are said to have been thrown into action in Mozambique after being expelled from their bases in Malawi

The Herald newspaper, quoting official sources, said several thousand rebels were expelled following last month's confrontation between President Kamuzu Banda and the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The paper said there was a large force of rebels near Zumbo, a town at the northern tip of Lake Cahora Bassa, where Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe touch

Mozambican sources said there had been heavy fighting in the region and a report from Lusaka said more than 500 refugees had crossed into Zambia this week.





Johannesburg  
26  
A1

SA warns Machel  
of possible reprisals

WEDNESDAY 11/10/76

MOZAMBIQUE was warned yesterday of possible reprisals by Defence Minister Magnus Malan, after the landmine blast which injured six South African soldiers in KaNgwane on Monday.

Malan said President Samora Machel held the future of the Nkomati Accord — aimed at improving security between SA and Mozambique — in his hands and that recent events in that country seemed to indicate that he had lost control

He said SA wanted neither an economic nor a revolutionary war, but would be prepared to fight both with all the strength it could command.

But SA should not be regarded as being in the last trench. It would not only survive, but would come out stronger and with a political and economic system to meet the demands of its peoples.

Malan also hit out at the US and the USSR saying it was possibly time for the Southern African sub-continent to be declared a neutral zone with no military access for either super-power.

The men injured in the blast — Rifleman V P van der Vyfer, 24, of Carletonville; Lance-Corporal H H van der Merwe, 25, of Bellville; Rifleman C J Pienaar, of Vryburg, Corporal C S Moir, 23, of Empangeni; Corporal D B Jordaan, 24, of Evander; and Corporal C G Fourke, 26, of Benoni — are in a satisfactory condition in 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte.

Participation  
Mortgage  
Bonds

# Malan warns Mozambique

## Future of Nkomati Accord in your hands, Machel told

PRETORIA — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has warned Mozambique of possible reprisals following the landmine blast which injured six South African soldiers on Monday morning in KaNgwane

The men, Rifleman V P van der Vyfer, 24, of Carletonville, Lance Corporal H H van der Merwe, 25, of Bellville, Rifleman C J Pienaar, of Vryburg, Corporal C S Moir, 23, of Empangeni, Corporal D B Jordaan, 24, of Evander and Corporal C G Fourke, 26, of Benoni, were flown to 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte — and are in a satisfactory condition

Commenting on the incident, which occurred near Mbuzini, south of

the Kruger National Park, and close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, General Malan warned that President Samora Machel held the future of the Nkomati Accord in his hands

He also hit out at the United States and Russia — and said it was possibly time for the Southern African sub-continent to be declared a neutral zone — with no military access for the US or the USSR

General Malan said recent events in Mozambique concerned the government — as Mr Machel appeared to have lost control of the country

He said with the US economic sanctions, and the revolutionary war backed by Russia, South

Africa could no longer allow itself to be caught in a "pincer-movement" between the two super-powers

"This reality must also be realised by President Machel, and if he allows a Moscow-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa, he must also be prepared to take the responsibilities"

General Malan said South Africa wanted neither an economic nor a revolutionary war, but would fight both with all the strength it could command

"This sub-continent will in the future need all the aid possible to survive but we can do without conflict involving the United States and Russia" — Sapa

# Landmines: 8/10/86

## Malan warns

### Mozambique 218

PRETORIA—The Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, has warned Mozambique of possible reprisals following the landmine blast which injured six South African soldiers on Monday in KaNgwane

Sapa reports that approached for comment on the incident, which occurred near Mbuzini in a spur of South Africa south of the Kruger National Park and close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, Gen Malan warned that President Samora Machel held the future of the Nkomati Ac-

cord in his hands

'If President Machel chooses terrorism and revolution he will clash head-on with South Africa,' said Gen Malan

He also hit out at the United States and Russia and said it was possibly time for the southern African sub continent to be declared a neutral zone with no military access for the U S or the USSR

Gen Malan said recent events in Mozambique were of concern to the South African Government as President Machel appeared to have lost control of the country

He said the Nkomati Accord was especially aimed at improving the security situation between the two countries, but Mozambique continued to launch subversive propaganda against South Africa

Against this background it was not strange that terrorist activities still continued from Mozambique and Gen Malan said it must be clearly put to President Machel that these conditions could not be allowed to go on

He said that with the United States economic sanctions, and the revolutionary war backed by Russia, South Africa could no longer allow itself to be caught in a 'pincer-movement' between the two super powers

'This must be realised by President Machel and if he allows a Moscow-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa, he must accept the responsibilities

#### Super powers

'President Machel has the Nkomati Accord in his hands. Nkomati and landmines cannot exist side by side. If President Machel chooses landmines, South Africa will react accordingly,' said Gen Malan

The question was whether peace could be achieved in southern Africa while the super powers were involved in the region

'Events in other parts of the world show that super powers' involvement does not necessarily bring peace

'Perhaps the time has come to declare the region a neutral zone with no military access for the United States or Russia'

A Mercury Reporter writes that the Empangeni soldier, Cpl B S Moir, 23, who was injured in the explosion is expected to be home in about a week when he is discharged from hospital



Mineworkers to be sent home

# Maputo/SA relations on the rocks

218  
BUSINESS  
9/11/88

GOVERNMENT'S decision not to recruit more Mozambican workers and to send back those whose contracts have expired could mean the death of the Nkomati Accord and trigger cross-border turmoil

To Mozambique it means a devastating blow to an already feeble economy and increasing internal unrest as unemployment figures rocket.

About 60% of the salaries of SA's Mozambican workers are sent to the Maputo government in cash. This year's remittances are worth about R100m.

About 52 000 Mozambicans, employed on gold and coal mines, could be repatriated within a year. Workers on gold and coal mines sign initial contracts for a period of one year.

In SA itself it could cause a crippling national strike by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and an acceleration of the international sanctions drive. The NUM has in the past threatened strike action unless the government repatriated Mozambican workers.

And if the Nkomati Accord were cancelled by Maputo, it could lead to increased guerrilla activity by the ANC once it was again allowed to use Mozam-

## Expulsion move is condemned

MAX du PREEZ

GOVERNMENT'S decision to reduce the number of Mozambican workers in the mining industry was condemned by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines last night.

But the NUM spokesman made no mention of earlier union threats to organise a national strike if Mozambican workers were repatriated. His statement merely warned that the decision would be "disruptive" to the industry.

He said: "This action is purely part of an attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure against the regime, and is not a solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent."

The Chamber of Mines said it regretted that the move had been found necessary. It welcomed the fact that disruption would be cushioned "to an extent" by allowing current contracts to be completed, and added it hoped negotiations between the two governments would lead to "an early return to normality".

MAX du PREEZ  
and Sapa

bican territory freely, and renewed military strikes into Mozambique by the SADF.

It could also mean renewed SA support for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

Government's decision, announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet Ministers after a day of intensive discussions, came after the injury of six SA soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that SA would launch retaliatory raids into Mozambique if the ANC was not stopped. Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dame Steyn and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican government yesterday. The decision took effect immediately.

Their statement said the decision was a result of the activities of the ANC and the SA Communist Party (SACP) who

● To Page 2



P.T.O.

# Relations on the rocks

are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic. The ANC and the SACP, according to information in possession of the Republic and as confirmed by recent incidents, are still operating in Mozambique".

The Cabinet Ministers said that employers in SA "are requested to cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers and actively to endeavour to employ South African workers.

"Workers whose work permits are still valid will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa."

Organised mining and agriculture in

SA had already been informed of the decision, they said.

Mozambique reacted to Malan's threat by saying it was "an attempt by Pretoria to evade its responsibility for the non-implementation of the Nkomati Accord", according to the Mozambique news service AIM

The Nkomati Accord has been in jeopardy since the discovery of the so-called Gorongosa diaries containing proof of continued SA links with the MNR. MNR attacks have been stepped up since the accord was signed.

The SA decision was expected to be widely condemned by the West and by African states

● From Page 1

# SA puts squeeze on Mozambicans

9/10/86  
WEEKLY MAIL

(209)  
218

● From PAGE 1

And yesterday, AIM quoted an official government source saying Malan's threat was "an attempt by Pretoria to evade its responsibility for the non-implementation of the Nkomati Accord"

National Union of Mineworkers representative Marcel Golding said last night that the government's move was "the most outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action

"Instead of addressing the problems in South Africa, it continues its policy of aggression and destabilisation against neighbouring states

"This action is clearly part of its attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure against the regime. The solutions to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent is not the termination of the services of Mozambican workers

"Mozambique and other neighbouring states have always been part of the regional political economy and have contributed to the wealth of

South Africa. The effect of this action clearly demonstrates the desperation of the apartheid regime and will be disruptive to the mining industry

"Contrary to the claim of the government about its concern for employment and development, it has and continues to generate unemployment with its racist policies and intends extending them further afield. The government cannot expect the miners to take this lying down," he said

Apart from the mines, the decision is expected to hit farmers in the eastern Transvaal who are very dependent on Mozambican migrant labour

Spokesmen for the Chamber of Mines and the various mining houses expressed surprise at the decision yesterday but refused to comment until they had studied the text of the statement

According to figures from the Chamber's recruiting arm, the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), more than 58 000

Mozambicans were employed on South African gold mines in February this year

Because of their long-standing connection with the South African mines, Mozambican workers occupy some of the most senior and experienced jobs and their departure could cause labour shortages in key skilled areas

Rand Mines' East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM) is highly dependent on Mozambicans, employing 8 500 out of a total workforce of 12 000.

The Rand Mines group employs about 16 000 Mozambicans, while Anglo American employs about 14 000, Anglovaal 5 000, Gold Fields 8 000 and JCI 6 200

The Shangaan-speaking Mozambicans are known in the industry for being the least willing to join the National Union of Mineworkers because of fears of repatriation

Mozambican workers are estimated to earn more than R300-million a year, a precious fund of foreign exchange for Machel's economically straitened government



# Tit-for-tat: SA puts squeeze on Maputo

WEEKLY MAIL  
9/10/76  
218

THE South African government yesterday dealt a crippling blow to Mozambique's shaky economy by deciding to terminate the employment of the 58 000 Mozambican nationals employed on South African mines

The measure is likely to cause shockwaves throughout the gold mining industry and lead to mass starvation as most of the miners come from areas already threatened with famine as a result of the war being waged by the Mozambican resistance movement (MNR).

A statement by four Cabinet Ministers in Pretoria yesterday said recruitment of Mozambican workers had been prohibited with immediate effect and those already working in South Africa would not be allowed to return once their contracts had expired.

The move — an extreme form of punitive economic sanctions — followed the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast

## WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS

near the Mozambican border on Monday

On Tuesday South Africa's Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, warned of reprisals against Mozambique, whose territory he claimed was being used as a springboard for attacks by the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party

The four Ministers — Malan, Pik Botha (Foreign Affairs), Danie Steyn (Energy Affairs) and Pietie du Plessis (Manpower) — said the decision to stop recruitment of Mozambican nationals "is the result of the ANC and the SA Communist Party who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic

"These acts have been made possible by the infiltration of terrorists along with the large

numbers of Mozambicans who enter South Africa both legally and illegally

"Furthermore, evidence indicates that members of the Mozambique Security Service are involved in this infiltration in collaboration with the ANC"

Mozambique has strongly denied the allegation that it was involved in the landmine blast

Malan did not provide a shred of evidence, said a statement from the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, in a report issued on Tuesday night

"South African violations of the accord are well documented and it is clear that the apartheid regime never had the slightest intention of honouring the agreement. But no serious observer has ever suggested that Mozambique has been in breach of the accord"

● To PAGE 2

# Tit-for-tat: SA puts squeeze on Maputo

WEEKLY MAIL  
9/10/76  
209  
215

THE South African government yesterday dealt a crippling blow to Mozambique's shaky economy by deciding to terminate the employment of the 58 000 Mozambican nationals employed on South African mines

The measure is likely to cause shockwaves throughout the gold mining industry and lead to mass starvation as most of the miners come from areas already threatened with famine as a result of the war being waged by the Mozambican resistance movement (MNR)

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The move — an extreme form of punitive economic sanctions — followed the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast

## WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS

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WEEKLY MAIL

9/10/75

(211)

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● To PAGE 2



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# Malawi expels thousands of rebels

**HARARE** — Thousands of armed MNR rebels have crossed the border from Malawi into Mozambique after being expelled by Life President Kamuzu Banda, according to the semi-official Zimbabwean daily newspaper, The Herald.

The Herald is controlled by Zimbabwe's para-statal Mass Media Trust and is usually very close to official sources.

The paper says in a front-page article that expulsion of the Mozambican National Resistance rebels follows a warning given to President Banda by President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The warning was given at a meeting the two leaders had recently with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Officials point out that the bandits were not handed over to the Mozambican authorities, an action that would have conformed with demands that

Malawi cease supporting the bandits," says The Herald.

"The bandits were said by official sources to be wreaking havoc in Mozambique's border areas."

The Herald says mass infiltration from Malawi has been going on for several days, with the rebels building up a large force near the town of Zumbo on the headwaters of Lake Cabora Bassa.

Heavy fighting is reported in the area, and civilian refugees are crossing into the Luangwa district of Zambia.

Zimbabwe has more than 70 000 Mozambican refugees in three camps along its eastern border.

On his return to Maputo from the meeting, President Machel threatened to blockade Malawi and move his Soviet-supplied rockets to the border.

It was agreed at the meeting to form a Malawi-Mozambique joint commission similar to the Zimbabwe-Botswana one which has successfully curbed dissident in-

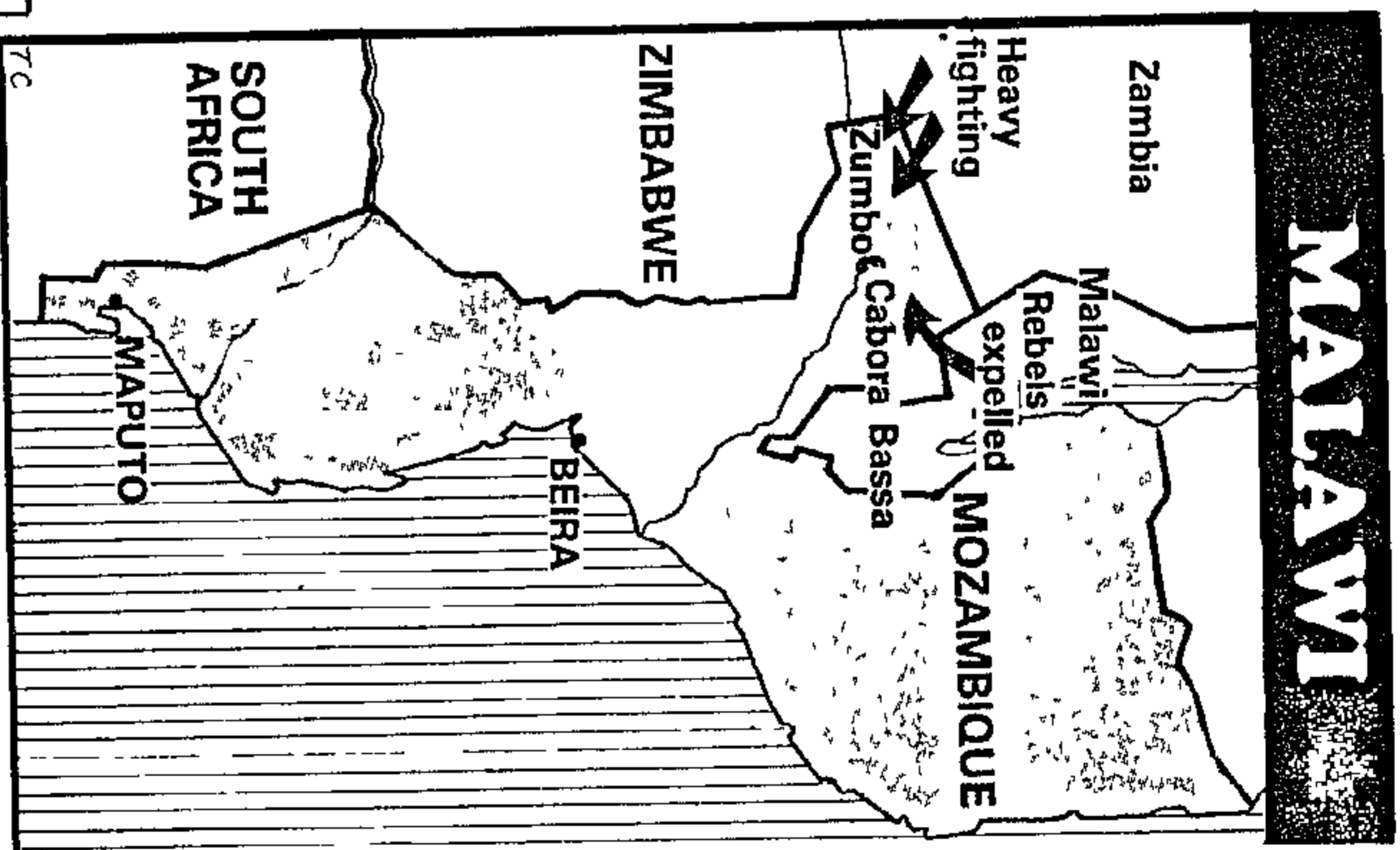
filtration into Matabeleland.

Anthony Johnson reports that Frelimo forces fighting the MNR rebels have been especially vulnerable in Mozambique's northern provinces in recent months.

Mr Leon Kok, programmes director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said Frelimo's vulnerability in the area stemmed from shortages of arms and food. The troops were also heavily committed in other areas.

Mr Kok also said the MNR appeared to have reached a military pact with Unar Rombeza African National Union (Uranu), a movement fighting for the independence of the five northern provinces of Mozambique.

Frelimo's weakness in the north was also reflected in the recent appointment of a prime minister in Mozambique to allow President Samora Machel to concentrate more on security issues in the north of the country, he said — Sapa



# Work ban is blackmail M'bique

MAPUTO — Mozambique says South Africa's decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands of those already employed is blackmail and will be resisted.

A commentary on State-run Radio Maputo said SA's action, announced yesterday by several Government departments, "is another in a series of sanctions"

"The measure is a continuation of destabilising actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy," it said

"But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realises that the apartheid regime is the destabilising factor in Southern Africa."

SA said it acted against Mozambique because of that country's alleged backing for the African National Congress

There are about 55 000

Mozambicans currently employed in SA, Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, reported today

Mozambique and SA signed a non-aggression pact in 1984, barring each from backing the other's enemies, but Pretoria blamed Maputo for a landmine explosion near the border on Monday in which six South African soldiers were wounded

Mozambique has frequently complained that SA was breaching the non-aggression pact by arming the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been battling President Samora Machel's Government since independence in 1975.

In Johannesburg the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said last night the decision was taken in the national and security interests of SA

Mr Du Plessis said no country in the world could allow virtually free access to its labour market and, on the other hand, al-

low its security to be undermined by that country which benefited from "job opportunities and so forth in SA"

"The fact is you cannot milk your cow with one hand while you are busy cutting its artery with the other hand"

He said the step had been taken in the interests of the maintenance of security within the borders of SA

"This is a preventive measure to stabilise the security situation and to prevent infiltration from Mozambique," he said

The National Union of Mineworkers said last night that the plan was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action.

"This action is purely part of an attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure and is not a solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent," the union's spokesman said

The Chamber of Mines said it regretted the Government's decision

FORECA



After General  
Malan's threat

# AGGORD WITH SA IN THE BALANCE

GENERAL Magnus Malan's threat of retaliation against Mozambique for allegedly supporting African National Congress insurgency leaves the Nkomati Accord hanging by a thin diplomatic thread.

## SOWETAN Africa News Service

And it poses the serious possibility of renewed SADF attacks on ANC targets in Mozambique. It could also open the way for full South African support of the MNR rebels.

The Defence Minister's statement is the first open claim by a South African Government representative that ANC insurgency is being launched from Mozambique despite the

provisions of the Nkomati Accord barring such activity.

But he has gone beyond that and suggested that the ANC activities are being carried out with the knowledge and perhaps even encouragement of the Maputo government.

This is a crucial question because if this view is accepted by the South African Government as a whole it poses a strong possibility that South African troops will again be sent across the border to attack ANC targets in Mozambique.

For the Maputo government there is the additional danger that South Africa might start openly aiding the MNR rebels. Despite Pretoria's repeated denials,

Mozambique has repeatedly accused it of continuing covert aid to the rebels after signing the Nkomati agreement.

But one of President Samora Machel's main reasons for maintaining the Accord is the fear that if he scraps it there will be little to stop South Africa giving its full support to the MNR — which might enable the rebels to overthrow the Frelimo government.





**Businessman tells of 'rat-infested havoc'**

The Argus Correspondent in DURBAN

**M**OZAMBICANS being repatriated in terms of the Government's tough new labour laws face "havoc" when they return home, says Durban businessman Mr Nick Labuschagne

Mr Labuschagne, executive chairman of John Orr Holdings, who regularly visits Mozambique, said the abject poverty and starvation there had to be seen to be believed

"There's no doubt about it — repatriating these people will cause tremendous problems for them I don't think the country will be able to cope"

He said the capital, Maputo, which under Portuguese colonial rule had a population of 200 000, now has about 2-million residents living in "rat-infested squalor"

"They had a hail storm about two years ago which smashed most of the windows in the city Not one has been repaired In

fact, nothing has been done to the city since the Portuguese left 12 years ago"

John Orr still operates a shop in Maputo, but he said there was seldom anything on their shelves

"Whenever we get a parcel of goods in, there are queues of hundreds of people lining up No matter what it is, it's sold out in a matter of minutes People have money, but nothing to spend it on — and that includes food

"Basically we just keep our operations going there as an act of charity, as we employ 180 people At least it keeps them in food and clothing"

**A**T least 576 000 men, women and children will be affected by South Africa's decision not to employ Mozambican workers in future

And if the number of people dependent on illegal Mozambicans working in South Africa is taken into account, the number affected by South Africa's new employment policy could be well over a million

Mr J Fourie, chief director of labour

relations of the Department of Manpower, said there were up to 30 000 Mozambicans employed legally in the South African agricultural sector, more than 51 000 employed on Chamber of Mines mines, and up to 15 000 employed on independent mines

In addition, the number of illegal Mozambican immigrants working in South Africa was estimated at up to 170 000

The generally accepted number of dependents for each worker is five At least 576 000 people are dependent on legal incomes from South Africa and up to 1,02-million on illegal incomes

Mr Fourie said the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the recruitment wing of the Chamber of Mines, was with immediate effect no longer allowed to recruit Mozambicans

Although most legally-employed Mozambicans in South Africa are on the mines, there are also said to be thousands employed illegally as farm labourers on cane plantations in northern Natal and Zululand

ARGUS 9/10/80 (218) (EF)



PRESIDENT Machel

# Govt hits Machel hard

218

9/10/84

RECRUITMENT of Mozambican workers for South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working in the Republic will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired, the Government has announced

The move follows the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals

## Decision

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the impoverished Mozambican state

The Government's decision was announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet Ministers after a day of intensive discussions

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican government yesterday

It said: "The South African Government has decided no further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed as from today"

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress and the SA

To Page 3

# Nkomati Accord

From Page 1 by recent incidents, is still operating in Mozambique."

Communist Party, "who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic".

The ANC and the SACP, "according to information in possession of the Republic and as confirmed

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory, and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces.



# SA ban could affect more than 1-million Mozambicans

By Mike Siluma and Sheryl Raine

At least 576 000 men, women and children will be affected by South Africa's decision not to employ Mozambican workers in future.

And if the number of people dependent on illegal Mozambicans working in South Africa is taken into account, the number affected by South Africa's new employment policy could be well over a million.

Mr J Fourie, chief director of labour relations in the Department of Manpower, said there were up to 30 000 Mozambicans employed legally in the South African agricultural sector, more than 51 000 employed on mines belonging to the Chamber of Mines and up to 15 000 on independent mines.

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The generally accepted number of dependants for each worker is five. At least 576 000 people are dependent on legal incomes from South Africa and over a million on illegal incomes.

Mr Fourie said the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the recruitment wing of the Chamber of Mines, was with immediate effect no longer allowed to recruit Mozambicans.

Reacting to the new policy the National Union of Mineworkers said today it would convene an urgent national executive committee meeting this

weekend to discuss the government's action.

A clash between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the government could be in the offing.

The NUM has previously warned the Government against repatriating workers from neighbouring states and threatened industrial action.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports that the official Radio Mozambique said last night that Mozambique would be able to overcome South African "blackmail".

In a commentary monitored in Johannesburg, the radio said that South Africa's decision to send home Mozambicans was the culmination "of a series of sanctions that the Pretoria regime has imposed on Mozambique".

Radio Mozambique said South African sanctions were first imposed after Mozambique's independence when the number of Mozambican miners working in South Africa was reduced from 150 000 to 40 000.

"In 1977 Pretoria unilaterally decided to suspend the practice of paying in gold to the Mozambican Government part of the miners' salaries," the radio said.

It accused South Africa of continuing to support the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

● See Page 15.



# Mozambicans to lose jobs

N/M 9/10/86

(218) [initials] [initials]

**PRETORIA**—Recruitment of Mozambican workers for South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working in the Republic will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired.

The move follows the landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday in which six South African soldiers were injured and the warning yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said yesterday that many jobs would be available for South Africans after Mozambicans were sent home.

There are, according to official figures, 70 000 Mozambicans employed in South Africa, of which about 60 000 work on the mines. The number of illegal Mozambican workers here is estimated to be about 230 000, Mr van der Merwe said.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said last night that recruitment of labour from Mozambique had been suspended, not terminated, and that the chamber would maintain its presence in that country until the position had been clarified.

He said that around R100 million would be sent back to Mozambique this year in the form of mineworkers' wages.

The Government's decision was announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet ministers after a day of intensive discussions.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican Government yesterday.

It said 'The South African Government has decided no further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed as from today'.

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress and the S A Communist Party, 'who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic'.

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces.

## Committed

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique have deteriorated since, particularly in recent months and the Accord of Nkomati is said by observers to be all but dead.

According to a copy of the diplomatic Note sent to Mozambique's President Samora Machel, the S A Government reiterated it remained 'committed to the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of peace, stability, co-operation and development in the whole of southern Africa'.

The Chamber of Mines said yesterday 'The chamber regrets that this has been found necessary but can obviously not evaluate the security considerations on which the decision was based'.

The National Union of Mineworkers said last night that the Government's plan was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action.

Ormande Pollok writes that the the Government's action will have far-reaching consequences for the already crumbling Mozambican economy.

There is widespread unemployment in the country and the South African move means that the millions of rands that are sent home in deferred payments by Mozambican workers will be stopped.

Mineworkers send 60% of their paypackets to the Mozambican Government constituting its main source of foreign exchange.



Mr Machel

# Mozambique faces misery and violence

Argus 9/10/86 (28)

By GERALD L'ANGE  
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A chain reaction of violence, destruction and famine threatens Southern Africa after the alleged resumption of African National Congress insurgency from Mozambique and South Africa's retaliation

The Government announced that it would not allow new recruitment of labour from Mozambique and that Mozambicans in South Africa would have to leave at the end of their contracts, the Bureau for Information said

The decision to bar Mozambicans, coming after the warning of retaliation against ANC infiltration by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has probably spelled the death of the Nkomati Accord. Possible consequences are

- Open resumption of ANC insurgency into South Africa from Mozambique
- Renewed South African Defence Force strikes against ANC targets in Mozambique
- Open support by South Africa for the Mozambique National Resistance rebels
- An escalation of the guerrilla war in Mozambique and destruction of property
- An end to income from mineworkers and other sources in South Africa could result in severe deterioration in the ruined Mozambican economy

## Havoc faces repatriated workers — Page 10

It appears this chain reaction can be stopped only by the Mozambique Government ending alleged ANC infiltration

If the grim scenario is played out it will raise yet another possibility — that of foreign intervention

President Machel's government is already beleaguered by the increasingly successful MNR rebels. The economy has been brought to the brink of collapse by drought, flood, warfare, bad policy and inept administration

The cutting-off of the revenue from South Africa could put the Frelimo government in a desperate situation

A joint statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Manpower Mr Pietie du Plessis, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Mr Dami Steyn, and Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha, said

"Employers are requested to cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ Mozambican workers

"Workers whose work permits are still valid will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa"

## We'll beat blackmail — Maputo

The Argus Foreign Service  
JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique will overcome the South African "blackmail" of the Mozambican people, says the official Radio Mozambique

And it adds that the latest measures announced by the South African Government were aimed at destabilising the Mozambican economy.

"They are the culmination of a series of destabilisation measures against our country," it said

Pretoria announced last night that no further recruitment of Mozambican workers would be allowed

The Chamber of Mines and Progressive Federal Party emphasised that a 70 to 80-year relationship with the people of Mozambique was being disrupted by the South African Government — while the National Union of Mineworkers declared that the move "would not be taken lying down"

### SECURITY REASONS

But the chamber said it could not evaluate the security reasons for the decision.

Mr Brian Goodall, the PFP's spokesman on mineral and energy, said: "South Africa should be trying to build up good economic relationships with neighbouring countries, rather than politicising Pretoria's problems"

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "The solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent is not the termination of services of workers from Mozambique."

He would not say what further steps the union would take



2/8 (2/8) 06 10/10/86 (2/8)

MAPUTO — Mozambique says South Africa's decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands of those already employed was blackmail and would be resisted

A commentary on the state-run Radio Maputo said Pretoria's action, announced yesterday by several government departments, "is another in a series of sanctions"

"The measure is a continuation of destabilising actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy," it said

"But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realises that Pretoria's apartheid is the destabilising factor in southern Africa," the radio added

South Africa said it acted against Mozambi-

# Maputo calls SA ban blackmail

que because of that country's alleged backing for the African National Congress (ANC)

There are about 55 000 Mozambicans currently employed in South Africa, Mozambique's official news agency Aim reported yesterday

Mozambique and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact in 1984 barring each from backing the other's enemies Pretoria blamed Maputo for a landmine explosion near the border on Monday in which six South African soldiers were wounded

Mozambique has frequently complained that South Africa was breaching the non-aggression pact by arming the right-wing Mozambi-

can National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been fighting against President Samora Machel's government since independence in 1975

Pretoria has said its aid to the MNR was only technical and aimed at bringing the insurgents and Maputo to a negotiating table

● It is reported from Pretoria, meanwhile, that Mozambican farm labourers will, like the miners, have to return home once their contracts and work permits expire the Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe said

He said officials were briefing Lowveld farmers on the ban on employing Mozambican nationals

Dr Van der Merwe said the ban had been implemented because South Africa was faced with unemployment and security problems

The South African Agricultural Union president, Mr Kobus Jooste, said in a statement that farmers had to register their Mozambican workers by November 30 or face prosecution

● In Johannesburg the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said the decision to repatriate Mozambican mine workers was callous and demonstrated the government's incompetence

"Cosatu views the Mozambican workers as comrades, part of South

Africa's labour power, and an integral part of the working class

Cosatu has in the past warned that it took very seriously any attempt to expel migrant labour In our view, migrant labour has been integral to producing the wealth of this country and in particular the development of the gold-mining industry," the union said

'Apartheid seems hellbent on making sure these economies never stand on their feet," the statement said

● The newly amalgamated Cusa/Azactu union has condemned the 'arbitrary and arrogant action' of the government in repatriating Mozambican mine workers

A statement said Cusa/Azactu would take the issue up in Lusaka later this month where a meeting of unions in the Southern African region was being convened from October 20 — Sapa



ARGUS 10/10/80  
**Mozambique  
town falls  
to rebels 218**

**Argus Africa News Service**

**HARARE** — The small Mozambican town of Zumbo in north-western Tete province has fallen to MNR rebel forces, according to reports here

About 200 heavily armed rebels attacked the town, which is on the Zambezi River close to the border with Zambia and Zimbabwe

Some firing could still be heard yesterday but residents have reportedly deserted the town and fled into Zambia and Zimbabwe

A number of small centres in Tete province are also said to have been overrun by rebels

# Maputo to lose \$90m a year?

19/10/81  
DD  
2/18

MAPUTO — Mozambique stands to lose about \$90 million a year because of South Africa's ban on employing Mozambican miners, it was reported yesterday

The manager of the Maputo office that recruits for South African mines, Mr Richard Japp, said nearly 62 000 Mozambicans were working at 51 gold mines in South Africa

The ban followed a landmine explosion on Monday near the Mo-

zambican border that wounded six South African soldiers.

Mozambique, short of foreign currency, relies partly on remittances from workers in South Africa. Besides the miners, about 30 000 Mozambicans work legally in agriculture, and would also be affected by the order. It is estimated around 100 000 Mozambicans work illegally in South Africa

— Sapa-AP

See also page 9

Fuse lit for another cycle of violence?

# No accord now with Maputo

By Gerald L'Ange,  
The Star's Foreign News Service

A new chain of violence, destruction and misery in Southern Africa has almost certainly been set off by the alleged resumption of African National Congress insurgency from Mozambique — and South Africa's retaliation

The decision to bar Mozambicans from further employment in South Africa, coming after the warning of retaliation by Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan against ANC infiltration, has probably spelt the death of the Nkomati Accord

Possible consequences are

- Open resumption of ANC insurgency into South Africa from Mozambique
- Renewed SADF strikes against ANC targets in Mozambique
- Open support by South Africa for the MNR rebels
- An escalation of the guerilla war in Mozambique, with consequent destruction of property and production facilities, and hunger and suffering by the Mozambican people
- A severe deterioration in the already ruined Mozambican economy, and a sharp increase in the high famine level as a result of the stopping of income from South Africa from mineworkers and other sources

It appears that this chain reaction can be stopped only by the Mozambique Government terminating the ANC infiltration that is said by the South African Foreign Minister to be taking place with the collaboration of the Mozambique Security Service (SNASP). But whether Maputo can do this is uncertain

If the grim scenario is played out it will raise yet another possibility — that of foreign intervention by Cuba or some other communist country on the side of the Frelimo government

But this possibility appears remote at present because Russia and its satellites are believed to be reluctant to get involved in further African conflicts after their costly experience in Angola.

President Samora Machel's government is already beleaguered by the increasingly successful MNR rebels, who have destroyed or challenged Frelimo's control in wide areas of Mozambique

And the economy has been brought to the brink of collapse by drought, flood, warfare, bad policy and inept administration. The cutting off of revenue from South Africa could put the Frelimo government in a desperate situation

Maputo has repeatedly accused South Africa of violating the Nkomati Accord by continuing to aid the MNR guerillas, but only now has South Africa openly accused Mozambique of permitting a resumption of ANC insurgency in contravention of the accord

It is not clear whether the alleged ANC activities have been allowed by Maputo in retaliation for the support South Africa is said to have been giving the MNR. Maputo would have known, however, that this would inevitably result in retaliation by South Africa, which has plainly shown it will not tolerate ANC insurgency from neighbouring states

Before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984, the SADF had made at least two strikes against ANC targets in Maputo. It would almost certainly strike again if it believed insurgents were continuing to operate from there.

Pretoria has consistently denied Maputo allegations that it is continuing to supply the rebels. But if the Frelimo government were to allow continuing ANC insurgency from Mozambique, Pretoria would have no reason to maintain its stance of not supporting the MNR. South African backing for the rebels could put them in a position to overthrow the Frelimo government.

Retaliation against alleged ANC infiltration has coincided with reports of major battles in northern Mozambique between government forces and MNR guerillas expelled from Malawi



10/10/86 SMK  
218

# US regrets SA decision on Mozambique workers

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has expressed regret at the South African Government's actions this week against Mozambique and the United Democratic Front

State Department spokesman Mr Peter Martinez said the US was deeply concerned by the deterioration of relations between South Africa and Mozambique, represented by the decision to end recruitment of Mozambique workers

"We urge South Africa to reconsider a decision that will prove costly for both countries. It is critically important at this time that the two governments avoid escalating confrontation and resume the dialogue to which they committed themselves in the Nkomati Accord"

Referring to the decision declaring the UDF an affected organisation, the spokesman said it was regrettable

In London, the British Foreign Office said it regretted the move to end the recruiting of Mozambican workers.

A spokesman said. "We very much hope the South African Government will not take this step, which can only worsen relations between South Africa and its neighbours and add to suffering in Southern Africa"

Farmers want Mozambican workers back

# Labour ban could hit Lowveld hard

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The announcement by Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis regarding the deportation of thousands of legally employed Mozambican labourers, is a shattering blow to Lowveld farmers

Many fear this could spell disaster for the region's labour intensive agricultural industry, already hit by last year's drought, the economic downturn and

pending sanctions

While farmers generally agree the Lowveld's security and safety is of prime importance many feel a total ban on Mozambican labour will do more harm than good

"Surely it's the illegal immigrant who must be responsible for acts of terror and not those who for many years have legally worked on our farms," one farmer said

Mr Willem Joubert of the Roodewal Farm said experience

had shown that Mozambicans, once deported, returned time and time again

"I believe the solution lay in not allowing them into the country rather than deporting them once they are legally employed, properly documented and proven employees," he said.

Representatives of the Lowveld's Agricultural Manpower Committee travelled to Pretoria yesterday for discussions with the Minister of Manpower and the directors general of Manpower and Internal Affairs.

Problems envisaged from a total Mozambican labour ban were highlighted and it was decided that a meeting be held in Nelspruit on Monday, to which representatives of all Lowveld farmers associations would be invited

Vice chairman of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Jacob de Villiers said most farmers were happy to fully cooperate with matters regarding security

● South Africa's biggest black worker federation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), has described the ban on Mozambican labour as "callous, cynical and provocative"

"Cosatu views the Mozambican workers as comrades, part of South Africa's labour power, and a part of the working class Workers of neighbouring countries are desperately dependent on jobs in South Africa because the economies of their countries are the victims of SA aggression," a spokesman said.

● See Page 9.

## Mozambique loses R200-m annually by recruiting ban

MAPUTO — Mozambique stood to lose about R200 million a year following South Africa's ban on employing Mozambican miners, it was reported yesterday.

Mr Richard Japp, manager of the Maputo office recruiting for the South African mines, said nearly 62 000 Mozambicans were working at 51 gold mines in South Africa on July 31 according to the Mozambican news agency, AIM

South Africa said last night it would not allow new Mozambican workers to take jobs in South Africa because of apparent Mozambican Government support for black nationalist guerillas operating in South Africa.

It said Mozambican workers would be sent home as their contracts expired

### LANDMINE BLAST NEAR BORDER

The announcement followed a landmine explosion on Monday near the Mozambican border which wounded six South African soldiers

Mozambique has denied aiding the ANC and has accused South Africa of aiding rebels in Mozambique.

Under the 1984 Nkomati Accord, each country pledged not to aid opposition groups in the other's territory

Mozambique, short of foreign currency, relied partly on remittances from workers in South Africa

In addition to the miners, about 30 000 Mozambicans working legally in agriculture would be affected by the order — Sapa-Associated Press

# UK wants end to Nkomati tension

10/10/86  
The Star Bureau

SML  
LONDON — The British Foreign Office has again urged all parties concerned with the Nkomati Accord to refrain from making threats "which can serve only to increase tension in the region".

A spokesman, referring to the mine explosion which injured six South African soldiers on the border earlier this week, said yesterday: "If the South African Government has any evidence that those responsible for planting the device were infiltrated through Mozambique, we hope they will furnish it to the joint security commission which was established under the Nkomati Accord."



N/M 10/10/86 (218)

**'Blackmail' will be resisted, says Maputo**

# Mozambique will lose R200 m a year

MAPUTO—Mozambique stands to lose about \$90 million (about R200 million) a year because of South Africa's ban on employing Mozambican miners, it was reported yesterday.

Mr Richard Japp, manager of the Maputo office that recruits for South African mines, said nearly 62 000 Mozambicans were working at 51 gold mines in South Africa on July 31, according to the national news agency, AIM.

South Africa said on Wednesday night it would not allow new Mozambican workers to take jobs in South Africa because of apparent Mozambican Government support for black nationalists operating in South Africa. It said Mozambican workers would be sent home gradually as their contracts expire.

The announcement followed a landmine explosion on Monday near the Mozambican border that wounded six white South African soldiers.

Mozambique said the decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands of those already employed was blackmail and would be resisted.

### Resisting

A commentary on State-run Radio Maputo said Pretoria's action 'is another in a series of sanctions'.

'The measure is a continuation of destabilising actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy,' it said.

'But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realises that the apartheid regime is the destabilising factor in southern Africa,' the radio added.

A Mercury Reporter writes that the ban on recruitment is expected to have little effect on industry, mining and agriculture in Natal.

But S A Transport Services and Durban trawler owners are hoping their business with Mozambique will not be affected by possible Mozambican retaliation.

### Basis

Trawling companies have fishing agreements with Mozambique which allow them to take prawns, crabs and other shellfish from Mozambique's territorial waters.

Mr Charles Atkins, spokesman for Durban-based Sterling Fisheries which has five trawlers operating off Mozambique, said 'Naturally we hope the Nkomati Accord continues — it's the basis of our fishing in those waters'.

A small staff of South African railway officials is in Mozambique to help run part of that country's rail network.

A SATS spokesman said yesterday 'As far as we're concerned it's business as usual'.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said that in 1985 only 1 570 Mozambican miners had been employed in coal mines throughout the country. He did not know the number of foreign miners in Natal.

● See Editorial Opinion and Page 14

## Frelimo troops flee

*CMC 7/11/75 11/10/88 (218)*  
with the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, President Banda faced demands to curb the use by Renamo of Malawian soil, or face a possible blockade by his neighbours

MANA said the Mozambican soldiers entered Malawi still armed with machine-guns, rocket launchers and ammunition

Zumbo had a population of about 3 000 and a garrison of just 38 when several hundred well-armed rebels attacked at 5am on Monday, the Herald reported

About 15 of the defenders reached another border village along with fleeing civilians

The Herald reported that sporadic gunfire was heard throughout Thursday

More than 500 civilians from the area are reported to have fled into the Zambian border district of Luangwa, but only seven families had crossed the Zambezi to make their way to Zimbabwe. All had relatives by marriage in Zimbabwe

Renamo has been fighting the Maputo government since independence in 1975, and Mozambique charged last month that the rebels operated from bases in Malawi — Sapa-Reuter

# Nothing very new in SA moves Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's official news agency has described the decision by Pretoria to bar Mozambican migrant workers as part of "the undeclared war which South Africa has been waging for many years against Mozambique"

AIM said Pretoria was not retaliating against alleged African National Congress insurgency, it was "just stepping up its aggression"

The decision was described as a significant increase in the sanctions South Africa had long been applying to Mozambique

These had gone hand-in-hand with military destabilisation, direct attacks by the South African armed forces and aggression through the MNR "bandits", the agency said.

It said the decision was "tragically irresponsible politics" because by attacking the Southern African region Pretoria was reducing South Africa's ability to become an important pole of development, one from which a future South Africa would itself stand to benefit greatly.

AIM did not comment on the accuracy of the South African claim that the ANC was again launching insurgent attacks into the Republic from Mozambique.

It noted only that Pretoria had said that ANC leader Joe Slovo had been seen in Maputo

"If the presence of Joe Slovo in Maputo and his contact with Mozambicans are to be regarded as military acts then the same should be the case with the recent meeting between Oliver Tambo (the ANC leader) and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe," it said.



# Frelimo soldiers flee Renamo offensive

CAPT TINKS  
11/10/86

218

BLANTYRE — Thousands of Mozambican soldiers and their families have fled into Malawi and other neighbouring states after the fall of the town of Zumbo this week to right-wing Renamo rebels

The Malawi news agency, MANA, said yesterday that civilians had also fled across the border, leaving Zumbo, the town near Cabora Bassa, virtually deserted

The agency quoted a soldier as saying "I managed to escape into Malawi with only my 18-month-old son, Antonio. I left his exhausted mother behind to her fate because she could not keep up with my pace"

The Zimbabwean Herald reported that Zumbo was virtually deserted following an attack on Monday by hundreds of Renamo rebels recently expelled from their cross-border hide-outs in Malawi

At a summit in Blantyre last month

Continued on Page 3

# SA plans raid, claims M'bique Govt

MAPUTO — Mozambique has placed its armed forces on full alert, saying South Africa was preparing to raid the capital Maputo and overthrow the Government

A statement said the Government had information that SA would attack with its air force and with commando groups already infiltrated into Mozambique

The communique, issued by the Mozambique news agency, AIM, said SA was preparing an attack against Maputo with the ultimate aim of installing a puppet government.

An SA Defence Force spokesman said from Pretoria that the reports from Mozambique were "no more than speculation and a sign of a severe attack of nerves on the part of the Mozambique Government who are obviously in deep waters because of their support for ANC terrorists"

Mozambican right-wing rebels said today they had captured the town of Milangê, situated on the border with Malawi in northern Mozambique, forcing hundreds of Government troops to flee into the neighbouring country

No details of casualties were given

● Southern Africa's six black-ruled Frontline States will hold a one-day summit in Maputo tomorrow, Zimbabwean Government sources said today

They said the meeting would examine regional security problems and SA's decision earlier this week to ban the employment of Mozambicans, whose remittances home are vital for the country's economy  
— Sapa-Reuter

# Machel Crisis

# nts

**THE rebel Renamo movement in Mozambique seems poised to force the tottering Machel government into a coalition arrangement.**

South African military strategists report a massive increase in Renamo military activity throughout the country, with an increasingly feeble response from Maputo.

And yesterday panicky Mozambican government officials raised the regional temperature by claiming their country was in imminent danger of a full-scale invasion from South Africa.

Security Minister Sergio Vieira, in fact, claimed that commandos had already infiltrated the capital with the intention of installing a puppet government, and announced that the army had been put on full alert.

An SADF spokesman, however, described the claims as "pure speculation and a case of bad nerves on the part of the Mozambicans."

## Death blow

The dramatic events, meanwhile, seal the fate of the Nkomati Accord. South African Foreign Affairs foreign diplomat, Mozambican Government and military quarters all privately confirmed that the accord had been mortally wounded.

It is understood that South Africa's security advisers have compiled a dossier of alleged breaches of the accord in which Mozambique is said to have allowed and even aided the ANC to launch terror operations from that country.

This assessment has been handed to the hands of the Government.

## Renamo rebels may force coalition as panic grips Maputo over 'SA invasion'

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE and SAMKELO KUMALO

ment for some time, but it is understood it was decided to play the issue down.

The landmine blast in which six national servicemen were injured, however, precipitated the Government release of information and the imposition of a ban on Mozambican workers — a death-blow to the already shattered Mozambican economy.

Maputo yesterday claimed that the landmine blast had been staged.

Pretoria, however, insists that the ANC is operating with impunity in the Mozambican capital — contrary to the terms of the Nkomati Accord — and is doing nothing to stop cross-border violations.

## Crippling

Maputo, meanwhile, charges Pretoria with continuing to supply Renamo, and argues that it cannot be held responsible for cross-border violations by the ANC when a grim civil war waged by South African 'proxy' forces are keeping them occupied.

Latest South African intel-

ligence reports indicate that Renamo is now operating freely throughout the country, making hit-and-run raids on Maputo, is initiating nearly all contacts with Frelimo and is now fielding units of up to 100 men.

Assessments are that in the short-to-medium term Renamo could force the Machel government into a coalition.

It is now being speculated that South Africa will be tempted to restore support to Renamo, which could be the final crippling blow to the Machel government.

## Unhappy

It is known that senior military people were unhappy in 1984 at the decision to switch support from Renamo to Frelimo. They argued then that Renamo would eventually gain military ascendancy.

While most security and military observers have for some time considered the Nkomati Accord to be dead, the main champions of the accord, the Department of Foreign Affairs, supported

this week's decision on the migrant workers.

In a drastic acceleration of ANC violence launched from Mozambique, 23 incidents have been recorded near the border this year.

In terms of the accord, Mozambique was not to allow the ANC to operate from its territory. However, top ANC military strategist and chairman of the banned SA Communist Party (SACP) Joe Slovo returned to Maputo as a permanent resident more than two years ago.

Since then a steady stream of ANC and SACP officials and operatives have reportedly been returning. And, South African sources claim,



SAMORA MACHEL  
Feeble Maputo response

Slovo, operating from his flat in Julius Nyerere Avenue in central Maputo, is again the man behind the ANC's increased terror activities.

● Marching to Maputo  
Page 5

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# Human flood from Mozambique to SA unabated

By Susan Fleming

Thousands of refugees are still pouring into Gazankulu, kaNgwane, Swaziland and Lebowa to escape fighting between Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels and Frelimo in Mozambique

South Africa announced recently that further recruitment of miners from Mozambique would be stopped and those here would be repatriated when their contracts expired but relief workers in kaNgwane and Gazankulu say the number of refugees was not likely to drop

About 60 000 refugees have entered South Africa

since early 1985 Operation Hunger is feeding more than 20 000 in Gazankulu and about 10 000 more are receiving aid in kaNgwane

Each month about 500 refugees enter the Mhala district of Gazankulu and up to 2 000 — caught by game rangers in the Kruger Park or security forces — are sent back

Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the Phalalanu relief committee in Gazankulu, said "If the war in Mozambique gets worse we can only expect more refugees"

Brother Francis Padovan of the Catholic Mission in Gazankulu said "They risk a lot to get into South Africa

218  
SMR 13/11/85  
ca They are scared to death and want to save themselves from the MNR violence"

There are claims that farmers are taking advantage of the refugees' plight. Brother Francis said

"At the end of the month these farmers apparently refuse to pay them and threaten to report them to the authorities if they complain

"The refugees are so frightened of being sent back to Mozambique that they flee from the farms without money Others have said they get less than R50 a month for their labour"

Many refugees bring Mozambican money with them but cannot exchange it for rands

# 1 400 miners to test SA ban

STAR  
13/10/83

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 1 400 miners are due to leave for South Africa next week despite the South African Government ban on recruitment of labour from Mozambique.

A spokesman for the recruitment offices, Mr Richard Japp, said they had not received instructions to stop the Mozambicans from leaving for South Africa.

Sources here said immigration offices in Komatipoort were still giving visas to Mozambican workers with contracts to work in South Africa.

It has been disclosed here that the Mozambican economy will suffer a staggering blow from the cutting off of remitted wages from workers on South African mines.

The country stands to lose about R210 million a year — about half the amount of its 1984 budget and more than the total value of its 1985 exports.

Mozambique would receive about R100 million in remitted wages up to the end of the year, said Mr Japp.

## AVERAGE

He said that the 61 500 Mozambican miners in South Africa earn an average of R500 a month and each send home about R1 800 a year.

It has been estimated that the decision will affect about one million dependents.

The miners' families live mainly in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

They form nearly half the population of these provinces.

The large number is accounted for by the fact that polygamy is common in the area and there are often more than 20 people in a family.

The two provinces are heavily dependent on the earnings of migrant workers and this dependence has recently been increased by the famine caused by drought and the guerilla war.

The miners' families depend not only on remitted earnings but also on food sent home by the breadwinners.

2. Registration certificates

*Handwritten:* 13/10/86 (218)

SOWETAN, Monday, October

# MAPUTO ON WAR ALERT

MAPUTO — Mozambique's armed forces are on a state of alert in case of an attack by South Africa as leaders of southern Africa's "Frontline" states meet in Maputo to discuss regional security.

The Government of President Samora Machel said on Saturday it had learned of a planned attack by South African planes and commandos and spoke of a plot by Pretoria to set up a puppet government in Mozambique

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force dismissed the charge as "no more

than speculation and a sign of a severe attack of nerves"

The spokesman added that Mozambique was "obviously in deep waters" because of what he called its support for the banned African National Congress

South Africa has accused Mozambique of allowing ANC guerillas to plant a landmine near the border which injured six South African soldiers last Monday

Maputo accused Pretoria of having planted the mine as a "pretext" to attack Mozambique

"As far as the Kanguwane landmine is concerned, the Defence Force is not prepared to comment on such blatant nonsense," the SADF spokesman said.

The one-day summit in Maputo will also discuss Pretoria's decision earlier in the week to clamp down on the employment of Mozambican workers in South Africa

The Mozambican statement yesterday said of the landmine blast: "This fabricated incident, played up and manipulated by the regime's propaganda, is forming the pretext for launching direct aggression against our country"



PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Maputo.

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The South African warmongers are preparing direct attacks on our country and the city of Maputo by the South African armed forces with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the Mozambican Government and installing a puppet regime in Maputo at the service of apartheid"

The statement accused South Africa of having stepped up its military aid to right-wing Mozambican National Resistance rebels who, it added, were increasingly infiltrating Mozambique from South African territory.

Political analysts have said Pretoria wants to step up economic pressure on Maputo because Mozambique's ports could become increasingly crucial to its landlocked "frontline" partners eager to reduce their dependence on South Africa

A foreign ministry statement said the leaders would hold separate talks in Maputo with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

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Information Sheet  
South Africa  
Relations



# 4 Mozambican towns 'taken by rebels'

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13/10/86

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas are fighting troops in northern Mozambique and at least four towns have reportedly been taken by the rebels.

They are Zumbo and Mutarare in Tete province, Caia in northern Sofala and Milange in Zambezia province.

And the Mozambican Government has acknowledged for the first time that it has lost control of parts of the country.

In a statement issued in Maputo at the weekend the frontline states, including Mozambique, said that because of Malawian complicity Mozambican "bandit gangs" had occupied "frontier zones in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambezia".

Malawi says that because of the fighting in Tete and Zambezia provinces more than 1 500 Mozambican soldiers had crossed the border into Malawi to escape the MNR attacks.

## HANDED BACK

Sources in Maputo say that Malawi has been returning deserters to Mozambique. On Thursday 410 Mozambican soldiers were handed back, they said.

Malawi denies any involvement with the MNR.

Yesterday President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia hinted that action could be taken against Malawi for its alleged support for the rebels.

"We have tried the language of peace. It has lead nowhere. We regret this," he said.

● Mozambican allegations that South Africa is concentrating forces on its borders and is preparing for war were today described by a South African military spokesman as "blatant nonsense" and a sign of a severe attack of nerves.

**THE Government's order to phase out Mozambican mineworkers threatens to blow up in South Africa's face as the mining industry faces additional costs and strikes.**

A total ban has been placed on recruiting new labour from Mozambique. Workers from Mozambique can complete their contracts but not renew them.

This ban followed a landmine incident this week in which six South African soldiers were injured near the border. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned of reprisals against Mozambique.

The Chamber of Mines estimates there are 58 000 mineworkers from Mozambique em-

# SA order on miners likely to backfire

13/10/86

*Smaller*  
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2/18

ployed in the mining industry. Mining sources say there could be massive costs involved in replacing the Mozambicans with workers from elsewhere as they would have to be trained from scratch.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said last week it would not take the matter lying down.

The NUM executive is likely to decide next week on whether to undertake any industrial action.

N/M 13/10/86

# Maputo raid plan claimed

2/8

MAPUTO—Leaders of the front-line states yesterday began a one-day summit in Maputo to examine Mozambique's charges that South Africa was planning to raid the capital and overthrow President Samora Machel's Government, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports

Opening the tense meeting, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the front-line states, called on his counterparts to examine the deteriorating security situation in the region and suggest steps to defend their independence.

'We meet to examine the situation that is developing in southern Africa as a result of certain activities not only taking place here in the region, but in other parts of the world

'We meet to examine the meaning of their (South Africa's) threat to Mozambique,' said a grim-faced

President Kaunda.

South Africa is holding Mozambique responsible for landmine explosions inside South Africa that injured a number of South African soldiers Yesterday Mozambique accused the South African Government of planning to attack Maputo and to install a puppet regime.

## Destabilise

Holding a communique outlining Mozambican accusations, President Kaunda accused South Africa of wrongly holding Mozambique responsible for the deteriorating situation, and breaking the Nkomati Accord signed between the two countries in March 1984 South Africa was responsible for both, he said

'On the basis of might is right, they are trying to destabilise us The only way we can show them that right is might is to continue

to respond to matters like this one immediately

'We will examine all these matters and come up with steps to defend ourselves The hour might be dark, but there is no doubt that the end is only one — death of apartheid,' he said

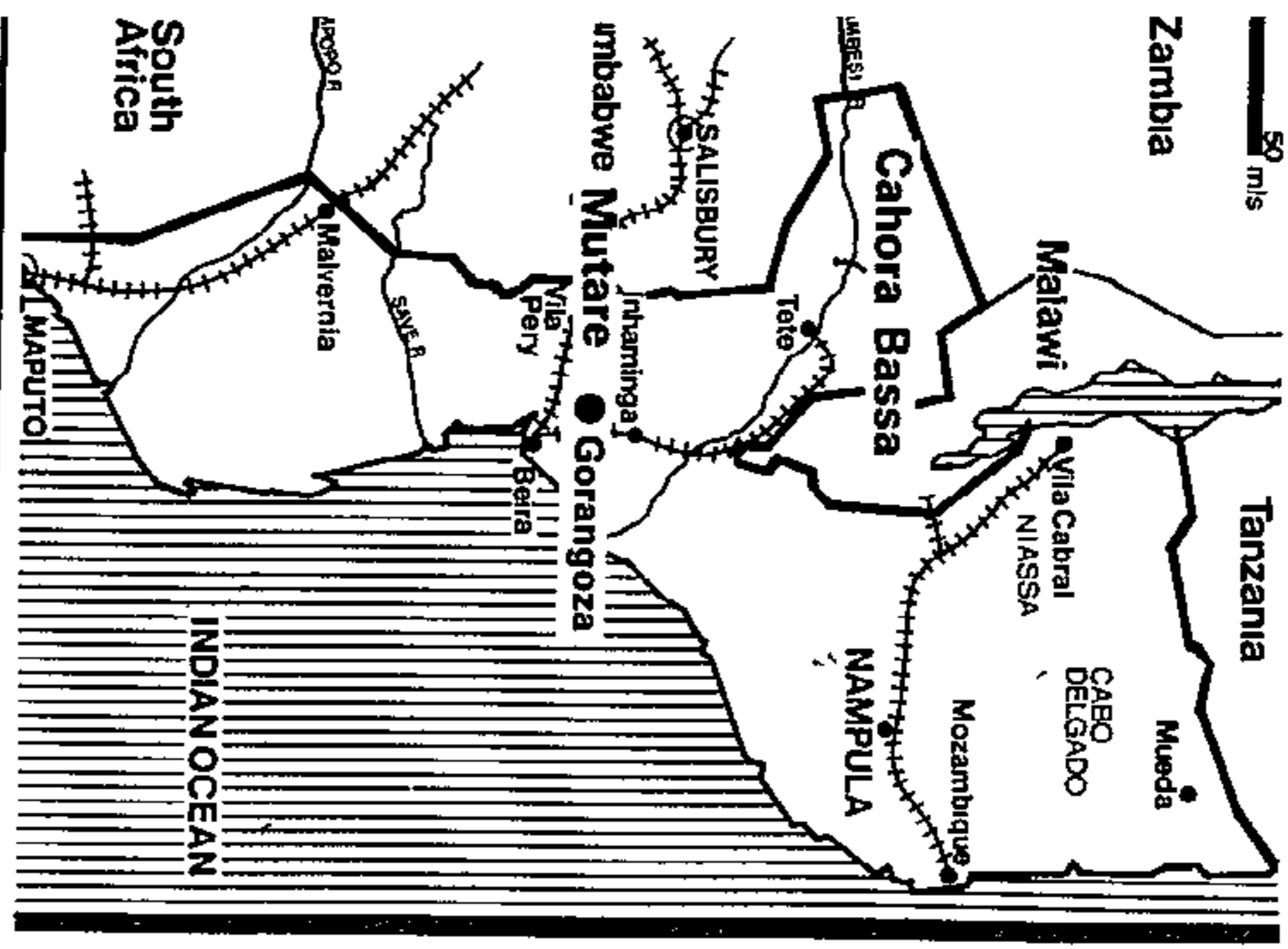
Earlier, in an emotion-charged voice, Mozambique's President Samora Machel thanked his counterparts for their presence

'Historically, we, the front-line states, are the defenders of peace We are committed to development of our region and that of the whole of Africa That is why they have been creating obstacles for us'

The meeting is also being attended by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Tanzania's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Botswana's President Quett Masire — (Sapa)



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# Civil war and famine engulf Mozambique

MOZAMBIQUE'S famine is a result of both man-made and natural disasters. For 10 years the Machel government in Maputo has been fighting a civil war against the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), which dominates the rural areas.

Against a background of ecological complexities and political malfunctioning, it is not difficult to visualize Mozambique's serious starvation problem, according to leading Mozambique expert Dr Annette Seegers of the University of Cape Town.

Starvation and malnutrition are chronic problems in the rural areas of Mozambique. Unconfirmed reports indicate that between 30 000 and 150 000 Mozambican refugees are now in South Africa. Daily scores of Mozambican refugees walk across the border into the Republic through the Kruger National Park. In addition, horrific stories emerge of refu-

gees being electrocuted when they walk into the high-voltage border security fence.

The fence spans some 25km of the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Chris Badenhorst, said the refugees would be deported once their identification and documentation has been finalized.

"Southern Mozambique has always been an extremely ecologically fragile area," says Dr Patrick Harries, a history lecturer at UCT specializing in Mozambique. "Droughts occur nearly every decade and a flood almost every 15 years. This accounts for the constant flow of migrants to South Africa's gold cities from peasants south of the Save River."

Dr Seegers points out that international recession, the trail of irreparable devastation caused by cyclone De Moina, volatile climatic conditions and South

Africa's continuing destabilization of Mozambican rural areas all contributed to the current famine.

Statistics disclose a stable rate of food production between 1977 and 1980 in Mozambique. Economic collapse set in when MNR guerrilla activity increased.

**EBRAHIM MOOSA**  
examines the background to current events in Mozambique

especially after the Frelimo government's socialist economic policies failed, leading to wide-scale rural agitation. Mozambique is virtually a hostage of

Pretoria. Economically it is highly dependent on South Africa, which offers employment to more than 50 000 Mozambicans on its mines.

The Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo is effectively devoid of any credibility. Pretoria has been accused of breaching the accord by supporting the MNR although observers still see Mozambique as loyal to the treaty.

The MNR dissidents are taking advantage of the collapse of Frelimo's authority in the rural area, says Dr Seegers. Not all rural conflicts should be attributed to the MNR because Mozambique also has a tradition of banditry.

The MNR control a 50km<sup>2</sup> zone at Cassa Banana, near Mount Gorangosa, according to American reconnaissance flights. In that area provides favourable conditions for farming to some 10 000 to 15 000 peasants. There is ample fuel, water and land for available subsistence economy.

With Zimbabwe and Zambia leading the sanctions campaign against South Africa, it is expected that the MNR will once again escalate its insurgency attacks on strategic targets.

Zimbabwe's economic lifeline — its export-import routes through Mozambican territory, including the Beira corridor — are seriously threatened. MNR rebels have claimed responsibility for blowing up sections of the Beira-Mutare and Chicalacuala-Limpopo routes several times in the past.

MNR rebels are reported to have burnt down several schools, rural hospitals and damaged the Cahora Bassa power station, reducing it to one percent of capacity.

Huge amounts of food cannot be transported to the rural areas because of the civil war. While the generals and politicians wrestle for power, millions are paying the price and slowly starving to death.

# Maputo fears SA raid to topple Machel

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**MAPUTO.** — As Mozambique placed its armed forces on full alert, leaders of the frontline states met in Maputo yesterday to examine charges that South Africa was planning to raid the capital and overthrow President Samora Machel's government.

Opening the meeting, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, chairman of the frontline states, called on his colleagues to examine the deteriorating security situation in the region and suggested steps to defend their independence.

South Africa is holding Mozambique responsible for landmine explosions inside South Africa which injured a number of South African soldiers last week.

Speaking in Bloemfontein on Saturday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said neighbouring countries that continued to harbour terrorists would have to bear the consequences.

South Africa would not allow its citizens to be subjected to acts of terrorism emanating from

Mozambique or any other country.

He said certain Southern African states had not reacted to South Africa's "repeated invitations" to co-operate on common problems such as security. The time had come for these countries to place their interdependence with South Africa above "suspicion-mongering" and to stop offering bases to terrorists.

President Kaunda yesterday accused South Africa of wrongly holding Mozambique responsible for the deteriorating situation, and breaking the Nkomati Accord signed between the two countries in March 1984. South Africa was responsible for both.

"I have no doubt in my mind that South Africa is reacting because of the pressure that is mounting from all corners.

"On the basis of might is right, they are trying to destabilize us. The only way we can show them that right is might is to continue to respond to matters like this one immediately."

Earlier, his voice charged with emotion, Mozambique's President Samora Machel thanked his counterparts for their presence which "is encouraging to us at

this particularly difficult period."

The meeting was also attended by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Tanzania's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Botswana's President Quett Masire. The Prime Minister of Zaire, Mr Kengo Wa Dondo, was also expected.

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, is also in Maputo for the discussions.

Mr Machel's government issued a communique yesterday saying South Africa was planning an air raid to bring about the overthrow of the government and had already infiltrated a commando force into the capital.

The South African Defence Force responded in Pretoria that the Mozambique government was suffering from a case of nerves because it had been allowing ANC guerillas to operate from its territory and set a landmine across the border that injured six South African soldiers and three civilians a week ago.

□ Civil war and famine engulf Mozambique. — Page 11



# Home is a tent for many Mozambique refugees

A blue and white marquee, reminiscent of a circus tent, is erected on the outskirts of the Lilydale Refugee Camp. This tent is the first "home" many Mozambican refugees are given when they reach Gazankulu soil.

At the height of the Mozambican exodus to South Africa in December last year the "tent" housed up to 200 refugees a night, said Mr Sam Nzima, the chairman of the Palalani Relief

Committee. <sup>216</sup> Pieces of cardboard litter the floor, to serve at night as beds for weary refugees who may walk for a week before they reach the camp.

"When they arrive we accommodate them in the tent if we cannot find their relatives. Because of the Shangaan link most of them have a relative in the area and are taken in. But if we cannot locate any family mem-

bers they sleep in the tent," said Mr Nzima. <sup>14/10/76</sup>

There is a health clinic close by and the refugees are immediately given medical attention. Common disorders are malaria and scabies. Some refugees also suffer from malnutrition and dehydration. Swollen legs and cut feet are also treated.

Then the refugees are given a beneficiary card which entitles them to food and blankets.

If after a week a home has not been found for the a refugee he is allocated a site in the camp and builds his own home.

According to Mr Nzima the Mozambicans were settling in very well in his area.

"It has been remarkable how welcoming the people in Gazankulu have been," he said.

"We are trying very hard to integrate the Mozambicans into our community and we are being successful," he said.



# Nightmare comes true for children fleeing terror

By Susan Fleming

Fleeing from the midst of a vicious civil war only to face lion attacks in the Kruger National Park may sound like the plot of a Wilbur Smith novel — but for two little Mozambican boys it was a nightmare come true.

Their horrific tales of slaughter in Mozambique, desperate flight from their homeland and then running the gauntlet of wild animals and near death through starvation and thirst in the Kruger Park after reaching the "safety" of South Africa are, sadly, typical of the experiences of hundreds of youngsters now settled in a Mozambican refugee camp in Gazankulu.

The youngsters fled from war-torn Mozambique with their parents last year. The elder of the two, Salimano Mbambo (12) told *The Star* his horrific tale through an interpreter.

## KILLED OX

"I was a herdboys in our village in Mozambique and my job was to look after about 25 cows. One day Renamo (the Mozambique National Resistance) came to the village and killed an ox. They skinned it and told us to carry pieces of it into the bush.

"After we had been walking for quite a while we met some Frelimo soldiers and there was fighting between them and Renamo. We got caught in the crossfire.

"Some of the women were carrying babies and Renamo killed the babies and then the mothers with bayonets. We saw five or six people die in front of us.

"We were very scared and we threw the meat away and hid in the bush. We hid for several weeks, just going home to collect food. Then one day when we were at the house a Frelimo army jet flew over. They thought we

were Renamo and so we were surrounded by bullets. We all fell to the ground. It was a miracle, but no one was hurt — only a cow was shot dead.

"We were so frightened that we left straight away for Gazankulu. It took us four days to get to the border and after two days we ran out of food and had to eat wild berries.

## HEARD LION

"After we had climbed the fence into South Africa we went into the Kruger Park. It was hot and we were very thirsty, but we were lucky and found some water which an elephant had dug.

"One night when we

were sleeping we heard the noise of a lion. We had made a fire so we threw some hot sticks at the lion. We were frightened and climbed a tree.

"Then we waited for the moon and we started to walk. No one knew where to go, and we later found out we were walking the wrong way. But there was an old lady with us who read the stars and told us to walk in the other direction.

"When we were in the Kruger Park we reached a river and my brother was so frightened that he dropped our blankets in the water and so we lost them."

After six days of walking the weary refugees finally reached a village in Gazankulu.



Isian (left) and Salimano Mbambo braved lion attacks in the Kruger National Park after MNR attacks on their village.



# Painful search for new life in SA

By Susan Plening

The fear of being caught in the crossfire between Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels and Frelimo forces has led thousands of Mozambicans to accept South African territory as home.

Thousands of Mozambicans have tried to find a new life in South Africa. The Government has refused to give the Mozambicans refugee status. They are, instead, described as "illegals" or "aliens".

The Government said last week that the recruitment of Mozambican workers would be banned and that those working in this country would not be allowed re-entry once their permits expired. This has not given the refugees much hope.

The Mozambicans started trekking to South Africa in 1983. Since then it is estimated more than 260 000 have entered South Africa, of whom about 60 000 are registered illegals.

Many of the refugees, in a desperate bid to escape war-torn Mozambique, walk for more than a week to reach the safety of South African soil.

Last week The Star and Operation Hunger visited several Mozambican refugee camps in Gazankulu and spoke to refugees in aNtswana.

All of them said they had left Mozambique because of the bitter war. They spoke of being caught in the crossfire between MNR and Frelimo and of MNR soldiers raping women and the brutal murder of close family members.

2/16

One group of refugees, who had arrived in Gazankulu one day earlier, sat motionless outside a food distribution centre waiting for help. Their legs were swollen and feet cut from the long, dangerous walk and their nerves frayed from the threat of being discovered and sent back to Mozambique.

Armed with only the clothes they were wearing and blankets, the refugees spoke of the horror of living in Mozambique's rural areas.

"When we walked to Gazankulu we were afraid of landmines and of being caught, but to us live and death have become the same thing. We had to get away," said one woman whose husband was murdered in the war.

Six-year-old Cesare Makhuvale is a tragic example of the plight of the refugees.

### HACKED TO DEATH

He joined a party travelling across the Kruger National Park after his family had been killed following an encounter with the MNR and Frelimo. He says his father was hacked to death and his younger brothers and mother were abducted by MNR and later killed.

A woman from the Kildare refugee camp recalled how MNR forces attacked her village. They forced her to club her husband to death and then raped her. The soldiers forbade the woman to bury her husband, but after they left Frelimo forces arrived and helped her bury him, she said.

The woman then set on her journey for South Africa. "We came through the Kruger National Park. We saw lots of wild animals, but they did not attack us. It was God's will that we survived."

Some refugees have been attacked by wild animals in the Park. But they said, the risk was worthwhile.

Aside from the fear of wild animals and landmines the new "electrified" fence installed by the South African Government is also a threat. Although most refugees had heard of the "new fence", none of them had seen it.

The Star visited a portion of the fence close to Komatipoort which was allegedly electrified, but found it was not. There are two fences, one of which is 2,5 m high and has landmine warnings on its poles. A smaller fence is a few metres away.

Most of the refugees were subsistence farmers in Mozambique and had left behind unattended fields and herds of cattle. One refugee said he had left behind 100 cows, 20 goats and "so many chickens you could not count them."

"I am sad to have left everything behind, but I was frightened." Some refugees also brought "suitcases" of Mozambican money with them, but on arrival to South Africa discovered they could not exchange it.

The Nduna of Kildare Refugee Camp, Mr Carlos Sibayi, came to South Africa with a cardboard box of money. "I thought that I would be able to use this money in South Africa, but I have been told I cannot exchange it. Some people have brought suitcases full of money," he said.

### ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE

The refugees in kaNtswana are not in organised refugee camps and most of them are in hiding. Relief workers say it is impossible to estimate how many refugees are in the homeland because they are scattered across the countryside.

Mr Reckson Sithole, a catechist for the Catholic church in kaNtswana who has been looking after refugees, said most of them were petrified the police would find them and send them back to Mozambique.

Father Charles Kuppelweiser, in charge of the Carolina Catholic Parish, said relief workers in the area were trying to set up camps for the thousands of refugees in the area.

Father Charles said South African authorities were sending scores of Mozambicans back to their country every week. There have also been complaints that some farmers are cheating the refugees.

Some of these farmers had employed refugees and then refused to pay them, threatening that if they complained the refugees would be repatriated to Mozambique. Some farmers had apparently reported the refugees to the police and they had been sent back.



Eric Makhobela (13) says he was stabbed when they attacked his village in M...

Refugees flood into neighbouring countries

# Mozambicans flee fighting, starvation

SPR  
218  
14/10/86  
The Star's Africa News Service  
and Staff Reporters

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans are reported to be fleeing across the country's borders to escape heavy fighting and starvation.

In the north of the country, the refugee flood is mainly into Malawi, but hundreds are also fleeing into Zambia as the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) continues a major offensive.

A fifth town in northern Mozambique has been taken by MNR rebels, informed sources said here today

Further south, thousands of Mozambican refugees are pouring across South Africa's borders into Gazankulu, kaNgwane, Swaziland and Lebowa in a desperate attempt to escape the fighting between the MNR rebels and Frelimo

The number of "war refugees" who have entered South Africa since March last year is about 60 000, according to the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman. Most of these are settled in camps in Gazankulu or are in Lebowa and kaNgwane

Numbers entering South Africa because of the war are increasing daily, and in the Mhala district of Gazankulu about 500 refugees are settled each month. Up to 2 000 — caught by game rangers in the Kruger Park or by security forces — are repatriated to Mozambique each month from the Mhala district.

informed sources in Maputo said Unlongue, near the border of Malawi, had fallen to guerillas

Yesterday, sources in the Mozambican capital said that four towns had been captured by the rebels

They were Zumbo and Mutarara in Tete province, Caia in Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia province

At the weekend Mozambique acknowledged for the first time that it had lost control of certain areas in Mozambique

A statement issued by the Frontline states, which include Mozambique, said that because of Malawian complicity "bandit gangs" had occupied "frontier zones in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambia"

## Crossing border

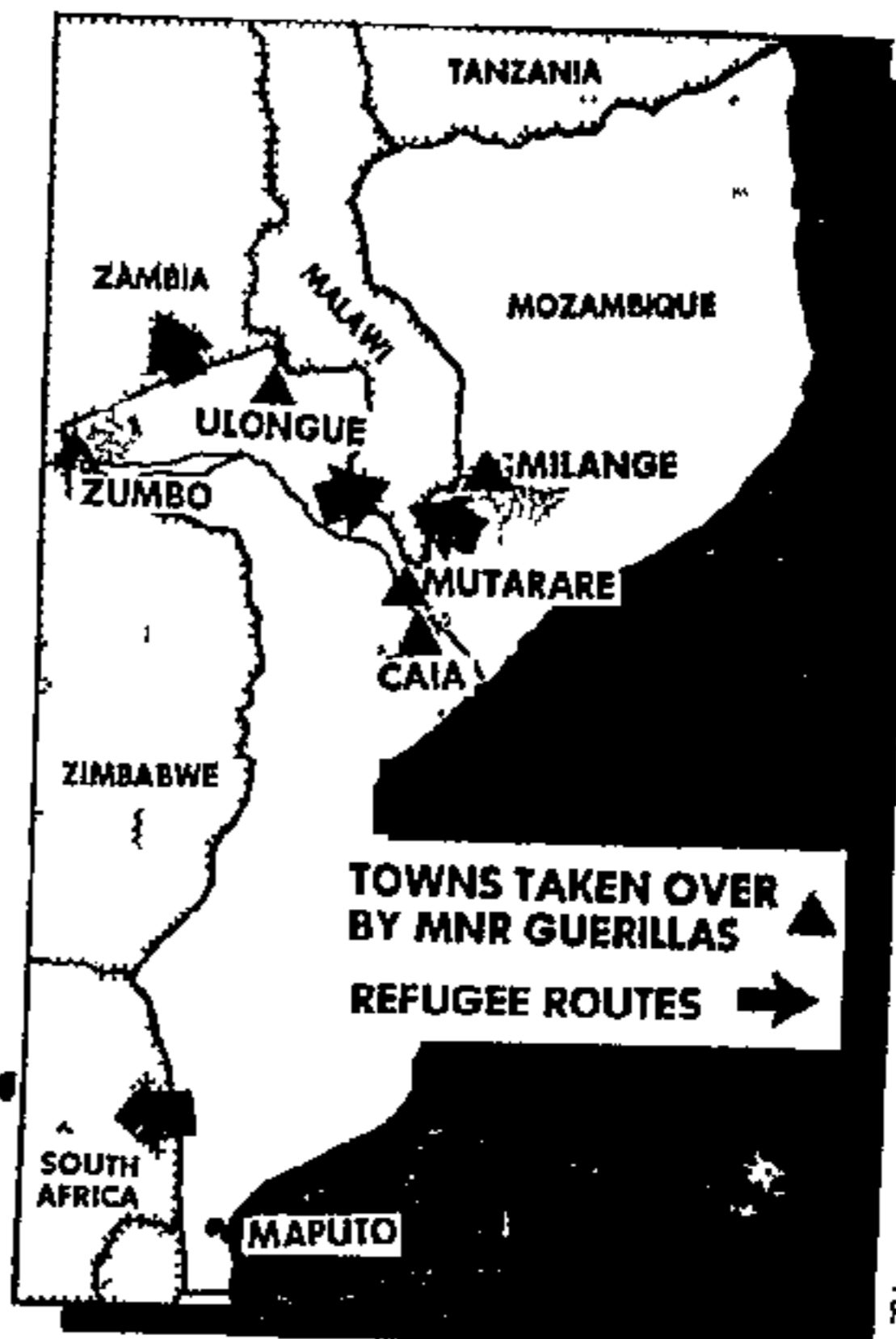
The Malawian Ambassador in Maputo, Mr M W Machinjili, said that more than 70 000 Mozambican had crossed the border into Malawi between the end of September and October 10 because of the fighting inside Mozambique

Mr Machinjili said he did not know if Mozambican Government troops were still fleeing into Malawi

At the weekend Malawi said that more than 1 500 soldiers had crossed the border to escape MNR attacks

From Lusaka it is reported that scores of Mozambican refugees have entered Zambia's eastern province in the last two weeks

● See Page 8





# Year's respite 'then Mozambicans go'

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Mozambicans employed by Lowveld farmers must be documented and issued with temporary permits. Deportation follows in a year's time.

This was announced by Manpower Director General Dr Piet van der Merwe in Nelspruit yesterday.

He was there to explain to farmers the steps to be taken in the wake of last week's clampdown on Mozambicans working in South Africa.

A record has to be kept of immigrant workers presently employed and they have to be issued with temporary permits, the Minister said.

These are valid for 12 months. Any Mozambicans still employed by November 30 1987 will be deported.

From the end of next month, Lowveld farmers will have to keep records on Mozambican workers. Any changes,

such as "runaways", must be reported.

These stipulations mean about 600 Mozambicans a day have to be documented by the Interior Department if the deadline is to be met.

An estimated 18 000 Mozambicans are legally employed on Lowveld farms. There could be twice as many "illegals".

Dr van der Merwe said the long-term solution to the Lowveld's labour problems lay in the employment of South Africans.

He said it was time to make working on farms more appealing and attract workers away from the city lights.

Internal Affairs Director General Mr Gerrie van Zyl appealed to farmers to document Mozambican workers as soon as possible.

He added "We have a tremendous amount of work to do to implement the Government decision. Please do not wait for the last moment."

# MNR and Malawi deny 'war base' claims

BLANTYRE — Malawi and the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) yesterday denied that the rebels use Malawi as a base for its guerilla war

An official statement issued here said "Malawi does not allow any type of action which might endanger the peace of her neighbours, nor allow the use of territory as a base to launch violent acts"

In Lisbon, the rebels

declared that the group "does not have, and has never had, forces, supplies or facilities in Malawi"

They added "The MNR does not need Malawian territory"

The denials follow a Frontline summit accusation by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that Malawi was aiding the MNR — Sapa-  
Reuter.

DD 14/10/86 (218)

# MNR: we don't work in Malawi

LISBON — Right-wing rebels fighting Mozambique's Marxist government denied yesterday they had launched attacks from Malawi

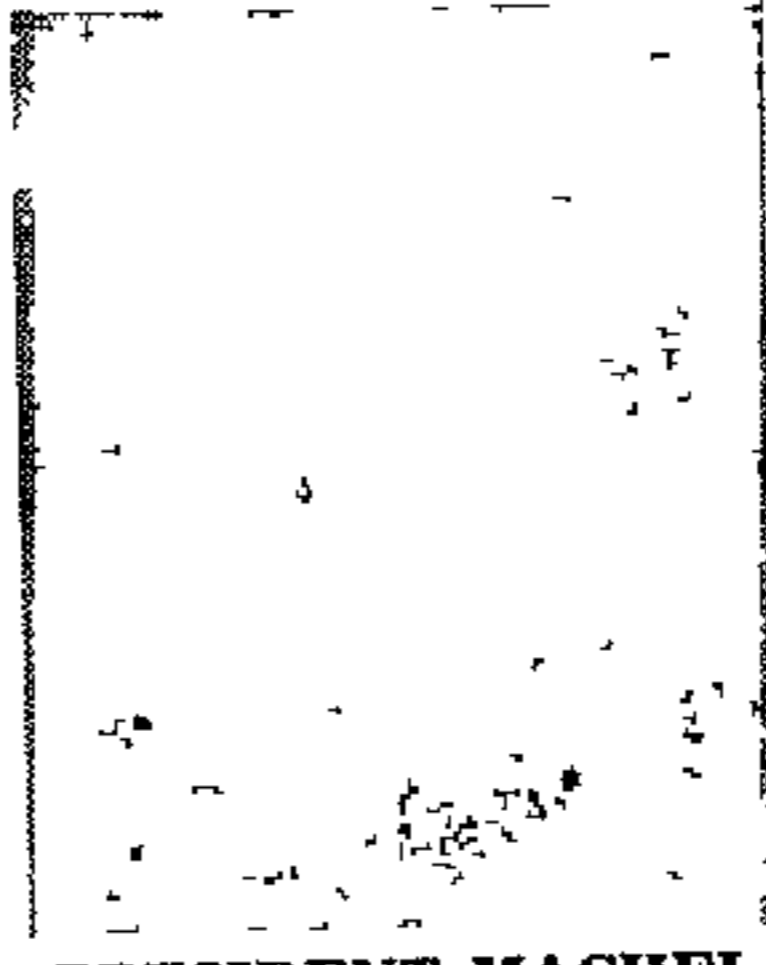
The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement here it "does not have and has never had any guerrilla forces or logistic or other facilities in Malawian territory"

"(The) MNR does not use, does not violate and does not need Malawian territory," the statement said

Mozambique's President Samora Machel had accused Malawi of allowing MNR rebels to use its territory as a springboard for strikes in the northern provinces of Zambezia and Tete

In spite of the MNR's denial, the leaders of the Frontline states condemned Malawi for supporting the bandits and gave Mozambique a free hand to deal with the situation

They also said South Africa had concentrated troops along its borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and called for international assistance to enable Mozambique and other Front-



**PRESIDENT MACHEL**

line states to defend themselves against South African aggression

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said at a press conference after an urgent one-day summit at the weekend "We have left everything in the hands of our host (Mozambique) We tried the hand of peace — it has led us nowhere

"We regret it — what else can we do?"

Mr Machel said "Malawi has turned out to be a destabilising agent of the whole of Southern Africa Today its Mozambique — Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana will follow

"We have to decide what to do with a country that has decided to

be a force of destabilisation

"We are a force to be reckoned with — a visible force"

He did not say what action his government would take against Malawi However, Mozambique's missiles "are peacefully on the ground and we hope we can solve our problems with Malawi peacefully," he said

In a communiqué issued after the mini-summit, the Frontline leaders said "We denounce the complicity of the Malawian Government with the Pretoria regime in terrorist campaigns against Mozambique.

"In its activities and express violation of undertakings it has given, the South African regime is using the territory of Malawi to attack Mozambique It thus drags Mozambique into a conflict that is damaging the interests of its own people, the people of Southern Africa and peace in the region."

The leaders appealed to the international community to "take necessary measures against South Africa to safeguard peace" — Sapa-RNS



**Fifth town falls**

**in Mozambique war**

*Areas*

*14/10/86*

*212*

MAPUTO. — A fifth town in northern Mozambique has been taken by Mozambique National Resistance rebels, informed sources said here today.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans are reported to be crossing the border into Malawi to escape from the fighting

The sources said Ulongué in the northern province of Tete, near the border of Malawi, had fallen to guerrillas fighting the Frelimo Government of President Samora Machel

Yesterday sources in the Mozambican capital said four towns had been captured by the rebels

They were Zumbo and Mutarara in Tete province, Caia in Sofala and Milange in Zambezia province

During the weekend Mozambique acknowledged for the first time it had lost control of certain areas in Mozambique

A statement issued by the frontline states, which includes Mozambique, said because of Malawian complicity "bandit gangs" had occupied "frontier zones in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambezia"

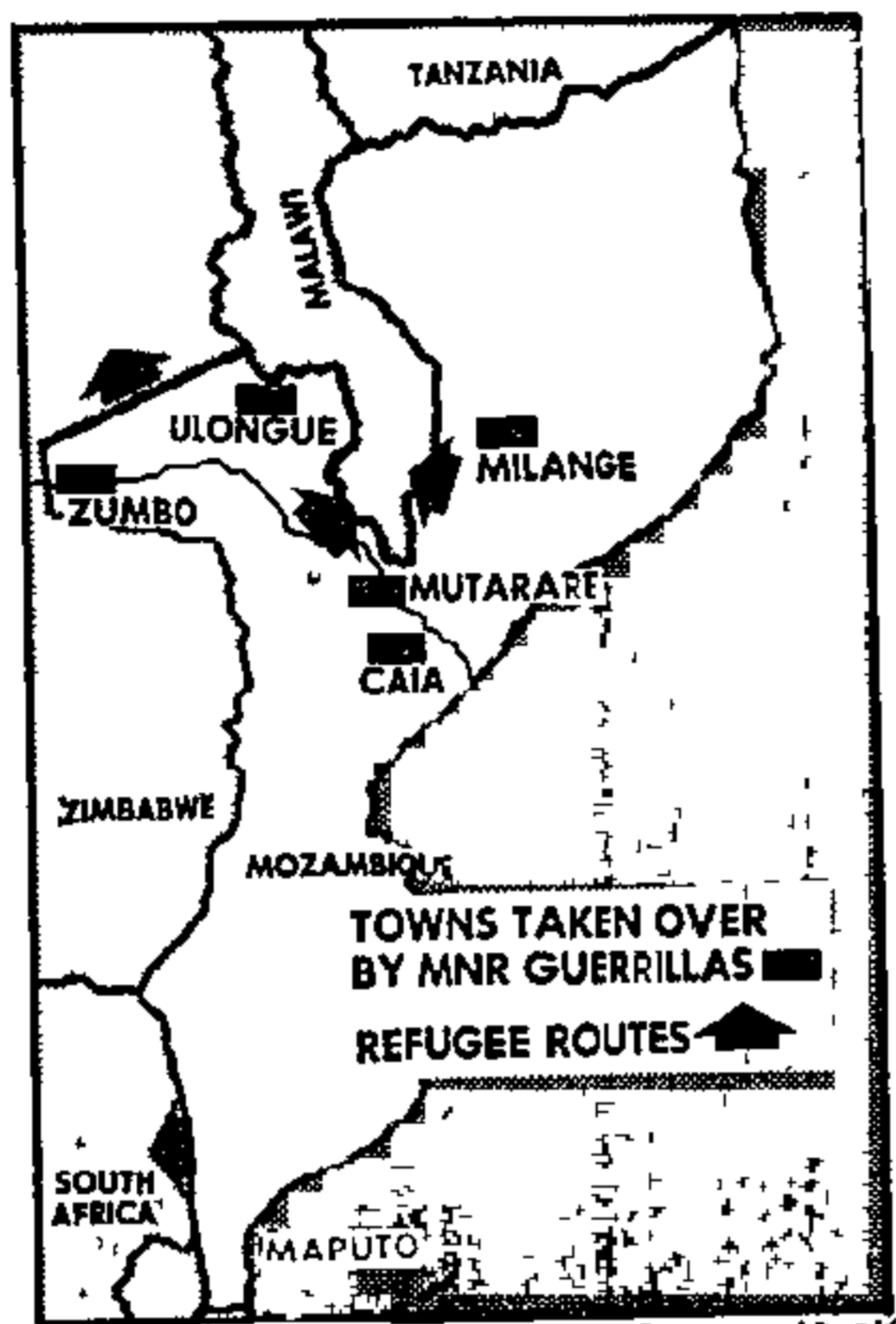
The Malawian ambassador in Maputo, Mr M.W. Machinjili, said more than 70 000 Mozambicans had crossed the border into Malawi between the end of September and last Friday because of fighting in Mozambique

The Malawi Government said more than 1 500 soldiers had crossed the border into Malawi to escape MNR attacks over the weekend

From Lusaka it is reported that scores of Mozambican refugees have entered Zambia's eastern province in the last two weeks

Since May this year 10 000 Mozambicans have been resettled in Zambia's eastern province

● Swaziland and Mozambique have tightened security at Lomahasha border post in the east of Swaziland, according to police here today



A spokesman would not give any reason, but confirmed that from today the border would close at 5 pm instead of 8 pm

He also said no more pedestrian traffic would be allowed, as it was too dangerous

### Accusations

● The Argus Political Correspondent reports that a meeting between representatives of South Africa and Mozambique may take place soon

Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said such a meeting could be held next month but it depended on the availability of Mozambican leaders

It follows South African accusations that the African National Congress had re-established a presence in Mozambique and Mozambican allegations that South Africa was preparing to raid it

Mr Miller said the Nkomati Accord was "still there"

It was meant as a process for dialogue and not a cure for problems

# Report: MNR rebels hold key towns

2/18/90  
15/1/90

LONDON — Guerillas fighting to overthrow the government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique now control the entire lower Zambezi valley and Zimbabwean troops are the only force keeping open the vital road link between Malawi and Zimbabwe

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) have captured key towns along the Malawi border and are now stronger in three central and northern provinces than at any time in the 10-year war against government troops, the Independent newspaper said in a report from Tete.

"Frelimo, while consolidating its hold on the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, has lost effective control of much of the provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Northern Sosala," it reported

Most of the region's roads have been cut and the district capital of Milange fell to a 20 000-man MNR army on October 8. On September 23 a force of several hundred guerillas

routed 1 500 government troops from the district of Mutarara in Tete province, sending some 50 000 civilians and at least 1 000 militiamen and soldiers fleeing into Malawi

The report quoted a witness as saying "They ran. The Frelimo soldiers just disappeared"

The report said 600 Zimbabwean troops were keeping open the road link between Blantyre and Harare, which cuts through the Tete province of Mozambique

It said poor logistics continued to plague the 40 000-man Frelimo army, and morale was low in many parts of the country because of chronic equipment and food shortages

"In many cases, government officials admit, soldiers would rather run than fight the MNR, and they sometimes have to scavenge for food," it said

"Whatever the strategy behind the renewed rebel drive, it is wrecking an economy already on the brink of collapse

"Nearly four million people could soon face famine, due to increased guerilla attacks in the north and drought in the south," it added

The Guardian newspaper, in a report from Maputo, said frontline states feared that South Africa intended to topple the Machel government — Sapa-RNS



# Massive rebel invasion from Malawi — Maputo

ARGUS  
15/11/86  
718

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — There has been a "massive" rebel invasion of north-central Mozambique from Malawian bases, a Frelimo government official said today.

The admission that the situation in the north is serious follows reports that Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas now control the entire lower Zambezi valley.

The rebels are reported to be stronger in three central and northern provinces than at any time in the 10-year war against government troops

## FIVE TOWNS

Reacting to reports that five towns in northern Mozambique have been taken by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, the Mozambican official said:

"Exact military details of who holds what small town are less important than the overall military situation, which is one of massive South African surrogate invasion of north-central Mozambique from Malawian bases," the official said.

He confirmed that the towns of Mutarara in Tete province and Milange in Zambezia province had fallen.

Zumbo in Tete, near the borders of Zimbabwe and Zambia, had been occupied by "South African MNR surrogates for two days last week"

The official added that Caia, in northern Sofala province, had been occupied by the MNR since last December.

He could not confirm that the town of Ulongue had also fallen to rebels.

He said reports that 70 000 Mozambicans had fled to Malawi "could be correct".

The military commander in the northern province of Niassa, Colonel Bernardo Goi, has said there can be no doubt that Malawi supports the rebels

But yesterday Malawi once again denied the accusations

In a statement Malawi said it was the government's policy not to allow "any type of action which might endanger the peace, security and stability of her neighbours".

● Mozambique was clearly hovering on the brink of collapse and it was the Maputo government's own doing, said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Sapa reports he emphasised that besides "so-called technical violations" aimed at reconciliation, South Africa had given no support to Renamo since the Government signed the Nkomati Accord in March 1984

Referring to reports of heavy fighting between Frelimo and Renamo troops, he said. "Frelimo's present difficulties with Renamo are their own.

"What emerges clearly is that Mozambique is hovering on the brink of collapse."

## On Parade

By Willem Steenkamp

A Defence Review



CAGE TIMES 15/10/80

# Samora the survivor

218

# under siege

IS the regime of that perennial survivor, President Samora Machel, on its knees at last?

That is the burning question as South Africa's daily press carries one report after the other of the Renamo insurgents' advance on Maputo

However, things should be seen in proportion. Renamo simply does not have the capability to overthrow President Machel by conventional means and somehow I cannot see South Africa sending in an expeditionary force to supply those means, in spite of what the front-line states have been saying

Which is not to say that a collapse scenario does not exist. President Machel is a wily bird, but like all of us, he has his limitations

In my opinion the crucial factor is not necessarily ground taken or losses inflicted, but the fighting spirit of Fam (the Mozambican armed forces)

President Machel will survive for precisely as long as his soldiers are willing to fight. So the question is really whether the Frelimo government is about to succumb to what one might call the "Portuguese disease"

One recalls what happened in Angola in 1974. At that stage the three insurgent movements, the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita, had lost the military stage of the conflict and were penned up in three small areas. Another year of operations would have seen them smashed altogether

What saved them was the fact that Portugal, spiritually and financially exhausted by the long counter-insurgency campaign, collapsed from within

The government was overthrown and for a brief period its successor was heavily influenced by communists and left-wing socialists in and outside the armed forces

The immediate result was that all anti-"progressive" elements were disarmed and otherwise hamstrung, so that in effect the colony was handed on a plate to the red-lining MPLA

Samora Machel

## A war it cannot win

Now, it is possible that something similar might happen in Mozambique and it could happen at either high or low level, or both

Much depends on perceptions — specifically whether Fam regards itself as being caught up in a war it cannot possibly win

If it does, the following scenario might have some validity

● Fam's soldiers will lose all their fighting spirit and either merge into the local population or cross over and join Renamo.

This is a distinct possibility, given the fact that the morale of the Mozambican soldiers — ill-paid, ill-trained, badly motivated — is known to be very low and getting even lower

● The Mozambican generals, aware of their fast-crumbling assets and mindful of their limited future under the present dispensation, will overthrow President Machel, put in someone else and negotiate with Renamo.

There has been some talk of a Frelimo-Renamo coalition, but it seems likely that if this happens there will have to be a new face at the helm first, too much blood has been shed and too many hard words spoken

If President Machel was replaced, however, the new man might be able to negotiate without too great a loss of face on Frelimo's part

Three questions with mighty implications arise at this stage

**Question No 1:** Would the Russians intervene to save Frelimo's bacon?

Frankly, I wonder if they would be willing to embroil themselves in yet another third-world war. Likely they would be satisfied with a non-aligned, non-Frelimo government, as long as they retained the facilities they regard as necessary to secure their only all-year-round maritime route from west to east

A coalition with Renamo as the major partner would therefore probably be acceptable, since the movement has already stated it would adopt a neutral Mozambique-first stance if it were to come to power

**Question No 2:** What would happen to the African National Congress (ANC) if a Renamo-dominated regime came to power?

The ANC would be in the embarrassing position of having backed the wrong horse, and the new regime would be very keen to obtain South African investment and export traffic to resuscitate an economy which is effectively dead

To be blunt, Mozambique would be largely a South African economic vassal

In this case, a *de facto* clampdown on ANC activities can be expected

**Question No 3:** What would this mean to "front-line" sanctions actions?

Great problems, since their only alternative import-export routes would be through a country with no alternative but to be friendly with South Africa



# SA blamed for MNR 'invasion' 218

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — There has been a massive rebel invasion of north-central Mozambique from Malawian bases, a Mozambique government official said today

The admission that the situation in the north is serious follows reports that Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas now control the entire lower Zambezi valley

The rebels are reported to be now stronger in three central and northern provinces than at any time in the 10-year war against government troops

Reacting to reports that five towns in northern Mozambique have been taken by MNR rebels, the Mozambican official said, "Exact military details of who holds what small town are less important than the overall military situation which is one of massive South African surrogate invasion of

north-central Mozambique from Malawian bases"

He confirmed that the towns of Mutarara, in Tete province, and Milange in Zambezia province had fallen

Zumbo in a Tete area near the borders of Zimbabwe and Zambia had been occupied by "South African MNR surrogates for two days last week"

The official added that Caria, in northern Sofala province, had been occupied by the MNR since December last year

He could not confirm that the town of Ulungoe had also fallen in rebel hands

He said reports that 70 000 Mozambicans had fled to Malawi could be correct

The military commander of Niassa's northern province, Colonel Bernardo Goi-Goi, says there is no doubt that Malawi supports the rebels

"We have proof that light planes and helicopters violating our airspace come from Malawi and that the MNR is being re-supplied from there," he said

The Malawi government denied this accusation yesterday and also denied the situation in Mozambique has deteriorated because Malawi expelled hundreds of guerillas with their arms into Mozambique

"We do not allow our territory to be used for any group to make trouble for our neighbours," a statement said.

Malawi confirmed 1 500 Mozambican soldiers had fled into Malawi and then had been handed back to Mozambique

In Dar Es Salam the Tanzanian newspaper *Uhuru* warned Malawi of the consequences of its continued alliance with South Africa

The paper warned that Malawi was running the risk of reaping of what it had planted

## It's Machel's fault — Malan

Mozambique was clearly hovering on the brink of collapse and it was the Maputo Government's own doing, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today

Interviewed on SABC's early morning actuality programmes, he emphasised that, besides "so-called technical violations" aimed at reconciliation, South Africa had given no support to the right-wing Mozambican rebel army, MNR, since the Government signed the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique's Frelimo Government in March 1984.

Referring to reports of heavy fighting between Frelimo and MNR troops in Mozambique and claims the rebels were gaining the upper hand, he said "Frelimo's present difficulties with Renamo are their own"

General Malan said claims of a general mobilisation of South African troops on the Mozambique border were "absurd"

"What emerges clearly is that Mozambique is hovering on the brink of collapse," he said

"Terror feeds on itself it eventually turns on its hosts President Machel has chosen the path of terror and now experiences the results

"South Africa's approach is clear either peace and co-operation, or conflict — landmines and terror

"President Machel's vision of a kind of Nkomati Accord that treats peace and terror as two sides of the same coin, is totally unacceptable When the ANC commits terror against South Africa from neighbouring countries, the leaders of those countries are co-responsible"



# 'Illegal' workers clampdown

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Department of Home Affairs was clamping down on employers who hired "illegal" blacks, or any other illegal workers, Director-General Mr Gerrie van Zyl said in an interview here yesterday.

A circular had been sent to more than 190 000 employers warning them that the department would act against them in terms of the Aliens Act if they had illegal workers on their payroll.

There was no doubt large numbers of illegal blacks were still working in South Africa

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has put the number at 1,3 million.

Mr Van Zyl said he had staff working in KaNgwane and Gazankulu issuing temporary permits to so-called Mozambican refugees

"These people are not refugees in terms of the SA definition.

"They are people fleeing unemployment and hunger

and this does not qualify them to be categorized as refugees in terms of the UN definition of a refugee."

However, the department had decided to document the so-called refugees "so we can keep tabs on them".

So far 15 800 temporary permits had been issued to Mozambicans in Gazankulu and about 5 000 in KaNgwane.

He said he had not heard of increased refugee activities at the Mozambican border.

20 (218) 20  
CARE TIMES 15/10/86

# Govt gives Lowveld farmers Mozambican worker reprieve

GOVERNMENT appears to have backed down on the expulsion order against Mozambican workers where Eastern Transvaal farmers are concerned.

The Department of Home Affairs has told the farmers their 17 000-strong Mozambican labour force may remain between mining house representatives and government on the repatriation of Mozambican miners, mining sources said yesterday they would welcome any concessions government was prepared to make because it would not be easy to re-

place the departing workers at short notice. However, Director-General of Home Affairs Gerrie Van Zyl said 65 000 mineworkers would be phased out gradually.

"That is if the political and security position remains as it is now. The door is still open to Mozambique. It's up to them to rectify the position, particularly concerning ANC activities," Van Zyl said. Eastern Transvaal farmers, who have become an increasing problem for government because of Conservative Party

pressure, are being given until November 30 to legalise their labour requirements by obtaining 6-month permits, with the option of renewal for a further six months.

Van Zyl said the decision was taken earlier this year. "My department and the Department of Manpower made the agreement with Lowveld farmers in July, not knowing about last week's clampdown. It is only logical that we do not go back on our

word," he said. He said Lowveld farmers had traditionally looked to Mozambique for labourers, who were a stable workforce.

On the question of the thousands of Mozambicans pouring into SA, Van Zyl said SA did not regard them as refugees in terms of the UN definition, but as "displaced persons with family ties within SA borders".

They were in dire need and received attention in Gazankulu and KaNgwane. They were not in refugee camps, he said, but had been welcomed by the govern-

ments of the national states which allowed them to move about freely and to settle in the territories.

"They may be repatriated when the situation across the border improves and becomes stable again," Van Zyl said.

The public relations division of the police said yesterday no operations, with the specific purpose of tracing illegal immigrants were being undertaken.

"If an illegal immigrant is discovered during the course of normal police duties, such a person will be arrested," said a police statement.

15/10/88

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15/10/86

# SA puts bite on Maputo

BUSINESS

218

ALAN FINE

BEHIND recent developments in the relationship between Mozambique and SA is a deadly game of brinkmanship which Maputo cannot hope to win. But the benefits to SA of the fall of the Frelimo government are not at all clear.

Last week's banning of the recruitment of Mozambican labour was designed as an ultimatum to Frelimo to clamp down on the alleged ANC military presence in the country, says Bryan Bench, research officer at the SA Institute for International Affairs

Analysts believe that the recent eastern Transvaal landmine explosion, which injured six SADF members, and the string of landmine incidents in the northern Transvaal late last year, were the work of Mozambique-based ANC units.

But whether they have been operating with the consent of the Frelimo government is debatable. SA, says Bench, has not publicly supplied evidence of military collaboration between Frelimo and the ANC. But, he adds, it is possible that some Mozambican security force elements are co-operating with it.

Whatever the case, Bench argues, unless Maputo responds to the ultimatum somehow — and soon — SA could orchestrate its downfall. Frelimo has only "enclave control" of the country, he says. It is hard-pressed by the MNR in the north.

And unemployment in southern Mozambique — from where most migrant labourers originate — is already high, says Natal University's Jeremy Grest. The loss of remittances from SA would facilitate further MNR activities.

By late last week Frelimo had three options, says Bench — it could, if able, have promised to halt ANC operations; have asked SA to provide hard evidence of support for the ANC; or ignore the ultimatum.

And statements from the weekend Frontline summit — including threats of joint action against Malawi and the MNR, and calls for international solidarity — indicate that Frelimo has decided to ignore the ultimatum, or at least take a "wait and see" attitude to it.

But Bench believes SA will not wait for the ban on recruitment to take effect. He argues that cir-

cumstances are ripe for an escalation by SA.

He argues that SA would be ill-advised to aim at replacing the Frelimo government with the MNR. The MNR has not shown itself capable of running the country.

Until now, says Bench, it has not established "liberated zones" or taken over the administration of areas where this would be possible. The main features of MNR activities have been "terror, pillage and rape," he says.

A more likely scenario would be a generalised civil war, with Frelimo returning to the bush and no one in control of the country and its ports.

This would severely damage the plans of the SADCC states to reduce their dependence on SA. With surplus capacity at South African ports, this country has little to lose.



# Building projects worth R9,4m passed

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON** — The city council passed a total of 83 projects, at an estimated cost of R9 421 800, last month

The total number of plans passed from January to September this year was 609, at an estimated cost of R45 879 400

This exceeds the total number of plans for the same period last year (593) by 16, valued at an estimated R4 001 000, according to statistics released by the City Engineer's department

The cost of planned development this year exceeds that of the same period last year by R5 878 400, but part of this figure can be attributed to the effects of inflation

The most expensive project is the Berea Gardens flat project to be built in Jarvis Road at an estimated cost of R4 500 000

Other expensive projects include a warehouse, to be built by H M Russell (Pty) Ltd in Dyer Street at an estimated cost of R600 000, and four warehouses to be built by E V Krull in Magnolia Street at an estimated cost of R787 000

Building plans estimated at R4 552 236 were passed by the Umtata City Engineer's Department in August

This figure is slightly higher than the total figure passed for the month of July which was R4 541 544

The Transkei Government Department of Works and Energy made the largest plan for the month which included 66 dwellings, flats complex, on Md-lambila Street in the suburb of Northcrest at an estimated cost of R3,8 million

Other plans included offices, alterations, a fuel tank, outbuildings and additions

# IMF to put squeeze on Maputo

Dispatch Bureau

**LONDON** — The Washington-based International Monetary Fund is preparing to impose crippling economic discipline on Mozambique in a move likely either to save or sink the war-torn country

An account of a confidential IMF report on Mozambique, leaked in Lisbon, reveals an economy on the edge of collapse

The IMF plan coincides with a warning in Johannesburg yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that Mozambique is "hovering on the brink of collapse"

The IMF plan, due for implementation in November, was drawn up after a three-week mission to the country by a team of the fund's economists

Its assessment of the situation is as bleak if not bleaker than that of General Malan

In a private note with the report, the IMF team leader, Mr Shilendra Ajaria, claims a coup d'etat is "around the corner" and expresses surprise that it has not yet taken place

The IMF had a major struggle to get acceptance for its austerity programme which President Samora Machel's government fears may be the spark to the tinder of revolt

Among measures it demands is a one thousand per cent devaluation of the metical, the near-worthless Mozambican currency which has been widely replaced by a barter system

In another side to the story, the number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from Mozambique has increased dramatically over the past months

The numbers are believed to have increased tremendously in the past two weeks following reports that tens of thousands more have entered the two areas in an attempt to escape heavy fighting by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

According to government officials, the number of Mozambican refugees who have entered South Africa since 1984 is more than 260 000 of which 60 000 are registered "aliens"

It's reported from London that the British Government has given the go-ahead for the arming and training of an elite force of Mozambican soldiers to defend a vital northern rail link against further attacks by Renamo guerrillas

In terms of the deal a British company is to supply light arms and ammunition to the Mozambican army

See also pages 8 and 11

# Terre'blanche: I want date for PW talks

**PRETORIA** — The leader of the rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, said last night he wanted President P W Botha to give the AWB a definite date for a meeting between them

Mr Terre'blanche, and he had laid this out in a letter on September 22 in which he requested an appointment with Mr Botha "as soon as possible in view of the current political situation in South Africa"

# Big chance

The nation's miners might say it is a difference.

JOHANNESBURG — A General... said the fire... yesterday... separate... fires broke... 15, near the... months d... which 177 pe...

Street and well sign either - just drive in and offer expert advice on... and quick - while... spot attention... and balancing... lift cards welcome.

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BARBARA CONHUR

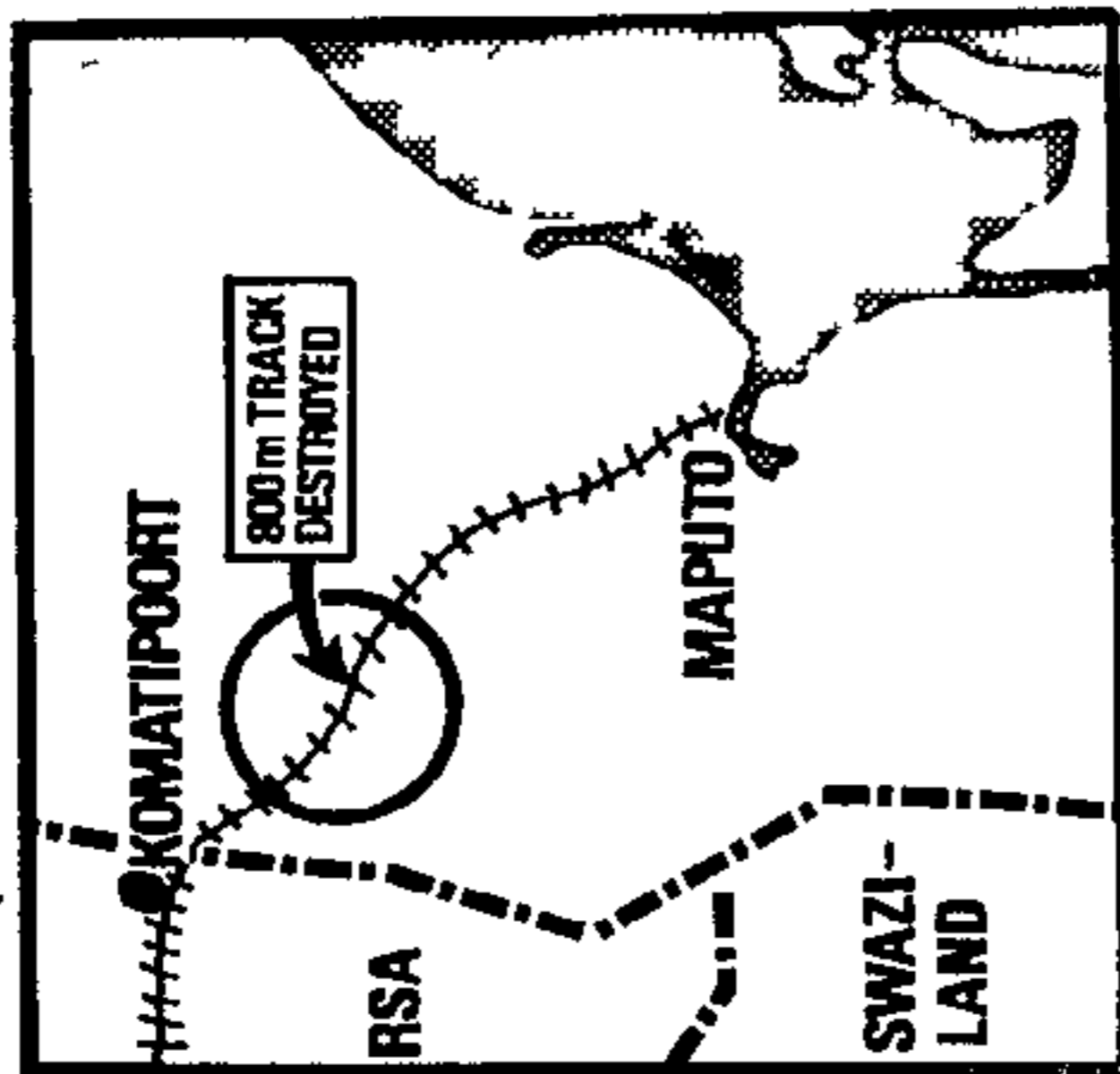


Mr Blumrick said that a particularly large number of 1976 matriculants would be attending the ceremony which would make the occasion a special one. The Founders' Day programme will continue during the week-end, and will include sporting events, the Old Selbournian Luncheon, annual dinner and memorial service.

Top-level talks in bid to save Frelimo Govt

# Zimbabwe poised to take on MNR rebels

The Star's Africa News Service



Zimbabwe is thought to be on the point of reinforcing its garrisons in Mozambique in an effort to halt the MNR rebel offensive, which has already almost cut the country in half.

Zimbabwe's security chiefs, including the Minister of State for Defence and Security and the Army Commander, are today holding top-level talks in Maputo on the developing Southern African crisis.

Zimbabwe at present has about 12 000 troops stationed in Mozambique. There is speculation that today's Maputo talks may lead to reinforcements being sent to help halt the rebel advance, which is threatening to topple President Samora Machel's government. In the last few days five towns have fallen to MNR guerillas.

The Maputo meeting is taking place just as it has been announced in London that former members of the Special Air Service (SAS) are to train Frelimo's soldiers to use a new British rifle in the war against MNR guerillas.

Some 600 Enfield L85 rifles, a model still being introduced into the British Army, are included in a R5 million deal between Mozambique and an arms company based in Hertfordshire.

MNR guerilla activities are meanwhile continuing, this time with an attack in the south. The railway line between Komatipoort and Maputo has been closed to traffic following an explosion in Mozambique which destroyed 800 m of track, Radio Mozambique said last night.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, the radio said seven railway trucks had been derailed because of the explosion. It did not mention any casualties and said the line should be repaired by tomorrow.

The sabotage of the railway line coincides with the visit to Nelspruit today of the director of Maputo port, Dr Ildio Dimiz. He is expected to address Lowveld businessmen on the use of the port.

September 24 the line was also put out of action by sabotage. The rebels have warned the West it would be impossible to restore normal railway operations in the country until the end of the "war".

Yesterday Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia met at the Victoria Falls. Their talks follow the weekend meeting in Maputo of the heads of the Frontline states at which South African threats of military action against states harbouring the ANC were the main topic for debate.

## No threats

Mr Mugabe said after yesterday's meeting that President Banda of Malawi must come out publicly in support of the oppressed people of South Africa and called on Malawi to police its borders to stop rebels from using the territory as a base.

However, President Kaunda said threats would not be made against Dr Banda. Both he and President Mobutu Sese Seko, of Zaire, would be given the facts about the need to safeguard lines of communication to the coast.

A meeting with President Mobutu is to be held on Sunday to make renewed appeals for him to halt support for Unita.

Meanwhile, Malawi has issued a statement again denying it allows MNR rebels to operate from its territory.

SNAK

218 16/10/86



Situation has deteriorated rapidly in the past six weeks, says Foreign Affairs man

# SA CONCERN OVER MOZAMBIQUE

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

In a breakdown of South Africa's relations with its neighbours, Mr Neil van Heerden, head of the Africa desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs, has warned that the 1984 Nkomati Accord remains "formally alive" but is in urgent need of resuscitation.

Mr van Heerden told the Pretoria Press Club yesterday that the structures created by the peace agreement for discussing matters of security needed to be brought back. The lack of dialogue between the two governments was a serious drawback.

At present, the two governments were weakly paying homage to the agreement, he said.

It was unfortunate that the Mozambicans had pulled out of the security monitoring committee established by the accord after the claims of continued military aid by the South Africans to the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

Dialogue between the two countries was still desperately needed, he said.

Assessing the present situation in Mozambique, Mr van Heerden said the security situation within the territory had deteriorated rapidly in the past six weeks.

It was hard to obtain accurate information but it appeared there was a major confrontation between the government-backed Frelimo forces and the MNR rebels.

It would seem that the Mozambican Government was having difficulty in coping with all the challenges, he said.

The capital, Maputo, was reported to be peaceful but fighting seemed to be intense in the northern parts of the territory.

Mr van Heerden said the security situation as far as the South Africans were concerned had continued to deteriorate after the Bethal landmine explosion earlier this year.

"We are seriously concerned about the security situation inside Mozambique and its effects on South Africa."

One of these was the enormous influx of refugees to the Eastern Transvaal. This had created problems as it was feared infiltrators were using the refugees as cover to enter South Africa for the purpose of planting mines and committing acts of violence.

Turning to South Africa's relations with Africa north of the Frontline states, Mr van Heerden hunted at extensive contacts with African "leaders of stature".

These leaders had shown a willingness to become more involved in seeking solutions to the problems of Southern Africa, Mr van Heerden said.

On the subject of trade, Mr van Heerden said that South Africa could not afford to lose its markets in neighbouring states. The Frontline and Customs Union countries provided valuable markets for South African goods.

Trade was a two-way process and called for increased decentralisation of industries to these territories.

Mr van Heerden added that increased economic interdependence and co-operation would make it much more difficult to throw stones through each other's windows.



# Britain moves to help Machel

THE British Government has given the go-ahead for the training and arming of an elite force to protect the rail link between northern Mozambique and Malawi against attacks by Renamo.

A private British company will train and equip the force which it is hoped will counter the ever-increasing Renamo activity which has brought Samora Machel's Government to the brink of collapse

It is also understood that following the recent stepping-up of Renamo attacks the British Government was last night considering an appeal from President Machel for full-scale emergency aid

Renamo yesterday warned the West it would be impossible to restore normal railway operations in Mozambique until the end of the 'war' between Renamo and the ruling Frelimo Government

## Criticised

Details of the British contract to guard the Nacala railway line were disclosed in the latest issue of the authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly

The disclosure comes less than a week after Britain criticised South African Minister of Defence Gen Magnus Malan for making threats against Mozambique which could only increase existing tension between the two countries

The British Government also rebuked Pretoria for the intended repatriation of some 70 000 Mozambican workers in retaliation for landmine explosions in the border area

Jane's said that the U K Government had given its approval to a British company to equip and train a crack anti-sabotage unit to guard and repair the vital Nacala railway line linking northern Mozambique with Malawi

The company — Hall and Watts (defence sales) — has recently de-

## London Bureau

livered the first consignment of a R5 000 000 training and equipment package to Mozambique

The contract was placed by the beleaguered Frelimo Government at the beginning of the year and the battalion is expected to be operational by January next year

The deal involves the use of British ex-forces personnel to train the force inside Mozambique

Britain has been quietly stepping up civil and military aid to Mozambique since President Machel visited Britain at the end of 1983 but this is by far the boldest intervention so far

Sapa-AP reported last night that a mine exploded on the railway line between the South African border and Maputo, derailing seven train carriages and damaging 900 m of track

## High-powered

The Mozambican national news agency AIM said the line would probably be repaired by Friday. The attack was presumed the work of anti-marxist Mozambican 'bandits', the agency said

From Harare it was reported that a 'high-powered' Zimbabwean delegation of security and defence chiefs left for Maputo for a meeting with their Mozambican counterparts

The delegation was led by the Minister of State (Security) in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, and comprised the Minister of State (Defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, the Army Commander, Lt Gen Rex Nhongo, and several senior Government officials

● See also Page 11





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16/10/86 (218) N/M

# Refugee stream becomes a flood

**Mercury Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG**—The number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from war-torn Mozambique has increased dramatically over the past months

The numbers are believed to have increased tremendously in the past two weeks with reports that tens of thousands more have entered the two areas in an attempt to escape heavy fighting involving the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

## Hungry

According to Government officials, the number of Mozambican refugees who have entered South Africa since 1984 is more than 260 000, of which 60 000 are registered aliens

Many of them prefer going to Gazankulu, where they are able to communicate with the inhabitants in the Shangaan language

Many arrive at refugee camps in Gazankulu and Lebowa hungry, tired, scantily clothed and with badly swollen feet

Some risk walking across the Kruger National Park where they are caught by game rangers or security forces and repatriated to Mozambique

Mr Sam Nzima, who heads the Gazankulu relief committee, said there were about 18 000 refugees in Gazankulu alone and find

ing food and clothes for them had become a problem

He said 'The flood of people hasn't stopped since the war flared up in Mozambique last year

'Large groups of people, including women with babies strapped on to their backs, have been arriving in the area almost daily

'We cannot turn these people away and the only way this problem can be solved is for the SA Government and that of Mozambique to come together and try to find a solution'

## Jail term 'sparked killing' in court cells

### Court Reporter

A 30-YEAR-OLD man killed a fellow prisoner in the cells at the Durban Magistrate's Court because he was angry about his five-year sentence, a Supreme Court judge heard yesterday

This was said before Mr Justice Page at the trial at which he convicted Siphon Ronald Khumalo of murdering Thomas Dube in the court cells on December 13



# Machel crash: 'SAP took papers'

SOWETAN Africa  
News Service

SURVIVORS of the plane crash in which President Samora Machel died have claimed that the first South African policemen who arrived at the scene collected documents and diplomatic bags before attending to the injured.

One survivor, Mr Almeida Pedro, told a Press conference — attended only by Mozambican journalists — that the first South African policemen arrived at about 2am "but did nothing to help the survivors"

The conference was reported today by the newspaper *Noticias* and the Mozambique news agency, AIM

## Denied

The allegations were demed today by a South African Police Public Directorate spokesman in Pretoria

"We deny these allegations, and have no knowledge of them. If and when we receive complaints we will investigate them," he said

Observers in Maputo feel that the anti-South African rhetoric will increase after the survivors' accusations, and allegations by a Mozambican government spokesman at the weekend that sabotage could not be ruled out

Mr Pedro said two police cars with two black and two white policemen arrived at the scene of the accident about 2am

"They walked round with their torches, and then another four white policemen arrived. They wanted to know if it was the presidential plane," Mr Pedro is reported to have said

The policemen allegedly collected papers, two diplomatic bags, money and "lots of other things"

2/8 Sowetan  
28/10/86

# Oct 8 is (28) Mozambican 16/10/85 SMR cut-off date

## Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Home Affairs has emphasised that all Mozambican workers employed on the mines and farms before October 8 this year will only be allowed to complete their contracts.

No workers employed after this date will be allowed into the country.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday the Government had not granted any reprieve to the 17 000 workers employed on farms in the Eastern Transvaal.

The authorities remained committed to repatriating those workers, said the department.

## CONTRACTS

However, it has been agreed to allow farmers until November 30 to register Mozambicans in their employ. This applied only to people employed before October 8.

Once these workers had completed their contracts, they will have to return to Mozambique.

The Government had not backed down over the expulsion of the foreign workers, he added.

The same applied to the 65 000 Mozambicans employed on the South African mines.

218 0016/10/86

# Malan: Mozambique about to collapse

PRETORIA — Mozambique was clearly hovering on the brink of collapse and it was the Maputo government's own doing, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

He emphasised in a radio interview that, besides "so-called technical violations" aimed at reconciliation, South Africa had given no support to the right-wing Mozambican rebel army, Renamo, since the government signed the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique's Frelimo government in March 1984.

A transcript of the interview was released in Pretoria by Gen Malan's office.

Referring to reports of heavy fighting between Frelimo and Renamo troops in Mozambique over the last few days and claims the rebels were gaining the upper hand, he said:

"Frelimo's present difficulties with Renamo are their own."

Asked what his views were on Mozambique's claims of a general mobilisation of South African troops on its border, as well as the claim that the SA military were responsible for the October 6 landmine explosion which injured six SA Defence Force soldiers, General Malan said they were "absurd".

The statements were a clear indication the Maputo government was "suffering from propaganda hysteria".

"What emerges clearly is that Mozambique is hovering on the brink of collapse."

What the South African Government had been warning against

for many years was coming true.

"Terror feeds on itself it eventually turns on its hosts. President (Samora) Machel has chosen the path of terror and now experiences the results."

Asked how he saw South Africa's future relations with Mozambique, the minister said the United States' sanctions vote had introduced a new phase in Southern Africa and "it seems to me that the leaders of the frontline states have not yet received the message".

With countries like Lesotho and Swaziland, South Africa had opted for peace and co-operation.

"President Machel's vision of a kind of Nkomati Accord that treats peace and terror as two sides of the same coin is totally unacceptable."

Responding to the claim that South Africa's continued support for Renamo weakened the Mozambican Government to such an extent it could not control the African National Congress (ANC), Gen Malan said: "Since the Nkomati Accord we have given no support to Renamo."

Called technical violations happened with the full knowledge of both parties. We tried to bring the parties together in Pretoria.

"Frelimo's present difficulties with Renamo are their own."

General Malan was asked if the activities of the ANC in neighbouring countries would influence the Republic and those countries.

"Co-operation and terror do not go hand in glove when the ANC commits terror against South Africa from neighbouring countries, the leaders of those countries are co-responsible," he replied.

A leader like the President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, had to realise he could not play host to the ANC and the SA Communist Party and be known as a man who sought peace.

Referring to the SADF's raid on an alleged ANC base in Zambia in June, he said: "Our fighter planes over Lusaka were a direct message for him to decide between peace and confrontation."

Leaders like Dr Kaunda and President Machel held the security and welfare of their people in their hands and "relations between us will be determined by their attitude toward peace and conflict."

"We have chosen for peace now it is their move," General Malan said.

He said there should be clarity on the ANC's foreign to Southern Africa and provided no solutions or future for the people — Sapa.



GENERAL MALAN



*Concern over MNR offensive*

# Border talks on crisis in Mozambique

DD 16/10/86  
2/18

**HARARE —** The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, met at their border yesterday for what appeared to be emergency talks on the military crisis in Mozambique.

Political sources said the two leaders, key members of Southern Africa's six frontline states, were concerned at reports that the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) had apparently stepped up an offensive against President Samora Machel's Marxist government.

Details of the discussions in the northern Zimbabwean tourist resort of Victoria Falls were not divulged.

But the sources said there was no doubt Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda were trying to hammer out an unspecified solution to the crisis in Mozambique, where the MNR has claimed seizing several towns near the country's border with Malawi in the past few weeks.

On Tuesday, the MNR said in Lisbon its forces had also over-run the town of Mutarara on the Zambezi River, which holds strategic road and rail bridges linking the north and south of Mozambique. There was no confirmation of this from Mozambique, which does not usually comment on rebel claims.

Zimbabwe already has about 12 000 troops in Mozambique helping government forces battle the MNR, which is demanding fresh general elections and dissolution of Maputo's army before laying down its arms.

Mozambique, which last week placed its armed forces on full alert and said South Africa was on the brink of invading to topple President Machel, has blamed Malawi for aiding the MNR insurgents and threatened to close the common border and attack the neighbouring state.

Malawi, the only country in black Africa maintaining diplomatic ties with Pretoria, has denied the charge.

Mozambique's sea routes are crucial for the Frontline group — Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe — which is eager to lessen its economic dependence on South Africa.

Yesterday's meeting between Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda, chairman of the frontline states, follows another by the group's six leaders in Maputo at the weekend, where they accused South Africa of embarking on a "generalised war" in the region. They also denounced Malawi's alleged complicity with Pretoria and the MNR.

The Kaunda-Mugabe meeting also coincided with remarks by the South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, that Mozambique, its economy reeling from the MNR campaign and prolonged drought, was on the brink of collapse.

"What emerges clearly is that Mozambique is on the brink of collapse," said General Malan, blaming Mr Machel for choosing what he termed a "path of terror", a reference to Pretoria's charges that Maputo aids anti-apartheid nationalist guerillas.

The political sources said Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe were also preparing for a meeting in Zambia on Sunday with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko to try and urge him to use trade routes of neighbouring Angola and reduce his economic dependence on Pretoria.

They were also likely to touch on the question of Zaire's alleged support for Unita rebels, who are waging a bush war against Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos's government, with backing from South Africa and the US — Sapa-RNS.



MR MUGABE

DR KAUNDA

# BLAST CUTS RAIL LINK TO MAPUTO

218  
AR 16/9/88

Argus Africa News Service

**JOHANNESBURG.** — An explosion has destroyed 800 metres of railway, cutting the line between Komatiport and Maputo. Seven train trucks were derailed in the blast, 40 kilometres north-west of Maputo.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, Radio Mozambique did not mention casualties and added that the line should be repaired by tomorrow.

Aim, the Mozambican news agency, said another Mozambique Resistance mine exploded on Monday on the Limpopo railway line in the southern province of Gaza, destroying a bridge.

The sabotage of the Komatiport-Maputo railway line coincides with the visit to Nelspruit today of the director of Maputo port, Dr Ilidio Diniz. He is expected to address businessmen on the use of the port of Maputo.

The line was also sabotaged on September 24.

## Warning

The MNR rebels in Mozambique today warned the West that it would be impossible to restore normal railway operations until the end of the war between it and the ruling Frelimo.

The European director of MNR, Mr Paulo d'Oliveira, said no railway in the country would be repaired until the war ends.

of the war.

● Zimbabwe's security chiefs, including the Minister of State for Defence and Security and the army commander, are holding talks in Maputo.

There is speculation that Zimbabwe, which has about 12 000 troops in Mozambique, may be about to reinforce its garrisons in an effort to halt the MNR offensive.

Yesterday, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia met at the Victoria Falls following the weekend meeting in Maputo of the heads of the frontline states, at which South African threats of military action against states harbouring the ANC were debated.

## Documents

● A dossier of documentary evidence of Malawian support for Mozambican rebels handed to President Hastings Banda last month contained a copy of a letter from the MNR leader, Alfonso Dhlakama, detailing weapons, ammunition and other support required from Malawi.

This allegation is made in an article today in Zimbabwe's main newspaper, The Herald.

It claims that Mozambican officials produced the dossier at the meeting in Sanjika Palace in Blantyre when Dr Banda was confronted by President Samora Machel, President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe.

The article dealt mainly with the theory that Dr Banda was supporting the Mozambican rebels because he wanted to see the creation of a "greater Malawi" encompassing northern Mozambique and giving Malawi its own port at Neala.

Meanwhile Malawi has again issued a statement denying it allows MNR rebels to operate from its territory.

*budget*  
*3/10/86*  
**Machel 'could  
not have lived'**

**MAX du PREEZ**  
Political Correspondent

THE forensic expert who did the autopsy on Mozambican President Samora Machel said yesterday it was impossible for the president to have lived for any period after last week's plane crash.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan both denied newspaper reports quoting villagers saying Machel was breathing long after the police got to the scene but received no medical attention.

Botha said Professor J P Nel, head of forensic medicine at Natal University, who did the autopsies on the victims, confirmed Machel died instantaneously of multiple fractures of the skull and injuries of the chest and abdomen



**On brink of collapse, says Gen Malan**

# Border talks on crisis in Mozambique

NJM  
2/18  
16/10/84

## Insurgents

Zimbabwe already has about 12 000 troops in Mozambique helping Government forces battle the MNR, which is demanding fresh general elections and dissolution of Maputo's army before laying down its arms

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The Kaunda-Mugabe meeting also coincided with remarks by South African Defence Minister, Gen Magnus Malan, that Mozambique was on the brink of collapse. — (Sapa-Reuter)

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Details of the discussions in the northern Zimbabwean tourist resort of Victoria Falls were not divulged

But the sources said there was no doubt Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda were trying to hammer out an unspecified solution to the crisis in Mozambique, where the MNR has reported seizing several towns near the country's border with Malawi in the past few weeks

Yesterday, the MNR said in Lisbon its forces had also over-run the town of Mutarara on the Zambezi River, which holds strategic road and rail bridges linking the north and south of Mozambique. There was no confirmation of this from Mozambique, which usually does not comment on rebel claims

... NASREC, Johannesburg  
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October 18 1986  
 Mozambicans wait in wings  
 Mines in bid to lift labour ban

16/10/86  
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**SEVEN-HUNDRED** miners were waiting in transit camps in Mozambique as the Chamber of Mines met government yesterday in a bid to have SA's ban on labour recruitment there lifted

But Manpower Minister Piet du Plessis issued a flat "no comment" on the outcome of the talks, which came one day after the last batch of 1 000 Mozambican recruits arrived in depots on the Reef

Officials from the departments of Foreign and Home Affairs were also at the meeting, chaired by Du Plessis. Richard Japp, manager of the chamber's recruiting office in Maputo, said the 700 miners would be sent to SA next Tuesday if Pretoria lifted its recruitment ban.

SA's move comes after six SADF soldiers sustained injuries in a landmine blast near the Mozambican bor-

**HAMISH McINDOE**

der last week and Defence Minister Magnus Malan warned that retaliatory raids would be launched if the ANC were not stopped. Workers are also to be repatriated once their contracts have expired.

Official figures show that 60 000 Mozambicans are employed on SA mines, with the number of illegal workers from the territory estimated at 230 000.

The tense situation in northern Mozambique appears to have scarcely touched life in Maputo, despite reports of a heavy troop build-up in the capital.

"Frankly, there is no nervousness at all. It's as quiet as ever," a Lonrho employee in Maputo said yesterday.

This was echoed by other residents, who had seen no marshalling of government security forces in the city.

**Kaunda, Mugabe discuss blockade of SA**

**HARARE** — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe met at the border town of Victoria Falls yesterday for talks on regional issues.

A proposed economic blockade of

SA and the civil war in Mozambique were discussed.

The black leaders were meeting four days after joining the rulers of Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique in accusing SA of planning to mount a war in the region — Sapa-AP



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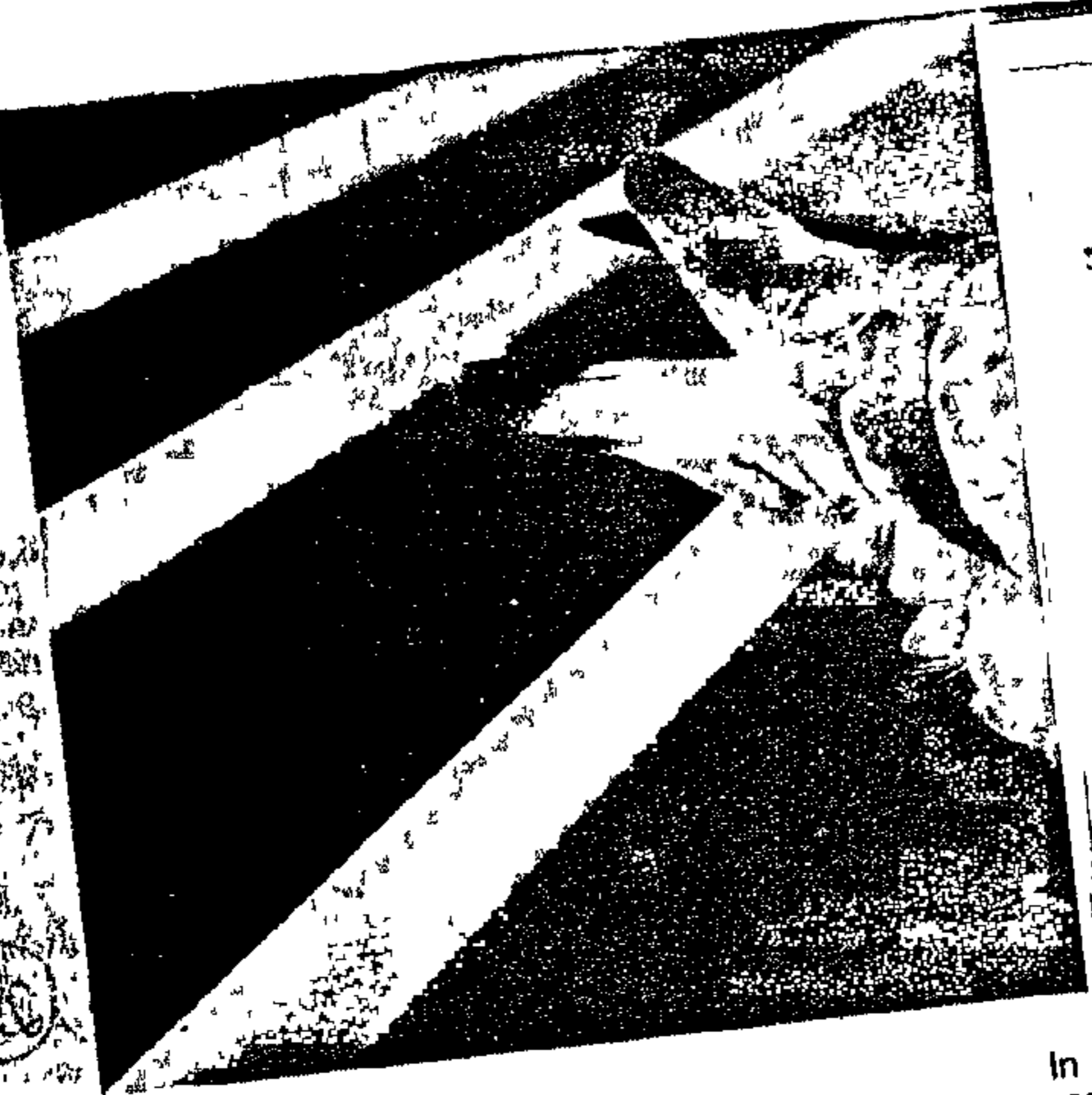
SALAM The 1st League of has called for the

of Malawi from U and the Southern Development Co- ting Conference.

group, exiled in ania, also urged mbique to topple -ian President Ka- Banda.

mbique and the Frontline states recently accused awi of harbouring wing Mozambican

Sapa-Reuter.



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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, Octo

# Refugees pour over borders

SOPHIE TEMA

THE number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from war-torn Mozambique has increased dramatically over the past months

There has also been a tremendous increase in the past two weeks after reports that tens of thousands more entered the two areas, trying to escape heavy fighting from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

Mozambican refugees entering SA since 1984 number more than 260 000, of which 60 000 are registered aliens, say government officials

Many of them prefer going to Gazankulu as they are able to communicate with inhabitants in Shangaan.

Also fleeing across SA's borders with KaNgwane and Swaziland, many arrive at Gazankulu and Lebowa refugee camps hungry, tired and scantily clothed

Women with malnourished babies tell of how they fled Mozambique, leaving some of their older children behind

They walk across the Kruger National Park, where they risk being caught by game-rangers or security forces and repatriated to Mozambique

Former Gazankulu MP and relief committee head Sam Nzima says there are currently about 18 000 in Gazankulu, and finding food and clothes for them is a problem.

He says: "The only way this problem could be solved is for SA and Mozambique to find a solution"

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## E Tvl farmers get assurance

GERALD REILL

EASTERN Transvaal farms would be cleared of Mozambican workers by this time next year unless new agreements were negotiated, Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe said yesterday.

Of the estimated 230 000 Mozambican workers in SA, 17 000 were on Eastern Transvaal farms, he said.

The aim was to repatriate them with the greatest possible speed — the "illegals" as soon as they were found, and those on contract as soon as their contracts ran out.

Farmers in the area, Van der Merwe said, were aware of the security risk posed by Mozambique and were ready to go along with any plans to counter it, including intensified border controls.

He had spoken to a representative group of Eastern Transvaal farmers in Nelspruit earlier this week, and it had been agreed that there would be no further recruiting of Mozambican blacks from October 10. Those currently employed on farms would be permitted to stay until their contracts expired in 12 months time.

He said the replacement of Mozambican workers with SA blacks might cause short-term disruption, but he told the farmers they were under an obligation to help alleviate unemployment in SA.

Neighbouring territories, including Mozambique, were exporting their unemployment to SA, Van der Merwe said.

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LONDON The British government has given the go-ahead for the arming and training of an elite force of Mozambican soldiers to defend a vital northern rail-link against further attacks by Renamo guerrillas

# UK props up Maputo army

In terms of the deal a British company is to supply light arms and ammunition to the Mozambican army and train a 600-battalion unit to counter Renamo sabotage

The move was disclosed as the beleaguered Frelimo government appealed to Western countries to help it repel a Renamo offensive which has brought President Samora Machel's government to the brink of collapse.

● See Page 4

It is understood the British government was last night considering an appeal from President Machel for emergency aid

Details of the British contract to guard the Nacala railway line were disclosed in

JOHN BATTERSBY

the latest issue of the authoritative *Jane's Defence Weekly*

The disclosure comes less than a week after Britain criticised Defence Minister Magnus Malan for making threats against Mozambique which could only increase existing tension between the two countries

The British government also rebuked Pretoria for the intended repatriation of some 70 000 Mozambican workers in retaliation for a landmine explosion in the border area

*Jane's* said the UK government had given its approval to a British company

● To Page 2

# UK aid for crack Mozambique army unit

to equip and train a crack anti-sabotage unit to guard and repair the vital Nacala railway line linking northern Mozambique with Malawi

The company — Hall and Watts (Defence Sales) — has recently delivered the first consignment of a R5m training and equipment package to Mozambique

The elite force will guard the Nacala Entrelagos railway line between Napula and Cuamba

The contract was placed by the beleaguered Frelimo government at the beginning of the year and the battalion is expected to be operational by January next year

Equipment includes weapons, a large quantity of ammunition, clothing, binoculars, compasses and a Swiss-made polytronic electronic training range

The deal also involves the use of British ex-forces personnel to train the force

inside Mozambique

The troops will be armed with an Enfield which has never been sold outside the UK before and has only just entered service with the British army

*Jane's* noted that in the past Mozambique had received virtually all of its weapons from the communist bloc

Britain has been quietly stepping up civil and military aid to Mozambique since President Machel visited Britain at the end of 1983, but this is by far the boldest intervention so far

A British army training team based in Zimbabwe has been giving up to 60-strong parties of Mozambican officers and NCO's tactical training

The scheme — due to end next year — was recently extended for a further 12 months



# BRITISH <sup>Times</sup> to help <sup>16/10/86</sup> Frelimo <sup>(218)</sup> repulse rebels

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — A British company will arm and train an elite force of Mozambican soldiers to defend a vital northern rail link against attacks by Renamo rebels

The British Government has given its permission

The company will supply light arms and ammunition to the Mozambican Army and train a 600-men battalion

News of this development came as the beleaguered Frelimo government appealed to Western countries to help it repel a rebel offensive which has brought President Samora Machel's government to the brink of collapse

Details of the British contract to guard the Nacala rail line were disclosed in the latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly

The British company will use former British regulars to train the force inside Mozambique. The troops will be armed with Enfield 185a1 rifles which have not been sold abroad before and have just entered service with the British Army. In the past Mozambique had received virtually all its weapons from the communist bloc

## Border talks

Britain has been quietly stepping up civil and military aid to Mozambique since President Machel visited Britain at the end of 1983

A British Army training team based in Zimbabwe has been giving up to 60-strong parties of Mozambican officers and NCOs tactical training. The scheme — due to end next year — was recently extended for a further 12 months

□ Sapa-Reuter reports that the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia met yesterday at Victoria Falls. The two men said South Africa was intensifying acts of aggression in the subcontinent. South Africa has been blamed for helping the rebels

□ A mine exploded early yesterday on the railway line between the South African border and Maputo, derailing seven train carriages and damaging 900 metres of track, the Mozambican national news agency said

□ Sophie Tema reports from Johannesburg that the number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from Mozambique are believed to have increased tremendously in the past two weeks

Mr Sam Nzima, former MP in the Gazankulu Government now heading the relief committee, said "Large groups of people including women with babies strapped on to their backs have been arriving in the area almost daily and having walked for more than three days across the game reserve"



# 750 Mozambique mine recruits allowed into SA

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17/10/86  
STAR

By Sheryl Raine

About 750 Mozambican mine-workers affected by last week's Government order to suspend recruitment of workers in Mozambique will be allowed into South Africa to work, says the Chamber of Mines.

The announcement by president of the Chamber, Mr Peter Gush, at a function at ERPM in Boksburg, came after more than a week of talks between the Chamber and the Government.

Mr Gush said "For the best part of the past 100 years Mozambique has been one of the most important sources of labour for South Africa's gold mines.

"It is a matter of great regret therefore that this relationship between our mining industry and the people of Mozambique has been threatened.

The Chamber at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday raised the issue of people who had been recruited at the time of the Government's suspension but who had not been permitted to proceed to South Africa.

"Some 750 mineworkers who were affected will now be permitted to enter South Africa and take up their jobs," he said.

"I believe all South Africans should be aware of the very great debt we owe to the hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans who helped sustain our industry in difficult times."

Mr Gush then pointed to the number of Mozambicans employed at ERPM.

"If ERPM is distinguished for its age, it is also distinguished for its 93-year association with Mozambicans.

"Since the very inception of this mine, Mozambicans have always formed a large proportion of its workforce. Today they constitute about 43 percent of the workforce."

## RELATIONSHIP

Mr Gush added that the relationship with Mozambicans went back even further than the 100 years that gold mining had been taking place on a large scale in South Africa.

"For a decade and a half before the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand, Mozambicans were among those who obtained work on the Kimberley diamond fields," Mr Gush said.

"I would also like all Mozambican mine-workers in our industry to know that we appreciate them as people and as workers."

Top level team flies to  
Maputo for discussions

# Mozambique may seek aid from Zimbabwe

218 7/10/88  
DD

**HARARE** — Mozambique, reeling from setbacks in its prolonged war with anti-government rebels, appears to be seeking more military aid from its key ally Zimbabwe, political analysts said yesterday.

A Zimbabwe Government spokesman said defence chiefs from the two socialist neighbours discussed security and defence matters in the Mozambican capital Maputo this week.

He gave no details but the analysts said they believed military aid was the main thrust of the talks.

The composition of the Zimbabwean team, led by the State Minister for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, and including the Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, and the army commander, Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, indicated the seriousness of the one-day discussions, they added.

Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels have said they were escalating their 11-year offensive against President Samora Machel's government in the past few days.

The MNR said it seized several Mozambican towns near the border with Malawi and fierce fighting was still raging Maputo, as in the past, has declined to comment.

Zimbabwe's 40 000-strong army has already deployed some 12 000 troops in Mozambique to help government forces there fight the MNR, whose campaign has left the Mozambican economy close to the brink of collapse.

"The MNR appears to be on the offensive again and it seems likely the Zimbabweans will have to bail out the poorly-trained and fed Mozambicans," one analyst in Zimbabwe's capital said.

Other analysts questioned whether Zimbabwe, its military commitment to Mozambique already costing several million dollars, could afford a significant aid boost to Maputo.

As well as the MNR campaign, Mozambique's economy has been battered by prolonged drought, which this year threatens the lives of four million people, a third of the population.

News of the defence chiefs' meeting coincided with reports that Britain had allowed an English firm, Hall and Watts, to train and equip a 600-man elite force by January to guard the vital Nacala Mozambique-Malawi rail link from MNR sabotage.

The deal, reported to be worth £1.6 million and the first known involving a Western nation since independence in 1975, would greatly strengthen Maputo's armed forces, the analysts said.

Previously Mozambique has turned to Eastern bloc states for its arms, training and equipment.

"Given this British deal and the Zimbabweans' support, Machel should survive the onslaught, at least for now," one analyst said.

Meanwhile, in a statement released yesterday, the Malawian Government again denied front-line states' allegations that Malawi had allowed the MNR to use its territory.

An article in the semi-official Harare daily newspaper, The Herald, nevertheless accused President Kamuzu Banda of backing the rebels in pursuit of grandiose dreams of a "Greater Malawi" embracing much of Northern Mozambique, including the Indian Ocean port of Nacala.

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However, fighting in the south has declined and hit and run raids on the suburbs of the capital — a frequent occurrence last year — have stopped.

Political analysts in Maputo said only direct intervention by South African armed forces could pose an immediate threat to the survival of President Machel's Government.

● A mine placed by the MNR on the railway line linking Mozambique with South Africa exploded on Wednesday, derailing a train and damaging the track, Mozambique's official news agency AIM reported.

It said the explosion occurred in the district of Moamba, 40 km north-west of the capital Maputo — Sapa-AP-RNS.



**PRES MACHEL**



# Avalanche?

## Dr another shower of pebbles?

PATRICK LAURENCE reports

WHETHER Mozambique is caught in the terror of its own making and is on the brink of collapse, as suggested on television by South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan, is a matter of dispute

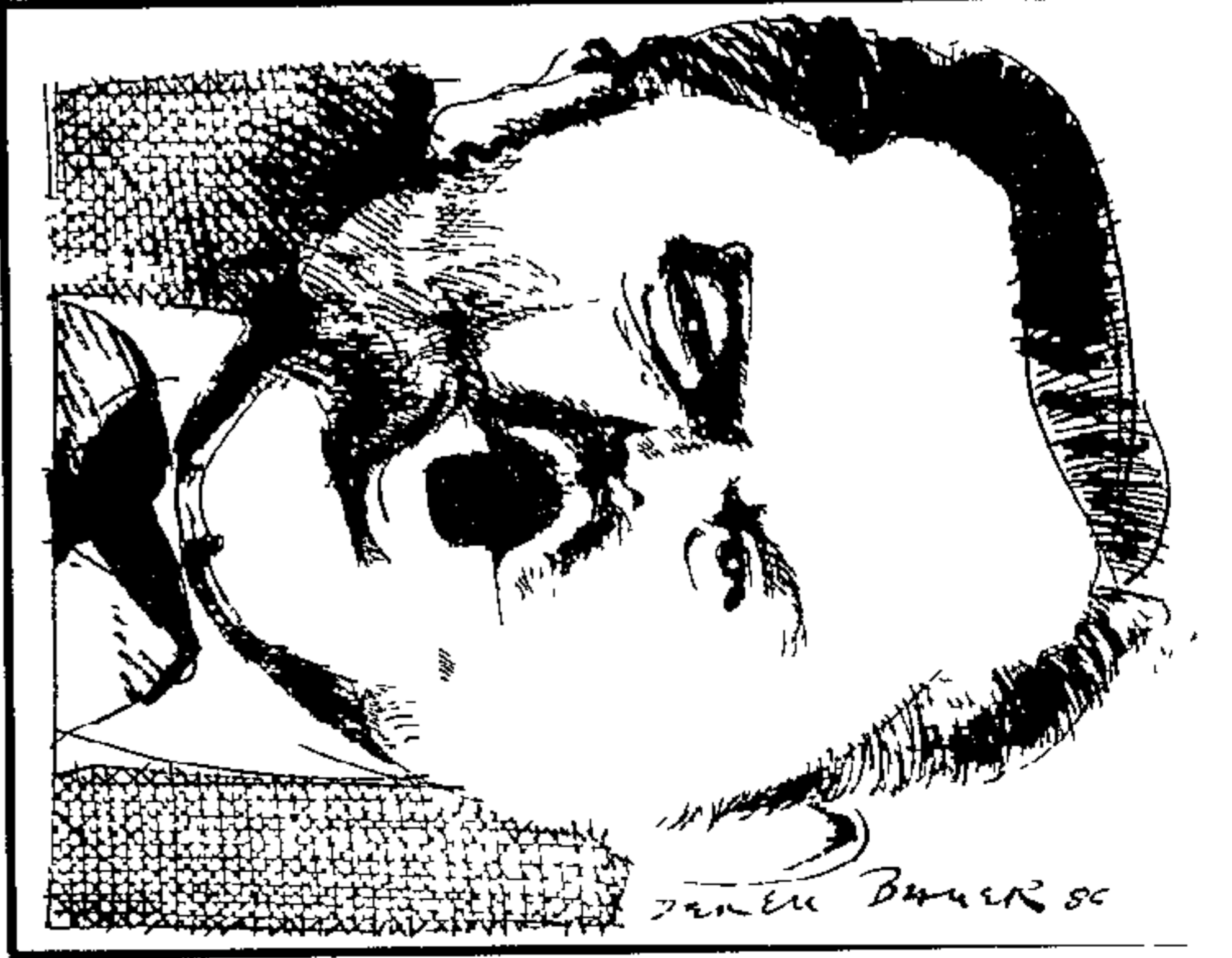
Malan's diagnosis and his warning of Mozambique to choose peace before it is too late — his second such warning in the past week — came amid reports of heavy fighting in the Mozambican civil war and of the capture by Renamo rebels of several towns in the northern regions of the country

Rejecting accusations by the Mozambique government that South Africa was aiding the rebels and concentrating troops on its borders with Mozambique, Malan charged that Mozambique's Frelimo government was "suffering from propaganda hysteria"

He added "What emerges clearly is that Mozambique is hovering on the brink of collapse"

At the same time an official in Mozambique spoke of a 'massive South African surrogate invasion of north-central Mozambique from Malawian bases'

He reportedly confirmed the fall of two towns — Mutarara in Tete province and Milange in Zambezia province — to Renamo rebels, thus implicitly conceding that the situation was grave.



Magnus Malan, Louis Nel and Pik Botha — splitting their Mozambican objectives?

But, cautioned a knowledgeable observer, the loss of a few towns or hamlets does not itself presage the fall of Samora Machel's Frelimo government. Frelimo's hold on parts of Mozambique was always shaky and the capture by rebels of a town or two is, he said, not necessarily the first pebble in the avalanche

Only 30 months ago the South African and Mozambican governments and Renamo — and the following phrase "Their presence here signifies their assent thereto"

They agreed not to allow their territories to be used by rebels for attacks on one another — meaning, concretely, the withdrawal of Mozambican support for the African National Congress and of South African backing for Renamo

But the ink was hardly dry on the pact when Mozambique began to complain that the South African

Defence Force — or, at any rate, sections of it — were not honouring the agreement

South Africa's governors strongly denied these charges. But they implicitly conceded that there may be some substance to them when they transferred unnamed officers from camps near the Mozambique border

### Pretoria's objective now is to revive its role as peacemaker and to usher in a government of national unity

Diplomatic observers in South Africa suspected that the SADF's department of military intelligence had retained contact with Renamo and was covertly supporting it in contravention of the Nkomati Accord. These suspicions deepened in

### August 1985 after a combined Mozambican-Zimbabwean force overran the main Renamo rebel base at Gorongosa

Their haul of captured equipment and documents included the notebooks of two secretaries of the Renamo leader, Alfonso Dhlakama. The notebook contained entries, pointing to contact between the rebels and the SADF after Nkomati, the supply of weapons to Renamo and the pending visit to Gorongosa of the then-Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Nel

Renamo dismissed the notebooks as forgeries. South Africa, however, admitted there had been contact with Renamo and that Nel had visited Gorongosa. Malan conceded that there had been technical contraventions of the Nkomati Accord

Both he and Nel insisted that the contact with Renamo had taken place with the knowledge of President Samora Machel's Frelimo government

They further contended that their purpose in making the contact was to help reconcile the warring parties in Mozambique with the object of

occasion was consistent with the Renamo view of him as a Frelimo supporter in the Gorongosa notebooks

Against that was another entry in notebooks. It consisted of a reported assurance from the then-Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, to Dhlakama, delivered by Colonel Charles van Niekerk of military intelligence

It read in part "Renamo still has friends in the South African military. I hope (you) understand the difficulties which we South African soldiers have with our politicians"

The diary raises the possibility of the pursuit of contradictory objectives by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the SADF, or sections of it. It is a possibility which is taken seriously by some diplomats

The aim of Foreign Affairs is, according to the split objective theory, to reach an accord with Machel by neutralising him diplomatically. But the military, it is conjectured, want to topple him or, at the least, prevent him from building up a stable and prosperous Marxist state by using Renamo as a destabilising agent. Perhaps more simply it is a bit o,

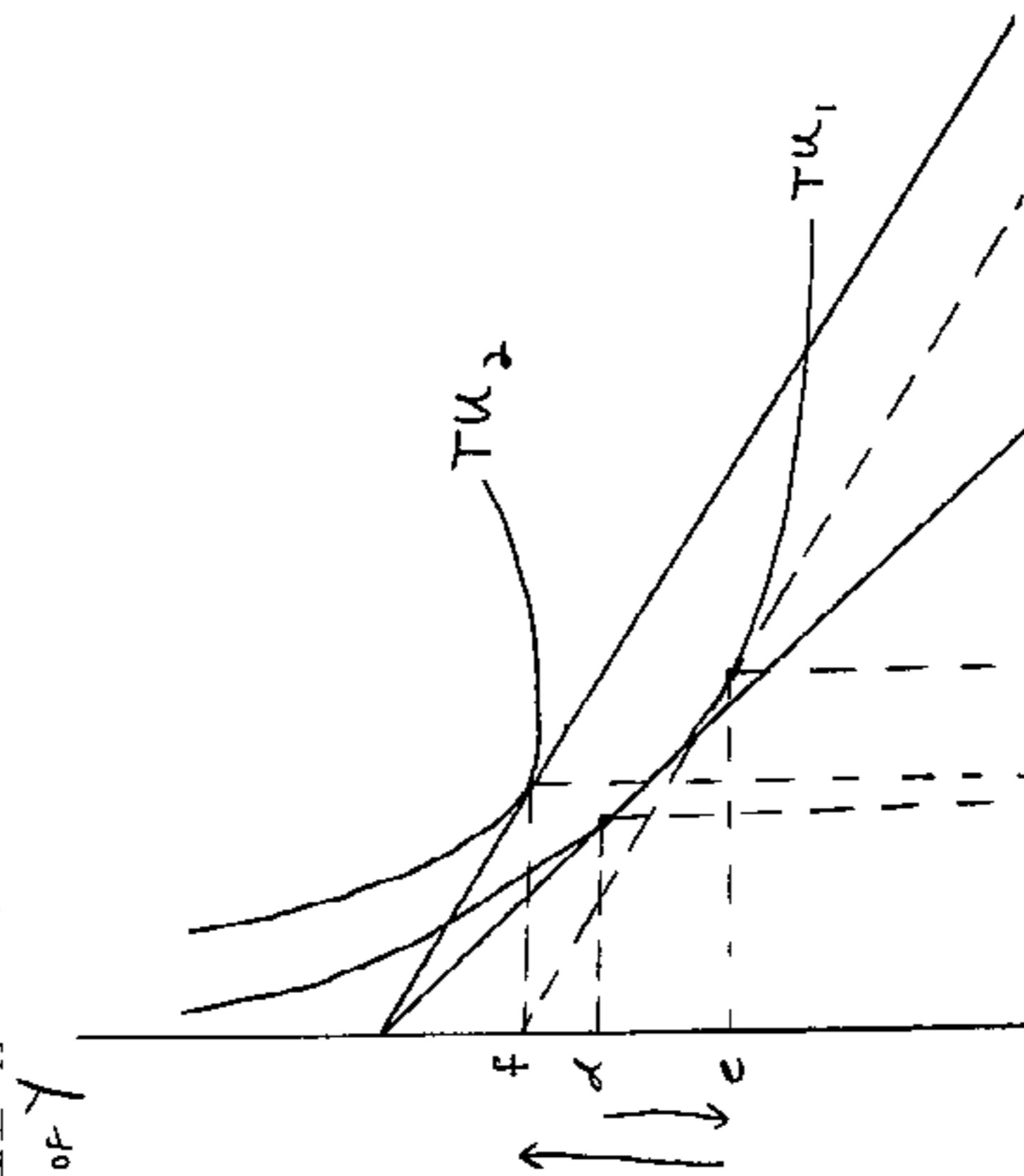


ANSWER GUIDE TO TUTORIAL EXERCISE NO 12

1 An inferior good has a positive substitution effect and a negative income effect when subjected to a change in its price

When  $P_x$  (inferior) falls while  $P_y$  (normal) remains constant,  $x$  becomes relatively cheaper (compared to  $y$ ), or in other words;  $y$  becomes relatively more expensive (compared to  $x$ )

Diagrammatically



Pretoria Declaration of October 1984

In that declaration delegates of the Mozambique government and Renamo agreed that armed conflict should cease in Mozambique and the South African government should be requested to play the role of peacemaker, a request to which South Africa assented on the same day.

The declaration contained the names of the representatives of the three contracting parties — the South African and Mozambican governments and Renamo — and the following phrase "Their presence here signifies their assent thereto."

Later, however, Renamo accused the Mozambique government of refusing to negotiate and characterised the South African government as an "unconditional ally" of Machel's.

Renamo's opinion of Botha on that

of Foreign Affairs offering the carrot and the military using the stick — and the State Security Council, on which both Foreign Minister Botha and Defence Minister Malan serve, synchronising their efforts judging from a briefing given by a top government official, Pretoria's objective now is to revive its role as a peacemaker in Mozambique and to usher in a Frelimo-Renamo government of national unity in Mozambique

But whatever the reality, the rebellion in Mozambique appears to have acquired its own momentum. The military who, it has been acknowledged in parliament, used Renamo before Nkomati as a destabilising force may have lost control of their own agent. It could be a textbook case of miscalculated *realpolitik*.

The direction and magnitude of these effects are in keeping with the definition of an inferior good

Consider the change in the consumption of  $y$

As  $y$  is normal, the substitution effect leads to a decrease in the quantity consumed ( $d-e$ ).  $x$  is substituted for  $y$  (assuming no change in income), a relative price of  $y$  has increased.

Income does not remain constant however, as the fall in the price of  $x$  increases the value of the individual's income in terms of goods. This income effect leads to an increase in the consumption of  $y$  ( $ef$ ) and a decrease in the quantity consumed ( $bc$ ).

The overall price effect thus leads to an increase in the consumption of  $x$  and  $y$ . The increase in the consumption of  $y$  is proportionately greater than the increase in the consumption of  $x$  (due to the inferiority of  $x$ ).

2. The complicated series of co-occurrence of wants makes

(1) necessary a large number of intermediary transactions. The sequence goes like this: 1 → 7 (sells potatoes, buys chocolates); → 4 (sells chocolates, buys sugar) → 2 (sells shovel and buys wine) → 3 (sells wine, buys coal) → 5 (sells coal, buys sugar) → 6 (sells sugar, buys tea) → 8 (sells tea and buys shoes).

(2) Above illustrates the high transactions costs involved — costs of search information — waste of time, effort and energy. Money by providing a medium of exchange and standard of value (although the latter is not vital to the above problem) would greatly reduce transactions costs. Money would allow sources to be released from "shopping" and be devoted to real production.

3. To be a good medium of exchange, money must be generally acceptable, i.e. should have confidence that this money could be passed on in further exchange. It should also be a good store of value and be liquid enough to provide instantaneous purchasing power. To be a good store of value it should be stable in value, not undergoing changes in itself. Money supply consists of those assets that can perform these functions well. Our M/S are currency and checkable deposits.

Top level team flies to  
Maputo for discussions

# Mozambique may seek aid from Zimbabwe

218 7/10/88  
DD

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It said the explosion occurred in the district of Moamba, 40 km northwest of the capital Maputo — Sapa-AP-RNS



PRES MACHEL



WJM 17/10/80 28

# Renamo now holds Zambezi valley

MAPUTO—Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas have achieved a stranglehold over the strategic Zambezi River valley, and control significant areas in the north, according to military sources

The MNR, which has been fighting for 10 years, is now able to prevent Government officials from going where they want in the four northern provinces, and is active in all 10, according to the sources

They were interviewed by a Western journalist who has spent six years in Mozambique. The Government is considering requests by foreign-based journalists to visit the country

Much of the north has been cut off by land for some time. But Mozambique military commanders say a recent push has enabled the guerrillas to take several towns and seize control of a substantial belt of territory on both sides of the Zambezi River, which flows through the centre of the country from the Zambian border to the Indian Ocean

In the past, Zambezia accounted for more than half of Mozambique's export earnings and was a major food supply area

for the country, which is suffering from drought, a locust plague, and a breakdown of its infrastructure due to mismanagement and the civil war

Now official figures suggest that 850 000 people in Zambezia could face starvation, including 270 000 who have fled the fighting and crowded into the provincial capital of Quelimane, the small port of Chinde on the Zambezi Delta and other Government-held towns

The MNR prevented elections from being held in August in Sofala province, half of Tete and Zambezia and remote areas of Niassa, said the sources

A bridge was blown up this week on the Limpopo line that connects Maputo to Zimbabwe and a mine derailed a goods train travelling from Maputo to South Africa

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Political analysts in Maputo said only direct intervention by South African armed forces could pose an immediate threat to the survival of President Samora Machel's Government

The presence of as many as 12 000 Zimbabwean troops in Mo-

zambique has kept open the Beira corridor, the vital rail and road link that is Zimbabwe's shortest route to the sea. But the guerrillas regularly attack the line

Mozambique appears to be seeking more military aid from Zimbabwe, political analysts said yesterday as defence chiefs from the two socialist neighbours discussed security and defence matters in Maputo yesterday

Last year, when the MNR stepped up the war and threatened to march on Maputo, Zimbabwean troops joined Mozambique Government forces to launch a ferocious strike on rebel headquarters at Casa Banana in mountainous central Sofala province. They destroyed the heavily-fortified camp

'It seems likely the Zimbabweans will have to bail out the poorly trained and fed Mozambicans,' one analyst said

Other analysts questioned whether Zimbabwe, its military commitment to Mozambique already costing several million dollars, could afford to boost its aid to Maputo. (Sapa-Reuters)

● See Editorial Opinion



# 'Use Maputo harbour,' SA business told

17/10/86  
Lowveld Bureau

218  
SMR

**NELSPRUIT** — Maputo's harbour is fully rehabilitated and ready to handle a variety of exports to and from South Africa, says Mozambique's Director of Ports and Railways, Dr F Ilidio Diniz.

Speaking at a seminar in Nelspruit organised by the Lowveld liaison committee, Dr Diniz said great improvements had been made to Maputo's harbour during the past 10 months

These included total rehabilitation of the container terminal, forklift repairs, new tugs, rail and locomotive restoration, and a general facelift.

"Assistance from South Africa, the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Italy and India has enabled us again to provide harbour facilities comparable to many in Africa," Dr Diniz said

Improvements in the pipeline included new telephone and telex facilities, buoy lighting, rail signalling, harbour electrification and rolling stock rehabilitation.

## Power failures at docks reduced

Although security remained a problem, the ability to deal rapidly with a situation had greatly improved the service Mozambique was able to provide to South African exporters

Power interruptions at the harbour had also been greatly reduced. Compared to 560 hours in 1965, power failures this year amounted to only 20 hours

"Our function in attending this seminar is to keep clients, who for the past 10 years have supported our harbour, fully informed. We also want to promote new business and persuade more South African exporters to use our harbour.

"It's only 88 km from Komatipoort, and we are fully equipped to handle citrus, coal, ferro-alloys and asbestos exports

"Unfortunately, many bad things are being said about us in the media, but we invite you to visit our harbour and see for yourself that not only can we handle your exports efficiently, we can also save you lots of money," Dr Diniz said.

SA doubts success of crack force

28

# Private sector footing bill for Frelimo unit?

PRIVATE-SECTOR companies operating in Mozambique are believed to have picked up the Frelimo government's R5m arms-and-expertise tab to defend the key Nacala rail link against further attacks by Renamo guerrillas.

SA defence experts are openly sceptical that the British government's go-ahead for UK firm Hall & Watts to arm and train by January a 600-strong force of Mozambican soldiers will defuse Renamo activity in the area.

While news of the deal caught British government officials in SA unawares yesterday, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Pretoria indicated Whitehall did not bankroll arms sales to Frelimo.

British-based multinational Lonrho is widely seen as the main backer for securing the Nacala rail link between Malawi and northern Mozambique — but it was not possible to confirm this yesterday.

Lonrho is already pumping £3.8m into the repair of the line in tandem with a British government SADCC grant of £2.6m

In its last financial review, Lonrho Sugar Corporation noted that its Malawi operations continued to be seriously affected by security problems in Mozambique.

"With the closure of the Nacala line

HAMISH McINDOE

in December 1984, there is no longer any direct railway link to the ports," shareholders were told.

Three months ago, Lonrho chairman Tiny Rowlands rejected a Renamo offer to negotiate the security of the company's interests in Mozambique

Contacted yesterday, Lonrho (SA) MD Terence Wilkinson said he was unable to comment as company officials in London declined to answer repeated calls

A spokesman for Hall & Watts made clear the company had no investments in Mozambique nor links with Lonrho outside operating in similar markets.

Africa Institute director Erich Leistner said low morale within Frelimo's ranks was too deep-rooted to effectively turn the tables on Renamo in the area.

"I don't see much prospect for the success of the exercise," he said.

This was echoed by Wim Booysen, a researcher at the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies, who thought it unlikely Frelimo troops operating in a rebel stronghold could be properly trained by early next year.

But a US source, familiar with the area, said he believed 600 well-armed men "could make a big difference in nailing down security along the rail"

## Maputo faces crucial weeks

# Machel govt 'on brink of collapse'

*Business Day*  
*218*  
*17/10/86*

GOVERNMENT officials believe there is a real danger that Mozambique's President Samora Machel could be toppled unless he agrees by the end of the year to a political settlement with the MNR rebel movement.

The unofficial assessment of top Pretoria officials involved with SA-Mozambique relations is that the next few weeks will be crucial for Machel. SA is closely monitoring developments in its war-torn neighbour



● MACHEL

*Business Day* sources also made it clear that SA's threat to strike into Mozambique to counter ANC guerrillas would be executed if there were to be more attacks such as the recent K-Ngwane landmine blast, and that a raid would amount to an official revoking of the Nkomati Accord.

The government sources did not believe more military aid from Zimbabwe, discussed by the Defence Chiefs of the two countries in Maputo yesterday, could significantly stem the tide of MNR successes.

"We don't think Zimbabwe can afford to send in another 10 000 troops and keep them supplied and armed over a period

MAX du PREEZ

of time. They could send in a task force for a short offensive against the MNR as they did early last year, but the MNR would probably regain their ground the moment the Zimbabweans pulled out"

The sources also did not believe the British plan to train and equip an elite Frelimo force of 600 would help Machel much to resolve his government's most severe crisis in 11 years

"Even if the Brits can do with the Frelimo soldiers what the Eastern bloc training officers could not achieve over years, it would only start bearing fruit towards the middle of next year. That could be too late for Machel," one source said

Government is concerned about intelligence reports that Machel is considering calling for active military intervention by the Eastern bloc. Already there are a number of East German pilots and instructors in Maputo.

But it was seen as unlikely that the Soviet Union or its surrogates would be prepared to get involved in a no-win situation against all logistical odds, as would be the case in Mozambique, *Business Day* was told

Government intelligence confirmed reports of substantial MNR gains in northern Mozambique and its occupation of five towns in the region. But the SA

● To Page 2

## Maputo govt 'facing collapse'

mission in Maputo reported the situation in the capital yesterday to be quiet and unchanged.

The theory in Pretoria is that the MNR will keep on gaining in the rural areas while increasing its stranglehold on the cities of Maputo and Beira.

In the end, the theory goes, this could result in a Palace revolution the "African Nationalists" in Frelimo.

It is believed in Pretoria that these elements are in favour of negotiation with the MNR, while the "communists"

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● From Page 1  
— mostly men of mixed or Asian origin — are against it.

The sources made it clear Pretoria would prefer a political settlement between the MNR and Frelimo to a MNR takeover

"The MNR would be worse administrators than Frelimo," a senior official said. He added it would not be in SA's interest if Frelimo were to launch a guerrilla war against an MNR government

17/10/86



MOZAMBIQUE-SA RELATIONS

# The ruins of Nkomati

Government's decision to halt recruitment of Mozambican workers in retaliation for Maputo's real or imagined tolerance of continued African National Congress (ANC) and SA Communist Party (SACP) activity on its soil amounts to abrogation of the Nkomati Accord

It also brings to an abrupt end the talks on renegotiating a labour agreement with Mozambique and, according to Natal University economist Alan Whiteside, contravenes the existing agreement which the Frelimo government inherited when Mozambique became independent in 1975

Government's move came in the wake of the landmine blast near the Mozambique border last Monday, in which six South African soldiers were injured. The incident was followed with a warning of unmistakable belligerence from Defence Minister Magnus Malan that there would be reprisals. They came with unexpected swiftness.

In a joint communiqué issued last Wednesday, SA's ministers of Foreign Affairs, Manpower, Mineral and Energy Affairs and Home Affairs said a diplomatic note had been sent to Maputo announcing that no further labour recruitment from Mozambique would be permitted.

The ministers said this was a result of the activities of the ANC and SACP "who are responsible for the continuing deterioration of the security situation on the common border with the RSA, and who, according to information... are still operating from Mozambique."

This development coincided with reports of an intensified Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) offensive which drew an admission from Maputo that four towns — Zumbo and Mutarare in Tete province, Caia in Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia province — had been taken by the MNR. It was the first time Mozambique had acknowledged that control of certain areas had been lost. This indicates that Machel's ragged regime is *in extremis*.

Some South African newspapers, which sometimes accurately reflect the way the SADF is thinking, intimate that the onslaught against Machel's government has become so effective that he may soon sue for peace — and be forced, his sword broken across his knee, to negotiate for a place in a coalition government of "conciliation."

This begs the question how Mozambique, fighting for its very life, can maintain its side of the Nkomati Accord and ensure that its territory, nearly as big as SA's, is not used to launch attacks against the Republic. Of course, that is not Pretoria's problem. Nor is there any evidence that Maputo has asked

Pretoria for forbearance, understanding, or even assistance to overcome its difficulties.

Leaders of the Frontline states — Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique — met in Maputo last weekend to discuss the crisis. At the conclusion of the summit the states accused SA of preparing for "war against the peoples of southern Africa" and that South African commando units had been infiltrated "to carry out acts of terrorism in Mozambique." The South African Defence Force responded to this saying it was "typical of what the defence force has come to expect from such conferences," adding that SA wants to live in peace with its neighbours but will not tolerate terrorist attacks from neighbouring states.

According to Manpower director general Piet van der Merwe, some 70 000 Mozambicans are legally employed in SA. In addition, there may be nearly double that number of illegal workers. By far the majority of the legals — about 51 700 — are employed in the mining industry, with most others working in the agricultural sector in the eastern Transvaal.

In terms of the labour embargo, these workers will be able to work out their contracts. On Monday, Van der Merwe had talks with eastern Transvaal farmers where it was decided that their Mozambican employees would be given the opportunity to apply for temporary work permits until November 30. The permits will be valid for a year.

The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has condemned the decision saying it is an "outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action." Said a NUM spokesman "This action is purely part of an attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure against the regime, and is not a solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent." The union, which has previously threatened to strike if government were to repatriate foreign workers, is meeting later this week to discuss how it will react.

The Chamber of Mines said it "regretted" government's decision, but that it could "obviously not evaluate the security considerations on which the decision was based." The chamber said it "earnestly hopes negotiations between the South African and Mozambican governments will lead to an early return to normality. A long-standing relationship exists between the South African mining industry and the people of Mozambique and it is hoped that this relationship can soon be restored, to their mutual advan-

tage."

Errol Holmes, general manager of The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the chamber's recruitment arm, said about 1 100 workers who were contracted before the announcement of the embargo would be taking up employment in the mining industry and that a further 1 000 workers whose contracts have been approved would still be coming in.

According to Whiteside, who is an expert on migrant labour, the existing labour agreement between SA and Mozambique provides for up to 60 000 Mozambicans to be employed in the mining industry. Once this level is reached, the numbers can be reduced by not more than 2 000 workers a year. Government's decision clearly breaks this agreement.

Says Whiteside "It is hard to understand how SA can justify an action that is going to create further suffering and hardship in a neighbouring country at a time when that country was at least prepared to live with, if not like, SA." But a Manpower department spokesman made it plain that security considerations override all others in this case. He said "It would seem to me that if you have a fire burning, you first put it out and then you worry about getting the eggs out of the kitchen."

The Mozambican news agency, AIM, has estimated that the decision to expel Mozambican mineworkers at the end of their contracts will lead to a loss of about \$50m a year in foreign exchange. This is about a third of Mozambique's foreign earnings. According to AIM, Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings totalled about \$180m last year. Of this, \$57.5m originated in SA, either as miners' remittances or as rail and port dues paid on South African traffic.

AIM reports say the Maputo government has already drawn up measures to find work for returning miners. The programme involves the rehabilitation of certain industries, an increased supply of agricultural tools, guaranteed supplies of basic goods for returning migrants, and the supply of the necessary raw materials to keep essential consumer goods industries functioning. External financing will be needed if the programme is to be implemented, reports AIM. But even with this, it is highly improbable Mozambique will be able to provide employment for returning migrants.

Prospects for a normalisation of the situation hinge on developments in the security sphere. "If the security matters can be cleared up and negotiations take place, that could alter the present situation," says Van der Merwe. ■

FLN MAIL (circled) 218 (circled)

(circled scribble)

17/10/86



# The last train from Maputo

## Mozambican labour and the mines

WHEN the weekly train bringing Mozambican workers to South Africa's goldfields failed to reach Johannesburg station last Wednesday afternoon, mine managers worried that Pretoria's ban on Mozambican labour, announced that afternoon had come into effect already.

To their relief, the train had simply been delayed, and there would be no labour shortages in the weeks ahead.

Industry analysts calculating the costs of the South African government action saw that the loss of Mozambican labour would damage though not cripple the industry.

But the announcement came as a body blow to the Mozambican economy and left more than 100 000 Lesotho nationals feeling extremely nervous that similar action could be taken against them.

When the train arrived on Thursday there was no special ceremony to mark the end of an era — the last trainload of Mozambican miners, whose links with the goldmines are as old as the industry itself.

After all, it was Mozambican labour in the 1890s and the early twentieth century which laid the foundations of the South African mining industry, built Johannesburg and later bankrolled the decrepit Portuguese empire.

Unable to attract South African blacks to poorly paid jobs in what historian Alan Jeeves has described as the "dangerous, brutal and onerous working environment" of the mines, the Chamber of Mines recruited most of its labour from Mozambique in the first three decades of the gold mines.

Mozambique's peasant economy had been devastated by three centuries of Portuguese colonialism, which included the large-scale export of slaves and forced labour on the prazos, the large colonial estates.

Mozambicans were driven to seek wage remuneration to pay taxes and to afford the trade in fortified wine and spirits upon which whole communities with the connivance of the Chamber's labour recruitment agents, had become dependant.

Through agreement between the Portuguese colonial authorities and the Chamber and South African authorities (in which the Portuguese received kickbacks, such as a certain guaranteed amount of traffic through Lorenzo Marques harbour), a system of tied labour emerged between Mozambique's three southern provinces and the goldmines.

On the eve of the Anglo Boer War, more than 60 000 Mozambicans were employed on the goldmines, about 60 percent of the total workforce. Its peak as a percentage was in 1904 when two-thirds of the black workers on the gold mines were from Mozambique.

Mozambican employment on the mines remained constantly high until Frelimo came to power in 1975, when there were 118 000 Mozambicans on the mines — a third of the total workforce and the largest single ethnic complement.

Fearful of the importation of socialist ideas on to the mines and wanting to weaken its new Marxist

Mozambican labour has long been the mainstay of the mining industry. When Frelimo came to power in 1975, one in three miners was from Mozambique. Even today, several mining houses, notably JCI, Rand Mines and Anglovaal, have large complements of Mozambican miners. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and JEAN LEGER report on how last week's ban on Mozambican labour will hurt the mining industry.

neighbour economically the South African government drastically cut down the recruitment of Mozambicans to the mines.

By 1977 the total number of Mozambicans on the gold mines had been reduced to its low point of 35 000.

As a further economic measure, in 1978 South Africa scrapped an agreement signed with Portugal in 1928 in which part of the miners' wages were paid to the Portuguese administration in gold at a fixed price.

By reselling this gold at free market prices Portugal was assured of massive revenues which effectively propped up the crumbling 500 year old empire in its last years.

By the 1980s, recruitment of Mozambican labour had picked up once more. This was given further impetus by the Nkomati Accord of 1984, climbing close to 60 000 by the time of last week's announcement.

To the mine-owners, Mozambican workers have several attractions — their experience in the industry means they often fill supervisory and skilled positions and their desperation for work means they are prepared to work on many of the hottest and most dangerous mines.

The mining industry has a glut in labour supply unprecedented in its history, but the thesis that all black mineworkers are unskilled has long been discredited and certain individual mines are likely to be hard hit.

Though they only constitute 12 percent of the black labour force, the withdrawal of their labour is likely to have an effect on production disproportionate to their numbers.

And certain mining houses are likely to be harder hit than others. Those with the largest complement of Mozambique workers are Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI, 25 percent), Rand Mines (22 percent) and Anglovaal (20 percent).

Anglo American, which has a policy of phasing out Mozambican labour will be the least affected.

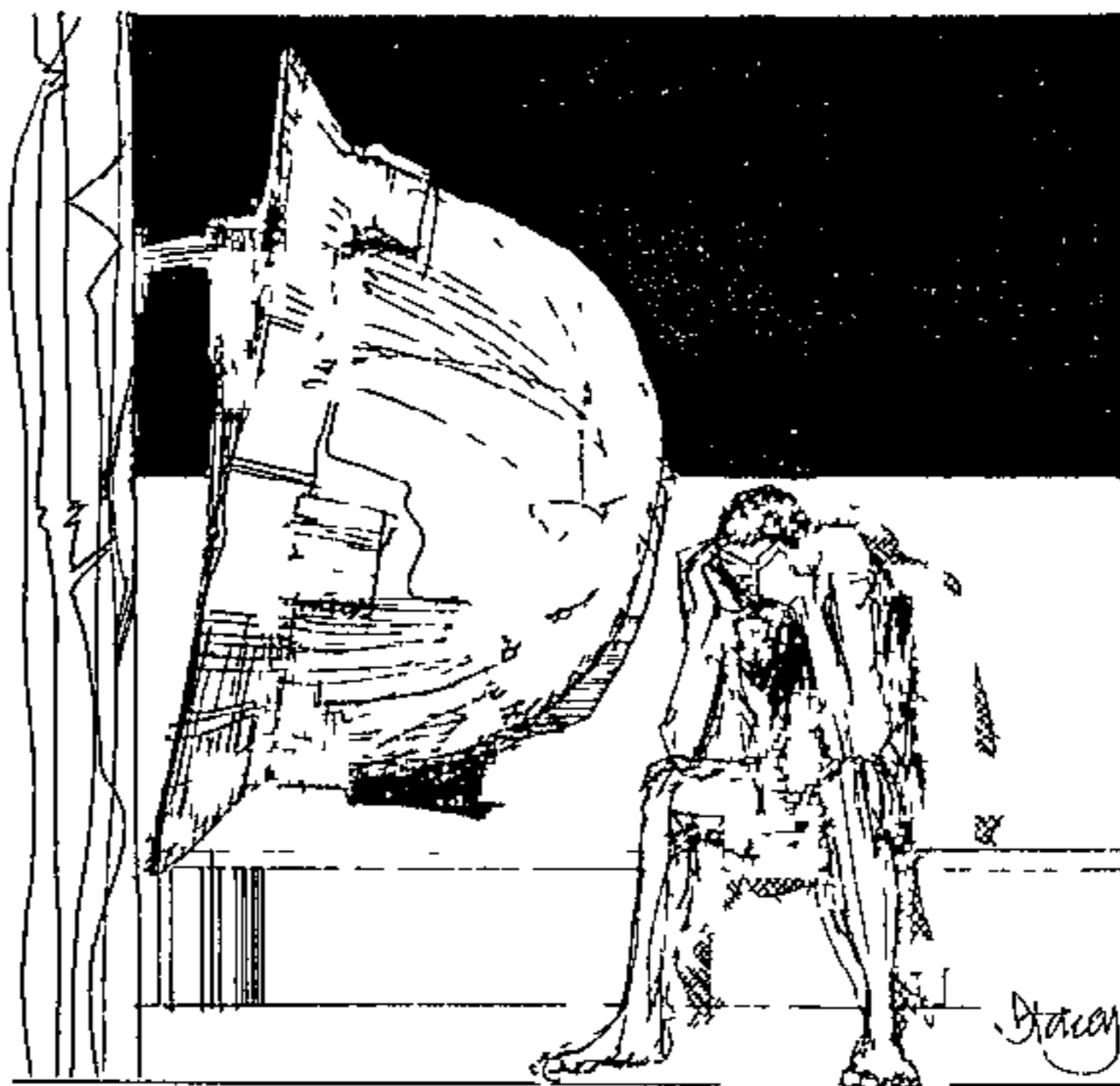
However, on its two most dangerous mines — Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand — Anglo still has a high proportion of Mozambicans.

A field study on Mozambican labour by Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University said of Western Deep Levels "Because it is a very deep mine it is extremely hot for underground working conditions and it is a highly unpopular mine."

An even more pertinent example of the attractions of Mozambican labour is East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM), the hottest, most dangerous and deepest mine in the Rand Mines group which has a Mozambican complement of 43 percent — the highest in the industry.

According to the Maputo University study, during the seventies ERPM mine went out of its way to make openings for Mozambicans and issued new Re Employment Certificates, sometimes through the post, to ex-employees whose certificates had already expired.

In addition, Mozambican workers — whose insecurity about their jobs have made them extremely subservient to mine management — have strongly resisted unionisation and are known by management to be



strike breakers

It is an extraordinary irony that the workers whom the government envisages will replace them are likely to be South Africans who have a greater reputation for militancy and a strong distaste for unpleasant working conditions.

And it places the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in an invidious position because in August last year they decided at a national conference to call for an industry wide strike should foreign workers be repatriated.

At the time the NUM was particularly concerned with threats to repatriate Lesotho nationals who comprise a large and vocal portion of the union's membership and strength.

However the stopping of recruitment of Mozambicans is likely to strengthen the position of Basotho workers in the immediate future.

Two weeks ago the Chamber stopped recruitment of Malawian novices because of the fear of importing Aids onto the mines. This has meant that two large, traditional areas of labour supply have been

terminated in a short space of time.

The primary effects of the move will be felt in Mozambique's three southern provinces — Maputo, Inhambane and Gaza — where the population already faces famine as a result of drought and the ravages of the Renamo insurgents.

In a 1977 paper advocating the disengagement of Mozambican mineworkers from South African mines, Ruth First and Rob Davies for the Institute of African Studies in Maputo argued that this would not be possible without massive rural development in these areas.

Mine wages have tended to outstrip agricultural produce in the three provinces by a factor of 10.

"The system of labour export has been entrenched as a result of a long historical process of underdevelopment in southern Africa, and one which has left the supply states structurally dependent on the South African labour market they wrote.

In the last 10 years this process has if anything, worsened.

According to official sources in Maputo quoted by the news agency Aam, the remittances of Mozambican mineworkers represented about a third of Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings last year.

For the miners and their families the effects will be horrendous. A shantytown of men living only for the hope of a mine job has sprung up outside Teba mining recruitment offices at Ressano Garcia close to the South African border.

Now that their hopes have been shattered, what will the fate of these men be?

And for the thousands of miners who have spent a lifetime of labour on South African mines there remains one last train trip back to starvation before the Maputo Johannesburg labour trains stop running forever.

# TAYLORS

## Has it left you far behind?

This year invest a small amount of your time to find out which of the changes could be important to you or save you money.

The speakers Costa Divaris and Michael Stein, have identified three major areas likely to be of critical concern to you in today's turbulent tax environment — the motor car and other fringe benefits, the provisional tax system for companies and individuals, and the looming threat of RSCs where tax information is still pitifully scarce.

These are the topics of three of the lectures, while the remaining two — in a compact morning programme designed to reduce your time away from your business — will cover other significant changes to the tax law (including those effected during the second session of Parliament) and the new tax cases.



The speakers: Costa Divaris and Michael Stein.

Some of the topics to be covered:

- Redundancy payments
- Fringe benefits
- Source of Interest
- Sponsorship and advertising
- Wife's earnings allowance
- Trading stock
- Operating leases
- Supervisory sale agreements
- Provisional tax
- Insurance gains
- Unprofessional conduct
- Deduction of consideration paid for cessation
- Loan to shareholder and s 85
- Deductibility of repairs
- Capital or revenue
- Sale of property
- Rental losses
- Cession of right to income
- Deduction of interest
- Traveling expenses
- Process of manufacture
- Accrued leave pay
- Sale of shares by bank
- Deduction of rentals
- Use of study of home
- Additional assessments
- Share-incentive schemes
- Penalties
- Farming and estate duty

### Seminar Programme

Registration	08:30 to 09:00
Welcome and Introduction	09:00 to 09:05
1. The 1986 tax changes — what's new and its significance?	09:05 to 09:35
Questions	09:35 to 09:45
Break	09:45 to 09:50
2. The case law — new lessons for old	09:50 to 10:20
Questions	10:20 to 10:30
Tea	10:30 to 10:50
3. The motor car and other benefits — diving into a new era?	10:50 to 11:20
Questions	11:20 to 11:30
Break	11:30 to 11:35
4. Provisional tax — the three-payment system is overhauled	11:35 to 12:05
Questions	12:05 to 12:15
Break	12:15 to 12:20
5. RSCs — preparing for the unknown	12:20 to 12:50
Questions	12:50 to 13:00

### Registration

Photocopy or cut out and send to: BSP Seminars PO Box 5604 Johannesburg 2000 (or telephone Nicky Michael at (011) 23-0136). Please make reservation(s) for your TAX 86 seminar at R145 for our first participant and R99 for each additional participant from our firm of (mark whichever is applicable):

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  - Cape Sun ————— Thursday 23 October 1986
  - Durban
- East London
  - Royal Hotel ————— Tuesday 28 October 1986
- Port Elizabeth
  - Holiday Inn ————— Thursday 30 October 1986
  - Holiday Inn ————— Friday 31 October 1986
- Johannesburg
  - Carlton Hotel ————— Tuesday 4 November 1986
  - Pretoria (Silverton)
  - Palm's Hotel ————— Thursday 6 November 1986
  - Wilderness
  - Karoo Wilderness Hotel ————— Friday 21 November 1986
  - Nelspruit (see across)

I enclose a crossed cheque payable to BSP SEMINARS for R \_\_\_\_\_

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Please register for the seminar at the Drum Suite Hotel in MELBURN on Treasury 11 November 1986 with the BSP Seminars PO Box 5604 Johannesburg 2000, enclosing your crossed cheque in favour of "TAYLORS ROYALTY CLUB". The fees recorded on the lecture and discussion is not refunded. No refund of application fees can be considered unless applied for in writing more than fourteen days before the relevant seminar.

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The person for the position must be able to work with minimum of supervision, be self motivated, have a personal commitment to the struggle of the workers, have a background of involvement in a trade union or other organisation eg. church, youth, community or women's group.

Applications with full details should be submitted by not later than 20 October 1986 to: Automobile and Allied Workers Union, Box 4097, Kerolan, P.O. Box 4097, Kerolan, P.O. Box 4097, Kerolan, P.O. Box 4097, Kerolan.

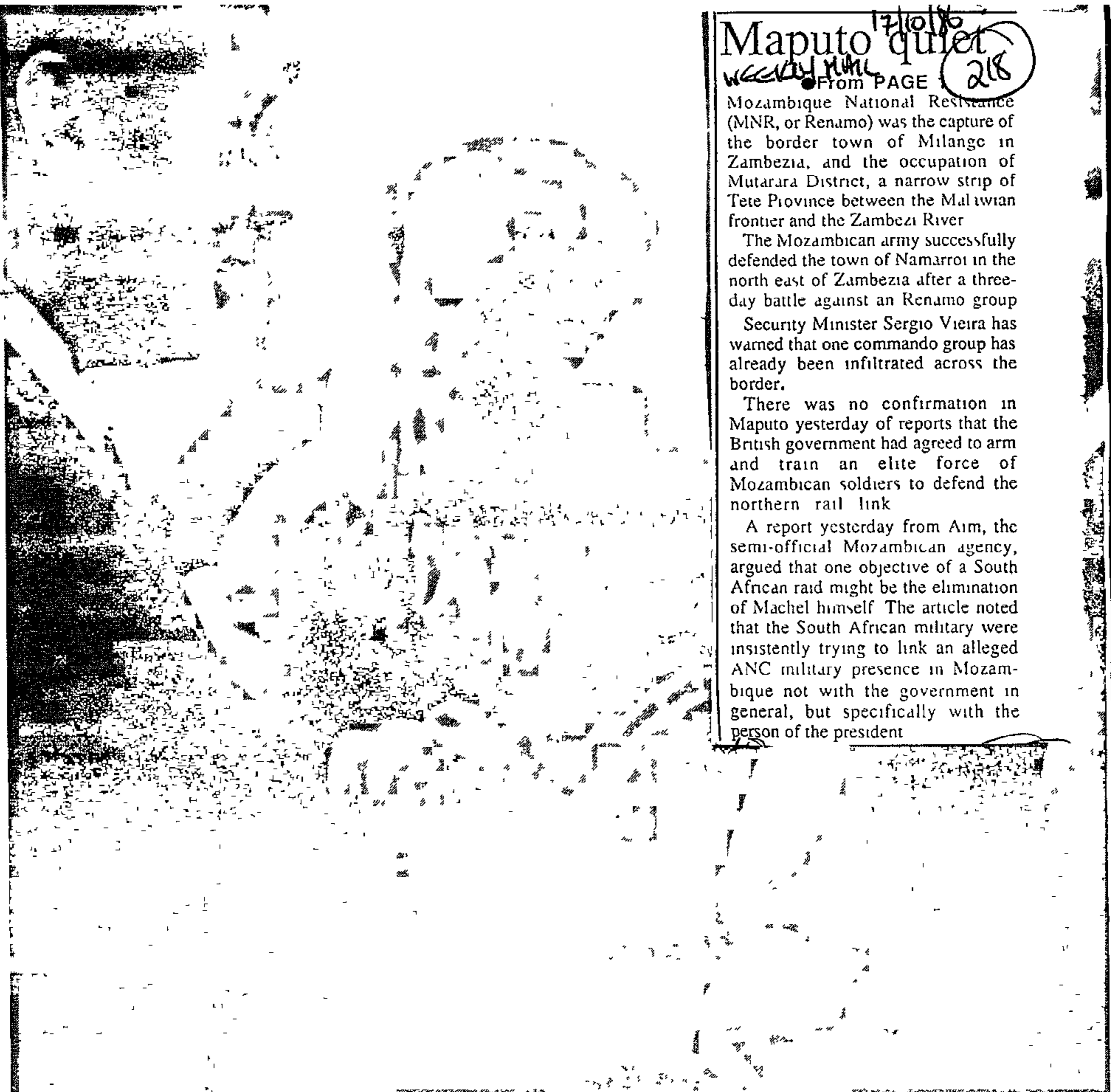


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Colin Patterson, left, a South African envoy, meets Joe Slovo, right, chairman of the SA Communist Party

17/10/86  
Maputo quiet  
WEEKLY MAIL  
FROM PAGE 218

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR, or Renamo) was the capture of the border town of Milange in Zambezia, and the occupation of Mutarara District, a narrow strip of Tete Province between the Malawian frontier and the Zambezi River

The Mozambican army successfully defended the town of Namarroi in the north east of Zambezia after a three-day battle against an Renamo group

Security Minister Sergio Vieira has warned that one commando group has already been infiltrated across the border.

There was no confirmation in Maputo yesterday of reports that the British government had agreed to arm and train an elite force of Mozambican soldiers to defend the northern rail link

A report yesterday from AIm, the semi-official Mozambican agency, argued that one objective of a South African raid might be the elimination of Machel himself. The article noted that the South African military were insistently trying to link an alleged ANC military presence in Mozambique not with the government in general, but specifically with the person of the president

# Panic in Maputo? Not that I've noticed

17/10/86  
WEEKLY MAIL  
218  
By PAUL FAUVET in Maputo

CLAIMS that Mozambican President Samora Machel and ANC members in Maputo have fled to a nearby island have been dismissed in the capital as absurd, though there are fears that the South African authorities may be using such claims to prepare the ground for a military intervention  
The reaction in Maputo to recent claims in South Africa that the Frelimo government has lost control of the situation and is about to fall, and that Machel has fled to the island of Inhaca, has been one of amusement  
Over the past week Maputo listeners

have been treating the SABC's Portuguese broadcasts not as sources of news but as comedy programmes, so removed is the South African official image of Mozambique from the reality  
But there is also concern in the city that the depiction of a Mozambique dissolving into chaos could be used to legitimise, at least in the eyes of white South African opinion, a direct military intervention, which might even be depicted as "rescuing"

Mozambique from disintegration  
Two railway lines in south Mozambique were sabotaged earlier this week. A bridge was blown on the Limpopo line, linking Maputo to Zimbabwe on Monday, and on Wednesday a mine derailed a goods train travelling from Maputo to South Africa  
Despite incidents like this, the military situation in the south is more or less under control, while in the centre of the country the crucial Beira

corridor linking landlocked Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean is reasonably secure, thanks to the presence of some 6 000 Zimbabwean troops  
Further north the situation is much more serious. Here Mozambique is facing what the chairman of the Frontline states, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, called "an attack launched by Malawi from its own territory, supported by bandits and supported by South Africa"  
The result of the new push by the

● To PAGE 3

IN THIS ISSUE HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS



# Transport links at new high, Maputo tells SA businessmen

NELSPRUIT — Despite worsening political relations, Mozambican and South African transport officials continue to meet regularly to discuss strategy

According to the director of the port of Maputo, Dr Ildio Diniz, relations between the transport authorities of the two countries have never been better

He told SA businessmen here yesterday that the areas of the port most used by South Africans exporters were under foreign management

These are the citrus, coal, sugar and container terminals where, says Dr Diniz, productivity has improved dramatically

"This year we handled 85 000 cartons of fruit from South Africa, last year we managed only 60 000," he said

"In addition, repairs are being done quicker because of the assistance of South African transport authorities"

Mozambique's railways expect to handle 1,4 million tons from Komatipoort this year, he said

"We are businessmen and we want to see business flourish"

Dr Diniz was asked about Mozambican allegations that SATS had been diverting traffic from the port of

Maputo

"That was the case in the past but now cooperation is extremely good," he said

Dr Diniz said the railway line between Maputo and Komatipoort has been reopened after four trucks were derailed by an explosion on Wednesday — the fifth time this year the line has been sabotaged

Another top Mozambican official has dismissed reports that the Frelimo government is about to collapse

He mocked reports that President Samora Machel had fled to the island of Inhaca

The official, who did not wish to be named, said the situation in Maputo was normal

"Those reports are similar to those one reads in Europe about how Johannesburg and the main South African cities are burning," the official said

"It is are a total distortion"

He said reports that the government of Mozambique was facing a major military crisis and was on the verge of collapse were untrue

"Do you think that if the Mozambican government was about to fall, it would have given me permission to travel to South Africa?" he asked.

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SOME 750 workers will be allowed to take up their jobs in SA as a result of the recent talks between the Chamber of Mines and government on the recruitment ban on workers from Mozambique.

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**Respite for  
750 miners**

But this seems to be the only concession granted after a week of talks

The first official statement released by the chamber after the talks said the 750 Mozambican workers had been recruited at the time of the government ban but were not permitted to enter SA

The chamber's President, E P Gush said: "As a result of these negotiations, clarity on this issue has been obtained and some 750 mine workers who were affected will now be permitted to enter SA and take up their jobs."

Gush said the chamber had been discussing the situation with the SA government since last week.

Chamber spokesmen have not said whether they are expecting further concessions or whether talks will continue.

Gush also made the announcement at a function at East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd (ERPM) in Boksburg.

**DOMINIQUE GILBERT**

He said: "For the best part of the past 100 years Mozambique has been one of the most important sources of labour for SA's gold mines and wages earned on the gold mines have been the main source of foreign earning for Mozambique."

"It is a matter of great regret therefore that this relationship between our mining industry and the people of Mozambique has been threatened because certain political organisations are exploiting a situation of considerable volatility and of considerable weakness in the Mozambican government's position on the one hand and the sustained pressure being encountered by the SA government on the other."

● To Page 2 →

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**Respite for 750 miners**

He said all South Africans should be aware of the very great debt owed to the hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans who have worked on the mines and helped sustain the industry in difficult times.

Gush said Mozambicans had formed a large proportion of the ERPM workforce from its inception 93 years ago, as they did on other Witwatersrand gold

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mines, especially the Central Witwatersrand mines, many of which have long since closed

"Today Mozambicans constitute about 43% of ERPM's workforce," he said.

"I would also like all Mozambican mine workers in our industry to know that we appreciate them as people and as workers"

# Hands off Mozambique

## Europeans warn Pretoria

The Star Bureau

STAR

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18/10/76

LONDON — Europe yesterday slammed South Africa over its plans to strike Mozambique by sending its workers home, and strongly urged the South African Government not to consider military action against the former Portuguese colony.

Escalating conflict between the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and government forces is causing serious concern in Europe.

In a strong reaction to events and statements in South Africa, the 12 nations of the European Community also "deplored" the decision to declare the UDF an affected organisation.

The EC statement comes as its Africa working group, meeting in London, has been "looking ahead" at the options for future international action on Southern African issues.

It is clear that a chief concern is the

agenda for the next meeting of foreign ministers early in November.

Events in Southern Africa may force them to concede that the measures agreed in Brussels only a month ago were not effective enough.

A new diplomatic initiative is considered unlikely, though the EC did decide in Brussels to pursue other "political initiatives" with the general aim of abolishing apartheid and creating a non-racial government in the country.

The pressure on Europe to match the US sanctions is certain to be strongly resisted by Britain and West Germany.

The Community, however, is unanimous in its condemnation of Pretoria's most recent action against the UDF.

In Lisbon, the MNR rebels said yesterday they had seized a strategic central town used as a military command headquarters, and had inflicted heavy casualties on government troops.

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# ANC AND PAC SHOCKED

TWO outlawed South African liberation organisations, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the African National Congress, have added their voices to mourn the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

In two separate statements, both organisations said they had learned with profound shock and a great sense of grief of the tragic and untimely death of President Machel.

An ANC statement released from the organisation's Lusaka headquarters, said President Machel personified the close and comradely links between the sister liberation movements of the ANC and Fremlo

"President Machel's constant concern was the consolidation of the independence of Mozambique and the enhancing of the struggle for the total liberation of the African

## Struggle

continent including the liberation of South Africa and Namibia

## Machel

"The tragic loss of this great visionary of African liberation comes at a critical juncture in the history of our continent and region

"The passing of Comrade Machel, in circumstances that still need to be fully resolved, is a loss to the Mozambican people, southern Africa, the continent and indeed the entire international community have lost an outstanding leader whose charismatic figure will be sorely missed in the fora of the world"

## Grief

## Over

A PAC spokesman in Tanzania said Mr Machel's death is not only a grave blow to the fraternal Mozambican people but to the people in the region and to Africa

"President Machel took up arms to liberate his country from 500 years of Portuguese colonialism and succeeded. He also firmly believed that unless the whole of southern Africa was truly free, Mozambican independence faced a constant threat

## Lawyers

"His principled support for those still struggling for self-determination and genuine liberation was a cornerstone of his country's foreign policy. This principled stand made Mozambique a target

"The fact that the plane crashed on South African territory must of necessity lead to many questions. This is so because Pretoria was already 'pre-dicting' President Machel's so-called downfall. Hence it is important that a thorough investigation be made and all facts ascertained

"PAC expresses sincere condolences to the families of President Machel and those of his colleagues and countrymen who lost their lives."

● These statements have been restricted by our lawyers in terms of emergency and security legislation

Swejan 23/10/86 (218)

## Tributes to Samora Machel

# 'A great leader'

THE tragic death of Mozambican President Samora Machel has deprived the world of one of its greatest working class leaders, said Mr Ty-

rone August, general-secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa.

Mr August said it was the vision of people like

President Machel which gave direction to Frelimo's struggle for liberation and firmly set Mozambique on the path towards democracy and socialism

"He dedicated his life to the cause of freedom and justice — not only Mozambique, but also in the rest of Africa

"His country strongly supported the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. This showed the scope of the vision of one of Africa's greatest leaders," said Mr August.

He added that President Machel "died in action" on his way from a summit in Zambia

## 'A tremendous loss'

THE tragic death of Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, was a tremendous loss to the African continent as a whole, the founding member of the Banned Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) Mr Josias Ratshilumela Madzunya, said yesterday.

Reacting to the news of Mr Machel's death in a plane crash near Komatipoort on Sunday night, Mr Madzunya said President Machel's political and military skills had "changed rugged African persons into a formidable military force that toppled the Portuguese settlers

"It was the victory of Frelimo under Machel that changed the course of the Zimbabwean struggle and led to the downfall of the Smith Government. It was the Mozambican victory which inspired the on-going black resistance in this country which has shaken the government since 1976," Mr Madzunya said

# Beira corridor ~~218~~ money talks start

STAR 23/10/86

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BRUSSELS — A key fund-raising effort begins in Brussels today to find \$185 million for the Beira corridor — the pipeline and rail link between Zimbabwe and the Mozambique coast.

The two-day conference, hosted by the European commission and convened by one of the agencies of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), has been arranged to secure investment for the first phase of a project to upgrade, or "rehabilitate" the much attacked 645 km

route between Harare and the port of Beira.

The programme has taken on renewed importance following the sanctions threat by South Africa against the Front-line states and is designed to reduce their dependence on South Africa for trade and transport.

The European commission confirmed yesterday it had agreed to make \$40 million available under Lome convention funds, while additional support is also expected to be provided directly by member states.

East Germany, Norway, Sweden, the World Bank, Finland, the United States and the African Development Bank are among those who will be represented at the conference.

The possibility that Pretoria might close its borders if the West imposes more punitive economic sanctions lies behind the latest fund-raising initiative.

The region relies on South Africa's ports and railways for the bulk of its foreign trade.

Landlocked Zimbabwe, for example, sends more than 90 percent of its cargo traffic through South Africa. — Financial Times

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# OAU to help 'sacked SA miners

The Argus Foreign Service

PARIS. — The 40-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has created a special fund aimed at helping black miners who are to be thrown out of South Africa, it was announced here today

The president, Mr Sassou Nguesso of the Congo, was asked by the weekly *Jeune Afrique* how he planned to help those countries whose economies would suffer by sanctions on South Africa. He said it would be his major priority.

"We have made an urgent appeal to the international community to mobilise itself so that the frontline countries can emerge from South Africa's economic dominance as soon as possible," he said.

"These countries must receive financial aid enabling them to give jobs to their nationals who will soon be thrown out of South Africa where they are working on the mines

## OWN NETWORKS

"The frontline countries must be responsible for their own energy needs and be able to have their own transport networks, especially railways.

"That is why we have decided to create a solidarity fund aimed at restructuring the economies of frontline countries. This fund is an extremely important element in our fight against the apartheid regime and we will do everything in our power so that the fund does all we hope for."

President Nguesso gave the interview in Brazzaville after his return from North America, where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly in New York and later met American and Canadian leaders in Washington and Ottawa.

He saw Vice-President George Bush and several American senators, but President Ronald Reagan was unavailable as he was preparing for the Reykjavik summit.

## US PRAISED

The Congolese leader returned home full of praise for the American Administration and public opinion.

He said "I was greatly impressed by some American leaders who appeared sensitive and sympathetic to our problems. I was expecting to see prejudiced and even cynical Americans, but I found them open and friendly.

"They understood Africa's problems. More than 30 Republican senators voted for sanctions against South Africa and I think it is something that should be emphasised."

● The Congo became Africa's first Marxist state in the 1960s but recently President Nguesso has tried to move nearer to the Western camp.

At one time he allowed his country to be used as a logistics base for Cuban troops pouring into Angola, but this facility has been greatly reduced.

# Shocked wife sees injured Soviet pilot

APR 5 22/10/86

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THE Russian pilot of the plane in which President Samora Machel died has been visited in hospital by his wife and a Soviet representative.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is to be included in the official preliminary investigation into Sunday's crash, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has announced.

Mrs Nadejna Novosselova was still suffering from shock today. Her husband, pilot Vladimir Ndvosselov, is being treated at 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte.

She was whisked discreetly to a meeting with Mr Pik Botha at the Union Buildings through a back entrance.

## WILL STAY LONGER

She arrived in Pretoria last night accompanied by a Second Secretary attached to the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mr Nikolai Karpenko.

Reporters were not allowed to speak to Mrs Novosselova. However, Mr Botha said she had visited her husband twice last night and was to see him again today.

Mrs Novosselova had asked to stay a few more days and was most welcome to do so.

He described the pilot's condition as "satisfactory" and said he would be transferred to Maputo as soon as doctors deemed it safe to do so.

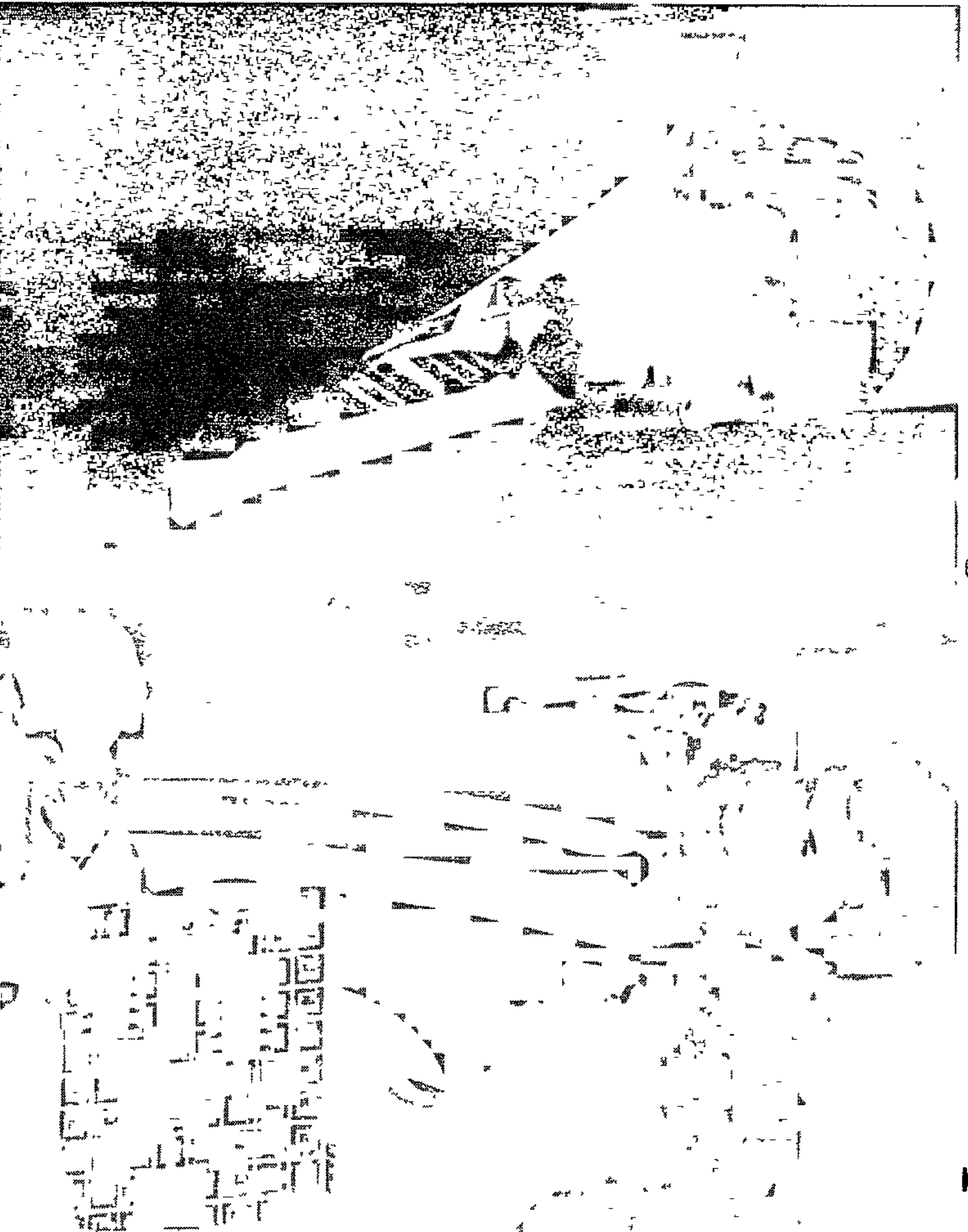
Mr Botha said the Soviet Government had thanked South Africa for its co-operation and hospitality towards its citizens.

## SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Mr Ndvosselov has head injuries and a serious fracture of the right femur.

A brain scan showed a slight swelling of the brain, not considered serious. A successful operation was performed yesterday to stabilise the femur fracture.

Mr Botha said the pilot was being treated in the intensive care unit to ensure specialist care and not because of the seriousness of his injuries.



The wife of the Russian pilot of the plane that carried President Samora Machel exchanges greetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at the Union Buildings today. Mrs Nadejna Novosselova saw her husband, Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, today. She was accompanied by Mr Nikolai Karpenko (centre), a second secretary attached to the Soviet Embassy in Maputo.



Mr Vasco was in a distressed condition when admitted to the Nelspruit hospital on Monday. Hospital superintendent Dr Joos Scheepers said the pilot was severely concussed, and aggressive.

He fought with medical staff, slapped away helping hands and tried to pull his drip out.

Dr Scheepers said aggressive behaviour was typical of a concussed patient.

Mr Botha said that of the 10 survivors, three had been released from hospital and had returned to Mozambique. Four of the remaining six patients in Nelspruit were in serious but stable condition. The other two were critical.

Mr Botha also said the board of inquiry would consist of Mr

Justice C S Margo (chairman), Mr J J S Germishuys, a member of the National Transport Commission and ex-Commissioner of Civil Aviation, and Mr P van der Hoven, chairman of the Airline Association of South Africa and managing director of Comair.

There will be a preliminary investigation. The members are the Aircraft Accident Inspectorate of the Department of Transport, the Mozambican Government as the state of registry and the operator of the aircraft, and the Soviet Union as the state of manufacture of the Tupolev TU-134B. In addition, consideration

was being given to inviting technical experts to help.

Meanwhile, the funeral of President Machel is to take place next Tuesday. An urn containing his remains will be in state in Maputo until then.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joaquim Chissano, is widely regarded as the likely successor of President Machel. A president is expected to be chosen after the funeral.

Mrs Thalitha Mashigo, who lives in Mbuluzi, the village near where the plane crashed, said they heard "a big bang" on Sunday night. "We rushed out to see what

was happening. It was dark and overcast. We could not see what had caused the big sound.

"Then we heard a man screaming and crying, saying 'My leader has been killed! Machel has been killed!'

"He was covered in blood and severely grazed. My sister hurried to our window to report the disaster," she said.

The headman of Mbuluzi, Mr William Nyambi said, "We rushed to the house and found the injured man. We took him to the clinic." — Argus Africa News Service, Argus Foreign Service, Political Staff, and Sapa-Reuters-AP.

Mr Joao Rendesawe, who has a fractured neck, kept calling for his friend in the opposite bed.

## Anti-SA demos in Harare and Bulawayo

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Anti-South African demonstrations erupted here for the second day when about 1 000 students from the Polytechnic College paraded through the streets accusing Pretoria of murdering President Samora Machel. And they have spread to Bulawayo.

The demonstrators here were closely marshalled by police equipped with anti-riot gear. Unlike yesterday's scene, police appeared determined not to let the demonstration get out of hand.

The singing and chanting students, holding placards calling for the blood of President P W Botha, assembled outside Parliament before moving on to a newspaper office and the central police station.

Demonstrations took place outside the South African Airways offices in Bulawayo, whose Harare premises were wrecked yesterday.

Zimbabweans are being told the plane carrying President Machel was shot down.

The main report in the Herald newspaper today carried a headline in quotations "Jet was shot down".

Picture — Page 3.



Dr Joos Scheepers, superintendent of the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit, talks to critically injured Mr Vasco Lansca.

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#### Political Correspondent

The Soviet Union is to be included in the official preliminary investigation into the plane crash which killed President Samora Machel, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha announced yesterday.

Arrangements are also being made for the Russian pilot of the downed aircraft to be visited in hospital by his wife and a Soviet diplomatic representative.

In a statement released in Pretoria Mr Botha also announced that the board of inquiry into the accident would consist of Mr Justice CS Margo (chairman), Mr JJS Germishuys, a member of the National Transport Commission and ex-Commissioner of Civil Aviation,

## Preliminary crash probe to include Soviets — Pik

and Mr P van der Hoven, chairman of the Airline Association of South Africa and managing director of Comair.

Before the board commenced its work, a preliminary investigation into matters surrounding the accident would be conducted by a team of experts, he said

In terms of Annex 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation in regard to Aircraft Accidents Investigation, to which South Africa was a signatory, the participants in this

preliminary investigation are to be the Aircraft Accident Inspectorate of the Department of Transport, the Mozambique Government as the state of registry and the operator of the aircraft, and the Soviet Union as the state of manufacture of the Tupolev TU-134B

In addition, consideration was being given to inviting recognised technical experts to assist in the preliminary investigation.

Mr Botha said a South African forensic team was due to

arrive in Maputo yesterday to be present at post-mortem examinations

The Minister said that of the 10 accident survivors, three had been released from hospital and had returned to Mozambique.

The pilot of the aircraft, Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, a Soviet citizen, who is suffering from head injuries and a serious fracture of the right femur, was being treated in the intensive care unit at Voortrekkerhoogte's 1 Military Hospital to ensure continuous specialist care and not because of the seriousness of his condition, Mr Botha said.

He said four of the remaining six patients in Nelspruit were in serious, but stable condition. The other two were critical



## Jet was shot down, Zimbabweans are told

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabweans are being told in headlines in the newspapers and on radio and television bulletins that the aircraft carrying President Samora Machel was shot down

The main story in *The Herald* this morning carried a stark headline in quotation marks "Jet was shot down"

The story said the pilot had said this when he talked from his hospital bed about the moments before the plane crashed. No other remarks were attributed to the pilot

The way in which the allegation is being presented will add to the anti-South African temperature here which reached fever pitch yesterday when rioting students set fire to the offices of South African Airways and stoned the building housing the South African Trade Mission

A "closed" sign hanging on the door of the wrecked offices of SAA was mute testimony to the fury of the students at the death of President Machel

The city was quiet yesterday evening, its residents shaken by the events of the morning which also saw violent attacks on the Malawi High Commission, the Air Malawi offices and the American Embassy

In an editorial this morning, *The Herald* condemned the violence.

It joined the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, in an appeal for calm and a warning that anyone taking the law into his own hands would be severely dealt with

Police said last night that about 100 students had been arrested. Students who protested at the arrest of their colleagues were dispersed with teargas

A student leader, Mr I Kadungure, claimed last night that South African agents might have been among the students and had instigated the violence. The message from South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, insisting that measures be taken to protect South African property in Zimbabwe was conveyed to the government yesterday

Sources said the Zimbabwean authorities were upset by the violence and were determined to put a stop to it

● The African National Congress said in Lusaka yesterday that it suspected that South Africa was responsible for the death of President Samora Machel

## Wife arrives to see injured Soviet pilot

Political Correspondent

The wife of the Russian pilot of President Samora Machel's plane and a Soviet diplomat arrived in South Africa last night to visit the injured airman and consult South African officials.

Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov is in the intensive care unit at 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, where he is being treated for concussion and a fractured thighbone

His wife — her name not as yet disclosed — visited him twice last night and was expected to return to the hospital today

She and the Soviet consular official who accompanied her visited Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha at the Union Buildings today.

Mr Botha announced yesterday that the Soviet Union and Mozambique had been invited to take part in the investigation into the plane crash which killed President Machel and other passengers.

## We downed chopper, killed troops — MNR

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels said today they shot down a military helicopter and killed 27 Zimbabwean troops in an attack last Sunday just north of Beira

A dispatch from the Mozambican National Resistance distributed in Lisbon said four Zimbabwean crew were killed when the helicopter crashed

It was one of three helicopters escorting a convoy ambushed in the

Gorongozo region. All 17 vehicles were burned and a large haul of arms seized, said the rebels

The MNR, which has fought the Marxist Mozambique government since shortly after the country gained independence from Portugal 11 years ago, said it had killed more than 300 government and Zimbabwean troops in the past week.

There was no independent confirmation of the claims — Sapa-Reuter

He lives to tell the tale

Crash survivor Mr Manuel Jairo (26) is in the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit with two fractured legs. He describes himself as a Mozambican security official. Yesterday the Bureau for Information allowed the Press to see survivors but no questions were allowed on the circumstances of the accident. ● See Page 11



# MACHEL - ANGRY VOICES

THE African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress issued strong statements blaming South Africa for President Machel's death.

Because of the emergency regulations most of what they said cannot be published

In a statement yesterday the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said he was deeply distressed at the unexpected death of President Samora Machel and "extends to the people of Mozambique his deepest sympathy and prayers at this difficult time in the history of their country"

He hoped that unscrupulous people would not take advantage of the crisis in the country at this time

The African Railways, Harbours and Allied Workers Union (ARHAWU), said in a statement yesterday that

## SOWETAN Reporter

President Machel died when black workers in this country were looking up to him as leader of the worker struggle in South Africa

"We miss him at the moment when we thought we would share with him our liberation," said Mr Sandi Xaba, general secretary of the union

The Transvaal Indian Congress said in a statement yesterday that the death of President Machel was a setback not only for the people of Mozambique, but also for the freedom loving people of South Africa. "President Machel has become a martyr in

## Archbishop Tutu 'distressed'

the course of conducting a relentless struggle against apartheid," the statement said.

A total of 34 people died in the plane crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, not 29 as earlier reported, the Government said in Maputo yesterday.

Four Soviet crew members were included in an official list of casualties, along with the names of 10 survivors from Sunday night's crash just across the Mozambican border into South Africa

The Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, read the list over Radio

Mozambique, repeated periodically between recordings of solemn music.

The death of Mr Machel, who led Mozambique to independence from Portugal in 1975 and was its Marxist

president for 11 crisis-ridden years, took up the entire edition of *Noticias*, the capital's daily paper

*Noticias* carried an emotional front-page editorial titled, "A Luta Continua" (the struggle

continues), the traditional rallying cry of Mr Machel's Frelimo Party.

In South Africa, newspapers posed different theories in speculating on why the presidential jet, apparently flying in stormy weather, crashed into a hillside just a few hundred metres into South

Africa and disgraced

Among the suggestions was that the pilot mistook a radio beacon on the South African border, about 70 km from Maputo, for one at the Mozambican capital's airport, and thought he was landing at Maputo

**We are deeply shocked, says UDF**

THE United Democratic Front expressed its "deep shock at the tragic and untimely death of President Samora Machel and other senior Mozambican officials at the weekend."

"The death has come at a time when the heroic people of Mozambique need their leadership and wisdom more than ever before," the UDF said in a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday.

"We know that Mozambicans are a people with tremendous courage and resilience. We are confident that a thousand more Machel's will emerge to take up from where our fallen comrades have left off. Their struggle is our struggle." — Sappa.





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# Focus on choice of successor as Mozambique mourns Machel

MAPUTO—The people of Mozambique yesterday mourned President Samora Machel, their only leader since independence, as attention focused on who would succeed the forceful former guerilla commander

## Renamo pledges 'all-out offensive'

LISBON—Mozambique's MNR rebels yesterday expressed 'no sorrow' over the death of President Samora Machel and pledged an all-out military offensive to oust the Frelimo Government from power

In a statement issued in the Portuguese capital a day after the announcement of the President's death, the Mozambican National Resistance, also known as Renamo, said 'The death of Samora Machel does not end the oppressive regime still in power in Maputo'

The statement, signed by MNR European spokesman Paulo Oliveira, said President Machel's Frelimo Government 'is responsible for innumerable crimes, for our civil war, for confrontation with neighbouring countries, for the intervention of foreign military forces in our country, and for bad economic administration'

'Thus we feel no sorrow over the death of Frelimo's chief,' the note went on 'Rather our sorrow is for the hundreds-of-thousands of Mozambicans who have died in this civil war, a war brought on by Frelimo, which has been excessively personified by Machel'

### Goal

'If Machel was a "good statesman" to some foreigners, he certainly was not for the 13 million Mozambicans.

Renamo announces the intensification of its offensive with an upcoming boost in military action around the entire country, the note said, adding the group's goal would be 'total liberation of the country'

'The end of Machel will logically bring about the end of Frelimo,' it said

Asked what the rebels hoped to see happen in Mozambique following President Machel's death, Mr Oliveira said 'We want to see internal fighting within the Frelimo organisation, we want to see Frelimo finish itself off'

The MNR began a bush war of attrition against Frelimo in 1977, two years after Mozambique achieved independence — (Sapa-AP)

People wept in the streets as they read copies of the semi-official daily Noticias, devoted entirely to his death, career and the plane crash in South Africa in which he was killed on Sunday evening

The paper's banner headline proclaimed 'Samora Machel morreu' (Samora Machel is dead)

The body of the 53-year-old President and those of the other victims were flown home on Monday from the crash site, only a few hundred metres inside South African territory near the border town of Comatipoort

South Africa said 29 of the 39 people on board the Soviet-built jet were killed. Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo yesterday broadcast the names of 33 he said had died, including Transport Minister Alcantara Santos and several other senior officials. It was repeated periodically between recordings of solemn music

Four Soviet crew members were included in the official list of casualties, along with the names of 10 survivors

The country's top three bodies, the ruling Frelimo party Politburo, the stand-

ing commission of Parliament and the Council of Ministers (Cabinet), met behind closed doors for 12 hours on Monday before his death was announced

There has been no announcement of funeral arrangements and observers said the lengthy deliberations indicated the twin tasks of staging an elaborate State funeral and choosing a successor were both extremely delicate

Security for world leaders would be a major problem for war-torn Mozambique, where fighting by Right-wing rebels has intensified in recent weeks, as would the logistics in a capital with little good accommodation, poor transport, food shortages and frequent power cuts

### Front-runner

The Frelimo central committee will run the country until a new president is named

The leading candidates, according to diplomats and Mozambicans, are Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, thought to be the front-runner, Politburo member and Parliament Secretary Marcelino dos Santos, who read the announcement of President Machel's death, and the Prime Minister, Mr Machungo — (Sapa-AP-Reuters)

## Kaunda directly accuses S A Govt

LUSAKA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday directly accused the South African Government of being responsible for the plane crash in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel was killed on Sunday

President Kaunda, wiping away tears, said at the opening of the International Free Trade Unions' convention in Lusaka 'South Africa stands in the dock if proved otherwise I accuse them openly'

President Kaunda, one of Africa's elder statesmen and chairman of the front-line states, called for an international independent investigation into the crash

He said he would accept the findings of such an inquiry, but not of a probe undertaken solely by South Africa because the Government was 'untrustworthy'

He also denied South African charges that front-line states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — harboured terrorists bent on spreading violence in South Africa

In Zomba, the Malawi Parliament, led by Life President Kamuzu Banda, yesterday observed a two-minute silence in memory of Mr Machel

A Mercury Reporter writes that the African National Congress was yesterday unable to substantiate allegations that the South African Government was 'directly or indirectly responsible' for the death of Mr Machel — (Sapa-Reuters-AP)



# Soviets to join probe of Machel crash

ORMANDE POLLOK  
Political Correspondent

22/10/86 NYM  
D/S

THE Soviet Union is to be involved in the South African inquiry, to be headed by Mr Justice C S Margo, into the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died on Sunday night.

Arrangements are also being made for a Soviet diplomat to visit the Russian pilot who is in intensive care at the 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria.

This was announced yesterday by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, who said that arrangements were also being made for the wife of Mr Vladimir Ndvooselov to visit him in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said before the Board of Investigation could commence, 'a preliminary investigation into matters surrounding the accident will be conducted by a team of experts comprising various interested parties'.

He said one of the participants would be the Soviet Union as manufacturers of the aircraft.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the pilot was yesterday behaving strangely, and said to be extremely aggressive.

Hospital sources said he was unco-operative and at one point pulled a drip out of his arm.

Superintendent of the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit, Dr Joos Scheepers, had said Mr Ndvooselov had been 'very aggressive'.

'We attributed this to head injuries,' Dr Scheepers said. Mr Botha said of 10 crash survivors taken to the Rob Ferreira Hospital, three had been released and had returned to Mozambique.

'In the case of Mr Ndvooselov it was discovered that he was suffering from head injuries and a serious fracture of the right femur.

'As the Rob Ferreira Hospital does not have brain scan facilities, it was decided to transfer him to Pretoria in order to facilitate immediate and constant medical attention by experts.

'A successful operation was carried out to stabilise the fracture.

'He is being treated in the intensive care unit in order to ensure continuous specialist care and not because of the seriousness of his condition,' Mr Botha added.

(2/8) Gwekwa

# Botha's Govt in a 'spot'

2/10/86

IT might take some doing for the South African Government to prove its innocence in what caused the plane crash which killed Mozambican leader, Mr Samora Machel, this week.

Although there is no conclusive evidence to substantiate allegations that South Africa was behind the crash, there are theories which seem likely to get a sympathetic hearing among blacks

The first is the claim by the Russian or Cuban pilot who flew the plane from Lusaka, that the aircraft was shot down

There is a claim by that of another survivor who said a shot or a bang was heard from within the plane before the crash

The refusal by Government officials to allow the Press to talk to one of the survivors, Mr Manuel Joao, has added to the suspicions

## Attacks

It is also not explained why the police would not allow the Press to speak to villagers in the area

Strangely enough too, is the fact that most of the villagers in the area remained indoors on Monday when Government officials from Pretoria and Maputo and a host of journalists visited the area

The SADF's attacks on Mozambique, the Government's support for the MNR which has been trying to topple Machel's government and the tense relationship between the two governments seem to give Pretoria very little, if any leg to stand on in defending itself against blame

However, political logic does in a way absolve the Government from any direct complicity in the crash

Firstly, it is not clear what the Government would achieve through Machel's death, which it could not achieve while he was alive

Through its support for the MNR, Pretoria had managed to bring the Frelimo government to its knees and it seemed to be a matter of time before Machel accepted the reality of the situation and started dancing to Pretoria's tune

He had in fact, already indicated his willingness to talk to the MNR. Such an act would not augur well for South Africa's image abroad. If it can be proved that Pretoria is responsible, international hostility against Pretoria will intensify and the sanctions lobby abroad could intensify its drive

*Clarke Times 22/10/66*

# No visas, journalists return *9/8*

By CLARE HARPER

FIVE Johannesburg-based international journalists were asked to leave Mozambique yesterday morning after they arrived at Maputo Airport without visas

They received the same treatment as a Columbia Broadcasting Systems (CBS) crew who landed in the Mozambique capital on a chartered flight on Monday afternoon but had to return to South Africa when they were found to be without visas

New York Times correspondent Mr Alan Cowell, a regular between South Africa and Mozambique, said "there was nothing heavy" about the incident

He, two other reporters and an Independent Television News crew took the SAA flight to Maputo yesterday

He said they were informed by a senior immigration officer that "a decision had been taken not to admit journalists from outside Mozambique".

"Most countries only allow you in with a visa — we knew it was a possibility (being turned away) and we took a chance," he said



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# TOWNSHIP FOLK SALUTE PRES MACHEL

**NEWS of the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique was received with shock and dismay in many townships yesterday.**

Some of the people interviewed said South Africa would have to investigate the accident thoroughly as his plane crashed on South African soil.

Others felt Mozambique might elect a president who would take a tougher stand against apartheid than President Machel did.

Miss Rose Botwana of Pinville, Soweto, said President Machel was greatly admired by many black people in South Africa.

His untimely death, she said, shocked many people who were asking themselves provocative questions about the whole incident.

Mr Drummond Cindi said South Africa might face a tougher person than President Machel. "The new man

## SOWETAN Reporter

may not want to observe the agreements made in the Nkomati Accord," he said.

"Relations between South African and its neighbours may become even tougher," Mr Cindi said.

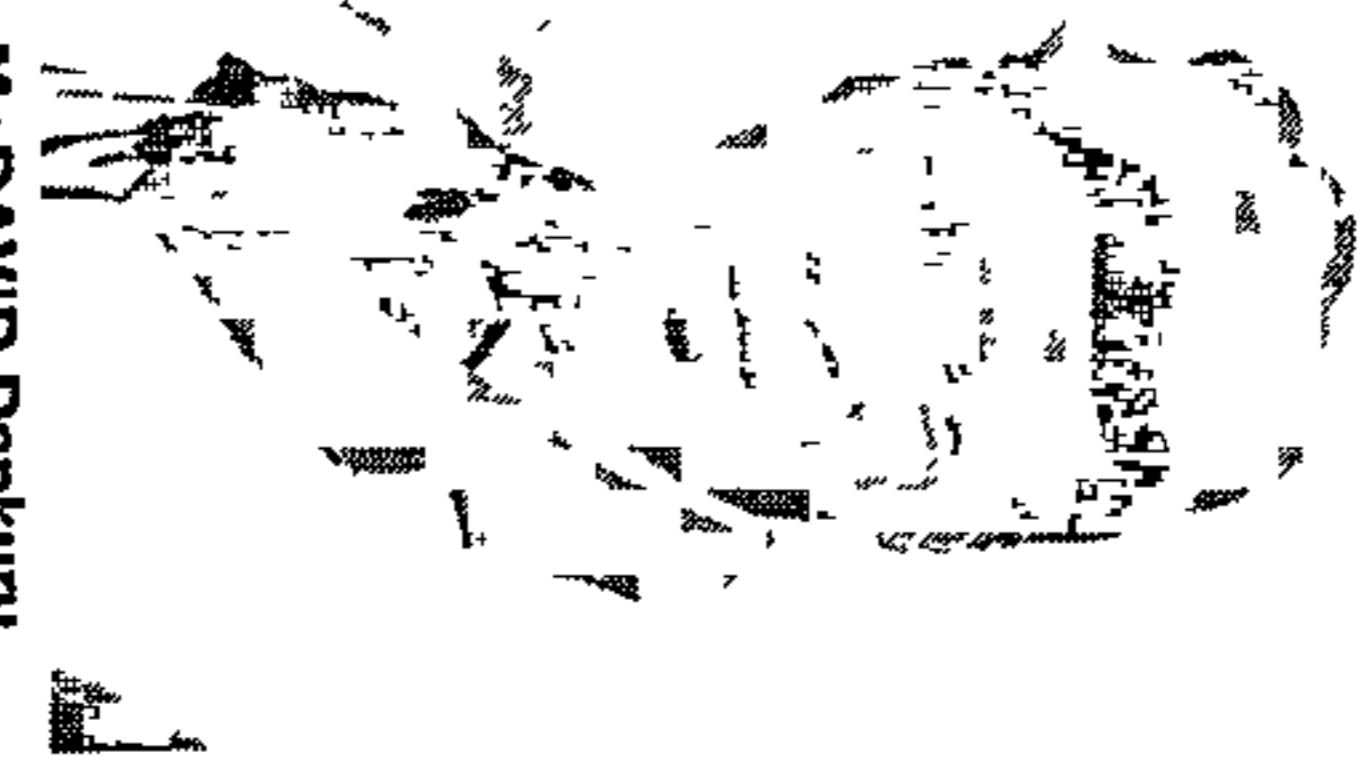
Mr Sipho Shabangu, of Emdent, Soweto, said many blacks regarded President Machel as a brother.

"Why should it happen to him?" he asked Mrs Mavis Miya of Soweto said "I'm hurt That's all I can say" Mr David Dankuru,



Mr SIPHO Shabangu.

a garage attendant from Soweto, said he was deeply saddened by the news as President Machel was greatly admired by black people in South Africa. President Machel was "a statesman of stature" whose courage had contributed to the peace of the



Mr DAVID Dankuru.

southern African region, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Collin Eglin, said. The Moderator of the N G Kerk's General Synod, Professor Johan Heyns, called on the synod to pray that the death of President Machel would not lead



Mr DRUMMOND Cindi.

to further disasters in the region. It had been "reliably learnt" 10 people survived the plane crash which killed President Machel, the KaNgwane homeland leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, said. He said the survivors were in hospital in Nelspruit — Sapa



Mrs MAVIS Miya.

Miss ROSE Botwana.

# Pilot of death plane 'strange, aggressive'

BW 22/10/86 (218)

Business Day Reporters

THE Russian who piloted the plane which took president Samora Machel and 33 others to their deaths was yesterday said to be behaving strangely and aggressively

Hospital sources said he was unco-operative and at one point pulled a drip out of his arm. A scan showed he had a swelling of the brain, but this was not believed to be serious.

Vladimir Ndvosselov, who could probably explain some of the mysteries of the crash, is under intensive care at the SADF hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Superintendent of Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit Dr Joos Scheepers said Ndvosselov had been very aggressive. "We attributed this to head injuries."

Meanwhile, conflicting versions of the accident continue to emerge.

A doctor who performed autopsies on the dead said they showed no burns. If there had been an explosion, there would probably have been burn injuries.

However, a nurse at the Mbuzini Clinic, was told by a survivor about an hour after the accident "something exploded in the aircraft, it lost its balance and fell immediately".

And a local school teacher, Pauls Kushayi said "The plane came over the hill and then there was a loud bang like lots of shots being fired simultaneously."

Arrangements were being made for Ndvosselov's wife to visit him.

□ Reporters were allowed to visit other survivors at the Nelspruit hospital, but no questions about the crash were allowed, because Bureau for Information spokesman Leon Mellet said an investigation was underway.



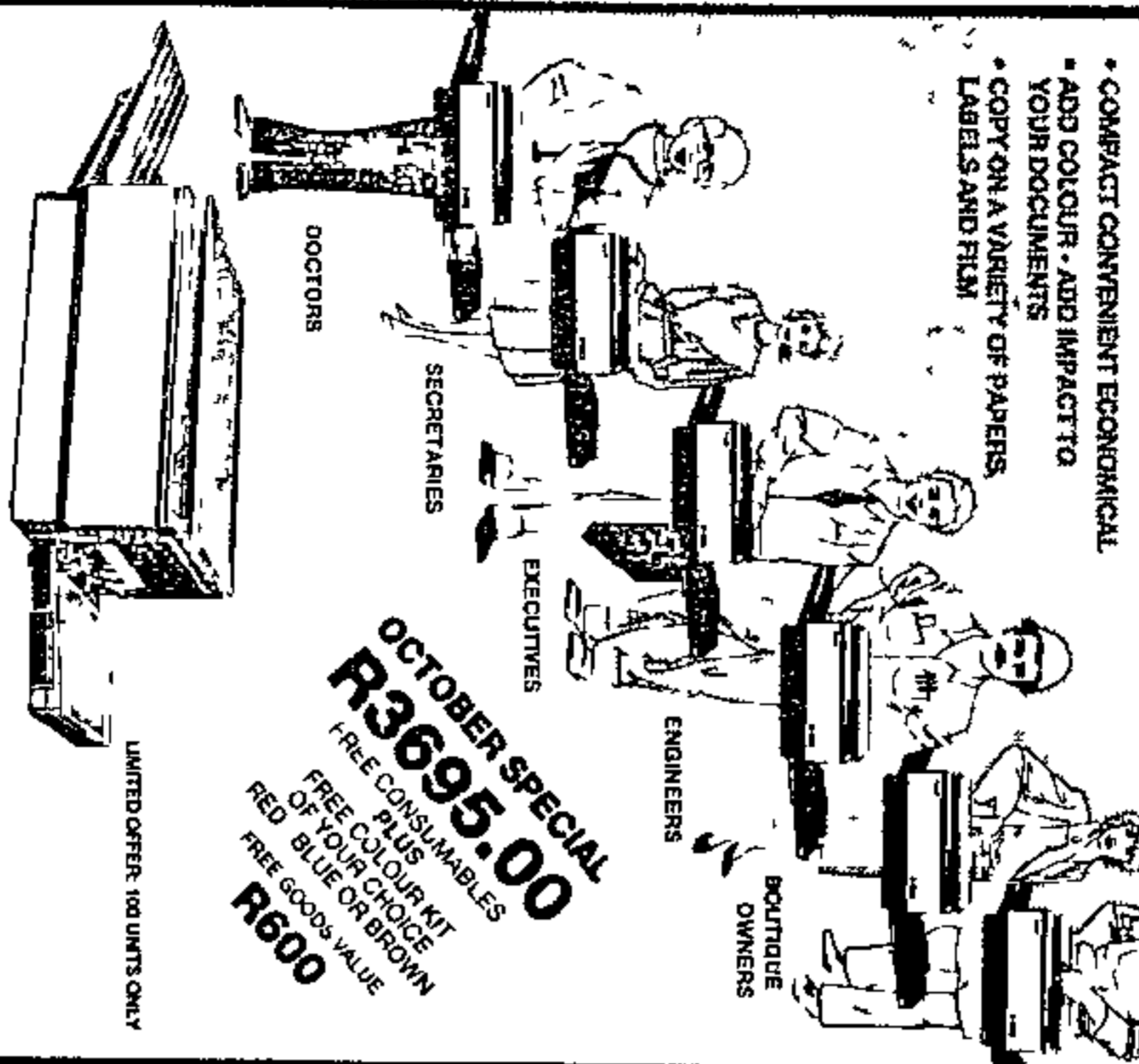
# MACHEL CRASH: THE AFTERMATH

## 34 lost their lives, says Mozambique

MAPUTO — A total of 34 people died in the plane crash which killed President Machel, not 29 as earlier reported. Four Soviet crew members were included in an official list of casualties, along with the names of 10 survivors. Mozambican PM Mario Machungo read the list over Radio Mozambique yesterday, repeated between recordings of solemn music — Sapa.

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# SA seeks to mediate in Mozambique

MAX DU PREZZ

SA IS preparing proposals in a low-key effort to bring the shaken Frelimo government and the belligerent Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) to the table for exploratory talks.

The position of both parties has hardened considerably since the last SA effort in October 1984 that resulted in the ill-fated Pretoria Declaration. The MNR, which has made substantial military gains since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March last year, wants to negotiate a government of national unity and an integration of the two armies. Frelimo has so far been prepared only to negotiate a sur-

## Kaunda hits out at SA

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda directly accused the SA government yesterday of being responsible for the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed on Sunday.

Kaunda told the opening of the International Free Trade Unions Federation in Lusaka. "SA stands in the dock until proved otherwise. I accuse them of it."

He also called for an international independent investigation into the crash, saying he would accept the findings of such an inquiry, but not of an investigation undertaken by SA alone.

Kaunda said "How can we trust them (South Africans) to investigate their own crime?"

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha has invited the Mozambique government and international aviation experts to join an official SA inquiry into the cause of the crash.

Mozambique reported yesterday 34 people died when Machel's twin-engine, Soviet-built Tupolev jet crashed inside SA close to the Mozambique border — Sapa-AP



MACHEL

His demands are that all foreign troops must leave Mozambique before a ceasefire and that the two armies must be integrated before the formation of a government of national unity.

Dhlakama's stand is probably based on information that the military in Frelimo is dissatisfied with the party's political leaders.

A lot will depend on who is going to be Machel's successor. He is expected to be named soon.

Sources close to the Frelimo leadership in Maputo believe that Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, who turned 67 today, is the most likely choice. He is rumoured to have been Machel's own choice.

## Russia will take part in inquiry

THE Soviet Union is to be involved in the SA inquiry, to be headed by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, into the crash.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday arrangements were being made for consular access by a Soviet diplomat to a Russian survivor at present at 1 Military Hospital, Pretoria.

Other members of the board of investigation would be JJS Germsbuis, a member of the National Transport Commission, and P van Hoven, chairman of the Airline Association of SA and Connair MD.

Before the inquiry commenced, a preliminary investigation into matters surrounding the accident

## Personal items found at site

LINDA ENSOR

THE dustcover of Andrei Gromyko's book *The Overseas Expansion of Capitalism* and Present was among the debris strewn around the wreckage of the plane in which Samora Machel and 33 others died this week.

The blurb said the book explained how US economic expansion was a new form of neo-colonialism and imperialism. A personal diary and address book with names and telephone

## Tragedy engulfs Mbuluzini village

LINDA ENSOR

THE rural way of life at Mbuluzini has been disrupted by the events of the last few days — events that have catapulted the small village on to the centre-stage of the world. But while the world talks about Samora Machel's

LINDA ENSOR and DOMINIQUE GILBERT

TWO of the first people at the crash scene — a nurse and a doctor — told yesterday of the eerie silence over the area.

Nurse Idah Ntemane said, "There were butts of bodies all over the place. I remember seeing a white woman's hand."

Ntemane was one of the first people to be told of the crash when two of the survivors, one called Fernando, were brought to her home at the Mbuluzini Clinic at 19pm on Sunday by Mozambican refugees.

Ntemane said the men had been attracted by the lights of the village. She said Fernando's nose bled profusely and he was shocked and was trying to cry, but he could not. They told me something exploded in the aircraft, that it lost its balance and fell immediately.

Police then contacted the authorities in Pretoria.

Ntemane said, "At midnight two white policemen came. Fernando told them, through an interpreter, what had happened and they left for the scene at dawn."

"Then a doctor from Komatipoort came to the clinic and went to the crash. At 5am I went with Fernando and the other one in an ambulance to the hospital so they could be taken to hospital."

"It was horrible. There were some white fractures, some with deep wounds and some with amputated hands. Five white bodies were among the corpses."

The doctor said a call from the police in the early hours alerted him to the accident. He said "They said 'Come

## An eerie silence at scene

quickly. There's been big trouble. I was there within 30 minutes.

"Most of the survivors lay near one another. Two managed to walk around. But many of the bodies were completely tripped apart and spread over the scene."

Using bakkie headlights and spot lights, the doctor, soldiers and policemen set about administering pain-killers and giving first aid in a soft drizzle.

The doctor said, "Most of them (the survivors) looked stunned. They hardly moved. Some drifted between consciousness and unconsciousness. Most suffered fractured bones or broken ribs."

"There was amazing co-operation from everyone at the scene. We managed to give first aid to all and stop the bleeding until two army doctors arrived about two hours later."

"I have no idea how anyone managed to get out of that wreck alive."

Paulus Kushayi, a schoolteacher at Mbuluzini secondary school at Mbuluzini, said, "The plane came over the hill and then there was a loud bang like lots of shots being fired simultaneously."

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MINI president ANTONIO's tough new position. He ng to information reach-ia, no longer prepared to with the Frelimo Polit-it only with the party's al soldiers"

Sources close to the Frelimo leadership in Maputo believe that Foreign Minister Joaquim Chisano, who turned 47 today, is the most likely choice. He is rumoured to have been Machel's own choice

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## Russia will take part in inquiry

Own Correspondent

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would be conducted.

"In terms of annexure 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, to which SA is a signatory, the participants in this preliminary investigation will be the Aircraft Accident Inspectorate of the Department of Transport; the Mozambican government, as the state of registry and operator of the aircraft, and the USSR, as the state of manufacture of the Tupolev TU-134B," Botha added.

## Personal items found at site

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LINDA ENSOR

numbers, a page of a Portuguese newspaper and a briefcase with the logo of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) were among other items found yesterday at the site of the crash.

Debris covered an area of about 500m surrounding the main parts of the wrecked aircraft.

## Tragedy engulfs Mbuzini village

LINDA ENSOR

THE rural way of life at Mbuzini has been disrupted by the events of the last few days — events that have catapulted the small village on to the centre-stage of the world

But while the world talks about Samora Machel's death in the plane crash, not many people would be able to talk to the villagers about it.

English is almost unknown in the settlement which nestles against the hills of the Lebombo mountains on the Swaziland-SA-Mozambique border.

Asking directions of villagers, however, is not a problem.

A young herdboys eyes light up with recognition as he spreads his arms wide, simulating the plane as it nose-dived to the ground, and eagerly points the way up one of the hills

But if army and police helicopters and vehicles have intruded into the tranquility of Mbuzini's way of life, it is not the first time that it has been rocked.

Situated on the border, it has also felt the effects of the Mozambican civil war as refugees seek safety in SA.

School-teacher Paulos Kushayi says the villagers have lived in terror for two years, with shots constantly fired across the border, which is just over the hill.

A number of people fleeing from Renamo have settled in Mbuzini

The war has also put an end to the friendly cross-border visits which used to take place

After Sunday's air crash, local nurse Ida Ntemane says "I am afraid to work here and I cannot sleep at night."

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APR TMS 22/10/86 218

# Machel pilot in hospital drama

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — The Russian pilot of the aircraft which took President Samora Machel and 33 others to their deaths, Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, was yesterday behaving strangely and said to be in an "aggressive mental condition".

Yesterday he was moved from the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit to 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria because the Nelspruit hospital has no brain-scan facilities.

Hospital spokesmen said he was unco-operative and at one point pulled a drip out of his arm. A scan showed he had a swelling of the brain, but this was not believed to be serious.

President Samora Machel

fighting with everyone and tried to rip the drip apart". A spokesman at 1 Military Hospital refused to speak to reporters about Mr Ndvosselov's condition and referred inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Arrangements are being made for a Soviet diplomat to visit the Russian pilot.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said arrangements were also being made for the wife of Mr Ndvosselov to visit him.

Our correspondent in Johannesburg reports that one of the first people told of the accident, a nurse at the Mhuzini clinic, Mrs Idah Ntemane, was told by one of two survivors brought to her about an hour

after the accident "Something exploded in the aircraft, it lost its balance and fell immediately".

A school teacher at Mbuludla Secondary School at Mhuzini, Mr Pauls Kushayi, said "The plane came over the hill and then there was a loud bang like lots of shots being fired simultaneously."

But a senior doctor who performed post-mortems on the dead said autopsies showed there were no burns. If an explosion had occurred, there would probably have been burn injuries, he said.

ORMANDE POLLOK reports that the Soviet Union is to be involved in the South African inquiry. The inquiry will be headed by Mr Justice C S Margo.

Other members of the board are Mr J J S Germishuys, a member of the National Transport Commission and ex-commissioner of civil aviation in South Africa, and Mr P van Hoven, who is chairman of the Airline Association of South Africa and managing director of Comair.

IAN HOBBS reports from London that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), based in Montreal, has not yet received any request to investigate the cause of the crash.

Mr Pik Botha said President P W Botha was "quite prepared" to invite the ICAO to take part in an inquiry.

neth Kaunda alleged South Africa was guilty of playing a part in the death of President Machel. He said only a team of international experts would prove South Africa innocent.

President Kaunda made the accusation while addressing a conference of trade unionists.

Sapa-Reuter-AP reports from Maputo that the Frelimo central committee will run the country until a new president is named. Diplomats said this was not likely until after the funeral.

Noticias carried an emotional front-page editorial titled "A Luta Continua" (The Struggle Continues), the traditional rallying cry of President Machel's Frelimo party in its fight against anti-Marxist rebels.



# AFRICA MOURNS MACHEL

*Sawefan*  
*22/10/86*  
*2/8*

**ADDIS ABABA —** The Organisation of African Unity yesterday described the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel as "a great loss for militant Africa" and called on the 50-member states to close ranks behind Mozambique and the Frontline nations.

"President Machel died of a heroic death at the peak of his resistance against a desperate South Africa which, in response to international pressure, has selected Mozambique as its latest target for blackmail and economic intimidations," the OUA general secretary said in a statement

The Addis Ababa-based continental body ordered all flags at its regional headquarters to be flown at half-mast until President Machel's burial

In Lusaka President Kenneth Kaunda, who played host during the weekend to President Machel's last trip outside his country, described



**PRES Kaunda ... shock.**

the death of the Mozambican leader as "shocking and most tragic"

"Machel's death has robbed not only Mozambique but the entire African continent of a great leader who devoted himself to the independence, unity, stability and social development of the Afri-

can people," he said in a condolence message

Zambia's 22nd anniversary independence celebrations slated for Friday have been suspended, a government spokesman said in Lusaka

In Dar es Salaam, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said President Machel's death was a "great blow to the liberation struggle in southern Africa"

Tanzania, which belongs to the Frontline grouping along with Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana, decreed a period of national mourning from yesterday until President Machel's burial.

The former Tanzanian president, Dr Julius Nyerere, yesterday arrived in Dar es Salaam after cutting short a European tour

Dr Nyerere, a former chairman of the Frontline organisation, was due to chair later in the day a meeting of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party,



CAP 7/11/8 22/10/86 ZIR

# Leadership vacuum after Machel's death

THE unexpected death of President Samora Machel does not necessarily mean that the war in Mozambique is going to end soon. Indeed, it is my belief that his unscheduled demise might even lengthen the duration of the conflict.

## On Parade

By Willem Steenkamp

A Defence Review



This would appear to be contrary to what I wrote in this column recently, namely that it was possible some of his colleagues might depose him or strip him of his real powers and then open negotiations with the Renamo insurgents.

However, there is a difference between a planned palace coup and coping with an unexpected situation. But let me not anticipate myself.

The most immediate effect of President Machel's death will be an intensifying of Renamo activity, to capitalize on the inevitable uncertainty in the Frelimo command structure while the politicians jockey for power.

One of the principles of war is never to lose momentum, and such a hiccup might have serious consequences for Frelimo's hard pressed troops.

At best it could mean a temporary loss of the initiative, at worst a loss of fighting spirit — and most wars are lost primarily in the minds of the combatants.

Then again, it is by no means certain President Machel's permanent (as opposed to caretaker) successor will necessarily be pro-negotiations. He might very well belong to the doctrinaire left-wingers who are prepared to fight on regardless for ideological reasons.

What it really amounts to is that there is a power vacuum in Maputo and everything depends on who steps into it first and manages to stay there.

If his successor is pro-negotiation, the war might end sooner than any of us expected just four days ago. If his successor is not, it will be fought through to its final and, no doubt, sanguinary conclusion.

A third possibility, of course, is that there will be conflict within Frelimo itself, possibly resulting in an internal armed struggle. Whichever form this struggle takes, however, Renamo is sure to take advantage of it.

In a sense the present situation is of President Machel's own making. He failed to establish a totalitarian government's most important survival tool — an efficient and highly motivated military machine.

Fam (the Mozambican armed forces) have suffered for years from poor training, bad administration and promotion on a basis of political reliability rather than efficiency.

Brutal "socialization" (if that is the word) has ensured that Renamo has

considerable popular support. Now the chickens are coming home to roost, and the eggs they are laying are all bad.

This being the case, about all we can do is wait and see what happens.

BUS DMH  
22/10/86  
218

# Zimbabwe whites terrified by Harare attacks

**HARARE** — A wave of fear ran through Zimbabwe's 100 000 white community yesterday after the first indiscriminate attack on whites in the country's history, sparked by the death on Sunday of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

Miraculously, only one person was hurt badly enough to need hospital treatment during three hours of rioting which caused thousands of rands in damage.

White parents kept their children indoors yesterday afternoon and whites

campus early yesterday morning and marched 5km to the Malawi High Commission which they pelted with bricks. They carried placards declaring: "Samora, we will not rest until we avenge you", "No reconciliation with racist whites" and "Botha must hang".

The violence seemed to be limited, however, to University of Zimbabwe adult students who ignored pleas for restraint from other demonstrators.

More than 4 000 demonstrators, apparently including some members of the ruling ZANU PF Party Youth Wing, assembled on the University of Zimbabwe

last night Harare office staff would not be working from today until further notice. All SAA business would be handled by travel agents.

Terrified women staff members barricaded themselves in the rear of the building as the mob smashed through plate glass windows. Their terror mounted as they realised the attackers were setting fire to the offices

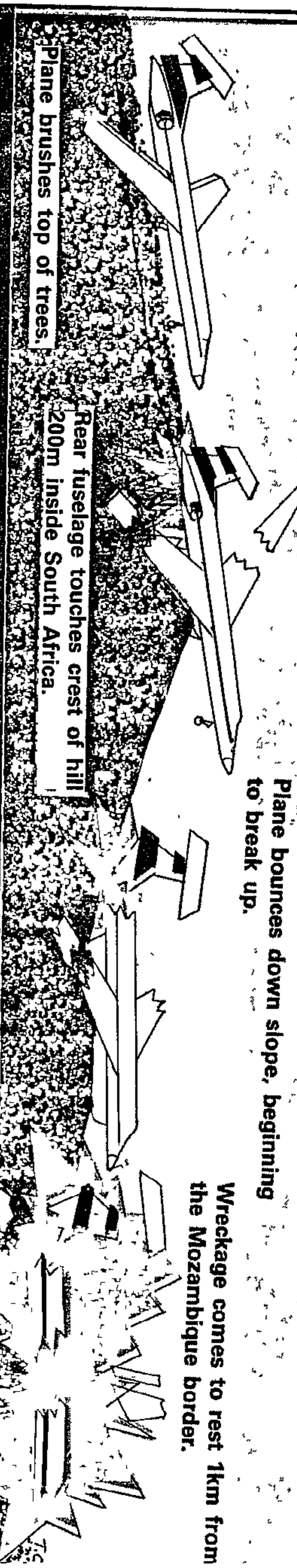
A Johannesburg SAA spokesman said

● See Page 4



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9.30-Pilot lets down wheels for approach to Maputo airport.



Plane brushes top of trees.

Rear fuselage touches crest of hill 200m inside South Africa.

Plane bounces down slope, beginning to break up.

Wreckage comes to rest 1km from the Mozambique border.

# THE LAST MINUTES OF FLIGHT TU-134A

## SA bid for Frelimo-MNRR talks

Political Staff

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa is preparing new proposals in a low-key effort to bring the Frelimo government and the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) to the table for talks.

The position of both parties has hardened considerably since the last SA effort in October 1984.

A senior SA Government source said yesterday Pretoria was concerned about the new volatility in Mozambique.

"We burned our fingers the last time we intervened. This time we will be much more careful, but we simply cannot sit still and do nothing."

MNR president Mr Afonso Dhlakama is not, according to information reaching Pretoria, prepared to negotiate with the Frelimo politbureau any more, only with the party's "operational soldiers."

His demands are that all foreign troops must leave Mozambique before a ceasefire, and

that the two armies must be integrated before the formation of a government of national unity.

A lot will depend on President Samora Machel's successor who will be announced before President Machel's funeral next week.

Sources close to the Frelimo leadership in Maputo believe that Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano, who turned 47 today, is the most likely choice. He was rumoured to have been Machel's own choice.



A Harare protester blames South Africa for Mr Machel's death.

DI MACHHEL IS THE  
KILLER OF THE  
WHY ANOM BOTHE  
MURDER ROUSHIK  
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# Harare points finger at SA

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe's major newspaper, *The Herald*, today accused South Africa of being responsible for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

In an editorial headed "African Martyr", the paper said: "Despite all the denials — and Pretoria would hardly admit its guilt — the most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane.

"But even in the unlikely event of Pretoria having no hand in the tragedy, President Machel is a casualty of apartheid as surely as if his plane had been hit by South African missiles."

It said that, in the light of threats by South Africa, the fact that the presidential aircraft crashed inside South Africa could not be treated as a coincidence.

Machel had become a thorn in South Africa's side and Pretoria's expressions of regret fooled no one, said the newspaper.

## Sebe pays tribute

BISHO — The President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday President Samora Machel's death had come as a shock to him

"He was a leader I had a high regard for," he said

"He was able to see through flattery

"He was able to stand firm in the cold or when it was raining and at times in the blazing sun

"He never turned his back on his people. He was a very wise leader"

President Sebe said it was a great tragedy that President Machel should die at a time when there was a shortage of leaders in the whole continent

"He was a leader of the people and not a faction of the people" — DDR

## Machel a leader of stature, says Eglin

CAPE TOWN — President Machel was "a statesman of stature" whose courage had contributed to the peace of the Southern African region, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday

● The United Democratic Front expressed its "deep shock at the tragic and untimely death of President Machel and other senior Mozambican officials at the weekend"

The death had come at a time when the people of Mozambique "need their leadership and wisdom more than ever before," the UDF said in a statement

● The UDF patron, Dr Allan Boesak, who is on an overseas visit, said he was numbed and shattered by the news

He predicted Mr Machel's death would help rebels seize power soon

Speaking by telephone from the central Dutch city of Utrecht, Dr Boesak said "I am numbed with shock. It is a great tragedy, not just for Mozambique, but for the whole region"

● The moderator of the NG Kerk's general synod, Professor Johan Heyns, called on the synod to pray that the death of President Machel would not lead to further disasters in the region

● The Congress of South African Trade Unions expressed shock at the deaths

"We are stunned and shocked by the sudden death of President Machel, one of the greatest African leaders of our time

"His death is a heavy blow to all those locked in the fight against apartheid and exploitation in Southern Africa" — Sapa-RNS

Conflict over Machel death crash

BusDay

# Weather, pilot error blamed

218

21/10/86

EARLY evidence suggests bad weather and pilot error are to blame for the aircraft crash on SA soil which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel and at least 28 others.

But claims — including those by the Russian pilot — are mounting that the plane was shot down

The Tupolev 134 pilot claimed from his hospital bed in Nelspruit yesterday that he was shot down. One of the survivors said there was a "loud noise" just before the plane crashed

But a top SA government source said yesterday "Our guys had the plane on their radar even when it was still over

## Background to the crash: Pages 4, 6

Zimbabwe It was coming down the border between SA and Mozambique in virtually zero visibility

"The pilot apparently mistook the lights of Komatipoort for Maputo, because he told the passengers to buckle up for landing, and switched off the cabin lights.

"Then, instead of turning east to Maputo, he turned west into SA airspace. He was low and touched the crest of a hill before crashing"

That theory was supported by aviation sources in Maputo, who said the pilot told air-traffic controllers in the capital that he had the runway in sight and was "positioned right-hand down for runway 23 (Maputo's main runway)".

Shortly afterwards he repor he

MAX DU PREEZ

"had lost it" The Maputo controllers then told him to carry out instrument landing procedures. His last radio message was that he could not pick up the twin radio beams on which the instrument landing system was based

Machel's body was taken back to Maputo yesterday. Ten people survived the crash. Among the 29 dead were the Minister of Transport Celcanra Santos and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Lobo.

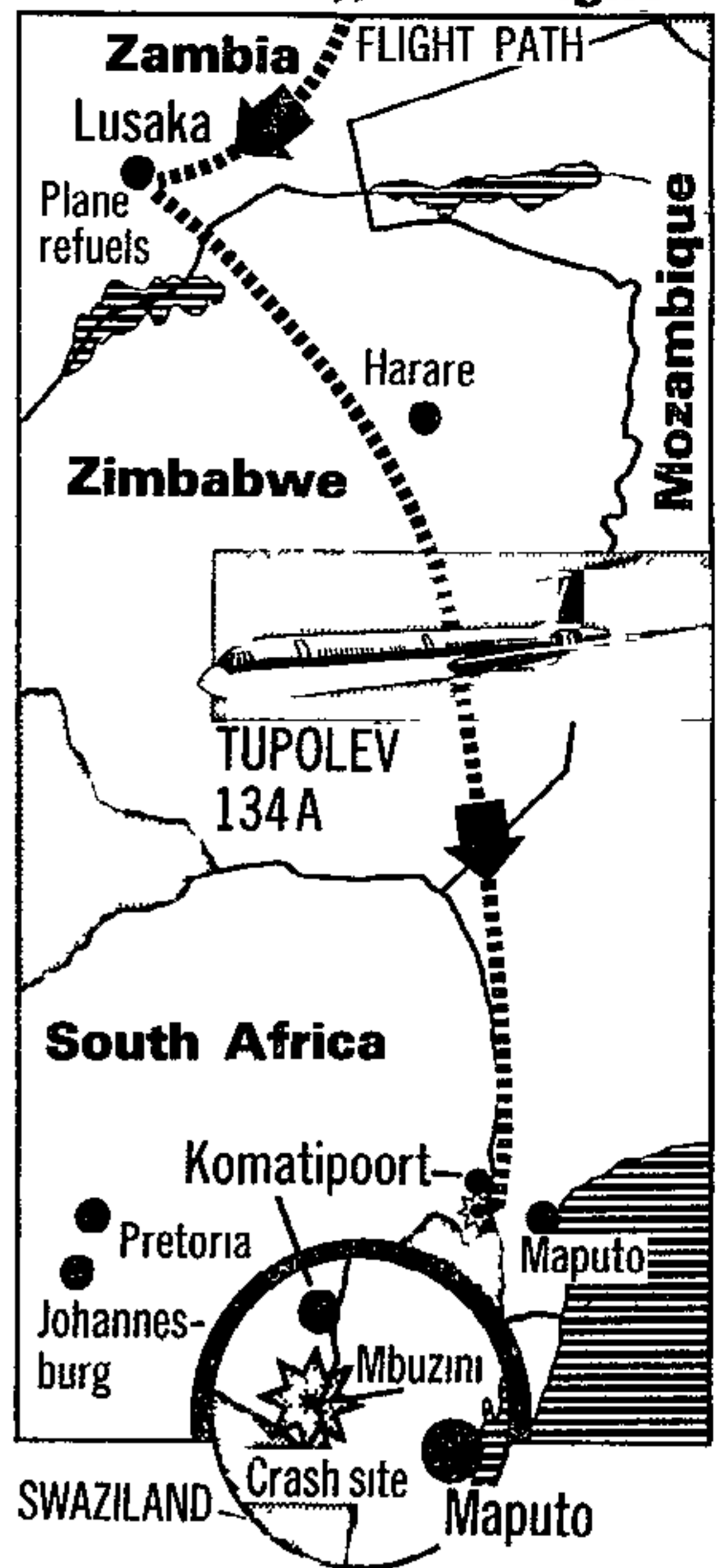
Southern African leaders feared that Machel's death would intensify the internal instability in Mozambique. MNR spokesman indicated they were going to step up the war

As well, it is likely to lead to a leadership struggle between top Frelimo leaders. Maputo sources said last night the appointment of Prime Minister Mario Machungo in July meant that there was a natural head of government to take charge until a successor was chosen.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who flew to the crash site near Komatipoort yesterday morning accompanied by Police chief Johan Coetzee and Air Force Chief Dennis Earp, said "The survivor said he heard a noise, the aircraft vibrated, and they crashed. It is not for us to interpret his statement"

SA and Mozambican aviation authorities agreed the plane was far off course

## Machel's Death Flight



and had been flying in extremely bad weather on its way from Zambia to Maputo

Mozambique aircraft flying from Zambia or Mozambique usually fly much further north and come in for landing over the Indian Ocean

An official said if the plane was in fact

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# Weather, pilot error blamed

shot down, it was more likely the work of Frelimo troops deployed in the region, who did not expect a Mozambique plane in that area

State President P W Botha, obviously sensitive to claims the plane was shot down, invited the International Civil Aviation Association to participate in the official investigation.

Media people became suspicious yesterday when the security forces completely cordoned off the crash site, but an

← ● From Page 1

official said they wanted the wreck to be untouched for the investigation. Two helicopters with Mozambican military and aviation people flew to the site yesterday morning

An SAAF source said yesterday that any investigation would clearly show whether the plane was shot down or not





Two Frelimo officials and two Mozambican helicopter pilots carry the coffin bearing the body of President Samora Machel from the wre

Pilot may have mistaken airport radio beacons

# Machel crash recorded

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218

SMA

## Evidence is mounting that President Samora Machel's Tupolev jetliner crashed because the pilot believed he was over the Maputo area.

A tragic mix-up between radio signals from Nelspruit and Maputo, combined with poor weather, could have led to the crash, according to South African officials and aviation experts

The pilot, now in 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria, is reported to have said the aircraft was shot down

South African authorities are not responding to the pilot's claim, saying they will wait for the findings of the official investigation

In Maputo, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, number two in the ruling Frelimo party, said in a national radio address that Mr Machel and other senior officials died in the crash of the presidential plane just across the border in South Africa "in circumstances not yet clarified"

The death toll from the Sunday night disaster, about 55 km south of Komatipoort where the South African, Mozambican and Swaziland borders meet, has risen to 34 with the discovery of three more bodies. There were 10 survivors

The aircraft crashed while on route from Lusaka to Maputo

The "black box" of the aircraft was recovered from the wreckage, South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday

The flight recorder of the Soviet-built Tupolev 134 A aircraft was sealed in the presence of Mozambican officials and would be handed over to the South African aviation accident investigation team

The chief of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, said today the contents of the black box would help to reconstruct the status of the engine and instruments just before the crash

He said visibility had been very poor and it appeared that the pilot might have mistaken the Manahash radio-direction beacon, near Nelspruit, for that at Maputo

The plane had descended on the Mozambican side of the border after the pilot had apparently turned right, instead of left, towards Maputo

Mr Botha, Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee and chief of the South African Air Force Lieutenant-General Dennis Earp flew to the crash site yesterday, accompanied by the Mozambican Minister of Security, Mr Sergio Vieira, and several of his officials

### 'Bodies all around'

Mr Botha described his impressions "There were pieces of aircraft all over the hill. It is obvious it hit the ground 200 m into South African territory and came crashing down almost one kilometre away, with various pieces of aircraft and bodies thrown all around"

Mr Botha said the South African Air Force had monitored the flight of the aircraft and it stayed within Mozambican airspace "all the time except for the last ten minutes"

Three of the bodies, including that of President Machel and his special assistant, Mr Fer-

21/10/86  
For more reports and pictures see Pages 3 and 13.

mando Honwana, were flown back to Maputo yesterday

Mr Botha said the Mozambican authorities had agreed to allow a South African pathologist to go to Maputo to attend the post-mortems that would follow.

It is understood that the survivor who was taken to the crash site yesterday said the aircraft was apparently approaching Maputo when the pilot made an announcement that passengers should fasten their seatbelts and prepare for landing

He felt a shock in the aircraft, everything went dark and, three minutes later, the aircraft crashed

According to sources in Komatipoort, the aircraft was flying in foul weather when it clipped off the top of a tree and hit the top of a hill which is part of the Lebombo mountain range. The aircraft bounced on for some distance

A South African pilot said last night, after referring to a frequency guide generally used by SA aeroplane navigators, that the morse code identifying letters for Maputo and Nelspruit were the same — and this may have led to confusion and caused the plane to travel off course

The pilot says according to "Smith's Pilot Frequency Chart" the morse code identifying letters used by pilots when locating direction beacons on a flight path are the same for Maputo and Nelspruit

The pilot, who did not wish to be identified, said the aircraft may have "drifted off course"

"On a 310 khz frequency, Maputo is on the morse code Mike Alpha (-- —) These same identifying letters (Mike Alpha) are used for Nelspruit. The pilot may have been using the incorrect frequency," he speculated

"I've landed in Bloemfontein, thinking I was speaking to the flight controller at Welkom," the pilot added

He said that to locate a direction beacon, "the frequency is set on the aircraft's automatic direction finder — which indicates where the beacon is relative to the aircraft"

"If the pilot of a Maputo-bound plane had the wrong frequency, (but was) using the right code, he may have already begun descent procedures to land in the Mozambican capital"

The pilot said that Sodwana Bay also used the letters Mike Alpha, but on a 255 frequency





Clothing lies scattered among the remains of President Machel's Tupolev TU134 jetliner

● Pictures by Etienne Rothbart

By Sol Makgabutlane

KOMATIPOORT — *The Star* and an international TV crew were hampered yesterday when attempting to cover the Samora Machel tragedy

Two reporters and two photographers from *The Star* flew by helicopter to the crash area

Immediately *The Star* team landed — it was the first news team on the scene — a senior SAP official rushed up and asked who gave permission for the team to approach the wreckage

We flew directly here and we did not see any cordon, said Etienne Rothbart, a *Star* photographer

This is an operational area, a military zone, and it is always off-limits to the Press. As you can see, it is only a couple of hundred metres from the Mozambican border, the official said

The journalists pleaded ignorance, which was true and said that, had they known they would have gone through the proper channels

● To Page 3, Col 3

## Hours later Mozambique mourns as worst fears are confirmed

MAPUTO — War-torn Mozambique today began 60 days of national mourning, stunned by the sudden death of President Samora Machel in a still-unexplained plane crash in South Africa.

After waiting all day yesterday as state radio played martial music, this country of 15 million had its worst fears confirmed at 9 20 pm last night when President Machel's death was formally disclosed.

The announcement by ruling Frelimo Party politburo member Mr Marcelino dos Santos

came almost exactly 24 hours after Machel's Soviet-built jet crashed just across the border inside South Africa as he was returning home from a one-day meeting with three other African leaders in Zambia

South African authorities announced his death, with 28 others of the 38 people on board, hours before the news was broken to the nation he had led since independence 11 years ago. Survivors were reported to be in critical condition

● To Page 3, Col 8



## Loss of moderates could alter govt policy

The Star's Africa News Service

Among the victims of the air crash which killed President Samora Machel are two men who played an obscure, yet important part in advising the Mozambican leader and acting as his special envoys on sensitive missions.

Both were moderates and the absence of their influence may have an important effect on government policy in Maputo.

They are Fernando Honwana, a personal assistant to President Machel, and Professor Aquino de Braganca, director of the centre of African Studies at Maputo University and part-time adviser to President Machel.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, disclosed on Monday that Professor de Braganca was to have had talks with him next week in Pretoria.

There can be no doubt that Professor de Braganca was coming as a personal envoy of President Machel.

### DISLIKED

It is well known in Mozambican circles that Professor de Braganca was intensely disliked by the pro-Soviet lobby.

Last month he made an appearance at a journalism seminar in Maputo in which the "New International Information Order" was being discussed and the Western Press was being attacked by Mozambican information officials.

According to the weekly *Tempo*, Professor de Braganca told journalists they should remember it was in the Western Press that Mozambicans found out about the situation in South Africa and about massacres being committed in many parts of the world.

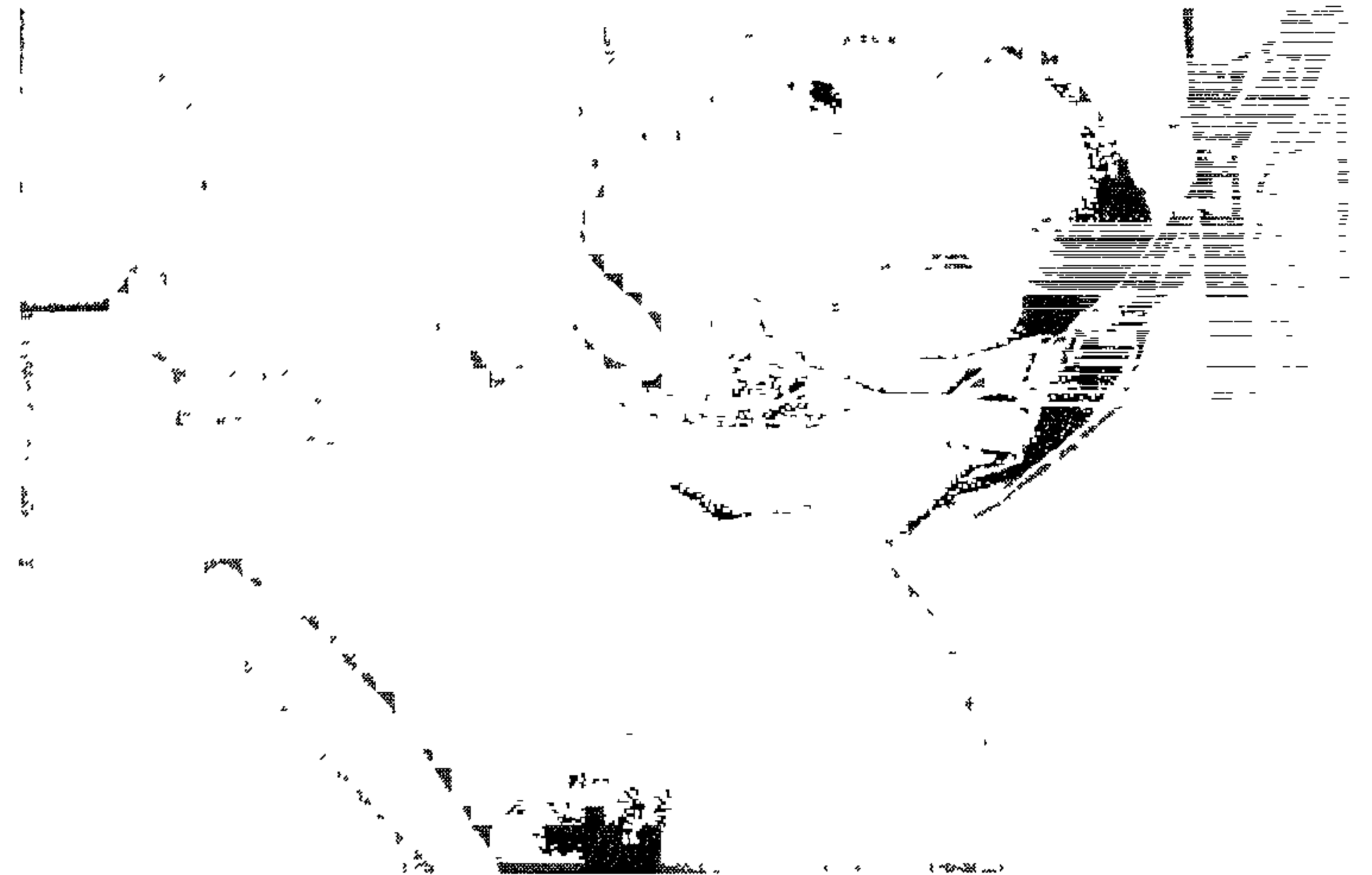
Professor de Braganca was in exile during the Portuguese rule of Mozambique and used those years to build a deep knowledge of Africa and the Third World.

The young personal assistant to the President, Mr Fernando Honwana, was an Oxford-educated man, highly regarded by Western diplomats and valued by President Machel for his knowledge of politics in the Western world.

Mr Honwana played a crucial role in the Lancaster House negotiations that led to Zimbabwe's independence, and is also known to have played an important role in the negotiations that led to the Nkomati Accord.

## Speculation over Machel's successor as fu

# Chissano is frc



Mr Joao Rendesawe, who has a fractured neck and eye injuries, kept calling for his friend in the opposite bed. ● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

## Soviets fly in today to visit Machel crash pilot

### Staff Reporters

The wife of Soviet pilot Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov and a Soviet diplomatic representative are expected to arrive in Pretoria today to visit him at 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night.

He was transferred there on Monday afternoon from the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit, which does not have brain scan facilities.

Twenty-six of the 34 people killed in the Samora Machel Tupolev jetliner disaster last Sunday have now been identified.

With the remaining eight unidentified victims and 10 survivors this accounts for all the 44 passengers on board the ill-fated aircraft which crashed in bad weather on a mountain top at Mbuzini in kaNgwane.

A brain scan carried out on the Soviet pilot on Monday night showed a slight swelling of the brain but this was not

considered serious. Yesterday he underwent an operation to stabilise a fracture of the right femur.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said Mr Ndvosselov was being treated in the intensive care unit to ensure continuous specialist care, not because of the seriousness of his condition.

Mr Ndvosselov was in a distressed condition on his admittance to the Nelspruit hospital on Monday. Hospital superintendent Dr Joos Scheepers said he was severely concussed and aggressive.

"He fought with medical staff, slapped away helping hands and tried to pull his drip out," said Dr Scheepers.

Three survivors have already returned to Maputo. They are Mr Fernando Manuel, who was flown home on Monday, and Mr Almeida Pedro and Mr Daniel Khuna, who returned yesterday.

Before his departure, Mr Pedro described his last recollection of the ill-fated flight. He said "Everything went black I didn't know what had happened. It was like the end of the world. The first thing I remember was waking up in the hospital."

"It was like waking up from a nightmare. I am delighted to be alive," he said.

Yesterday, the Bureau for



Mr Guido Martinho, who suffered multiple fractures and internal bleeding, underwent a stomach operation yesterday. He is being treated in the hospital's intensive care unit.

eral date is announced

# nt-runner

MAPUTO — As Mozambique mourned the death of President Samora Machel today, the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, was being widely regarded as his likely successor

But the successor is not likely to be named until after Mr Machel's funeral which, the Government announced yesterday, will take place next Tuesday, October 28. The President's body will lie in state in the city hall from Thursday.

A 15-member committee was appointed to arrange the state funeral, likely to be attended by senior representatives of world governments.

A two-month mourning period began yesterday with no sporting or cultural meetings allowed across the nation.

The two major cities of Maputo and Beira were calm and quiet. But people in Maputo, where a massive colour portrait of the late President is a landmark, wept as they read yesterday's edition of the daily *Noticias* reporting his death.

In a front-page editorial, the semi-official newspaper said Mr Machel's death may have brought joy to the country's enemies but had impressed each citizen with the need to defeat right-wing rebels who had played havoc with the economy.

South African authorities say they have found 29 bodies and agreed on the figure of 10 survivors, most of whom are critically ill. Among them was the Soviet pilot.

Mozambican officials said the 34 dead included four Soviet crew members, two Cuban doctors and two foreign ambassadors as well as many senior government officials.

Reports from the crash site said Mr Machel's body was mutilated almost beyond recognition — Sapa-Reuter-AP

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambicans went back to work yesterday anxious about their country's future after the death of "the old man", as they often referred to President Samora Machel.

Although rumours about the causes of the air crash are circulating here, the city is calm and the authorities have not instituted any special security measures in the capital.

A 60-day mourning period was declared by the authorities.

The authorities have not yet announced arrangements for the funeral, which is expected to be an elaborate one attended by heads of state from many countries.

No official statement has been made on the causes of the crash but groups of people in the streets can be heard speculating about sabotage and bombs on board.

Some pilots and officials have said that the first indications clearly point to a human error as the cause of the crash.

The daily newspaper *Noticias*, however, recalled in one of its inside pages that only last week the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) had said that the South African military were planning to murder Mr

## Anxious about future after death of 'the old man'

Machel

Most Mozambicans spoken to have expressed their shock at the death of the president.

They know that the country has many problems and some Frelimo leaders have been openly criticised in the streets in the last few weeks. It is widely believed that the economic hardships and political uncertainty cannot be blamed only on the war being waged by Mozambique National Resistance guerillas.

Samora Machel was, however, a leader who remained above much criticism.

After 11 years of independence, he could still draw large crowds to public meetings where he would electrify them with his oratory and his jokes, songs and unconventional statements.

Most Mozambicans regarded Machel as the only man whose common sense and power could prevail over his colleagues' ideological excesses.



Mr. Carlos Jamba (33), believed to be a journalist, suffered fractured ribs and a broken left arm.

Information allowed the Press to see survivors in the Rob Ferreira Hospital but were forbidden from asking questions about the circumstances of the accident.

Mr. Guido Martinho and Mr. Vasco Langa are critical and are being treated in the intensive care unit.

Mr. Manuel Jairos (26), who described himself as a security man, has fractures in both legs.

Mr. Josef Mashangwe (25), who said he had been "involved in negotiations" in Lusaka, has a fracture in his lower leg. Both men said they were feeling well but complained of pain in their legs.

Mr. Carlos Jamba (33), believed to be a Mozambican journalist, appeared to be lucid and in less pain than the others.

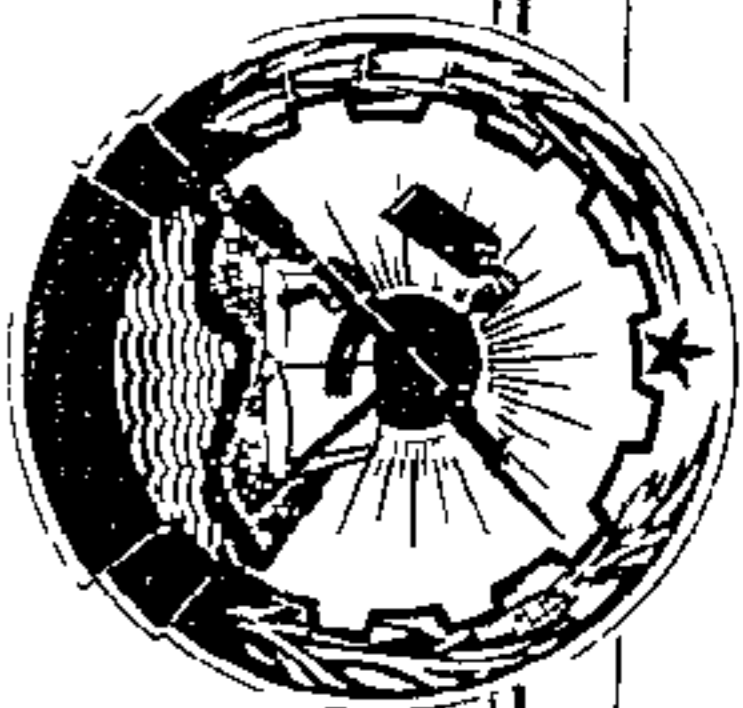
When asked in Portuguese how he was feeling, Mr. Jamba said "Do you know me? Have you ever been to Maputo?"

"In the combined opinion of myself and the doctors, I am well."

Mr. Joao Rendesawe has a fractured neck and eye injuries.



# THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT

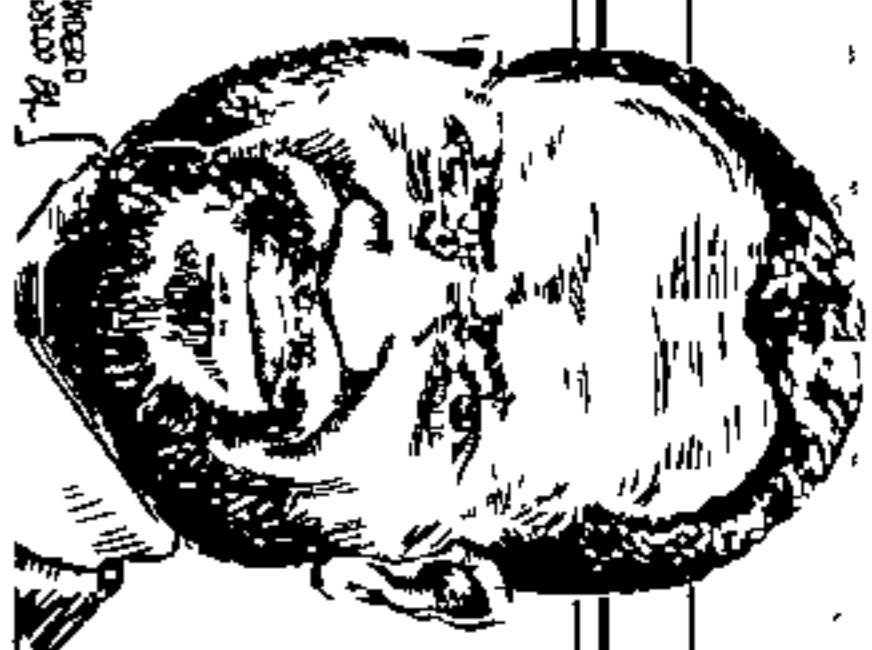
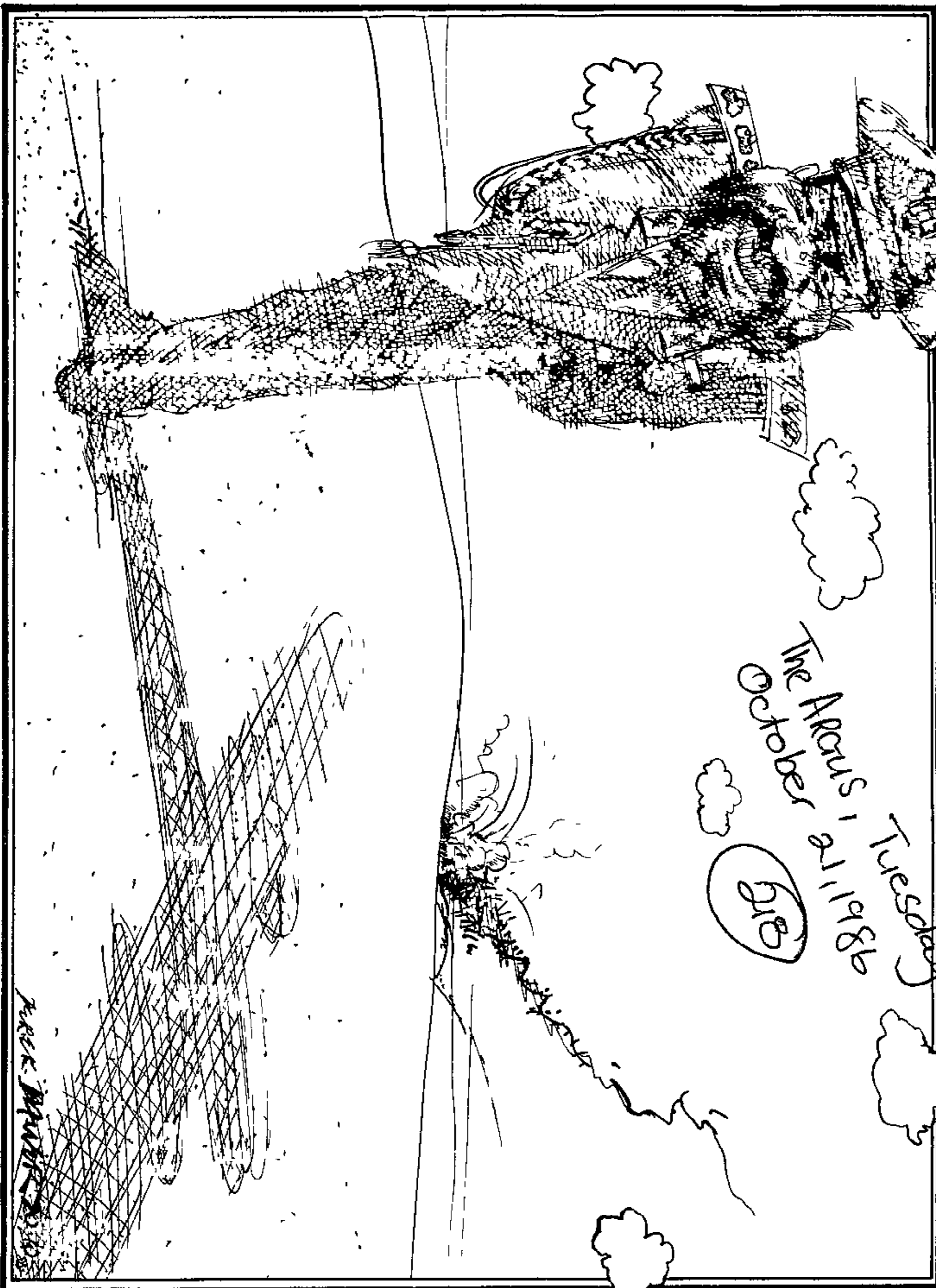


A distressed Mr. Pik Botha at the scene of the accident yesterday

## Distressed Pik helps to beat bids to create SA involvement

by NEIL LURRSSEN of the Air-gus Foreign Service, in WASHINGTON

THE South African Government's swift invitation to international aviation experts to assist in the investigation of the Machel air crash, and its warm words about the dead Mozambique



Machel

## The dead

THE following are those killed in the air disaster: the Bureau for Information said at the Press Centre in Komatipoort tonight President Samora Machel, the Minister of Transport Mr. Celcantra Santos, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Lobo (No initials), the Zambian Ambassador to Mozambique Mr. Navesse (no initials), the Zairian Ambassador to Mozambique (no name immediately available), the secretary to President Machel Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Hongwane, the private secretary to President Machel Miss Yvette Amose, the director of protocol Mr. Cornelia Mendoza, the assistant director of protocol Mr. Langa (no initials), the head of the Ministry of Defence Mr. Fernando Joao, a photographer of the official Mozambican newspaper Noticias, Mr. Daniel Mangwanazi, five members of President Machel's personal security staff — Manuel Zairros, Daniel Nkuna, Joseph Mashango, Fernando Manuel Reddy Sambal.

These were the names of those killed who had been positively identified so far, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said at a Press Centre set up in Komatipoort, 75 km from the scene of the accident.

The names available of those injured are Mr. Carlos Jambo (Operator in President Machel's staff), Mr. A. Pedro (an assistant operator), Mr. Gulamo Khan (a journalist understood to be attached to Noticias), and Mr. Azania Ingwane, the presidential photographer.

# SA denies ANC claims, as world

## calls for sign for future



This effect could be seen in American radio and television reports of the disaster. Early reports quoted "Mozambique journalists" and some individuals, such as African National Congress Secretary General Alfred Nzo, as suggesting that the crash was a deliberate crime in which South Africans could have had a hand.

They spoke of South Africa's alleged efforts to destabilise its regional neighbours, including Mozambique, and Machel's death in that light.

No proof or evidence was offered to back up the allegations.

But later, nationwide, news broadcasts devoted more time to SA Foreign Minister P. W. Botha's visit to the crash site, and to his statement that the death of President Machel was a tragedy.

Mr Botha, his hair wind-swept, looked genuinely distressed on the network news programmes.

Scenes of a crash survivor clad in a hospital gown helping SA officials identify the dead, and reports of other survivors, including the pilot, being treated in a SA hospital, added to the perception of a government trying to be helpful.

Even South Africa's most hostile critics in the US were cautious about apportioning blame.

"We are essentially waiting to see what emerges from an examination of the incident," a spokesman for TransAfrica, he most active of the anti-apartheid organisations, said in Washington.

News reports here described the pilot as Russian but sources in the US Government said they had been told he was a Cuban.

THE South African Embassy here has categorically denied ANC allegations that Pretoria was somehow involved in the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel, and repeated the pledge that an open inquiry would be held.

The reaction came late last night on BBC-2's Newsnight programme, from South African Charge d'Affaires in London Mr. F. J. Erasmus. He also denied that President P. W. Botha's expressed shock at the crash was only "crocodile tears".

He said the President's relationship with President Machel was "very cordial" and that South Africa enjoyed a "pragmatic relationship" with Mozambique, in spite of the fact that it was a Marxist regime.

Mr Evans predicted "a disturbed period ahead" for Mozambique, and declined to comment on what shape South Africa's relationship with the new Mozambique government would take.

The rebel MNR, too, denies any knowledge of the cause of the crash. Mr Evo Fernandes, a Lisbon-based spokesman for the organisation, said President Machel would be difficult to replace because he was popular with the people, held Frelimo together, and maintained an equilibrium between East and West in the region.

IN a tribute to President Machel yesterday, the British Foreign Office said he was not only the architect of his own country's independence, but also made a significant contribution to the Lancaster House Agreement on Rhodesia.

"He strove ceaselessly to

bring peace to his own country and to the whole region of Southern Africa."

A spokesman said the Foreign Office extended its deep sympathy to the families of those who died, and to the people of Mozambique. Appropriate messages of condolence would be sent. It was not yet known who would represent Britain at the funeral.

The spokesman recalled that Mr Machel visited Britain in 1983 and 1985, and that Princess Anne had visited his country last year. Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe visited Mozambique in July this year during his EEC mission.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is in Britain, is cutting short his visit to return home, it is reported here.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Mugabe was on a private visit, and had not seen any members of the British Government.

While most other commentators and governments remained cautious about the cause of the crash, the ANC refused to withdraw its allegations of conspiracy.

Until late it was issuing telexed messages about the "unresolved circumstances" of President Machel's death, and referring to the remarks made a week ago by "the racist Defence Minister Magnus Malan", which "serve to strengthen our suspicion that Pretoria bears full responsibility".

MEANWHILE, officials at the EEC in Brussels expressed concern about stability in southern Africa following President Machel's death.

The Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, said in Rome that the crash had robbed the world of an heroic

freedom fighter and great political leader. In St Denis Reunion, the French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, expressed his condolences to the people of Mozambique.

Asked if he believed South Africa might have been be-

hind the crash, he said he had no proof whatsoever to support that theory. "But what is clear is that Machel was a political leader who was most uncomfortable to South Africa," he said.

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OUT

The Argus Tuesday

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## It's a good plane, says expert

**T**HE Russian Antonov-26 aircraft (above) in which President Samora Machel crashed to his death, is a good aeroplane which is in service all over the world, says Mr. John Taylor, editor of Jane's All The World Aircraft.

"It is being used by 28 different air forces, plus a number of commercial airlines," he said yesterday "I know of no history of bad crashes in-

The Argus Foreign Service in LONDON involving this type There's nothing wrong with it at all. There are hundreds if not thousands of Antonov 24s and 25s operating all over the world"

The air forces listed as operating the plane include those of Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Ethiopia, the Congo, Malagasy, as well the Russian air force and those of

its East European allies China is among the countries which build it under licence.

The aircraft first made its appearance in the west in 1969 when it was displayed at the Paris Air Show. It is mostly used as a freighter and troop transport, carrying 38 to 40 passengers

Aeroflot, the Russian airline, has about 200 of the type in service



All that remains of the Russian-built aircraft

## Reporters had to wait for Pik

Dateline KOMATIPOORT

**P**RESS and television reporters were hampered yesterday when attempting to cover the Samora Machel tragedy

Two reporters and photographers from The Star flew by helicopter to the crash area When they landed a senior SAP official rushed up and asked who gave permission for the team to approach the wreckage

"This is an operational area, a military zone, and it is always off-limits to the Press As you can see, it is only a couple of hundred metres from the Mozambican border I'm going to take you to Komatipoort and keep you there until the Minister (Mr Pik Botha) decides what we should do," he said

He later decided to confine the team under a tree about 150m from the crash site until Mr Botha's arrival An SABC-TV and a World Television Network (WTN) crew were met with the same situation

At 1 25pm Mr Botha and other senior SA Government officials landed, followed by a Mozambican delegation

Four hours and thirty minutes after The Star team's arrival, they and other reporters were allowed near.

Asked for an explanation, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said Initially the Mozambican government requested that only official photographers be allowed on the scene for purpose of identification of bodies A camera crew from the official Mozambican agency, AIM, accompanied the official party, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs then requested the SABC to also accompany the party After the bodies had been identified, Brigadier (Leon) Mellet personally took The Star photographer, Mr Etienne Rothbart, as well as some other photographers and a Star reporter to the scene



The fight for peace in southern Africa

# Machel's death leaves huge gap in Maputo

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SMR

21/10/76

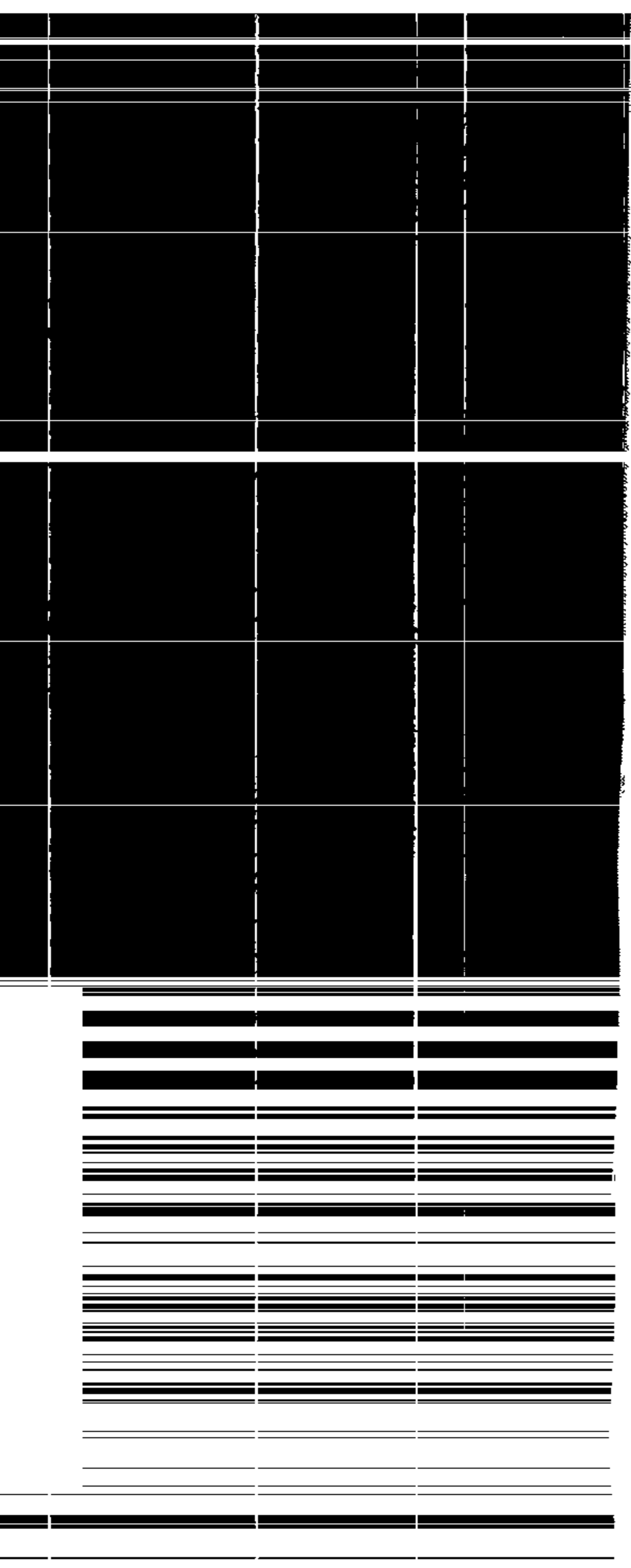
city

President Samora Machel is not the first leader to die in a Southern African air crash — 25 years ago the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Dag Hammarskjold, died when his aircraft crashed in Zambia

The 56-year-old Swedish diplomat was flying to Ndola when his plane crashed. It was on September 18, 1961, and Mr Hammarskjold was planning to negotiate a ceasefire between UN forces and soldiers of the Katanga province of the Congolese republic. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize posthumously.

Another air crash victim earlier this year was Mrs Maria Chipande, wife of the Mozambican Minister of Defence. Mrs Chipande died in an air crash in March. Mr Chipande was one of the 34 victims of Sunday night's crash.

President Machel had appointed him Minister of Defence earlier this year, and had given him the task of leading the war against the MNR.





President Samora Machel's death will have a major impact not only in Mozambique but also in a wide area of Southern Africa

The implications are especially important for South Africa, for they will affect major issues, notably the international sanctions drive and the African National Congress campaign of insurgency

The sudden departure of the powerful and dominant President Machel from the head of his one-party state has left a huge gap in the power structure. A fierce battle is expected within the party hierarchy before his successor is chosen

The outcome of the struggle will probably have a crucial impact on the war against the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) guerrillas. This in turn will strongly influence several other issues, not least the tattered relations between Mozambique and South Africa

The choice of President Machel's successor by the Frelimo central committee will reflect the relative strength within the party of the radical and moderate factions

Possibly more important than anything else for Mozambique, if not for its neighbours, is whether the new president is able to command the same loyalty and respect as did the charismatic President Machel

Knowledgeable analysts doubt the Frelimo Government is now in danger of collapse, however. It has no opposition other than the MNR guerrilla movement and although the MNR is now challenging Frelimo's control of about two-thirds of Mozambique and recently scored spectacular successes with the capture of several towns, it does not appear to be in a position to overthrow Frelimo

If the MNR cannot topple Frelimo it will probably remain in office, however ineffectual or unpopular it might be

### Waging war

But the rebels are likely to try to exploit the opportunity offered by President Machel's death. They can now be expected to increase their insurgency in an effort to force Frelimo to negotiate a political settlement involving free elections

President Machel had always spurned these approaches and recently gave up some of his official responsibilities to be able to devote more of his time to waging the war against the rebels

Any strengthening of the MNR must pose a threat to the international efforts to free Southern Africa of dependence on South Africa by improving Mozambique's harbours and their railways to the landlocked countries in the interior

Mozambique's role is crucial in the sanctions campaign against South Africa for without adequate transport links through Mozambique the landlocked states must suffer the impact of sanctions with South Africa, on whose routes they now rely



Frelimo officials inspect the shattered remains of President Samora Machel's Tupolev aircraft

Photos by Jacobo Rykloff



Under President Machel, the Mozambique Government is believed to have been prepared to secretly ignore sanctions, for Mozambique's economy depends too much on its income from South Africa to easily discard it

President Machel was a pragmatist and is largely credited with Mozambique's acceptance of the Nkomati Accord. Events have left the accord in tatters, but one of the questions that now arises is whether the pragmatism will continue under Mozambique's next leader

This will depend largely on the actions of South Africa, which has been accused by Frelimo of violating the accord by continuing to aid the MNR. Pretoria's attitude is likely to be closely watched now in Maputo

For Pretoria a major question will be the new president's attitude to the ANC. Accusing Maputo of allowing the ANC to resume insurgent attacks into South Africa from Mozambique, South Africa recently stopped the recruitment of Mozambican migrant workers and threatened military attacks on ANC targets across the border

As a result relations between the two countries were sinking and tensions were rising when President Machel died. Now Pretoria will be looking to see whether the situation can be improved under new leadership in Maputo

# World honours

21/10/86

**NAIROBI** — Leaders and organisations throughout the world have reacted to the death of President Samora Machel

**LISBON** — Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva said "President Machel was a symbol of courage and political realism and his efforts for peace in Southern Africa should act as an example for others"

Also in Lisbon, Mozambican right-wing rebels denied being implicated in any way in the crash and said that they would step up their military offensive as there were no prospects for a dialogue

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, a close friend of Mr Machel, broke off a trip to London when he heard of the crash. Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda said in a message of condolence "Our deepest condolences on the tragic loss of this gallant fighter for the emancipation of the people of Mozambique and, indeed, of the entire African continent"

**KINSHASA** — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, one of the last people to see Mr Machel alive — at the summit from which Mr Machel was returning when his plane crashed — has decreed a period of official mourning throughout his country. Zaire's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Tokwa Wulu, was among those killed in the crash

**NAIROBI** — Kenya has declared official mourning from today until Mr Machel is buried

**DAR ES SALAAM** — There has been no official comment yet but the anti-South African Pan Africanist Congress expressed deep shock and blamed South Africa for Mr Machel's death

**LAGOS** — Nigerian military leader General Ibrahim Babangida called for an international investigation into the crash "It would be in South Africa's interests to allow it," he said

**ALGIERS** — Algeria's President Chadli Benjedid said that Mr Machel "resisted with courage and determination the aggressive and destabilising designs of the bellicose and racist regime in Pretoria and the armed bands it supports"

**GABORONE** — State-owned Radio Botswana questioned the circumstances of Mr Machel's death. It said "We feel particularly grieved and dumbfounded that such an important leader of Africa should have died under such intriguing circumstances"

**BAMAKO** — Mali has decreed seven days of mourning and President Moussa Traore described Mr Machel as a "hero"

## 'MNR take-over is inevitable'

President Samora Machel's death will be a strong morale booster for the MNR, the Mozambican resistance movement, and it appears inevitable that the rebel movement will come into power sooner or later, says Professor Chris Maritz, director of the Institute for Political and Africa Studies at Potchefstroom University

"The only way the present Frelimo Government could be stabilised would be for Eastern bloc countries to send in troops on a large scale. It is highly unlikely that this will happen as the infrastructure necessary for such a move does not exist," he said.

It was likely that several senior Frelimo officers refrained from defecting to the MNR only because of personal loyalty to President Machel

"Now that has fallen away, one can expect more and more Frelimo supporters to walk over to the rebels"

Professor Maritz said the immediate conse-

quence of President Machel's death would be an intense power struggle within Frelimo — especially in view of the fact that other senior Cabinet Ministers also died in the plane crash

Mr Thys Botha, researcher at the Africa Institute in Pretoria, said the succession problem was complicated by the fact that this year's shuffle of Ministries had clouded the question of who was on the top of the pecking order in the Politburo

Three so-called "super Ministers" were now considered to be among the candidates for the presidency

They were Mr Mario da Graça Machungo, Prime Minister and former Minister of Planning, General Armando Emilio Guebuza, who was Minister in the President's Office, and Mr Sergio Vieira, former Minister of People's Security. Mr Marcelino dos Santos, listed second on the list of Ministers killed in the crash

# gallant fighter'

21/10/86

WASHINGTON — The United States expressed profound regret over the death of the Mozambican leader and said his death would have enormous implications for Southern Africa

LONDON — The British Foreign Office said "We have learned this morning's tragic news of the death of President Machel he was a very good friend and is a great loss"

Also in London, Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal said the death of Mr Machel was the fault of South Africa, regardless of the circumstances of the plane crash "Samora Machel and his colleagues were casualties of the South African Government's policies of destabilisation of Frontline States"

STOCKHOLM — Sweden, one of Mozambique's biggest aid donors, described the death of Mr Machel as a blow to the struggle for ending apartheid in South Africa

OSLO — Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland said Mr Machel's death was a painful loss for the whole of Southern Africa and for those fighting for a peaceful end to apartheid

BRUSSELS — Mr Jacque Delors, president of the European Community Commission, said "The commission renders homage to the memory of a man who did so much for his country's independence"

ROME — Italian Prime Minister Mr Bettino Craxi said President Machel's death robbed the world of a heroic freedom fighter and a great political leader

WELLINGTON — President Quett Masire of Botswana, who is on a visit to New Zealand, said "Samora Machel and his compatriots died in the cause of the struggle for liberation, peace, harmony and development in our region"

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Government described President Machel as a "tireless fighter for peace and stability in Southern Africa" and expressed shock at the news of his death

NEW YORK — Another comment from the Pan Africanist Congress at the United Nations said that the installation of a puppet government in Mozambique was a Pretoria priority. It said such a regime would enable South Africa to use the Mozambique port of Maputo to circumvent economic sanctions

BISHO — The death of President Machel came as a great shock, the president of Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, said — Sapa-Reuter-AP



The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, with a Frelimo official at the disaster scene



Mozambican air crash survivor Mr Manuel Joao at the disaster scene yesterday.

## These are the people who died

KOMATIPOORT — The Bureau for Information says those killed in Sunday night's air crash were.

- President Samora Machel
- The Minister of Transport, Mr Celcantra Santos.
- The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lobo.
- The Zambian ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Navesse.
- The Zairian Ambassador to Mozambique (no name immediately available).
- The secretary to President Machel, Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Hongwane.
- The private secretary to President Machel, Miss Yvette Amose
- The director of protocol, Mr Conjela Mendoza
- The assistant director of protocol, Mr Langa
- The head of the Ministry of Defence, Mr Fer-

nando Joao

● A photographer of the official Mozambican newspaper *Noticias*, Mr Daniel Mangwanazi.

Five members of President Machel's personal security staff

- Mr Manuel Zairros
- Mr Daniel Nkuna
- Mr Joseph Mashango
- Mr Fernando Manuel
- Mr Reddy Sambal

The names were of those killed who had been positively identified so far, a spokesman said.

The names available of those injured, are Mr Carlos Jambo, (operator in President Machel's staff), Mr A Pedro (an assistant operator), Mr Gulamo Khan (a journalist understood to be attached to *Noticias*) and Mr Azania Ingwane, the presidential photographer — Sapa.



# THE MACHEL CRASH

REACTION to the death of President Samora Machel has been one of profound shock. Fears have been expressed internationally about the implications for Mozambique and the Southern African region.

State President P W Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha expressed their shock at the incident and offered condolences to the families of the dead.

They spoke highly of Machel, and in a telegram to Maputo the State President said "SA has lost an influential ally in its efforts to develop the economies of Southern Africa since the signing of the Nkomati Accord".

There was no immediate official reaction from the US government, which was apparently waiting for Maputo's formal announcement, but US officials expressed shock at reports of his death. One official said Machel's death would have enormous implications for Southern Africa.

## Deep shock and fears for region's stability

Business Day Reporter

Britain expressed sympathy over the incident and diplomats said Machel's death was likely to bring further instability to Southern Africa.

Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi stopped his speech at a holiday ceremony yesterday to announce Machel's death, while Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is cutting short a private visit to Britain after the news.

Sweden, one of Mozambique's biggest aid donors, described Machel's death as a blow to the struggle for ending apartheid in SA. French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac expressed his condolences.

MNR's European spokesman, Paulo Oliveira, said Machel's death "will bring a quicker end to the war Machel was Frelimo and only with great difficulty will Frelimo be able to survive without him".

Chief Minister Enos Mabuza of KaNywanne, where Machel's plane came down, the Rev Allan Boesak, the Congress of SA Trade Unions, Dr Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, PFP leader Colin Eglin and the Azanian People's Organisation were among those who expressed sorrow.

## Ramphal blames SA govt

LONDON — Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal has blamed the death of President Samora Machel on the SA government.

He said there would be widespread recognition that those who died were casualties of SA's policies of destabilisation of Frontline states. — Sapa-AP.

## SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

President: R. Smuts

No further information

# Struggle for the succession begins

There were widespread fears in Southern Africa yesterday that Machel's death would thrust war-torn Mozambique into deeper turmoil and even lead to an increased role by East bloc countries.

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement's (MNR) first reaction was that the leadership vacuum would substantially weaken Frelimo. The MNR was going to step up the war to take immediate advantage, a spokesman said.

The assistant director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Reinhard Drifte, told *Business Day* last night "Machel was Frelimo. He was the unifying force in the country and the party. What will Frelimo be without him? I won't be surprised if the regime collapses soon."

The SA Institute for International Affairs' Leon Kok said "Machel was a strong and pragmatic leader, not an ardent ideologue, and was very conciliatory towards the MNR."

"It is quite possible that the next man will not be as favourably disposed towards the West. We could even see an increase in the number of Soviet and Cuban military personnel."

The future of Mozambique/SA relations and the chances of a political settlement inside the country clearly lie in the hands of Machel's successor.

Most observers agree that there are three frontrunners in the race for the

## Some of the dead are identified

Business Day Reporter

THE Bureau for Information names of some of the 29 people killed in the crash. They are President Samora Machel, Mozambique's

Transport Minister Celcandra Santos, Deputy Foreign Minister Lobo, Zambian Ambassador in Mozambique Navesse, Machel's secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Hongwane, Machel's private secretary Yvette Amose, Director of Protocol Conjella de Mendez, Assistant Director Lauga, Defence Ministry head Fernando Joao, *Noticias* photographer Daniel Mangwanazi, and five personal security staff — Manuel Zairros, Daniel Nkuna, Joseph Mashango, Fernando Manuel and Reddy Sambo.

Zaire's ambassador in Mozambique was also killed in the crash, but his name was not known at the time of going to press.

The bureau named Machel's assistant Alonetea Pearo, his personal photographer Azania Ingwane, a journalist Gulamio Khan and presidential operator Carlos Jambo as being among the injured.

## Seven injured under guard

LINDA ENSOR SEVEN of the 10 survivors of the plane crash which claimed the life of Mozambique's President Samora Machel were under police guard at Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital yesterday.

They were being held in Ward 3 of the black section of the hospital.

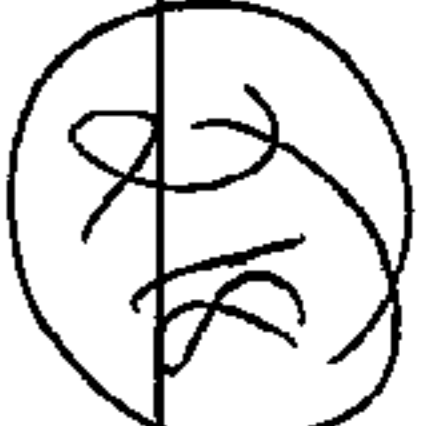
A hospital source said seven were injured and all had been operated on. Apparently only one was seriously injured.

The rest had fractures and abrasions. The source said the injured were conscious and talked in Shangaan to the nurses.

They had been brought in about 8am yesterday. A matron at the entrance to Ward 3 said the men were under police guard. A police officer said no interviews and no photographs were allowed.

The hospital's superintendent, Dr Joos Scheepers, said no information would be forthcoming about the survivors until official permission had been obtained.

One of the injured was apparently taken to Johannesburg Hospital by helicopter yesterday.





Zambique, south of Komatipoort

Mutilated bodies and twisted metal were all that was left after the plane carrying President Samora Machel and top aides crashed

The Tupolov jet was broken in two with its four engines and other debris scattered across the barren hillside

## Serious

SABC News reported last night that 28 people had died in the crash. Of the 10 injured nine were still in a serious condition

According to official sources in Maputo, the party on the aircraft included President Machel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jose Carlos Lobo, the President's special assistant, Mr Fernando Honwana, the President's secretary, Mr Muradali Mamadussen, the President's Press spokesman, Mr Gulamo Khan, the Mozambican Foreign Service chief of protocol, Mr Cangelade Mendonca, and a secretary, Ms Yvette Ramos

President Machel was in the Zambian capital yesterday for a meeting with the Angolan, Zambian and Zaerean leaders

A commission of inquiry, which will include international civil aviation experts, is to be appointed by Transport Affairs Minister Mr

To Page 2

PRESIDENT Samora Machel.

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# World shock at death of President Machel

218 21/10/86

## Countries send condolences, quicker end says Renamo

**WASHINGTON** — United States officials yesterday expressed shock at the death of the Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, in a plane crash in South Africa.

An official said President Machel's death would have enormous implications for Southern Africa

"This is a tremendous shock to us I think it's going to take us a little while to think this one through," the official said

There was no immediate official reaction from the US Government, which the officials said would probably hold back any public statement until Maputo formally announced the death of its leader

So far, Mozambique has said only that President Machel's plane failed to arrive home from a meeting in Lusaka

US officials said they were a little puzzled as to why President Machel's plane was flying home over South Africa. They said the only immediate explanation they could think of was that the weather over Zimbabwe could have been bad

President Machel, although a Marxist, was an important element in US policy on Southern Africa and he helped produce the one major success of an approach Washington called "constructive engagement"

The Nkomati Accord signed between President Machel and South Africa was seized on by Washington as proof that its policy of working on a broad front to bring peace to the region was the right one

In St Denis (Reunion), The French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, attending a conference on this French Indian Ocean island colony, expressed his condolences to the people of Mozambique

"I would like to express to the Mozambican people my very sincere feelings of sadness and condolence"

In Kinshasa, President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday decreed an official period of mourning in Zaire following the death of President Machel

The announcement was made only hours after Marshal Mobutu returned from a summit

meeting with leaders of frontline states in Zambia — which Mr Machel attended

In Nairobi, President Daniel Arap Moi, speaking yesterday at a Kenyan holiday ceremony, asked the audience attending Kenyatta Day ceremonies to stand for a minute of silence, when he heard of President Machel's death

In Mbabane, senior Swaziland government officials expressed "profound shock" at the news of the death of President Machel

It was reported from Lisbon that the death of the Mozambican President evoked a unanimous outpouring of grief in Portugal yesterday — the former colonial power President Machel fought to oust for a decade.

The Portuguese President, Mr Mario Soares, who as foreign minister in 1974 and 1975 helped hammer out the accord that withdrew Portuguese troops from the southern African state and brought independence, termed President Machel "a friend to Portugal, who knew how to break through the feelings created by the colonial war"

Meanwhile, the Lisbon-based European spokesman for Renamo, Mr Paulo Oliveira, said President Machel's death "will bring a quicker end to the war" Renamo began in 1977

"Machel was Frelimo," Mr Oliveira said, "only with great difficulty will (Frelimo) be able to survive without him, and overcome its own internal divisions"

He said that the rebels knew nothing of the circumstances in which the plane carrying President Machel had crashed

Sweden, one of Mozambique's biggest aid donors, described the death of President Machel as a blow to the struggle for ending apartheid in South Africa

The Foreign Minister, Mr Sten Andersson, said in a Stockholm radio interview that President Machel's death was a great loss, not just for

the war-torn Mozambique, but also for all of Southern Africa

"Machel was one of the driving forces of the frontline states and their fight for a peaceful phase-out of apartheid," the minister said

In Rome, the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, said the plane crash had robbed the world of a heroic freedom fighter and a great political leader

In London, Britain expressed sympathy after the Frelimo leaders' death

"President Machel was not only the architect of his country's independence, he also strove ceaselessly to bring peace to his own country and to the whole region of Southern Africa," a government spokesman said

The spokesman said Britain felt President Machel had made a key contribution to the Lancaster House agreement that brought independence to Zimbabwe in 1980

Diplomats said his death was likely to bring further instability to Southern Africa

Last week Britain announced that it had backed a private deal for the arming and training of a crack Mozambican force to guard the Nacala railway line from sabotage attacks by Renamo guerillas and extended a training programme for Mozambican officers in Zimbabwe, reports the Daily Dispatch's London correspondent

The African National Congress immediately accused Pretoria of being behind the plane crash

"Either the South African Government itself is guilty of this heinous crime or its henchmen — the Mozambican guerillas — are responsible," a senior ANC spokesman said

The Commonwealth Secretary General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, said in London yesterday the news of the deaths of President Machel and his aides would be received with sorrow and dismay throughout the Commonwealth — Sapa-RNS-AP-DDC





A set of the wrecked jet's wheels, which were torn from the undercarriage.

Argus 21/10/86

# Tragic mix-up may have caused crash

KOMATIPOORT — Evidence is mounting that President Samora Machel's Tupolev jetliner crashed because the pilot believed he was over the Maputo area and not the Lowveld

A tragic mix-up between radio signals from Nelspruit and Maputo, combined with poor weather, could have led to the crash, according to South African aviation experts

The pilot, now in No 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria, is reported to have said the aircraft was shot down

South African authorities are not responding to the pilot's claim. They are to wait for the outcome of the official investigation.

In Maputo Mr Marcelino dos Santos, second-in-charge of the ruling Frelimo party, said in a national radio address that Mr Machel and other senior officials died in the crash just across the border in South Africa "in circumstances not yet clarified"

The death toll from the Sunday-night disaster 55km south of Komatipoort on the South Africa/Mozambique/Swaziland border has risen to 34 with the discovery of three more bodies

The aircraft was en route to Maputo from Lusaka

The Soviet-built Tupolev 134A's "black box" flight recorder was recovered. It was sealed in the presence of Mozambican officials and would be handed over to the South African aviation accident investigation team, Foreign Minister

Pik Botha said yesterday.

The contents of the box would help estimate the condition of the engine and instruments just before the crash

Visibility had been poor and it appeared that the pilot may have mistaken the Manahash beacon for the airfield at Maputo

The pilot apparently turned right instead of heading left towards Maputo

Mr Botha, General Johan Coetzee, the Commissioner of Police, and Lieutenant-General Dennis Earp, the chief of the South African Air Force, flew to the crash site yesterday. They were accompanied by the Mozambican Minister of Security, Mr Sergio Vieira, and several of his officials

Mr Botha said "The aircraft hit the ground 200 metres into South African territory and came crashing down almost one kilometre away"

The SAAF had monitored the flight, he said. The jet had been within Mozambican air space "all the time except for the last 10 minutes"

Three of the bodies, including that of President Machel and his special assistant, Mr Fernando Honwana, have been flown to Maputo

The Mozambican authorities had agreed to allow a South African pathologist to go to Maputo to attend the post-mortems, Mr Botha added

The survivor who was taken

(Turn to Page 3, Col 5)

Argus 21/10/86

## Confusion before air tragedy

(Cont from Page 1) Maputo is on the Morse code back to the crash site yesterday apparently said the aircraft was approaching Maputo when the pilot made an announcement that the passengers should fasten their seatbelts and prepare for landing.

He felt a shock in the aircraft and everything went dark. Three minutes later the aircraft crashed

According to sources in Komatipoort, the aircraft was travelling through foul weather when it struck the top of a tree and then hit the top of a hill in the Lebombo mountain range. The aircraft bounced for some distance

The Morse code identifying letters for Maputo and Nelspruit were the same — and this may have led to confusion and caused the plane to travel off course — a pilot noted last night after referring to a frequency guide generally used by South African navigators

A South African pilot said that according to Smith's Pilot Frequency Chart the Morse code identifying letters used by pilots when locating direction beacons on a flight path are the same for Maputo and Nelspruit. The disaster plane may have "drifted off course".

The pilot, who did not wish to be identified, speculated "On a 310K/hertz frequency,

Mike Alpha. These same identifying letters (Mike Alpha) are used for Nelspruit. The pilot may have been using the incorrect frequency" he said.

"I've landed in Bloemfontein, thinking I was speaking to the flight controller at Welkom"

He said that to locate a direction beacon "the frequency is set on the aircraft's automatic direction finder which indicates where the beacon is relative to the aircraft"

"If the pilot of Maputo-bound plane had the wrong frequency — using the right code — he may have already begun descent procedures to land in the Mozambican capital"

For example, the pilot said that Sodwana Bay also uses the letters Mike Alpha but on a 255 frequency

● In a statement today the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, who was out of town yesterday, said he was deeply distressed at the unexpected death of President Machel and "extends to the people of Mozambique his deepest sympathy and prayers at this difficult time in the history of their country" — Staff Reporter, The Argus Correspondent and Argus Africa News Service

● See Page 15



## Surveying the wreckage



The Russian-made aircraft was believed to have crashed in a straight line, taking the tips of several trees before hitting the ground and turning over.

# Crisis in Mozambique 'will deepen'

2/11/86  
218

London Bureau

PRESIDENT Machel's death is likely to deepen Mozambique's internal instability but may not lead to an immediate crisis, strategic experts and foreign observers said yesterday.

A well-placed expert on Mozambican affairs, who asked not to be named, said the appointment of Prime Minister Mario Machungo in July meant there was a natural head of Government to take charge until a successor was chosen.

He said that Politburo members associated with the Nkomati Accord — such as Security Minister Sergio Vieira and Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso — had been discredited and were not likely to be in the running to succeed President Machel.

The Mozambican leader's death was, therefore, likely to lead to a more hardline Frelimo Government.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has been mentioned as a possible successor.

Sapa-Reuter reports that in addition to Prime Minister Machungo and Foreign Minister Chissano, another possible successor to Machel is Parliament secretary A. Marcelino dos Santos, a Politburo member who read yesterday's radio communiqué.

### Willing

Our Political Reporter writes that, according to the Movement of National Resistance (MNR), President Machel's death has increased the chances of a negotiated settlement in the country's civil war.

The sources said Frelimo had been willing to negotiate, but on condition that the MNR be brought into government under the jurisdiction of Mr Machel.

'Now that issue has been resolved', the sources said Mr Machel's death and the apparent vacuum this had left would encourage the MNR to step up its military campaign.

They said it was hoped there would also now be greater international recognition of the MNR.

The sources predicted Frelimo would be damaged by a scramble for leadership.

South African Institute of International Affairs programme director, Mr Leon Kok, said Mr Machel's death was a great tragedy because he was a pragmatist, particularly concerning relations with South Africa.

Mr Kok said Mr Machel had also been pragmatic in his dealings with the MNR.

He has wanted conciliation more than the MNR, and it is they who have adopted a winner-takes-all stance.

He has not been an ardent ideologue and has been trying to get the maximum amount of Western involvement in Mozambique, Mr Kok said.



# Renamo victory could bleed South Africa dry

CAFÉ TRIB 2/10/86

THE worst possible outcome for South Africa of the rapidly escalating war in Mozambique would be the installation of a Renamo government in Maputo, according to international affairs experts



By ANTHONY JOHNSON

2/8

Despite this, they concur, the South African government appeared determined to use its economic and military muscle to help bring the Frelimo government to the brink of collapse

Analysts caution that an on-the-ground assessment of the rapidly changing situation in Mozambique is tricky. But there is general agreement that the steady growth of the rebel rightwing Renamo movement can be traced to financial, material and logistical support it receives — often co-ordinated — from sources that include South Africa, Malawi and conservative Arab states, and wealthy Portuguese businessmen

However, they warn that Pretoria's strategy of further destabilizing its embattled neighbour could backfire with a vengeance, since a Renamo victory could saddle South Africa with a predicament that could "bleed the country dry"

Mr Bryan Bench, research officer with the SA Institute for International Affairs, believes South Africa could be faced with a crippling financial burden if it were to inherit a Renamo government

"A Renamo/MNR victory would simply drive Frelimo back into the bush and leave South Africa with no option but to prop up a regime with virtually no international support and very limited legitimacy in Mozambique, thanks to its programme of mass terrorization of the inner provinces

"Whether the South African economy could afford to bolster a tottering regime in such a vast country at the very time when sanctions are starting to bite is a question that will have to be faced," he warns

A writer on Mozambican affairs, who has travelled extensively in the sprawling country, Mr Jose Caetano, emphasizes that it is much

cheaper to support surrogate forces in the field than keep a bandit movement with scant political leadership or administrative ability in power in Maputo

"Attempting to buy grassroots political favour for Renamo will be a difficult and expensive business, especially after the widespread atrocities committed by the movement," he said

Mr Caetano also believes that attempts by Renamo — with or without South African aid — to curry political favour with peasants by embarking on development projects will be prohibitively expensive given the widespread devastation left by the war

A Renamo victory would necessitate South Africa providing open military and economic aid, not only to the new Mozambican government, but, as Frelimo renewed its guerilla war, to Malawi as well

Mr Pierre Botha, a researcher at the Africa Institute, does not believe peace or a decisive victory is likely in the foreseeable future

"What you have here is a no-win situation, because even if Renamo managed to take Maputo, the roles would simply be reversed

"Frelimo is determined not to lose the power it won after a long war against the Portuguese and if this does happen it will simply revert to its original role of fighting a guerrilla war"

A prominent academic and writer on subcontinental conflict, who asked to remain anonymous, said the worst possible outcome of the war in Mozambique would be for South Africa "to inherit an unstable Renamo government that has no control over the countryside and is continually at odds with its neighbours"

"South Africa will be sucked into a quagmire that it will find very difficult to escape from," he predicted

Some analysts see the latest intensification of the economic and military offensive against the beleaguered Frelimo government as a co-ordinated South African-led response to shifting Western allegiances towards countries on the subcontinent

While South Africa has been on the receiving end of growing international censure and sanctions, Mozambique's relations with the West have been steadily improving in recent times, and the need by frontline states to break free of South Africa's economic stranglehold is receiving growing recognition and attention in Western capitals

Mr Caetano submits that recent US proposals, supported by Britain, to pump vast sums of money into Mozambique in a bid to open up the vital Beira corridor to the coast "created uneasiness in certain quarters"

## Dangerous game

It was followed by "release" into Mozambique of an estimated 7 500 heavily armed Renamo rebels from strongholds in Malawi, and a South African crackdown on both legal and illegal Mozambican workers in South Africa. Rail links have also been sabotaged and Renamo has declared that no railway lines in the country could be repaired until "the end of the war"

Mr Bench interpreted recent developments as "an attempt to put as many pressure points on Frelimo as possible"

He speculated that Pretoria might want the situation "to deteriorate into a logjam of the whole Eastern seaboard, on which frontline states are pinning their hopes to reduce their dependence on South Africa"

A senior academic, who did not want to be named, warned that Pretoria was playing "a dangerous game with very, very high stakes in its bid to preserve its role as neighbourhood bully on the subcontinent"

However, South Africa's ability to maintain "functional control" over development in the area was likely to become "increasingly ruptured", with the likely growth of both Western and Eastern involvement in the area, he said

The untimely death at the weekend of Frelimo leader President Samora Machel was likely to increase instability in Mozambique and intensity of the war, according to analysts canvassed yesterday

They agreed that the war in Mozambique — as well as the rest of the conflicts on the subcontinent — had virtually no chance of ending as long as a white minority regime remained in power in South Africa



218

The death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique was the main talking point in the townships yesterday and today.

Monday is usually the day on which sports fans review the weekend activities. But President Machel's death in an aircraft crash on Sunday night took over as the topical point from the exciting weekend Malstay Cup competition soccer programme, the golf and the boxing.

# Townships stunned at news of death

Many people were reluctant to believe reports that the popular President Machel was dead. Mr Muntu Myeza, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, fell silent for about a minute when he was informed of the death yesterday. In 1974 he was among a group of black consciousness leaders

who were detained for two years and then sentenced to six years' jail on Robben Island for holding a rally in celebration of Frelimo's victory over the Portuguese.

The death stunned many more black South Africans who have identified strongly with African leaders in the forefront of

wrestling independence from their former colonial rulers.

Some local leaders have named their children after Africa's freedom fighters including President Machel. Black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who was killed in detention in 1977 named his son Samora

Biko in honour of the Frelimo leader.

Several workers in Johannesburg said they could not believe President Machel was dead and asked whether his body had been found to prove the death.

Some people made hasty passport arrangements in order to attend the funeral of the Mozambique president and other dignitaries who died in the tragic accident.



The undercarriage of the Russian Tupolev 134A which plunged into South African territory, killing President Samora Machel. The mangled wreckage tells of the severity of the crash.

# Devastation scene waits undisturbed for investigation

By Sol Makgabutlane

KOMATIPOORT — President Samora Machel's personal Soviet-made Tupolev 134A came to rest on the side of a mountain a few hundred metres from the Mozambique border, twisted, torn and with dead passengers scattered around it.

Shoes, socks, tablets, a pilot's cap and jacket, and a can of beer, imported from Denmark, were some of the mute testimonies to the disaster.

Pieces of metal were strewn over a wide area and the two jet engines were completely dismembered from what remained of the aircraft.

Residents from the village of Mbuzini, about 500 m from the site of the crash, mostly remained indoors yesterday.

Police refused *The Star* permission to talk to the villagers as investigations about the accident are still going on.

The bodies of the victims were still lying at the site late yesterday because according to a South African Government official nothing was to be moved until investigations had been carried out.

The Mozambican delegation that came to inspect the accident was led by Minister of Security Mr Sergio Vieira, and the Deputy Minister of Health Dr Fernando Vaz. The two were accompanied by about 20 other Frelimo officials.

### VISIBLY DISTRESSED

They were visibly distressed after viewing their president's body in the coffin.

By late yesterday, only President Machel's body and those of senior Government officials had been removed.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Vieira, under a wild fig tree, sorted out details relating to transport of the bodies and post mortems.

Mr Botha told pressmen at the site. It is a particularly gruesome accident, in which the human remains of people lay around all over the place. Some of those people I've had discussions with over the years.

The State President gives a high priority to this accident as he was a friend of President Machel. He last met him at the crowning of Prince Makhosetive this year.

Survivor Mr Manuel Joao, in hospital clothes, joined Mozambican officials during inspection of the wreckage.

His face was bruised, but he managed to converse with his colleagues.

# Air crash a savage blow to crippled country

● From Page 1

Prime Minister Mario Machungo told the nation by radio last night that 33 people had died, including Transport Minister Alcantara Santos and Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lobo.

Despite the long delay before the announcement of his death, word that Machel had died spread through this run-down port capital and groups of people — many weeping openly — gathered in the streets.

The crash was a savage blow for this devastated country economically crippled by years of unrelenting civil war, drought, starvation, cyclone and famine.

Leaders around the world expressed shock and sadness at the untimely death of the fiery Machel, a youthful 53-year-old widely regarded as irreplaceable.

Questions over the cause of the accident were raised in several centres, but South Africa invited international aviation experts to examine the wreckage in a clear bid to demonstrate it was not behind the crash.

Mozambican officials flown in by helicopter, joined South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha at the scene.

South African forces have attacked targets within Mozambique on a number of occasions and Defence Minister Magnus Malan said only days ago that Machel's government appeared to be on the brink of collapse.

Dos Santos expressed profound sorrow to his countrymen over Machel's death, saying it was a tragic blow "for our country, our region, our Africa".

Ordering the two-month mourning period, he announced no sporting or cultural activities would be allowed in that time.

— Sapa Reuter

# Pressmen made to wait at crash scene

● From Page 1

"I'm going to take you to Komatipoort and keep you there until the Minister (Mr Pik Botha) decides what we should do."

Later, the official relented and said he would confine the team under a tree about 150 m from the crash site until Mr Pik Botha's arrival.

A few minutes later, an SABC TV crew arrived and they were met with the same situation. They joined *The Star's* staffers under the tree.

Soon afterwards, a World Television Network (WTN) crew touched down and they too were marched to the tree.

At 1.25 pm, Mr Botha and other senior South African Government officials landed, followed later by a Mozambican delegation.

When Mr Botha and the Mozambicans approached the wreckage, the SABC TV crew was allowed to accompany them.

Asked for an explanation, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said:

Initially the Mozambican Government requested that only official photographers be allowed on the scene for purpose of identification of bodies. A camera crew from the official Mozambican agency AIM accompanied the official party and the Minister of Foreign Affairs then requested the SABC also to accompany the party. After the bodies had been identified, Brigadier Mellet personally took *The Star* photographer, Mr Etienne Rothbart as well as some other photographers and a *Star* reporter, to the scene where they were allowed to photograph at will.





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**Runners at NEWMARKET and GREVILLE** Page 19

**Rhodes' drama plans** Page 14

**Going for the big 'un** Page 18

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It's that time of the year again  
Now for Christmas

**Disaster Dispatch**  
Tuesday, October 21, 1986  
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*President Machel and 28 others killed*

# Pilot to blame for crash?

in the future, he said he could be cured of the illness of the pilot who was killed in the crash. The pilot was seeking a commission in the Air Force. The pilot was seeking a commission in the Air Force.

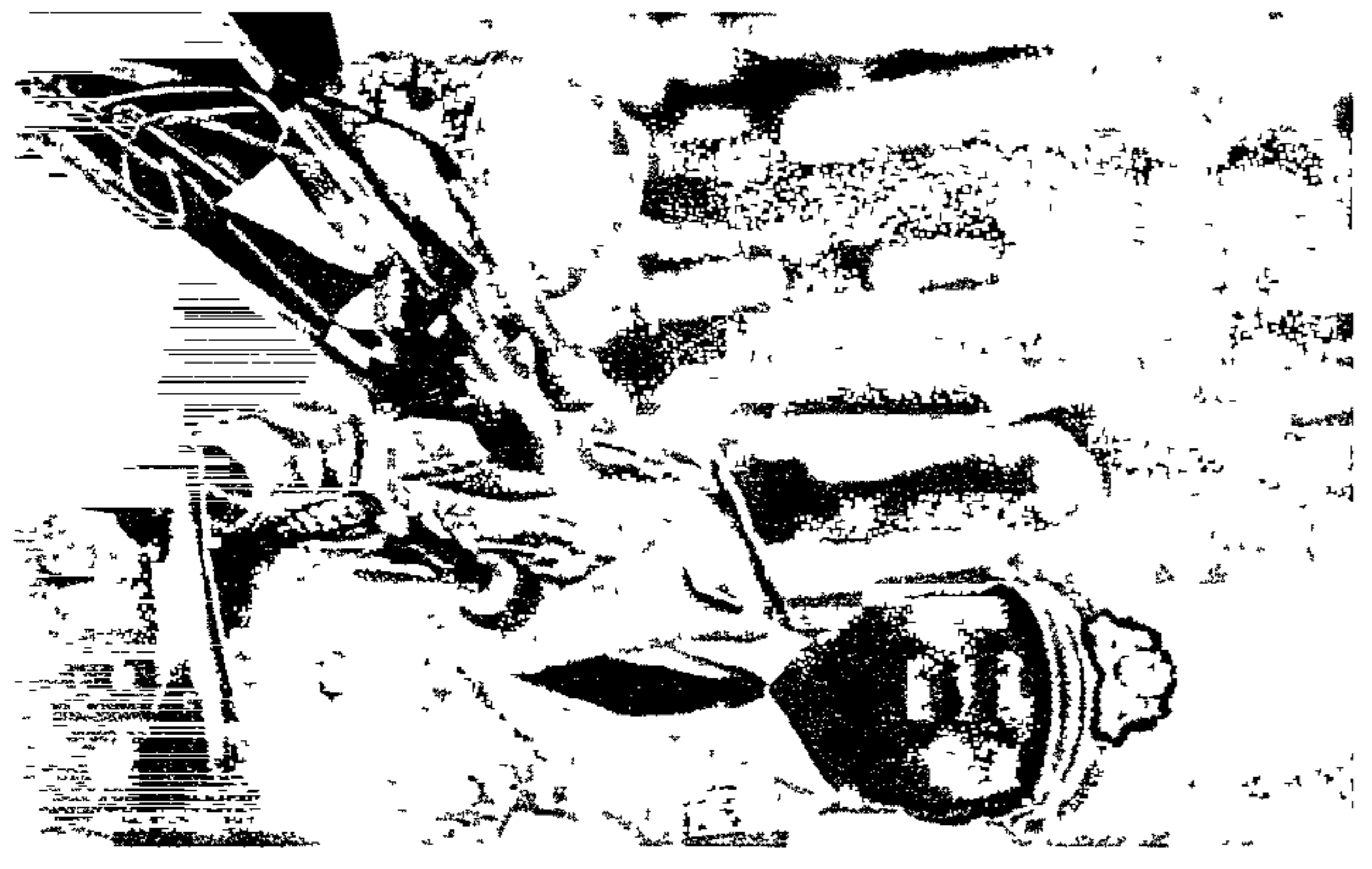
## Shop centre decision reversed

**Dispatch Reporter** — The EAST LONDON city council last night rescinded its earlier decision not to allow a R45 million shopping centre here to go ahead.

This was confirmed by the chairman of the action committee, Mr Neville Randall.

Senior councillors pointed out last night that the decision did not mean that Elcorp, the East London corporation behind the move to build the Clarendon Gardens centre, could go ahead with the project.

A new proposal has to come again before the council which will debate the matter and go ahead with the project.



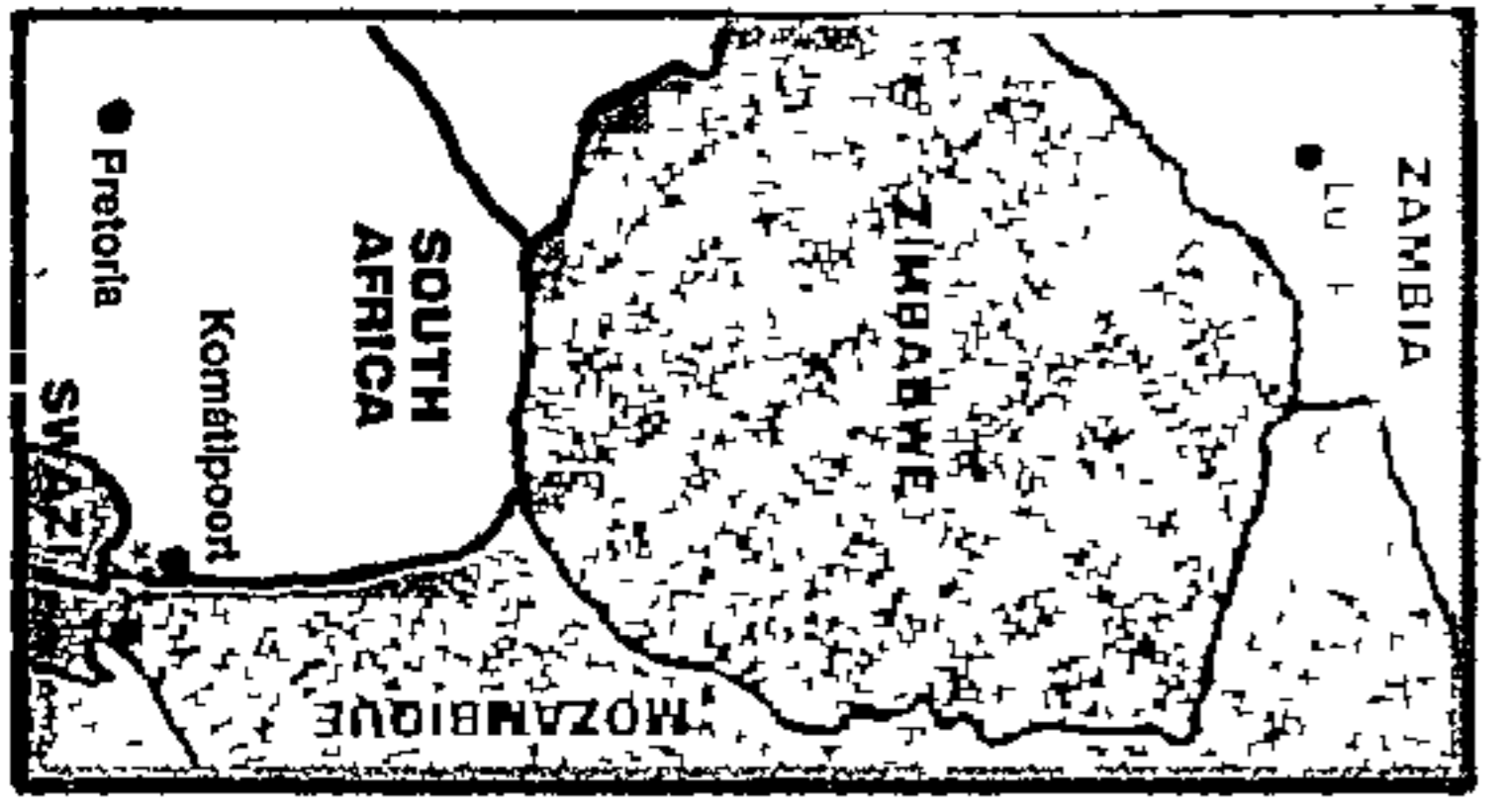
**Dispatch Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG** — Early evidence is pointing to bad weather and pilot error as the reasons for the aircraft crash on South African soil which killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique and at least 28 others.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, has invited the International Civil Aviation Association to participate in the official investigation into the crash near South Africa's borders with Swaziland and Mozambique on Sunday night.

The Soviet pilot of the Tupolev 134 claimed from his hospital bed in Nelspruit yesterday that he was shot down and one of the survivors said there was a "loud noise" just before the plane crashed.

But a senior South African government source said yesterday "Our guys had the plane on their radar even when it was still over Zimbabwe. It was coming down the ..."



## Diplomats among victims

**JOHANNESBURG** — Two diplomats and several senior Mozambique officials were among the 29 people killed in the crash in which President Machel died.

Among the victims listed by the Bureau for Information were the Mozambican ambassador in Johannesburg, Mr Naivesse, and the Zairean ambassador, who was not named.

Others were the Mozambican Minister of Transport, Mr Celcancera Santos, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr J Lobo, President

## Survivor tells of bad weather

**Dispatch Correspondent** — **JOHANNESBURG** — The TU134 presidential aircraft which crashed near Komatiport on Sunday night leaving President Samora Machel and 28 others dead had been flying in Mozambican air space until moments before the crash, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

The plane was due to land in Maputo at 9.30 pm, on a scheduled flight from Lusaka.

At a press conference held at the Komatiport airbase yesterday, Mr Botha recounted a survivor's version of what happened.

"The survivor said they were virtually on the point of landing but the weather was bad so they decided to ..."

space on the point of crashing.

"I observed this with my own eyes. It crashed down in a straight line, took the lip off several trees, hit the ground and turned over," he said.

The plane crashed about 200 metres into South African territory which borders both Mozambique and Swaziland.

According to the head of the air force, General Dennis Earp, who also visited the scene, the Mozambican aircraft faded from South African radar screens at about 7.17 pm, two hours before it was scheduled to land.

A total of 27 bodies have been recovered from the wreckage. The 10 survivors were taken to a hospital in Johannesburg and ..."

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# DISSOLVE

**JOHANNESBURG** — The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) yesterday announced its intention to dissolve.

A statement by Tucsa said a special meeting of the Tucsa national executive committee here yesterday morning decided that steps should be taken to wind up the affairs of the council — Sapa

Full report P 13

Centre on the sportsfield site between Union Avenue and Cheltenham Road became embroiled in controversy when it was opposed by the developers of another complex and by a joint Selborne-Clarendon school committee.

The schools want the land for future expansion while Murray and Roberts have argued that their new shopping centre at Vincent Park may not go ahead if the city council gives the nod to Elcorp.

They were proceeding with the plans and that discussions were being held with various tenants to finalise the detailed layout of the scheme.

They said their drawings would be submitted to the council by the end of next month and work on the site would be started immediately they received approval.

Asked to comment on last night's council decision, Mr David Denson of Elcorp said he was grateful the council now recognised the benefits the R45-million scheme would mean to East London.

"Apart from the employment opportunities, it means East London will have a prestige shopping centre comparable with any other centre anywhere in South Africa.

"I would like to pay tribute to those councillors who had the courage to overturn the decision taken earlier this month."

However, he said he was distressed the whole scheme had become unnecessarily embroiled in controversy.

"We fully appreciate the sportsfields aspirations of the Clarendon schools and have gone out of our way to try and accommodate those aspirations."

"I understand the combined Selborne-Clarendon schools intend to launch a petition against the Clarendon Gardens scheme."

"Obviously that is their prerogative I just wish they would allow us the opportunity to show them the scheme before they initiate any action."

"We have repeatedly asked for the opportunity to familiarise them with the project and would still welcome the chance to do so."

"At present I believe a lot of misconceptions about Clarendon Gardens are being mischievously bandied about," Mr Denson said.

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President Machel with Mr P. W. Botha at the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March 1984.

## Increase in turmoil feared

Dispatch Correspondent **JOHANNESBURG** — There were widespread fears in Southern Africa that the death of President Samora Machel would thrust his war-torn country into deeper turmoil and even lead to an increased role by East Bloc countries.

The first reaction of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) was that the leadership vacuum created by his death would substantially weaken Frelimo. Renamo was going to step up the war immediately to take advantage of this, a spokesman said.

However, some analysts dismissed as "wishful thinking" Renamo claims out of Lisbon that President Machel's death could bring an end to the war.

But Frelimo, they argue, will definitely be at a severe disadvantage in coming days and weeks as the party becomes preoccupied with its inevitable leadership crisis, details surrounding the aftermath of the crash and pressing labour-refugee problems.

Analysis agreed that impact of the death was compounded by the fact that there was clearly no potential successor to President Machel who could rally the nation and the party in the face of growing adversity.

Mr Leon Kolk of the SA Institute for International Affairs said "Machel was a strong and pragmatic leader, not an ardent ideologue, and was very conciliatory towards the MNR. It is quite possible that the next man will not be as favourably disposed towards the West. We could even see an increase in the number of Soviet and Cuban military personnel."

The future of Mozambique-SA relations and the chances of a political settlement inside the country clearly lie in the hands of President Machel's successor.

Most observers agree that there are three frontrunners in the race for the presidency the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquin Chissano, Defence Minister, Mr Alberto Chipande, and the recently appointed Prime Minister, Mr Mario Munchango. Early reports that Mr Chipande had died in the crash were denied last night.

Mr Chissano is regarded as a handliner He holds strong anti-South African views and has been against any efforts to settle with Renamo.

South African pilots spoken to yesterday described the avionic package of the TU-134A as antiquated compared with Western aircraft of similar design.

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said he assumed the aircraft had encountered lightning and strong vertical drafts.

Sources at Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital said yesterday seven injured Mozambicans had been admitted and had all been operated on.

A reporter saw one of the injured with his leg in traction being wheeled from the lift to the ward.

A matron said the men were under police guard. A police officer said no interviews and no photographs were allowed.

An announcement of President Machel's death was made only late yesterday in Maputo. State radio had played solemn music all day after an early morning announcement that the president was missing.

There was no mass demonstration mourning in Maputo yesterday, according to a resident.

The wreckage is being inspected and lifted by Mozambican authorities and the South African Police. It is understood that Mr Botha said a Portuguese Bible, several news clippings and a picture taken of Mr Machel and President P. W. Botha at the signing of the Nkomati accord lay strewn in the debris.

Shortly afterwards he reported that he "had lost it". The Maputo controllers then told him to carry out instrument landing procedures. His last radio message was that he could not pick up the twin radio beams on which the instrument landing system was based.

President Machel's body was taken back to Maputo yesterday. There were ten survivors.

South African and Mozambican aviation authorities agree that the plane was far off course and had been flying in extremely bad weather on its way from Zambia to Maputo.

Mozambique aircraft flying from Zambia or Mozambique normally reports that Mr Chipande had died in the crash and come in for landing over the Indian Ocean.

One official said last night that, if the plane was in fact shot down, it was more likely the work of Frelimo troops deployed in the region who did not expect a Mozambican ally.

"South Africa has lost an influential ally in its efforts to develop the economies of Southern Africa since the signing of the Nkomati Accord," a spokesman said in Pretoria.

Personal messages of condolences have also been sent to Mrs Grace Machel by the wife of the State President Mrs Elize Botha.

A spokesman said the South African head of state "has expressed his deep regret and profound shock at the death of President Samora Machel and members of his entourage in an air disaster near the border between South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique."

More reports on page 11.

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## An influential ally lost says PW

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# Bid to unseat Rohbart fails

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — A move to have a city councillor, convicted of 199 counts of fraud, to resign failed here last night.

A senior councillor, Mr Donald Card, moved at a city council meeting last night that Mr Phillip Rohbart should resign following his conviction last week.

Mr Rohbart was sentenced to an effective R1500 fine, or nine months' imprisonment.

Mr Card's motion was moved as a matter of exigency — and a division was called after only five councillors supported the motion.

The councillors who supported Mr Card were Mr Patrick Kay, Mr Eric Whittaker, Mr Errol Spring, Mr Ivan Zulman and Mr Len Cooper.

The councillors who voted against were the

Mayor, Mrs Elzabe Kemp, Mr Robbie de Lange, Mr Willem Morris, Mr Gwyn Bassinghwaire, Mr Vossie Bezuidenhout, Mr Neville Randall and Mr Joe Yazbek.

Mr Brian Snell was absent and Mr Rohbart left the chamber when the matter was discussed.

It was learnt last night that the matter is to come before the action committee again next week.

Mr Whittaker confirmed that he had written to the town clerk requesting that the matter be discussed at the action committee meeting.

"I have received a request from a ratepayer asking that this matter be put before council — and urging us that Mr Rohbart should resign. I have already submitted the request to the town clerk."

Mr Rohbart could not be contacted for comment last night.

# Beach apartheid issue in administration's court

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The thorny question of beach apartheid has been thrown back into the court of the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw.

This is the essence of a decision last night following a move by Mr Donald Card to have the controversial issue de-

bated in open council.

The chairman of the action committee, Mr Neville Randall, confirmed the decision that the mayor, Mrs Elzabe Kemp, discuss the matter on October 28 when she leads a deputation to Cape Town to meet provincial administrators.

The delegation, which includes Mr Eric Whittaker, Mr Gwyn Bassinghwaire and Mr Patrick Kay, will also be asking for R5 million to develop the beaches along the lines suggested in a report from a firm of consultants which had been appointed to look into the beach issue.

**LOOK IN THE MIRROR ON THURSDAY**

Mr Card had moved that an earlier decision by council, to take a low profile on the beach is-

played a firm of consultants to look into the beach issue.

# Q'town boy shot at roadblock

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — A 12-year-old Queens town boy, Sherlock Ryno Davids, was shot and killed late on Sunday night when the car in which he was travelling with his parents was fired at after failing to stop at a roadblock on the road into the town.

Police have opened a murder docket. This was confirmed yesterday by the district criminal investigating officer in Queenstown, Captain Neil Moss.

"At 10 05 pm on Sunday night a family travelling towards town on Victoria Road from the coloured area of Victoria Park went through a roadblock. Shots were fired," Captain Moss said.

"Sherlock Davids was fatally injured in the chest. He died shortly afterwards in hospital. His mother, Mrs Daleen Davids, was wounded in the upper right arm and lower left leg," he added.

Captain Moss said police were investigating a murder case. No arrests have been made.

Mrs Davids, a teller at the Standard Bank in Queenstown, said yesterday that she, her husband, Mr Johnny Davids, a warrant officer in the

# Detainee denied food says wife

**Dispatch Reporter**  
UMTATA — The wife of the detained acting director of the Institute for Management and Development Studies (IMDS) here, Mr Peter Wakelin, claimed yesterday security police had prevented her from delivering a parcel of food to her husband.

Mrs Fiona Wakelin said she had been told after an attempt to deliver a parcel to the security headquarters yesterday that "no food parcel policy" had been adopted and consumables would no longer be accepted.

Meanwhile, some of the institute's clients have expressed their reluctance to have surveys currently underway completed without the expertise of Mr Wakelin, who was detained two weeks ago.

The deportation of the institute's communications officer, Mr Vijay Mankane, has been confirmed by the head of the Transkei security police, General L S Kave. Gen Kave said he could not comment on whether the deportation was in connection with the Public Security Act — DDR.

# Independence started of new era — PM

**Dispatch Reporter**  
UMTATA — A new era in the politics of the sub-continent was ushered in ten years ago when Transkei received its independence.

This was said in Butterworth at the weekend of the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, while district celebrations took place throughout the country.

"To people who had been gazing at the ever receding horizon expecting to see the dawn of a new South Africa free from race domination and institutionalised apartheid, this day held out some hope that perhaps this could be the beginning of a new era."

Chief George said that if any body, organisation or person had a viable formula for the dismantling of apartheid through peaceful means — Transkei would join hands with them.

"Until then, those groups who fault our options must do so in honest debate and spare us destructive criticism without providing tenable alternatives."

"We did not create the political structures — intended to be ethnic in character — on which our independence came to be based."

# Will the oil at Newlands take spin?

The people who spilled 200 litres of oil on Newlands cricket pitch should be charged with at least two crimes — malicious damage to property and waste of the country's energy resources.

But by the time sentence is passed, a mitigating factor may have emerged. The oil may have added some life to the tradition-ally dead Newlands wicket.

This is what really interests cricketers. Down the years that strip of turf has broken the hearts of countless bowlers, especially fast ones. All sorts of fancy solutions have been suggested to make it bounce, but no one thought of oil.

Now it is there for the testing, at no charge to the Western Province Cricket Union.

103 11021/1986

**Scott-free**  
The JOHN SCOTT column

become a devastating new art if pitched on the southern oil patch over the whole pitch, not in blobs.

Instead of mounting armed guards round the field, the cricket union should invite the vandals to return, with their own oil, to do the job properly, so that a consistent effect can be obtained.

(The oil-spreaders could then be offered an alternative to criminal charges and possible imprisonment. To avoid legal retribution all they need do is agree to face six overs against Garth le Roux without the protection of pads, box or batting helmet. This would also be a good opportunity for them to learn oil about cricket.)

But at least the vandals had the good sense to daub both ends of the wicket on what constitutes

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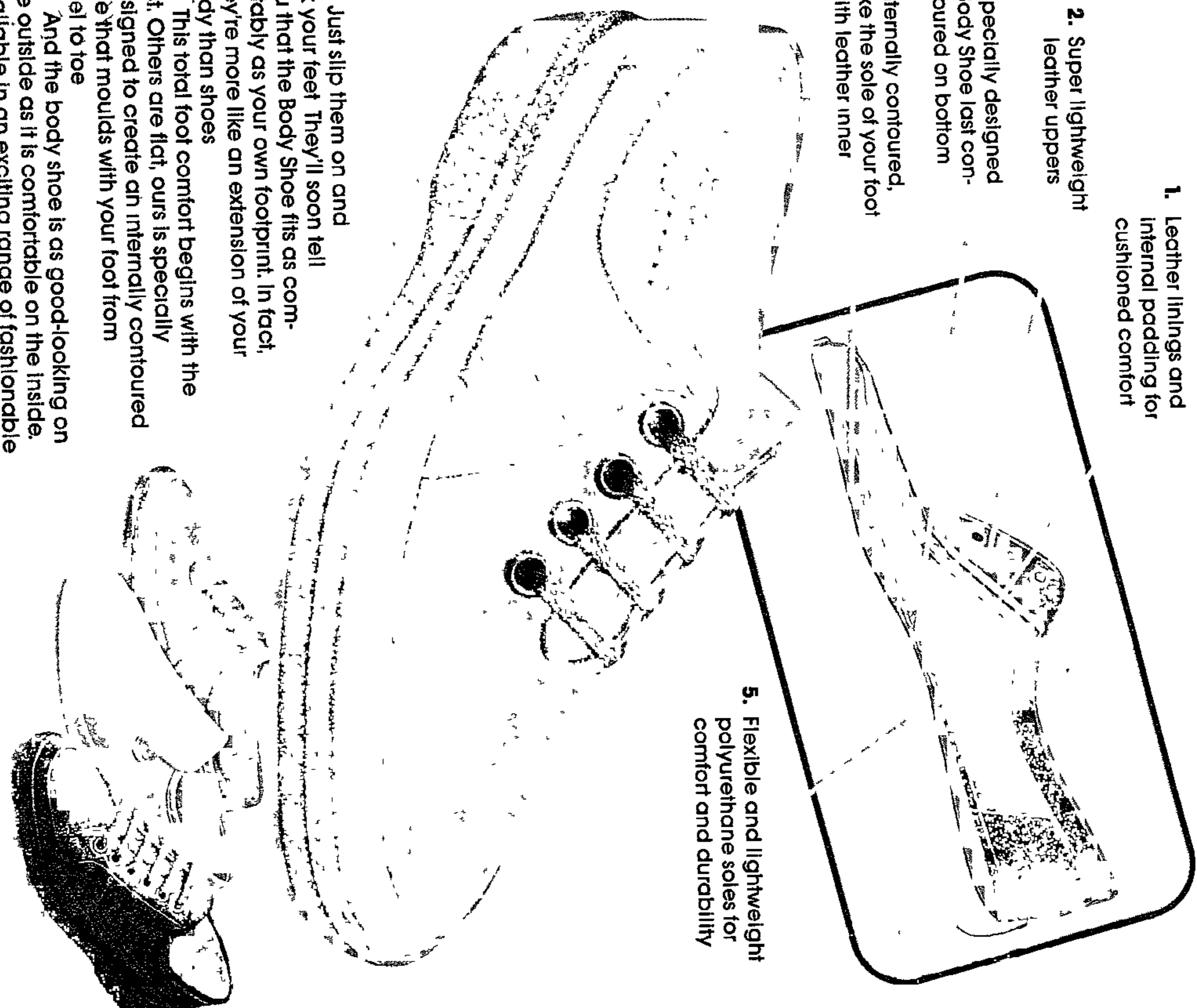
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THE BODY SHOE—as comfortable as your own footprint.

By Hush Puppies

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and I will have to pay GST on their entire stock," he said

## Transkei banning orders dropped

UMTATA — The Supreme Court here has ordered that banning orders against six applicants in five different cases be withdrawn.

Mr Justice Mitchell ordered that the respondents, the State President and the government, withdraw the banning orders against Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza and Mr Lungsile Ntsebeza, Mr Batandwa Ndoondo, Mr who was shot dead in Cala last year — DDR, Zangisa Mkhale, Mr

The six applicants were ordered to pay a total of R10 000 of the respondents' costs in respect of all five cases.

## R5 000 raised for emergency home

EAST LONDON — The Child Welfare's support group here has raised R5 000 to start an emergency home for children, according to the organiser of the group, Mrs Jill Mannwaring.

The support group is made up of people who have either adopted, or are waiting to adopt children.

"We feel we have to give back something for everything we have received, and, as there is such a need for this type of facility here, we decided to help raise money," Mrs Mannwaring said.

A charity dinner was held on Saturday and R2 000 was raised. The dinner was followed by an auction of goods, donated by local companies, from which R3 000 was raised.

Mrs Mannwaring said the emergency home would be run by a "house parent" couple, who would take care of battered and abused children in need of care.

## Investigations into stamp duties levied

Dispatch Reporter  
EAST LONDON — The office of the Receiver of Revenue here has started investigations into stamp duty irregularities after it was discovered that numerous landlords were not complying with the relevant legislation, the Receiver of Revenue here, Mr A W Beckmann, said yesterday.

"It was found that some landlords in the area are charging their tenants stamp duty on leases, but not affixing the necessary revenue stamps to the lease," he said.

Mr Beckmann said that within the next week, revenue officials would be visiting all let-

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Representing the state, Advocate N B Locke said in his introduction the Auditor-General of Transkei had carried out a full-scale audit into the affairs of the Department of Works and Energy approximately two months ago and, as a result, a special investigator was appointed and certain alarming evidence came to light.

The prima facie evidence appeared to be that fraud had been committed on a large scale by certain private companies, firms and individuals, and could have cost the state millions of rands.

Mr Locke said the results of the investigation appeared to indicate the perpetrators of fraud had willing staff in the department. The investigation found that the system of controls and checks to counter such fraud had been sadly lacking.

He claimed there had been gross negligence on the part of certain members of the Department of Works and Energy and that certain members had benefited financially from the frauds.

Further investigation had revealed that huge amounts of capital equipment had been ordered without any checks or controls being applied and the state faced many financial creditors as a result.

Evidence of widespread bribery — used to secure lucrative contracts — was found in the department. As a result there was a desperate need for an in-depth

commission of inquiry, Mr Locke said.

"It was felt not only that abuses be investigated but, from a positive aspect, that recommendations be made by the commission as to how such abuses could be prevented in the future and how the controls and overall procedures of the department could be improved.

"The intention was not in seeking a commission of inquiry by the Attorney-General to be a witch-hunt, but was intended so the ills of the past could be cured in the future," he said.

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# Bid to unseat Robbart fails

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — A move to have a city councillor, convicted of 199 counsils of fraud, to resign failed here last night.

A senior councillor Mr Donald Card moved at a city council meeting last night that Mr Phillip Robbart should resign following his conviction last week.

Mr Robbart was sentenced to an effective R1500 fine, or nine months' imprisonment.

Mr Card's motion was moved as a matter of expediency — and a division was called after only five councillors supported the motion.

The councillors who supported Mr Card were Mr Patrick Kay, Mr Eric Whittaker, Mr Errol Spring, Mr Ivan Zelman and Mr Len Cooper.

The councillors who voted against were the

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — A mayor, Mrs Elisebe Kemp, Mr Robbe de Lange, Mr Willem Morris, Mr Gwyn Bassingthwaite, Mr Vossie Bezuidenhout, Mr Neville Randall and Mr Joe Yezbek.

Mr Brian Snell was absent and Mr Robbart left the chamber when the matter was discussed.

It was learnt last night that the matter is to come before the action committee again next week.

Mr Whittaker commented that he had written to the town clerk requesting that the matter be discussed at the action committee meeting.

"I have received a request from a ratepayer asking that this matter be put before council — and urging us that Mr Robbart should resign. I have already submitted the request to the

town clerk," Mr Whittaker said. "The matter was raised at the start of last night's action committee meeting, but it was ruled out of order — and had to be brought up as a matter of expediency at the open council meeting which followed.

There was no discussion on the motion before it was defeated. It was also learnt last night that the only action open to the faction calling for the resignation is for a public meeting to be called on the

If 25 members of the public call for a public meeting, it could be held — and the majority decision would have to be relayed to the administrator, who could then give instructions to council.

Mr Robbart could not be contacted for comment last night.

# Beach apartheid issue in administration's court

**Dispatch Reporter**

EAST LONDON — The thorny question of beach apartheid has been thrown back into the court of the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw.

This is the essence of a decision last night following a move by Mr Donald Card to have the controversial issue de-

bated in open council.

The chairman of the action committee, Mr Neville Randall, commented that the decision that the mayor, Mrs Elisebe Kemp, discuss the matter on October 28 when she leads a deputation to Cape Town to meet provincial administrators.

The delegation, which includes Mr Eric Whittaker, Mr Gwyn Bassingthwaite and Mr Patrick Kay will also be asking for R5 million to develop the beaches along the lines suggested in a report from a firm of consultants which had been appointed to look into the beach issue.

Mr Card had moved that an earlier decision by council, to take a low profile on the beach is-

sue and for the status quo to remain without interference, be rescinded.

His motion that the beaches be opened to all races was rejected by nine votes to five.

With just on six weeks to go before the start of the Christmas season, the matter is being viewed with concern in civic circles and there is an urgent call that the same situation as last year does not arise.

The whites-only Eastern Beach was subjected to an influx of 25 000 blacks on New Year's Day and a rumour spread as the facilities could not cater for so many people.

The council later employed a firm of consultants to look into the beach issue.

# Q'town boy shot at roadblock

**Dispatch Reporter**

EAST LONDON — A 12-year-old Queensstown boy, Sherlock Ryno Davids, was shot and killed late on Sunday night when the car in which he was travelling with his parents was fired at after failing to stop at a roadblock on the road into the town.

Police have opened a murder docket.

This was confirmed yesterday by the district criminal investigating officer in Queensstown, Captain Neil Moss.

"At 10 05 pm on Sunday night a family travelling towards town on Victoria Road from the coloured area of Victoria Park went through a roadblock. Shots were fired," Captain Moss said.

"Sherlock Davids was fatally injured in the chest. He died shortly afterwards in hospital. His mother, Mrs Dalene Davids, was wounded in the upper right arm and lower left leg," he added.

Captain Moss said police were investigating a murder case. No arrests have been made.

Mrs Davids, a teller at the Standard Bank in Queensstown, said yesterday that she, her husband, Mr Johnny Davids, a warrant officer in the

SAP, and Sherlock had gone to buy cold drinks. "The first thing we knew about the roadblock was when we saw soldiers running out from the side of the road with a weak flashlight, but we drove on. The next thing shots were fired."

Mrs Davids said she heard four or five shots. "I heard Sherlock shouting and saying he was hurt. He was struggling on the back seat.

"My husband wanted to stop the car but I said we should drive straight to the hospital for help," Mrs Davids said.

Mrs Davids drove to the Frontier Hospital in Queensstown where Sherlock was certified dead on arrival.

The family's pastor, the rector of St David's Anglican Church in Victoria Park, Father Louis Flint, said yesterday "Mr Davids told me that on the way back into town they had passed some lights on the opposite side of the road but had thought nothing of it.

"The next thing they knew the car was being shot at and Sherlock was hit," Father Flint said. He said Mr Davids had later claimed that the lights on the road had been part of a roadblock manned by members of the South African Defence Force.

"What shocks me is that if a police officer like Mr Davids couldn't identify the lights as a roadblock, how was a civilian supposed to?"

Father Flint said Mr Davids had told him that the roadblock had not been marked with signs or any other signal warning motorists to stop.

"Johnny Davids had also just returned from a six-week course in Port Elizabeth that dealt extensively with roadblocks. Even if he hadn't heard at the police station about plans to set up a roadblock, he should have been able to recognise one as he

# Detainee denied food says wife

**Dispatch Reporter**

UMLATA — The wife of the detained acting director of the Institute for Management and Development Studies (IMDS) here, Mr Peter Wakelin, claimed yesterday security police had prevented her from delivering a parcel of food to her husband.

Mrs Fiona Wakelin said she had been told after an attempt to deliver a parcel to the security headquarters yesterday that "no food parcel policy" had been adopted and consumables would no longer be accepted.

Meanwhile, some of the institute's clients have expressed their reluctance to have surveys currently underway completed without the expertise of Mr Wakelin, who was detained two weeks ago.

The deportation of the institute's communications officer, Mr Vijay Mankjee, has been confirmed by the head of the Transkei security police, General L S Kawe.

Gen Kawe said he could not comment on whether the deportation was in connection with the Public Security Act — DDR.

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# Independence started of new era — PM

**Dispatch Reporter**

UMLATA — A new era in the politics of the sub-continent was ushered in ten years ago when Transkei received its independence.

This was said in Butterworth at the weekend by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, while district celebrations took place throughout the country.

"To people who had been gazing at the ever receding horizon expecting to see the dawn of a new South Africa free from race domination and institutionalised apartheid, this day held out some hope that perhaps this could be the beginning of a new era."

Chief George said that if any body, organisation or person had a viable formula for the dismantling of apartheid through peaceful means — Transkei would join hands with them.

"Until then, those groups who fault our options must do so in honest debate and spare us destructive criticism without providing tenable alternatives.

"We did not create the political

# Will the oil at Newlands take spin?

**Dispatch Reporter**

The people who spilled 200 litres of oil on Newlands cricket pitch should be charged with at least two crimes — malicious damage to property and waste of the country's energy resources.

But by the time sentence is passed, a mitigating factor may have emerged. The oil may have added some life to the tradition-ally dead Newlands wicket.

The Receiver of Revenue here, Mr A A Beckmann, said yesterday that over 6500 questionnaires were sent to all qualifying vendors in the region.

He said that, according to a notice, the vendors had a period of 10 days in which to return the documents to the Receiver of Revenue's offices here.

This period lapsed on October 5 and 44 per cent of the documents had been returned, Mr Beckmann said.

"The problem now is that these vendors could find themselves without a GST registration certificate once all the new cer-

# Scott-free The JOHN SCOTT column

**Dispatch Reporter**

more about cricket they would have spread the oil evenly over the whole pitch, not in blobs.

Instead of mounting armed guards round the field, the cricket union should invite the vandals to return, with their own oil, to do the job properly, so that a consistent effort can be obtained.

(The oil-spreaders could then be offered an alternative to criminal charges and imprisonment. To avoid legal retribution all they need do is agree to face six overs against Garth le Roux without the protection of pads, box or batting helmet. This would also be a good opportunity for them to learn oil about cricket.)

But at least the vandals had the good sense to daub both ends of the wicket on what constitutes a reasonable bowling length. Flashed off-

He wanted to put on record the concern of his government, himself and the majority of the country's people, at the escalation of violence in South Africa. They did not believe that the end justified the means, he said.

"It is time we all realise that the violence of today is an investment that will be the legacy for our future generations. The fast diminishing appreciation of the value of human life and the recklessness with which we lose it or take it is an ominous signal for posterity."

Chief George said that the government had reluctantly imposed a state of emergency, with all its onerous provisions, over the past year.

There are other advantages to playing on an oil-field. There is nothing like oil for bringing up the shine on a cricket ball. Fielders will also have a marvellous excuse for dropping catches.

"It just slipped out of my hands, skipper."

"If you do that when Kim Hughes is batting, Ollie modder you!"

Vexed questions remain. How do people transport a 200-litre drum of oil on to the middle of Cape Town's premier cricket field and empty its contents on hallowed (if moribund) turf without being detected?

When I canvassed replies to this question all I got was a facetious "Nobody sees what you do with mid-length oil, so long as

Full report P 15

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LOOK IN THE MIRROR ON THURSDAY

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tificates are issued and will have to pay GST on their entire stock," he said

though, that the saboteurs were rank amateurs. If they knew

spinners into the southeaster from the Cape Town end could

Another question requiring an answer is

They don't want to go back to unlubricated grass

## Transkei banning orders dropped

MTATA — The Supreme Court here has ordered that banishment orders against six applicants in five different cases be withdrawn.

Mr Justice Mitchell ordered that the respondents, the State President and the government, withdraw the banishment orders against Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, Mr Batandwa Ndonga, Mr Mkhabela, Mr

Godfrey Melixolo Silinga, Mr Victor Ngaleka and Mr Monde Mvimbi, all of Cala

The six applicants were ordered to pay a total of R10 000 of the respondents' costs in respect of all five cases.

Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza and Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza are the brothers of Mr Batandwa Ndonga, who was shot dead in Cala last year — DDR

## R5 000 raised for emergency home

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Child Welfare's support group here has raised R5 000 to start an emergency home for children, according to the organiser of the group, Mrs Jill Mainwaring.

The support group is made up of people who have either adopted, or are waiting to adopt children.

"We feel we have to give back something for everything we have received, and, as there is such a need for this type of facility here, we decided to help raise money," Mrs Mainwaring said.

A charity dinner was held on Saturday and R2 000 was raised.

The dinner was followed by an auction of goods, donated by local companies, from which R3 000 was raised.

Mrs Mainwaring said the emergency home would be run by a "house parent" couple, who would take care of battered and abused children in need of care.

## Investigations into stamp duties levied

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The office of the Receiver of Revenue here has started investigations into stamp duty irregularities after it was discovered that numerous landlords were not complying with the relevant legislation, the Receiver of Revenue here, Mr A W Beckmann, said yesterday.

"It was found that some landlords in the area are charging their tenants stamp duty on leases, but not affixing the necessary revenue stamps to the lease," he said.

Mr Beckmann said that within the next week, revenue officials would be visiting all let-

ting agencies in the area.

"All documents voluntarily presented now for validation will be subject to a penalty of a maximum of R200 on each document, over and above further validating penalties imposed on the landlord," he said.

## Child hurt

EAST LONDON — A boy suffered head injuries when he was involved in a hit and run collision with a car at Needs Camp near Kidd's Beach at 8 am yesterday, a spokesman from the municipal ambulance department said last night — DDR

## Transkei inquiry told of bribery

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# COMMENT

**T**HE death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash has come as a shock to blacks throughout the country.

It is still not clear how the plane he was travelling in from Lusaka crashed. We can only assume that perhaps President Machel and his party took a course down the South African border to avoid overflying the northern province of Mozambique because of Renamo activity in that area.

President Machel took over the leadership in Mozambique at a time of subdued black political activity in this country. The collapse of the Portuguese regime in that country signalled a rebirth of political hope here, so much so that even rallies were held to mark the independence of Mozambique.

It was President Machel's ideological affiliation that made him an enemy of this country. He was an avowed Marxist, and soon, opposition to his government began to increase — thanks largely to support from South Africa.

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) made life very difficult for President Machel. Also, the South African Defence Force raid into Maputo, ostensibly to seek out and destroy "ANC bases", was a clear indication of whose side South Africa was on.

Added to that, there were thousands of Mozambicans working on South African goldmines, who would otherwise be unemployed. It therefore became quite apparent that President Machel was in a no-win situation.

He was coerced into the Nkomati Accord with the hope that it would bring an end to the Renamo threat.

He did not see this coming about. Instead, in recent months, the threat has increased and by last week, Renamo was claiming success throughout the northern provinces of Mozambique.

It is perhaps this threat that led to President Machel's death. His death will be a great loss to the people of Mozambique, and we can only hope that in this dark hour, they will stand together to rebuild their country.



PRESIDENT Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash yesterday, and President P.W. Botha during the signing of the Nkomati Accord last year. They are flanked by Mrs Elize Botha and Mrs Graca Machel.

**Z**IMBABWE believes South Africa has made an important shift in its strategy towards Mozambique and now wants to install its own surrogate government there as a means of combatting sanctions.

This view is contained in an article by a special correspondent in the *Herald*, a newspaper which often reflects government thinking, especially on foreign policy matters.

The article, written with a note of authority, says South Africa will find sanctions-breaking more difficult than Rhodesia did because Rhodesia was able to use ports in South Africa and in Portuguese-ruled Mozambique.

South Africa has only,

# SA's role in Mozambique

## FOCUS

SOWETAN  
Africa News  
Service

Africa had drawn back from toppling President Samora Machel's government because of the military, economic and political cost of putting its surrogates into Maputo and keeping them there.

### Dilemma

It still faced the same dilemma it said

But it concluded "Trying to turn an independent state into an 800 000 sq km bantustan is likely to earn more opprobrium for apartheid."

"But given their anger over Western support for sanctions, particularly in the United States, the men who rule in Pretoria probably no longer care."

its own ports making it much more difficult to disguise shipping movements and origin of goods.

"With a surrogate government installed by South Africa, Mozambique could provide the ports, and thus the cover,

for a massive and difficult to trace sanctions-breaking operation.

"Many goods, actually of South African origin, could be exported through Mozambique, giving their origin as that country or others in the region.

the government in Maputo."

The *Herald* article says the shift was signalled by the massive military offensive launched in the centre-north of Mozambique in late September.

This was followed by South African Defence Force exercises in the Northern Transvaal near the borders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

This served to divert military attention to the south and prevented the despatch of reinforcements to Malawi's border areas of Mozambique.

The article claimed that up to now South

### Strategy

"Mozambique would provide an ideal cover, for example, for South African coal exports, since there are massive deposits of coal in Tete province.

"If it controlled the ports South Africa could export coal showing its origin as Mozambique and similarly, could export steel through Mozambique, showing the origin as Zimbabwe, a producer country.

"It is this range of options for sanctions-breaking that analysts see as the most important aspect of South Africa's shift in strategy towards

## The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly. Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: T: Conciliator/Registrar SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 46-7317. Inquiries welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West Johannesburg.

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# Riots, arson in Harare

# over Machel death



A section of the Tupolev's wing, bearing the Frelimo emblem, on the hillside south of Komatiport

## SAA office gutted in petrol-bomb attack

HARARE. — Offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi were set on fire and the two countries' missions in Harare were stoned today by crowds of youths enraged by the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

The SAA offices were gutted, while the Air Malawi office was badly damaged. Onlookers said youths threw bottles of petrol into the ground-floor office of SAA after smashing plate-glass windows.

Outside Malawi House a Malawi High Commission minibus lay on its side, all its windows smashed. A private car had also been overturned. All the windows of the two-storey building were smashed.

There were no reports of injuries.

Youths armed with branches smashed cars driven by whites, chanted anti-apartheid slogans and carried posters mourning President Machel, who died in a plane crash in South Africa on Sunday.

Shouting "Samora Machel we will avenge you" the mob also assaulted overseas journalists. The rioters, mostly university students, carried placards saying "Death to Banda" and "Death to Botha".

They converged on the SAA offices in Union Avenue, pelting the plate-glass windows with rocks. The mob rushed in, poured petrol and set fire to the office.

Staff took cover in the basement when the mob first attacked. When the rioters set fire to the curtains the staff slipped out of a back door and hid in a travel agency.

The employees were evacuated and "all are safe", an SAA spokeswoman said in Johannesburg today. She could not say how many employees there were or whether any were injured.

The Air Malawi offices in Samora Machel Avenue, about three blocks from the SAA premises, was also set alight.

### Hurled sticks and bricks

Other mobs besieged the office of the trade mission two blocks away in central Harare. They hurled sticks and bricks at the windows of the eight-storey building, smashing the glass, and tried to break down doors.

Police, who stood by during the demonstrations, later used teargas to disperse the crowds. Several lorry-loads of heavily-armed troops moved in to the city centre to re-inforce the police.

A shaken, middle-aged white woman was rescued from her car by two unarmed policemen when the mob tried to overturn it.

Demonstrators, who said they were university students or supporters of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu(PF) Party, told reporters they mounted the protest because they believed President Machel had been killed by South Africans.

Observers described the scenes as the most violent and hostile since Zimbabwe's independence in April 1980.

It is not known whether any staff at the Malawi High Commission were hurt. Malawi has diplomatic ties with South Africa.

After the attacks, some of the crowds reassembled in Cecil Square where the university students set up loudspeakers. Frenzied singing and chanting continued for several hours, with the security forces standing by unobtrusively.

Whites kept away from the area but went about their business normally in adjoining streets.

Harare's Herald newspaper, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, said in an editorial today: "Despite all the denials — and Pretoria would hardly admit its guilt — the most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane."

Sapa-Reuter-AP and Argus Africa News Service.



President Samora Machel's body in a coffin is carried away from the air disaster scene by Mozambican soldiers.



to a group headed by local management.

of the city's industrial history

● 'Pace of change' causes GM to quit, page 6

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

CMC TRKS 21/1/86

2/8

# Machel crash riddle

## Own Correspondent

**MAPUTO** — Early evidence is pointing to bad weather and pilot error as the reasons for the aircraft crash on South African soil which killed Mozambique's President Samora Machel and at least 28 others.

The governments of South Africa and Mozambique were last night poised to start analysing the contents of the flight recorder which was recovered from the wreckage of the Tupolev 134 airliner's wreckage a couple of hundred metres inside the South African border.

The South African government announced last night that the flight recorder would be handed to zambian and international civil aviation authorities for analysis.

A top SA government source yesterday said "Our planes had the lights on their radar even when he was over Zimbabwe. It was coming down the border between SA and Mozambique in virtually zero visibility

## Turned into SA airspace

The pilot apparently mistook the lights of Komatipoort for Maputo because he told the passengers to buckle up for landing and switched off the cabin lights.

Then, instead of turning east to Maputo he turned west into SA airspace. He was very low and near the crest of a hill before crashing.

This theory was supported by aviation sources in Maputo, who said that the pilot told air traffic controllers in the capital that he had the runway in sight and was "positioned right-hand down for run

way 23 (Maputo's main runway)".

Soon afterwards he reported that he "had lost it" and Maputo controllers then told him to carry out instrument landing procedures. His last radio message was that he could not pick up the twin radio beams on which the instrument landing system was based.

These reports from Maputo that the coffin carrying the body of President Machel arrived at Maputo International Airport yesterday afternoon and a helicopter of the Mozambique Air Force. Also aboard the helicopter were members of a Mozambican delegation which flew to South



A senior Mozambican official identifies the body of President Samora Machel in the presence of the South African officials. Picture SATV

## Survivor of plane heard 'a noise' before crash

### Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — One of the survivors of the TUI34 presidential aircraft which crashed near Komatipoort on Sunday night described "a noise" heard in the plane seconds before it crashed in the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P. K. Boesak told a press conference yesterday.

The plane was due to land in Maputo at 9.30pm on a scheduled flight from Lusaka on Sunday night, when according to the survivor bad weather forced it to turn around until conditions were safe.

At a press conference held at the

Komatipoort airbase about 4pm yesterday, Mr Boesak recounted the survivor's version of what had happened. "The survivor, brought from Nelspruit to the scene to assist in identification of the bodies, said he heard something in the aircraft some moments before it hit the ground."

"I do not know whether it was shock. It is not for us to interpret his statement," Mr Boesak said.

"He said they were virtually on the point of landing, but the weather was bad so they decided to go around again. He heard a noise, the aircraft vibrated, and they crashed."



The body of Mozambique's president, Mr Samora Machel, is placed in a coffin after being identified. Picture SATV



Members of Frelimo carry the coffin of President Samora Machel away from the site of the crash yesterday morning. Picture SATV

## MACHEL CRASH FILE

page 4

● Worst event at worst time for Mozambique

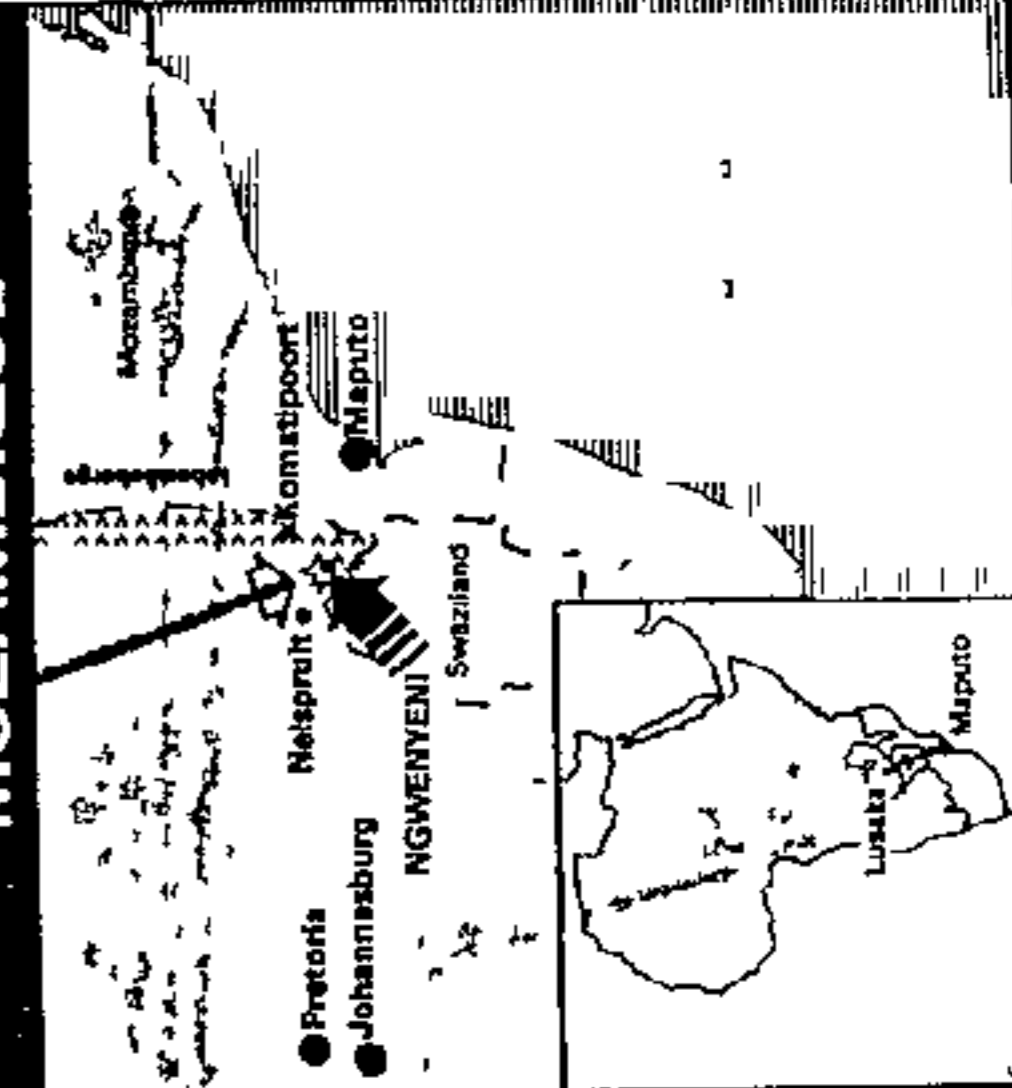
● Pilot error probable cause say aviation experts

● Botha, Boesak send condolences

● World reaction

Machel profile and comment, page 12

## MOZAMBIQUE





# Crisis time for Frelimo

THE death of President Samora Machel is the 'worst possible event at the worst possible time' for Mozambique's embattled Frelimo government, political analysts agreed yesterday.

However, experts dismissed as "wishful thinking" and "propaganda" Frelimo claims out of Lisbon yesterday that the death of the charismatic 53-year-old leader of Frelimo could bring an end to the war.

Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha, visiting the crash site yesterday, told reporters that with Mr Machel gone, the civil war could escalate.

But some academic sources argue that while the setbacks for Frelimo sparked by President Machel's death are significant, they are likely to be temporary and surmountable.

The shock of the death is likely to rally the ordinary people around Frelimo and provide a renewed solidarity and support for the government from the frontline states and the international community," one source speculated.

### Leadership crisis

Frelimo political analysts argue, will definitely be at a severe disadvantage in coming days and weeks as the party becomes preoccupied with its inevitable leadership crisis, details surrounding the aftermath of the crash and pressing labour/retiree problems.

Analysts agreed that impact of the death was compounded by the fact that there was clearly no potential successor to President Machel.

In Harare Zimbabwean officials expressed profound shock and sadness at the loss of the flamboyant Mr Machel, the country's closest ally.

There is a widespread feeling in the country's business community that it was also bad news for Zimbabwe.

One Zimbabwean diplomat said "The collapse of the Frelimo government would be a major political and economic blow to all the black states of the region who are opposed to apartheid in South Africa and have been urging sanctions to force changes".

Zimbabwe in particular of the land-

locked states of Southern and Central Africa, had been pinning its hopes on transport routes through Mozambique as a way of decreasing dependency on road and railway lines through South Africa, in the event of international sanctions against Pretoria.

### 'Climate of chaos'

Mr Machel had no obvious successor, adding to the state of uncertainty clearly demonstrated by the lengthy high-level deliberations that took place in Maputo yesterday.

Three names most commonly mentioned by sources close to the ruling Frelimo party were multi-lingual Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano, Prime Minister Mr Mario Machingo, only appointed to his present post in July and politburo member Mr Marehno dos Santos, whose post as parliament secretary is largely powerless but who read the first radio communique that Mr Machel was missing.

And this speculation and uncertainty, specialists on Southern Africa interviewed yesterday, were agreed that the death of President Machel is certain to strengthen the impression of the subcontinent as an area of increasing instability and strife in the eyes of the international community.

And this perceived "climate of chaos" is likely to spur international disinvestment and further retard much-needed social and economic development in the region.

In London, Major Bob Elliott of the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) predicted that neighbouring countries such as Malawi and Mozambique would take much bolder steps to protect their rail links with Zimbabwe.

Intensified conflict between Renamo and the neighbouring states could "flush-out" South African support for the rebel movement, he said.

The SA Institute for International Affairs' Mr Leon Kok said "Machel was a strong and pragmatic leader, not an ardent ideologue and was very conciliatory towards the MNR. It is quite possible that the next man will not be as favourably disposed towards the West. We could even see an increase in the number of Soviet and Cuban military personnel." — Political Correspondent, Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter.



President Machel with Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe in Harare in 1980.

## Pilot error probable cause

By WILLEM STEENKAMP and CHRIS ERASMUS

TRANSAVAAL aviation experts last night said indications were that — if no foul play took place — pilot error, bad weather and poor navigation equipment were probably responsible for the crash of the Soviet-built Tupolev 134A.

The South African government announced last night that the flight recorder would be handed to Mozambican and international civil aviation authorities for analysis.

A local civil aviation expert said it could take as long as 24 hours to obtain the first information from the flight recorder.

Although not familiar with models used by Russian aircraft, he said it could be accepted the devices in the "black box" would record the pilot's voice transmissions and such information as the aircraft's speed, compass and

fuel state.

Last night facts were beginning to emerge about the crash and the probable reasons for it.

The aircraft wheels were lowered and the pilot appeared to have landed on his "let-down" or descent towards Maputo Airport.

The aircraft did not burn after impact.

The possibility was being investigated that a navigator had homed in on the Namacha beacon instead of the international civil aviation authorities for analysis.

A local aviation expert pointed out that accidents don't just happen one thing leads to another.

Experienced Saarter pilots believe the lot probably mistook Kompoort for Maputo airport.

Swazi pilots have also claimed to have had a radio conversation about the time of the crash which could indicate a navigational error in stormy weather.

## Many declare day of mourning

MESSAGES of condolence at the death of President Samora Machel flooded into Maputo from around the world yesterday as many African countries declared a national state of mourning.

His death evoked a unanimous outpouring of grief in Portugal, the former colonial power Mr Machel fought to oust for a decade.

Portuguese leaders past and present, from a wide range of political leanings, and the entire spectrum of Portuguese political parties spoke as one in mourning the death of the 53-year-old former guerrilla leader.

President Mario Soares termed Mr Machel "a friend to Portugal who knew how to break through the feelings created by the colonial war".

From London both government officials and parliamentary leaders paid tribute to President Machel and his "crucial contribution" in the search for peace in Southern Africa.

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she considered Mr Machel a good friend and regarded his death as a great loss.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, cut short a private visit to Britain when he heard of the death of President Machel.

the deceased president as a brave revolutionary and champion of peace and justice whose wise leadership would be missed.

In London, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, expressed his "sorrow and dismay" adding "There will be widespread recognition that whatever the circumstances of the plane crash in which he died, Samora Machel and his colleagues were casualties of South African government policies of destabilization of frontline states."

US officials expressed shock and profound regret. State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman told reporters met Mr Machel several times, had great respect for him.

Sweden, one of Mozambique's biggest aid donors, described the death of President Machel as a blow to the struggle for ending apartheid in South Africa.

In Rome, Italian Prime Minister Mr Bettino Craxi said Mr Machel's death had robbed the world of a heroic freedom fighter and a great political leader.

The French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, expressed his "very sincere feelings of sadness and condolence" and Mr Jacques Delors, president of the European Community (EC) Commission, said that the commission "joins Mozambique in mourning and renders homage to the

memory of a man who did so much for his country's independence."

President Mobutu Sese Seko decreed an official period of mourning in Zaire.

In Cairo, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak's office said "Egypt received with deep regret the news of the death."

Nigerian military leader General Ibrahim Babangida called for an international investigation into the death of President Machel. "It would be in South Africa's own interests to allow it," he said.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid said in a message of condolence that Mr Machel "resisted with courage and determination the aggressive and destabilizing designs of the bellicose and racist regime in Pretoria and the armed hands it supports."

Botswana leaders sent condolences to Mozambique and state-owned radio Botswana said "We feel particularly grieved and dumbfounded that such an important leader of Africa should have died under such intriguing circumstances."

The UN General Assembly delayed the start of its annual Cambodia debate to pay homage to the memory of President Machel when delegates of the 159-nation assembly rose for a minute in silent tribute to Mr Machel — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own correspondent.

## PW Botha, Boesak send condolences

Mr Eglin

Mr Eglin

LEADERS and organizations in South Africa yesterday expressed shock at the death of President Machel.

Many felt that as President Machel was unchallenged in his control of the Frelimo government in Mozambique, his death could cause both leadership problems and benefit the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) in its attempt to topple the government.

President P W Botha, in a message which was sent to the Mozambique government yesterday morning, expressed "his deep regret and profound shock at the death of President Samora Machel and members of his entourage."

"South Africa has lost an influential ally in its efforts to develop the economies of Southern Africa since the signing of the Nkomati Accord," he said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha said "I personally came to know President Machel as one of the great leaders of Africa for whom I had the highest respect and regard as a leader and a man."

"He was someone with whom I could discuss the many problems confronting our two countries, our region and our continent."

"Despite the differences between our two governments, our problems became easier to handle after discussion of them with President Machel," he said.

Dr Boesak

Dr Boesak

The moderator of the NG Kerk's general synod, Prof Johan Heyns, called on the synod to pray that the death of President Machel would "not lead to further disasters in our region. We are in a critical situation in Southern Africa and no one can tell what

## Rebels say obstacle to peace is removed



of but indicated that the threat of a legal action had not been withdrawn  
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Dr Worrall produced  
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Yesterday said the death of President Machel had removed the main obstacle to peace, but vowed to pursue their military offensive.

The Lisbon spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance, Mr Paulo Oliveira, added that the MNR knew nothing of the circumstances of the plane crash in which Mr Machel died. Sapa-Reuter reports.

It is up to Frelimo (the ruling Mozambican Liberation Front) to make a move. Our position that Machel was always the main obstacle to peace is well known.

### 'End of war closer'

One way or another, the end of the war is closer, though for the moment our military push will continue," Mr Oliveira said.

Mr Machel's death comes less than a week after the rebel offensive forced him to seek more outside military aid to prop up his Marxist government.

MNR guerrillas claimed to have killed almost 300 government and Zimbabwean troops last week as they seized a string of strategic towns.

Mr Oliveira said "He was personally running the war against us. We are happy to hear of his death. We grieve only for the thousands of people who died under his rule."

Rebel sources and diplomats here described Mr Machel a charismatic veteran of

as the only figure capable of rallying the army in its morale-sapping war against the estimated 20 000 guerrillas.

Some went as far as predicting that the MNR would now press for an outright military victory and not merely a negotiated settlement.

"His death is certain to demoralize the government and it not only brings the end of the war closer but also greatly increases our chances of an outright military victory," said one MNR official.

He also predicted that post-Machel infighting among the Politburo members would result in a power vacuum with no one strong enough to rule effectively.

### 'Three-way struggle'

"Without Machel there will be a destructive three-way struggle between pro-Soviet, pro-African nationalist and pro-Western factions. So who would we deal with?" the rebel official asked.

The rebels, who have fought Mr Machel's rule almost since Mozambique won independence in 1975, have repeatedly offered to end the war if he stepped down and Western-style elections were held.

MNR sources said they hoped there would also now be greater international recognition of the MNR.

"Machel had a lot of international support in his own right," they said.

## Jovial Machel's last gesture

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — The last public gesture of the late President Samora Machel was a characteristic back-slapping embrace with his host, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, at the close of Sunday's summit meeting at Kasaba Bay on the Zambian shore of Lake Tanganyika.

In public at least it was not in private that the ebullient little Mozambican leader had succeeded in breaking the ice at what was expected to be a tense confrontation between the two other leaders at the meeting, Angola's President

Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Mr Machel had recently accused Mr Mobutu of collusion with Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita, which has been fighting the Marxist Angolan government for more than a decade.

The summit had been expected to impress on Mr Mobutu the need to drop his support for Unita, while reminding him that the export of Zaire's copper — estimated at about 500 000 tons a year through Zambia to East London was coming under in-

creasing threat in the build-up to full-blooded sanctions.

In the event the summit steered clear of any public recriminations against Zaire and concentrated on ways of safeguarding Southern Africa's alternative transport routes should South Africa choose to cut the road and rail links with its northern neighbours.

And at the end of the summit a dapper Mr Machel took the intimidating Mr Mobutu by the arm and, with his jovial banter in broken French, coaxed a rare smile from the dour Zairean autocrat.

# A fiery and charismatic leader

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel led his country to independence from Portugal in 1975 after a 10-year guerrilla war but he struggled thereafter to fight a ravaged economy amid escalating internal strife.

A fiery, charismatic figure, invariably dressed in combat fatigues, President Machel, 53, remained popular despite Mozambique's enormous problems and had no rival as head of state.

Samora Moises Machel was born in a village in Mozambique's southern Gaza province on September 29, 1923, to a family of subsistence farmers whose poverty forced him to cut short his secondary school education.

He went to Lourenco Marques, as Maputo was then known, where he became a medical assistant.

In 1961 he met Dr Eduardo Mondlane, who formed Frelimo in neighbouring Tanzania in 1962, and in 1963 he joined him. He was sent to Algeria for guerrilla training before forming

ma. He became commander of Frelimo's armed forces in 1968, by which time it controlled large areas of Mozambique.

After Dr Mondlane was assassinated in 1969, Mr Machel became one of a three-man presidential council running Frelimo and in June 1970 he became sole leader.

The war was then running strongly against Portugal, where the Caetano dictatorship was overthrown in April 1974. The new president, General Antonio de Spinoza, agreed to the unconditional right of Lisbon's colonies to independence and a swift agreement with Frelimo led to full statehood for Mozambique in June 1975.

From 1975, President Machel's government backed guerrillas fighting to end white rule in Rhodesia. Four years of Rhodesian attacks, particularly against roads and railways, caused hundreds of millions of rands worth of damage from which Mozambique has still not recovered.

After Rhodesia became independent in 1980, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) took up where the Rhodesian forces left off with a nation-wide sabotage campaign.

As the MNR attacks bit harder, causing havoc throughout the country and leaving the economy in ruins, President Machel was forced to seek closer ties with the West, to strike a deal with South Africa and to rethink economic policies.

President Machel's brand of pragmatic African socialism changed complexion from 1983 as Mozambique improved its ties with the United States, joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and sought Western capital.

His non-aggression pact with Pretoria, the Nkomati Accord, astonished much of Africa.

But MNR activity inside Mozambique widened. In September 1985, Frelimo forces captured documents at an MNR base which allegedly showed Pretoria

had continued to supply and advise the rebels long after the treaty was signed.

In mid-1985, Mozambican forces went on the offensive with Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique to guard an oil pipeline and other installations vital to Zimbabwe's economy.

The switch by the crack Zimbabwean forces, after three years in a defensive role, led to the capture in August of the MNR "Casa Banana" headquarters in Gorongosa.

Hopes in Maputo that the MNR could be defeated militarily were short-lived and the MNR retook the base in February 1986. Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces recaptured it but the rebels maintained pressure, warning of an October offensive.

Samora — many Mozambicans referred to their bearded president by his first name — was considered something of a moralist. He neither smoked nor drank alcohol and led a drive against prostitution soon after independence. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

President Machel at a meeting with President Ronald Reagan in the White House in September last year

## Victims of crash

KOMATPOORT — Those killed in the crash were President Samora Machel.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Celcanta Santos, The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lobo, The Zambian ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Nevesse, The Zairean ambassador to Mozambique (no name available).

The secretary to President Machel, Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Hongwane, The private secretary to Pres Machel, Miss Yvette Amose.

The director of protocol, Mr Conzela Mendonza, The assistant director of protocol, Mr Langa, The head of the Ministry of Defence, Mr Fernando Joao, A photographer of the official Mozambican newspaper Noticias, Mr Daniel Mangwanani.

Five members of President Machel's personal security staff: Mr Manuel Zairros, Mr Daniel Nkhuna, Mr Joseph Mashango, Mr Fernando Manuel, Mr Reddy Sambal.

The names of those some of the people who were injured: Mr Carlos Jambo (who worked on Pres Machel's staff), Mr A Pedro (an assistant to Mr Jambo), Mr Guiliano Khan (a journalist understood to be attached to Noticias) and Mr Azania Inyanga, the presidential photographer.

The injured were taken to Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital and were under police guard in the black section of the hospital.

Sources at the hospital said there were seven injured, all of whom had been operated on and that none had died during the day.

A matron at the entrance to the ward prohibited any question being asked but said the men were under police guard. A police officer said no interviews and no photographs were allowed.

Another source at the hospital said policeman had stopped a TV car from entering the premises. He said a helicopter had stopped on grounds opposite the hospital at 10am, six injured were carried on stretchers by policemen and nurses to the emergency section the source

## Weeping in the street of Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambicans wept in the streets of Maputo yesterday and waited for official confirmation from their government that President Samora Machel, who had led the country since independence from Portugal, had been killed in an aircraft crash.

President Machel's death, along with that of several senior members of the government, was announced by South Africa, on whose territory the Soviet-built aircraft crashed.

While surviving members of the country's Marxist leadership met for more than seven hours and Mozambican officials crossed the border to visit the crash site, government radio told this nation of 13 million people only that President Machel was missing on a flight from Zambia.

President Machel's death strikes Mozambique at a time

when his Marxist government has been reeling from setbacks in a prolonged war with right-wing rebels and from economic reprisals by South Africa for its alleged support for guerrillas fighting Pretoria.

While the radio played sombre music, small groups of people gathered in the streets of the capital waiting for news. Some wept openly. Most said they feared the worst.

Mozambicans have known little but hardship and war for more than two decades. In 1964, President Machel was among the first black nationalist guerrillas to begin fighting Portuguese rule.

That war ended with independence in 1975, followed by the departure of virtually all the Portuguese settlers, who left behind almost no trained people to run the economy.

Soon after independence, rebels funded by the white-minority government of what was then Rhodesia began funding a rebel movement in Mozambique to fight President Machel's Marxist government.

When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe in 1980, Mozambican officials say the South African government took over support for the rebel cause.

The civil war has persisted and intensified in recent months, despite the Nkomati Accord of 1984 between Mozambique and South Africa. Mozambique has said the main supply routes for the rebels are now through Malawi, the only black African country with diplomatic relations with South Africa.

South Africa says it is living up to the treaty and not aiding the rebels — Sapa-Reuter.

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### From page 1

Africa at 9am yesterday to investigate the circumstances of the crash.

The Mozambican delegation which returned with the president's body was led by Colonel Sergio Vieira, Mozambique's Minister of Security and chairman of the Mozambican half of the joint SA-Mozambique security commission created in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

At 4.07pm the Mozambican Prime Minister, Dr Mario Da Graça Machungo, arrived at the airport and boarded the helicopter to inspect the president's coffin.

Half an hour later the coffin carrying the body of President Machel was loaded into an ambulance followed by the bodies of two other advisers to the president: Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Honwana, special assistant to President Machel, and Prof Aquino De Braganca, director of the Centre for African Studies at the Maputo University and a close adviser to the former president.

Also on the helicopter was one of the survivors, Captain Fernando Manuel, leader of the presidential escort. He stepped off the helicopter wearing pyjamas, a robe and bare footed.

Besides a swollen face, the tall man walked perfectly well across the tarmac and told journalists that he had walked for half an hour following the accident looking for help.

Colonel Vieira and the team of experts flew back to SA last night to conduct the Mozambican side of the investigation.

The mood in the Mozambique capital is sombre and people are waiting to hear the exact circumstances of the death of their leader.

The fact that the presidential aircraft crashed inside SA territory amid beligerent threats from some factors of the SA government did not help with the current mood and people are suspicious of the circumstances of the death.

A communiqué from the Mozambique cabinet, the Political Bureau of Frelimo and of the permanent commission of the National Assembly was expected late last night.

According to reports yesterday an officer of the South African Police arrived at the scene in isolated rugged countryside early yesterday morning.

Machel's body was provisionally identified

and placed in a coffin at the start of a huge joint operation launched by South African and Mozambican authorities.

Eye-witness reports of the scene of the accident described it as "horrible".

The only recognizable piece of the Russian aircraft was the tail section and the remainder of the aircraft was scattered in small pieces down the mountain side.

Spotted among the wreckage were photographs of President Machel and Mr P W Botha signing the Nkomati Accord in March 1984.

South African Airways yesterday cancelled its weekly Monday flight to Maputo following Mozambique's closure of the territory's airspace. A spokeswoman from SAA said that the normal Monday flight had been re-scheduled for today and a flight would leave Johannesburg at 9.30am.

Southern African leaders feared that President Machel's death would intensify the internal instability in Mozambique. An MNR spokesman already indicated that the rebels were going to step up the war. It was likely to lead to a leadership struggle between top Frelimo leaders.

Maputo sources said last night the appointment of the Prime Minister, Mr Machungo, in July meant that there was a natural head of government to take charge until a successor was chosen.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, flew to the crash site near Komatipoort yesterday morning accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Dennis Earp.

President P W Botha has invited the International Civil Aviation Association to take part in the official investigation.

Hospital officials declined to comment on the allegation that the aircraft had been shot down. A spokesman referred the Cape Times to Brigadier Leon Mellet of the Bureau for Information, who told the Cape Times:

"Nobody has spoken to the pilot. There is a board of inquiry to be established, consisting of members of the Mozambique and South African governments. The matter is sub-judice. Nobody will be allowed to talk to survivors until after the inquiry."

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The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, flew to the crash site near Komatipoort yesterday morning accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Dennis Earp.

President P W Botha has invited the International Civil Aviation Association to take part in the official investigation.

Hospital officials declined to comment on the allegation that the aircraft had been shot down. A spokesman referred the Cape Times to Brigadier Leon Mellet of the Bureau for Information, who told the Cape Times:

"Nobody has spoken to the pilot. There is a board of inquiry to be established, consisting of members of the Mozambique and South African governments. The matter is sub-judice. Nobody will be allowed to talk to survivors until after the inquiry."



# The three that are seen as possible successors

By Joao Santa Rita,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

As a Marxist-Leninist party, the ruling Frelimo in Mozambique will choose the successor to President Samora Machel from its 11-member Political Bureau

And, within that body of hardcore veterans of the anti-colonial guerilla war, three men are seen by observers as possible successors

They are Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the number two in the party hierarchy, Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Armando Guebuza, Minister in the President's Office and number four in the party hierarchy

Mr dos Santos, a founder of Frelimo, had been losing power in the last few months as Mozambique shifted away from the disastrous Marxist economic policies for which, as Minister of Economic Planning, he had been responsible until his dismissal from the Cabinet

However, he has retained some of his strength as his position within the Political Bureau did not change

Mr dos Santos, married to a South African woman, Pamela dos Santos, is also the permanent secretary of the People's Assembly, a position just below the presidency in the state hierarchy

## NUMBER THREE

Significantly it was Mr dos Santos and not the Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, who read a communique over Radio Mozambique stating that President Machel's plane was missing

Mr Joaquim Chissano, number three in the Political Bureau, has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since independence

Recently, when the constitution was changed to allow for the appointment of a Prime Minister, Mr Chissano was tipped as the person most likely to assume that position

However, sources said he turned down the offer because the post does not carry any real power

Mr Chissano is popular among Mozambicans and is known to have been close to President Machel

A softly spoken, good-looking man, he has always been regarded as a moderate and pragmatic Minister within Frelimo but significantly he did not take part in any of the negotiations that led to the Nkomati Accord

He was in charge of Frelimo's security during the war against the Portuguese and supported Mr Machel in the struggle that followed the assassination of Frelimo's first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, in Tanzania before Mozambique's independence

He was also Prime Minister during the nine-month transitional government that led the country to independence

General Guebuza was a rising militant within Frelimo's cadres when the country became independent in 1975

As political commissar of the armed forces he controlled the appointments to the army

## HUNDREDS DIED

He was appointed Minister of the Interior in the first post-independence Cabinet — a post he lost after a disastrous campaign to send to "re-education camps" hundreds of prostitutes and "non-productive" people from the main cities shortly after independence

Hundreds of people died in that campaign

Known as a hardliner who detests liberalism, General Guebuza then became governor of the northern province of Cabo Delgado until he was recalled to once again become Minister of the Interior

Until late it was issuing telexed messages about the "unresolved circumstances" of President Machel's death and referring to the remarks made a week ago by "the racist Defence Minister Magnus Malan", which "serve to strengthen our

The Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, said in Rome that the crash had robbed the world of an heroic freedom fighter and a great political leader, while in St Denis, Reunion, the French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, expressed his condolences to the people of Mozambique

News S D N E  
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Bureau as number 10 in the hier-  
was appointed to the Political  
The Mozambican Prime Minister,  
Mr Mario Machungo, who

in the  
important role  
the  
Minister of Defence, General  
Alberto Chibande and his dep-  
uty, General Sebastiao Mabote

draw its allegations of conspiracy.  
factors and governments re-  
mained cautious about the  
cause of the crash Monday  
night, the ANC refused to with-  
draw its allegations of conspiracy.

suspicion that Pretoria bears  
full responsibility".  
Meanwhile, officials at the  
European Community in Brus-  
sels expressed concern about  
stability in Southern Africa fol-  
lowing President Machel's  
death

LONDON — The South African embassy here has categorically denied ANC allegations that Pretoria was somehow involved in the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel, and repeated the pledge that an open inquiry would be held.

The reaction came late Monday night on BBC 2's Newsnight programme from South African charge d'affaires in London, Mr Leo Evans, who also denied that President Botha's expressed shock at the crash was only "crocodile

tears".  
He said the President's relationship with President Machel was "very cordial" and that South Africa enjoyed a "pragmatic relationship" with Mozambique, despite the fact that it was a Marxist regime  
Mr Evans predicted "a disturbed period ahead" for Mozambique, and declined to comment on what shape South Africa's relationship with the new Mozambique government would take

The rebel MNR, too, denies any knowledge of the cause of the crash. A Lisbon-based spokesman for the organisation said President Machel would be difficult to replace because he was popular with the people, held Frelimo together and maintained an equilibrium between East and West in the region.  
In a tribute to President Machel yesterday, the British Foreign Office said he was not only the architect of his own

country's independence but also made a significant contribution to the Lancaster House Agreement on Rhodesia.  
A spokesman said the Foreign Office extended its deep sympathy to the families of those who died and to the people of Mozambique appropriate messages of condolence would be sent  
The spokesman recalled that Mr Machel visited Britain in 1983 and 1985, and that Princess Anne had visited his coun-

try last year. Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe visited Mozambique in July this year during his European Community mission  
Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is in Britain, is cutting short his visit to return home, it is reported here  
A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Mugabe was on a private visit and had not seen any members of the British Government.  
While most other commenta-

# SA embassy denies ANC crash accusations

The Star Bureau



# Pilot error? Blamed for death crash

N/12/10/86  
218

THE flight crew of Samora Machel's aircraft mistook the lights of Komatipoort for those of Maputo, aviation sources in the Mozambican capital believe.

No official flight plan has been disclosed

Ormande Pollok writes that reports which suggested that the plane may have been shot down were discounted by experts at the scene, who said that the aircraft wheels were in a position which indicated that they had been lowered for landing

They also pointed out that there were no burn marks on the fuselage which there would have been if the aircraft had been struck by a surface-to-air missile

## Mercury Reporter

A survivor said he had heard a bang just before the crash. If the aircraft had been hit by a rocket it would have shown some signs of burning in the three minutes between the survivor hearing the bang and the aircraft crashing

The aircraft 'black box' which records flight instructions and manoeuvres had been found and should clear up the mystery of the Machel disaster

It is not yet known what political consequences President Machel's death could have for South Africa

It is feared in some quarters that hard-liners in the politburo who are against co-operation with South Africa will make an all-out bid to take over power which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord and increased ANC activities from across the border

Clearly anticipating suggestions that South Africa might have had a hand in downing the aircraft following its recent warnings to President Machel to curb ANC activities in his coun-

● TURN TO PAGE 2

P.T.O

Witnesses at the crash scene said the aircraft touched down just inside South African territory and ploughed its way along the ground for 1 km or more, strewn bodies and wreckage along its path

The sources said the pilot had reported to air traffic controllers at Maputo that he had the runway in sight and that he was 'positioned right-hand down for runway 23 (Maputo's main runway)'

Being in this position the pilot would have believed that he was within 3 km of Maputo airport

But shortly afterwards he reported that he had lost it

Air traffic controllers had then told the pilot to carry out instrument landing system procedure on runway 23

## Message

They said the last radio message Maputo had received from the pilot was 'we can't pick up the ILS (instrument landing system)'

An instrument landing system consists of two radio beams, which when combined, form an invisible sloping path which can be followed by the pilot for a perfect descent and touchdown in bad weather

The sources said it was only possible to pick up the ILS beam if the aircraft was within 25 km of the airport

'They must have seen some light, probably Komatipoort, to report to the radio controllers that they were overhead Maputo, when they were in fact, 80 km or so away'

'They must have crashed shortly afterwards, having failed to pick up the right frequency for the ILS beam,' the sources said

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that aviation experts believe that as well as pilot error the plane was fitted with poor avionics

## Lightning

Pilots yesterday described the avionics package of the TU-134A as antiquated compared with Western aircraft of similar design

As matters stand, it is believed the Russian pilot tracked west along the SA-Mozambique border to avoid storm pockets over the region on Sunday night

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said he assumed the aircraft encountered lightning and strong vertical drafts of air

One of the survivors of the crash who says victims of the disaster. He said early noise about three minutes before



The union men were back of the approach of Alan roads

truck and some of its spilled load.

No arrests have been made. Police said the body of

# The last moments of Samora Machel

FROM PAGE 1

try, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday invited international civil aviation authorities to participate in the crash inquiry

At a Press conference held at the Komatipoort airbase yesterday, Mr Pik Botha recounted a survivor's version of what happened

'The survivor', brought from Nelspruit to the scene to assist in identification of the bodies, said he heard something in the aircraft some moments before it hit the ground

'I do not know whether it was shock. It is not for us to interpret his statement,' Mr Botha said

Mr Botha said it was obvious the aircraft had been in Mozambican airspace and only entered South African airspace on the point of crashing

According to head of the air force Gen Dennis Earp, who also visited the scene with Mr Pik Botha, the Mozambican aircraft faded from South African radar screens at 7 17 p.m, two hours before it was scheduled to land

There were 39 people on board the flight. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered and the 10 survivors taken to Nelspruit hospital are likely to be

flown back to Maputo today

Government sources indicated yesterday that while relations with President Machel's Government were strained at present they deeply regretted his death

President Machel was generally believed to be the one man who could maintain unity in the Government

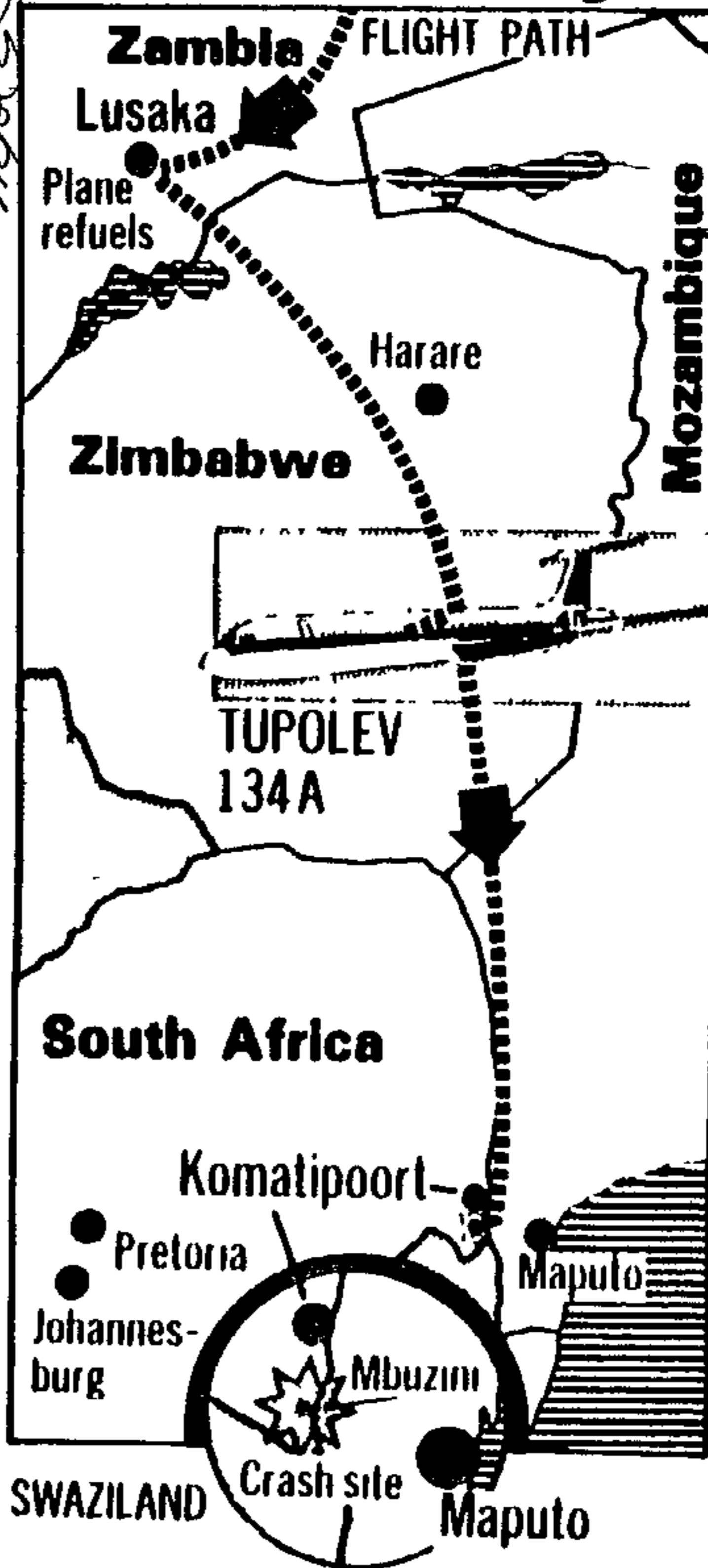
The Bureau for Information has released the names of some of the 29 people killed in the crash

### Names

They are President Samora Machel, Mozambique Minister of Transport, Celcanera Santos, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lobo; the Zambian Ambassador in Mozambique, Mr Navesse, Secretary of President Machel, Lt Col Fernando Hongwane, Machel's Private Secretary, Miss Yvette Amose, Director of Protocol, Conjella de Mendez, Assistant Director, Mr Langa, Head of Ministry of Defence, Mr Fernando Joao, a photographer from Noticias, Daniel Mangwanzi, five personal security staff — Manuel Zairros, Daniel Nkuna, Joseph Mashango, Fernando Manuel and Reddy Sambo

See Editorial Opinion and Page 3

## Machel's Death Flight



# Mozambicans weep in the streets

MAPUTO—Mozambicans wept in the streets of Maputo yesterday and waited for official confirmation from their Government that President Samora Machel, who had led the country since independence from Portugal, had been killed in a plane crash

While surviving members of the country's marxist

leadership met for more than seven hours and Mozambican officials crossed the border to visit the crash site, Government radio told this nation of 13 million only that President Machel was missing on a flight from Zambia.

While the radio played sombre music, small groups of people gathered in the

streets of the capital, waiting for news. Some wept openly. Most said they feared the worst

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chisaano, widely considered a successor to Mr Machel, returned to Maputo yesterday after a trip to the US.

He touched down on his way at the central port city of Beira at a time when

Maputo airport was closed to all traffic for a few hours. In the late afternoon, it was not clear whether the airport was open to normal traffic.

Under the Mozambican constitution, the Central Committee of the ruling party, Frelimo, will run the country until a successor to President Machel is appointed — (Sapa-Reuter)



CAH Times 20/10/86

# Trains to Mozambique 'running normally' 218

HARARE — Zimbabwean goods trains were running normally into Mozambique at the weekend despite a claim by right-wing rebels to have cut the line to the central port of Beira, according to railway officials.

The officials said by telephone from the eastern border town of Mutare that the first of three daily goods trains had left as scheduled at 5am on Saturday morning.

But the Zimbabwean goods trains run only as far as the town of Gondola, about 125km along the 300km rail line to Beira.

Renamo issued a communique issued in Lisbon on Friday claiming that its forces had captured the strategic town of Vila Machado, about 100km further along the track to Beira.

The officials said they had not heard of the Renamo claim, and it was not possible to verify it in Harare. The Zimbabwean Government refuses to comment on events in Mozambique and the Maputo government rarely responds to Renamo communiques.

Meanwhile, voluntary people's militias marched through Maputo on Saturday to a rally where they were told the capital's defences were being reorganized to deal with any possible raid or attack from South Africa.

Mr Aurelio Manhica, city secretary for defence of the ruling Frelimo party, told the militia members they would be supplied with new weapons

"more appropriate for the defence of the city", and that the party was working with the military and security forces to reorganize the defences.

The people's militias, voluntary security bodies, are often on the front line in rural battles against the Mozambique National Resistance, fighting for the past 10 years to overthrow President Samora Machel's government.

● Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Samora Machel of Mozambique joined the leaders of Zambia and Angola for a four-way summit in north-eastern Zambia today, the official Zambian news agency, Zana, said.

The four presidents, whose talks are expected to concentrate on Zaire's alleged support for rebels in northern Angola, met in the town of Mbala and later flew on to the Kasaba Bay resort on Lake Tanganyika, it added.

Mr Machel, Zambia's Mr Kenneth Kaunda and Angola's Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos will also try to persuade the Zaireans to help reopen the Benguela railway for Zairean copper exports that now go to South African ports.

The formerly British-owned railway runs from northern Zambia, through the copper-rich province of Katanga in southern Zaire, to the Angolan port of Lobito on the Atlantic coast. Unita activities have brought traffic along the line to a halt — Sapa/Reuter-AP

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# Crisis for Frelimo

## — power struggle to follow

From GERALD L'ANGE  
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — The death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique is a shattering blow to the Frelimo government and to its increasingly desperate efforts to maintain control of the country

President Machel was widely regarded as the force maintaining unity in the ruling Frelimo party

His death comes at a time of growing crisis in Mozambique with the economy in tatters and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas expanding their influence and increasing their threat to the government

President Machel's death will surely have a severe impact on morale in the government and lead to a struggle for power among senior Frelimo members

### CONTENDERS

No individual in the Frelimo hierarchy is in a position to step straight into President Machel's shoes

The Mozambican constitution provides, in the event of the president's death, for the functions of the presidency to be assumed by the Frelimo central committee until a new president is appointed

One of the leading contenders to succeed Mr Machel as president include Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, but it was not immediately known whether he was on the plane which crashed last night

Other men considered likely include the Minister of Defence, Alberto Chipande, the Minister in the President's Office, Armando Guebuza, and the Deputy Minister of Defence and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Sebastiao Mabote

Another strong contender could be Marcelino dos Santos, vice-president of Frelimo until that post was abolished. A major figure in the party hierarchy, he was appointed governor of Sofala province, where the MNR had been making heavy inroads. He was recalled to Maputo recently, where he is understood to have a major role in directing Frelimo ideology

Mr dos Santos and Mr Guebuza are hardline Marxists and are considered to be the most radical of the contenders

### ALLEGATIONS

Observers do not discount the possibility that a relatively unknown person may be chosen by the Frelimo central committee, as happened in Angola when Mr José Eduardo dos Santos was selected to succeed Agostinho Neto

President Machel was killed at a time when his country's relations with South Africa have deteriorated sharply following allegations by both sides that each had violated the Nkomati Accord

In apparent retaliation for the ANC operations, South Africa stopped the recruitment of migrant workers from Mozambique, whose remitted earnings have made a major contribution to the economy

Mozambique alleged Pretoria had continued to aid the MNR and Pretoria claimed the Frelimo government had allowed ANC insurgents to resume attacks into South Africa from Mozambique

● See Page 11



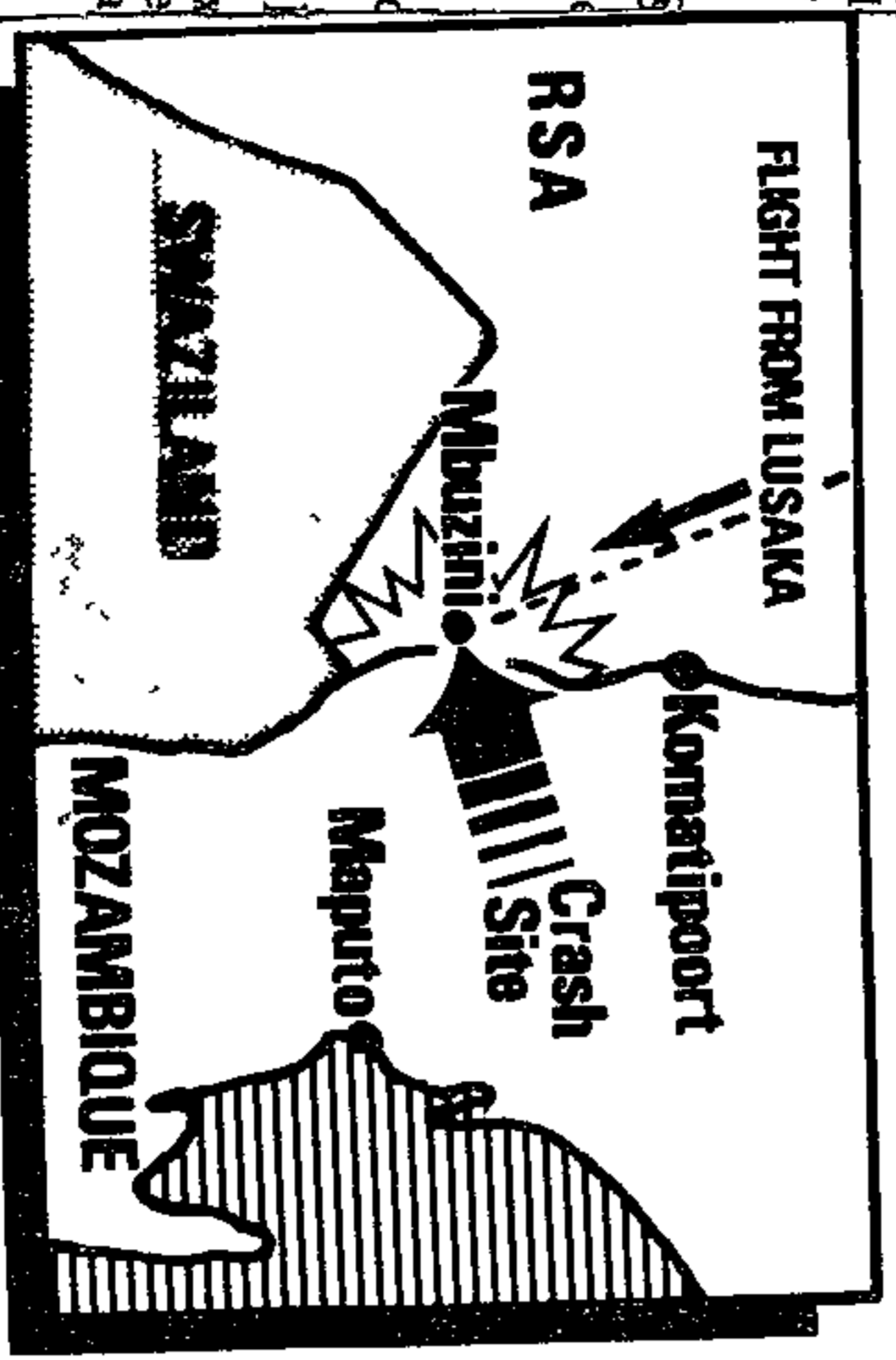
# Aircraft down in SA as weather hits flight from Lusaka

# Machel's plane crashes

Staff Reporters

Mozambique's President Samora Machel may have been among people on board an aircraft which crashed in a remote area of South Africa last night, senior South African Government officials learned today.

The SABC today monitored Radio Mozambique as playing funeral and martial music. Announcements were made regularly for people not to panic. Mozambican authorities announced today that a plane carrying President Machel from Lusaka had "failed to arrive" last night. President Machel was in the Zambian capital yesterday for a summit meeting with the Angolan, Zambian and Zairean leaders



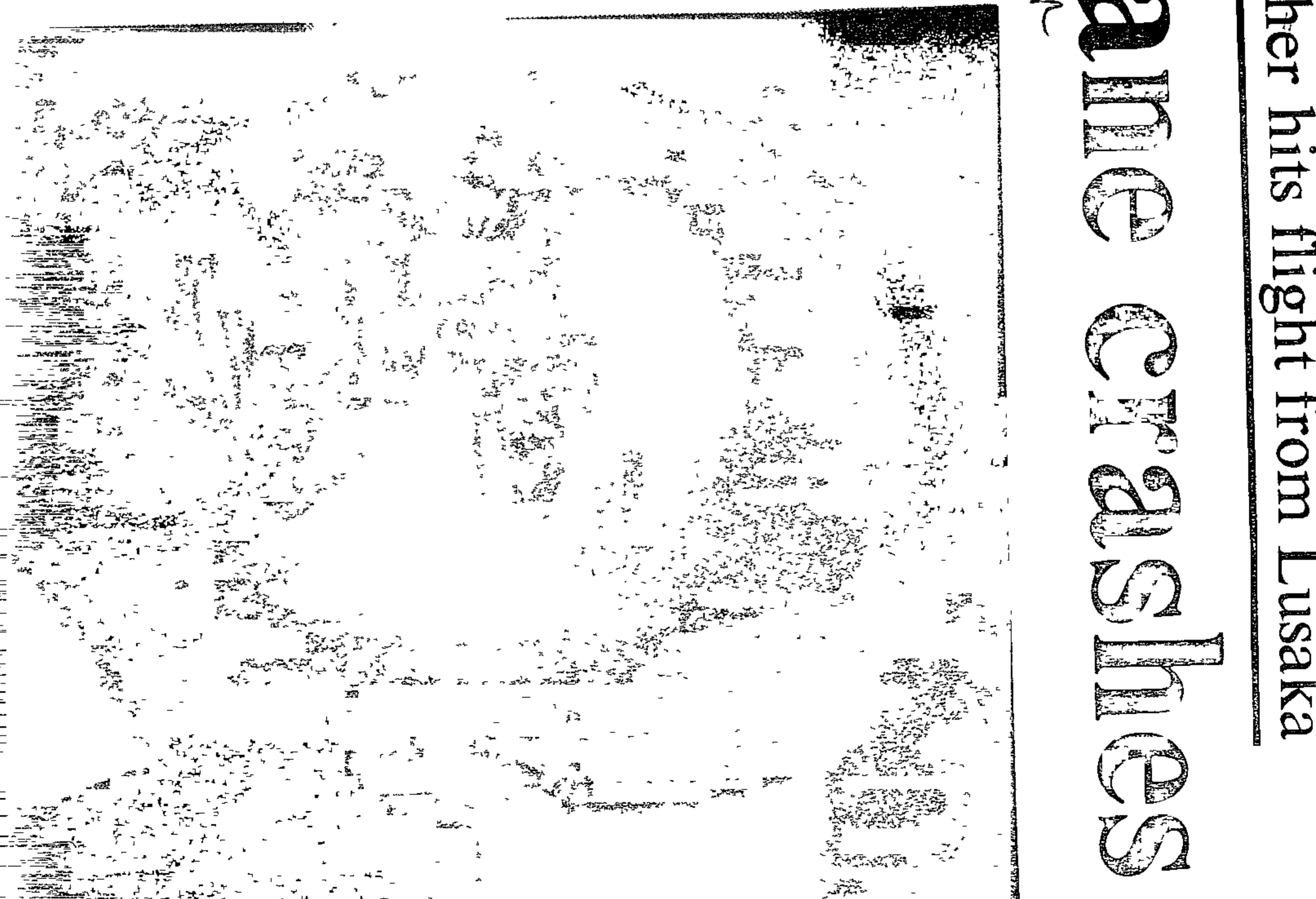
According to highly-placed sources the aircraft, a Russian-manufactured twin turbo-prop AN26, registration number C9CAA, strayed into South African airspace in bad weather. It came down at Mbuluzini east of Nelspruit and south of Komatipoort.

So far 11 bodies have been found and there are at least two survivors, said the sources. News of the crash was broken this morning by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Puk Botha. He made no mention of President Machel.

Mr Botha said initial reports said four survivors had been found and were being treated. The accident was reported by local residents who saw the aircraft come down, he said. Police are at the scene and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, is also on his way to the crash site.

Mr Botha said the Mozambique Government had been informed through South Africa's representative in Maputo.

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## Investigation

The South African Directorate of Civil Aviation has sent an accident investigation team to the scene, chief director Mr Japie Smit said this morning.

"Our information is very limited," he said.

"We are trying to establish whether the aircraft is civilian or military as we can only get involved in civilian accidents."

Mr Smit said the time and cause of the accident was not known, nor what weather conditions were like last night.

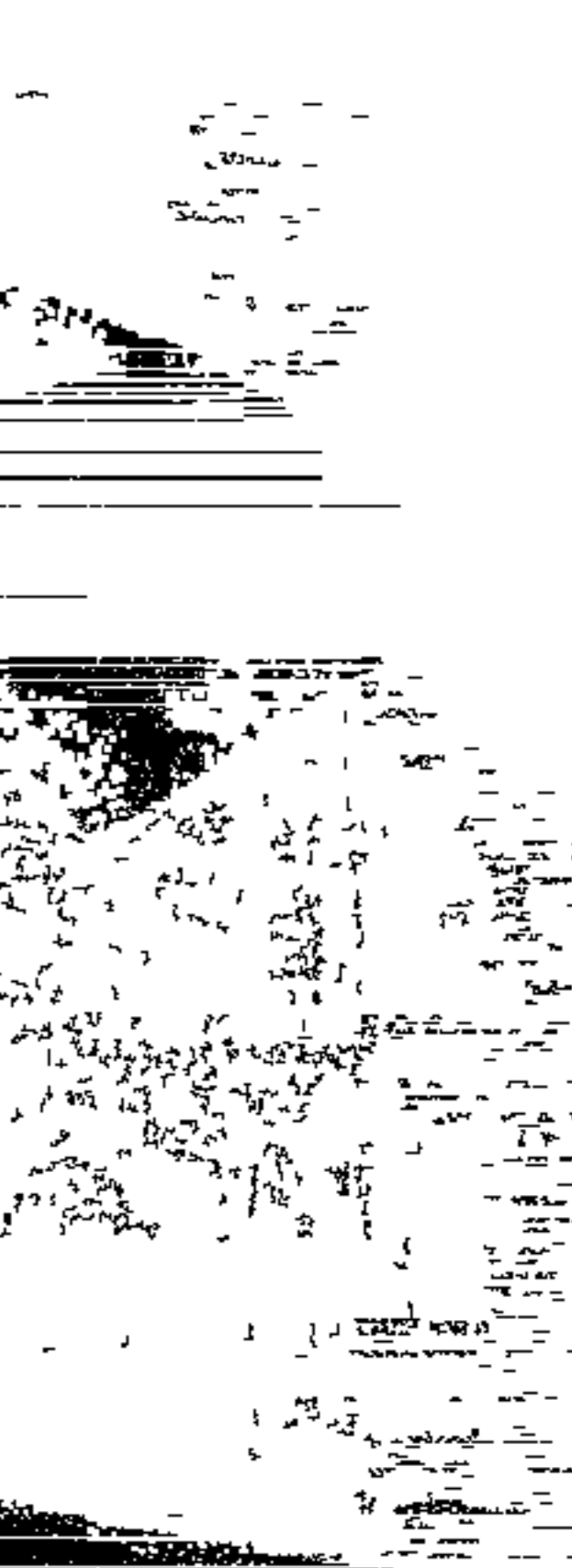
"We have an agreement that the country in which an accident takes place conducts the investigation. However, it is customary for us to invite representatives of the country in which the aircraft is registered to participate."

"We have not done so yet because we don't know whether we are involved or in which country the aircraft is registered," said Mr Smit.

From Nelspruit it is reported that Dr Mark Barry, superintendent of the Shongwe Mission Hospital, said ambulances left for the scene of the accident during the early hours of today.

The aircraft had apparently crashed at about 9 pm in a bushy area and rescue workers had great difficulty reaching the injured in the heavy rain.

President Samora Machel... missing after plane crash.



MAPUTO — The semi-official

Maputo daily *Noticias* said yesterday white South Africans had been seen commanding Mozambican rebels in an area of the country bordering Malawi.

The newspaper said its information came from people who had fled from the Mutarara district after a recent attack by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, whom the government has charged came into the country from Malawi.

Mutarara district lies between the southern tip of Malawi and the Zambezi River in the central Mozambique province of Tete.

A *Noticias* reporter in Tete town, the provincial capital 200 km north-west of Mutarara, said refugees there told him they had seen "white individuals recognizable as South Africans leading the armed bandits in Mutarara."

"Armed bandits" is the official term for MNR rebels. The report did not say how the whites were distinguishable as South Africans or how many were involved. — Reuter

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# PLANE CRASHED IN SAATCHI

Arkus 20/10/86 218

JOHANNESBURG. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique is dead.

The President was among 38 people on board a Soviet-built twin-engined Tupolev 134A jet bound for Maputo from Zambia that crashed in South Africa in heavy weather last night.

State President P W Botha has expressed "deep regret" and "profound shock" at President Machel's death

There were some survivors, but a top Government source said in Pretoria that 11 bodies had so far been found

Reports from both Harare and Maputo that Radio Mozambique had started playing sombre, funeral music

### Near border

The crash was near the small town of Mhuzum, east of Nelspruit and south of Komatipoort, near where the borders of Mozambique, Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal meet

Police are at the scene and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, is on his way there

South Africa's diplomatic representative in Maputo has informed the Mozambique Government, and Mozambique has been invited to send representatives to the scene of the crash

The first news of the crash came in a brief announcement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

He said the accident was reported to the police by residents who saw the aircraft come down

### Four survivors

According to an earlier report from Kasaba Bay in Zaire, Mr Machel had joined President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola for talks at the weekend, reports Sapa-Reuter

The talks were reported to be inconclusive. The regional leaders want President Mobutu to reduce his country's dependence on South Africa's railways and ports

But President Kaunda called the talks "a tremendous success" and said they would be continued next month

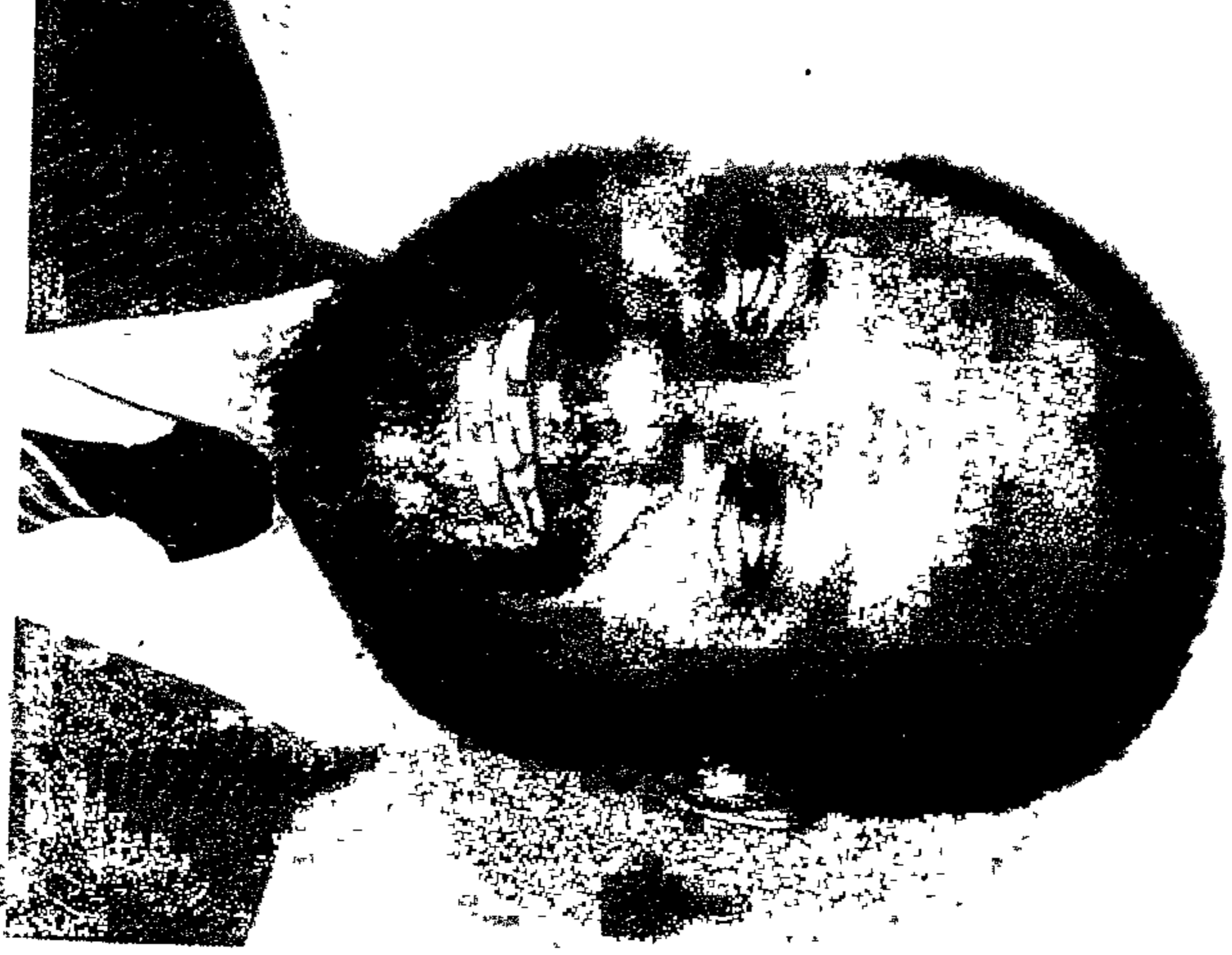
Dr Kaunda denied to reporters that President Mobutu was taken to task over allegations that Angola's Unita rebels were permitted to use Zaire as a base for their war against Mr dos Santos's Marxist government in Angola

### Investigation

In a statement today Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Teodoro Hungwana, said a Mozambican delegation was leaving for South Africa today to establish the causes of the crash

He said the South African Government had provided the Mozambican authorities with "all facilities" necessary for the investigation

The "circumstances in which the plane crashed" are not clear



President Samora Machel

Earlier, in a statement read over Radio Mozambique by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the No 2 man in the Frelimo party hierarchy, Frelimo said the aircraft carrying President Machel and his party had been due to arrive in Maputo at 9 30 last night

When it failed to arrive Mozambican authorities immediately tried to locate it

At 6 50 this morning the South African Government informed the Mozambican Government that a Mozambican had crashed inside South African territory

He announced that the Mozambican Cabinet, the Permanent Commission of the Peoples Assembly and Frelimo's Political Bureau were meeting this morning

Mr dos Santos urged the nation to remain "calm"

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## Facts and figures which make up Mozambique

**MAPUTO** — President Samora Machel is dead, but his country lives on

Mozambique, as of December 1983, had a population of 13.2 million people, 90% of whom were black and the rest coloured, white or Asian.

The main religion is animism, the worship of nature spirits, with Islamic, Christian and Hindu minorities. The official language is Portuguese

The country is 799 380 square kilometres in size and is bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the west by Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland

It has a 2 470 km-long coastline on the Indian Ocean. The capital is Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques), and it has a population of 850 000.

The armed forces total 15 800 people. The army consists of 14 000 men, 280 tanks, 10 surface-to-air missiles. The navy has 800 men with 26 coastal patrol craft. The air force is a little larger with 1 000 men and 18 combat aircraft. There is also a 9 500-strong paramilitary Border Guard and provincial, people's and local militias, according to a 1986 International Institute for Strategic Studies report.

Most Mozambicans are peasants, but in the wage labour sector *per capita* income officially is put at \$1 200 (R3 000) a year.

Main industries include sugar milling, cashew nut processing, textiles manufacture, cement production, oil refining, breweries, soft drinks, cigarettes, tyres and car batteries

The People's Republic of Mozambique is a former Portuguese colony which attained independence on June 25, 1975, after a 10-year armed struggle by the Mozambican Liberation Front (Frelimo) which was formed in 1962.

Frelimo president and military commander, Samora Machel, became first president of the Republic at independence. He was re-elected Frelimo president at congresses in 1977 and 1983. Frelimo is the only legal political party and, constitutionally, the party president is also head of the country.

It officially became a Marxist-Leninist party at its third congress in 1977.

The central organs of power are the Frelimo 11-member Politburo, the six-member Secretariat, the 15-member Standing Commission of the People's Assembly (Parliament) and the Council of (Cabinet) Ministers.

The Government has been fighting a war against right-wing rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) since independence

Hopes of ending the conflict were raised in March 1984 when a non-aggression pact — the Nkomati Accord — was signed with SA. Pretoria agreed to end its backing for the rebels in return for Maputo refusing to harbour anti-SA guerrillas.

The civil war continued to take its toll on an economy also driven to the edge of ruin by poor management and a crippling drought — Sapa-Reuter



# Machel <sup>2/8</sup> dead

Eve Post 20/10/86

## Plane carrying President of Mozambique crashes

**JOHANNESBURG** — President Samora Machel, of Mozambique, died when a Maputo-bound plane with 38 people aboard crashed in South Africa last night.

The Soviet-built twin-engined Tupolev 134A jet was on a flight from Lusaka to Maputo when it strayed into SA airspace in bad weather

The Minister of Defence, Mr Alberto Joaquim Chipande, and Transport Minister, Mr Luis Alcantara Santos, are also reported to have died in the crash

Eleven people were killed and there were four survivors when the plane came down at Mbuzini east of Nelspruit and south of Komatipoort.

In a statement today, Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Teodato Hungwana, confirmed Mr Machel was on the plane but said the identity of the dead or of the survivors of the crash was not yet known

State President P W Botha, in a statement, expressed "deep regret" and "profound shock" at Mr Machel's death

President Machel, who took office after indepen-

dence in 1975, ending a decade of war against Portuguese colonial rule, was returning home after having been to a Zambian resort of Kasaba Bay for a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, and the Zairean leader, President Mobutu Sese Seko

Official sources disclosed that the party to Lusaka had included Mr Machel, his special assistant, Mr Fernando Honwana, his secretary, Mr Muradali Mamadussen, his Press officer, Mr Gulamo Khan, the Mozambican Foreign Service chief of protocol, Mr Cangela de Mendonca, a secretary, Miss Yveta Ramos, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jose Carlos Lobo

In Lisbon, however, the Mozambique National Resistance (NMR) claimed Mr Machel, the Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande,

and the Minister of Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos had been killed in the crash

The cause of the crash is not known

But a civilian aviation expert, who did not want to be named, said the plane appeared to have been far off course

The weather was bad last night, with thunder storms in the area and low cloud cover, and twin-engine turboprops like the one President Machel was using were, poorly equipped for such weather conditions, the expert said

The plane could have encountered a thunder storm, or the pilot may have realised he was off course and tried to duck below the cloud cover to determine his position and struck the ground, the expert added

In the first official confirmation of Mr Machel's death from SA authorities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr PIK

Botha, also expressed his "sincere condolences" and said he was leaving Pretoria immediately for the crash site

"I am at the disposal of the Mozambique Government to assist in any arrangements which have to be made"

A spokesman for the NMR Mr Paulo Oliveira said in Lisbon that apart from the president and his two ministers several high level officials also died

"Given the state of war between us and the Government there are obviously suspicions that the MNR was involved but so far I have received no information on how the crash occurred and it would be premature to speculate," he said

The death of Samora Machel could help to end the war, he said.

"Machel was personally running the war against us and he was by



Mozambique's President SAMORA MOISES MACHEL



Flashback to two years ago... Mr PIK BOTHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President SAMORA MACHEL of Mozambique and State President P W BOTHA arrive for the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

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100000

# Machel dies in plane crash

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● From Page 1

far the most commanding figure in the government, the only one with any charisma. His death probably brings an end to the war a lot closer," Mr Oliveira said.

SA's Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has set up a commission of inquiry to conduct an immediate full investigation into the accident.

Mr Pik Botha said the State President had indicated experts from the International Civil Aviation Association were welcome to participate in the investigation.

The Foreign Minister is to be assisted at the site of the air crash by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the chief of the SA Air Force, Lt-Gen Denis Earp.

Mr P W Botha said in his statement "SA has lost an influential ally in its efforts to develop the economies of Southern Africa since the signing of the Nkomati Accord."

Mr Botha had "come to know and respect President Machel", and they had last had "cordial discussions" at the coronation of Swaziland's new King earlier this year.

In his message, Mr Pik Botha expressed condolences and said "I personally came to know President Machel as one of the great leaders of Africa for whom I had the highest respect and regard as a leader and a man."

"He was someone with whom I could discuss the many problems confronting our two countries, our region and our continent."

"Despite the differences between our two governments, our problems became easier to handle after discussion of them with President Machel."

Personal messages of condolences have also been sent to Mrs Graca Machel by the wife of the State President, Mrs Elize Botha, and the wife



218<sup>DD</sup> 20/10/86

## Maputo shakes up its defences

MAPUTO — People's militias marched through Maputo yesterday to a rally where they were told the capital's defences were being reorganised to deal with any possible raid from South Africa

The marching, uniformed men and women converged at the port from different parts of the city for the rally.

The city secretary for defence of the ruling Frelimo party, Mr Aurelio Manhica, said the militia members would be supplied with new weapons — “more appropriate for the defence of the city” — and the party was working with the military and security forces to reorganise the capital's defences

The people's militias, voluntary security bodies, are often on the frontline in rural battles against the rebel Mozambique National Resistance — Sapa-AP

18/10/76  
Garrison  
town DD  
seized (218)  
— MNR

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels said yesterday they had seized the key garrison town of Vila Machado, killing 85 government and Zimbabwean troops in heavy fighting.

A Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) communique distributed in Lisbon said the town, on the main railway from Beira to the Zimbabwean capital of Harare, had been overrun on Thursday and was still in rebel hands.

It said 32 Zimbabwean troops, 53 government troops and seven Tanzanians were killed and 12 armoured vehicles, including two tanks, were destroyed.

A 75-carriage train taking grain and foodstuffs from Zimbabwe to Beira was ambushed and set on fire the same day after the produce had been distributed to local people, it said.

The MNR has stepped up its attacks in recent weeks and President Samora Machel's government has called for more military aid from Zimbabwe as its own troops suffer heavy defeats — Sapa-RNS



**Bandits  
blew up  
track**

BANDITS have been blamed for blowing up the railway line between Mozambique and SA on Wednesday.

Mozambique's official news agency said bandits placed the mine which derailed a train and damaged the track 40km north of Maputo.

The damaged track is being repaired and the line will be fully operational from today.

No-one was injured in the derailment.

The agency added that another mine exploded on the Limpopo railway line on Monday.

# Coalition looms as rebels hit at Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE'S bitter civil war moved into the capital this week with gunfire reported from its outskirts and new victories for the rebel forces in the northern regions.

But, say South African Foreign Affairs sources, the increased fighting could yet have an upside the opponents might be forced to negotiate a coalition government which could stabilise the war-torn country

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE and LESTER VENTER

This week the festering Mozambican war exploded again into the international spotlight. Among the developments:

- Dramatic advances by the rebel forces which now hold five towns in the north
- Another hint by President Botha that Nkomati is truly on the skids.
- Confirmation that Britain will field a team of "specialists" to train a crack Mozambican task force with new weaponry
- A Zimbabwean threat to pour more men into the country to secure the main com

munication routes which are now under heavy pressure from the rebels — although Zimbabwean generals have apparently warned against too deep an involvement in the neighbouring morass

- A sharp warning from the European Economic Community to Pretoria not to consider massive intervention in Mozambique
- The Mozambican Government has moved a missile battery up to the Malawian border to deal with what Maputo claims are South African trained rebels operating out of Malawian sanctuaries

As the rebel Renamo movement launched a massive country-wide offensive during the past three weeks, at least two sources in Maputo have reported fighting in the suburbs of the Mozambican capital

A South African diplomat stationed in Maputo told Foreign Affairs officials in Pretoria that he could hear shots from his office by the end of this week

By the end of the week Renamo controlled the entire lower Zambezi valley and the northern provinces.

Mozambican officials confirmed that the towns of Mutarara and Zumbo in Tete province, Caia in Sofala province, Milanege in Zambesia province and Ulungoe had fallen to Renamo

The rebels had also destroyed 800m of the Maputo railway line

## gan push ths after claim

Maputo where he maintains an apartment.

According to the sources, the ANC has once again established a military command and control centre in Maputo, called a Regional Political Military Council (RPMC)

Other RPMCs exist clandestinely in Lesotho and Swaziland and openly in Botswana

At present, say the sources, the Maputo RPMC controls several hundred trained men, who have in recent months carried out numerous missions, especially in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

The current chief ANC representative in Maputo is Jacob Zuma, who heads both the political and military functions

### Controls

The Maputo RPMC also controls the ANC's military operations in Swaziland and Lesotho including the logistical supplies and communications with the ANC head office in Lusaka, Zambia

Some of the Maputo RPMC officials, say South African sources, have been identified as members of the SA Communist Party, while there is close liaison between the ANC, SACP and the representative of the PLO and other terrorist organisations, who also maintain offices in Maputo

Among the ANC facilities in Maputo listed by the sources are a number of transit or "safe" houses in various Maputo suburbs used for crash-course military training of ANC operatives recruited in South Africa

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka yesterday denied his organisation had armed personnel and insisted the ANC mission consisted of only six people. He also insisted the organisation does not use neighbouring countries to launch its raids

### Accord

South African Foreign Affairs sources now believe the violence racking Mozambique may open the way for President Samora Machel to reach an accord with Renamo that will benefit both the war-torn country and South Africa

Many high ranking South African officials who have dealt with the Mozambican leader have a high regard for him

"He is an authentic nationalist. He is impressive, inspired and charismatic," said one official

They believe President Machel may welcome the opportunity to reach accord with Renamo, free himself of the tight Marxist clique around him, and reposition the Maputo government in a more moderate alignment

There is a two-fold reason for this according to the source: pure Marxism has clearly failed to deliver the goods in the crippled country, and its Eastern Bloc mentors have abandoned their dream of turning Mozambique into a "Marxist nirvana in Africa". Machel has come to realise that a tempered form of African socialism with capitalist elements can set his country on the road to recovery, according to the source who has had direct dealings with him



# PRIVATE ARMIES TO FIGHT MNR REBELS

w/c ARGUS 12/10/78  
28

Argus Africa  
News Service

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Private armies are being formed in Mozambique to try to protect commercial and development projects from the raiding Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas

The Frelimo government of President Samora Machel cannot keep the MNR (Renamo) at bay

At least three powerful private forces are believed to be in operation or are being formed.

One is guarding an agricultural concession being operated by the British-based Lonrho corporation in central Mozambique

Another will provide protection for the rebuilding of the railway line from the port of Nacala to Malawi, in which Lonrho also has an interest

## Capture

Yet another is reported to be protecting a dam being built by an Italian concern in southern Mozambique

The war in Mozambique has taken on a dramatically different character with the capture by the MNR rebels of five towns and a key bridge over the Zambezi River

The taking of the towns represents a radical departure from the classical hit-and-run guerrilla tactics used by the MNR up to now

If the rebels hold the town of Mutarara, which commands one of only two bridges over the river, they will be able to cut much of the traffic between northern and southern Mozambique

## Demand

If the rebels can hold the other towns they will enormously increase their ability to force the Frelimo Government to accept their demand for negotiations aimed at a political solution to the war

The Machel government has proved itself unable to defeat the rebels, who have progressively strengthened their position until they now deny the government effective control of as much as two-thirds of Mozambique

However, few if any reputable analysts believe there can be a military solution without outside intervention, and that appears unlikely

Mozambique, in effect, is being destroyed by a war nobody can win

● Lonrho also is reported to be involved in efforts to form a safe strip along the Benguela railway in Angola, which has been kept inoperative for much of its length by Umta rebels

● See pages 8 and 9.

# Plea to SA: Don't invade Mozambique

CAPC TIPS 18/10/86

248

By JOHN BATTERSBY and WILLEM STEENKAMP

**LONDON.** — As the crisis in Mozambique deepens, seriously endangering the future of President Samora Machel's Frelimo government, the 12-nation European Community yesterday issued an urgent appeal to the South African Government not to invade the embattled country.

The joint protest was issued in London by the British Government which holds the EEC presidency

The EEC appeal came as Renamo rebels appeared to be tightening their hold on large parts of Mozambique and it coincided with alarm in Africa at the escalating conflict in that country

In Addis Ababa, the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr Ide Oumarou, yesterday appealed to African leaders to show "massive and concrete solidarity" with Mozambique in the face of what he termed South Africa's destabilization moves, Sapa-Reuter reports

In a message to the 50 OAU member states, Mr Oumarou accused South Africa of trying to exploit the situation in Mozambique by "putting more and more pressure and reinforcing its destabilization manoeuvres" on its Marxist neighbour

The military situation inside Mozambique is deteriorating for the Machel government and last night was still hidden in a fog of claims and counter-claims

But indications were that President Machel and his government were en-

trenched in the few remaining areas where they exercise control as the Renamo insurgents and their allies gradually took over the countryside

On Thursday night there were strong rumours that elements of Renamo penetrated not only Maputo's suburbs but the capital itself and killed some of President Machel's aides

Yesterday Renamo spokesmen claimed a string of victories over government forces, including the capture of Vila Machado, a key garrison town from which patrols operate to guard the Beira-Harare railway line

Vila Machado is 100km inland from the government stronghold of Beira and Renamo claimed it killed 32 Zimbabwean troops, 53 Frelimo and seven Tanzanians, and destroyed 12 armoured vehicles, including two tanks

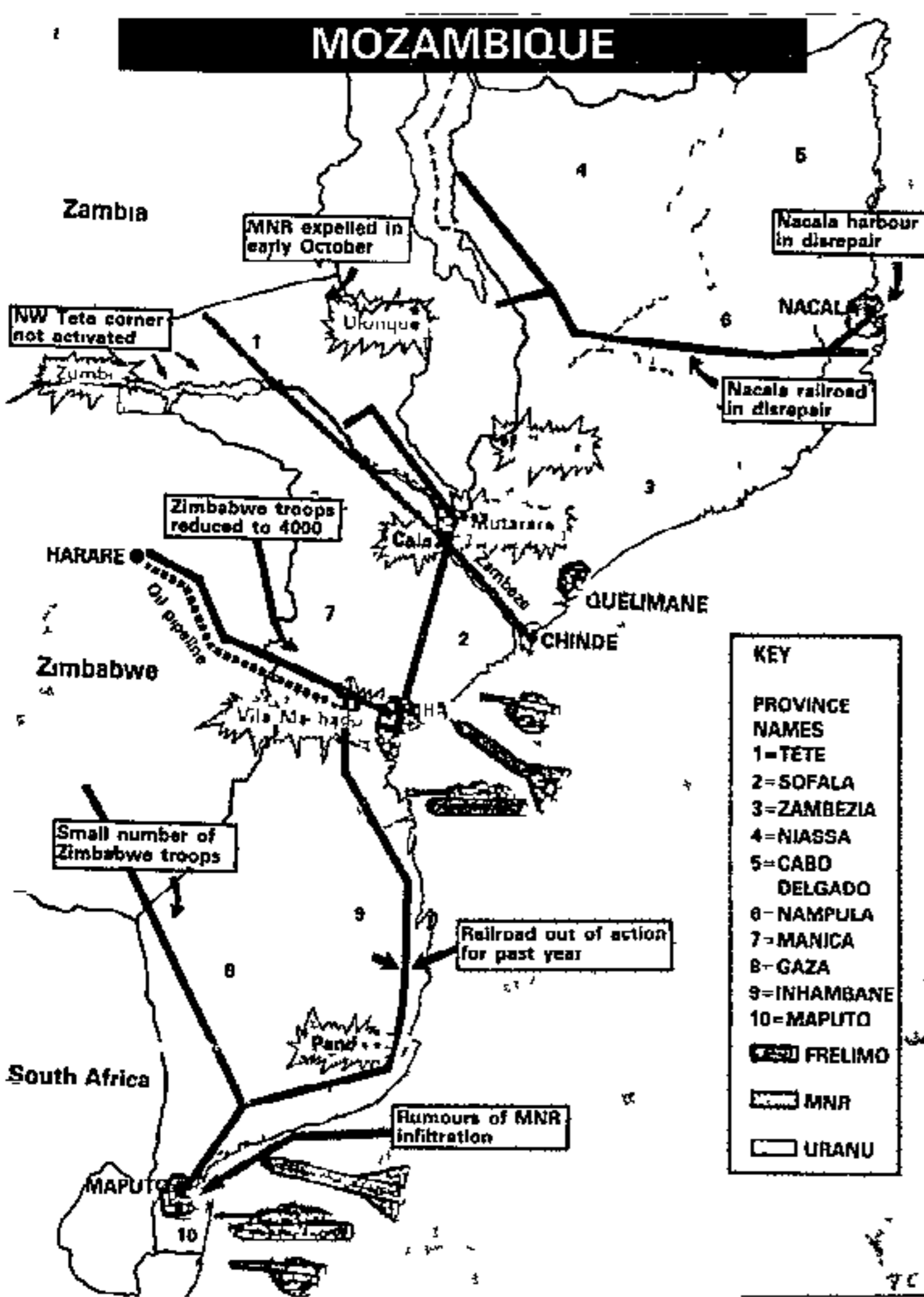
A Renamo communique distributed in Lisbon said the town was overrun on Wednesday and was still in rebel hands, adding that the same day a 75-wagon train taking grain and other food from Zimbabwe to Beira was ambushed and set on fire after the produce had been distributed to local people

According to Renamo, a total of 281 Frelimo and Zimbabwean troops have been killed this week in a series of attacks on barracks, convoys, bridges and official buildings

In other Renamo claims  
 More than 70 government soldiers died when the rebels captured Panda in the southern Inhambane province on Monday

On Wednesday, spokesmen said, 43 government troops were killed in an attack

To Page 2



This map shows where Renamo rebels have made gains in their war against the Frelimo government in Mozambique. It also shows the areas still held by Frelimo

From Page 1

## Call on SA not to invade

CAPC TIPS 18/10/86 (248)

on Ponta do Ouro, located near Maputo and reportedly the site of an electronic eavesdropping facility aimed at South Africa

The Renamo spokesmen also claimed to have virtually cut communications between the north and south of the country by attacks on key towns along the Zambezi River which reaches the sea near the small Frelimo-held port of Chinde, about 250km north of Beira

Yesterday's EEC statement said "the 12 express their serious concern at reports that South Africa might be contemplating military action against Mozambique"

"We strongly urge the South African Government to show full respect for the sovereignty, independence and

territorial integrity of their neighbours and to do nothing to worsen relations with those neighbours or add to suffering in Mozambique," the statement said

Co-operation between the South African Transport Services and the Mozambican railways remained good in spite of tension between the governments of the two countries, a SATS spokesman said yesterday.

"There has been no breakdown between SATS and its counterpart in Mozambique. For us it's business as usual," Mr Arie Oberholzer said. Mozambique's Director of Ports and Railways, Dr Ildio Diniz, said earlier that transport relations between the two countries had never been better



# Britain's links are increasing

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

ONDON — British exports of arms and military expertise to Mozambique could play a significant role for Samora Machel's embattled Frelimo government in the troubled months ahead

But Britain is being cautiously vague about how military aid might develop if the conflict there intensifies. It is wary of becoming embroiled in a rocky regional conflict

## Back to the West

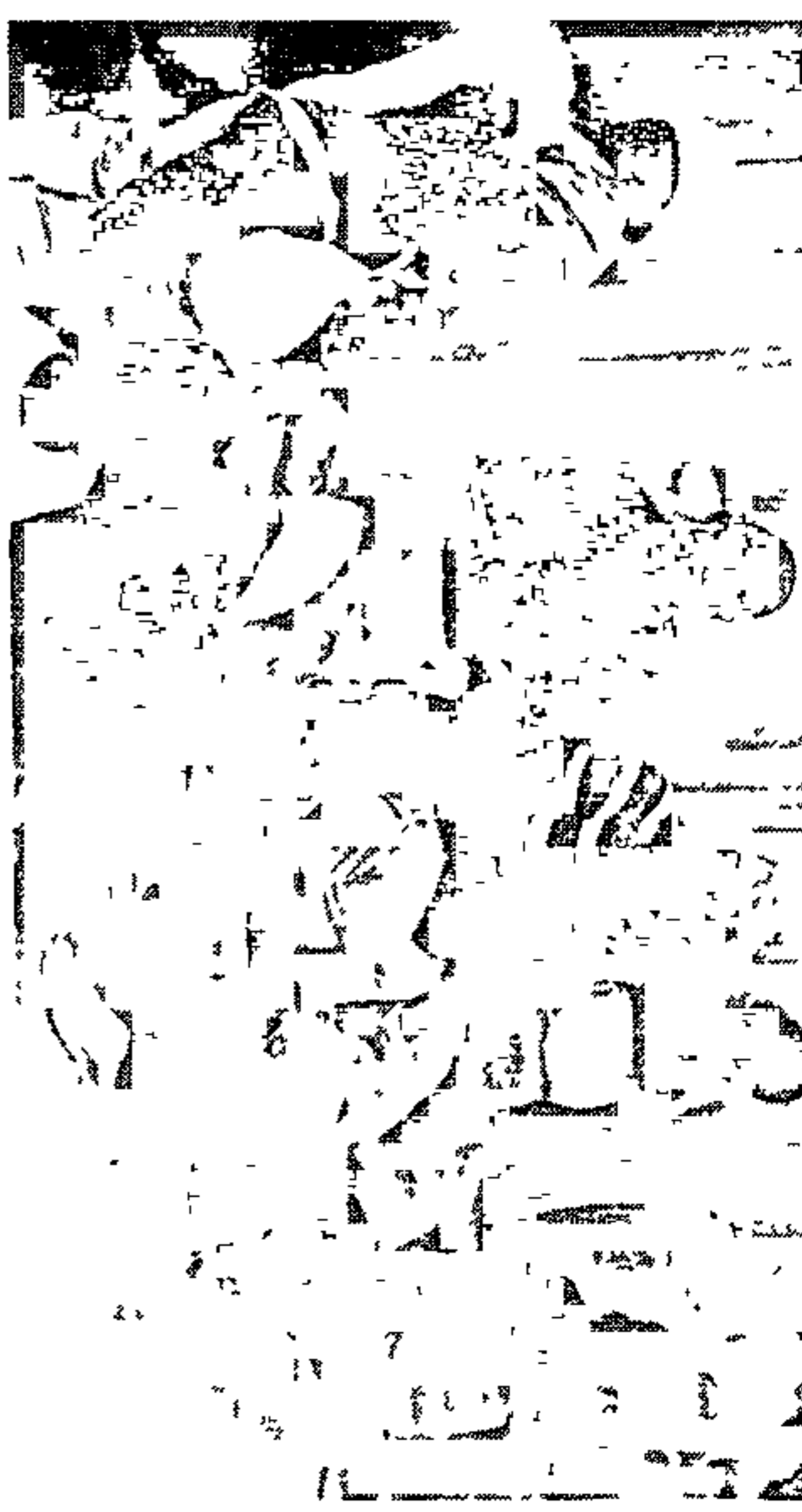
For political as well as commercial reasons, it is plain that Britain has for some years pursued friendly initiatives to woo the former Portuguese colony away from its Soviet and East German supporters and back into the Western fold

Relations between the two countries have improved steadily since Samora Machel's visit to Britain in 1983. He visited the country again last year

Britain has also supported Mozambique's accession to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Lomé Convention

Overseas aid programme contributions to Mozambique have grown as relations have improved — the total quota for 1986/87 is more than R25-million

And the two countries enjoy what the Foreign Office describes as "normal diplomatic relations". In contrast, Britain has no contact with Renamo and does not recognise its campaign against the Maputo government



Women are housed separately from the men in the Lulekani transit camp, living in improvised shacks that double as classrooms during the day



Many of the Mozambican refugees who illegally enter Gazankulu are young men seeking employment to enable them to take food, clothing and blankets to their families back home

# REFUGEES FROM

**DEON LAMPRECHT of Weekend Argus Africa Service investigates the unhappy lot of an estimated 30 000 Mozambican refugees who have braved being shot, blown up by mines and eaten by wild animals in fleeing across the border into South Africa to escape the ravages of the civil war devastating their country.**

**WALTER PITSO took the pictures.**

PRETORIA — Since the escalation of hostilities between the Mozambique Government's Frelimo troops and Renamo (MNR) rebels in 1984, Mozambican civilians have been caught in a savage crossfire between the warring factions, with both sides being accused of atrocities

Only at the height of the conflict in 1985 did world attention focus on the plight of refugees flooding into South Africa and the national states to escape the bitter fighting

MNR rebels are hard pressed for supplies and make constant demands for food from villagers. Refusal leads to swift and bloody retribution and horror stories are two a cent

Sipho, 16, gave an confused account of the day MNR rebels brought death to his village

"Suddenly they were all round the village. The villagers were frightened and ran into the bush then the shooting started

"I heard my 18-year-old sister scream and saw her fall. I was too afraid to stop and look. Many other people were screaming and falling. I ran into the bush and did not stop walking until I reached this place (Lulekani)" **CONT.**

It has also become common practice among rebels to abduct village women by force

In one incident two women were repeatedly raped by rebels while lying on top of their husbands — human mattresses. Afterwards the women were forced to club their husbands to death

Sickened by the atrocities and disillusioned by the Government's apparent inability to protect them, thousands chose to face the hazardous trek across the border to safety

Many just packed up and left, living off whatever they could scavenge on the way. Others carried meagre supplies of porridge, cooked in advance, and as much water as possible

Sleeping by day, they travelled at night, guided by the moon. They were in constant danger of running into patrols or detonating landmines

Getting across the long Mozambique-SA border is not difficult but the refugees were then faced with perhaps the biggest hazard of all being attacked by wild animals while trekking through the Kruger National Park

A group of refugees watched helplessly as two of the fellow travellers were savaged by lions. An elderly woman was more fortunate she escaped with the loss of an ear when her companions drive the lioness away by banging on pots and pans

Weekend Argus, October 18 1986

### Executed on the spot

He has not seen any members of his family since

Government troops do not take kindly to villagers yielding to rebel demands and anybody caught supplying food or shelter to rebels, however involuntarily, is executed on the spot

Unable to terminate MNR activities in Mozambique's far-flung provinces, the Frelimo Government has resorted to resettling villagers in "protected villages" guarded by troops

One 66-year-old man bitterly described how a Frelimo garrison threw down their rifles and fled when rebels attacked the protected village he was living in

"I hid in the bush when they (the rebels) started dragging people from their huts I heard shooting I did not see the bodies but that night I was told that 16 people had been killed by the MNR"

He, like the other refugees, could give no reason for the killings

### Not recognised

Those who get through to the temporary refuge of the camps still face an uncertain future But they all have one thing in common a fierce determination never to return to their war-torn home country

The already uncertain future of the more than 60 000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa and the national states is compounded by the frosty relations between the two countries

The South African Government does not recognise them as refugees It prefers to label them as illegal aliens The Mozambican Government tries to hide the extent of its internal troubles from the outside world and will also not refer to its citizens as refugees

The complete breakdown in talks over the refugee question has resulted in more cracks in the already shaky Nkomati Accord



In contrast to the Lulekani transit camps the refugee settlements at Lilydale show all the outward signs of normal village life. These refugees are taking part in a Sangoma ritual.



# THE WAR: If they escape up by mines



The large tents at the Lulekani transit camp in Gazankulu cannot house the daily influx of Mozambican refugees. Many sleep under trees in the open

## Lilydale: The same timeless aura

TO an outsider the Lilydale settlement in rural Gazankulu is no different from any other African village. It has the same timeless aura. The thatched huts seem to spring from the soil like the thorn trees that dominate the rural landscape.

Women cook the evening meal in fire-black-

ened three-legged pots while the men amiably discuss the day's events. It could be any village, but, as is so often the case in Africa, appearances are deceiving.

The Lilydale settlement, situated in the Mala district less than 100 kilometres from the Eastern Transvaal town of White River, mush-

roomed less than three years ago and has since become home to some of the thousands of Mozambican nationals who have fled their country to escape the bitter civil war between Frelimo and Renamo.

The local population in the Mala district, who are Gazankulu nationals, have opened their hearts and homes to the refugees, covertly housing and feeding them and trying to get them jobs which, without legal immigration papers and job permits, is extremely difficult.

The Phalulani Relief Committee was formed to co-ordinate an intensive relief programme to aid them. It is headed by local businessman and former journalist Mr Sam Nzima.

The Lilydale relief programme is dependent entirely on contributions. Food, clothing and medical aid are channelled to refugees by organisations such as Operation Hunger, the World Council of

Churches and the Red Cross.

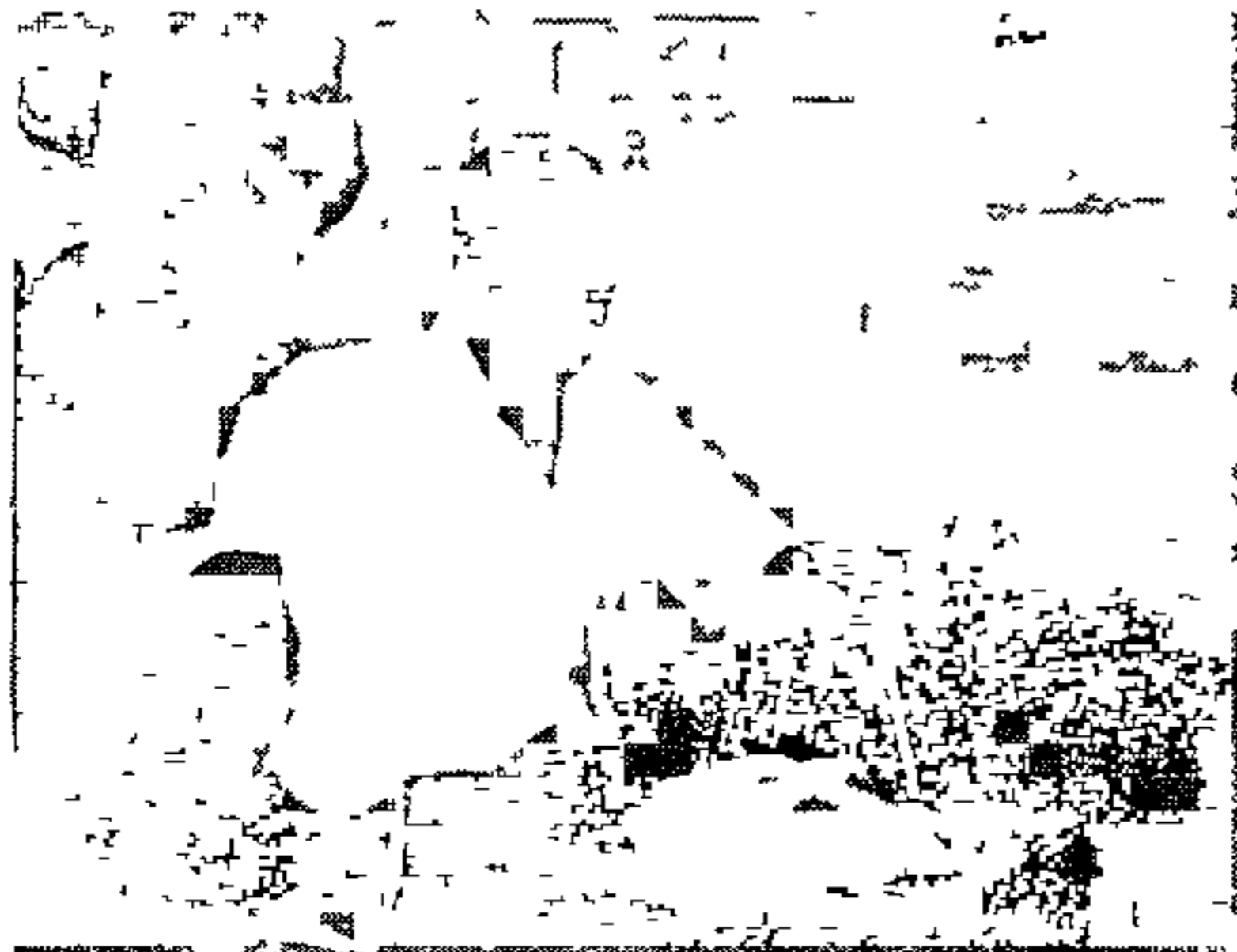
Health is a major concern. Malaria and smallpox are common and new arrivals are subjected to intense medical checks before being allowed to register and mix freely with other refugees or locals.

The object of the relief programme, says Mr Nzima, is "to help

the refugees to help themselves."

"We are committed to ease the suffering of these people as long as the war in Mozambique lasts. After all, they are our own. We believe we must teach them to make a better future for themselves."

What strikes one most about the settlement is its air of permanency.



Julius Makhubele, a refugee who has previously worked in Gazankulu, managed to buy an old sewing machine and now makes a meagre living doing odd sewing for fellow refugees.

## IMMIGRATION USA

Eric Hershler, Attorney at Law, previously of Cape Town, now practising in Beverley Hills, California, will be in South Africa during December. Mr Hershler specialises in Immigration Law and will be available for consultation.

For further enquiries and appointment phone Miss Taylor at 24 1888.

All calls will be treated as confidential.

**Bullets and being blown  
eaten by wild animals**

**In-transit illegal migrants  
not encouraged to stay**

PRETORIA — In stark contrast to the peaceful, established village atmosphere of the Lilydale refugee settlement are the Lulekani "transit camps" — a scant three kilometres from Phalaborwa

Here men and women are housed in separate camps and a senior liaison officer of the Gazankulu Government described Lulekani as "a transit centre for temporary refugees"

Government involvement stretches to registration of refugees by the Department of the Interior and medical care by the Department of Health. Food and clothing is supplied by Operation Hunger, the Red Cross and other organisations

The chairman of the Lulekani Relief Committee, the Rev T Bala, described the status of the refugees as temporary, and confirmed that they shuttled between their home country and Gazankulu. He described them as illegal migration workers rather than refugees fleeing the civil war

Young men, all obviously work-fit, are dominant

While the village school accepts refugee children, they are not encouraged to learn much more than the basic skills of reading and writing. There are no self-help programmes for adults



Once medically examined and registered, refugees receive a daily food ration — for most the only highlight of the day.

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# FOR CRASH PROBE

Dispatch Correspondent

## JOHANNESBURG — Soviet and Mozambican investigators arrived in Komatipoort yesterday to probe the plane crash which killed President Samora Machel.

They are due to begin preliminary investigations today

Mrs Nadejda Novoselova, the wife of the Russian pilot Vladimir Novoselov who is being treated at 1 Military Hospital, and the second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Nikolai Karpenko, met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday morning before visiting the hospital

According to a Foreign Affairs spokesman, the Novoselovs will remain in the country until the pilot, whose condition is satisfactory, is medically fit enough to return to Maputo

In reply to accusations that South Africa was the blame for the crash, a spokesman for Mr Botha said yesterday the truth about the cause of the crash would be established by the international investigation

Mr Botha's spokesman said the minister had refused to even reply to inquiries on the accusations Mr Botha "does not deem it fit to reply to such fabricated and unfounded allegations

"The board of inquiry, being handled under international aviation rules with Soviet and Mozambican participation, will make its

findings and the truth will come out," he said

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the "black box" — which is being held in a "safe place" — will be handed over to the board investigating the crash and it will be for them to decide who will open it and where

South Africa authorities have agreed to a Soviet request to allow consular access to the pilot

Meanwhile, frontline state leaders are gearing up for Mr Machel's funeral next Tuesday. Leaders of two former Portuguese colonies, Angola and Cape Verde, have said they would attend the funeral

Commenting on Mr Machel's death yesterday, Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, said the non-racial and anti-racist nature of Mozambican society was vividly, if tragically, illustrated by the crash which claimed his life

"Alongside the Mozambican leader died colleagues, friends, comrades of all races and colours. Mozambicans, Soviets and Cubans all perished alike"

"He had hoped that one day he would visit a liberated non-racial South Africa. One of the best tributes that can be

paid to his memory is to continue the fight to build non-racial societies, in South Africa and elsewhere, and eliminate the pernicious idea that a person's worth has something to do with the colour of his or her skin"

AIM said Mr Machel had repeatedly stressed that apartheid, and not individual whites in South Africa, was the enemy and had firmly held the belief that whites in South Africa, particularly Afrikaners, were Africans, but that their racism was keeping them away from their true place in Africa as Africans

In Harare, where security was tight, students from the local Polytechnic College demanding the release of those arrested during Tuesday's attacks on the SAA and Air Malawi offices, the Malawi High Commission and the US Embassy, fled a baton charge outside the central police station yesterday

Editorial opinion P16  
More reports P17

# Tribute to Pres Machel postponed

revised  
23/10/86

2/18

MAPUTO — Mozambique has postponed for 24 hours the lying-in-state of late President Samora Machel, due to have begun today

A brief Government statement said the postponement was for organisational reasons.

Last night the Government appointed its own commission of inquiry into the air crash in which Mr Machel died on Sunday

The high-level 14-member commission, headed by Politburo member Mr Armando Guebuza, was made amid widening African expressions of suspicion that Pretoria was to blame for the crash of the Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134 jet just inside its border with Mozambique

But a spokesman for Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria said the Minister did "not deem it fit to reply to such fabricated and unfounded allegations".

The Mozambican people have been in a state of shock since they learned of Mr Machel's death in a radio announcement on Monday evening and many are expected to pay final homage to their only leader since independence

Mr Machel's remains, severely mutilated in the crash according to reports from the scene, will be placed in Maputo City Hall before his funeral next Tuesday

In Harare, Zimbabwe's semi-official daily, The Herald, today accused South Africa of trying to conceal evidence that its fighter aircraft shot down Mr Machel

The paper, which is controlled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust and is usually close to Zimbabwean Government thinking, has been accused of fanning tension by its emotive reporting on the crash

A front page report carries the headline "South Africa must be presumed guilty" and quotes Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda

Today's editorial states "No smoke screens nor doctoring of news by the South Africans is likely to succeed in exculpating them from blame for the air crash in which President Samora Machel died"

"Already, while on one hand pretending to be honest by stating that an international aviation inquiry into the crash is welcome, the boers have on the other hand passed their own verdict by blaming 'bad weather' and 'pilot error' for the tragedy

"Considering the depth of South Africa's apparent involvement in that tragic event one would have expected that, irrespective of provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, the Botha regime would have volunteered to stand aside and allow an independent probe to take place" — Sapa



# Machel's funeral

**MAPUTO** — Mozambican President Samora Machel, killed in a controversial plane crash in South Africa on Sunday, will be buried next Tuesday and his remains will lie in state from today.

After meeting for two days, a statement from the country's highest bodies of government, party and Parliament said on Tuesday night that a 15-member commission headed by ruling Frelimo Party veteran Mr Marcelino dos Santos would be in charge of funeral arrangements.

Yesterday's semi-official newspaper *Noticias* said the leader of two other

former Portuguese African colonies, Angola and Cape Verde, had confirmed they would attend.

But it was not known how many world leaders the Mozambican authorities will be able to invite.

Western diplomats said security considerations had to be taken into account, amid allegations in Zambia and Zimbabwe that the plane was shot down, and logistic reasons of transport and accommodation in this once-elegant Indian Ocean capital where years of war and economic decline have taken their toll. — Sapa-Reuter.

218  
SWEAN  
23/10/86

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# *Machel crash victim was to be secret peace envoy*

218

23/10/86 N/A

**ORMANDE POLLOK**  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—One of the passengers who died with President Samora Machel on his ill-fated flight to Maputo was to have been a secret link with the South African Government to restart peace negotiations between Frelimo and Renamo.

Diplomatic sources in Pretoria have disclosed that Prof Aquino de Braganca, director of African studies at Maputo University and a close confidant of President Machel, was due in South African soon.

It is understood he was to have been a private guest of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

However, the real purpose of the visit apparently was to explore the possibility of South Africa resuming its previous role of 'honest broker' in getting the Frelimo Government and Renamo rebels around the negotiating table

His death is a serious setback for the peace initiative and further moves in this direction will depend on who takes over as president

It was thought Prof de Braganca would be bringing with him a message from President Machel for President Botha

## **Black box**

A Government source confirmed this week the Government had been involved in efforts to bring the two factions together

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that Soviet and Mozambican investigators arrived in Komatipoort yesterday afternoon to probe the plane crash

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the 'black box', which is being held in a 'safe place', would be handed over to the board investigating the crash and it would be for them to de-



**Mr Pik Botha ... private guest**

side who would open it and where

Nadejna Novosselova, wife of Russian pilot Vladimir who is being treated at 1 Military Hospital, and the Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Nikolai Karpenko, met Mr Pik Botha yesterday morning before visiting the hospital

According to a Foreign Affairs spokesman, the Novosselovas, will remain in the country until the pilot, whose condition is satisfactory, is well enough to return to Maputo

Mrs Novosselova saw her husband twice on Tuesday night, when he underwent a successful operation on his broken leg



# Russians arrive for crash inquiry

ARL'S 23/10/86

2/8

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent  
RUSSIAN and Mozambican representatives are expected today at the scene of the air crash that killed President Samora Machel near Komatiport in the Eastern Transvaal. They will be part of the team conducting an international inquiry into the accident.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said the Russians had arrived in Maputo.

Apart from the South African, Russian and Mozambican representatives in the inquiry, the Government has also expressed its willingness to have other international experts.

## Funeral

It is not yet clear whether South Africa will be represented at President Machel's funeral in Maputo on Tuesday.

The Pretoria spokesman said it was up to the Mozambican authorities to issue an invitation.

He would not comment on a report from Maputo that a top official there had rejected a suggestion that South African Government representatives attend.

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that a sombre Mozambique was today making arrangements for the funeral.

Unlike reports in neighbouring countries, there has been no official Mozambican suggestion that South Africa was responsible for the crash.

## Human error

Reliable Mozambican sources said first indications were that the crash was caused by human error.

It was announced last night that a 14-man official commission of inquiry had been appointed.

The commission will be headed by Political Bureau member Armando Guebuza and includes the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, the head of the air force, Major-General Hama Tai, and General Jacinto Veloso, also a Political Bureau member who negotiated the Nkomati Accord with South Africa.

The body of President Machel will lie in state from tomorrow and not from today as was announced earlier.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joaquim Chissano, considered by observers to be the most likely successor to President Machel, met the diplomatic corps yesterday.

## Violence

He appealed for support from the international community but no other details of the talks were issued.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has said the government regrets the violence and destruction of South African and Malawian property during Tuesday's demonstrations in Harare by university students.

The Minister told the BBC the police did not act immediately because they were waiting for reinforcements.

● Sapa reports from Harare that Zimbabwe's semi-official newspaper The Herald today accused South Africa of trying to conceal evidence that its fighter aircraft shot down the President Machel's jet.

The paper, which is controlled by the parastatal Mass Media Trust and is usually close to Zimbabwean government thinking, has been accused of fanning tension by its emotive reports on the crash.

A front-page report carries the headline 'South Africa must be presumed guilty'.

# UCT students pay tribute to Machel

By ANDREW DONALDSON

ABOUT 350 University of Cape Town students crammed into their student union's Rhodes Room to pay tribute to the late Mozambican leader, President Samora Moises Machel, at a spirited lunch-time meeting yesterday.

Outside the venue, students selling T-shirts with the legend "Samora Machel hamba kahle (go well) — Viva Frelimo" did brisk trade.

The meeting had been called by the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) and the National Union of South African Students. Speakers praised Mr Machel and Frelimo for their revolutionary campaign against Mozambique's Portuguese colonists and their post-independence struggle against MNR "bandits".

There was also speculation about the cause of Sunday night's air disaster which claimed the lives of 34 Frelimo leaders, foreign diplomats and other Mozambicans.

An Azaso pamphlet circulated before the meeting stated "Although many have blamed bad weather for the crash, there are strong reasons to believe that their death was a result of a carefully planned plot to eliminate the Mozambican leadership as a preparation for a total take-over by MNR hand-dits."

The Western Cape chairman of the End Conscription Campaign, Mr Nic Borain, compared the role of Portugal's white conscripts in their war against Frelimo to conscripts in the SADF.

"The conscripts thrown into the frontline of Portugal's offensive against Frelimo were largely peasants and illiterate. Like the SADF, they were fed with propaganda," he said.

Frelimo guerrillas had not considered them enemies, though, and had urged them either to join the revolution or return to Portugal, he said.

There was "only one real war in the sub-continent" and Frelimo's victory had been just one battle in that war — which was still being fought in Namibia, in South African townships, in Angola and other areas, he said.

"The reason there is war is because there is apartheid.

"We mourn the loss and tragedy of Samora Machel. He, more than any other Southern African leader, saw that the only hope for the South African people was getting rid of apartheid."



President Machel



# Machel plane crash probe begins today

AME Times 23/10/86  
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Own Correspondent

NELSPRUIT — Soviet and Mozambican investigators arrived in Komatipoort yesterday afternoon to probe the plane crash which killed President Samora Machel

Preliminary investigations are due to begin today

A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman said the "black box", which is being held in a "safe place", will be handed over to the board investigating the crash and it will be for them to decide who will open it and where

Meanwhile, Mrs Nadejna Novosselova, the wife of the Russian pilot Vladimir who is being treated at 1 Military Hospital, and the Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mr Nikolai Karpenko, met Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday morning before visiting the hospital

Mrs Novosselova saw her husband twice on Tuesday night, when he underwent a successful operation on his broken leg. His condition is satisfactory

□ Diplomatic sources in Pretoria have disclosed that one of the passengers who died with Mr Machel on his ill-fated flight to Maputo was to have been a secret link with the South African Government to restart peace negotiations between Frelimo and the MNR

Professor Aquino de Braganca, director of African studies at Maputo University and a close confidant of Mr Machel, was due in South Africa soon

□ Frontline state leaders meanwhile are gearing up for Mr Machel's funeral on Tuesday

Leaders of two former Portuguese colonies, Angola and Cape Verde, have said they would attend and the Mozambican Government said Frelimo party veteran Mr Marcelino dos Santos would be in charge of arrangements

Western diplomats have expressed concern over security following allegations in Zambia and Zimbabwe that the plane was shot down

Mr Machel's press attache, Mr Gulamo Khan, who also died in the crash, was the first to be buried in Maputo yesterday as he was a Muslim, Mozambique's official news agency AIM said

□ Hundreds of students flee before police, page 7

# Marchers detained

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Several Lesotho University students have been detained after taking part in a march on Maseru to protest against the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique

The students were carrying placards blaming South Africa for the crash that killed President Machel

In Gaborone yesterday, students at the University of Botswana marched to the office of President Quett Masire, where they presented a petition to the Minister for Presidential Affairs

The students also blamed South Africa for President Machel's death

# Grieving Mozambique prepares final honours for dead president

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A sombre Mozambique was today arranging for Tuesday's funeral of President Machel, who will lie in state from tomorrow.

Unlike some neighbouring states, Mozambique has not suggested that South Africa was responsible for the jet crash in which he died.

Reliable sources in Mozambique said it seemed human error was to blame

The newspaper *Noticias* said today the preliminary autopsy reports had been given to the authorities by the Mozambican Ministry of Health

It was announced in Maputo last night that a 14-man commission of inquiry had been appointed and will be headed by political bureau member Mr Armando Guebuza

Also commissioned were Minister of Security Colonel Sergio Vieira, Head of the Air Force Major General Hama Tai and another political bureau member, General Jacinto Veloso, who was involved in the Nkomati Accord negotiations with South Africa

# 'Kill Machel' plot claim

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mozambican officials uncovered a South African plot to kill President Machel last year, a report in *The Guardian* claimed today

Allegations of a South African-backed murder plot were made by Mr Carlos Cardoso, director of the Mozambique News Agency

He said that at President Machel's last meeting with journalists on October 11, one correspondent raised the possibility that the South Africans might be trying to murder him

The President said "They've already tried I'm in their way"

## ADVANCE PARTY

Frelimo's Central Committee has ordered all Maputo hotels to be emptied to cope with the influx of international representatives expected for the president's funeral.

An advance party of three Zimbabwean ministers, led by the Minister of Information Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, is going to Maputo to help coordinate funeral arrangements with the Mozambique authorities

In a message of condolence Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Mugabe said Zimbabweans would remember President Machel's selfless dedication to Zimbabwe's independence

218 23/10/86  
Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Joaquim Chissano, considered by observers to be the most likely successor to President Machel, met the diplomatic corps yesterday and appealed for worldwide support

No further details were issued



# Mozambique starts talks on IMF loan

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Despite the death of President Machel the Mozambican Government and the International Monetary Fund yesterday started their last round of talks on a loan to Mozambique

Observers here note that if Mozambique accepts the IMF's strict economic requests before the loan is granted then other world institutions, such as the World Bank, could accept Mozambique's requests for further loans

It is understood that the IMF's terms include a massive devaluation of about 400 percent of the national currency, the Metical

# Death of Machel worries US

The death in a plane crash of Mozambique's President Samora Machel has removed from Southern Africa a major moderating influence much appreciated by the US government and prompted a serious attack of nerves in Washington, US officials, diplomats and analysts say.

"There are many possibilities emanating from this, and they're all horrible," one diplomat said.

"I can't see an equally strong and pragmatic successor, and that's a major problem for us all, except, perhaps, South Africa," he said.

"Obviously there's going to be a power play. But Machel had the intelligence and personal ability to unite a cabinet with a big ideological spread. It's hard to see anyone else capable of doing that," he added.

US officials said their greatest fear was that rightist rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) were likely to exploit an expected disarray in Machel's government by stepping up their war, possibly attacking the capital itself.

"Obviously, Machel's death will make it much easier for the South African military to go all out for Renamo and for the American right-

wingers to press for aid on Unita lines," one said, referring to US support for Angola's Unita movement.

The diplomat and academic analysts across the political spectrum said Washington's worst fear was that a strongly pro-Soviet leader would take power and invite Cuban troops in to help a bitter struggle against the Renamo guerrillas.

US conservatives regard the Cuban troop presence in Angola as the cutting edge of a Soviet bid to dominate the sub-continent.

"Ronald Reagan needs to get the message to Fidel Castro to keep your troops out of Mozambique, or you're in deep trouble," said Mr Bill Pascoe of the conservative Heritage Foundation, which is widely credited with having the ear of the White House.

Mrs Pauline Baker, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said the administration should also tell South Africa to stay out of Mozambique.

"There has to be a warning to all parties that external intervention would not be looked upon with favour. The trouble is, how do you put teeth into the warn-

ing?" Mrs Baker asked.

The analysts said the most likely contenders for power in Mozambique were the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, seen in Washington as a liberal, and Politburo member Mr Marcelino dos Santos, viewed as hardline pro-Soviet.

The analysts and diplomats all said they were pessimistic about the impact Mr Machel's death would have on an already deeply troubled region.

Mr Machel was viewed by the US government as a pragmatist who saw Southern Africa in somewhat similar terms as Washington, and a positive influence it wanted to work.

Mr Machel won a great deal of credit in Washington in 1979 by playing a crucial role in persuading guerrillas led by Mr Robert Mugabe to make compromises at the Lancaster House conference in London that led to an independent, black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Mr Machel also won plaudits in 1984 by signing the Nkomati Accord with South Africa in which each pledged to halt support for guerrillas fighting the other.

That was one of the

## Michael Batty in Washington



**PRESIDENT MACHEL** a moderate influence few successes Washington could point to in its policy of 'constructive engagement' in which it tried to nudge Pretoria into dismantling apartheid without appearing unduly antagonistic.

That policy was given its virtual death knell by this month's imposition of sanctions against Pretoria.

They said he believed

black majority rule in South Africa would come from inside and not as a result of external pressure and feared sanctions would distract the world from that internal struggle.

He also did not want a future black government to inherit an economic ruin.

As Mr Machel expressed increasing disillusionment with Soviet aid for his economically crippled country and turned ever closer to the West, Mr Reagan invited him to the White House last September.

Right-wing Reagan supporters were outraged at the sight of a Marxist leader being welcomed at the White House and Mr Machel's death could well reinvoke their campaign for US military support for Renamo, the analysts said.

Carnegie's Mrs Baker and another academic analyst said Washington would have to move quickly to establish a position with the new leadership if it wanted to maintain any influence there.

Mozambique, with its fine natural harbours, is the key to efforts by landlocked 'black' African nations to secure in-

dependence from South African trade routes. Meanwhile Peter Gregson reports from Harare that President Machel's death casts a dark shadow over the whole of the troubled Southern African region.

It was one of the harshest blows yet suffered by the ravaged Mozambique nation.

"He was the glue that kept the fragments together," one diplomat in Harare said. "What's going to happen next is anybody's guess."

Zimbabwean officials expressed profound shock and sadness at the loss of the flamboyant Mr Machel, the country's closest ally. The Herald newspaper published a rare special edition reporting his death amid a widespread feeling in the country's business community that it was also bad news for Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe, in particular of the land-locked states of Southern and Central Africa had been pinning its hopes on transport routes through Mozambique as a way of decreasing dependency on road and railway lines through South Africa in the event of international sanctions against Pretoria.

Between 6,000 and 12,000

troops are stationed in Mozambique at any one time guarding the so-called Beira corridor, a strategically vital rail, road and oil pipeline between eastern Zimbabwe and the central Mozambique port of Beira.

South Africa also expressed concern over the results of Mr Machel's death, although it was only last week that the Defence Minister, Gen Magnus Malan, said that the Mozambique government was on the brink of collapse.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told reporters that with Mr Machel gone, the civil war could escalate.

President Machel's death came at a time of sharply increased fighting in central Mozambique, raising questions whether the antiquated Beira railway line and port really could be economically viable.

The Beira link carries about 10 per cent of Zimbabwe's exports and virtually all its fuel needs.

Economists said it is also important to Mozambique as a way of raising transport revenue and encouraging military aid from neighbouring states anxious to guard their precious outlets to the sea.

Sapa-RNS



# Anti-SA mobs worry Zimbabwean whites

By Robin Drew,

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Events in Zimbabwe this week have made whites more sharply aware of their vulnerability as a minority group who, because of the colour of their skins, are likely to feel the backlash of rising tension between South Africa and Zimbabwe

The mob rule in the streets on Tuesday, when indiscriminate assaults took place on whites, angered and distressed many

They were also upset by the failure of the government to come out with a strong condemnation immediately

Many had hoped that Mr Mugabe himself or one of his senior Ministers would go on TV to reassure people that the authorities would not stand for the violence

When buildings were being stoned and the offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi set on fire, people were frightened

The mob ran through the streets, jumped on cars, smashed windcreens and lashed out at bystanders

Many firms closed for the day and sent their staff home early because of fears that the normal homeward rush would see a fresh outbreak of violence

But there is a resilience among people here which quickly asserted itself and it would be truer to say that by the following day whites were more edgy than frightened

There is a wealth of racial tolerance which was evident when, in a fresh series of anti-South African demonstrations, there was an absence of racial hostility

## SUSPICION

But in conversations with whites here, the underlying concern becomes apparent that whatever their personal attitudes, they could become targets of suspicion.

In the six years of Zimbabwe's independence, there have been times when whites felt threatened and these have often been associated with perceived or real attempts to damage the security of the state

In Zimbabwean minds, the South African connection is real in the incidents such as the bomb blast which occurred at Zanu (PF) headquarters, the destruction of a munitions depot and the sabotage of air force planes at Thornhill

The suspicion that South Africa was involved in the death of President Samora Machel led directly to the ugly racial incidents in Harare

## Govt 'was not behind riots'

HARARE — A Cabinet Minister yesterday described as "nonsense" speculation of government involvement and direction in Tuesday's demonstrations by University of Zimbabwe students in the capital in reaction to President Machel's death, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports

In an interview on the British Broadcasting Corporation programme "Focus on Africa" the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said the students acted purely on their own initiative and were "free to think and act for themselves"

"Violence should not have occurred. The demonstration was an expression of the shock the people felt at the death of President Samora Machel," he said

He said in three instances, demonstrators were provoked into violence by remarks made by some whites in the city. — Sapa

## Youths held in Machel protest

MASERU — Police yesterday used teargas to break up a march by about 1 000 university students protesting against the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, witnesses said

Youths threw rocks at police who charged them with rubber whips, said two students who took part

Between 100 and 200 youths were arrested

The clash occurred about 10 km outside Maseru, after students had tried to march to Maseru from the National University of Lesotho at Roma, 25 km from the capital

Neither government nor police officials would comment on the incident. Demonstrations have been forbidden in Lesotho since a military takeover in January — Sapa-AP

BUS DAY 24/10/86

# NEWS FOCUS

SOPHIE TEMA

MOZAMBICAN refugees who have fled the onslaught of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have vowed not to return to their country even if the situation there returns to normal

Those who are already settled in the camps say they now see themselves as South Africans, despite a recent warning from the Department of Home Affairs that they would be repatriated once trouble-torn Mozambique returned to normal.

Already, schemes involving schools and farming projects are being implemented by Operation Hunger to assist about 18 000 starving refugee families given asylum by the Gazankulu government in the Kildare, Thulamashu, Lilydale and other areas of the homeland

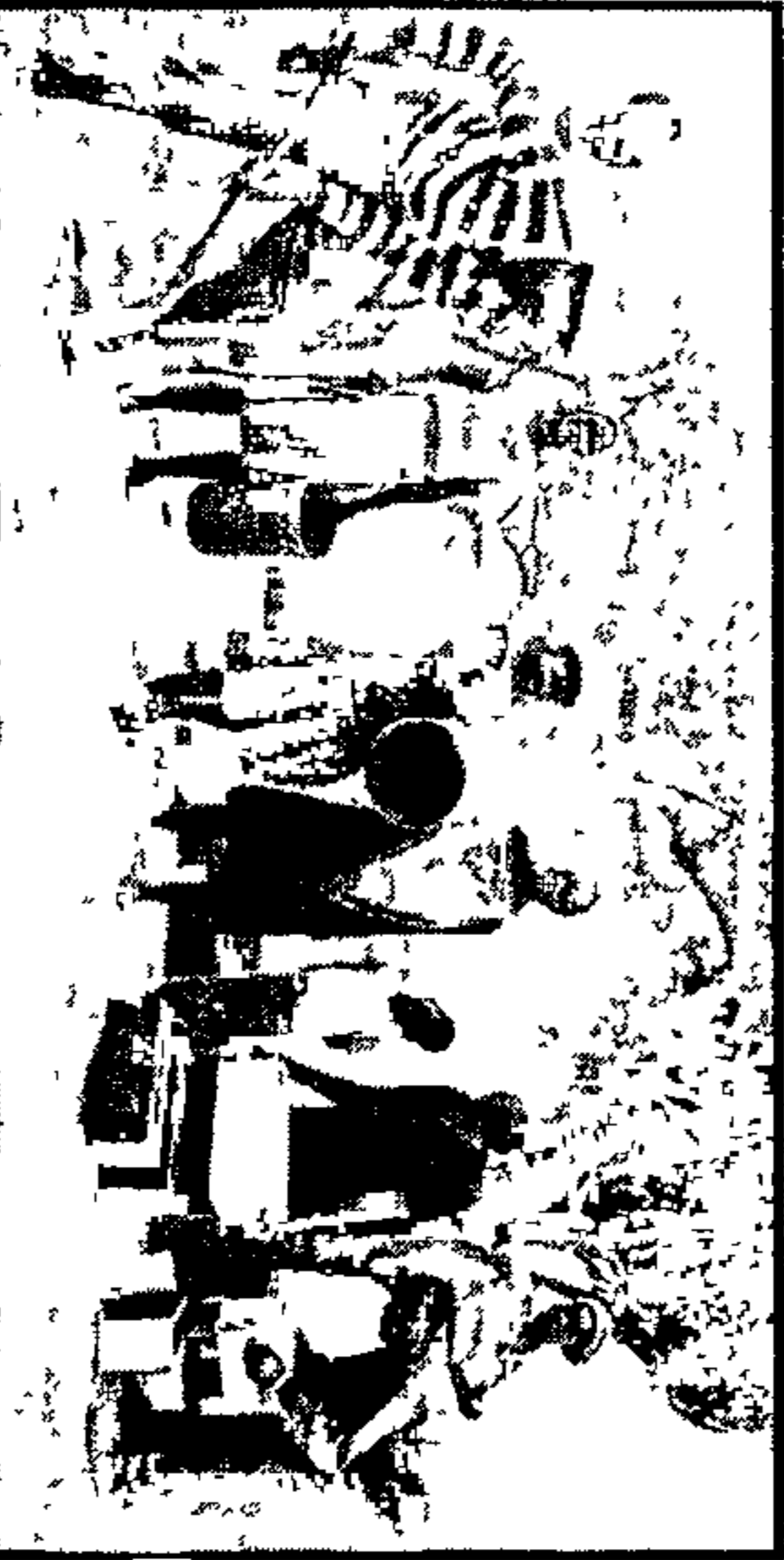
Hundreds of other refugees, men and women, are still languishing in a transit camp in the area hoping to trace their relatives to enable them to get refugee status.

The plight of thousands more refugees who fled to Kalgwanane, Lebowa and Swaziland has yet to be attended to.

Business Day visited the Lilydale camp, where about 3 000 refugee families have been resettled. They say they lost all they possessed when they fled the MNR.

And, as the war continues in Mozambique, more people flee across the border into the homeland.

# Refugees will not go back in face of MNR 'butchery'



Some of the refugees making bricks.

Pictures: SUE FLOOD

Some of the runaways have sought employment on nearby farms, but complaints have already been received by the Catholic Mission in Gazankulu that farmers take advantage of the plight of the refugees by

employing them and then refusing to pay them.

A Catholic spokesman said: "These people risk their lives to get into South Africa.

"They come here scared and all

they want is to save themselves from the violence in Mozambique

"And when they find jobs farmers refuse to pay them and, instead, threaten to report them to the authorities if they complain. They then have no option but to stay on

"We know of some who earn less than R50 a month for their labour, but they do not complain — instead they say they would rather work for 'peanuts' than go back to Mozambique."

Albino Chhess, acting as overseer of the refugee camp, said: "We fled when we could no longer tolerate the conditions under which we had to live.

"Some women living here in the camp were forced to flee their homes, leaving their husbands in Mozambique — and some men had to leave behind homes and wives.

"We saw how our livestock was slaughtered and our possessions taken away.

"We have seen how some of our helpless men, women and children

were butchered to death by members of the MNR

"Others were kidnapped, screaming, from their homes — taken to isolated places and then brutally killed.

"Those of us who are here today thank God for having made it possible for us to escape

"One of the women — known as 'Wangala' (of the lion family) Ndlou, was almost killed when she was attacked by a young lion while walking at night. It tore off her ear.

"She was taken to hospital, where the partly mutilated ear was sewn back on, but she was taken away by Security Police and sent back across the border to Mozambique.

"A few days later she returned to the camp and is now living in fear of being kidnapped and taken back again.

"We see little chance of going back to Mozambique and we will do all we can to live in South Africa as part of



**DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

No. R. 2182

24 October 1986

**AMENDMENT OF THE POST OFFICE SERVICE  
REGULATIONS**

The Minister of Communications and of Public Works, acting under section 47 of the Post Office Service Act, No 66 of 1974, and on the recommendation of the Staff Management Board, has made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto

**SCHEDULE**
**1. In these regulations—**

“The Regulations” mean the Post Office Service Regulations made in terms of section 47 of the Post Office Service Act, No. 66 of 1974, and promulgated by Government Notice R 1373 of 13 August 1976, as amended by Government Notices R 2002 of 29 October 1976, R 839 of 20 May 1977, R. 1387 of 22 July 1977, R. 2248 of 4 November 1977, R 2145 of 27 October 1978, R 2259 of 17 November 1978, R 250 of 9 February 1979, R. 801 of 20 April 1979, R 333 of 22 February 1980, R 1445 of 11 July 1980, R. 1620 of 8 August 1980, R. 2052 of 9 October 1980, R 2095 of 17 October 1980, R. 439 of 6 March 1981, R 1955 of 9 September 1983, R 538 of 23 March 1984 and R 2732 of 13 December 1985.

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution for regulations J1.1 to J1.3 of the following regulations:

“J1.1 The Post Office Staff Relations Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council, established in terms of section 43 (1) of the Act, shall consist of the seven official members mentioned in subregulation 2 and the seven staff members mentioned in subregulation 3.

J1.2 The Deputy Postmaster General responsible for the staff affairs of the department shall be an official member and also the chairman of the Council. The other six official members of the Council shall be nominated by the Board from the ranks of officers of the department.

J1.3 Each of the seven staff associations recognised by the Minister in terms of the conditions contained in regulation J5, namely the Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa, the South African Postal Association, the South African Telecommunications Association, the Society of Post Office Engineers, the Post Office Employees' Association of South Africa, the South African Posts and Telecommunications Employees' Association and the Post and Telecommunication Workers Association, shall nominate one staff member, who shall be an officer, to represent the classes or grades of officers or employees who may be represented by the staff association who nominated him.”

3. The Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution for subparagraph (b) of regulation J1.6 of the following subparagraph:

“(b) reduce the number of official members of the Council by one should one or more of the other staff associations mentioned in subregulation 3 be recognised to represent such classes or grades of officers or employees. Provided that in such event the quorum mentioned in regulation J3.10 shall be reduced to five official members and five staff members”.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELE-  
KOMMUNIKASIEWESE**

No. R. 2182

24 Oktober 1986

**WYSIGING VAN DIE POSKANTOORDIENS-  
REGULASIES**

Die Minister van Kommunikasie en van Openbare Werke, handelende kragtens artikel 47 van die Poskantoorwet, No 66 van 1974, en op aanbeveling van die Personeelbestuursraad, het die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig

**BYLAE**
**1 In hierdie regulasies beteken—**

“Die Regulasies” die Poskantoorregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 47 van die Poskantoorwet, No. 66 van 1974, en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1373 van 13 Augustus 1976, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2002 van 29 Oktober 1976, R. 839 van 20 Mei 1977, R. 1387 van 22 Julie 1977, R 2248 van 4 November 1977, R 2145 van 27 Oktober 1978, R. 2259 van 17 November 1978, R. 250 van 9 Februarie 1979, R. 801 van 20 April 1979, R 333 van 22 Februarie 1980, R. 1445 van 11 Julie 1980, R. 1620 van 8 Augustus 1980, R. 2052 van 9 Oktober 1980, R. 2095 van 17 Oktober 1980, R. 439 van 6 Maart 1981, R 1955 van 9 September 1983, R 538 van 23 Maart 1984 en R. 2732 van 13 Desember 1985.

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur regulasies J1.1 tot J1.3 deur die volgende regulasies te vervang

“J1.1 Die Personeelskakeelraad van die Poskantoor, hierna die Skakeelraad genoem, wat by artikel 43 (1) van die Wet ingestel is, bestaan uit die sewe amptelike lede in subregulasie 2 bedoel en die sewe personeellede in subregulasie 3 bedoel.

J1.2 Die Adjunk-posmeester-generaal wat met die personeelaangeleenthede van die departement belas is, is 'n amptelike lid en ook die voorsitter van die Skakeelraad. Die ander ses amptelike lede van die Skakeelraad word deur die Raad benoem uit die geledere van beamptes van die departement.

J1.3 Elk van die sewe personeelverenigings wat ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes in regulasie J5 vervat deur die Minister erken word, naamlik die Pos- en Telegraafvereniging van Suid-Afrika, die Suid-Afrikaanse Posvereniging, die Suid-Afrikaanse Telekommunikasievereniging, die Vereniging van Poskantooringenieurs, die Poskantoor-werknemersvereniging van Suid-Afrika, die Suid-Afrikaanse Pos- en Telekommunikasiewerknemersvereniging en die Pos- en Telekommunikasiewerkersvereniging, benoem één personeellid, wat 'n beampte moet wees, om as verteenwoordiger op te tree vir die klasse of grade van beamptes of werknemers wat verteenwoordig mag word deur die personeelvereniging wat hom benoem het.”

3 Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subparagraaf (b) van regulasie J1.6 deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

“(b) die getal amptelike lede van die Skakeelraad met een verminder as een of meer van die ander in subregulasie 3 genoemde personeelverenigings erken word om sodanige klasse of grade van beamptes of werknemers te verteenwoordig. Met dien verstande dat die in regulasie J3.10 genoemde kworum in sodanige geval na vyf amptelike lede en vyf personeellede verminder moet word.”



**THE DEATH** of President Samora Machel has elicited a reaction in the West — and particularly in Britain — which demands closer analysis.

The Queen, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Minister of State Lynda Chalker have all paid tribute to the former marxist leader in the most adulatory terms.

The central message has been that President Machel played a crucial role in regional peace efforts — particularly in persuading Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe to strike a deal at Lancaster House and in the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

The signing of the Nkomati Accord marked a watershed in the West's relationship with Mozambique and President Machel was able to portray it as a victory because Western pressure on Pretoria had clinched the deal.

Mrs Chalker this week stressed the key role that President Machel would have played in a negotiated settlement within South Africa itself had he lived.

Mrs Thatcher mourned President Machel as 'a personal friend whom I held in the highest respect'.

Judging by the official reactions in Whitehall and Washington the death of the charismatic and pragmatic former guerilla leader could be a watershed in the fortunes of southern Africa.

**Volatile**

Just as the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March 1984 held out the promise of halting the spiral of violence in the region so the death of President Machel threatens to exacerbate regional and global conflict in an already volatile region.

But why does Britain see Machel's death as such a crippling blow to its diplomatic efforts aimed at a negotiated settlement in South Africa?

It was President Machel's dual ability to transcend his marxist convictions — witness his increasing embrace of capitalism since 1983 — and his skill as a regional peace-broker (Lan-

# Machel's death a severe blow to Western hopes

John Battersby LONDON

**Mozambique**

This concern was expressed in British backing for a deal to guard and train a Mozambican unit to protect the Nacala railway line from Renamo sabotage, extend the training scheme for Mozambican officers and make known its contribution — in tandem with Lourho — through the SADCC for the repair of the line.

The extent to which Britain had become dependent on President Machel's good will and advice became apparent during Sir Geoffrey's abortive EC peace mission in July.

While Mr Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda made the British Foreign Secretary unwelcome President Machel received Sir Geoffrey in the most friendly way and they went on to have what was probably the only cordial meeting of his trip.

Across the Atlantic Secretary of State George Shultz was having more difficulty persuading the White House that a marxist could fit into any other than the red square on President Reagan's red and white global chess board.

But Mr Reagan was prepared to depart from the Central American and Afghanistan models, recognising that President Machel's pragmatism offered a chance to reduce Soviet influence in the region by gradually coaxing the Mozambican leader into the Western economic sphere of influence.

In spite of the breakdown of the Nkomati Accord the

Western strategy has met with considerable success as President Machel has drifted away from the Soviets and accepted Western aid and advice and welcomed multi-nationals — such as Lonrho — in Mozambique.

Another vital factor that has influenced Western attitudes towards President Machel is the perceived illegitimacy of Renamo — with neither a stated political objective nor visible leader — and its ruthless and systematic destruction of Mozambique's infrastructure and economy.

Whereas Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is seen by the West to have some *raison d'etre* and *bona fide* political goals, Renamo is still perceived as a creation of former Rhodesian intelligence, subsequently supported by Pretoria and whose sole aim appears to be to destabilise and cripple the Frelimo government.

There is no suggestion here that South Africa has gained anything from President Machel's death, nor that South Africa is responsible for Mozambique's pitiful plight.

Like the West, elements in the Botha administration appear to have accepted that President Machel represented a thread of continuity and stability and was a man of honour who genuinely wanted peace.

**Two scenarios**

(Ironically President Botha had signalled a desire to revive the Nkomati Accord in recent weeks, an acknowledgement of Mozambique's vital strategic importance as a back door in the battle against sanctions.)

The Times this week suggested two scenarios following President Machel's death.

The first is that Renamo could exploit the power vacuum and seize power. This would intensify internal chaos in Mozambique and leave Pretoria with an even more unstable 'war torn client state'.

The second scenario — even more disturbing — is that pro-Moscow hard liners could gain the upper hand in a new Frelimo government and invite back the Kremlin — an offer that could be more tempting in the current instability than it was 10 years ago.

The two other possibilities are that Frelimo might agree to hold talks with Renamo about a coalition government, or that a South African Lesotho type

blockade of Maputo could force a Frelimo leader — more sympathetic to Pretoria — to seize power.

The first is unlikely because Renamo has already turned down merger talks and in recent days has committed itself to pursuing an all-out military victory.

The second scenario is unlikely because the chances of a power-struggle within Frelimo are slim at present.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the veteran party ideologue and now Parliament secretary, has stepped in as a natural caretaker of government until the 11 person Politburo elects a new leader.

But the Politburo is by all accounts made up of highly disciplined men with Frelimo's interests uppermost.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and newly appointed Prime Minister Mario Machungo are the front-runners for the job.

However, both men would be likely to follow President Machel's forging of closer ties with the West.

**The economy**

Moreover, economic necessities would almost certainly lead to further economic co-operation with South Africa in spite of the political tensions.

If further Soviet penetration of the region is to be avoided it is vital that the hawks in President Botha's government are not allowed to exploit the power vacuum to further destabilise Mozambique.

I understand that the West is on the verge of a major effort to keep open the Beira corridor and dramatically step up its aid to SADCC. This could mean that Renamo will meet much stiffer resistance than in the past.

Ironically, the sanctions-busting potential of Mozambique could lead to a reassessment in Pretoria of the Frelimo role and flush out the hawks in government who wanted to keep Mozambique destabilised — whatever the cost.

## —now, who to treat?

erman MADRID

then after a nuclear war, no treatment." That makes a million people in the United Kingdom sit up and say "That's me, that changes my opinion."

In response to attempts by the British Government to bring doctors into civil-defence planning the BMA has already produced two reports on the medical effects of nuclear war, saying health services would be quite unable to cope.

But the Government insists that some people would survive and Dawson's department is now setting up a working party to examine the issue of who should be treated.

He offered a few personal suggestions as to which groups of people would be

denied scarce medical resources people who would require more treatment in the future, people who are chronically dependent on regular supplies of drugs, such as diabetics needing insulin, adults not capable of an independent or productive existence.

Among those who might get priority he listed market-gardeners, with experience of farming small plots, mechanics and engineers, nurses ('More important than doctors — when you take away their tools doctors become useless. They tend to know nothing about first aid'), librarians ('If you are to rebuild the community you must have access to all the information you can lay your hands on'), children ('If we don't try to save the children we have no future, even though

they are dependent and unskilled and take resources away from useful adults').

Dawson conceded that some doctors already face difficult choices when economic resources are scarce while principles for selecting patients for treatment after major accidents — a practice known as triage — already exist and save many lives.

But he said a nuclear war would change all the rules. 'There is a cosy assumption put out by governments that treatment will be all right we'll do the best we can, we'll muddle through like in World War II.'

'People have to understand now that after a nuclear attack the criteria on which you get treatment will be totally different,' he said — (Sapa Reuter)

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# COMMENT

**I**T HAS taken the Ned Geref Kerk an uncommonly long time to come to the profound conclusion that apartheid was unchristian and had no biblical justification.

The Church need not have gone to the Bible to reach this obvious conclusion nor should it have taken scores of years to do so.

So many people have suffered, so many families torn apart, and so many voices raised in anger about the evils of apartheid that it needed no soul searching nor the deliberations of a General Synod to see its evils.

Whether this act would lead to the Government suddenly dismantling all the odious trappings of apartheid needs to be seen.

On the other hand, we can see no earthly reason why all the edicts of apartheid should still sully our Statute books.

WE have on many occasions expressed our distaste and abhorrence of the death sentence and the number of people sent to the gallows in South Africa.

Still, the death sentence passed on 23-year-old Anton Werner Stoop will give many people the satisfaction that justice knows no colour and is seen to be done.

This is particularly true here as so many black people have been sent to the gallows for various crimes. To make matters worse, many of these unfortunate people

The non-racial and anti-racist nature of Mozambican society was vividly, if tragically, illustrated by Sunday night's unexpected plane crash in which President Samora Machel lost his life

Alongside the Mozambican leader died colleagues, friends, comrades of all races and colours Black Mozambicans, white Mozambicans, Mozambicans of Indian origin, Mozambicans of mixed race, white Soviets and Black Cubans all perished alike

In a way, this was very fitting, for throughout his life President Samora had waged a relentless battle against all forms of racism His concern was always that "the enemy must be correctly identified"

During the liberation war, he played a major role in convincing the Frelimo guerrilla fighters that the struggle was not against whites, nor against Portuguese citizens, but against a system of colonial and fascist domination and exploitation

## Anti-racism

In the early days of the independence war, there were those in Frelimo who wanted to kill, captured Portuguese soldiers

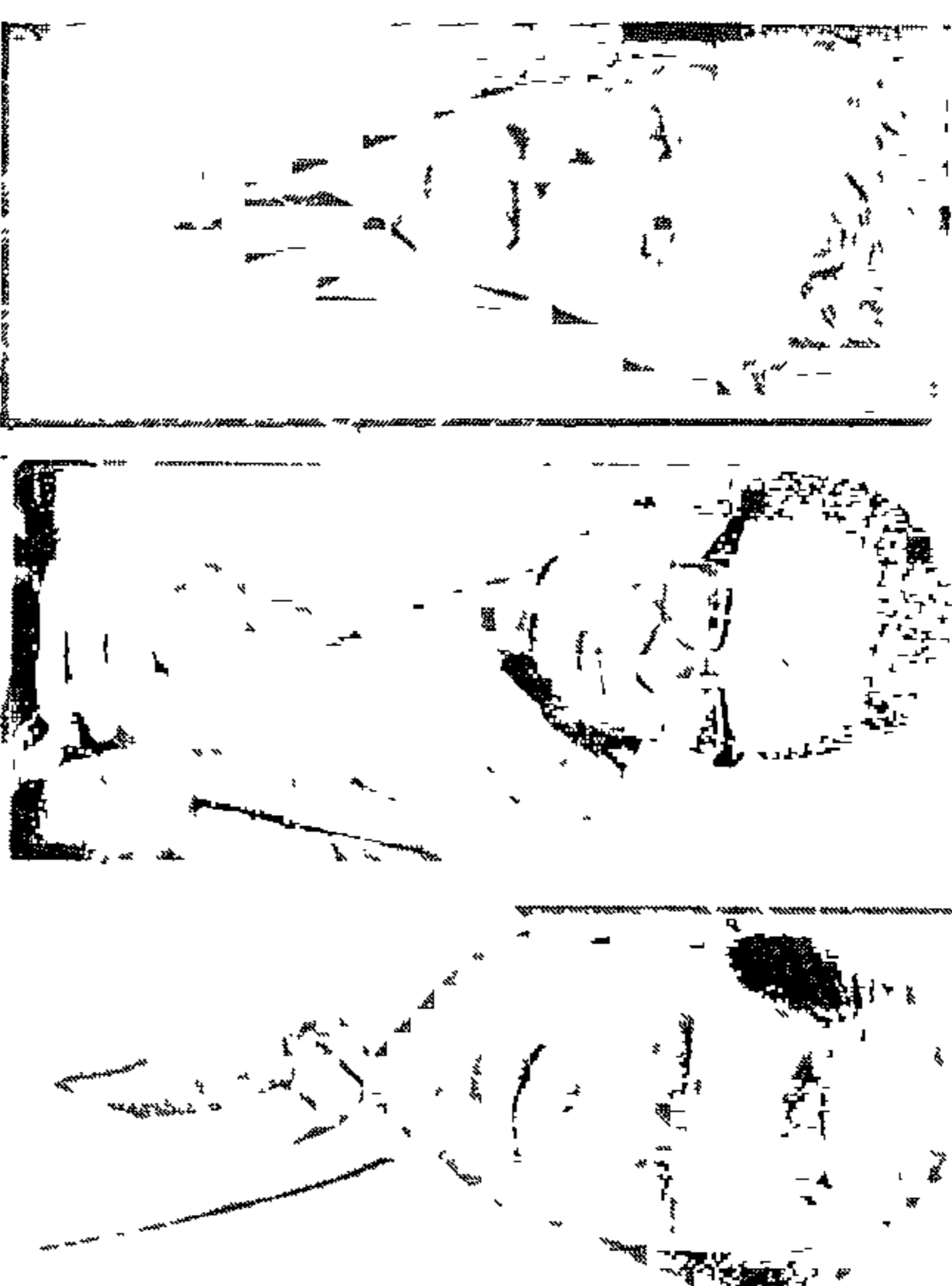
Eduardo Mondlane, Samora Machel and others in the leadership opposed this, pointing out that the war was not the fault of Portuguese workers or peasants drafted into the colonial army, and that once a soldier was captured he ceased to be an enemy

Samora Machel always argued that the Mozambican and Portuguese peoples had common interest and common enemies Thus Frelimo considered itself in alliance with all anti-fascist forces in Portugal that were fighting for the overthrow of the Salazar and Caetano dictatorship

## Attack

Samora's anti-racism was both a question of moral principle and a strategic necessity It helped immensely to divide the Portuguese fascist forces

FEW observers of the Mozambican scene doubted President Samora Machel's commitment to non-racialism and his determination to prevent black racialism from supplanting white racialism in his country Mozambique's national news service, Afirm, reports from Maputo on the man who believed that Afrikaners were Africans and that they could take their rightful place in Africa if and when they abandoned apartheid.



Mr IAN Smith

BISHOP Muzorewa

Dr VAN Zyl Slabbert

# The official tribute to Machel

means who were the enemy, but the anti-democratic minority regime President Samora realised that the regime could alter its colour and still remain the enemy



were per taps ( riven by soc a , eco-  
 nomic and political forces beyond  
 their control.

For that they paid the supreme  
 price.

We cannot be cheerful about a  
 young man being sentenced to  
 death, but it gives us a certain  
 amount of confidence in the South  
 African legal system, operating  
 under the complexity of feelings, in  
 a dispassionate and unbiased way.

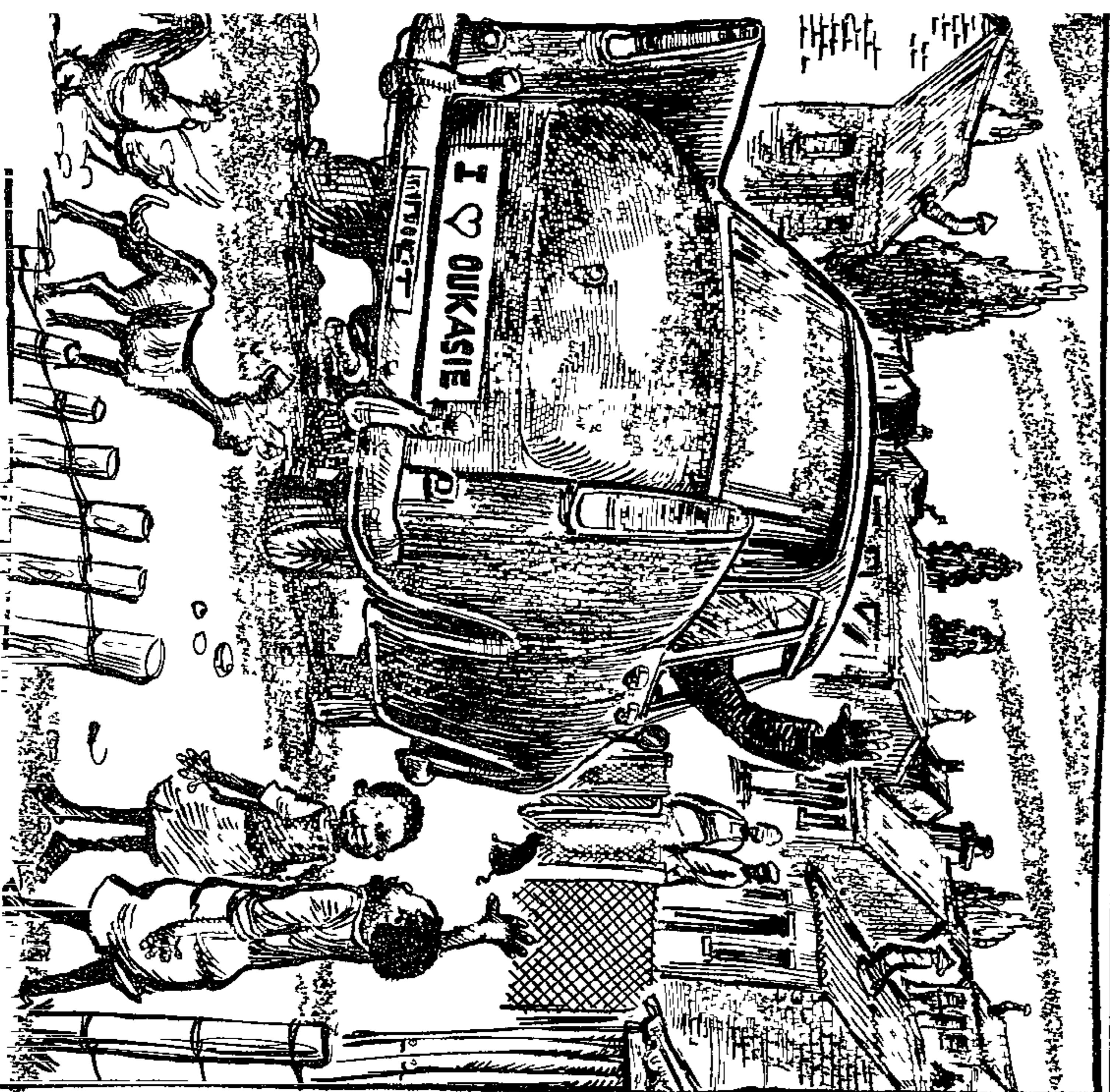
the wars that Mozamb-  
 que fought after inde-  
 pendence The enemy  
 was never considered in  
 racial terms, but always  
 in terms of the social  
 system involved

Thus when Mozambi-  
 que came under re-  
 peated attack from the  
 illegal Smith regime in  
 Rhodesia, President  
 Samora stressed that it  
 was not white Zimbab-

happened in 1979, with  
 the creation of the short-  
 lived "Zimbabwe-Rho-  
 desia", with a black  
 man, Bishop Abel Mu-  
 zorewa, as prime minis-  
 ter

**Racism**

The addition of black  
 faces made no differ-  
 ence Samora's analysis  
 enabled Mozambique to



see that the regime was  
 fundamentally un-  
 changed, and so Mo-  
 zambique's support for  
 the Zimbabwean liber-  
 ation forces continued

**Belief**

He held firmly to the  
 belief that white South  
 Africans, particularly  
 Afrikaans speakers,  
 were indeed Africans,  
 even if their racism re-  
 fused to allow them to  
 admit it

He often told Afri-  
 kaners that their racism  
 was keeping them away  
 from their true place in  
 Africa, as Africans

ciety where black,  
 white, Indian and  
 mixed-race children  
 could play together  
 while their parents built  
 together a democratic  
 society

Thus Samora was  
 pleased to receive white  
 opponents of apartheid  
 from across the political  
 spectrum of opposition  
 —from Joe Slovo of the  
 South African Com-  
 munist Party to Frederik  
 van Zyl Slabbert, for-  
 mer leader of the lib-  
 eral, pro-capitalist Pro-  
 gressive Federal Party

President Samora had  
 hoped that one day he  
 would visit a liberated  
 non-racial South Africa  
 One of the best trib-

**The Media Council**

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 dia Council is an inde-  
 pendent body estab-  
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Political comment in this issue by J Lata-  
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**PRESIDENT Machel**

utes that can be paid to  
 his memory is to con-  
 tinue the fight to build  
 non-racial societies, in  
 South Africa and else-  
 where, and eliminate  
 the pernicious idea that  
 a person's worth has  
 something to do with the  
 colour of his or her skin

One of the council's  
 functions is to receive  
 and act upon complaints  
 from members of the  
 public who have not  
 been able to get satisfac-  
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 media directly. Com-  
 plaints must relate to  
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 ter and should be lodged  
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 lication. But late com-  
 plaints may be accepted  
 if good reasons can be  
 advanced.

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 welcomed.



# Unstable Mozambique is not in SA interests

THE death of President Samora Machel has elicited a reaction in the West — and particularly Britain — which demands closer analysis



218  
CAPT Timp 24/10/86

**London Dateline**

**JOHN BATTERSBY reports**

The Queen, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Minister of State Lynda Chalker have all paid tribute to the former Marxist leader in the most adulatory terms

The central message has been that President Machel played a crucial role in regional peace efforts — particularly in persuading Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe to strike a deal at Lancaster House and in the signing of the Nkomati accord

Mrs Thatcher mourned President Machel as "a personal friend whom I held in the highest respect"

Judging by the official reactions in Whitehall and Washington the death of the charismatic and pragmatic former guerrilla leader could be a watershed in the fortunes of southern Africa

Just as the signing of the Nkomati accord in March 1984 held out the promise of halting the spiral of violence in the region so the death of President Machel threatens to exacerbate regional and global conflict

But why does Britain see Machel's death as such a crippling blow to its diplomatic efforts aimed at a negotiated settlement in South Africa?

It was President Machel's dual ability to transcend his Marxist convictions — witness his increasing embrace of capitalism since 1983 — and his skill as a regional peace broker (Lancaster House and the Nkomati accord) that won him British admiration

His role in persuading Mr Mugabe to do a deal for Zimbabwean independence won him the Iron Lady's early admiration

Mrs Thatcher consolidated her relationship with President Machel during an official visit to Britain by the Mozambican leader in 1983 and a second one last year

The relationship strengthened with the signing of the Nkomati accord in March 1986, which Britain saw as a potential breakthrough in the search for regional stability and ultimately, in the quest for a negotiated settlement between Pretoria and the ANC which had depended heavily on President Machel's support in its guerrilla campaign

Although the Nkomati accord all but collapsed following the discovery of evidence in August last year of continued South African support for Renamo, Britain continued to hope that it could be revived

In recent weeks the British government had become deeply concerned by mounting South African threats of economic and military action against Mozambique

This concern was expressed in British backing for a deal to guard and train a Mozambican unit to protect the Nacala railway line from Renamo sabotage, and extend the training scheme for Mozambican officers

In the United States President Reagan has been prepared to depart from the central American and Afghanistan models, recognizing that President Machel's pragmatism offered a chance to reduce Soviet influence in the region by gradually coaxing the Mozambican leader into the Western economic sphere of influence.

In spite of the breakdown of the Nkomati accord the Western strategy has met with considerable success as President Machel has drifted away from the Soviets and accepted Western aid and advice and welcomed multinationals in Mozambique

Another vital factor which has influenced Western attitudes towards President Machel is the perceived illegitimacy of Renamo — with neither a stated political objective or visible leader — and its ruthless and systematic destruction of Mozambique's infrastructure and economy

## Man of honour

Whereas Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is seen by the West to have some *raison d'être* and bona fide political goals, Renamo is still perceived as a creation of former Rhodesian intelligence, subsequently supported by Pretoria, and whose sole aim appears to destabilize and cripple the Frelimo government.

Like the West, elements in the Botha administration appear to have accepted that President Machel represented a thread of continuity and stability and was a man of honour who wanted peace

If further Soviet penetration of the region is to be avoided it is vital that the hawks in President Botha's government are not allowed to exploit the power vacuum to further destabilize Mozambique

# Soviets here to probe disaster

218  
24/10/86  
ENC PASST

**RT — A 26-man Soviet and delegation arrived today to visit the air crash in which President I was killed.**

panned by a team of foreign newsmen immediately after arriving from the airport at a local hotel, the visitors and the SA delegation began talks behind closed doors. It is not known if a statement will be made. The DCA team includes Mr Piet de Klerk and Mr Roy Downes, Commandant Des Lynch and Major Graham Ro- chat, both of the SA Air Force — Sapa

Market Research Africa Omnimetros in July included 1 000 blacks — 500 male, 500 female — from most of the metropolitan areas in South Africa. The survey indicated that from March, 1983, to July this year, the "televi-

## in black TV

Gold opened \$11.15 down this morning at

The dollar hit a three-month high against the yen in hectic New York transactions and climbed significantly above 2 West German marks for the first time since mid-September

Gold opened \$11.15 down this morning at

By JOHAN SWANEPOEL

## Rampant pushes go

## Rampant c

wheels, H400 (R33), a chain set R800 (R50) and racing shoes R200 (R12). The manager of a Rank

pa bl. sic 46.

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pe dt th \$6

re \$4 in bu



# Clashes at Wits memorial

POLICE and students clashed briefly at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday after a memorial service in the Great Hall for Mozambique President Samora Machel.

According to eyewitnesses, 40 to 50 riot police arrived at the Jorissen Street entrance to Wits as the service ended and students streamed into the area. As police moved onto campus, witnesses said, students retreated back towards the centre of campus; and when police retreated, students moved towards Jorissen Street.

As the police moved onto campus a third time, witnesses said, they released three teargas canisters close

24/10/86  
WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

to the Senate House wall

'The first and second floors of Senate House were uninhabitable for quite a while,' said one witness, as teargas filled offices and lecture halls.

The memorial service, which filled the Great Hall to capacity, was organised by the Black Students Society. Speakers were UDF executives Albertina Sisulu and the Rev Frank Chikane and Aubrey Mokoena of the Release Mandela Committee.

Police could not be reached for comment

# Elize Botha sees pilot

ART TRIPS 24/10/86 (2/8)



The State President's wife, Mrs Elize Botha — armed with a bowl of flowers — yesterday popped into the ward of the Russian pilot of the plane which crashed earlier this week killing President Samora Machel and 33 others. She was visiting crippled soldiers as part of her Year of the Disabled activities. She wished Mr Vladimir Novosselov well and later told reporters she felt the same compassion for him as she would for any other injured man.



- 14. Classical liberal capitalism:
  - 1. is also known as laissez faire capitalism
  - 2. sees a limited role for government
  - 3. was a world-wide institution at the beginning of the century
  - 4. all of the above
  - 5. none of the above
- 15. State capitalism.
  - 1. is the same as a command economy
  - 2. means extensive nationalisation
  - 3. means individual agents can win control over the resources without recourse to the market
  - 4. is brought about by pressure groups
  - 5. none of the above
- 16. One of the weaknesses of a system of capitalism is:
  - 1. it responds slowly to change as a result of the wide distribution of monopoly power
  - 2. it lacks incentives to innovate because of monopoly power
  - 3. that social costs are computed by private firms in their decision making process
  - 4. it can lead to a highly skewed distribution of income
  - 5. all of the above
- 17. Gosplan is
  - 1. the same as Gosbank
  - 2. Marx's ideal communist state
  - 3. one of the republics of the USSR
  - 4. a statistical service from which plans are derived
  - 5. none of the above
- 18. One of the drawbacks of Soviet style planning is:
  - 1. it can lead to technical inefficiency
  - 2. it can lead to static inefficiency
  - 3. managers are inclined to hold stocks and hide productive capacity
  - 4. black markets will develop in the face of growing shortages
  - 5. all of the above
- 19. Market socialism
  - 1. refers to a Yugoslavian type of system
  - 2. aims at planning to set prices not output
  - 3. refers to Soviet purchases from the "free world"
  - 4. is unlikely to be successful as it is only theory
  - 5. none of the above
- 20. Historically, Soviet economic planning has stressed
  - 1. Consumer welfare as reflected in durable goods production
  - 2. the full development of an efficient agricultural sector
  - 3. rapid industrial growth and military strength
  - 4. rapid expansion of trade with the Far East
  - 5. none of the above

\*\*\*\*\*

# Machel tribute marred

TEARSMOKE was fired and hundreds of students were baton-charged yesterday at the University of the Witwatersrand after a memorial meeting to mourn the recent death of Mozambique President Samora Machel.

The meeting, held in the Great Hall, was addressed by UDF President Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu, Aubrey Mokoena, of the Release Mandela Campaign; and the UDF's Rev Frank Chikane

After the meeting students singing freedom songs marched towards the entrance of Wits but were confronted by police who ordered them to disperse

THELMA TUCH

At the lunchtime meeting Sisulu said the death of Machel was not only a tragic event but "a setback for the struggle"

"We did not see Samora as a foreign leader, or head of an African state, but as one of our own commandos in our struggle against racism and exploitation"

Mokoena said Machel's death was not the result of an accident caused by human error. He blamed the SA government, US President Ronald Reagan and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

SA, he said, had a "treacherous" track record of destabilising its neighbours.



# WEEKLY MAIL

Volume 2 Number 42 FRIDAY OCTOBER 24 to THURSDAY OCTOBER 30 1986

THE PAPER FOR A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

The more the  
Americans pull  
out, the more  
they remain

How US companies pulling  
out of SA manage to win it  
both ways  
PAGE 13

## Maputo calls off election

MOZAMBIQUE has postponed its national elections and appointed its own high-powered, 14-man commission of inquiry into the as yet unexplained plane crash death of President Samora Machel.

The elections, which take place over a period of some weeks, had reached the level of provincial balloting and were due to climax in mid-November. They have been called off until further notice, and are expected to resume after next week's funerals.

The commission of inquiry will run alongside the international inquiry into the cause of the crash. Members include a number of senior Mozambican leaders, officials and aviation experts. The commission was called in the wake of continuing widespread suspicion in

PAUL FAUVET reports from Mozambique

Maputo that Machel's plane crash death in South Africa on Sunday was not accidental.

Yesterday, the first medical evidence from the crash was presented to the inquiry. Unofficial sources say the evidence confirmed there were no burns on the bodies.

PAUL FAUVET reports from Mozambique that although there is no official finger-pointing, no-one in Maputo is calling the crash an "accident". It was a tragedy, a disaster and a crash, but so far no official will rule out the possibility that it was not an accident.

A number of questions about the death are still being asked in Maputo.

Why did it take the South Africans nine

hours to inform Maputo of the crash? The incident occurred at 9:30pm the next day Machel's bodyguard who survived the crash and went for help, managed to phone Komatipoort police at midnight, begging them to inform Maputo immediately. This was not done for another six and a half hours.

Why was the first message to Maputo so grossly incorrect? The 6:30am message said the crash had occurred in Natal only a message some time later changed this to the Transvaal. Suspicious observers in Maputo point out that had the plane overshot the capital, rather than

going so widely off course, then the likely landing area would have been in Natal.

Why did South Africa's extensive radar system not pick up the plane and the fact of its disappearance? It is reasonable to assume that air force monitoring of traffic in the Mozambique Swaziland border area is extensive and that Machel's plane would have conspicuously and inexplicably disappeared off radar screens. Why was it not noticed or if it was, why was nothing done?

Why was an experienced Soviet crew so far off course? While some sources particularly in South Africa have suggested the crew may have confused or misunderstood signals, sceptics suggest the plane could have been

To PAGE 3

## The last photos of Samora Machel

ALL ABOARD FOR THE ILL-FATED TRIP HOME

Samora Machel says his final farewells at the airport as he sets off on the journey that ended his life. These pictures, shot by a television cameraman, were the last taken before the Mozambican president's death this week. Right: Machel takes leave of his Zambian hosts. Below: Kenneth Kaunda looks on as Machel climbs aboard on the first leg of his trip. Below: Walking to the plane.

Pictures courtesy NBC



P.T.O.

## Another two cell deaths

By JO ANN BEKKER

A 20 year old Emergency detainee who had been in prison for 133 days was found dead in his Upington Prison cell on Wednesday night, according to the SA Prisons Service.

Xoluso Johannes Jacobs of Upington, is the seventh person to die in detention or police custody this year. The Detainees Parents Support Committee say his was the 80th death in detention since 1963.

Meanwhile, a death row prisoner whose name has not been released committed suicide in Pretoria Central Prison on the same night, according to the Prisons Service. A statement released by the service said the man, who was convicted of murder, robbery, theft and illegal possession of arms and ammunition hanged himself from the prison cell bars using his nightclothes.

The Prisons Service said Xoluso Jacobs a member of the youth organisation in Upington's Paballelo township, "committed suicide by hanging himself with his shirt from

the cell bars'

According to the SA Police public relations division, Jacobs was detained on June 12. When he died he was in a single cell but not in solitary confinement. 'Some people prefer being in single cells' the spokesman said.

Family sources said seven detainees were released from Upington prison this week, including one of Jacobs' close friends.

Jacobs' brother is still in detention. Family sources said Jacobs' body would be transported to Bloemfontein on Monday, where a state pathologist would conduct a post mortem to determine the cause of death.

The SA Police and Prisons Service announced they had launched investigations into both deaths on Wednesday night.

The DPSC said it was horrified at the death of the young detainee adding this indicated the more than

22 000 detainees held under the Emergency regulations had no guarantee of adequate protection.

Whether this was a suicide or a death at the hands of the police, we hold the police responsible for alienating people from life and incarcerating them indefinitely,' a DPSC statement said.

'Scores of people have already ended up in hospitals and psychiatric wards since the beginning of the State of Emergency.'

According to the DPSC 50 percent of detainees who died in detention died within the first five days of detention or police custody, while 23 of the 80 had died within the first day.

Earlier this month DPSC Queenstown worker Mbuyisela Songelwa 29 died of an 'asthma attack'. He had been in jail for 310 days, initially as a detainee under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act on December 8, 1985, but at the time of his death he was an awaiting trial prisoner.



NOTE: REPORTS IN THIS ISSUE HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS





A call for peace in the face of tragedy: the crowd spills out of a hall in Khotso House, Johannesburg, after a lunchtime solidarity meeting to mark the death of Samora Machel. Picture: Anna Zieminski, Afrapix

# Maputo calls off election <sup>WEGGUMM</sup> <sup>(218)</sup>

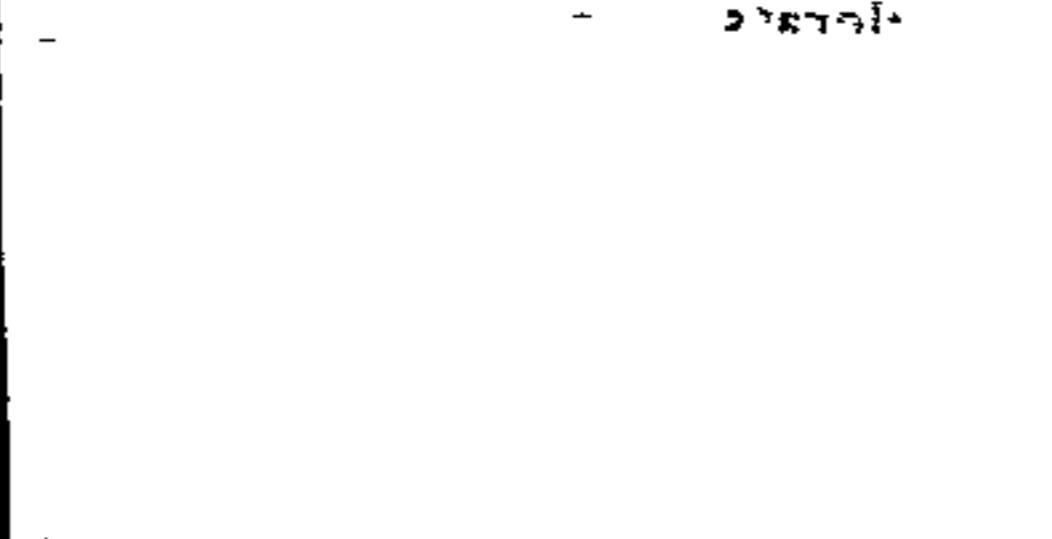
● From PAGE 1 <sup>24/10/76</sup>  
misled by incorrect or decoy signals

The semi-official Mozambican news agency, AIM, yesterday ran at length the account of a survivor who said that shortly before the crash, he had heard a "screech" and "a sound like a shot".

Meanwhile, Machel will lie in state in Maputo from today until the funeral on Tuesday. Although he was due to lie in state from yesterday, this

was postponed for "administrative reasons".

The other victims will be buried on Wednesday



MOZAMBIQUE — 1

# Choosing Machel's successor

It will be at least a week before a new president of the People's Republic of Mozambique is elected to succeed the late Samora Machel, writes the *FM's* special correspondent in Maputo, Jose Caetano

In the meantime, the nation is being governed in terms of the Mozambican constitution by the 11-member Political Bureau of Frelimo's Central Committee, whose longest serving member is Major General Marcelino dos Santos

The mechanism of presidential succession in Mozambique is regulated by article 57 of the constitution, which reads "In case of death, renunciation or permanent incapacity of the president his functions will immediately be taken over by the Central Committee of Frelimo, who should designate, in the shortest time possible, the new president of the republic"

The choice of Machel's successor is therefore in the hands of the Politburo

The composition of the bureau in order of seniority is Major General Marcelino dos Santos, Major General Joaquim Chissano, General of the Army Alberto Chipande; Lt General Armando Guebeza,

Major General Jorge Rebelo, Colonel General Sebastiao Mobote, Major General Mariano Matsinhe, Major General Jacinto Veloso, Dr Mario Machungo, Colonel Oscar Monteiro

Machungo is the Prime Minister, Chi-

Staff of the Mozambique Defence Force; and Monteiro is Minister in the Presidency.

Matsinhe heads Niassa Province; Guebeza is also Minister in the Presidency. Dos Santos and Rebelo have no positions in the Cabinet

Strong candidates are Chissano, Mashungo and Chipande

Meanwhile, Mozambique has declared a 60-day period of mourning in Machel's honour

## Flight recorder

Recordings from the black box of the crashed Tupolev 134 were heard and studied in Maputo on Tuesday morning. No statement is expected until the independent Mozambican and South African investigations are completed

There is speculation in Maputo that the pilot may have confused Namaacha in the Lebombo mountains close to the South African and Swazi borders, with Marracuene on the coast north of Maputo, which are at the same latitude, and began descending

But no one has been able to explain the aircraft's presence so near to the South African border



Plane crash wreckage ... questions remain

Chipande is Minister of Defence, Chissano is Minister of Foreign Affairs, Veloso is Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mobote is Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of

## THEIR HERO'S LAST RETURN

Saan's Jose Caetano was the only foreign journalist present at Maputo airport when the body of Samora Machel was brought back to Mozambique. His report is exclusive to the *FM*.

The atmosphere at Maputo international airport on Monday afternoon was one of heavy emotion as the Air Force helicopter transporting the high-level Mozambican delegation, which had flown to SA to inspect the site of the crash, landed

Hundreds of airport and civil aviation workers, as well as officers of the Mozambique Defence Force, crowded into the airport.

They watched in silence as the delegation led by Colonel Sergio Vieira, Minister of Security, stepped onto the tarmac at 3.55 pm

Among members of the delegation were Major General Hama Thai, Chief of the Air Force, and the Deputy Ministers of the Interior and Health, Hipolito Patrio and Dr Fernando Vaz, respectively.

A murmur of awe rose from the crowd

when a barefoot survivor of the crash emerged from the helicopter wearing hospital pyjamas and a robe

He was Captain Fernando Manuel Joao, Chief of President Samora Machel's personal guard who, apart from some heavy swelling on the side of his face and a cut at the back of his head, appeared otherwise unhurt.

In a brief exchange with journalists, the tall, powerfully built Joao said that he had been thrown clear of the aircraft at the moment of impact, and regained consciousness a short while later to find himself, still fastened to his seatbelt, in the middle of some bushes

He had then walked for half an hour looking for help before he found some villagers who took him to a nearby mission station. It was through him that the news of the accident was passed to the world

Shortly after the arrival of the helicopter, Mozambique PM Mario Machungo arrived at the airport, and after a brief consultation with Vieira was taken

aboard the helicopter where he was shown the body of the president, conveyed in a brown coffin. Minutes later a visibly moved Machungo stepped off the helicopter and waited on the tarmac for the president's body, as well as those of Minister of Transport Alcantara Santos and Professor Acquino de Braganza, Director of the Centre of African Studies at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University, to be loaded into three waiting ambulances, which drove in convoy with the PM's car at the rear

Also at the airport were the Defence Minister and General of the Army Alberto Chipande and Deputy Defence Minister and Chief of Staff of the Mozambique Defence Force, Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote, who were accompanied by other generals of the Mozambique Defence Force

Later in the evening the bodies of the other victims as well as some of the survivors were flown into the Mozambique capital aboard aircraft of the Mozambique Air Force



# Teams due today for crash inquiry

Staff Reporters

KOMATIPOORT — Representatives of the three countries involved in the Mozambican aircraft crash are expected to arrive here today

A team representing the Russian manufacturers of the Tupolov jet, and a 14-man Mozambique official commission of inquiry, are expected to fly in to Komatipoort Airport from Maputo

The Mozambique commission will be headed by Political Bureau member Mr Armando Guebuza

It includes the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, the head of the Air Force, Major-General Hama Tai and Political Bureau member, General Jacinto Veloso, who negotiated the Nkomati Accord with South Africa

They will be joined by a team of South African investigators who will conduct an inquiry into the Mbuzini air crash on Sunday night which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel and members of his Cabinet

It is not known how long the inquiry will take

● See Page 4.

# Claims mount on SA role in Machel's death

26/10/86 Staff Reporter *Capt. Tom*

ANTI-SOUTH AFRICAN fervour has reached new heights in Africa and elsewhere following the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel

Senior government officials, newspapers and, in Zimbabwe and Zambia, demonstrating locals are blaming SA for the popular leader's death

Reports in Johannesburg newspapers quoting the Soviet pilot, Mr Vladimir Novosselov, as saying "I was shot down" have been given splash treatment in the African press

The SA authorities have gone to extraordinary lengths to ensure a full and fair inquiry and yesterday the Portuguese news agency, Noticias de Portugal, quoted Mozambican civil aviation authority sources as saying the pilot's last report at 9 20pm on Sunday said the plane would land within five minutes. But it was still at least 60km away from Maputo airport at the time — an impossible distance to cover at its then speed, the sources said

From Moscow, Sapa-Reuter reports that the official Soviet news agency, Tass, suggested the plane was shot down by Renamo rebels with SA support

□ Zimbabwean Information, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said in a BBC interview yesterday that all evidence pointed to a South African implication in the crash

□ From Accra, Sapa-Reuter reports that Ghana's two main official daily newspapers alleged SA was behind Mr Machel's death and referred to the remarks allegedly made by the pilot

□ A survivor who has since returned to Mozambique, Mr Fernando Manuel Joao, has been quoted by the AIm news agency as saying "it seemed that the plane was shot at"

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuter reports from Maputo that Mozambique has postponed the lying-in-state of late President Samora Machel and has suspended voting in general elections

Late yesterday, the government announced it had appointed a high-level commission, headed by politburo member Mr Armando Guebuza, to investigate the crash of the Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134 just inside South African territory on Sunday evening



SA had systems  
to divert Machel  
aircraft — report

The Star's Africa News Service  
LAPUTO — Mozambique's national news agency AIM has put out a story claiming that the South African military had the technology to interfere with the navigational system of the aircraft in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel was killed on Sunday night

The AIM report said "It is perfectly possible, by using electronic equipment on the ground, to cause an aircraft to deviate from its flight path, while the pilot still believes he is on the correct route"

The report said an AIM taffer had spoken to an unnamed United States Air Force specialist in Boston

The specialist said he was familiar with the Tupolev 134 aircraft type in which the Mozambican party crashed and that the South African military had the technology to interfere with its navigational system

They could create a different light path  
AIM added that the US Press was suspicious about the circumstances of President Machel's death and had "raised the hypothesis that the crash was caused by criminal action of some kind"

# Nkomati back in balance — Barratt

By Colleen Ryan, Political Reporter  
The death of President Machel has put the Nkomati Accord back in the balance, says Professor John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs

The future of the accord between South Africa and Mozambique now hinges on the power struggle within the Frelimo Government  
He told *The Star* that even before President Machel's death the accord was jeopardized with both countries claiming infringement.

South African Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan warned this month that President Machel had "the Nkomati Accord in his hands" and South Africa would "react accordingly" if Mozambique continued harbour ANC members

## Several choices

The accord was signed by President Machel and South African State President Mr Botha in 1984  
Mozambique said it would stop supporting the ANC, South Africa promised no further aid to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

Professor Barratt said "The new leadership may decide to mend bridges with South Africa and preserve the accord, but it could decide such an attempt is futile"

There are several choices for a new Mozambique president two are General Armando Guebuza, Minister in the President's Office and opposed to the accord, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr

Joaquim Chussano, regarded as more pragmatic

Professor Barratt said President Machel's death would probably contribute to greater instability in the region  
There was little chance of a settlement between Frelimo and the MNR.

He said "The MNR has no clear political programme or strong leader and tends to be a collection of groups united by their opposition to the present government"

"It lacks popular support and if it were to come to power Frelimo would go back to the bush and continue the guerrilla war  
It's a no-win situation"

Dr Andre Thomashausen, Professor of Law at the Unisa who has close contact with the MNR, said it was likely the new Frelimo leader would back the accord to limit support for the MNR, but the war would continue indefinitely without a negotiated settlement

He did not believe the MNR was without popular support or a clear ideology

There have been frequent claims that the MNR was or is a puppet movement, backed first by Rhodesia and later by South Africa  
Paul Fauvet of Mozambique's national news agency AIM earlier this year described the MNR as "an instrument of aggression, created by Rhodesian intelligence in 1976"

In 1980, with Zimbabwe's independence looming, the MNR had to change its rear base in a hurry  
"South African military intelligence took over the operation and flew it to the Transvaal where it has been based ever since"

# Harare's 3000 march in 3rd day of Harare protest

HARARE — The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday lashed out at the claim by the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shumayara, that the white victims of Tuesday's riots had provoked their attackers

In a telephone interview from his farm at Shurugwe (formerly Selukwe) Mr Smith told Sapa Dr Shumayara's remarks to the BBC, attempting to justify the assaults, were disgraceful

"I think it was sad that people should allow their hysteria and

## 3 000 march in 3rd day of Harare protest

HARARE — Escorted by riot police, some 3 000 demonstrators marched through the streets of central Harare yesterday in the third day of protest over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel

## Pre-funeral panic in Mozambique

The demonstrators passed scenes of Tuesday's violent demonstrations when youths set alight two airline offices, stoned the American, Malawian and

South African diplomatic missions and assaulted white passersby

At the US Embassy, the women and students chanted and sang while Americans watched from the rooftop  
The demonstrators, trailed in their march by ice-cream vendors on bicycles, displayed black power salutes and waving placards saying, "resist imperialism" and "cleanse the world — combat apartheid"

On Tuesday, some 5 000 University of Zimbabwe students rampaged through Harare  
They said they were protesting South Africa's alleged involvement in President Machel's death — Sapa-AP

their emotions to get the better of them," said Mr Smith, who now leads the 14 member Conservative Alliance caucus in the Zimbabwean Parliament

INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS  
"It doesn't augur well for the future of our country if this is the law and order and justice we are going to get from this government"

Mr Smith said the indiscriminate attacks on whites had not only damaged race relations and "destabilised" the white community, they had also provoked their attackers

Mr Mungabe on Wednesday decried Zimbabwe's standing in the world.

Mr Mungabe on Wednesday decried a fortnight's official mourning for President Machel and sent three of his top ministers to the Mozambican capital, Maputo, to assist with preparations for the funeral on Tuesday.

The day will be a public holiday in Zimbabwe, to be marked by processions and church services. Rallies are also to be organised on Sunday in many centres  
Flags on all buildings flew at half mast throughout Zimbabwe yesterday. — Sapa

# Critically injured men improving

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The condition of one of the two Mozambicans critically injured in the air crash on Sunday has improved to such an extent that he was transferred from intensive care to a general ward yesterday

He is Mr Vasco Langa, who suffered multiple injuries

And Mr Guido Martinho, who underwent a stomach operation on Tuesday, has improved sufficiently for him to be taken off a respirator  
He is still in the intensive care unit

A hospital spokesman yesterday described the men's condition as satisfactory

Mr Carlos Jambo and Mr Joseph Mashangwe yesterday had operations in which plates were fitted to their broken bones.  
Mr Manuel Jairoos and Mr Joao Rendesawe will have similar operations next week

The superintendent of the Rob Ferreira Hospital, Dr Joos Scheepers, has received a telephone call from Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, thanking him and his staff for the efficient way in which they were attending to the injured Mozambicans



# New political dilemma after scrapping of racism

CAPE TOWN — In finally repudiating racism and apartheid, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk has found itself in a new dilemma — what does it mean in the political life of its 968 000 confirmed members?

The problem is a very real one.

"It must be acknowledged that in the General Synod and outside, there is a clear polarisation between our people," says Prof Carel Boshoff, spiritual leader of the right wing.

From the left, Prof Johan Heyns admits there are members who may be "disturbed and afraid that our decisions hold a threat for the church".

Within the General Synod, which meets every four years, there was surprising unanimity.

The new policy docu-

ment, "Church and Society", maintaining the basic unity of all mankind and therefore a fundamental equality in political, social and economic rights, was approved in a singularly calm and unemotional debate that spread over three days.

The commission charged with revising NG Kerk policy was representative of both left and right, of both reformist and conservative elements. Professors Boshoff and Heyns were members.

"Church and Society" represented a basic common denominator in the field of theology, acceptable to both poles within the church

Nowhere was this more evident than in the specific repudiation of apartheid as a policy or practice based on scripture.

"To the extent that the church and its members are involved in this, it confesses its participation with humility and sorrow," says the document

The anti-apartheid motion was introduced by Prof Boshoff.

From the left, another participant, Ds Jan Hanekom, of Stellenbosch, successfully pleaded with synod's 379 members not to alter the text in any way.

It was an agreed statement. Outside synod, right-wing groups have seen it as leftist. Yet to some people in the reformist group it does not go far enough.

Prof Boshoff, speaking outside the synod, put his finger on the problem. Some, he said, would use it in an attempt to ensure "church mixing" rather than church unity and some would use it for political

gain.

He added: "Differentiation can only be justified if it is founded on a geographical basis. It is the deviation from this that has placed us in a moral crisis."

In effect, the right wing can argue that in South Africa's mixed society, the National Party cannot morally justify its withholding of rights from one section of the population.

The answer therefore lies in separate territorial entities, in each of which all citizens will have full rights.

The NP, on the other hand, can argue that since South Africa is "mixed", a system must be found for all to exercise their rights within this single society.

It is clear that the synod decisions are only the start of the debate within Afrikanerdom



# Machel disaster 'sensitive issue'

# Crash probbers tight-lipped

2/18  
SMAL 25/10/86

By Glenda Spiro  
and Bart Marinovich

KOMATIPOORT — A curtain of secrecy surrounded the meeting in Komatipoort yesterday between the Soviet manufacturers of the Tupolev 134 and Mozambique and South African officials in an attempt to sort out the mystery behind the air disaster which killed President Samora Machel and 33 others on Sunday night.

Spokesmen for the three nations refused to make any official comment.

The South African investigating team which greeted their Mozambique and Soviet counterparts at the airport refused to discuss the matter.

"This is a very sensitive issue. We don't want to say anything that could prejudice the investigation," said Mr Piet de Klerk, a senior accident investigator.

When members of the Mozambique board of inquiry, and Soviet civil aviation officials and representatives of the aircraft manufacturers arrived, the delegations met behind closed doors.

Throughout the day representatives from the three countries whispered their opinions among themselves, but they refused to make official comments.

## CRASH SCENE

Mr de Klerk predicted that the proceedings would be long and difficult because of the language difficulties.

After the two-hour meeting, the group split up, with certain officials travelling to Pretoria, while others went to the crash site to see the wreckage.

Visiting the crash scene, the Soviets seemed perplexed as to the cause of the crash.

Their chief concern appeared to be in which direction the plane was travelling and why the wreckage was strewn over a kilometre.

The South African Police placed a 24-hour surveillance on the site. Spotlights were erected and tents set up by local army and police units.

They say they do not know how long they will maintain this vigilance, but they will probably stay until the Commission of Inquiry has been completed.

A small group of Mozambicans collected the personal belongings taken from the luggage compartment of the jet.

Hats, underclothing, T-shirts and baby clothes were laid out in the dust for the group to examine.



Soviet civil aviation chief Mr Ivan Donstov inspects the wreckage of the aircraft that crashed on Sunday, killing President Samora Machel and 33 others

# Members of crash probe left in SA

**KOMATIPOORT** — Eight members of the Soviet-Mozambican delegation that visited South Africa yesterday were left behind after the pilot of their Soviet

aircraft could not find Komatipoort airport because of heavy cloud. Attempts to light up the runway with motor-car headlamps failed and the aircraft flew to Maputo.

A large quantity of personal belongings recovered after last Sunday's crash, in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel and 27 others were killed, was also left at Komatipoort airport.

Officials at the airport said the Soviet Antinov 26 aircraft, which brought the 26-man delegation to Komatipoort, was to have fetched the eight Mozambicans yesterday after taking the nine Soviet members of the team to Pretoria. The Soviets visited the surviving crew member of the crashed jet.

A Soviet helicopter that took the remaining members of the delegation to visit the crash site left immediately after the inspection.

The eight Mozambicans had been sorting through the personal belongings of the passengers killed in the air crash.

Officials said they would probably be put up in South Africa overnight and taken back to Maputo today.

● See Pages 2 and 4.

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# Mozambicans mourn Machel

MAPUTO — Mozambicans yesterday flocked to watch and weep as a military vehicle bore the body of President Samora Machel to the city hall here, where he will lie in state

A sea of people filled Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, a broad thoroughfare named after the late founder of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, which became the ruling party after independence from Portugal in 1975

The former Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere, wept as he delivered a message of sympathy at party headquarters

Members of the government, relatives and friends of the president gathered at a mortuary to pay their respects. President Machel's widow, Graca, 41, who is the minister of education, embraced the plain, wooden coffin, the national Mozambican News Agency reported

● President Mario Soares will head a top-level Portuguese delegation at the funeral on Tuesday, official sources in Lisbon said

They said the delegation would include the Foreign Minister, Mr Pedro Pires de Miranda, and former president, Mr Antonio Ramalho Eanes

● In Pretoria, about 200 people gathered at the Catholic cathedral for a memorial service for the late Mozambican leader

● The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier Chris Swart, yesterday banned a service for the late president, organised by the Azanian People's Organisation and the Azanian Students' Movement — Sapa-RNS

ECCO IA

# Machel successor is vital to Africa

AS/AS/AS  
25/10/86  
2/8

Weekend Argus  
Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique will almost certainly announce the name of its new President within the next three days, a decision which will have far-reaching implications for southern and South Africa

Observers believe the announcement will be made after the president's funeral on Tuesday. This will enable the new leader to hold discussions, as President of Mozambique, with some of the leaders who are expected to attend the funeral.



Following the president's death on Sunday and while preparations have been made for the funeral, the 10-men Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party has been holding meetings, sometimes lasting up to 12 hours

It is from this body, made up of hard-core veterans of the guerrilla war against Portugal, that Mozambique's next leader will be chosen

In theory it is Frelimo's Central Committee, of more than 100 members, who elects the party's new ruler



In practice, however, it is the Political Bureau which will nominate the candidate for the Central Committee's approval

Mozambique's constitution states clearly that the President of Frelimo is automatically President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

At this stage, observers and diplomats in Maputo believe the man most likely to become the new president is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joaquim Chissano

Mr dos Santos



Mr Gwebuza

Other possible candidates are Mr Armando Gwebuza, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, Mr Mario Machungo and General Alberto Chipande — more or less in that order

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Johannesburg that while the embattled Frelimo government was in a state of crisis before President Samora Machel was killed is now in what might be called a super-crisis



As the president's crash-ripped body lies in state in Maputo, awaiting burial on Tuesday, the Frelimo Political Bureau is confronting decisions that will profoundly affect the country's immediate, long-term future

What they decide could bring radical change to one-party, Marxist Mozambique

First on the order of business is to mourn, inter and suitably honour the bouncy little freedom fighter who steered the former Portuguese territory through 11 years of independence



Gen Chipande



# SA may play peace broker

**SOUTH AFRICA** may still play a mediating role in bringing warring Mozambican groups Frelimo and Renamo to the peace table, according to Foreign Minister Pk Botha.

Mr Botha said he had got the impression any of the parties won't mind us playing that role if we can

By LESTER VENTER  
Political Correspondent

come up with realistic proposals for both sides.

South Africa had, however not yet been asked outright to do this.

Mr Botha's remarks at the weekend followed reports from informed sources that this week that proposals were being formulated in a low-key bid to start negotiations between the Frelimo government and the rebel movement, Renamo.

Mr Botha said much depended on how the power vacuum left by the death of President Samora Machel was filled.

South African Government analysts say there is a split in Frelimo ranks between the hardline communist ideologues and the pragmatic nationalists, among whom President Machel was the leading figure.

A Mozambican envoy was due in Pretoria this week to arrange a meeting between President Machel and the State President, Mr P W Botha.

## Protection pledged to exam writers

By SAMKELO KUMALO

THE Department of Education has pledged full protection to black pupils writing examinations in Soweto tomorrow.

This follows the violence in the township on Friday when students writing external examinations were attacked.

Mr Job Schoeman, chief liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training said We promise all candidates that they will be fully protected. We are encouraging them to go and write until the examinations are over on November 24.

He said the paper which was disrupted on Friday would be rewritten during the period ending November 24. But this should not be seen as a precedent.

"The department will not allow any other paper to be rewritten for any reason. This would mean that if all or some of the papers were disrupted we would have to re-set all the examinations, and that would be impossible."

tacked them with sjamboks and spray gases.

Before Friday's vernacular paper word had spread that part-time and full-time candidates were not to write.

But in some parts of Soweto part-time candidates, who mostly comprise workmen's parents, were told that they could write — but not high-school pupils.

A candidate who works for a publishing company said a confrontation was averted in White City, Jabavu, when private candidates decided to give in to the demands of the activists after being threatened.

"We decided to call it a day. On our way out we were told by the activists that they would tell us on Monday if we would be allowed to write."

In Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and East London, no one wrote examinations.

Mr Botha was speaking at the end of a high profile week in South African foreign affairs, occasioned by the death of President Machel and the signing of a water-development treaty with Lesotho.

In the wake of President Machel's death came unprecedented contact with the Soviets. And a Soviet contingent arrived in the country to form part of the official investigation into the accident.

On Friday, Mr Botha signed the R4 000-million Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme Treaty in Maseru, South African foreign affairs officials were cautiously banking on the week's events as signals of new pragmatism bridging the ideological divide between South Africa and other countries in the sub-continent.

## IS THIS THE WAY A REGIONAL TRAGEDY OCCURRED?

**A COMBINATION** of bad weather and Maputo's notoriously unreliable navigation beacons seem to be the main causes of the air crash which claimed the life of President Samora Machel this week.

A highly qualified commercial pilot, familiar with the route which the Tupolev 134 travelled, speculated yesterday how the accident might have occurred.

The scenario being sketched by aviation experts looks thus.

After overflying Harare, the Russian pilot would have set course for the Masvinga non-directional beacon (NDB).

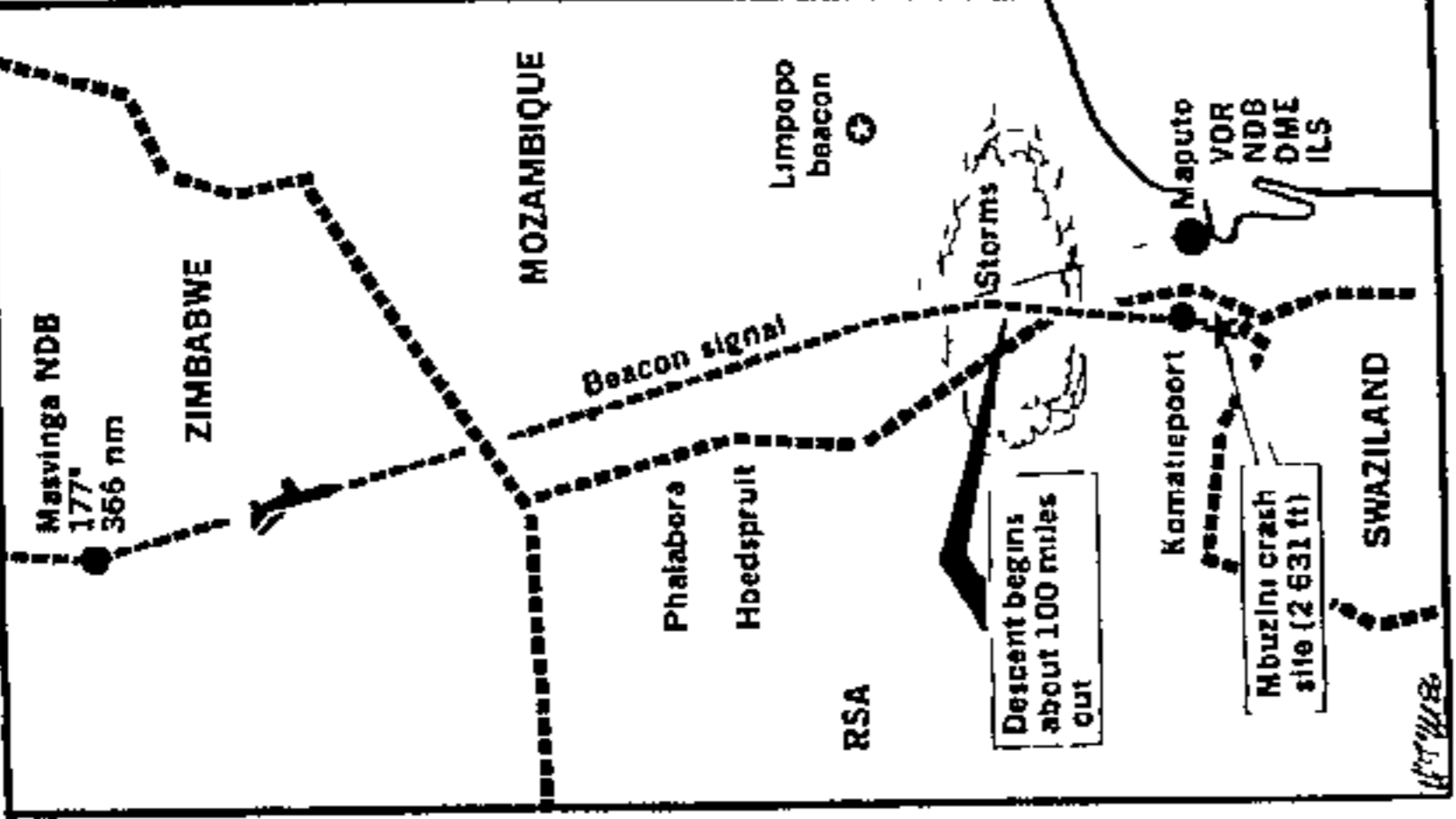
There have been suggestions that he used the Limpopo beacon route, but this is hardly likely as the beacon has not been operational for more than six months.

**Dog-leg?**

This route would also mean doing an otherwise unnecessary dog-leg into Maputo.

On reaching the Masvinga beacon he would change course to 177 degrees for the Maputo very high frequency and non-directional beacons. The distance between Maputo and Masvinga is about 366 nautical miles.

Leaving Masvinga he would follow the outgoing VOR signals from Maputo. He should have received these signals about halfway



Flight-path to tragedy. Was it pilot error?

By ROGER MAKINGS

between the two points.

The pilot of President Machel's aircraft might not have known the Maputo beacons were not working and would then have followed a heading of 177 degrees until he received either NDB or VOR signals.

A normal descent would have begun approximately 100 miles from Maputo assuming his distance measuring equipment was operative, the pilot would have had a positive fix on his position.

If, however, the distance measuring equipment was not working, he would have to calculate his position by flying time.

Shortly after his descent began, he encountered thunderstorms, which is customary for airliners to avoid, not only for the safety of the aircraft but the comfort of passengers.

At this stage during his descent, South African authorities monitoring the flight, which was travelling in virtu-

ally "zero visibility", noticed the aircraft banking towards the west and entering South African airspace.

This was probably done to avoid the storms.

Suddenly the President's aircraft broke out of the cloud and saw the lights of Komatiapoort. This the pilot assumed to be Maputo.

At this point the pilot reported to the Maputo tower that he had the runway in sight. What lights the pilot actually saw resembling a runway is still undecided.

**Satisfied**

Shortly after calling in he reported that he had lost sight of the runway.

The pilot, assuming he was in the vicinity of Maputo and therefore flying over low ground, was happy with his altitude of about 2 000 ft.

The aircraft crashed in the Komatiapoort area where there are hills at least 2 631 ft high.

**Will NP foil**



**Own Correspondent**

**KOMATIPOORT** — Soviet officials, Mozambicans and SA aviation officials completed the first round of talks on the cause of the Machel crash yesterday

A Soviet official, when asked if the talks went well, said "I wouldn't say so. We have lots to sort out still"

Like other Soviets who arrived from Maputo about midday, he declined to give his name

SA Civil Aviation investigators said after the talks, held in the blistering heat at a Komati-poort motel "We still have to decide how the investigation is to be conducted. They are part of it but we are in charge of how the investigation will be conducted, as the crash was on SA soil"

They said a likely course planned for the investigation would involve a preliminary report drawn up by the SA team, which would be submitted to the board of inquiry, under Mr Jus-

# Machel crash: First talks <sup>2/18</sup> completed

*CAC Tins 25/10/86*  
tice Margo The Mozambicans intend to submit their preliminary report to a Politburo member appointed by the Mozambican Government in Maputo

The Mozambican appointee has not yet visited the crash sight.

The head of the Mozambican delegation, Deputy Health Minister Dr Fernando Vaz, commented only that different groups would be "studying" different areas

When asked whether he thought the investigation would be particularly difficult, the Soviet investigator said "I don't think so because

the authorities (he did not say which) already have much information. But we still have to look through it"

Personal possessions of those killed in the crash were checked and claimed by the visiting groups yesterday. Some left for Nelspruit and Pretoria to visit survivors

General Lothar Neethling of the SAP, who was in charge of the day's proceedings, wore a peak cap which read "I'm the Boss".

Meanwhile, Maputo sources who arrived in Komati-poort yesterday said ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and one of

Machel's "best friends", former Tanzanian leader Mr Julius Nyrere, had arrived in Maputo

The same source also said investigators disclosed during their talks that each of the survivors who were interviewed by teams from all three countries had backed an earlier claim that a "shot or bang" was heard minutes before the plane crashed

● The crash was probably caused by a navigational error, according to Mozambican civil aviation authority sources quoted by the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal

In a dispatch from its correspondent in Maputo, it quoted the Mozambican sources as saying the Soviet crew had apparently misjudged their position

● In Moscow, the official news agency Tass said suggestions that an error by the Soviet pilot had caused the crash were "an anti-Soviet falsehood" — Sapa-Reuter



DD 25/10/86 (2/86)

# Crash probe team visit site

KOMATIPOORT — A 26-man Soviet and Mozambican delegation arrived in Komatipoort yesterday to visit the scene of the air crash in which the Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed

The Soviet and Mozambican team was met at Komatipoort airport by the head of the South African Police Forensic Unit, General Lothar Neethling, and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Civil Aviation

The head of the visiting delegation is Mr Ivan Dontsov of the Soviet Department of Transport

The Mozambican delegation is headed by that country's deputy Minister of Health, Dr Fernando Vaz. The 26-man Soviet/Mozambican team included two translators and a Portuguese and Bulgarian topographer

Immediately after arriving from the airport at a local hotel, the visitors and the South African delegation began talks behind closed doors

A Daily Dispatch correspondent reports that members of the Soviet delegation were not as happy about the outcome as South African officials had earlier stated

A Soviet aviation official, when asked if the talks went well, said "I wouldn't say so. We have lots to sort out still"

The official, like others among the 30 from Maputo declined to give his name

South African civil aviation investigators said after the talks, held in the blistering heat at a Komatipoort motel "We still have to decide how the investigation is to be conducted. They are part of it but we are in charge of how the investigation will be conducted as the crash was on South African soil"

"All reports will eventually have to go to the

board as everyone involved is a signatory to the one board of inquiry," an SAAF investigator said

While the leader of the SA team, the Department of Civil Aviation's Piet de Klerk said he was "optimistic" that the three countries would work well together, he pointed out difficulties such as a language barrier.

● Eight members of the visiting delegation were left behind after the pilot of the Soviet aircraft that was to have taken them back to Maputo could not find Komatipoort airport because of heavy cloud

— Sapa

~~118~~  
Rally 218

will 25/10/86  
*at 2pm*

# honour Machel

By CLARE HARPER

A MEMORIAL rally honouring the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique, organized by the United Democratic Front, will take place at the Hanover Park Civic Centre, Athlone, tomorrow.

Seventy thousand pamphlets and hundreds of posters advertising the meeting were distributed throughout the Peninsula yesterday.

Executive member of the UDF, Western Cape, Mr Goolam Abubaker said: "I would ask that Brigadier (Christoffel) Swart keep his men away to allow our people to express their sorrow peacefully."

The last UDF rally scheduled for August 13 at the same venue was banned by the Divisional Commissioner of the SA Police, Western Cape, Brig Swart.

Mr Abubaker said: "Machel's death comes at a time when Mozambique is under attack from SA-supported forces. We grieve the loss of Machel and express our solidarity with people in the frontline states who are suffering as a result of apartheid destabilization."

The rally begins at 2pm.



# Red pilot couldn't find 'Komati'

KOMATIPOORT — Eight members of the Soviet-Mozambican delegation attending the inquiry into the air crash in which President Machel and 27 others died were stranded here yesterday after the pilot of the Soviet aircraft that was to have taken them back to Maputo could not find Komatiport airport because of cloud

Officials at the airport said the Soviet Antonov 26 aircraft which brought the 26-man delegation to Komatiport was to have fetched the eight Mozambican members of the delegation in the afternoon after taking nine Soviet members of the team to Pretoria to visit the surviving crew member of the Soviet jet

Instead the Antonov flew straight back to Maputo after the pilot was unable to locate Komatiport airport

The officials were accommodated in the local hotel for the night

● In Lisbon, right-wing rebels fighting to topple the Marxist-led Government in Mozambique today denied allegations that they caused the plane crash in SA which killed President Samora Machel.

A Lisbon spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance quoted the MNR leader, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, as saying his organisation was innocent of

(2/8) 25/10/85 W/E Post  
involvement in the crash in which Mr Machel died.

The African National Congress (ANC) has accused South Africa and the MNR jointly of causing the crash African states and Mozambique's semi-official Press have also voiced these suspicions.

"MNR denies any connection with the crash of Samora Machel's plane," the MNR spokesman said

Pretoria has dismissed allegations that it was responsible and invited Mozambican and Soviet officials to join an investigation of the crash

MNR has recently claimed major military successes against Government forces in north and north-west Mozambique and says it will step up its offensive following the death of Mr Machel

In Gaborone, Botswana's President Quett Masire called for a "full and unimpeded" probe into the crash and said the results of the investigation should be made available to all

"Only a fortnight ago South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan made threats against the sovereignty of Mozambique and Mozambican lives," President Masire said

Gen Malan's threats followed charges by SA that a landmine which injured six South African soldiers was planted by ANC terrorists based in Mozambique



(218) 10/25/86

# A watershed in southern Africa fortunes

The death of President Samora Machel has elicited a reaction in the West, particularly Britain, which demands closer analysis

The Queen, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, and Minister of State Lynda Chalker have all paid tribute to the former Marxist leader in adulatory terms

The central message has been that President Machel played a crucial role in regional peace efforts, particularly in persuading Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe to strike a deal at Lancaster House and in the signing of the Nkomati Accord

The signing of the accord marked a watershed in the West's relationship with Mozambique and President Machel was able to portray it as a victory because Western pressure on Pretoria had clinched the deal

Mrs Chalker this week stressed the key role that President Machel would have played in a negotiated settlement within South Africa itself had he lived

Mrs Thatcher mourned President Machel as "a personal friend whom I held in the highest respect"

Judging by the official reactions in Whitehall and Washington the death of the charismatic and pragmatic former guerrilla leader could be a watershed in the fortunes of southern Africa

Just as the signing of the Nkomati Accord held out the promise of halting the spiral of violence in the region, so the death of President Machel threatens to exacerbate regional and global conflict in an already volatile area

But why does Britain see Machel's death as such a crippling blow to its diplomatic efforts aimed at a negotiated

settlement in South Africa?

It was President Machel's dual ability to transcend his Marxist convictions, witness his increasing embrace of capitalism since 1983, and his skill as a regional peace broker (Lancaster House and the Nkomati Accord) that won him British admiration

His role in persuading Mr Mugabe to do a deal for Zimbabwean independence won him the Iron Lady's early admiration

Mrs Thatcher consolidated her relationship with President Machel during an official visit to Britain by the Mozambican leader in 1983 and a second one last year

On the first visit they traded compliments, President Machel visited the British army training headquarters at Sandhurst, and Britain promised to train Mozambican officers in Zimbabwe

The relationship strengthened with the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which Britain saw as a potential breakthrough in the search for regional stability and, ultimately, in the quest for a negotiated settlement between Pretoria and the African National Congress which had depended heavily on President Machel's support in its guerrilla campaign

Although the Nkomati Accord all but collapsed following the discovery of evidence in August last year of continued South African support for Renamo, Britain continued to hope that it could be revived

In recent weeks the

British Government had become deeply concerned by mounting South African threats of economic and military action against Mozambique

This concern was expressed in British backing for a deal to guard and train a Mozambican unit to protect the Nacala railway line from Renamo sabotage, extend the training scheme for Mozambican officers and make known its contribu-



MR DOS SANTOS . . . the caretaker

tion, in tandem with Lonrho, through the SADCC for the repair of the line

Official disapproval of Pretoria's actions were made known through government statements and the joint protest last Friday by the 12 nations of the European Community urging South Africa to respect Mozambique's sovereignty

The extent to which Britain had become dependent on President

## JOHN BATTERSBY: LONDON BUREAU

Machel's goodwill and advice become apparent during Sir Geoffrey's abortive EEC peace mission in July

While Mr Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda made the British Foreign Secretary unwelcome, President Machel received Sir Geoffrey in the most friendly way and they went on to have what was probably the only cordial meeting of his trip

Across the Atlantic, Secretary of State George Shultz was having more difficulty persuading the White House that a Marxist could fit into any other than the red square on President Reagan's red-and-white global chess board

But Mr Reagan was prepared to depart from the Central American and Afghanistan models, recognising that President Machel's pragmatism offered a chance to reduce Soviet influence in the region by gradually coaxing the Mozambican leader into the Western economic sphere of influence

In spite of the breakdown of the Nkomati Accord the Western strategy has met with considerable success as President Machel has drifted away from the Soviets and accepted Western aid and advice and welcomed multinationals such as Lonrho in Mozambique

Another vital factor which has influenced Western attitudes towards President Machel

is the perceived illegitimacy of Renamo, with neither a stated political objective or visible leader, and its ruthless and systematic destruction of Mozambique's infrastructure and economy

Whereas Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is seen by the West to have some *raison d'etre* and bona fide political goals, Renamo is still perceived as a creation of former Rhodesian intelligence, subsequently



MR CHISSANO . . . a front-runner

supported by Pretoria, and whose sole aim appears is to destabilise and cripple the Frelimo Government

No reasonable commentators here are blaming South Africa for the crash, although they are leaving open that option subject to the findings of the inquiry

Nor are they suggesting that South Africa has gained anything from President Machel's

death, nor that South Africa is responsible for Mozambique's pitiful plight

Like the West, elements in the Botha administration appear to have accepted that President Machel represented a thread of continuity and stability and was a man of honour who genuinely wanted peace

Ironically, President Botha had signalled a desire to revive the Nkomati Accord in recent weeks, an acknowledgement of Mozambique's vital strategic importance as a back-door in the battle against sanctions

The Times this week suggested two scenarios following President Machel's death

The first is that Renamo could exploit the power vacuum and seize power

This would intensify internal chaos in Mozambique and leave Pretoria with an even more unstable "war-torn client state"

The second scenario, even more disturbing, is that pro-Moscow hardliners could gain the upper hand in a new Frelimo government and invite back the Kremlin, an offer which could be more tempting in the current instability than it was ten years ago

The two other possibilities are that Frelimo might agree to hold talks with Renamo about a coalition government, or that a South African Le-sotho-type blockade of Maputo could force a Frelimo leader more sympathetic to Pretoria to seize power

The first is unlikely because Renamo has

already turned down merger talks and in recent days has committed itself to pursuing an all-out military victory

The second scenario is unlikely because the chances of a power-struggle within Frelimo are slim at present

Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, the veteran party ideologue now parliament secretary, has stepped in as a natural care-taker of government until the 11 person Politburo elects a new leader

But the Politburo is by all accounts made up of highly disciplined men with Frelimo's interests uppermost

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and newly-appointed Prime Minister Mario Machungo are the front-runners for the top job.

However, both men would be likely to follow President Machel's forging of closer ties with the West

Moreover, economic necessities would almost certainly lead to further economic co-operation with South Africa in spite of the political tensions

If further Soviet penetration of the region is to be avoided it is vital that the hawks in President Botha's government are not allowed to exploit the power vacuum to further destabilise Mozambique

I understand that the West is on the verge of a major effort to keep open the Beira corridor and dramatically step-up its aid to SADCC

This could mean that Renamo will meet much stiffer resistance than in the past

Ironically, the sanctions-busting potential of Mozambique could lead to a re-assessment in Pretoria of the Frelimo role and flush out the hawks in government who wanted to keep Mozambique destabilised -- whatever the cost



# WINTER

In the wake of this week's tragedy, BRIAN POTTINGER looks at the troubled history of an unhappy Accord

SUN THES 218 26/10/86

# Did Nkomati go wrong?



nearer and Renamo too weaker, they appear to have won the argument. The dispute is still not entirely settled. Some SADF quarters believe Renamo has built up a strong political support base, and could serve as a contender to Frelimo.

Department of Foreign Affairs assessments are slightly different. They still remember the way the peace pact between the warring parties, laboriously brokered by then Deputy Minister Louis Nel, was summarily broken by Renamo.

They are cautious about involvement as honest brokers, although they accept that a government of national reconciliation *a la* Zim-habwe is the best option.

There are also personal antagonisms the favourite story is how Mr. Pk Botha on one occasion, after a particularly tumultuous meeting with Eyo Fernandes, then secretary of the organisation, told an aide in Afrikaans never to let Fernandes back in his office again.

Fernandes, who understood Afrikaans and overheard the remark, replied that he would never be back. What are the prospects then for Nkomati, post-Machel? Unfortunately, not good.

In the short-term it is possible that the death of the president and the election of an incumbent will temper the level of exchanges between South Africa and Mozambique. Pretoria will, after all, want to take the measure of the new man, and the Mozambicans will be for some time locked into domestic succession politics.

**T**HE occasion was marked as much by incident as implication... South Africa's military band gave their Mozambican counterparts Brasso for their instruments, while Portuguese-speaking SADF troops did the interpreting for the foreign TV crews.

An unlikely (and as yet unreported) gathering of white and black African leaders sat in a sweltering marquee sipping warm South African wine and nibbling LM prawns Nkomati, March 16, 1984

**P**resident Samora Machel spent out his vision of making the region *concor a paz* — a zone of peace. Prime Minister P W Botha spoke of opting for the same peace — a difficult road, not without risks for either of us, for we cannot escape the fact that peace, too, has its price.

That price is now apparent. In recent months the level of civil violence in Mozambique has risen dramatically. ANC guerrilla activity along South Africa's northern border has increased and relations between Pretoria and Maputo have chilled.

When, early this week, President Machel was killed in an air crash a new dimension was added to the travails of a country that started off on the wrong foot and has had little chance to correct the pace since.

The vast country, hugging the eastern seaboard of Southern Africa, has become a microcosm of all Africa's ailments: economic degeneration, super and regional power involvement, factionalism and incompetence. The challenge of its reconstruction is thus all the greater.

Where did Nkomati go wrong? Where are the fruits of that most extraordinary and hopeful of seeds, planted only 30 months ago?

**T**he first problem, endemic in the region, was one of unreasonable expectations. Reconciliation, like "reform" is easier in the prophesy than the reality.

Mozambique's economic basis was to all intents and purposes destroyed long before it was dragged into regional squabbles.

The nationalisation programmes of the Machel government drove away foreign investment capital, wound down local industry and ultimately forced the Portuguese (who strained the civil and economic infrastructure) back to a metropolitan homeland that was to many of them alien.

This is history — as is President

Machel's open acknowledgement of the failure of the economic programme and subsequent efforts to woo the expatriates back.

Indeed, during his Portuguese visit in May 1984, Mr Botha argued privately and passionately on behalf of Machel for the Portuguese to again "pick up the white man's burden".

But a turnaround, even one unaccompanied by compounding security problems, would have taken a miracle.

They are in short supply in this part of the continent although, to give him credit, Deputy Minister of Finance Kent Durr, chairman of the joint Mozambican-South African committee charged with putting eco-

nomie meat on Nkomati's bones, did spend much time flying in light aircraft to out-of-the-way places in Mozambique to inspect chicken farms and looiphick factories.

But money, both South African and foreign, does not flock to insecure areas of failed expectations occurred.

Early in 1982 Foreign Minister Pk Botha delivered to Parliament a seminar, but then unappreciated speech, warning that the pendulum in the region was swinging ominously back towards violence.

It was, subsequent events were to prove, a coded threat. Even as he spoke, the South African military were working flat out to supply and

train the rebel Renamo movement they had basically inherited from the Rhodesians.

**T**he intent then was to put as much pressure on the Mozambican government as possible to force it into signing a peace treaty with Pretoria which would deny sanctuary to ANC guerrillas. It worked in securing a treaty, but the treaty has failed in securing the peace.

The architects of the Nkomati Accord underestimated the capacity of a resistance group to maintain a low intensity war for a prolonged period in vast areas against a demoralised

foe. The less Frelimo could guarantee the safety of its civilians, the less could they count on their support.

South African Defence Force were not committed to the treaty and had continued supporting Renamo.

The famous Vaz Diaries — plausible documents reportedly captured from Renamo and detailing allegedly post-Nkomati SADF activity in Mozambique — were advanced as proof.

Certainly, some elements in the Department of Military Intelligence held the view way back in 1984 that it was unwise to change horses in mid-stream, and it would have been better to continue with support for Renamo until Frelimo was forced into either coalition (acceptable) or retreat (desirable).

To the extent that peace is no longer allow a return to the breezy optimism of March 1984.

## IN SEARCH OF THE MAN WHO WOULD BE THE NEW MACHEL

TAGGING Samora Machel's likely successor, even veteran Mozam-

people and the Marxist-Leninists "These then are some of the





dividual prawns in a high tide.

A complex election procedure and subterranean ideological and political tensions complicate the issue.

But this week, in the wake of the shock death of President Machel, the trouble-torn country began the potentially divisive march towards choosing the second President of independent Mozambique.

Two front-runners are emerging from the pack. Odds-on favourites on the eve of Tuesday's state funeral for Samora Machel in Maputo are Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, officially number two in the Frelimo hierarchy, and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano.

**Outsider**

But several opposing factions are said to be jockeying for position in Mozambique's complex and intricately interwoven power structure. And the possibility of an outsider being elected to one of Southern Africa's toughest hot seats is not being ruled out.

The top policy-making echelon within Mozambique, which will choose Machel's successor, is the 180-member Frelimo Central Committee.

But within the committee itself — and spreading out from it — is a web of influential structures, all with their own favourite sons and vested interests, who are set to pressure the front-runners. Incorporated within the central committee are the Il-mral Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, of which the latter is said to be the smaller and more significant.

**Order**

At the time of Machel's death, he headed the Secretariat, followed by the Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr-Dos Santos, Foreign Relations Secretary Mr Chissano and Mr George Rebelo, the Secretary for Ideological Affairs.

As things stand, this is believed to be the pecking order. Mr Dos Santos and Mr Chissano — as leading figures in the secretariat — also hold positions on the Politburo.

But the armed forces, crucial in Mozambique's survival at battle against the MNR insurgents, will also have their candidates. Heading the military power structure are the Mozambique Peoples Liberation Forces (FPLM), said to be some 16 000-strong — the majority in the army, with a small navy (about 650-strong) and air force (about 1 000) back them up.

There is another service,

CHISSANO

DOS SANTOS

MACHUNGO

GUEBUZA

# The Jongs and Windings road to succession

By DAVID JACKSON

which Pretoria is said to be keeping a wary eye on, called the National Service of Population Security (SNASD) formed in 1975 — and beneath this a host of paramilitary units and people's militias.

And say Africa watchers, it is the Security Service (SNAST) which could throw up a likely dark horse if Mr Dos Santos and Mr Chissano are pipped at the post.

He is a man who has already had dealings at top level with South African officials and is a member of the Central Committee — but not on the key Central Committee Secretariat.

Other military outsiders are Mr Alberto Chipande, Minister of Defence, who is on the Politburo (but not the Central Committee or the Secretariat), and the Chief of Staff of the armed forces, Mr

belled the "security force pragmatists", mainly comprising the Ministers of Defence, Security and the Chief of Staff.

Because of their action in the field with the MNR, they are said to have a greater awareness of the weaknesses within Frelimo — that, in spite of vast amounts of revenue being funnelled into the fight against the MNR, it is a no-win situation.

They are in closer touch with the problems of the troops themselves, often underfed and underpaid (or often not paid at all) and, in some instances, disenchanted with the reasons for fighting the MNR.

The third group, harder to define, are the "African nationalists" — who are also according to Mr Bench "They feel that, while the socialist revolution has had its place, the key problems remain in the peasant sector and that priority should be given to servicing the majority of the population."

They realise the struggle against the MNR is siphoning off a tremendous amount of potential development capital and are therefore slightly more adept to coming to some arrangement with the MNR.

They, in some sense, are in tandem with the military

choice of Machel's successor. When it comes to navigating the field down to individual, another less tangible ingredient comes into play.

Said Mr Bench: "The important thing is charisma because Machel kept everything bubbling through by his charisma and his heroic status in the struggle."

"The only person of similar standing is Chissano, mainly because he was an old working colleague right through with Machel and headed the transitional government between the Portuguese revolution and the handover to Frelimo."

Other factors in Mr Chissano's favour are that he has travelled widely in the region, as well as internationally, and is well known both inside and outside Mozambique.

**Hardline**

Mr Dos Santos, appointed Secretary of the Permanent Commission in the April reshuffle this year, was the first Frelimo official to officially respond after last week's plane crash.

He is described as a hard-line Marxist-Leninist and sits both on the Central Committee Secretariat and the Politburo.

He is listed as number two in official documents of names of both organisations.

He is married to a South African woman, Pamela Dos Santos, and is a mulatto — factors which some believe may be held against him.

Another leading Marxist candidate is Mr Mario Machungo, who is Minister of Planning as well as holding the recently-created post of Prime Minister.

The only candidate of standing among the nationalist group is thought to be Mr Jacinto Veloso, another to benefit from the April reshuffle and currently Minister of Co-operation. He is said to have a close empathy with the disenchantment of the peasantry.

Some observers are not discounting the chances of General Armando Guebuza, Minister in the President's office, who is high in the party hierarchy. He was one of the original Frelimo militants at independence.

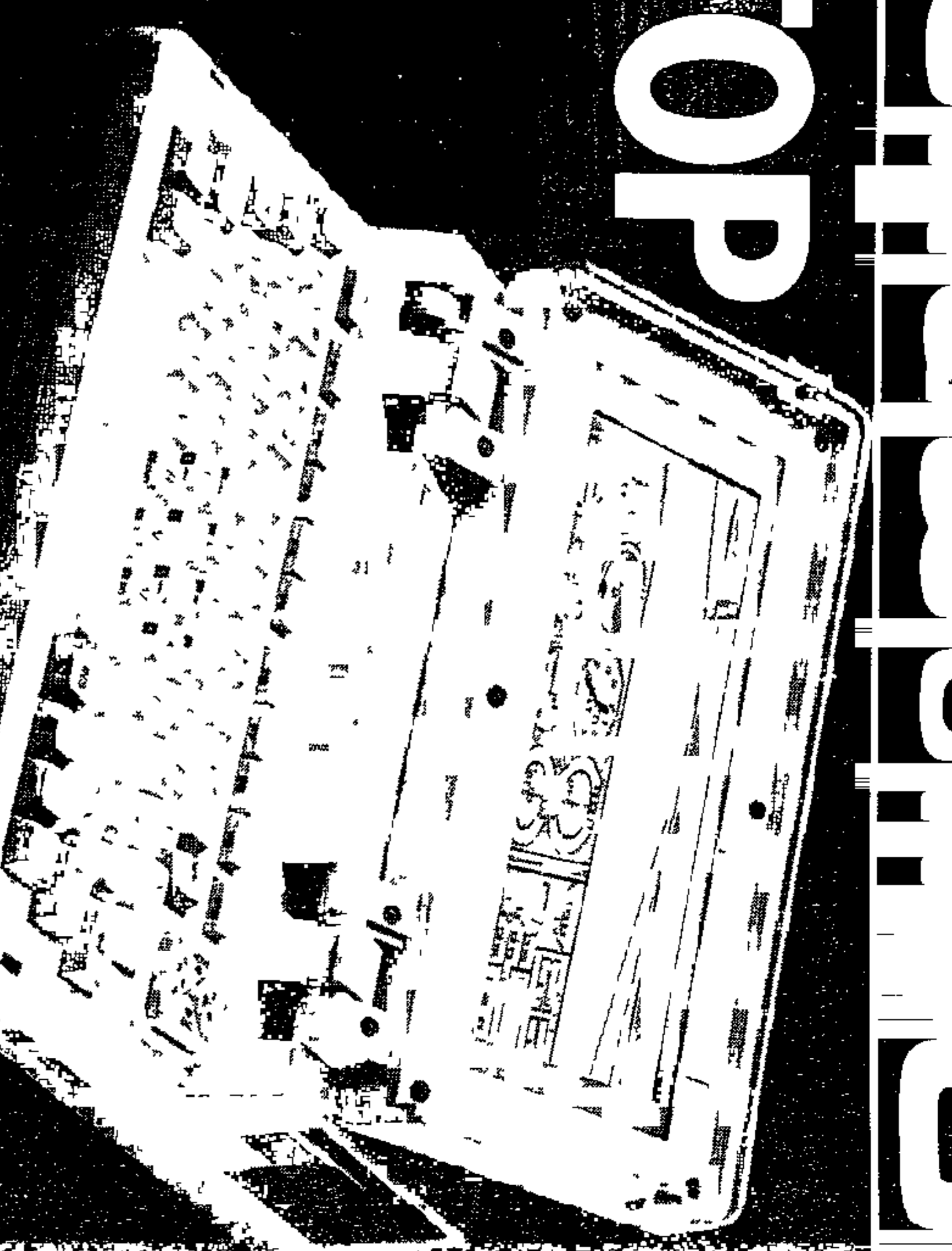
Mr Bench contended: "I think the leader is more likely to come from one of the top numbers because they will need a solid leadership base to face the domestic crises — economic, the MNR and South African relations. A total outsider would have to start from scratch."

# Three power groups are pushing their candidates

EDITED BY BERYL ROBERTS, INTEREST

A BUMPER PAGE OF REVIEWS OF BOOKS WITH A SOUTH AFRICAN

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# SAMORA MACHEL: MARCHING INTO HISTORY

# THE PRESIDENTS NO LIFE LINE

CP Correspondent

SUNDAY'S plane crash death of President Samora Machel has thrust the frontline states and the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference into a serious crisis

The effect of Machel's death has been to cast further doubt on the stability of Mozambique's Frelimo government and, hence, the security of crucial non-South African trade routes

Frontline states chairman President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said South Africa remains guilty of Machel's death unless proven innocent - a very widely-held opinion north of the Limpopo

The extent of rage over Machel's death in the frontline states was evident in the streets of Harare this week, as hundreds of Zimbabweans attacked buildings associated with SA

and Malawi after widespread media reports that SA was responsible for Machel's death

Whites, identified with South African government actions by virtue of the colour of their skins, were also indiscriminately attacked or made to shout slogans denouncing the Pretoria government before being allowed to proceed

Young Zimbabweans demanded the immediate introduction of compulsory military service for all in their country, and several demonstrators said they were will-

ing to go and fight alongside Frelimo in Mozambique

"We have had enough," said one demonstrator

Machel's death is particularly serious for Zimbabwe, the economic and industrial hub of the frontline states and the SADC

Added to Machel's death is that of Mozambique's Transport Minister Alcantare Santos, a key figure in the SADC's transport commission

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government has pinned its slim hopes of reducing trade route dependency on South Africa, and thereby of surviving sanctions in reasonable shape, on the Mutare-Beira corridor

The passage is currently being guarded, with Frelimo's agreement, by more than 5 000 Zimbabwean troops against attacks by the Mozambique bandits

The corridor carries a fuel pipeline, road and railway, and would be Zimbabwe's major trade artery if South Africa closed its borders

Attempts to upgrade the capacity of the corridor are being hampered by the security situation, which has deterred considerably in northern Mozambique since last September

Then, Malawi, apparently giving way to pressure from the frontline states to end support for the bandits, "expelled" several thousands of bandits, who entered the northern Mozambique provinces of Tete and Zambezia as a massive invasion force some 150km north of the Mutare-Beira corridor.

Two other railways to Mozambique ports - from Zimbabwe's South East to Maputo, and from Malawi to Nacala - are out of action as a result of bandit attacks

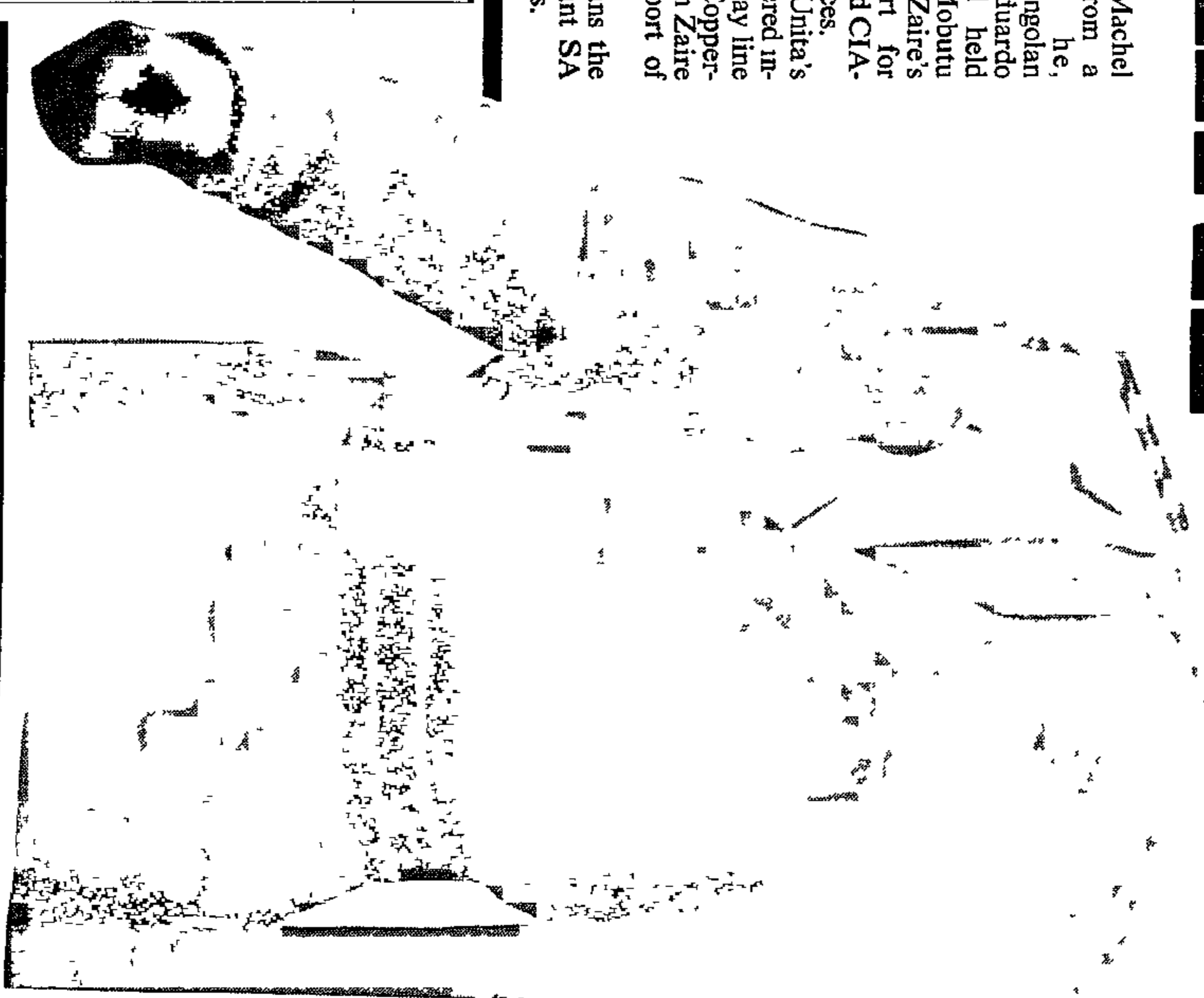
The installation of a South African chemist in Maputo would be a devastating blow to Zimbabwe, the frontline states, the SADC and the entire campaign for sanctions against Pretoria. It would also substantially change the character of the growing war in Southern Africa

At the time of the fatal plane crash, Machel was returning from a confrontation he, Kaunda and Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos had held with President Mobutu Sese Seko over Zaire's continued support for South African and CIA-backed Unita forces.

The scale of Unita's activities has rendered inoperable the railway line from Zambia's Copperbelt, through south Zaire to the Angolan port of Benguela

Its closure means the use of more distant SA railways and ports.

President Samora Machel - signing of the Nkomati Agreement in 1984



Machel: As South Africans saw him

MOZAMBICAN President Samora Machel's death was met with shock by black political organisations, trade unions and prominent leaders this week

World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Dr Allan Bosask said "I am numb with shock. It is a great tragedy - not just for Mozambique, but for the whole region"

The United Democratic Front expressed its "deep shock at the tragic and un-

lence to the Frelimo Politburo and Mozambique's people, the Azanian People's Organisation said "There is no doubt in our minds that this is but a part of the well-orchestrated imperialist campaign to reverse the gains achieved by the socialist forces"

Media Workers' Association of SA general-secretary Tyrone August said Machel's tragic death "deprived the world of one of its greatest working class leaders of our time"

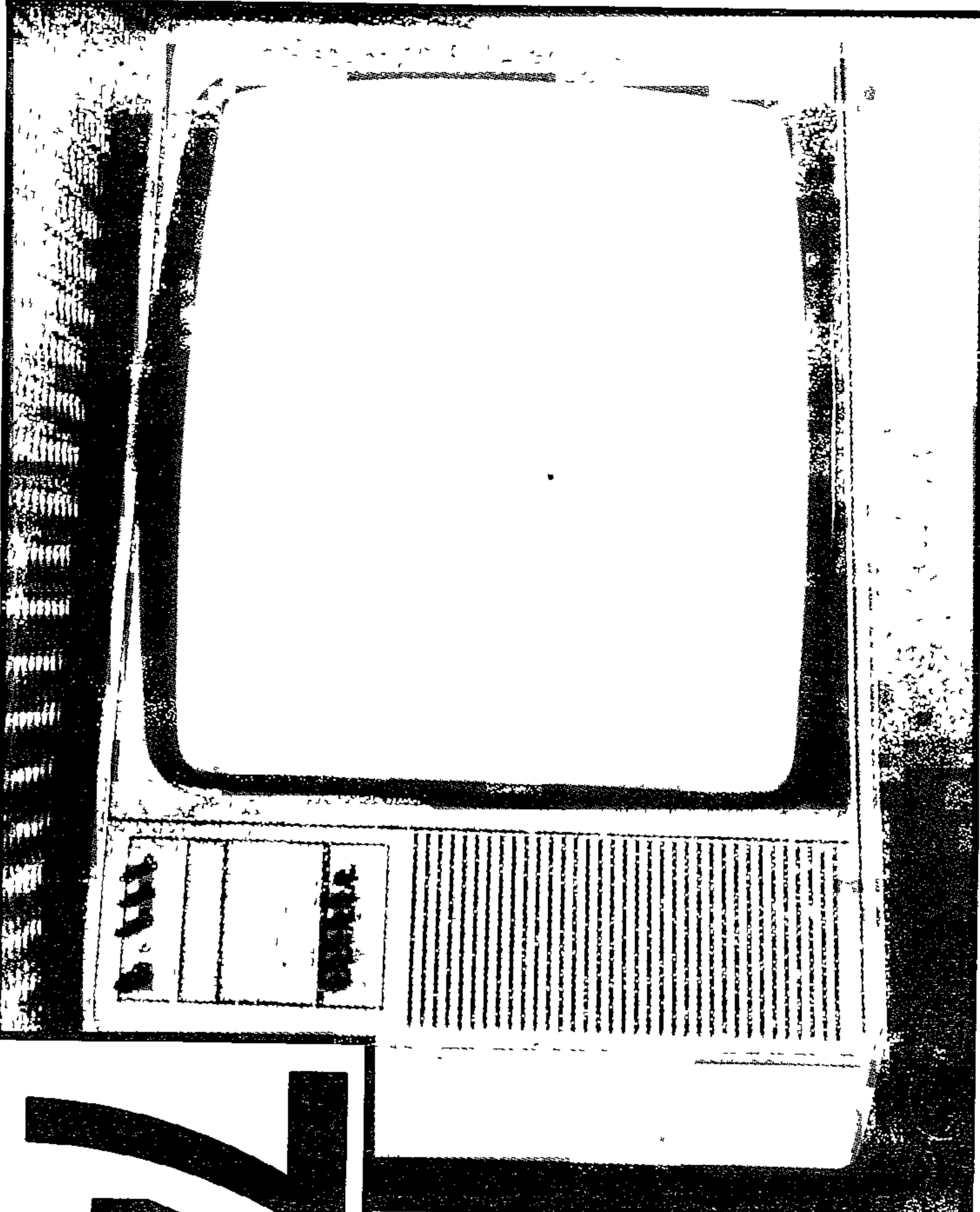
Cosatu said Machel's death was a heavy blow to all those locked in the fight against apartheid and exploitation in So

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Young & Rubicam Retail 02947.

officials at a time when the heroic people of Mozambique needed Machel's leadership and wisdom more than ever before."

"We know Mozambicans have tremendous courage and resilience. We are confident that a thousand more Machel's will emerge to take up from where our fallen comrades have left off."

● In a message of condo-

WORLD leaders this week expressed shock and suspicion at President Samora Machel's death and called for an international investigation into the crash in SA

● Zambia. President Kenneth Kaunda accused the SA government of being responsible for the plane crash and called for an independent international investigation. Free Trade Unions Federation in Lusaka "South Africa stands in the dock until proved otherwise I accuse them openly."

● Indonesia. Foreign Ministers from non-communist south-east Asian nations and the European Community said they were "shocked and dismayed" by Machel's death. The Ministers from the 12-member EC and the six members of the Association of South East Asian

"He dedicated his life to the cause of freedom and justice - not only in Mozambique, but also in the rest of Africa. His country strongly supported the struggle of SA's oppressed people."

● The Cusa/Azacia Federation called for an international investigation into Machel's death "without hindering access to experts" The federation said "Week-

Nations meeting in Indonesia extended "their deep sympathy to the families of those who died and the people of Mozambique."

● New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Machel had died at an unfortunate time for Southern Africa. Machel was a determined, pragmatic leader who would be mourned throughout Southern Africa. Lange said "His death comes at an unfortunate time - when, with other leaders, he was seeking to resist South Africa's attempts to destabilise the region."

● Nigeria. The government called for an international investigation into the plane crash. A government statement said it "was lamentable that the life of this illustrious and courageous son of Africa should terminate so soon after the threat by South Africa to hit at the legitimate government in Mozambique and other countries because of their support for economic sanctions against the racists."

● Malawi. The Malawi parliament, led by life President Kamuzu Banda, observed a two-minute silence Banda, speaking before the opening of parliament, said "With Machel's death, Africa has lost one of its leaders."

● Ghana. Leader Jerry Rawlings said Machel's death was a great loss to Africa's "revolutionary cause."

● Tanzania. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said Machel's death was a "great blow to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa."

Tanzania decreed a period of national mourning from Tuesday until Machel's burial.

● Kenya. Djobout, and Madagascar sent messages of condolences to Mozambican leaders.

## THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES COUNCIL IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE BRITISH COUNCIL ANNOUNCES THE 1987 BRITISH UNDERGRADUATE FELLOWSHIP SCHEME

These fellowships are tenable in the United Kingdom. Applications are invited from black students who have completed Matric or are currently in their final year Matric. Successful applicants will pursue 'A' levels subjects in the U.K. before proceeding to University.

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# Never mind the facts, SA to blame — Maputo

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

THE odds seem to be stacked against a fair and impartial finding on the cause of the air crash that killed President Samora Machel and 33 others.

Members of Mozambique's investigating team were outspoken about their intention to blame South Africa — regardless of the facts

During closed discussions at the site of the tragedy some Mozambican delegates said they believed South Africa was guilty, one way or another

One of them said the findings of the international investigation — even if it proved no South African involvement — would not convince the Mozambican authorities or people

Even if South Africa had not shot the aircraft down, it could have been lured to its destruction by false radio or radar signals

If the contrary were proved, Pretoria would still be morally to blame because South Africa's "destabilisation and apartheid policies" had caused President Machel to board the death plane

and other statements by leaders in neighbouring countries drew a stinging rebuttal from Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan

Commenting yesterday, he said the South African Government wanted to give an assurance that it was not in any way involved in the crash

## WHERE DID NKOMATI GO WRONG? Page 29

"Yet leaders and others in neighbouring states continue making such statements," he said.

"Accusations and innuendos are in nobody's interest. A proper investigation is being carried out"

However, the leader of the Mozambican delegation, Dr Paulo Muxanga, refused to give his impressions of the cause of the accident, saying "it is too soon"

Meanwhile, on Friday, South African Air Force experts briefed Soviet investigators near the site of the crash and for the first time gave a glimpse of what might have gone wrong

They were told that South African radar had tracked the fatal flight of the Russian Tupolov jet to the point where it swerved off its path and disappeared from the screen

The South Africans offered a theory that a large radar-active cloud had formed in the flight path and that the pilot had deviated from course to avoid it

The Russians and Mozambicans, including the chief designer of the ill-fated jet, arrived in sweltering heat at Komatipoort on Friday morning, only to cause another air drama that evening when the Soviet Antonov 26 aircraft that came to fetch them lost its way in a thunderstorm and failed to land at the lightless Komatipoort airstrip



Jet designer Mr Leonid Sellakov studies the engine

## Lunch

The plane flew on to Maputo, leaving the delegation stranded in the border town

Komatipoort's landing strip was a hive of activity as aircraft flew in with the South African delegation, headed by police forensic expert General Lothar Neethling

An hour later the Russian-Mozambican delegation landed

At an earlier lunch, tensions seemed to disappear as Russians, South Africans and Mozambicans sat down to South African cooking and Cape wines

Later some members of the foreign delegation flew to Pretoria to visit the Soviet pilot in No 1 Military Hospital, while the rest of the group flew in helicopters to the crash site, 30km south of Komatipoort.

The Russians inspected engines, wheels and pieces of mangled wreckage

At one stage Mr Leonid Sellakov stood for about 10 minutes staring at the ground as if contemplating what might have gone wrong with the aircraft he designed

# EC sinks \$40m into Beira line scheme

SA 2K  
Own Correspondent

LONDON — An ambitious project to break SA's economic stranglehold on the Frontline states received the European Community's blessing last week and a \$40m send-off.

The money is to start the ball rolling on the Beira Corridor scheme to upgrade the road, rail and port infrastructure linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean through the Mozambican port of Beira. The aim is to divert through Mozambique much of the trade going to the states via SA.

It is the first firm token of support from the EC for Mozambique since the plane-crash death of President Samora Machel last week.

The scheme is the brainchild of Mozambique's Transport Minister Alcantra Santos, who also died in the crash. It has been given a further push by SA's recent attempts to hold up traffic to and from Zimbabwe and Zambia.

About \$185m is needed if the project is to go ahead. Potential donors, including EC countries, the Nordic states, the US, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europeans met in Brussels last Thursday and Friday to discuss funding for the scheme. Santos was to have attended.

The EC contribution will come out of the \$1bn earmarked from the Lome Convention for assistance to the Frontline states and will probably be topped up by separate donations from individual EC states.

An EC Commission spokesman described the meeting as "vital for the future of the region". He said the community would be providing further aid for transport improvements in Angola and Malawi in the near future.



# Thousands attend funeral of 17 who died in air crash

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MAPUTO — Thousands of Mozambicans gathered in the city's main cemetery today to witness the burial of 17 victims of the air disaster which also claimed the life of President Samora Machel

President Machel will be buried at the country's main Heroes Acre tomorrow

Representatives of African, European and

other countries continue to arrive in Maputo for the funeral of the late president

Meanwhile, the Mozambican News Agency quoted a crash survivor, Mr Fernando Manuel Joao, 29, as saying yesterday that there was no possibility that the plane had been sabotaged from inside

Cameraman Mr Al-

meida Pedro, 23, told reporters South African Police reached the crash site south of Komatipoort at about 2am on October 20, more than six hours after the crash

He said the police made no attempt to help survivors but, instead, took papers, diplomatic bags and cash from the site

He said police promised to return the items to

Maputo

"Help took a long time coming. Many people were losing blood," Mr Pedro said "When they (police) arrived at 2am, they didn't go to the aid of the people who were crying out. There were people who died for lack of assistance"

Mr Joao said "The South Africans were not at all concerned with the

lives of the wounded."

The top official in Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, has made the strongest suggestion from Maputo so far that South Africa was to blame for the plane crash that killed President Machel

He was quoted as saying "We know his death was the work of the enemy" — Sapa-AP

# Zimbabwe will fight to last man

EVE Post 2/18  
27/10/86

**HARARE** — Premier Robert Mugabe has vowed that Zimbabwe would defend Mozambique to the last man to prevent MNR rebels from seizing power there after the death of his key ally, President Samora Machel

Mr Mugabe, speaking at a rally honouring Mr Machel in Harare yesterday, charged that the Mozambican leader, killed in a plane crash on October 19, had been a victim of Pretoria's alleged aggression on its neighbouring states

He also accused Pretoria of having been behind the 1969 parcel bomb which killed Mr Machel's predecessor, Frelimo party chief Eduardo Mondlane

The fact the fatal aircraft crash took place in SA was "a pointer to the evil nature of apartheid and the Botha regime," said Mr Mugabe

"Zimbabwe will never, ever, give in to apartheid and we can assure the people of SA that the death of Samora has only served to reinforce our strength and resilience," he said

Mr Mugabe said Mr Machel's death was aimed at intimidating Southern Africa's black-ruled nations from supporting guerillas fighting to topple the SA Government

He referred to what he called SA's backing for right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who "have wreaked havoc on Mozambique's economy and killed thousands of civilians in their 12-year campaign to overthrow Maputo's Marxist Government

" Zimbabwe will never, ever allow a situation where the MNR takes control

of Mozambique," Mr Mugabe said

His voice choking with emotion, he said

"Let (South African President P W) Botha get that clear — we are prepared to die to the last man in defence of the sovereignty of Mozambique, for that sovereignty is Zimbabwe's sovereignty."

Both Pretoria and the MNR have denied any involvement in the crash

Mr Mugabe promised to step up aid to Mozambique, where about 12 000 of his troops are already battling MNR rebels and guarding a vital oil pipeline and trade routes to their land-locked nation

The Zimbabwean leader, heading a high-level delegation, flies to Maputo tomorrow for Mr Machel's funeral

Since an offensive before the 1985-86 rainy season, Zimbabwean troops have played a largely defensive role protecting the strategic road, rail and pipeline link to the port of Beira

● At another rally in the north-western town of Chinhoyi yesterday, the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said killers had been infiltrated into Zimbabwe to assassinate Mr Mugabe

"The same people who killed Comrade Machel want to kill Comrade Mugabe. We must protect our leader," the Minister said without giving any other details. Meanwhile Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, yesterday sharply criticised the Malawian leader, Dr Kamuzu Banda, for his policies on SA and asked him to choose between supporting other black-ruled states or Pretoria — Sapa-Reuters



Survivors make allegations against SAP

# Machel crash: 'Police took documents'

The Star's Africa News Service

**Maputo**  
Survivors of the plane crash in which President Samora Machel died have claimed that the first South African policemen who arrived at the scene collecting documents and diplomatic bags before attending to the injured.

One survivor, Mr Almeida Pedro, told a Press conference — attended only by Mozambican journalists — that the first South African policemen arrived at about 2 am "but did nothing to help the survivors".

The conference was reported today by the newspaper *Noticias* and the Mozambique news agency, AIM.

The allegations were denied today by a South African Police Public Directorate spokesman in Pretoria.

## Raised alarm

Mr Joao said that he had been in contact by radio with a police officer in Komatipoort at about 2 am to tell him the presidential plane had crashed.

The officer had told him that he had tried to communicate with Maputo by radio but could not raise anyone.

Mr Joao was the survivor who was able to walk to a nearby village to raise the alarm.

Another survivor, Mr Daniel Samuel Cuna, said he was reading shortly before the crash and did not hear any explosion before the crash. "I did not hear any noises I just heard the hostess asking us to fasten the seat belts."

He said he could not recall what happened after that.

Mr Pedro, who was sleeping, said he did not hear any explosions.

Mr Joao, who initially said there had been a noise like a shot in the plane, said the noise had come from the area where the Ministers were sitting.

He said he did not believe the plane could have been shot down by a missile, but there was the possibility it had been hit by an anti-aircraft gun

and have no knowledge of them. If and when we receive complaints we will investigate them," he said.

Observers in Maputo feel that the anti-South African rhetoric will increase after the survivors' accusations, and allegations by a Mozambican government spokesman at the weekend that sabotage could not be ruled out.

Mr Pedro said two police cars with two black and two white policemen arrived at the scene of the accident about 2 am.

"They walked round with their torches, and then another four white policemen arrived. They wanted to know if it was the presidential plane," Mr Pedro is reported to have said.

The policemen allegedly collected papers, two diplomatic bags, money and "lots of other things".

One policeman who spoke Portuguese is reported to have told Mr Pedro that they were collecting papers and other belongings so that they could be returned to Maputo.

Another survivor, Mr Fernando Manuel Joao, said that at 6 am the policemen were still not concerned with the wounded. After he protested, an officer sent for help, which arrived at the scene at about 8 am — nearly 11 hours after the crash.

# Maputo implies SA, MRN behind Machel crash

218 27/10/86  
DD

MAPUTO — Mozambique has for the first time implied that South Africa and right-wing rebels were involved in the death of its leader, President Samora Machel, killed in a plane crash last Sunday

Official Radio Maputo quoted the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, as saying that "armed banditry and apartheid" were the main culprits for the death of Mr Machel, who led the former Portuguese colony to independence in 1975

The radio, monitored by the BBC, said Mr Chissano made the accusation while speaking to relatives of a senior Mozambican Foreign Ministry official, Mr Joao Tomas Mavesse, one of 33 other people killed in the crash

Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have been fighting the Mozambican Government for the past 12 years, ravaging the economy and killing hundreds of government supporters and civilians

Both the MNR and South Africa have denied any involvement in the death of Mr Machel, whose Soviet-built aircraft crashed inside South African territory minutes before it was due to land in Maputo

Mozambique, South Africa and the Soviet Union are probing the cause of the crash

Mozambique yesterday was receiving scores of

dignitaries, from Eastern and Western bloc nations, the Third World and African states, for Mr Machel's state funeral tomorrow

Thousands of people stood in long, silent lines, waiting to enter the City Hall where Mr Machel's body has been lying in state since Friday

In Moscow, it was announced that a Politburo member, Mr Geidar Aliev headed a Soviet delegation that flew to Maputo on Saturday

● South Africa was taking steps to protect its representatives in Maputo, A Sunday newspaper said yesterday

The South Africans would not go into Maputo's streets and would stay in groups

South Africans in Maputo were afraid that, despite the apparent calm, they might become involved in an "incident"

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan has refuted suggestions that he threatened Mr Machel

He said he had never threatened Mr Machel

Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said accusations against his cabinet colleague were far fetched

Mrs Myra Mark  
Economics Dept.  
UCT.



Cape Times 27/10/86 (218)



Members of the youth brigade of Zimbabwe's ruling African National Union, Zanu PF, held a rally at Harare's Rafaro Stadium yesterday to protest at the death of the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Picture Reuter

## SA protects Maputo staff

SOUTH AFRICA has taken steps to protect staff at its Maputo mission, as allegations of South African involvement in the air crash that killed Mozambican president Mr Samora Machel increase.

South Africans are keeping well away from Maputo's streets while tens of thousands of Mozambicans, many weeping openly, file past Mr Machel's body lying in state in the "shining room" of the city hall.

### SA, MNR blamed

South Africa and MNR rebels have been blamed for the crash for the first time in Mozambique itself. On Saturday, official Radio Maputo quoted Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano as saying "armed banditry and apartheid" were the main culprits.

Information Minister Mr Teodato Hunguana said earlier that the Mozambican Government "certainly does not exclude the possibility that South Africa was involved".

On Saturday the semi-official Maputo daily newspaper Noticias said in a front-page editorial that "every Mozambican has the same suspicion".

Mozambique joins Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Libya and Botswana in suggesting SA engineered the crash of President Machel's Soviet-built jet in SA territory minutes before it was due to land in Maputo.

South Africa has denied any responsibility.

"I accuse them openly of involvement in the death of President Machel until they are proved innocent," said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

"The Pretoria assassins have



Mr Samora Machel

once again gunned down a son of Africa," said Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

In an emotional tribute to President Machel at a memorial rally in Harare yesterday, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe would never allow right-wing MNR rebels to take over in Maputo.

Earlier Mr Mugabe, on whose orders a force of 5 000 to 12 000 Zimbabwean troops is deployed in support of Frelimo, said "We all think there is a way that was used to drop the plane".

Angolan Interior Minister Mr Kito Rodrigues accused SA of using a false beacon. "At first assessment, we think it is possible there was interference in the communications system".

Even moderate President Quett Masire of Botswana has warned "No one believes the words of the SA Government because Pretoria has in the past committed acts of murder and destruction in Mozambique".

"Only a fortnight ago South

African Defence Minister Magnus Malan made threats against the sovereignty of Mozambique".

However, General Malan has denied both threatening President Machel and any SA involvement in his death.

He said he had only warned Mr Machel that "the future of the Nkomati Accord was in his hands over the accommodation that was given to ANC terrorists".

The MNR, like SA, has rejected the allegations. An MNR spokesman in Lisbon said the rebels were "innocent of involvement and were taken by surprise by the news".

SA, Mozambique and the Soviet Union are probing the cause of the crash, but it is not known when findings will be announced.

### Dignitaries arrive

Meanwhile, foreign dignitaries — including Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, former Portuguese president General Ramalho Eanes, Soviet Deputy PM Mr Geidar Aliyev and ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo — have begun to arrive in Maputo for President Machel's funeral tomorrow.

Portuguese leader Mr Mario Soares, British junior minister Ms Linda Chalker, President Ronald Reagan's daughter Maureen, President Masire of Botswana and Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu of Nigeria are among those still expected.

The State President's office had no comment yesterday on who would represent the SA Government at the funeral — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Staff Reporter.

# Machel crash: American experts to join inquiry

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

A TEAM of American experts is to join the international inquiry into the air crash which killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

So far, South Africa, Russia and Mozambique are involved in the inquiry.

South Africa has the right to invite other countries to take part. The chairman of the inquiry, Mr Justice Margo, is expected to make an announcement soon.

Meanwhile, no decision has yet been taken on whether South Africa will be represented at President Machel's funeral in Maputo on Wednesday.

The head of a trade mission in Maputo, Mr Colin Anderson, could act as its representative at the funeral.

Department of Foreign Affairs sources regard it as a delicate matter.

If South Africa is represented it may cause tension while, if it stays away completely, this could be interpreted as a sign that the Government is feeling guilty.

Some African countries have suggested that South Africa is responsible for the crash.

These accusations are now also coming from Mozambique after the authorities there had initially said that the cause of the crash was still unknown.

## Wreckage

Now it is being said that Mr Machel would not have had to make the trip to Lusaka had it not been for apartheid.

South Africa has maintained that the true facts can only be determined by the international inquiry. The area where the crash took place has been cordoned off.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman today declined to react to allegations at the weekend nation-

al congress of the Conservative Party in Durban that the Mozambicans had been allowed to remove valuable documents from the plane.

The chief director of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Mr Japie Smit, said today that the site investigation could be completed towards the end of the week.

Mr Smit said that when the routine groundwork was completed, the engine and the instrument panel in the cockpit would be examined and the pieces of wreckage removed and stored for future reference by the South African board of inquiry.

The wreckage had been video-taped and located on a map by a land surveyor.

Mr Smit said the "black box" containing the cockpit voice recorder. The flight data recorder would be opened in the presence of the Mozambicans and the Tupolev 134 aircraft's Soviet manufacturers.



# Apartheid blamed for Machel's death

MAPUTO — Mozambique has for the first time implied that South Africa and right-wing rebels were involved in the death of its leader, President Samora Machel, killed in a plain crash last Sunday.

Official Radio Maputo quoted the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, as saying on Saturday that "armed banditry and apartheid" were the main culprits for the death of Mr Machel, who led the former Portuguese colony to independence in 1975.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, said Mr Chissano made the accusation while speaking to relatives of a senior Mozambican foreign ministry official, Mr Joao Tomas Mavesse, one of 33 other people killed in the crash.

Radio Maputo did not amplify the minister's charges

ers and civilians Both the MNR and South Africa have denied any involvement in the death of Mr Machel, whose Soviet-

built aircraft crashed inside South African territory minutes before it was due to land in Maputo

Minister Robert Mungabe said on Saturday that although it was not yet known if the Tupolev 134 had been shot at and diverted from its

normal route, "we all think there is a way that was used to drop the plane"

Union are probing the cause of the crash but it is not known when their findings will be released — Sapa-  
Reuter

## Criminal

The Information Minister, Mr Teodato Hunguana, was quoted by the official Mozambican news agency, AIM as saying "The Mozambican Government certainly does not exclude the possibility that South Africa was involved in the death of our President"

He said the crash could have been caused "by criminal action", AIM reported

Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) have been fighting the Mozambican Government for the past 12 years, ravaging the economy and killing hundreds of Government supporters

SAMORA MACHEL



*Cape Times 27/10/86*  
**Mandela's letter  
to Mozambique** *(28)*

**Own Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG.** — A letter from jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, expressing condolences at the death of President Samora Machel, has been smuggled out of Pollsmoor Prison and taken to Maputo, according to a well-placed source in the capital.

The letter has not yet been read to the people of Mozambique, but the source said it was expected the letter would be made public at Mr Machel's funeral tomorrow.



Fingers pointed at Pretoria, MNR

# SA widely blamed for Machel crash

BUS DAY  
218  
27/10/86



**ACCUSATIONS** are mounting that SA was responsible for the plane crash in which President Samora Machel.

● **MACHEL** Mozambique has for the first time implied that SA and MNR rebels were involved, while Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said although it was not yet known if the Tupolev 134 had been shot at and diverted from its normal route, "we all think a way was used to drop the plane"

"SA will, in its demented defence of the evil and indefensible apartheid system, continue its desperate acts of aggression and destabilisation, including as-



● **MUGABE** assassination, against neighbouring states," he told officials of his ruling Zanu-PF party at the weekend. Radio Maputo quoted Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano — thought likely to be elected next Mozambican leader — as saying "armed banditry and apartheid" were the main culprits for Machel's death.

Information Minister Teodato Hanguana was quoted by the official Mozambican news agency AIM as saying: "The Mozambican gov-

Business Day  
Reporter and Sapa

ernment certainly does not exclude the possibility that SA was involved in the death of our President"

Both the MNR and SA have denied any involvement

Several African leaders, including Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, have levelled the same charges and called for an independent international team to investigate the crash.

Botswana President Quett Masire said at the weekend. "No one believes the word of the SA government because Pretoria has in the past committed acts of murder and destruction in Mozambique"

Amid the accusations, the Maputo correspondent of the Noticias de Portugal news agency has quoted Mozambican civil aviation sources as saying the pilot's last message to Maputo airport gave a position where the plane could not have been.

Yesterday Mozambique prepared to receive scores of dignitaries for Machel's funeral tomorrow

□ A memorial service for Machel was held at Mbuzini in KaNgwane yesterday. The service was attended largely by Mozambican refugees, most of whom live in Mbuzini.

# Mandela letter expresses condolences

A LETTER from jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, expressing condolences at the death of President Samora Machel, has been smuggled out of Pollsmoor Prison and taken to Maputo

The contents of the letter, and to whom it was given, are not known, but a Maputo source said the letter arrived on Friday.

He also said the letter would probably be made public at Machel's funeral on Tuesday.

Mozambican officials, who visited the crash site near Komatipoort on Friday, remained as tightlipped as their Russian and SA counterparts during their first round of talks on the probe into the crash.

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

However, a Soviet delegation member said they were not as happy about the outcome of their talks with the SA civil aviation and police team as SA officials indicated after the talks

The official, when asked if their talks behind closed doors went well, said "I wouldn't say so. We have lots to sort out still."

And he said it was difficult to comment because aspects of the investigation still had to be resolved by the three countries

It is understood the Soviet delegation

27/10/86 BUS DAT  
may have been upset about the course of investigatory procedures suggested by the SA team

Sources said the South Africans made it clear they would be in charge of how the investigation was to be conducted, as it would take place on SA soil

An SA civil aviation official said the investigation could involve a preliminary report drawn up by the SA team. It will be submitted to the board of inquiry under Mr Justice Margo, while the Mozambicans will submit their preliminary report to their Maputo-based inquiry chief

See Page 3.



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Machel funeral



Frelimo soldiers carry the coffin of one of the 17 air disaster victims to a waiting hearse



Mourners gather in Maputo for the funerals of victims of the Machel air disaster



A relative looks on as the coffin of one of the air disaster victims is placed in a hearse by Frelimo soldiers

# Machel crash: SA experts for Moscow?

PRETORIA — South African and international aviation experts may travel to Moscow to be present when the black boxes from President Samora Machel's aircraft which crashed in South Africa are opened and decoded.

This is suggested by a statement issued here last night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

He said his government appreciated the fact that the Russian investigators agreed the decoding should take place in a way that left no suspicion about what happened in the crash on October 19.

The South African Government had no fear of the facts and the truth, he said.

The "black boxes" had been found at the accident scene and sealed in the presence of a Mozambican official.

The Russians have informed us that the recordings can only be decoded in Moscow, and offered to allow South African representatives to be present at the decoding process.

However, in view of the international implications involved, Pretoria was considering proposals by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, the South African judge appointed to conduct an inquiry into the accident, that would make it possible for impartial experts to be involved in the decoding process to ensure there was no doubt about what was recorded.

Mr Botha strongly rejected the flurry of emotional accusations that South Africa was somehow responsible for the death of President Machel.

Certain political leaders who had no respect for President Machel's real goals were now using his death to sweep up emotions for their own selfish purposes — Sapa

A GREAT SELECTION OF AUDIO, WRITERS, SMALL



# Crash: SA team for Moscow?

PRETORIA — South African and international aviation experts are likely to travel to Moscow for part of the investigation into the aircraft crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed.

They are expected to be present in the Soviet capital when the "black boxes" from the ill-fated aircraft — which crashed on South African soil on October 19 — are opened and the decoding process begins.

This emerged from a statement in Pretoria last night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said his government appreciated the fact that the Russian investigators agreed the decoding should take place in a manner that left no suspicion about what really happened moments before the aircraft crashed.

The South African Government had no fear of the facts and the truth, he emphasised.

Mr Botha said problems had arisen with regard to the technical instruments on board the Russian aircraft which had recorded flight data and flight deck talk.

These "black boxes" had been found at the accident scene and sealed in the presence of a Mozambican official. The Russians have informed us that the re-

corded in Moscow, and offered to allow South African representatives to be present at the decoding process.

In view of the international implications involved, the government was considering proposals by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, the South African judge appointed to conduct an inquiry into the accident, that would make it possible for impartial experts to be involved in the decoding process.

Earlier in his statement, Mr Botha strongly rejected the "hurry of emotional accusations" that South Africa was somehow responsible for the death of President Machel in the accident.

Kwazulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has denied reports by Mozambican and Zimbabwian news agencies that he flew to Maputo yesterday for President Machel's funeral today.

Buthelezi said he had been nowhere yesterday but at his home and Ulundi office. He called the reports



Mourners outside the Maputo City Hall where the body of President Samora Machel is lying in state.

added "It was never my intention to attend the funeral".

The Mozambican news agency AIM also claimed that Mrs Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the UDF and wife of ANC leader Walter St-

Documents by SA authorities to attend the funeral.

The director-general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said he was "99 per cent sure" that Mrs Sisulu had made no

DD 22/10/86 (28)

**Lombard's son admits Reserve Bank link**

Dispatch Correspondent listed Natprop, introduced Mr Gulkin services Mr Hein



Woman overcome by grief

# FAREWELL MACHEL



THOUSANDS of mourners filed silently past the coffin of President Samora Machel, but many wept, wailed and fainted as they left the city hall where his body was lying in state. Mourners waited hours at some points in the line that trailed down sloping, tree-lined Samora Machel Avenue from the city hall to the harbour  
(Picture Associated Press)

## Mourners weep uncontrollably

MOZAMBIQUE will come to a standstill today as the country's leader, President Samora Machel, is buried

A 21 gun salute will thunder across the country's capital, Maputo, as millions of Mozambicans mourn the death of their popular leader

Several heads of states are attending the funeral. President Machel will be buried at the country's main Heroes' Acre

Leaders of the Frontline States are expected to hold a summit meeting in Maputo after the funeral

No details of the summit were available but it is thought that the leaders of the Frontline States will analyse the situation in Southern Africa following Machel's death

Mozambique yesterday buried 19 top officials who were killed with President Machel

For the fourth day yesterday thousands of people massed quietly under a blazing sun to climb the steps of Maputo's baroque city hall to file past the closed coffin of President Machel, to pay their last respects to the man who led the

By MZIKAYISE EDOM, LEN MASEKO and Sapa

country to independence in 1975

Many were weeping uncontrollably as they emerged

The Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce and Industry called on its members to observe the loss of President Machel by closing their businesses between 12 and 1pm today

The Council of Unions of SA/Azania Confederation of Trade Unions has called on the black community to observe a moment of silence at noon in honour of the dead leader

The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg last night banned services to

To Page 2

(2/8) Soweto Jan 28/10/86

## Machel burial

From Page 1

commemorate the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel

In Soweto yesterday, the controversial church leader, Bishop John Mokoena, addressed a memorial service called by the Soweto Council in honour of President Machel

Bishop Mokoena told the service — attended by about 300 council employees — that President Machel was a respected African leader who had spear-headed the liberation struggle in his country

A Soweto councillor Mr Letsatsi Radebe, announced at the service that council employees will be granted a day off today to mourn President Machel's death

'From now on the council will treat October 28 the day the Mozambican leader was buried, as a paid holiday for its employees,' Mr Radebe said

circulation Page 2

is it easy! Correspondence College



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2/8 28/10/86

...the victims from the wreckage. Story — Page

# Nation's farewell to Machel

218 Eye Post 28/10/86

**MAPUTO —** Mozambique buried its founding President, Samora Machel, today as sirens wailed across a nation still stunned by his death in a plane crash nine days ago.

Holding flowers as trumpets played funeral hymns, Mozambicans said farewell today to the man who led them to independence

African royalty, presidents, guerilla leaders and diplomats from both East and West were among thousands who gathered from dawn in Independence Square for the ceremony that began about 9am.

A military band played dirges in occasional light rain. Many in the crowd carried bouquets of yellow and purple flowers, some pulled from bushes in a nearby park.

Mr Machel's coffin stood on a platform outside City Hall, where his

body lay in state after the October 19 crash of his plane, just inside the South African border, on a flight from Zambia to Maputo

Thirty-three others died in the crash and 10 survived

Activity in Maputo ceased as Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the top official in the ruling Marxist Frelimo Party and a possible successor to Mr Machel, read memorial messages

The coffin was then taken on a gun carriage on an hour-long procession through the city to Heroes' Square, near the airport, for burial

His second wife, Josina, who died while he was

leading the guerilla struggle, is buried there

After the rites, 13 million Mozambicans observed a minute of silence and then a minute of noise, with car horns and church bells sounding in a final tribute

Mr Machel, the first President, was the second Frelimo leader to die violently. Mr Eduardo Mondlane, founder of the movement, was killed by a bomb in Tanzania in 1969

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was refused permission to attend the funeral by the Minister of

Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha

Yesterday a Johannesburg magistrate banned a memorial service for President Machel, which was to have been held by the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front today, on the grounds that it would seriously endanger public peace

● SA and international aviation experts are likely to travel to Moscow to be present when the "black boxes" from the ill-fated aircraft are opened and the decoding process begins, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. — Sapa-Reuter



# M'bique pleads for food aid to avert disaster

Eye Post 28/10/86

(2/8)

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government today appealed for emergency food aid to avert a crisis expected to affect the whole country in the next 12 months, the semi-official news agency, Ziana, reports

In a paper entitled "Food Situation, November 1986 to October 1987", the Mozambican Ministry of Commerce states that the country faces a deficit of 381 404 tons of maize, 55 877 tons of wheat and 28 177 tons of rice.

The need for food aid from the international donor community is urgent, the document says.

"In addition to the above grain and cereal aid needs, there continues to be an urgent need for supplementary feeding, especially vegetable oil and sugar," it adds

The document, distributed to most delegations attending the funeral of President Samora Machel, also shows that vegetable oil production had dropped from 12 000 tons to 6 000 tons since 1980 and that sugar production had dropped from 115 000 tons in 1980 to 35 000 tons this year. The acceptable level of sugar supply is put at about 70 000 tons.

About 15 000 tons of edible oil is needed — Sapa

# Mabuza

turned

back at

airport

By Clyde Johnson,  
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — kaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, who flew to Maputo yesterday for President Samora Machel's funeral, was refused permission to leave his aircraft.

Shortly after Mr Mabuza and a five-man team, comprising members of the Supreme Inzandza Committee and businessmen, landed at Maputo the pilot was told to remain on the runway and not taxi in

Although the pilot explained that his passengers included the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, he was told to leave immediately.

Mr Mabuza returned to Nelspruit and contacted Mozambican officials who told him permits for all private aircraft had been revoked to avoid interference with the arrival of VIP aircraft.

## NOT A SNUB

Mr Mabuza said he was certain he had not been snubbed by the Mozambicans

"We just happened to be in the wrong aircraft at the wrong time," he said.

The official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, claims that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha leader and Chief Minister of kwaZulu, had flown to Maputo but had been told to go back because he was not invited

This was denied today by a kwaZulu government official, who said the Chief Minister had not left Ulundi all day

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, says she was refused permission to travel to Maputo for the funeral

She said she applied to the Department of Home Affairs, but was referred to the Transkei offices because, as a Xhosa-speaker, she is regarded as a subject of Transkei

The Transkei offices were closed yesterday for the homeland's 10th anniversary celebrations

She approached the South African officials, but was told Pretoria had turned down her application

## HIGHEST LEVEL

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has confirmed that his office decided not to accede to a request by Mrs Winnie Mandela to attend the funeral

Mr Ismail Ayob, attorney for Mrs Mandela, told Sapa this morning he had been informed of the Minister's decision late last night.

He said Mrs Mandela was to have been received "at the highest ministerial level" by the Mozambique Government

Soweto council employees have been given today off to mourn President Machel

A councillor, Mr Letsatsi Ra-debe, said at a memorial service held by the council yesterday that President Machel was "an inspiration and source of encouragement for those who wish that one day South Africa will be free"

He said "We mourn President Machel's death because we as people who are suffering under oppression must identify with people who have been in the same position as ours"

About 2 000 workers, mostly mineworkers, attended a memorial service for President Machel in Embalenhle township near Secunda last night, a Cosatu spokesman said



# Red Cross visits Machel survivor

can trip  
28/10/86  
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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Foreign Affairs postponed a meeting with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) yesterday but allowed them to visit the Soviet survivor of the Machel crash at 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte.

Deputy head of the ICRC delegation Mr Angelo Gnaedinger said last night that Soviet authorities had requested a medical visit by the ICRC late last Thursday and it was agreed upon by SA officials on Friday morning.

The visit was purely humanitarian and left the ICRC satisfied with conditions and facilities surrounding Soviet 2nd flight engineer Vladimir Ndvoselov.

The ICRC was given no reasons for the delay in the meeting. Foreign Affairs declined to comment on it.

The head of the ICRC Windhoek office, Mr Martin Woker, said yesterday that the ICRC had suspended field operations in Namibia till the future of the ICRC in South Africa was clarified, Sapa reports.

The Namibian office was a branch of the ICRC main delegation in Pretoria and all media statements would be issued by the ICRC office in Pretoria that was due to meet South African Government officials yesterday.

Mr Woker referred Sapa to a news release issued by the ICRC in Pretoria on Sunday in which it expressed concern at a decision by the 25th ICRC meeting in Geneva to suspend South Africa.

□ The International Red Cross had jeopardized its own position and function in South Africa by suspending South African representatives from the conference, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

The IRC had acted unconstitutionally by denying South African representatives the opportunity to speak at the conference.

The ICRC president, Mr Alexandre Hay, said the vote to suspend the South African delegation had been counter to the rules and procedures of the conference.

□ Mr Neil Ross, director of the Red Cross National Society (Southern Transvaal), said in a BBC radio interview yesterday that he was "saddened" by the departure of the ICRC but added that the work of his society would continue.

AP/Bus 28/10/86 (2/8)

# Mozambique says farewell to Machel

MAPUTO — Mozambicans said farewell today to President Samora Machel, who led them to independence and died in a plane crash that stirred Third World protests against South Africa.

African royalty, presidents, guerrilla leaders and diplomats from East and West were among thousands who gathered from dawn in Independence Square for the ceremony that began about 9am.

The cortege left the city hall shortly after 10.45 am, preceded by a military vehicle on which was mounted a giant photograph of the president.

Six military officers carried his medals on scarlet cushions.

Mr Machel's body had lain in state outside the city hall after the October 19 crash of his plane, just inside the South African border, on a flight from Zambia to Maputo. Thirty-three others died in the crash and 10 survived.

## SUCCESSOR

Activity in Maputo ceased as Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the top official in the ruling Marxist Frelimo party and a possible successor to Mr Machel, read memorial messages.

The coffin was taken on a gun carriage through the city to Heroes Square, near the airport, for burial. Mr Machel's second wife, Josina, who died while he was leading a guerrilla struggle against Portuguese rule, is buried there.

Mr Machel, the first president, was the second Frelimo leader to die violently. Mr Eduardo Mondlane, founder of the movement, was killed by a bomb in Tanzania in 1969.

Meanwhile a group of international experts may travel to Russia with South African representatives to be present when the "black box" of the crashed aircraft is opened and decoded.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said South Africa appreciated that Russian investigators had agreed the decoding should take place in a manner which left no suspicion about what really happened moments before the aircraft crashed.

## "EMOTIONAL"

Mr Botha has rejected the "flurry of emotional accusations" that South Africa was responsible for President Machel's death.

He said certain leaders who had no respect for the president's real goals were now using his death to whip up emotions for selfish purposes.



A grieving woman is led from the Palace of the Fourth Congress in Maputo after a funeral for victims of the plane crash last week in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel died.

● Mr Vladimir Novosselov, the Russian crew member who survived the air crash, would return to Maputo today, South African sources said.

● Sapa reports from Pretoria that the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has confirmed that after careful consideration his office has refused to allow Mrs Winnie Mandela to attend President Machel's funeral.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, says she was also refused permission to travel to Maputo for the funeral. — Argus Africa News Service, Political Correspondent, Sapa-AP.



Air of political tension

# Maputo

# mourns

# as Machel buried



President Samora Machel

28/10/86

STAR

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The Star's Africa News Service

Maputo

The funeral of President Samora Machel, killed last week in an air crash in South Africa, was held in the Mozambican capital today in an atmosphere of national grieving — but against a background of mounting political tension in Southern Africa.

Sirens in cities and towns throughout Mozambique sounded at 10.30 am to signal a minute's silence for the president, who died when the Russian Tupolev 134 in which he was flying crashed just inside the South African border in darkness on October 19.

After a 21-gun salute, the funeral cortege took a route to Heroes' Square, a site between Maputo and its international airport dominated by a star-shaped monument to Mozambique's heroes

After a journey expected to last several hours, President Machel's body will join those of other heroes of the independence war

President Machel's successor has not been announced yet, and observers will watch the placing of top Frelimo officers at the different funeral ceremonies to see whether they can read anything into the e

total of 20 heads of state and government, together with representatives of about 70 other countries, were attending the funeral

African leaders, including the heads of all the Frontline states, former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, African National Congress president Oliver Tambo, and the leaders of all the Portuguese-speaking states in Africa, were in Maputo for the ceremony

## Strict security

Portugal itself is being represented by President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. Former Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes is also present

Russia sent a 44-man delegation, while the United States is represented by Miss Maureen Reagan, the President's daughter

From early today, people crowded the cortege route. In Independence Square, outside Maputo Town Hall, where President Machel's body lay in state from Friday, thousands of people waited

Yesterday many of them waited for up to six hours to file past the president's coffin

Security arrangements in Maputo are pervasive — a grim reminder of the scope of the expanding guerilla and terrorist war being waged against the government by Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels.

Emotion flowed strongly in Maputo yesterday when 17 other victims of the crash were buried at the city's main cemetery

The Mozambican Government and media are blaming South Africa for the crash which killed President Machel

## No certainty yet over Tupolev's 'black box'

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, chairman of the South African board of inquiry into the air crash which killed President Machel and other Mozambicans, is still trying to establish whether the Tupolev's "black box" must be opened in Moscow.

He said today special apparatus was needed to open and decode the Russian-made unit which should contain recorded flight information and cockpit conversation

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said last night the Government appreciated the Russian agreement that the decoding should leave no suspicion about what happened. "The Russians have informed us that the recordings can only be decoded in Moscow and offered to allow South African representatives to be present"

The Government was considering Judge Margo's proposal that impartial experts monitor the operation.

Mr Botha condemned the "flurry of emotional accusations" that South Africa was responsible for the deaths of President Machel and some of his Cabinet: "When an accident of this nature occurs there are rules and procedures to be followed.

"Certain elements made a flurry of emotional accusations against South Africa which reflect their own preconceptions and have nothing to do with a wish to establish the facts or to honour the memory of President Machel.

"This is indicative of the international mode. It does not matter what the truth or the facts are"

# 17 air-crash dead buried



● MACHEL

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday buried 17 top officials killed with President Samora Machel in a plane crash inside SA eight days ago.

As Machel's body lay in state yesterday for the final day before his funeral today, the entire Mozambican hierarchy turned out for the three-hour service for his aides

For the fourth day, thousands of people massed quietly under a blazing sun to climb the steps of Maputo's baroque city hall to file past the closed coffin — Mozambique's insignia the only adornment on its wooden lid — to pay their last respects to the man who led their country to independence in 1975.

At yesterday's service, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano — a possible successor to Machel — delivered eulogies for each of the 17 people buried, among them Transport Minister Alcantara Santos, Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lobo and chief presidential adviser Fernando Honwana

As each coffin emerged from Maputo's Palace of Congress accompanied by grieving relatives, an honour guard presented arms. Two trumpets played a simple fanfare as the coffins were placed inside green army trucks to be driven to the cemetery.

Among the hundreds of mourners packed into the Palace of Congress was the late President's widow, Education Minister Graca Machel, and ANC president Oliver Tambo

Regarding the crash, SA has said pilot-error was the most probable cause and invited Mozambican and Soviet experts to join its investigation. The plane was Soviet-built and flown by a Soviet crew who, said Maputo airport sources, were flying Machel for only the second time after recently arriving for a tour of duty in Mozambique

Both the pilot and co-pilot were killed but a Soviet flight engineer survived and is in a Pretoria hospital. Altogether 34 of the 44 people on board died — Sapa-Reuter.



(218) N/M 28/10/86

**Zimbabwe in readiness for Machel's funeral**

# 17 top officials buried in three-hour service

**MAPUTO—Mozambique yesterday buried 17 top officials killed with President Samora Machel in a mysterious plane crash inside South Africa eight days ago.**

As President Machel's body lay in state for the final day before his funeral today, the entire Mozambican hierarchy turned out for the three-hour service for his aides, brought forward at short notice after originally being scheduled for tomorrow.

For the fourth day, thousands of people massed quietly under a blazing sun to climb the steps of Maputo's baroque City Hall to file past the closed coffin, the insignia of Mozambique on its wooden lid the only adornment, to pay

their last respects to the man who led their country to independence in 1975.

At yesterday's service, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano — a possible successor to President Machel — delivered eulogies for each of the 17 being buried, among them Transport Minister Alcantara Santos, deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lobo and chief presidential adviser Fernando Honwana.

Among the hundreds of mourners packed into the Palace of Congress was the late president's widow, Education Minister Mrs Graca Machel, and African National Congress president Oliver Tambo.

In Blantyre, the Malawian Government has lodged an official protest with Zimbabwe over the rioting in Harare last week in which youths damaged Malawi's embassy and airline office.

The youths also attacked South African Airways offices in Harare during the rioting, sparked by President Machel's death.

The rioters blamed South Africa for the crash and said Malawi supported rebels fighting Mr Machel's Government.

Meanwhile the strongest suggestion from Maputo so far that South Africa was to blame for the plane crash has been made by the top official in Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party.

## Mugabe vows to fight MNR 'to last man'

**HARARE—Premier Robert Mugabe has vowed that Zimbabwe would defend Mozambique to the last man to prevent MNR rebels from seizing power there after the death of his key ally, President Samora Machel.**

Mr Mugabe, speaking at a rally honouring Mr Machel here on Sunday, charged that the Mozambican leader had been a victim of Pretoria's alleged aggression on its neighbouring states.

Accusing Pretoria of having been behind the 1969 parcel bomb which killed Mr Machel's predecessor, Frelimo party chief Eduardo Mondlane, he told more than 50 000 placard-waving and chanting supporters.

### Infiltrated

'The Pretoria assassins have gunned down this son of Africa (Machel). They survive on our blood, but it will turn against them.'

At another rally in the north-western town of Chinhoyi on Sunday, the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said killers had been infiltrated into Zimbabwe to assassinate Mr Mugabe.

'The same people who killed Comrade Machel want to kill Comrade Mugabe. We must protect our leader,' the minister said without giving any oth-

er details, according to the national news agency Ziana.

Mr Mugabe said Mr Machel's death was aimed at intimidating southern Africa's black-ruled nations from supporting guerillas fighting to topple the South African Government, but 'we will die advancing on South Africa'.

He referred to what he called South Africa's backing for Right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have wreaked havoc on Mozambique's economy in their 12-year campaign to overthrow Maputo's marxist Government.

'Zimbabwe will never, ever allow a situation where the MNR takes control of Mozambique,' Mr Mugabe said.

He promised to step up aid to Mozambique, where about 12 000 of his troops are already battling MNR rebels and guarding a vital oil pipeline and trade routes to their land-locked nation — (Sapa-Reuter).

### Strong marxist

The national Mozambican News Agency quoted Mr Marcelino dos Santos late on Sunday as stopping short of accusing South Africa directly of immediate involvement in the crash. But it quoted him as saying 'We know the death was the work of the enemy'.

'The manoeuvres of apartheid to destroy the People's Republic of Mozambique and to destroy in particular President Samora Machel are well known'.

Mr dos Santos, a strong marxist, is a member of Frelimo's political bureau and secretary of Parliament.

Even before Mozambican and South African investigators went to the crash site, Third World leaders and spokesmen for groups opposed to apartheid accused South Africa of involvement. South Africa rejected the allegations.

The Mozambican News Agency quoted a crash survivor, Mr Fernando Manuel Joao, 29, as saying that there was no possibility that the plane had been sabotaged from inside.

Mr Joao, a presidential bodyguard, told a news conference that he and others had guarded the aircraft closely.

Mr Joao repeated statements that there was a sound 'like a shot' in the plane before the lights went out, the engines stopped and it crashed. The news agency quoted two other survivors as saying they did not recall an explosion.

Mr Almeida Pedro, 23, told reporters South African Police reached the crash site south of Komatipoort more than six hours after the crash.

He said the police made no attempt to help survivors but, instead, took papers, diplomatic bags and cash from the site.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said the police who arrived first at the scene of the crash called 'a doctor and ambulance service as quickly as possible'.

'They (the police) did what they could to ensure the welfare of the injured,' the spokesman said — (Sapa-Reuter-AP).

# Maputo burial Machel

CAPE TOWN  
28/10/86  
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By CHRIS ERASMUS in Maputo and ANTHONY JOHNSON in Cape Town

**AS delegations from around the world arrived in Maputo last night for President Samora Machel's funeral, it was still not clear whether South Africa would be officially represented.**

Because of the sensitivity of the issues surrounding President Machel's death — including mounting, but unsubstantiated, claims that South Africa was in some way responsible — it was clear last night that no high-profile South African Government presence was likely

And the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, confirmed yesterday that Mrs Winnie Mandela had been refused permission by South African authorities to attend the funeral

He said he was "99 percent sure" that Mrs Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front and wife of jailed ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu, had not applied for travel documents to attend, our correspondent in Johannesburg reports.

Mr Van Zyl was responding to reports from Maputo that Pretoria had denied Mrs Sisulu clearance to leave the country

By last night, those who had arrived in the Mozambican capital or who were expected shortly included

ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, the President of Angola, Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, who was

accompanied by Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Mario Soares, the Rev Jesse Jackson, British Foreign Office Minister Mrs Lynda Chalker, Miss Maureen Reagan, daughter of President Ronald Reagan,

Mr Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, President Quett Masire of Botswana, Mr Jorge Risquet, vice-president of Cuba, Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega, a 40-person senior government delegation from the Soviet Union, and delegations from a number of other African and East Bloc countries

In three separate ceremonies yesterday, 17 of the 33 other victims of the air crash were buried in one of Maputo's two main cemeteries

Thousands of grieving Mozambicans continue to line up through the city's streets as they make their slow way towards the City Hall where President Machel's body is lying in state until his funeral today

President Machel will be laid to rest in the National Museum Mausoleum for Heroes of the 1975 Socialist Revolution, and will be interred in the star-shaped tomb lying on a vast expanse of immaculately trimmed lawn

It was confirmed at an official Maputo press conference yesterday that the lone surviving crew member was not the pilot as stated at first by South African authorities, but the craft's flight engineer, Mr Vladimir Novoselov

The pilot — described as highly experienced with over 13 000 hours flying time and almost 6 500 hours as the pilot of President Machel's ill-fated jet — has since been identified as Mr Novodrane Uri

Crash-funeral pictures, page 4



# in SA says Pik

JOHANNESBURG — The recording devices of President Samora Machel's ill-fated aircraft should be decoded in South Africa but, if that was not possible, then in a neutral country, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He said the recording apparatus — there are four of them — had been sealed in the presence of the Mozambicans and were still being kept untouched in a safe place.

Mr Botha said South Africa had not been represented in any way at President Machel's funeral in Maputo yesterday.

He said the Republic's senior envoy in Maputo, Mr Colin Patterson, who has the title of Trade Representative had been instructed to "use his judgment" and not to attend if there was any indication his presence might cause problems.

Mr Patterson had followed this guideline and had not attended. Sapa-Reuter reports that President Machel was accorded a hero's funeral as scores of thousands lined Maputo's streets to watch his flag-draped coffin make its last journey.

After a solemn funeral service devoid of religion, a 21 gun salute greeted the Bible-quoted Marxist leader's body as it was carried to the star-shaped crypt at Heroes' Monument in suburban Maputo.

After a two-hour service at Maputo's baroque city hall, where the body had lain in state in a simple wooden coffin since last Friday, the funeral procession moved at military half-step the five kilometres down the broad Avenida dos Acordos d'

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Mrs Jov Viljoen busy at her new job as East London's first woman undertaker. Report page 2

**Scheckter-Harris**  
 9 LAMBERT ROAD  
**RACING**  
 11-17 '67



# Machel laid to rest as the rain falls

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday buried founding President Samora Machel, according to a hero's funeral as thousands lined Maputo's streets to watch his flag-draped coffin make its last journey

After a solemn funeral service devoid of religion, a 21-gun salute greeted the Marxist leader's body as it was carried to the star-shaped crypt at Heroes' Monument in suburban Maputo

The first shot was the signal for sirens to sound for a minute across the country, still stunned by his death in a plane crash just inside the SA border 10 days ago

After a two-hour service at Maputo's City Hall, where the body had lain in state in a simple wooden coffin since Friday, the funeral procession moved at military half-step the 5km down the broad Avenida dos Acordos de Lusaka, fittingly commemorating the Lusaka agreements which ended the guerrilla war against the Portuguese and brought Machel to power at independence in 1975

Watched by the leaders of 15 nations and delegates from more than 80 countries, the coffin was placed in the crypt 45 minutes late at 12 45pm, to join Machel's first wife, Josina, who died in 1971, and ruling Frelimo party

founder Eduardo Mondlane, assassinated by a parcel bomb in Dar es Salaam in 1969

Many in the crowd, several rows deep on each side of the street, wept as the gun-carriage pulled by an armoured car moved slowly past Politburo member Marcelino dos Santos, who delivered a 53-minute funeral oration at the City Hall, walked at its side

Behind, in a black limousine, followed Machel's widow, Education Minister Graca Machel, Machel's mother and two of his daughters

During the services at the hall and the crypt, showers of rain swept the mourners, a good omen for this war-torn country, according to Shangaan tradition which holds that rain must fall before a great chief's burial

The Shangaan are the predominant tribe in southern Mozambique, Machel's home area

A Soviet-built helicopter circled overhead during the funeral procession and burial, but there was little sign of other security as the country observed a holiday

Banners carried by the crowd at Independ-

dence Square, below the City Hall, made reference to the unexplained circumstances of the plane crash and accusations that SA was responsible

"The Boers killed the best son of the Mozambican people," read one "Let each soldier avenge the death of Samora," said another.

Dos Santos pledged to intensify military operations against MNR bandits and defend "every centimetre" of Mozambique

He vowed to consolidate national unity and independence, as his voice choked with grief.

In his oration, Dos Santos said of the late President "Tireless fighter, you fell in the struggle against apartheid. An immense void has opened around us."

In a reference to the non-racist society Machel aimed to build, he added "You always fought constantly against apartheid You had a deep loathing for racism."

Dos Santos added "We shall maintain unchanged our support and solidarity for the struggle against racism, colonialism and oppression The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to be the secure rearguard for the struggle of other peoples" — Sapa-Reuter.



□ MACHEL



# Maputo hosts talks on the region's future

SOWETAN Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Despite the grief over President Samora Machel's death — and, to some extent, because of it — substantive discussions over southern Africa have already taken place in Maputo and will continue to take place over the next few days.

Gathered in this grieving capital are the heads of the Frontline States who will be meeting formally for talks after the funeral.

No details of the agenda have been released, but the discussions will almost certainly focus on South Africa and its alleged policy of destabilisation in the region.

## Crash

On Monday President Aristides Pereira, of Cape Verde, who has been deeply involved in earlier negotiations between South Africa, America and Angola, met his Portuguese counterpart, Dr Mario Soares, "to discuss the situation in southern Africa".

On the day of the plane crash in which President Machel was killed (October 19) a special envoy from the Portuguese Government, Mr Nuno Abecassis, was in Johannesburg on his way to Maputo with a message for President Machel.

## Message

No details of the message were revealed, but it is known to have concerned southern Africa.

When Mr Abecassis heard of the crash, he returned to Lisbon.

## Important

However, both President Soares, and Portuguese prime Minister Mr Cavaco Silva are in Maputo for the funeral and it is certain that they will raise the subject of the message with the Frelimo leadership.

It is also believed here that important discussions will take place between the Frelimo leadership and members of the 44-man Soviet delegation (led by First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geidar Alyev) on the deteriorating security situation in Mozambique.

*Save*  
*29/10/78*  
*2/2*



Mr Marcelino dos Santos walks next to President Samora Machel's coffin in the funeral cortege in a Maputo street yesterday.

● Pictures by Alf Kumalo

# Machel alive four hours after crash, claims SA paper

*SMK 218*  
*29/10/86*

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa has been bitterly attacked for allegedly not giving immediate medical attention to President Samora Machel who, it is claimed, was still alive four hours after his jet crashed

Earlier this week the South African Police denied similar allegations that they had not attended to the crash victims

Newspapers, radio and television bulletins and commentaries in Harare quote a Durban-based newspaper, *Ilanga*, which reported that President Machel was still alive four hours after his aircraft crashed on South African soil

Quoting eyewitness accounts from Mbuzim village, near the site of the crash, *Ilanga* said residents who arrived on the scene within minutes saw Mr Machel alive and badly injured.

One villager said he was wearing a military uniform and was covered in blood

The report went on "The residents said that when South African Police arrived at the scene at 3 am and chased them away, Mr Machel was still breathing."

In an editorial this morning

headed "New SA Horror", *The Herald* newspaper said "That President Machel was still breathing, as were others who subsequently died, so long after the crash without a finger being lifted to help, is a piece of calculated callousness giving rise to feelings far transcending mere anger"

The editorial said the *Ilanga* report would not have been published without first being checked and double-checked

● Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda claimed in Maputo yesterday that there was "no doubt" that the South African Government had a deliberate plan to eliminate the leadership of the Frontline states

In an interview with Zimbabwe television, President Kaunda said President Machel's death had to be seen in this context

Asked if he was not worried about the threat of assassination, President Kaunda replied "If they shoot Kenneth Kaunda in the streets of Lusaka, there is nothing to stop another Zambian from taking over and, possibly, even doing better"

● See Page 11



Four Frelimo leaders at yesterday's funeral Mr Armando Guebuza (left), General Alberto Chipande, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and Mr Joaquim Chissano.

## It's war, MNR tells Mugabe

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama said last night his movement had declared war on Zimbabwe and would strike against military and economic targets in that country

Mr Dhlakama said this was in response to a pledge by Mr Robert Mugabe to prevent the MNR from taking power in Mozambique

About 12 000 Zimbabwean troops are stationed in Mozambique to help the Mozambican army in its war against MNR

MNR forces claim to have inflicted heavy casualties on these units but have never claimed to have crossed into Zimbabwe

Mr Dhlakama said Zimbabwe had become the "number one enemy" of MNR — Sapa-Reuter





Cabinet ministers and Frelimo officials stand next to the coffin of Samora Machel yesterday

Pic AFRAPIX

# BURIAL OF A HERO

29/10/86  
2/18  
Swept



SAMORA MACHEL

**MOZAMBIQUE** leader, President Samora Machel was buried with full military honours at the National Heroes' Acre in Maputo yesterday.

President Machel was given a hero's funeral as thousands lined Maputo's streets to watch his flag-draped coffin make its last journey

After a solemn funeral service devoid of religion, a 21-gun salute greeted the Bible-quoting Marxist's body as it was carried to the star-shaped crypt at the heroes' monument in suburban Maputo

The first shot was the signal for sirens to sound for one minute across the country, still stunned by his death in a plane crash just inside the South African border ten days ago

After a two-hour service at Maputo's Baroque City Hall,

**Thousands line the streets**

where the body had lain in state in a simple wooden coffin since last Friday, the funeral procession moved at military half-step the five km down the broad Avenida dos Acordos de Lusaka, fittingly commemorating the Lusaka agreements which ended the guerilla war against the Portuguese and brought Machel to power at independence in 1975

### Rain

Watched by the leaders of 15 nations and delegates from more than 80 countries, the coffin was placed in the crypt 45 minutes late at 12h45 to join Machel's first wife, Josina, who

died in 1971, and ruling Frelimo Party founder Eduardo Mondlane, assassinated by a parcel bomb in Dar-es-Salaam in 1969

Many in the crowd several rows deep on each side of the street, wept as the gun-carnegie pulled by an armoured car moved slowly past

Politburo member Mr Marcelino dos Santos, who delivered a 53-minute funeral oration at City Hall walked at its side

In a black limousine behind followed Mr Machel's widow, Education Minister Mrs Graca Machel, his mother and two daughters

During the services at the hall and the crypt, showers of rain swept the mourners, a good omen for this war-battered country according to Shangaan tribal tradition that holds that rain must fall before the burial of a great chief

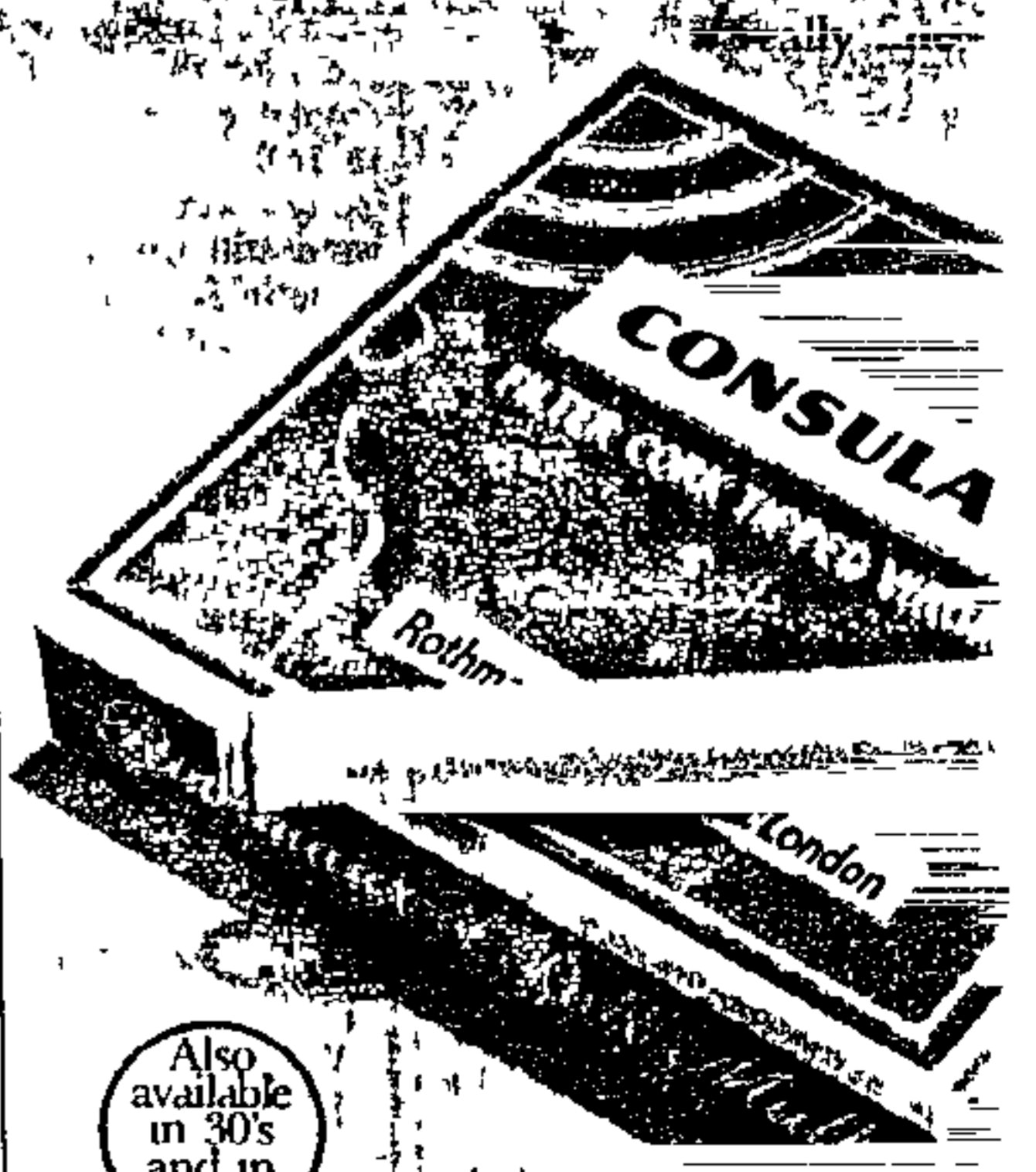
The Shangaan are the predominant tribe in southern Mo-

To Page 2



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P.T.O.

# Burial of a hero

(218) Swepan 29/10/86

Zambique, Machel's home area

A Soviet-built helicopter circled overhead during the funeral procession and interment but there was little sign of other security as the country observed a national holiday

## Crash

Banners carried by the crowd at Independence Square below the City Hall, made reference to the unexplained circumstances of the plane crash and accusations that South Africa was responsible.

"The Boers killed the best son of the Mozambican people," read one. Another declared: "Let each soldier avenge the

## From Page 1

death of Samora "

A total of 34 people on board the Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134 jet were killed when it came down only a few minutes from Maputo on a flight from Zambia

In his oration, Mr dos Santos said of the late President "Tireless fighter you fell in the struggle against apartheid. An immense void has opened around us."

In a reference to the non-racist society Mr Machel aimed to build, he added "You always fought constantly against apartheid. You had a deep loathing for racism "

The Mozambican government has made no

comment on the cause of the plane crash, which is being probed by its own inquiry commission and a South African commission which includes Soviet and Mozambican members.

But everyone here believes South Africa was to blame and two ministers have publicly implicated Pretoria in the crash

Mr Dos Santos added "We shall maintain unchanged our support and solidarity for the struggle against racism, colonialism and oppression. The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to be the secure rearguard for the struggle of other peoples " — Sapa- Reuter



# Machel died fighting apartheid

SOWETAN  
Foreign Service

**Frelimo**

**Number 2**

**Dos Santos**

**tells**

**mourners**

MAPUTO — As millions of Mozambicans mourned their dead president, Frelimo's number two told the crowd gathered in Maputo's Independence Square yesterday: "Samora Machel died fighting apartheid".

Shortly before the funeral cortege left the city hall for Heroes' Square where President Machel was buried near his first wife, Josina, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, Frelimo's first president, and other heroes of the independence war, Mr Marcelino dos Santos told the crowd

"Samora Machel hated the racist

system he considered apartheid as a problem for all mankind because he understood it was the concept of humanity itself that was at stake in South Africa

He said Mozambique would continue to support "the struggle against racism, colonialism and oppression"

Mozambique would not allow any obstacle to deviate her from this struggle

Earlier, the minister of defence, General Alberto Chipande, referred to the war with the Mozambique Resistance Movement rebels and said Mozambique would continue to make war on "the bandits and their bosses".

He assured the crowd that Mozambique's armed forces would "respect the constitution", obey the orders of the party and the government and ensure that the law was respected

Listening to the Frelimo leaders were 20 heads of state, together with the representatives of about 70 other nations

## Leaders

African leaders, including the heads of all the Frontline States, former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere, the chairman of the Organisation for African Unity, Congolese President Dennis Nguesso, African National Congress president Oliver Tambo, and the leaders of all the Portuguese-speaking states in Africa, were present.

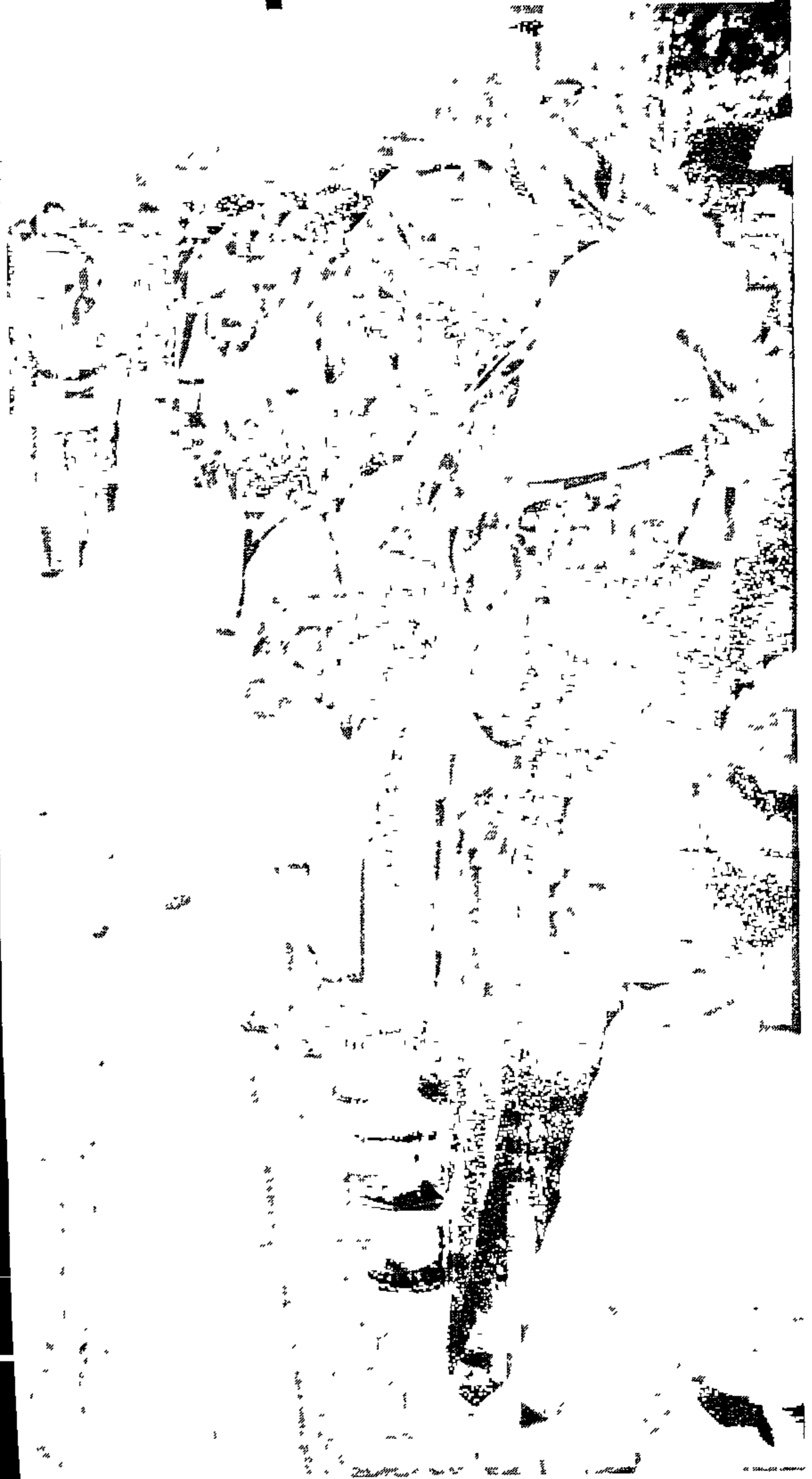
Portugal itself was represented by President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva — and former president, General Ramalho Eanes.

Russia sent a 44-man delegation headed by

Mr Geidar Alyiev, first deputy prime minister and a member of the Soviet Communist Party Political Bureau, while the United States was represented by Miss Maureen Reagan, the president's daughter.

Security arrangements throughout the city were pervasive, a grim reminder of the scope of the expanding guerilla and terrorist war.

# Tears for a dead leader



WEeping mourners in Maputo as Samora Machel's funeral procession files past.

AFRPIX



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WEDNESDA

# Row over crash flight recorder

*CAP- Times 29/10/86* 218

**WHILE Mozambique's President Samora Machel was buried in Maputo yesterday, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said the recording devices — the "black box" — from the aircraft in which the president died would not be sent to Russia for decoding.**

The Russians had wanted to take the flight recorders to Moscow. Mr Botha said the Russian technicians investigating the crash wreck near Komatipoort had already booked a flight to Russia for themselves and the South African experts.

But South Africa will not allow the black box to be decoded in Russia. Mr Botha said it did not mind this being done in a neutral country, if it was not possible to do so in South Africa.

Mr Botha said "It is not that I distrust the Russians, or think they will cheat if the devices were decoded in Moscow, but I think it is in the interests of South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique that the decoding be done in such a way that no one would ever point a finger and say it had been tampered with."

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which is based in Montreal, yesterday confirmed that as South African officials were rightfully in charge of the investigation, it would be up to them to

**By CHRIS ERASMUS in Maputo and MAX DU PREEZ in Pretoria**

decide where the box would be opened. The Soviet Union, however, has invited representatives of the ICAO to Moscow to help in the decoding of the black box.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow, Mr Gennady Gerasimov, said a formal written invitation had been sent to the organization to witness the decoding by Soviet aviation officials.

A spokesman for the International Air Transportation Association (IATA), Mr Harry Atterton, said that as far as he knew, information stored by the black box could not be "doctored".

An ICAO spokesman said he did not know of any specific international rules which govern the opening of the box.

Mr Botha said that if it was not possible to decode the devices from President Machel's aircraft in South Africa, then it should be done in a neutral country.

The South African Embassy in Washington asked the United States Government yesterday to make available an expert to advise South Africa on whether the black box could not be decoded in South Africa.

South Africa has also asked the ICAO for expert opinion on this. A senior South African official would propose to the Russian team in Komatipoort today that the apparatus be decoded in South Africa or a neutral place. The cockpit voice recorder could at least be recorded here, Mr Botha

said at his press conference.

According to experts canvassed by our Johannesburg correspondent, the black box recording device can be decoded in the United States or Canada, as well as in Moscow.

Meanwhile, placards carried by mourners at President Machel's funeral accused South Africa of having had a hand in the air crash.

President Machel was given a military funeral and buried in Maputo's Heroes' Square. Thousands of Mozambicans and leaders from the Third World attended.

The placards carried by mourners had pictures of President Machel and carried the words "Apartheid is responsible for the death of our president."

In Harare the Herald newspaper alleged that President Machel's aircraft had been lured from its route by a powerful portable beacon set up by South Africa.

However, Mr Botha again emphasized that the government believed that the recordings made by the cockpit voice recorder and the flight deck data recorders would finally prove that South Africa had absolutely nothing to do with the accident last week.

Mr Botha said "The crucial thing is to get out of the recorders exactly what was recorded in the last moments before the crash. The South African Government is not worried about the findings, as long as it reflected what exactly happened."

To Page 2

P.T.O.

He said there were two facets to the inquiry into the accident. The technical team made up of officials of civil aviation and Soviet and Mozambican experts who have been scrutinizing the wreck, and the board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Cecil Margo. The team doing the on-the-ground work had completed most of their work, and only when all the evidence was available would Mr Justice Margo's board sit and judge the evidence.

Mr Botha said experts from other countries had accepted requests to serve on Mr Justice Margo's board, but he would announce their names at a later stage.

Referring to some African governments who had blamed South Africa for the crash, Mr Botha said only hysterical politicians had been making those claims. No responsible government had done it, also because some of them had had the means to find out some of the information of how the accident had happened.

Asked about the documents collected at the scene of the crash, Mr Botha said he gave orders that these be returned to Mozambique after copies had been made of any documents relating to the cause of the crash.

Among those who attended the funeral of President Machel were President Mario Soares of Portugal, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Josua Nkomo, the British Foreign Office Minister Responsible for Africa, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Miss Maureen Reagan, daughter of President Reagan, the PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, the Congo head of state and chairman of the OAU, Mr Denis Assou Nguesso, the Rev Jesse Jackson, President Kenneth Kaunda, the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, and the chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Mr Joe Slovo.

Mr Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie sent a message to the Mozambican people and Mrs Machel and her family.

Other countries represented were France, Cuba, Ivory Coast, Botswana, Tanzania, Nigeria, Togo, Senegal, Sierra Leone.

South Africa was not represented in any way at the funeral. Mr Botha told reporters at his Pretoria press conference that South Africa's senior envoy in Maputo, Mr Colin Patterson, who has the title of trade representative, had been instructed to "use his judgment", and not to attend if there was any indication his presence might cause problems.

Mr Botha said governments were not normally invited to funerals of this nature and that it was "a very delicate" matter for a government to decide whether it should be represented, as a number of factors, particularly in this case, had to be taken into account.

"We would have preferred to go," he said.

He felt, however, that South Africa, through his personal presence at the accident site the morning after it occurred and the fact that his government had "bent over backwards" to help Mozambique "as far as possible" at the time, was "clear evidence of the respect shown for President Machel and those who died with him".

Messages from the Mozambican armed forces were read and the Foreign Minister and leading contender in the presidential succession, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said "You (Machel) fell in the struggle against apartheid".

□ About 400 people at a memorial service in Bonteheuvel last night heard the Rev Gerry Mosala describe the dead president as "a comrade, a son of the soil and a son of Africa".

"Although he is dead, his message of liberation will live on. He lives in the hearts and minds of those who live for the struggle," he said.

— Reports by Sapa-Reuter-AP



218

# 'Apartheid fight goes on'

MAPUTO — The leading official in the ruling Frelimo party told a southern Africa summit today that Mozambique will continue to follow the Marxist, anti-apartheid policies established under the late founder President Samora Machel

"The Mozambican leadership and people are united around Frelimo," Mr Marcelino dos Santos said "We are strong and united and, just as in the past, we will know how to take our place, how to play our role here in Mozambique, in southern

Africa, on the African continent as a whole, and in the community of nations"

Mr Dos Santos, a member of Frelimo's political bureau and secretary of parliament, spoke to a meeting of leaders who had attended Mr Machel's funeral yesterday. They included Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Mr Quett Masire of Botswana, Mr Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe

No date has been set

publicly for a meeting of Frelimo's central committee to choose a successor to Mr Machel

Mr Dos Santos, a prominent political theorist, and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, are leading candidates for the presidency

● The Russian crew member who survived the air disaster, was discharged from the Number One Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte today and is understood to be on his way back to Maputo.

The Russian, who suf-

fered head injuries and broke a leg was transferred from a wheelchair to an ambulance after hospital staff bade him farewell His condition was described as "highly satisfactory"

● More than 550 disappointed sportsmen from South Africa had to abandon their tournament planned to take place in Swaziland this week when their hotel bookings were cancelled because of mourning restrictions placed on sport after President Machel's death. — Sapa-AP



A grieving woman soldier is comforted at the funeral in Maputo yesterday of President Samora Machel.

# Mozambique in urgent plea for food aid

(218)  
DD 29/10/86

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government yesterday appealed for emergency food aid to avert a major crisis expected to affect the whole country in the next 12 months, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports

In a paper entitled Food Situation, November 1986 to October 1987, the Mozambican Ministry of Commerce states that the country faces a deficit of 381 404 tons of maize, 55 877 tons of wheat and 28 177 tons of rice

"Taking into account the above figures, and considering that the sequels left by the severe drought that has affected Mozambique still remain, aggravated by the destructive action of armed bandits, considering the economic sanctions implemented by South Africa against Mozambique, and the general economic situation of the country, the need for food aid from the international donor community is undiminished and urgent

"In addition to the above grain and cereal aid needs, there continues to be an urgent need for supplementary feeding, especially vegetable oil and sugar," states the document

The document, distributed to most of the delegations attending the funeral of the late Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, also shows that vegetable oil production had dropped from 12 000 tons to 6 000 tons since 1980 and that sugar production had dropped from 115 000 tons in 1980 to 35 000 tons this year

"The acceptable level of sugar supply is about 70 000 tons

"Edible oil is an essential dietary staple food in urban and rural areas and the acceptable level of supply is about 15 000 tons" — Sapa



# Thousands pay last respects to President Samora Machel

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Tens of thousands of Mozambicans and more than 80 foreign delegations paid their last respects to President Samora Machel, who had led Mozambique since 1975 until his death in a plane crash 10 days ago

Crowds standing five deep

lined the 5km route from Maputo's city hall, where the President had lain in state since Friday, to Heroes' Square on the outskirts of the city, where his remains were placed in a star-shaped marble mausoleum yesterday

The mausoleum also contains the body of Dr. Eduardo

Mondlane, the first president of Frelimo, Mozambique's political party, who was assassinated in Dar es Salaam in 1969 by unknown assailants

President Machel was eulogised by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a founder of Frelimo and now the most senior Politburo member, as a "tireless fighter" who fell in the struggle against apartheid

Mr Machel and 33 others died when a Tupolev TU-134, returning from a visit to Zambia suddenly veered into South African territory and crashed into a hillside

Banners carried by the crowds lining the streets and outside the city hall were unrestrained

"The Boers killed the best son of the Mozambican people. We will continue the struggle," declared one

A 21-gun salute boomed out before the coffin was wheeled down a slope to a crypt Mr Machel's widow, Mrs Graca Machel, dressed in black velvet, was supported by relatives

Gathered around the graveside were world leaders and politicians from more than 80 countries. Side-by-side stood PLO leader Yasser Arafat and South African Communist Party chief Mr Joe Slovo

Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, who, with Mr dos Santos, led the procession of foreign and party mourners, is widely tipped as the most likely successor

Mr dos Santos, who has made most of the public announcements since the crash, is unlikely to succeed, observers believe, partly because of his mixed racial origin

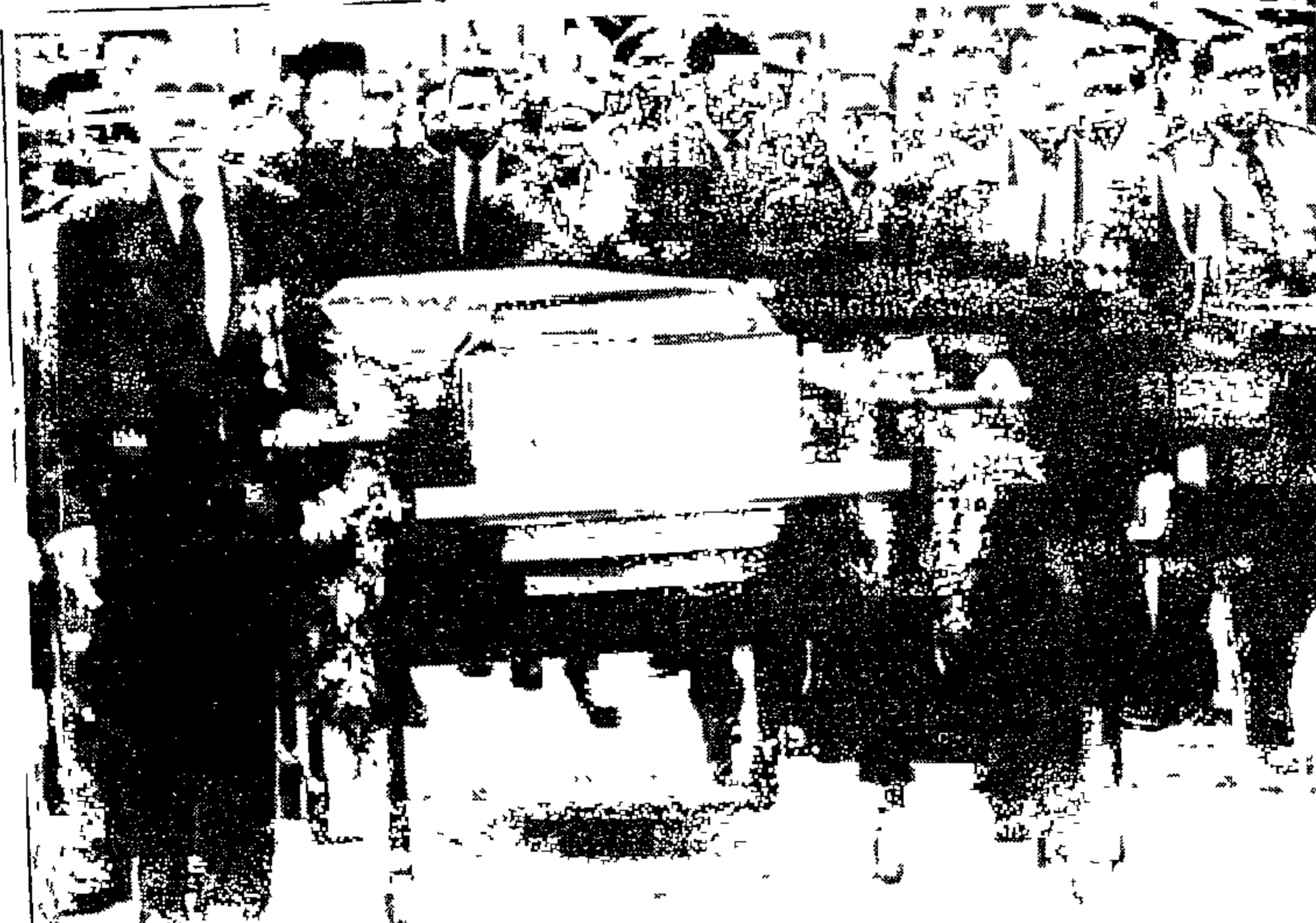
● South Africa was not officially represented at Mr Machel's funeral

## EMBARRASS

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said Mr Colin Patterson, Trade Representative in Mozambique, had decided against going to the funeral after assessing the situation

He said he had indicated to Mr Patterson to judge the situation and use as a guideline whether his presence would embarrass the Mozambique Government or the family of Mr Machel

"He then decided to stay away," said Mr Botha



President Samora Machel's widow, Graca, following the coffin with other mourners as it was taken to Heroes' Square in Maputo yesterday.

## Air-crash crew member discharged from hospital

PRETORIA. — The Russian crew member who survived the air disaster in which President Samora Machel was killed, was discharged from the military hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte today and is understood to be on his way to Maputo

The superintendent of the hospital, Brigadier Dries Coetzer, confirmed that Mr Vladimir Novosselov was discharged shortly after 9am.

The Russian, who had head injuries and a broken leg, was transferred from a wheelchair to an ambulance after hospital staff had said goodbye to him and his wife, Nadejna

It was understood from offi-

cial sources that Mr Novosselov, who was accompanied by a Russian doctor from Mozambique, was headed for Jan Smuts Airport, where a chartered Swazi Air flight would take him to Maputo.

Brigadier Coetzer said Mr Novosselov's condition was "highly satisfactory"

The patient, who was smartly dressed in a suit, his wife and the Russian doctor had made it clear they were very satisfied with his treatment at the hospital.

It is still not known whether Mr Novosselov was the ill-fated aircraft's pilot or flight engineer. — Sapa

# SA delays handling black box to Reds

278  
p/m  
2/10/86



PRETORIA—The transfer to MOSCOW of the four vital 'black boxes' from Mozambican President Samora Machel's ill-fated aircraft has been delayed while South African authorities make sure they cannot be decoded elsewhere in the world.

At a Press briefing in Pretoria yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said after a lengthy meeting with Mr Justice Cecil Margo, who has been appointed head of the Board of Inquiry into the crash, that he had requested the United States Government to make one of its aviation experts available to assist South Africa.

The Russian investigators had said the black boxes could only be decoded in Moscow 'but we first want to be satisfied there is no other way this can be done in the interests of all three countries involved'

According to international aviation laws, the Soviet Union, as the manufacturers of the aircraft, Mozambique as its country of registry, and South Africa on whose territory the crash took place, have to conduct the investigation jointly

### Copies

Asked specifically about security related documents that might have been on board the aircraft, Mr Botha smiled and told the reporter 'I do not understand your question'

When it was detailed, he replied 'The accident took place on South African territory We are entitled to use every piece of evidence that may reflect the cause of the accident, and that is what we are doing I don't want to say anything more'

South African authorities had been instructed to return documents from the planewreck to Mozambique, but to make copies of those which might be needed to establish the cause of the crash, Mr Botha, said

He added that he was 'not quite sure' whether the

documents had already been returned

He declined to comment on what had happened to documents on board the aircraft that might have concerned South African national security

'The Mozambicans were very eager, to put it mildly, to get hold of all documents on board the plane

'My request (to those at the scene) was to hand them over, but to photostat those which might be needed to establish causes of the accident,' he said

Mr Botha said South Africa had not been represented in any way at the funeral in Maputo yesterday of President Machel

He said the Republic's senior envoy in Maputo, Mr Colin Patterson, who has the title of Trade Representative, had been instructed to 'use his judgement' and not to attend if there was any indication his presence might cause problems

Mr Patterson had followed this guideline and not attended

Mr Botha explained that governments were not normally invited to funerals of this nature and that it was 'a very delicate' matter for a government to decide whether or not it should be represented, as a number of factors, particularly in this case, had to be taken into account

'We would have preferred to go,' he said — (Sapa)

218  
29/10/86  
21/11

# Mozambicans line streets to pay last tribute to their leader



Palestinian Liberation Organisation with Mr Joe Slovo, leader of the Party, during the funeral.

**The Star's Foreign News Service**  
**MAPUTO** — Tens of thousands of Mozambicans and more than 80 foreign delegations yesterday paid their last respects to President Samora Machel, who had led Mozambique since 1975 until his death in an air crash 10 days ago.

Crowds standing five deep lined the 5 km route from Maputo's city hall, where the President had lain in state since Friday, to the Square of Heroes on the outskirts of the city, where his remains were placed in a star-shaped marble mausoleum.

The mausoleum also contains the body of Dr Eduardo Mondlane, the first president of Frelimo, Mozambique's political party, who was assassinated in Dar-es-Salaam in 1969 by unknown assailants.

President Machel was eulogised by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a founder of Frelimo and now the most senior Politburo member, as a tireless fighter who fell in the struggle against apartheid.

President Machel and 33 others died when his aircraft, returning from a visit to Zambia, suddenly veered into South African territory and crashed into a hillside.

Banners carried by the crowds lining the streets and outside the city hall were unrestrained.

"The Boers killed the best son of the Mozambican people. We will continue the struggle," declared one.

"Apartheid murdered our president," proclaimed another.

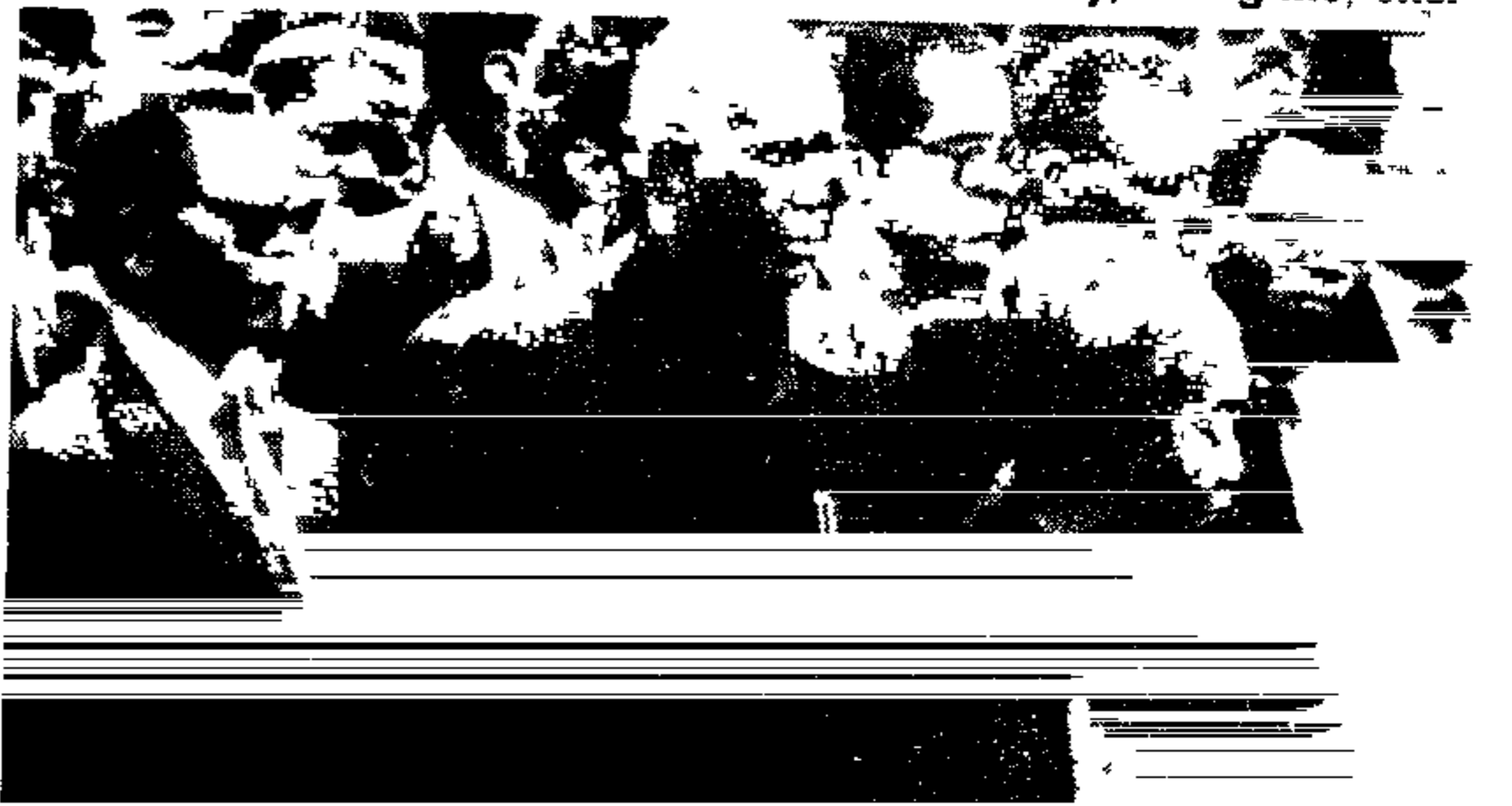
## WORLD LEADERS

A 21-gun salute boomed out before the coffin was wheeled down a slope to a crypt. President Machel's widow, Mrs Graca Machel, dressed in black velvet, was supported by relatives.

Gathered around the graveside were world leaders and politicians from more than 80 countries. Side-by-side stood PLO leader Yasser Arafat and South African Communist Party chief Mr Joe Slovo.

Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, who, with Mr dos Santos, led the procession of foreign and party mourners, is widely tipped as the most likely successor.

Mr dos Santos, who has made most of the public announcements since the crash, is unlikely to succeed, observers believe, partly because of his mixed racial origin.



African leaders at yesterday's funeral of President Samora Machel. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. On the right, with a beard, is

# After the funeral, a continuing silence on Machel's successor

## The Star's Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** — As Mozambique returned to work today after yesterday's funeral of President Samora Machel there were still no indications of who would take over the country's leadership.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, No 2 in Frelimo's hierarchy, yesterday read the eulogy at President Machel's funeral and it has been Mr dos Santos who has received foreign delegations.

However, observers say this is no clear indication that Mr dos Santos, who in 1970 briefly shared Frelimo's leadership with Samora Machel, will be Mozambique's new ruler.

As Permanent Secretary of the People's Assembly and father figure of the Frelimo movement he helped found, Mr dos Santos automatically represents Frelimo and the country in the absence of the head of state.

According to the country's constitution, it is Frelimo's Central Committee which will choose a new leader — and that leader will most certainly come from the ranks of the 10-man Political Bureau.

Although the Political Bureau has met several times since Mr Machel's death, it is not known when the Central Committee, of more than 100 members, will meet.

During the weekend, Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano, tipped as the most likely candidate to succeed Mr Machel, told diplomats here that it could take some time before a new leader was chosen.

There has been speculation here that new leader will be announced only after a long period is over.

However, observers say it will be difficult to continue without a president for such a long period.

At yesterday's funeral, the country's first president, Alberto Chipande, also a member of the Politburo, urged the people to continue the fight against anti-government forces.

In an impassioned speech, Generalissimo Samora Machel's forces would respect the country's constitution and the party.

## ON GUARD AGAINST SELFISH INTERESTS

Nobody would be allowed to use to "selfish interests", he said.

The funeral was attended by 15 heads of state. The only Western president to attend was the Portuguese President.

The biggest delegation came from the Soviet Union. It included the Soviet Premier and the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The African National Congress was represented by Mr Tambo, Mr Joe Modise and Mr Joe Slovo.

President Machel was laid to rest in the same mausoleum as Frelimo's first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, who was assassinated in Tanzania in 1969.





Mr Yasser Arafat African Communist yesterday.



Frelimo's Political Bureau members carry President Machel's casket in Maputo



On the left with dark glasses is the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo. Next to him is Sam Nujoma of Swapo. Next to him, with arms folded, is President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde.

# uing SOR

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Minister General Bureau, vowed to rebels.

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## INTERESTS

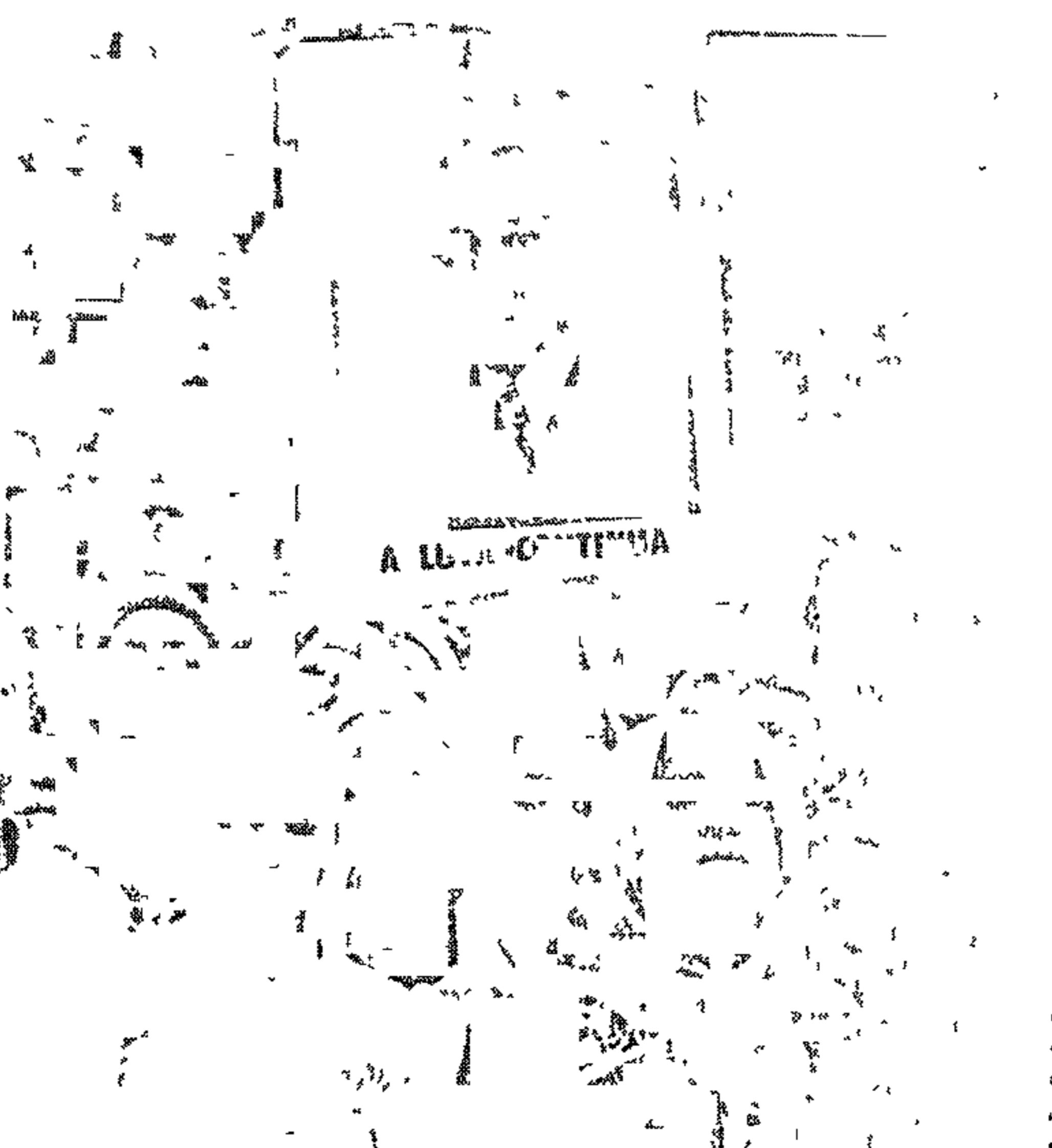
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Heroes' Monument Mondlane, who was



"The struggle continues" says the slogan on Samora Machel's picture carried by a Maputo mourner yesterday

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© Pictures by Alf Kurolo and AIM

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218 Eve Post

# Renamo all set for onslaught

29/10/86

Post Correspondent  
KEN POTTINGER

PARIS — Renamo is readying to launch a final onslaught on Marxist-run Mozambique, left leaderless by the death of President Samora Machel in an air crash on Sunday.

The guerillas, known by their Portuguese acronym Renamo, have embarked on a telling offensive described by rebel spokesman Paulo Oliveira as the "climax of our struggle".

Four months ago, Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader, ruling out further ceasefire negotiations, ordered his 8 000 fighters to step up the pressure until Maputo fell.

Observers say that even allowing for rebel hyperbole, there is no doubt that Machel's untimely death has given the guerillas a rare opportunity.

But the key question is whether the rebels can march on Maputo and seize power.

Renamo, a disparate well-armed force, has been denounced by many Western observers as a "bandit" organisation incapable of wielding power.

Intense public relations efforts in the past four years have partially dispelled this damaging image, and Renamo today enjoys growing financial and political backing from conservatives in West Germany and the United States.

It also has many sympathisers among the 750 000-strong Portuguese community in South Africa, and poli-



Rebels watch as an instructor shows a young recruit how to load a rocket launcher.

tical support in Lisbon.

But recently the movement, never strong on ideology, has been riven by international dissent

In July, Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen of Indian descent, was ousted from his Lisbon job as Renamo secretary-general amid a power struggle by splinter groups.

Last month another key figure, Jorge Correia, a white Portuguese citizen and the movement's director for Europe, was dismissed.

These charges followed a March meeting in Cologne of 40 former Renamo officials living in exile. They sought to purge the movement of non-black officials and to push for negotiations with the Maputo government.

Renamo is now in the

hands of bespectacled Afonso Macacaho Marisseta Dhlakama, 33, known as the "president and supreme commander".

Born in the northern Sofala province, he deserted from the Portuguese colonial army in 1972 and joined Frelimo, the guerilla group which came to power in 1975.

Later he switched allegiance and in 1979 was named Renamo president, then a largely ceremonial post

He is married with two daughters, but little is known about his political training or ideology.

The rebels have always styled themselves

anti-Marxist, offering a vague programme of free elections and a mixed economy.

The pro-Renamo lobby in Washington is led by the Heritage Foundation and conservative United States Senators like Jesse Helms, Peter Wilson and James McClure earlier this year invited Dhlakama to the United States

But despite approaches to the United Nations, Zaire, Kenya and Morocco, he has failed to get a passport, thus thwarting efforts to promote him as a charismatic figure in the mould of Jonas Savimbi, the leader of Unita rebels in Angola.



CAPE TOWN 29/10/86 (218)

## Food-aid call by Mozambique

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican Government yesterday appealed for emergency food aid to avert a major crisis expected to affect the whole country in the next 12 months, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports

In a paper entitled "Food Situation, November 1986 to October 1987", the Mozambican Department of Commerce said the country faced a deficit of 381 404 tons of maize, 55 877 tons of wheat and 28 177 tons of rice

"Taking into account the above figures, and considering that the sequels left by the severe drought that has affected Mozambique still remain, aggravated by the destructive action of armed bandits, considering the economic sanctions implemented by

South Africa against Mozambique, and the general economic situation of the country, the need for food aid from the international donor community is undiminished and urgent.

"In addition to the above grain and cereal aid needs, there continues to be an urgent need for supplementary feeding, especially vegetable oil and sugar," the document said

It has been distributed to most of the delegations attending the funeral of the late Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, and also shows that vegetable oil production had dropped from 12 000 tons to 6 000 tons since 1980 and that sugar production had dropped from 115 000 tons in 1980 to 35 000 tons this year — Sapa

# Pik outlines view on 'black boxes'

29/10/86 (218) BUSINESS DAY

THE recording devices of President Samora Machel's ill-fated aircraft should be decoded in SA, but if that was not possible, then in a neutral country, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

"It is not that I distrust the Russians or think they will cheat if the devices were decoded in Moscow, but I think it is in the interests of SA, the Soviet Union and Mozambique that the decoding be done in such a way that no-one would ever point a finger and say it had been tampered with," Botha said at a Union Buildings Press conference.

According to *Business Day's* information, the "black box" can be decoded as effectively in the US or Canada as in

MAX DU PREEZ and DOMINIQUE GILBERT

Moscow.

Botha again stressed that government's view was that the recordings made by the cockpit voice-recorder and the flight-deck data-recorders would finally prove that SA had absolutely nothing to do with the accident last week.

"The crucial thing is to get out of the recorders exactly what was recorded in the last moments before the crash."

"The SA government is not worried about the findings, as long as it reflects exactly what happened."

Botha explained that there were two facets of the inquiry into the accident: the technical team made up of officials of Civil Aviation and Soviet and Mozambican experts, who have been scrutinising the wreck, and the board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Judge Margo.

Only when all the evidence was available would Judge Margo's board sit and consider the evidence.

Botha said experts from other countries had already accepted requests to serve on Judge Margo's board, but he would announce their names at a later stage.

He said Soviet technical personnel investigating the wreck near Komatipoort

To Page 2

# 'Here or in neutral country'

wanted the flight recorders to go to Moscow today and had already booked a flight to the Soviet capital for themselves and SA experts.

But the SA embassy in Washington asked the US government yesterday to make available an expert to advise SA on whether the "black box" could not be decoded in SA.

Asked about documents collected at

the scene of the crash, Botha said he gave orders that they be returned to Mozambique after copies had been made of any documents having a possible bearing on the cause of the crash.

Experts in Montreal said yesterday they would not be involved in any way in the opening of the "black box" from President Samora Machel's aircraft.

From Page 1



# Now it's war on Mugabe — Renamo

ARGUS 29/10/86  
28

From ROBIN DREW  
Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — The declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the Mozambican rebels, MNR, poses a powerful threat to Harare's hopes of establishing a reliable route to the sea to reduce dependence on South Africa.

The Beira corridor is the lynchpin in the Zimbabwean plan to impose limited sanctions against South Africa

For four years Zimbabwe has had troops in Mozambique guarding the corridor and at times has actively engaged in operations with Frelimo forces against MNR bases

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has resolutely opposed any suggestion of a political accommodation between Frelimo and the MNR

Last weekend he vowed not to allow the MNR to take control of Mozambique in the heightened tension following the death of President Samora Machel, saying Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to stop this

The response from the MNR has been a "formal declaration of war" against Zimbabwe.

In a statement from Lisbon the MNR said it would begin attacking "military, economic and other targets of interest to Mugabe's government in Zimbabwe"

"War against Zimbabwe has been declared," it said, and added that Harare "thus becomes our No 1 enemy"

The statement, issued by insurgent leader Alfonso Dhlakama, was "formal retaliation" for Mr Mugabe's pledge to support Mozambique, said Lisbon-based MNR spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira

## "Come on"

Mr Mugabe, who is in Maputo where he attended President Machel's funeral yesterday, was asked today if he regarded the MNR declaration as a serious threat

Mr Mugabe laughed and replied dismissively "Come on"

Leaders of the frontline states are holding talks in Maputo that are believed to have been mainly about the implications for the group of the death of President Samora Machel

The talks took place in an atmosphere of deep emotion in Maputo and of growing antagonism towards South Africa throughout the sub-continent.

The frontline leaders were joined today by the president of the Organisation of African Unity, Congolese President Denis Sasi Nguesso

Top-ranking Frelimo party member Mr Marcelino dos Santos, who delivered the eulogy at yesterday's funeral service, spoke briefly in Portuguese, pledging that Mozambique would remain strong and overcome the rebel threat

Observers believe the discussions will focus on how the group's aims and actions will be affected by the death of Mr Machel, who was one of its most influential members

Although he strongly supported the group's policies, his pragmatism is believed to have had a moderating effect

● Thousands mourn — Page 3.

A PLANE CRASHES INTO THE SOUTH AFRICAN VELD ...

# Innocent or not, the world no

IF the air crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 others inside South African territory was purely a freak accident, South Africa can hardly blame the world for its scepticism

The automatic assumption was that South Africa had done it

The timing of the crash in the middle of deteriorating relations between South Africa and Mozambique, and after sabre-rattling warnings from Defence Minister Magnus Malan, was extraordinary

Foreign Minister Pk Botha's denials meant nothing because, to much of the international community, the truth has long ceased to be a

## No, SA does

### not stand to

### gain from the death

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique raises the question of whether South Africa's white rulers stand to benefit in any way from the removal of the charismatic leader

To pose the question is not to infer that the crash was the work of South African agents.

Judging from a background talk last week with a top official, South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs will certainly not be secretly pleased by the death of the former male nurse who became first a Frelimo guerrilla leader and then Mozambique's founding president

Machel was seen as a pragmatist, with whom Pretoria had been able to strike a deal in the past, as at the Nkomati Accord of March 1984

The view in the Department of Foreign Affairs was that a deal could be reached again in the form of top level talks to 'revitalise the all-but-moribund Nkomati Accord, under

feature of Pretoria's activities in the subcontinent

From inside South Africa it is difficult to understand the passions aroused by the crash and why the rest of the subcontinent, rightly or wrongly, has the impression that Pretoria is a bully boy which does as it pleases

Because the Defence Act blocks virtually all independent reporting on the activities of the SA Defence Force, the South African public is woefully

**The South African public is woefully ignorant of what the military is doing with taxpayers' money**

ignorant of what the military hierarchy is doing with taxpayers' money

In 1975, South Africa went to war with Angola without telling its own people. Since then it has been accused

of providing covert support to surrogate armies fighting to overthrow the governments of Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) has estimated that up till a year ago South African destabilisation had cost other countries in the region more than \$10-billion (R25-billion)

SADCC says that destabilisation has caused widespread misery and death

In only one example, it says some 100 000 people starved to death in Mozambique in 1983 because South African-backed Renamo guerrillas, in an attempt to destabilise Machel's government, actively prevented food aid reaching drought-stricken areas

Only last week white gunmen raided a refugee office in Swaziland, removing the files on 800 people. A Defence Force spokesman, asked to comment, said "It is unrealistic to expect the SADF to comment on every



A Mozambican soldier and SA

There were two further axioms to



support the new government, Renamo, in return for an undertaking by Mozambique not to back the outlawed African National Congress.

The hope in Pretoria was that Machel could be persuaded to revive the committees which had been set up under the Nkomati Accord to deal with problems between the countries, including those sparked by the accusations that South Africa was covertly supporting Renamo and counter-accusations that Mozambique was again allowing ANC guerrillas to operate from its territory.

It is relevant to note that only last week President P.W. Botha had expressed the hope that the Nkomati pact could be revived for the sake of regional peace. Botha made the point in the heart of the ultra-right wing stronghold of Potgietersrus at about the same time as his neo-Nazi foe, Eugene Terre'blanche, was calling for

crashed on Monday, killing President Samora Machel and 33 others. A survivor, Joao Renderson (right) is treated in Nelspruit hospital. Pictures by Wendy Schwegmann, Reuter, and Walter Dhadha, AFP.

Seen against that background, Botha's espousal of the Nkomati Accord cannot be dismissed as mere cant or Machavelian deception.

Analysts in South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs further anticipated that Machel, under the threat of escalating civil war at home — signalled by the fall to rebels of towns in northern Mozambique — was considering peace talks with Renamo.

But they believed he would first have to face and overcome resistance from the radical wing in his cabinet

where the Department of Foreign Affairs has its headquarters. The first was that Machel was the only man strong enough to carry through the talks, an appraisal endorsed by diplomatic observers. The second was that neither side could win in the war and some kind of political compromise was necessary.

South Africa's Foreign Affairs department yearned, it seemed, once again to play the role of peace-maker, as it did in October 1984 when it persuaded both Frelimo and Renamo to sign the Pretoria Declaration.

In that largely forgotten declaration, both sides pledged themselves to work for a cessation of armed conflict and for a political solution.

The compromise rested on an important premise. It was spelt out in article one of the Pretoria Declaration. It read "Samora Moises

to pressure from the Frontline states to end support for the MNR, "expelled" several thousand MNR fighters, who entered the northern Mozambique provinces of Tete and Zambezia some 150km north of the Mutare-Beira corridor.

Two other railways to Mozambican ports — from Zimbabwe's south east to Maputo and from Malawi to Nacala — are out of action as a result of MNR attacks.

The installation of a South African client MNR government in Maputo would be a devastating blow to Zimbabwe, the Frontline states, the SADC and the entire campaign for sanctions against Pretoria. It would also substantially change the character of the growing war in Southern Africa.

There has been some reasoned speculation in recent weeks that the South African military's objectives on Mozambique have shifted from merely destabilising Frelimo via the MNR, to actually replacing it as

President of the People's Republic of Mozambique." It was hardly evidence of hostility toward Machel.

Later, after the collapse of the peace talks, Renamo was to castigate South Africa's Foreign Minister, P.W. Botha, as an "unconditional ally" of Machel's government.

Similar sentiments were expressed in Renamo notebooks captured by Frelimo troops who overran Renamo's main base at Goronzona in August last year. The notebooks were later released to the press in Maputo by Frelimo.

But the notebooks, which were written by secretaries of the Renamo leader, Alfonso Dhlakama, also contained entries of a different sort. They purported to convey messages from the then Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, to Dhlakama, assuring him that "Renamo still has friends in the South Africa military."

The loss of the charismatic Machel would serve the strategy suggested in this scenario.

At the time of the fatal plane crash, Machel was returning from a confrontation he, Kaunda and Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had held with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko over the latter's continued support for South African- and US-backed Unita forces. The scale of Unita's activities has rendered inoperable the railway line from Zambia's copperbelt, through southern Zaire to the Angolan port of Benguela, a natural route for Zambian and Zairean trade.

Its closure means the use of more distant South African railways and ports.

That confrontation was further proof of the extent to which the political, military and economic struggles between South Africa and its black-ruled neighbours are now wholly interdependent.

had long suspected the SA Defence Force — or sections of it, particularly in the Department of Military Intelligence — of covertly supporting Renamo in defiance of the Nkomati Accord.

South Africa's military — as distinct from police — leaders are believed to have been less enthusiastic about dealing with Machel as a self-proclaimed Marxist.

Their view, it is conjectured, was that there was no point to concluding a truce with Marxists that they should be destroyed and defeated, not feted as potential allies.

The military view of Machel as a Marxist who could not change his ideological spots was seemingly confirmed by the resurgence of ANC activity from Mozambique since the beginning of the year. According to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the recent border land mine explosion was the 23rd attack on South Africa from Mozambique since January.

Significantly it was Malan who led the verbal attack on Machel in the wake of the land mine blast. The psychological assault was the prelude to economic war, as manifested by Pretoria's decision to terminate the recruitment of thousands of Mozambican workers and to repatriate all those lawfully in South Africa as soon as their contracts expire.

Thus there may be men in South African military circles who are pleased to see the end of Machel. But it does not automatically mean they were responsible for his death. If there is rejoicing, it is as likely to be pleasure at Machel's bad luck as at a sabotage mission successfully accomplished.

As a well-placed diplomat remarked, it is hard to see how Machel's death will benefit South Africa. His potential successors and co-members of the Frelimo politburo — the diplomats named are Joaquin Chissano, Marcelino Dos Santos and Sergio Vergio — are likely to adopt a harder line toward South Africa.

# Harare: fears about M'zambique security

By HOWARD BARRELL  
Harare

PRESIDENT Samora Machel's as yet unexplained death on Sunday has thrust the Frontline states and the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) into a serious crisis.

The effect of Machel's death has been to cast further doubt on the stability of Mozambique's Frelimo government and, hence, the security of crucial non-South African trade routes.

The timing and uncertain circumstances of the crash have also raised serious questions over the lengths to which the Pretoria government may be prepared to go to prevent its neighbours from exercising a meaningful degree of political and economic independence.

The passage is currently being guarded against attacks by the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) by more than 5 000 Zimbabwean troops, with Frelimo's agreement. The corridor carries a fuel pipeline, road and railway, and would be Zimbabwe's major trade artery if South Africa closed its borders.

Attempts to upgrade the capacity of the corridor are being hampered by the security situation, which has deteriorated considerably in northern Mozambique since late September when Malawi, apparently giving way

to pressure from the Frontline states to end support for the MNR, "expelled" several thousand MNR fighters, who entered the northern Mozambique provinces of Tete and Zambezia some 150km north of the Mutare-Beira corridor.

Two other railways to Mozambican ports — from Zimbabwe's south east to Maputo and from Malawi to Nacala — are out of action as a result of MNR attacks.

STANDARD



AND YET ANOTHER FOREIGN POLICY CRISIS EXPLODES

# longer believes Pretoria's word

incident that takes place in southern Africa."

South Africa's performance under the Nkomati Accord — if the captured Gorongosa diaries detailing continued South African support for Renamo are anything to go by — has further diminished Pretoria's reputation for trustworthiness.

None of this is evidence in itself of what happened on the fateful night of October 19. But it is a perception which is no less

valid than that created by Pretoria's prompt openness to involvement by the Mozambicans and other independent international aviation experts in finding out what happened.

On the basis of the details which have emerged so far it is impossible to deduce which theory — that it was pilot error, or that the plane was shot down — is correct.

Supporting the claim that the plane was shot down were the pilot's own words on Monday to that effect:

**Was pilot error the cause ... or was his mistake just another incident in a bizarre chain of events?**

However, he was reported to be suffering concussion at the time and, if the plane were not shot down, he would be first to be held responsible.

Other surviving passengers reported hearing a loud bang or a

sound like a shot before the lights went out and the plane crashed.

Fernando Joao, the survivor whose account was published by the Mozambican news agency, Aum, was quoted as saying: "We heard the plane

screech, it seemed that it was shot at." However, what the passengers could have heard could have been the plane clipping the tops of trees before it crashed.

If the plane was shot down, the question arises by who? A suggestion

has been made that it was Frelimo soldiers, but why would they want to shoot down a jetliner coming from inside their own territory?

Because of the dangerous security situation in central Mozambique it is probable that the Tupolev was not off course but in fact traveling a safer western route, rather than risk being shot down by Renamo.

In that case, Frelimo soldiers would not have been surprised by the jet using that airspace.

KaNgwane's Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza, said that judging by the inflow of refugees, there are few signs of Renamo activity in the area where the plane came down.

That leaves the SADF which, according to Botha, had the plane on their radar screens even before it entered Mozambique from Zimbabwe.

Backing up the second theory — of pilot error — are reports the pilot thought he was coming in to land in Maputo at a time when he was in fact some 70 km west of the capital.

The survivors have said they were asked to buckle up and prepare for the descent into Maputo, a fact confirmed by aviation authorities in Swaziland and Mozambique.

Several theories have emerged to explain this that he mistook the radio beacon at Komatiport for Maputo, or that the Morse code signal for Nelspruit is identical to that for Maputo.

The pilot error theory raises questions about the operation of the Maputo air control tower which cleared the plane to land.

A strong indication of the pilot error theory is the fact that the Mozambican authorities have themselves not yet suggested that the plane was shot down.

At this stage it seems almost an accepted fact that the pilot made a mistake, but was his mistake the cause





# On the streets of Maputo, the word is: Murder!

coincidence in a most bizarre string of events?

PROFOUND shock and grief has descended on the Mozambican capital following the death of President Samora Machel

Tuesday's edition of the daily paper "Noticias", carrying the text of the official statements on the tragedy, sold out almost as soon as it hit the streets

There is no panic on the streets, and there have been no disturbances. Life is continuing more or less as normal, shops are open, factories are working and traffic continues at the usual, low levels

National mourning will last for 60 days, and until the funeral all recreational, sporting and cultural activities have been suspended

Along with grief goes suspicion. No-one is treating Samora Machel's death as an accident. The government has not so far accused anyone of responsibility, but it says the crash took place "under circumstances that have yet to be clarified".

Other observers are less restrained. Literally everybody to whom this correspondent has spoken in Maputo, Mozambican and foreigner alike, believe that Samora Machel was murdered by the South Africans

This was also the dominant note in the editorial in "Noticias" on the president's death

The Mozambican leader, it said, "was a target to be cut down".

Among those who have listened to the SABC coverage, or seen South African papers since the tragedy, there is a sense of deep revulsion at the way in which much of the South African media has dealt with the president's death, its causes and its consequences

The inevitable speculation that the removal of Machel from the scene would lead to some kind of accommodation with the Pretoria-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is seen here as little more than wishful thinking.

On Tuesday night, Defence Minister

24/10/86

General Alberto Chipande broadcast a message on national radio to all members of the Mozambican defence and security forces. He said that the best way of honouring the memory of Samora Machel was "to step up the fight against the enemies of the country and of socialism".

Chipande, who as a young guerrilla commander fired the first shots of the war for independence in September 1964, urged the armed forces to increase their struggle to wipe out "armed banditry" (the term by which MNR activity is generally known in Mozambique) and warned that the country's foes would now "try to create divisions among us, sow discord and confusion and provoke rumours and intrigues".

Journalists have been barred from Mozambique since President Machel's death on Sunday PAUL FAUVEY reports that there is a sense of shock and grief in Maputo, but few of the fears of turmoil and collapse being expressed elsewhere

The authorities have called for vigilance and have urged that any unusual movement or event should be reported immediately

There is no sign of any additional military presence on the streets, though at night there are more policemen and soldiers checking the identity documents of passers-by than normal. The army remains on the

WEEKEND 2/10

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state of alert that was decreed on October 11 when the government warned that the South African military were preparing air and commando raids against the capital. Under the Mozambican constitution, it is Frelimo's central committee that must appoint the successor to Machel (since the president of the party automatically occupies the post of president of the republic as well). It is thought unlikely that any successor will be named before the funeral.

All members of the 130-strong central committee will be in the capital for the funeral, and will presumably meet next week to appoint the new president. Among those who might be considered for the post are Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, secretary to the Mozambican parliament Marcelino dos Santos, and Prime Minister Mario Machungo, all members of the party's political bureau.

Frelimo leadership is a cohesive, united group of men who have been together fighting side by side for the last 15 years. No-one in Maputo believes that any kind of power struggle is a serious possibility.

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# WORLD

SA AUTHORITIES refused to comment yesterday on a report alleging Mozambican President Samora Machel was still breathing when police arrived at the scene of his crashed aircraft and dispersed residents of a nearby village who were tending to the injured.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said that as Machel's death had been unnatural, judicial proceedings would follow. The matter was sub judice, and he had no comment.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs also responded to queries with a "no comment".

Durban-based newspaper *Ilanga* reported a black nursing sister employed at a

## Machel 'alive after crash'

clinic in the KaNgwane village of Mbuzini, near the crash site, as saying she was among the first people who went to the scene to help the injured.

She is reported to have said she and other nurses arrived by ambulance and, on arrival, found Machel's body already covered. There were other bodies around that she and other nurses covered with blankets.

The nursing sister, who asked that her identity should not be disclosed, said local people she spoke to afterwards told her they had found Machel still breathing. They had identified him by his military uniform. He

was lying on the ground and his body was covered in blood.

They claimed the police arrived three hours after they had been at the scene.

*Ilanga* was also told police dispersed the residents who were attending to the injured. The residents claimed Machel was still alive when they were asked to leave the scene.

Bureau for Information officials said in Komatipoort the day after the crash the aircraft hit the ground at 9.50pm, and Machel, whose body was severely mutilated and could only be identified by his uniform and gold teeth, died instantly. — Sapa

### IN BRIEF

#### Lebanon stands in for Syria in UK

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government yesterday agreed to handle Syrian affairs in Britain, a Foreign Ministry source said.

He said Syria had formally asked Lebanon to look after its interests in Britain after London's decision to break relations with Damascus when a London jury convicted Jordanian citizen Nezar Hindawi of attempting to blow up an Israeli airliner at London's Heathrow Airport.

#### MPLA claims 617 rebel killings

LISBON — Troops loyal to Angola's Marxist MPLA government killed 617 rebel Unita guerrillas in fighting over the past two months, reports claimed yesterday.

All the fighting, the report said, took place in the regions of Lucusse and the Lungue-Bungo River and around the cities of Munhango Cuito-Canavale.

#### Terror group lays claim to shooting

BERLIN — The Revolutionary Cells urban guerrilla group claimed responsibility yesterday for shooting a leading West Berlin official in what security experts said could be a new development in political violence.

Harald Hollenberg, a senior civil servant in charge of processing applications for asylum in West Germany, was shot

## Evidence implicates SA, says Kaunda

MAPUTO — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday there was "sufficient circumstantial evidence" to blame SA directly for the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in an aircraft accident 10 days ago.

Kaunda was speaking after six hours of talks behind closed doors among leaders of Southern Africa's six Frontline states in Maputo, a day after Machel's funeral.

The Zambian leader told reporters at the end of the talks "We must point out that there is sufficient circumstantial evidence for us to hold SA responsible directly (for Machel's death)".

Political analysts said they believed the summit was called to tackle how the group could help Mozambique cope with an expected upsurge of attacks by right-wing rebels who have been fighting the Maputo government for 11 years.

Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — paid homage to Machel, who he said was a victim of "wicked men political imbeciles of history who do not understand what this world is all about".

Machel, Mozambique's ruler since independence from Portugal in 1975, and 33 others died when their Soviet-built aircraft mysteriously crashed inside SA, prompting several African leaders to accuse Pretoria of involvement.

SA, which has backed Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents, has denied the charge.

Yesterday's meeting also coincided with a declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the MNR,

which said it would now hit at military and economic targets of the neighbouring socialist state.

MNR leader Alfonso Dhlakama said in Lisbon on Tuesday his movement's action was in response to a pledge on Sunday by Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe that his forces would fight to the last man to prevent the MNR taking power in Mozambique.

Mugabe, who has already deployed about 12 000 troops in Mozambique to combat the MNR and guard an oil pipeline and trade routes essential to Zimbabwe, appeared unmoved by the threat.

### No choice but war — MNR

LISBON — A spokesman for Mozambique's MNR rebels said yesterday their threat to extend the civil war to Zimbabwe had been made inevitable by Zimbabwe's growing involvement in the conflict.

"The war was already internationalised by the presence of more than 12 000 Zimbabwean troops in our country," spokesman Evo Fernandes said.

The MNR on Tuesday night declared war on Zimbabwe in response to a recent pledge by the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to prevent the rebels toppling Mozambique's Marxist government.

"The Mugabe statement was the last straw though it was inevitable and logical that we would reach the stage of declaring war."



● MACHEL

The Zimbabwean Premier, who attended yesterday's talks, laughed when reporters asked him if he considered the MNR war declaration to be serious, saying "Come on".

Mozambique was represented at the meeting by ruling Frelimo politburo number two, Marcelino dos Santos, who is also Secretary of the People's Assembly (Parliament).

Dos Santos, widely regarded as one of the contenders to replace Machel, pledged at the start of the summit to remain faithful to the ideals of the late Mozambican leader and to rid the country of the MNR. — Sapa-Reuter.

### EC urged to adopt harsher sanctions

BRUSSELS — Senior representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement yesterday urged the European Community Commission to back tougher EC sanctions against SA, African diplomats said.

Ministers and ambassadors from eight nations called on the Commission to put pressure on member states to adopt harder-hitting economic measures than those included in a limited sanctions package approved by EC Ministers last month.

The EC has banned new EC investments in SA, as well as the import of SA gold coins, iron and

Law take up shares



# MNR spanner in Mugabe's works

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

*20/10/86 MNR*  
**HARARE** — The declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the Mozambique rebel movement MNR poses a powerful threat to Harare's hopes of establishing a reliable alternative route to the sea to reduce dependence on South African ports

The Beira Corridor is the lynchpin in the Zimbabwean plan to impose limited sanctions against South Africa.

Faced with the near-certainty of retaliation by Pretoria, Zimbabwe is pinning its hopes on developing the road and rail route to Beira and the port itself so that essential imports and exports will still find their way in and out of the country.

For the past four years Zimbabwe has had troops in Mozambique guarding the route and at times actively engaged in operations with Frelimo forces against MNR bases

Mr Mugabe has resolutely opposed any suggestion of a political accommodation between Frelimo and the MNR and has warned that to do so would enable the MNR to get a foot in the door which would eventually result in the collapse of the socialist revolution in Mozambique and even lead to the fall of the Zimbabwe government.

Last weekend he vowed not to allow the MNR to take control of Mozambique following the death of President Samora Machel, saying Zimbabwe would fight to stop this

The response from the MNR has been the "formal declaration of war" against Zimbabwe and the threat to hit at targets inside the country.

Ironically it was in Rhodesia that the MNR was formed by Mr Ian Smith's intelligence organisation.

Two years ago pro-MNR slogans appeared on the outskirts of Harare indicating that the organisation had a fifth column at work here.

3/10/88  
Buthelezi  
'not seen'  
in Maputo

A Zimbabwean journalist who reported that kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had been turned away from Maputo Airport had not "physically seen" him, the reporter's news editor said yesterday.

Reports on the incident earlier this week said Chief Buthelezi had arrived in Maputo in a South African registered jet for President Samora Machel's funeral and had been turned away. The reports were circulated by Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, and AIM, the Mozambican agency.

The Ziana report was distributed in turn by Sapa.

Ziana clarified how the report came to be circulated, saying: "An AIM reporter saw the plane. It was later confirmed the plane with SA registration markings which had been turned away, carried homeland leader Gatsha Buthelezi".  
Sapa.



## Maputo asks for food aid

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government has appealed for emergency food aid to avert a major crisis expected to affect the whole country in the next 12 months, the Ziana news agency reports.

In a paper entitled "Food Situation, November 1986 to October 1987", the Mozambican Ministry of Commerce states that the country faces a deficit of 381 404 tonnes of maize, 55 877 tonnes of wheat and 28 177 tonnes of rice.

In addition to the above grain and cereal aid needs, there continues to be an urgent need for supplementary feeding.

— Sapa

# Mozambique 'will stick to Machel's marxist policies'

MAPUTO — Frelimo's top official told a southern Africa summit meeting here yesterday that Mozambique will continue to follow the marxist, anti-apartheid policies of President Samora Machel

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a member of Frelimo's political bureau and secretary of parliament, said "The Mozambican leadership and people are united around Frelimo. We are strong and united."

Mr dos Santos spoke to a meeting of leaders who had attended Mr Machel's funeral on Tuesday. They included presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Quett Masire of Botswana, Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

No date has been disclosed for a meeting of Frelimo's central committee to choose a successor to Mr Machel, killed on October 19 in an air crash in South Africa on his way home from a meeting with Mr Mugabe and Mr Kaunda.

Mr dos Santos, a prominent political theorist, has played a leading role in events since the crash, announcing Mr Machel's death to the nation, giving the eulogy at Mr Machel's funeral and addressing the Maputo summit yesterday.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, is widely considered as another leading candidate for the presidency. — Sapa-AP



# Machel: (218) US has no proof of SA links' <sup>STAMP</sup>

WASHINGTON — The State Department said yesterday it had no evidence to implicate South Africa in the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel

Since President Machel's plane crashed mysteriously 11 days ago, some black African leaders have said they hold Pretoria responsible

Yesterday, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda became the first to directly accuse South Africa

He charged "We must point out that there is sufficient circumstantial evidence for us to hold South Africa responsible directly (for Machel's death)."

Asked to comment on President Kaunda's charge, a State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, replied "We don't have any evidence of that"

Mr Redman said the State Department was considering a South African Government request to send a team of US experts to study the plane's flight recorder

No decision had yet been made

President Machel (53) and 33 others died when their Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134 crashed on October 19, shortly before it was due to land in Maputo — Sapa-  
Reuter

● See Pages 3 and 11

# US willing to aid Machel crash probe

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States is willing to assist in the formal inquiry into the air crash that killed Mozambique leader Samora Machel — but only if both Mozambique and South Africa ask for it.

The SA Government has called for expert American advice on the decoding of the black box flight recorder found in the wreckage

of the Soviet-built aircraft, but there has been no request for help from Maputo so far

It is understood that American officials are sounding out Mozambican officials to ascertain whether their help is wanted.

According to aviation authorities in Washington, the chief responsibility for investigating the crash rests with South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union. It would be unusual for a

fourth country to be involved

Asked if the US would send a black box flight recorder to Moscow for decoding if a Soviet aircraft crashed within US borders, one official here said it was likely that US investigators would want to decode the device themselves

Modern aircraft actually carried two flight recorders, not one, and they were orange, not black. One recorded voice messages to and from the aircraft's cockpit and was easily played back by investigators.

The other recorded flight data such as the position of the aircraft's controls, its altitude and engine condition at given moments

It was probably this one that needed to be decoded in the Machel accident inquiry

John B. Smith

2/18



# SA 'was not involved in the air crash'

*Evening Post 30/10/86 218*

PIETERSBURG — South Africa had not been involved in any manner in the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's aircraft on South African territory on October 19, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, reiterated today.

Speaking at a colours parade for the Air Force's 89 Combat Flying School in Pietersburg, he warned frontline heads of state, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, that the propaganda campaign accusing SA of being responsible for Mr Machel's death was "going too far".

They and others who were continuing the propaganda while a full investigation was in process were "playing a dangerous game".

Gen Malan said he had not intended referring in his speech "to the sick propaganda against SA about the death of Mr Machel".

"But since I repeated the Government's standpoint at the weekend that SA was not involved in the crash, the accusations, insinuations and blamings are continuing... the flood of propaganda is becoming thicker and more vicious."

Most of the insinuations and accusations came from Zambia, Zimbabwe and Maputo, but from elsewhere too.

Two "examples" were the accusation that the ill-fated aircraft had been lured off course by a radio beacon on the South African side of the border, and that Mr Machel had lived for four hours after the crash while South African authorities at the scene had not lifted a finger to help him.

The second accusation was "too crazy, too absurd, to react to... the man was so mutilated he had to be identified by his teeth," Gen Malan said.

The first accusation was a transparent attempt to blame SA and its army and air force for the crash.

"This technique of transferring blame is a known tactic in the sphere of propaganda, misleading and disinformation," he said.

"SA was not involved in the crash — in no way. Let this be clear to everyone now.

"Secondly, the whole matter is going too far. Leaders like President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe and others who are spreading propaganda, or allow it to happen, must look a few truths in the face.

"I say to them... they are playing a dangerous game, what they are trying to do to SA is not child's play. This applies to all the so-called frontline states." — Sapa

Gett  
beth  
ed. 11

*families*

# Just who will open 'black box'?

INVESTIGATION teams from Mozambique, SA and Russia were yesterday locked in a three-corner wrangle in Komatipoort over who opens the "black box" flight recorder recovered from Mozambican President Samora Machel's ill-fated plane.

By late afternoon, Transport Minister-appointed talks co-ordinator Jacques Germishys said the matter had been concluded, but refused to make a statement.

"We spent a number of hours here on very, very important business. Most matters will take a long time to complete," he said.

Meanwhile, Canadian experts in Montreal said that they would not be involved in any way in the opening of the "black box" from the crash that claimed 34 lives 11 days ago.

However, they confirmed that as SA officials are rightfully in charge of the investigation, it would be up to them to decide where the box

218 BUS DAY  
DOMINIQUE GILBERT

would be opened 30/10/76

This follows a request by Soviet officials that the box be returned to Moscow for decoding.

Spokesman for the Montreal-based International Air Transportation Association (IATA) Harry Atterton also said that, as far as he knew, information stored by the "black box" could not be "doctored".

An International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) spokesman, also based in Montreal, said he did not know of any specific international rules which govern the opening of the box.

He conceded that the Russian-manufactured flight recorder may present a problem to anyone outside Russia.

"Anyone with the right equipment can do so I would think all three countries involved would

have to be present, and certainly all information would have to be passed on to us as well in a full report.

"However, we are not being asked to be present," he said, adding that the ICAO has neither the facilities nor the equipment to open flight recorders.

Officials at both the ICAO and IATA said that they had not heard a word from SA on the investigation, despite a claim by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha that SA has asked ICAO officials for advice on decoding the "black box".

Pointing out SA's interest in having the apparatus decoded in SA or a neutral country, Botha also said that he had asked the US government to make one of its aviation experts available to assist SA.

The plane's flight recorder, sealed in the presence of the Mozambicans, is to be kept untouched and in a safe place, according to a Foreign Affairs statement.



# Machel: Frontliners hedge on blaming SA

STAR 30/10/76 (218)

## Police deny hurt neglected

Police have denied claims that they did not give immediate medical attention to President Samora Machel and other crash victims after their aircraft crashed near Komatipoort last week.

A Durban newspaper, *Ilanga*, quoted Mbuzini villagers as saying the President was still alive four hours after the crash.

One villager was quoted as saying South African policemen chased villagers away from the disaster site.

A police spokesman said yesterday the policemen who arrived at the site gave immediate medical attention to the injured

"They were taken to the nearest hospital and we did all we could considering the logistical problems we faced," the spokesman said

The spokesman said the time and cause of President Machel's death would be determined at an official inquest.

## The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique may have restrained the Frontline states at a meeting yesterday from blaming South Africa directly for the Tupolev air crash disaster that killed President Samora Machel, it is thought here.

At a summit in Maputo the six Frontline states — Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania — said President Machel had "died on a mission of struggle against apartheid and noted "South Africa's record of aggression, destabilisation and murder", the Mozambique news agency AIM reported

After the summit, the chairman of the Frontline states, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, was asked at a Press conference whether the six countries held South Africa responsible for the fatal crash

President Kaunda pointed out that the Mozambican authorities "must wait for the outcome of

## Russian survivor leaves for Maputo

### Pretoria Bureau

The Russian airman of the plane in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died has been told he may have to return to South Africa to testify at the board of inquiry into the crash

Mr Vladimir Novosselov flew to Maputo yesterday after 10 days' treatment in South African hospitals. He was accompanied by a Russian physician

The Mozambican Government has been informed in an official note that Mr Novosselov may have to return to testify

the official investigation" but that other Frontline member states "have already made their positions clear"

He said there was "circumstantial evidence" pointing to South African involvement and this was sufficient "for us to hold South Africa directly responsible"

"The plane was being monitored by South African radar and we know that electronically it is possible to tamper with machines like aeroplanes," said President Kaunda "We have not been impressed by the crocodile tears of the two Bothas," he added

The official communique, however, stopped short of accusing South Africa of direct involvement in the crash

President Machel, it said, had died on "a mission of struggle against apartheid, fighting for peace in Southern Africa, for the freedom of our peoples, for co-operation and progress of the entire region"

The Frontline leaders noted, however, "the repeated threats of aggression by Pretoria's warmongers against Mozambique and particularly against the President himself".

Yesterday's summit did not provide any clues of who might succeed President Machel

Mozambique was represented at the summit by a delegation led by the number two in the party hierarchy, Mr Marcelino dos Santos

17/10/18 10:11

# SA man may be under arrest

218

PAUL DUMINY 30/10/18

MAX DU PREEZ

SA citizen and Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) researcher Jan Josephus Aucamp is believed to have been arrested by Mozambican security forces on the southern border with SA.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday Aucamp and his team, involved in research into the growing of rice in the Kosi Bay area, were having a braai on Sunday when he strolled down the beach toward Ponto do Ouro.

The spokesman said, "It is suspected that he walked into Mozambique unknowingly and lost his way."

SA's trade representative in Maputo had been asked to inquire whether the Mozambique government knew where Aucamp was, and to request its aid in getting him back to SA as soon as possible, the spokesman added.





The MNR's official spokesman in Lisbon, Mr Luis Serapiao

## MNR: War spread 'inevitable'

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance said yesterday that their threat to extend the civil war to Zimbabwe had been made inevitable by Zimbabwe's growing involvement in the conflict

The MNR, which has been fighting Mozambique's Marxist government since 1975, said here yesterday that its declaration was in response to Mr Robert Mugabe's pledge on Sunday to fight to the last man to prevent the MNR from taking power in Mozambique

"The war was already internationalized by the more than 12 000 Zimbabwean troops in our country," MNR spokesman Mr Evo Fernandes said "The Mugabe statement was the last straw, though it was inevitable and logical that we would reach the stage of declaring war given the extent of Zimbabwe's interference"

Zimbabwe regards Mozambique as its key ally and has deployed troops there to battle the MNR and guard a pipeline and trade routes it considers vital to its economy

Mr Mugabe, a fellow Marxist and close friend of Mr Machel, was in Maputo for his funeral and appeared unconcerned by the

threat from the rebels, who have fought a bloody guerilla war for the past 10 years

"Come on," he said, laughing dismissively when asked yesterday by reporters if he took the declaration seriously

Mr Mugabe's attitude was generally supported by Lisbon-based diplomats

"The rebels have enough on their hands fighting the war inside Mozambique without looking for trouble in Zimbabwe," one European diplomat said

"The declaration is good publicity but it is difficult to see MNR attacks inside Zimbabwe as having anything other than nuisance value," a senior African diplomat said

The rebels, who claim to number 20 000, say they have killed hundreds of Zimbabwean troops mostly stationed along the so-called Beira Corridor which links the Indian Ocean port with land-locked Zimbabwe. But the rebels have never attacked across the border

The MNR launched a big offensive shortly before the death of Mr Machel, prompting the Mozambican Government to seek extra military aid from Zimbabwe — Sapa-Reuter

2/8

# Machel 'was still alive after crash'

SOUTH African authorities refused to comment yesterday on a report alleging Mozambican President Samora Machel, who died when his aircraft crashed on the night of Sunday, October 19, was still breathing early on Monday morning when police arrived and dispersed residents of a nearby village who were tending to the injured.

Department of Foreign Affairs also responded to queries with a "no comment"

According to the Durban-based newspaper *Ilanga*, a black nursing sister employed at a clinic in the KaNgwane

village of Mbuzini, near the crash site, said she was among the first people who went to the scene to assist the injured

ered with blankets

The nursing sister, who asked that her identity not be revealed, said some local people she spoke to afterwards told her they had found President Machel still breathing

## Nurse

She is reported to have said she and other nurses arrived by ambulance and, on arrival, found President Machel's body already covered

There were also other bodies around that she and other nurses cov-

*Ilanga* was further told that the police dispersed the residents who were attending to the injured. The residents claimed that President Machel was still alive when they were asked to leave — Sapa

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria pointed out that as President Machel's death had been unnatural, judicial proceedings would follow

The matter was sub judice, and he had no comment

A spokesman for the

## Russian 'pilot' leaves

MR VLADIMIR Novosolev, the Russian pilot or flight engineer of the Mozambican aircraft in which President Samora Machel was killed was whisked out of South Africa on an Air Swazi Flight for Mozambique yesterday.

He was discharged from the Number 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria yesterday morning. He had been treated at the hospital since last week when the disaster happened

Members of the media who went to Jan Smuts Airport to interview Mr Novosolev before his departure did not get a chance to do so as no Press conference was held. He was hastily put into the flight which took off from the airport at 10 15am

## SA condemned

THE Zimbabwe daily paper, *The Herald*, today described South Africa's decision to leave unattended victims of the Mozambican presidential plane which crashed ten days ago as not only an act of unrivalled barbarity but a grievous breach of international aviation

The paper said in its commentary that South Africa's involvement stood indicted on many counts concerning the circumstances of the air crash but, it said, the bitterest of all charges was that President Samora Machel as well as many more members of his entourage might have been alive today had they not been callously denied help at the scene



PLO leader, Yasser Arafat in Mozambique attending the funeral of Samora Machel.

*The Herald* charged that the fact that President Machel was still breathing, as were others who also subsequently died, so long after the crash without a finger lifted to help was a piece of calculated callousness giving rise to feelings far transcending mere anger

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# Crash probe: SA waits for help

SA will have to "wait and see" whether investigators from the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) will help with the Machel crash probe

An ICAO spokesman yesterday confirmed SA had requested assistance and the provision of investigators in its bid to ensure an impartial and internationally acceptable investigation

SA Civil Aviation chief Japie Smit said yesterday SA had sent a telex to ICAO president Dr Assad

3/11/76  
PAUL DRY  
DOMINIQUE GILBERT

Kotaite on October 23 but had not yet received a decision

An ICAO spokesman said nothing had yet been planned by its council.

He could not say on what basis the decision would be made, adding it was "most unusual" for the organisation to take part in such an investigation. "We've never done so before," he said.

Meanwhile, Smit confirmed in-

218  
vestigations at Komatipoort had been completed and bits of the mangled wreck were being collected and "put away in a safe place for further analysis"

Our Cape correspondent reports that SA is determined that impartial observers be present at the analysis of the "black box"

A government source said: "We are not stupid. We know what is going on and we will ensure that neutrality and impartiality are observed"

WORLD

BUSINESS DAY 31/10/86 (218)

# MNR's declaration of war is piece of 'bombast'

LONDON — The "declaration of war" by the MNR on neighbouring Zimbabwe was a piece of bombast which nevertheless could not be altogether dismissed as an empty threat, *The Guardian* said yesterday in an editorial.

It said: "Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has about 120 00 troops in Mozambique to help in the fight against MNR and to protect communications. It is the biggest cross-border commitment by an African army since Tanzania ousted

Idi Amin from Uganda in 1979. There was no way of measuring what this substantial military aid had prevented, but it had clearly not cured the MNR problem, which was now at its most serious in 10 years. "In Mozambique's gravest cri-

sis, after the death of Samora Machel, it is right that Britain and other Western nations should do what they can, militarily and otherwise, to help Mozambique fend off the artificially inflated threat posed by MNR." — Sapa-AP.



218

World

# MNR claim 400 dead in take-over of 3 towns

LISBON. — Mozambican right-wing rebels said yesterday they had seized three north-eastern towns and killed almost 400 government and Tanzanian troops in attacks over the past week.

The Mozambican National Resistance said in Lisbon that guerrillas had overrun the towns of Gile, Nametil and Chiure and attacked rail and road convoys throughout the country.

They claim they killed about 350 government troops, including 97 in the attack on Gile in Zambezia province last Monday in which 12 armoured cars were destroyed.

They also seized army barracks at Mueda near the Tanzanian border, killing 23 Tanzanian troops, and at Magude just north of the capital Maputo where more than 50 soldiers were killed.

A rail convoy near Nametil was ambushed as well as a military column on the road between Maputo and Manhica in which more than 40 troops were killed. MNR losses were eight dead and 37 wounded.

There was no independent confirmation of the attacks.

The rebels have also said they will extend the war to neighbouring Zimbabwe because of its

staunch support for the Maputo government. An estimated 12 000 Zimbabwean troops are stationed in the former Portuguese colony along with a much smaller contingent of Tanzanians.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, recently vowed to send more troops to Mozambique if they were needed to protect the economic arteries.

Asked in Maputo about the MNR threat he said scornfully, "come on".

There has been no official comment from the Harare government about the declaration of war. Sapa-Reuter-AP.

nos ...

# Slovo sees Chissano over Machel 218

The Star's Africa News Service  
MAPUTO — The chairman of  
the South African Communist  
Party, Mr Joe Slovo, visited Mo-  
zambique's Minister of Foreign  
Affairs last night to present his  
party's condolences on the death  
of President Machel.

He was told by Mr Joaquim  
Chissano that President Machel  
had left clear military, political  
and economic guidelines and for  
the reorganisation of Mozambi-  
que's ruling Frelimo party  
The implementation of these

31/10/86  
SMK  
guidelines was already under  
way when Mr Machel died in a  
plane crash just inside the South  
African border on October 19.

According to Mozambique's  
national news agency (AIM), Mr  
Slovo said "..."

**X Report Restricted**

● Mr Slovo's words may not  
be reported in South Africa  
because he is on the banned  
list



# Route to sea under serious threat

Severfan

2/10



9/8/10/86

THE declaration of war against Zimbabwe by the Mozambique rebel movement, MNR, poses a powerful threat to Harare's hopes of establishing a reliable alternative route to the sea to reduce dependence on South African ports.

The Beira corridor is the lynchpin in the Zimbabwean plan to impose limited sanctions against South Africa.

Faced with the near-certainty of retaliation by Pretoria, Zimbabwe is pinning its hopes on developing the road and rail route to Beira and the port itself so that essential imports and exports will still find their way in and out of the country.

## Troops

For the past four years Zimbabwe has had troops in Mozambique guarding the route and at times actively engaged in operations with Frelimo forces against MNR bases.

Mr Mugabe has resolutely opposed any suggestion of a political accommodation between

Frelimo and the MNR and has warned that to do so would enable the MNR to get a foot in the door which would eventually result in the collapse of the socialist revolution in Mozambique.

Last weekend he vowed not to allow the MNR to take control of Mozambique in the heightened tension following the death of President Samora Machel, saying that Zimbabwe would fight to the last man to stop this.

The response from the MNR has been the "formal declaration of war" against Zimbabwe and the threat to hit at targets inside the country.

Ironically it was in Rhodesia that the MNR was formed by Mr Ian Smith's intelligence organisation led by Mr Ken Flower to enable it to gain more information about the activities of the Zanla guerilla force of Mr Mugabe operating from within Mozambique.

# Malan warns on crash allegations

DD 13/10/86

**PIETERSBURG** — Frontline leaders who accused South Africa of involvement in the plane crash in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel died were "playing a dangerous game" and were "going too far", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

At a colours parade for the Air Force's 89 Combat Flying School in Pietersburg, General Malan reiterated the government's standpoint "South Africa was not involved in the crash — in no way. Let this be clear to everyone now."

Singling out President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, he said what they and other frontline leaders "are trying to do to South Africa is not child's play."

"This sort of fanning of suspicion, hate and doubt to nobody's honour or advantage is destructive and even provocative."

"Those who engage in it are making themselves guilty of sweeping the masses into hysteria."

"This sort of manipulation of President Machel's death to throw mud at South Africa can be afforded by no one. It is transparent, it is scandalous and it is now going too far," General Malan said.

The accusation President Machel had lived for four hours after the crash while South African authorities had stood by was "too crazy, too absurd, to react

to the man was so mutilated he had to be identified by his teeth."

And the claim the ill-fated aircraft was lured off course by a radio beacon in South Africa was a "transparent" attempt to blame Pretoria for the crash.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that according to a forensic expert who conducted the autopsies on the crash victims, President Machel died "instantaneously" from multiple skull fractures and chest and abdominal injuries.

He said the expert, a professor of forensic medicine at the University of Natal, Professor J P Nel, had conducted the autopsies in the presence of experts from Mozambique. President Machel's injuries "were of such a nature that it is impossible for (him) to have been alive for any period of time following the crash."

In another development, the head of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Mr Japie Smit, said the investigation into the crash could take up to four months while the "black box" was in the custody of the "local judicial authority."

While he refused to disclose where the flight recorder box was being kept, he said that in terms of Annex 13 of the International Civil Aviation Conference, the "investigation authority (South Africa) is obliged to keep it in the charge of the local judicial authority."

Reliable aviation sources indicated this would mean the South African Police was holding the box.

South African authorities are waiting for a response from Russian investigators to proposals made this week on where and how the black boxes from should be decoded.

A spokesman for Mr Botha said yesterday Mr Jacques Germishuys, the former head of Civil Aviation in South Africa and the groundwork expert appointed as one of the members of Mr Justice Cecil Margo's board of inquiry into the crash, had put proposals to the Russians at Komatipoort on Wednesday.

"We are now awaiting their reaction," the spokesman said.

Mr Botha told reporters on Tuesday the Russians had indicated the black boxes could only be decoded in Moscow.

South Africa will have to "wait and see" whether investigators from the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) will assist in the investigation of the crash. — Sapa-DDC.



COPY TIMES 31/10/86 (2/18)

# Machel 'died instantly'

THE forensic expert who did the autopsy on President Samora Machel had found that the president died instantly in the aircraft crash, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Mr Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, reacted to reports in South Africa and neighbouring states quoting villagers saying President Machel was breathing long after the police got to the scene but received no medical attention.

People were even quoted saying they spoke to him before he died.

Mr Botha said last night he had consulted the head of forensic medicine at Natal University who did the autopsies, Professor J P Nel, about the reports. The autopsies were done in Maputo in the presence of Mozambican forensic experts.

"Professor Nel confirms that president Machel died instantaneously of multiple fractures of the skull and injuries of the chest and abdomen.

General Malan said in a speech at the Pietersburg Air Force Base that the allega-

tions were "too ridiculous, too absurd to react on. The man was so badly mutilated he had to be identified by his teeth"

He said there was a "war of words" being waged against SA. He again denied any SA involvement in the accident and rejected the suggestion that the SA Air Force had interfered with the radio beacons and caused the Machel aircraft to go off course.

General Malan warned Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe that they were "playing a dangerous game" making these allegations against SA. "They are now going to far," he said.

□ According to international aviation agreements South Africa has final authority over the decoding of the vitally important "black box" recovered from the wreckage of the Russian Tupolev jetliner.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Eugene Sochor, an official of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal.

Mr Japie Smit, the head of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, said yesterday the investigation could take four months while

the "black box" is in the custody of the "local judicial authority"

Mr Smit refused to reveal where the flight recorder box was being kept, but said that in terms of Annex 13 of the International Civil Aviation Conference, the "investigating authority (South Africa) is obliged to keep it in the charge of the local judicial authority".

Reliable aviation sources indicated yesterday this meant the South African Police had the box.

"It is in a very safe place I do know where that is but I can't tell you," Mr Smit said.

Meanwhile South Africa has made certain proposals about the decoding to the Russian investigators who are participating in the preliminary inquiry at the crash scene.

Their reply is still being awaited.

An ICAO spokesman yesterday confirmed that South African had requested assistance from their organization or the provision of investigators in a bid to ensure an impartial and internationally acceptable investigation.

# Deadlock in probe into Machel crash

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The investigation into the air crash in which President Samora Machel was killed has deadlocked on two issues — the decoding of the aircraft's black boxes and the involvement of international and American experts.

The decoding of cockpit and flight recorders is usually carried out by the aircraft's manufacturers but the South African authorities are reluctant to allow the black boxes to go to Moscow.

A member of the South African board of inquiry, Mr J Germishuys, met Russian and Mozambican representatives in Komatipoort on Wednesday to make proposals on where and how the black boxes should be decoded, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Mr Pik Botha has said that before it allowed the recording devices to go to Moscow his Government wanted to be certain that the decoding could not be done anywhere else in the world.

## Request to US

He has asked the United States Government for an aviation expert to advise the South African authorities on the matter.

South Africa has also asked that the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) become involved in the crash investigation "in the interests of impartiality".

However, the ICAO and the US authorities will accede to these unusual requests only if the Mozambicans and Russians agree to their involvement.

According to ICAO regulations, crash investigations involve three countries at the

most — the state of occurrence (South Africa), the state of registration (Mozambique) and the state of manufacture (Soviet Union).

South Africa is not obliged to involve the manufacturers but this is usually done as an act of courtesy.

## Mozambique to name new president soon

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique is expected to have a new leader next week.

Frelimo's Central Committee will meet early in the week to choose a successor to President Samora Machel, party sources said.

According to Mozambique's constitution, Frelimo's president is automatically the country's head of state.

There has been no indication of possible candidates but observers believe the Minister of Foreign Affairs and number three in the party hierarchy, Mr Joaquim Chissano, is the most likely successor.



The Political Bureau of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party was expected to have chosen a successor to Samora Machel as head of the party and, in terms of the constitution, as president of the country, soon after Machel's funeral on Tuesday

There was no automatic successor. But, as the FM went to press, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano (47), Prime Minister Mario Machungo (45) and Vice-President Marcelino Dos Santos (66), all Politburo members, were generally seen as leading contenders for the position

A dark horse, however, was Defence Minister Alberto Chipande, famous in the annals of Frelimo's liberation struggle for firing the first shot against the Portuguese in 1964, and ranked fourth in the Politburo

In electing their new leader, observers pointed out, much would depend on what the leadership cabal perceived to be the most important priorities and policy directions Mozambique should adopt at this critical stage. This applied to questions like closer ties with the West, the Nkomati Accord with SA, and how to deal with the civil war with the MNR. In other words, the leadership question would, in part,

have depended on the degree of socialism the Politburo considered pragmatically possible in an era of destabilisation

Another imponderable would have been the precise structure of the hierarchy after Machel. Thus, assuming that a rather more ceremonial presidency will have been decided on, in tandem with a stronger premiership, then Dos Santos, now Frelimo's father figure, will have been thought to be the likely choice

A point to bear in mind, according to the experts, is that the Frelimo hierarchy is relatively unified, unlike, say, the MPIA's in Angola. For this reason, the odds appeared stacked against an interne-cine "night of the long knives" or a serious split

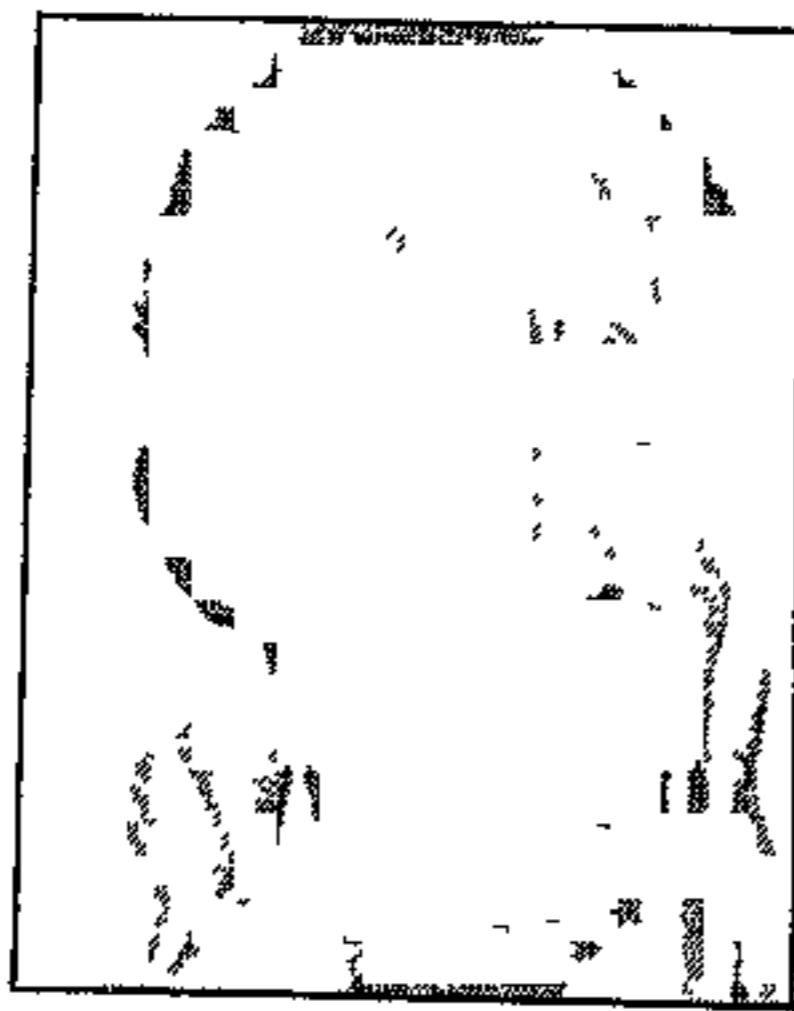
Nor was it considered wise to attach too much weight to the supposed ideological hue of the contenders. For one thing, not too much is known about their indi-

vidual political leanings. Secondly, it would be difficult to see anyone whose basic commitment to Marxist-Leninism was in question. How would they have ascended to the Politburo in the first place?

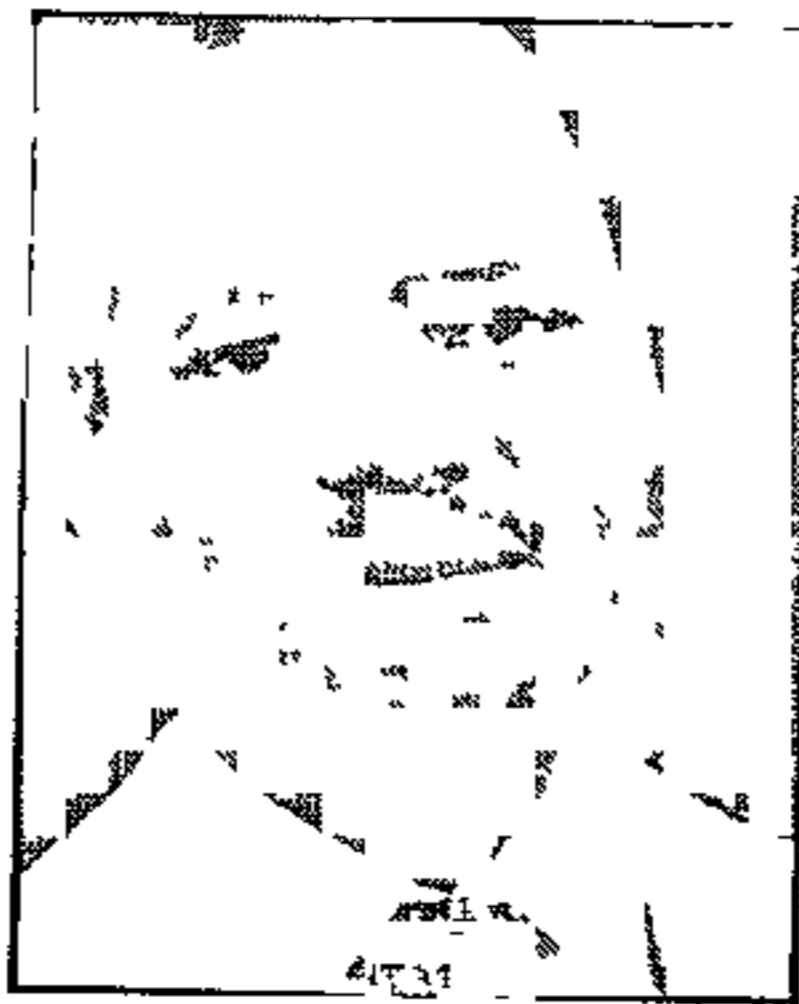
Of course, members of the inner circle and the prime candidates were known to have been divided over specific issues, such as economic privatisation, and relations with Pretoria. But, as a well-placed observer points out, they have divided differently each time and essentially for pragmatic or tactical, rather than doctrinal, reasons. In short, they all seem to share the scientific socialist dream espoused by Machel

Chissano, the softly-spoken and urbane foreign minister since 1975, looked to be the man most likely to succeed. Ranked third in the Politburo (after Machel and Dos Santos), Chissano was, like Machel,

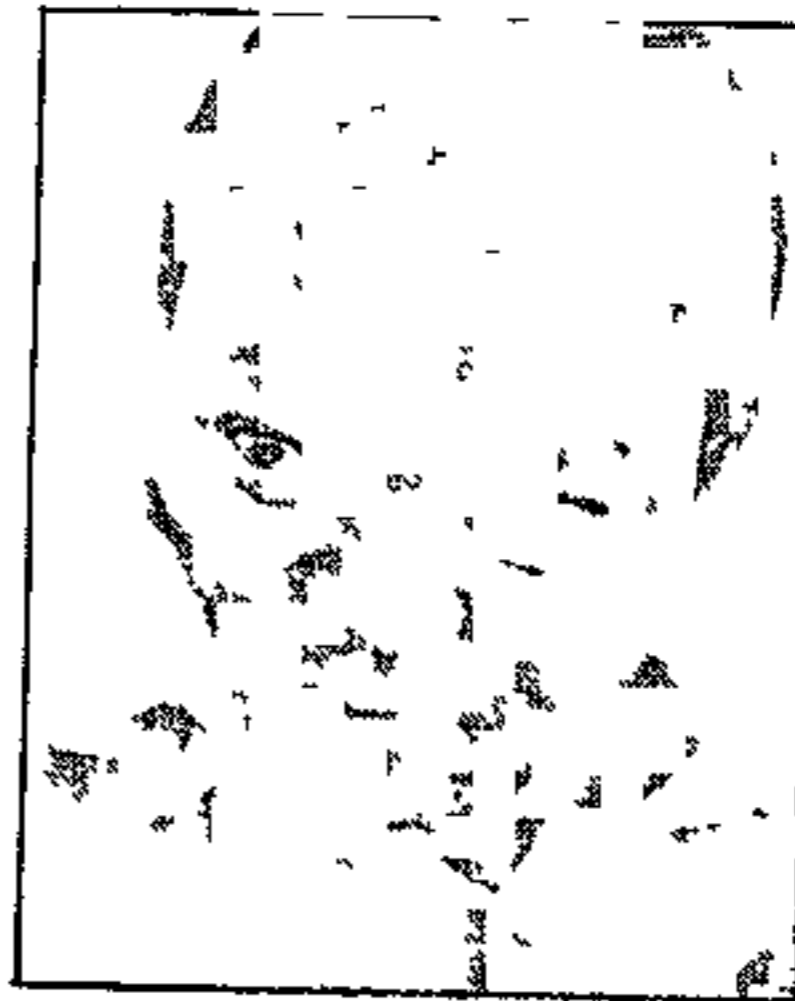
born in the Gaza town of Chibuto. He was one of the first black Mozambicans to gain entry to Lourenco Marques's (as it then was) main high school, later winning a place to study medicine in Lisbon. But he left university, where he was involved in anti-colonial activities, and fled to Paris to join Dos Santos in the early Sixties.



Dos Santos



Chissano



Machungo

Popular in the country, Chissano is a major general in the Mozambican army, and the most experienced figure in terms of service in both the party and government

He was in charge of security while Frelimo was in the bush, and was prime minister of the nine-month transitional government that preceded independence in June 1975. Chissano led the transfer of power negotiations with the Portuguese colonial administration in Lisbon, while Machel, Dos Santos and others waited in Dar-es-Salaam

Interestingly, Chissano as foreign minister had little to do with the accord. Some suspect that he was opposed to signing a pact with Pretoria. However, Chissano had very little to do with Mozambique's southern Africa policy. His area of responsibility has tended to be relations with the superpowers. Chissano, therefore, led the rapprochement with the US in recent years. He is also said to be popular with the Soviets, though it is Dos Santos (a recipient of the Lenin Centenary Medal) whom Machel despatched to Moscow, in vain, in 1982 to seek increased assistance in fighting the MNR

Following the alleged breaches of the accord by SA, and the perception in Maputo that "the Boers can't be trusted," the fact that Chissano was not involved with the accord could well have boosted his candidature

Machungo is the only Politburo member who does not have military ranking. He is an important economic figure in Frelimo, and is said to have been at the forefront of the party's rethink of eco-

nomics policy — which includes a greater measure of private enterprise

Although ranked tenth in the Politburo, to which he was appointed as recently as 1977, Machungo was appointed prime minister in July this year, when Machel relinquished certain responsibilities to take a greater hand in the war against the MNR

He is Mozambique's first post-independence PM. As economic planning supreme, Machungo's 10-year plan was generally seen as a failure, although during his stint as governor of Zambezia province he introduced a measure of free enterprise into his policies

In a government reshuffle in March, Machungo was appointed one of three "superministers". The others are Armando Guebuza (ranked fifth in the Politburo) and George Rebelo (sixth)

Machungo's increased responsibilities gave him overall charge of planning, finance and banking, foreign trade, wages and prices, telecommunications, mineral resources, industry and energy, construction and water supply

Machungo also studied in Portugal. He is the only senior party man who was not a guerrilla fighter. He was vice-chairman of the Students Council of the Lisbon Institute for Economic Sciences in 1964-1965, where he was active in rallying opposition to the Portuguese colonial policies. He was expelled from university, but later completed his studies. Machungo,

who contacted Frelimo in the early Sixties, was ordered by the party to return to Lourenco Marques in 1970, where he began organising the underground resistance, while employed in the Central Bank

Second only to Machel in the party hierarchy, Dos Santos has been Frelimo's theoretician, and is a co-founder of the party

Dos Santos is in many ways the opposite to the rugged, exuberant personality of Machel

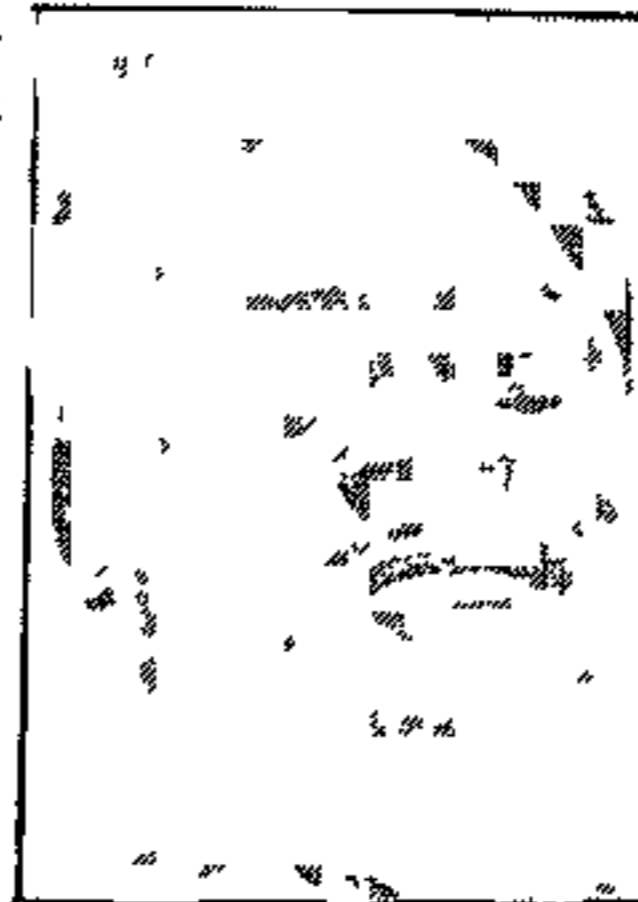
He studied in Lisbon and at the Sorbonne, and in 1961 was elected secretary general of the Conference of Nationalist Organisations in the Portuguese Colonies

He played a key role in uniting the three anti-Portuguese groups into Frelimo. Dos Santos was close to Frelimo's first president, Eduardo Mondlane, who was assassinated in 1969

Together with Machel and Urias Simango (who later fell out with the radicals), Dos Santos

led the party for a brief spell. He has been described as a hardline, Moscow-leaning Marxist, but after his first government post, as economic planning minister, seemed to have been sidelined

Dos Santos, a former governor of Sofala, is secretary of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly. It was he, not surprisingly, who was put in charge of the Machel funeral arrangements and he who made the official announcement of Machel's death



Chipande



THE MOZAMBIKAN NEWS AGENCY TALKS OF AN ECONOMIC 'EMERGENCY'

# Collapse? Maputo struck me

**PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports from Maputo**

MOZAMBIQUE after Samora Machel is a country in deep crisis — but not because of any struggle over the succession

The real struggle will be to rehabilitate the war-ravaged economy in the face of intensified attacks by the Mozambique resistance movement (Renamo) and the certainty of further economic sanctions by Pretoria

The ruling Frelimo party has, if anything, closed ranks and the political succession is likely to be smooth. At the moment, the favoured successor is the foreign minister and number three in the Frelimo hierarchy, Joaquim Chissano

Although alarming reports are reaching Maputo from the war in the north, the capital itself is remarkably

relaxed and free of troops. There is little to substantiate the claim by South African defence minister Magnus Malan that the country is on the verge of collapse

There is a gentle ambience to the city and despite the poverty, the broad colonial *avenidas* bustle with the warm African life that makes Maputo a much more relaxed city than Johannesburg. Many shops are empty and some foodstuffs are rationed. But the situation is not critical and vegetables, for instance, are freely available

Mozambique is under no illusion about the path that faces it now

In his funeral eulogy, Marcelino dos Santos said that Machel had fallen at a "crucial, difficult moment in our history"

Using vivid language, he said "The prolonged aggression against our country has already left deep wounds. We do not have the tranquility we need to rebuild our land"

'We still suffer from hunger. The efforts that we undertake to relaunch production are constantly sabotaged by our enemies. We shall face the raggedness, the ignorance, the backwardness inherited from colonial domination'

The war situation in the northern provinces of Zambezia, Niassa and Tete is extremely serious as Renamo continues its drive to new supply lines from the sea and to the Beira corridor

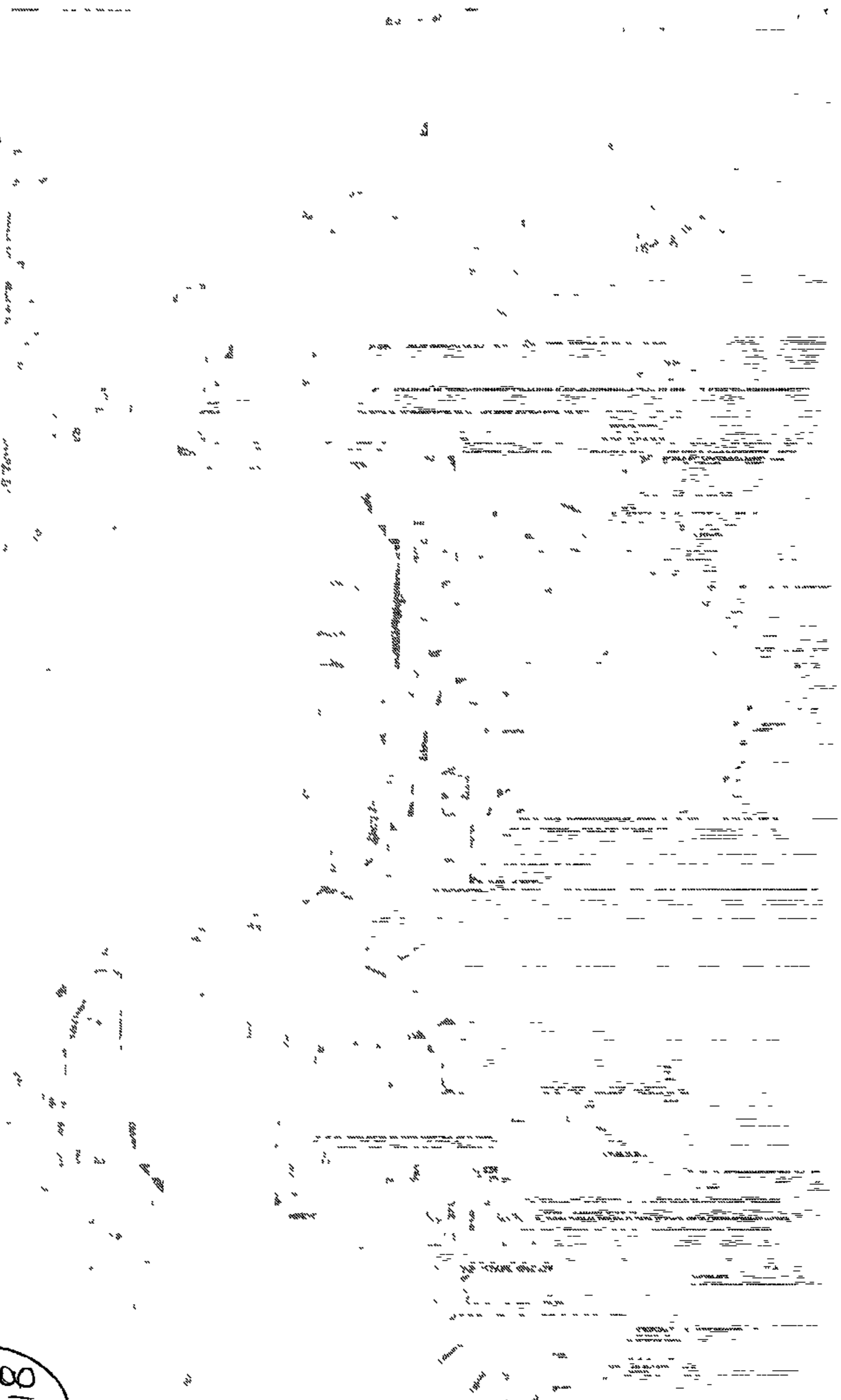
Mozambique has put out a desperate plea to the international community Total exports have declined by more than half since 1980 with the industrial sector weakening even more substantially. The AIM document — which is brutally frank — shows that the economy actually improved between 1977 and 1981. The gross social

## Mourning 218 under a sombre grey sky

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK THE sadness in Maputo at the funeral of Samora Machel was tinged with anger and the deeply-held conviction that somehow South Africa was responsible for the crash

Overcast skies and sombre music from radios in the shuttered streets of the capital added to the mood of gloom at the death of the man who led Mozambique to independence from Portuguese colonial rule 11 years ago. Thousands of Frelimo soldiers, representatives of all organisations and professions and foreign dignitaries gathered on Independence Square early on Tuesday morning to hear the funeral eulogy

A huge portrait of Machel on the City Hall gazed down on the crowd,





ac rge was "out cast

From the doorway of the hall, Machel's longtime comrade-in-arms and the second-in-command in Frelimo, Marcelino dos Santos, read the funeral eulogy, his voice at one stage breaking into sobs

"You were a unique leader," said Dos Santos "You were to be found in the streets, in the factories, and in the barracks You did not wait for reports, you were not limited to your office Nothing hindered you from direct contact with the people, with life"

Dos Santos made a solemn pledge that Mozambique would continue the work of Machel, that it would remain faithful to his example as a "man and as a fighter"

Light drizzle fell on the assembled heads of state and senior dignitaries on the City Hall steps

Machel's widow Graca, her face contorted in agony, watched the coffin being lowered onto a gun carriage and pulled away by an armoured carrier

Tens of thousands of people lined the way as the procession travelled the seven km to the burial site at Heroes' square

One thing which was not mentioned in the eulogy was the crucial role Machel played in the politicisation of South Africa, firing the imagination of black consciousness leaders in the seventies

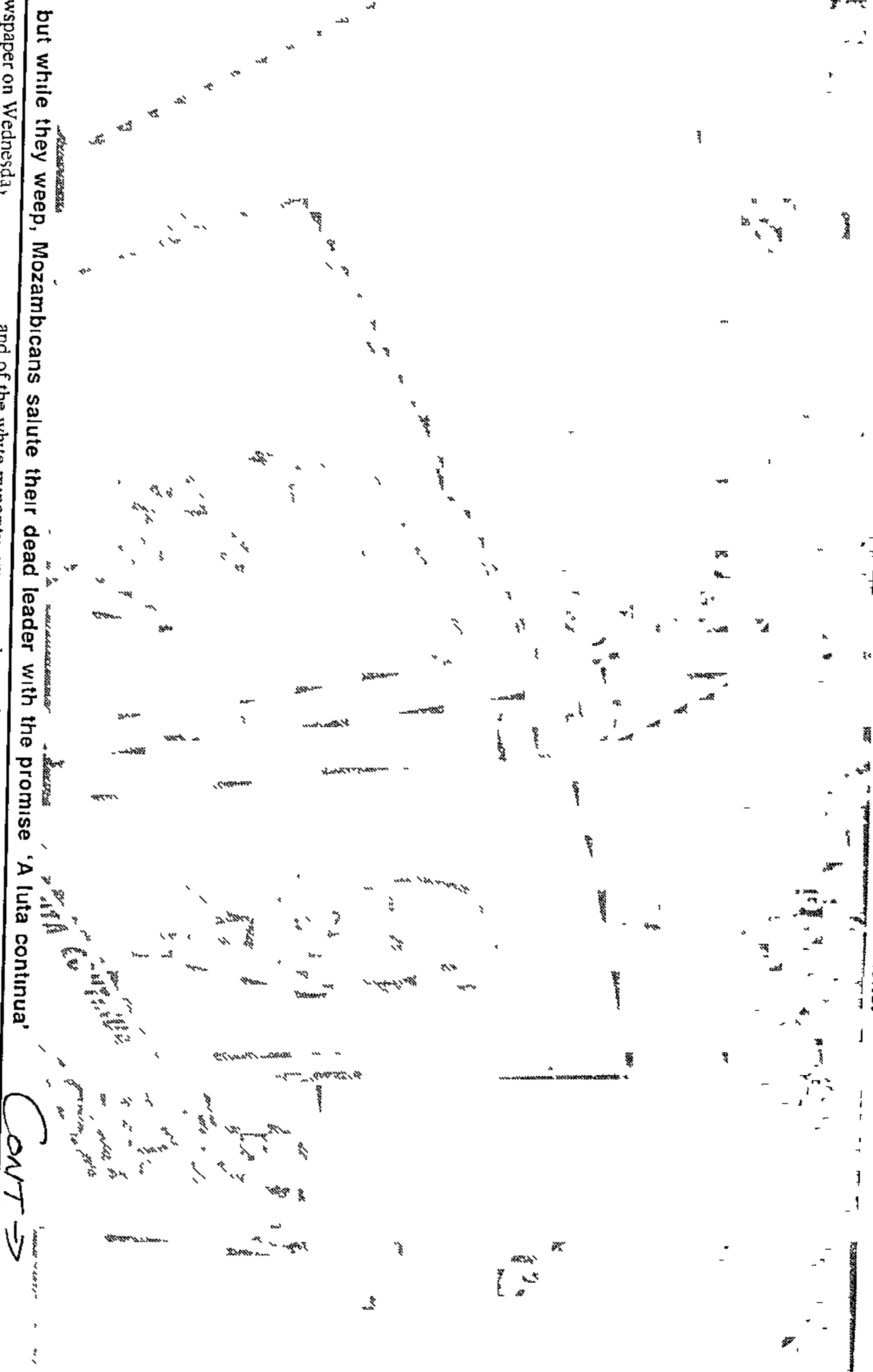
By defeating the Portuguese in Mozambique, Machel showed black South Africans that what they were striving for could be achieved As Dos Santos said in the eulogy, the message of Machel was one of anti-racism

Significantly both national and titled anti-apartheid leaders — including Jay Naidoo, the general secretary of Cosatu, and Archie Gumede, a president of the United Democratic Front — were accorded the status of VIP guests, along with other heads of state

A message from Nelson Mandela, which had been smuggled from Robben Island Prison, was received and as the only non-Mozambican news item to appear in the Noticias daily

THE I 000 022 R am ...

### The pain and grief of Mozambique: Frelimo women soldiers at the funeral of Samora Machel



but while they weep, Mozambicans salute their dead leader with the promise 'A luta continua'

Apartheid was also an important component of the eulogy and Dos Santos said that Machel had 'fallen in the struggle against apartheid'

He said "You always fought against apartheid You understood apartheid as a problem for all humanity because you perceived that what is at stake in South Africa is the very definition of humanity

"You had a deep loathing for the racist system You considered the destruction of apartheid would be the liberation of the entire South African people, of both the oppressed majority

and of the white minority, imprisoned behind the bars of fear that they themselves have built

"You therefore used to say that only when all reached the top of the mountain of equality would they be able to see the beauty of their country and of the South African people"

Dos Santos did not specifically blame South Africa for the crash but he did say "Voices from around the world, voices from Africa, voices from all the continents are reaching us by the minute Voices in revolt, seeking the enemy that stole you from your friends"

After the Frontline summit on Wednesday, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline states, repeated the belief that South Africa was responsible for the crash, but specifically excluded Mozambique from that view

He said the Mozambican government was waiting first for the outcome of the official investigation. "We have not been impressed by the crocodile tears of the two Bothas

How do you expect them to mourn our colleagues when they have no love for their fellow men of colour"

The predominant view in Maputo is

that South Africa constructed a decoy beacon or used sophisticated technology to lure the plane off course

At a press conference this week the chief meteorologist of Mozambique, Sercio Ferreira, said that the weather was good shortly before the crash

The Soviet crew had landed at Maputo airport 65 times, 70 percent of them at night, and had a total of 38 625 flying hours

Most experienced was the radio operator, Sholipov Anatoly, who had 14 370 flying hours They had been the president's crew for 18 months

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# as calmer than Jo'burg

Weekend Mail Mozambican miners 31 to Nov

product grew at a rate of 11,6 percent per annum, while agricultural production increased at a rate of more than 8,8 percent annually, reaching pre-independence levels

Apart from the effect of several devastating droughts, the AIM document says this is because of "the constant attacks along the border, sabotaging of economic targets and armed attacks carried out directly by the South African armed forces and through their armed bandits"

The document says 'locomotives, railway lines, bridges, production

People here believe that the electricity supply from South Africa may well be cut off

centres and power lines were destroyed, vehicles and equipment were destroyed, leaders and ordinary workers were murdered"

Since 1975, 500 schools have been destroyed, leaving 90 000 children without classes, while one in 10 of the country's health units have been destroyed

The total cost of destabilisation for Mozambique, says the report, are the

1986 lives of 100 000 people and damage to the economy amounting to \$5-billion (R11-billion)

To overcome the massive destruction, Mozambique is attempting to carry out fundamental economic reforms, starting with rigorous austerity measures which are currently being drafted

For this, however, it is necessary to secure the support of the international community to provide emergency aid, to rebuild the infrastructure and to overcome the effects of South African sanctions, such as the repatriation of

The cutting off of electricity from South Africa which supplies 80 percent of Maputo's needs, is viewed in Mozambique as an inevitability

However, for any rehabilitation to succeed, the war must end. The economic crisis requires political and military solutions

Despite speculation from South Africa, negotiations between Renamo and Frelimo are probably more distant than ever

Which is why the actions of the six Frontline states, whose heads of state met in Maputo the day after Machel's funeral and who are themselves threatened by the crisis in Mozambique, constitute the key to overcoming the dilemma

## In Harare, talk of a Vietnam

HOWARD BARRELL reports from Harare

ZIMBABWEANS believe the country has reached a dangerous crossroads in its relations with South Africa

Some observers in Harare see an inevitable drift towards more generalised war in the subcontinent, which could grow to resemble Indochina at the time of the Vietnam war

What decisions emerge in Zimbabwe in response to the latest serious deterioration in the situation in the region will likely apply to the remaining five Frontline states, given Zimbabwe's *de facto* political, economic and military leadership of the group

Rhetorically, Zimbabwe has chosen war — or, more accurately stated, to fight back

It has dismissed with contempt the declaration of war upon it by the Mozambique resistance movement (Renamo), and has stated its intention to fight to the last person, if necessary, to protect the Frelimo government in Mozambique. The thinking, stated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe even before the strong emotions evoked by Samora Machel's death, is that Zimbabwe's sovereignty depends on Frelimo's survival in government

The reasoning is clear. Zimbabwe's political independence relies upon its ability to develop economic independence of South Africa, and that economic independence relies on the maintenance and upgrading of the crucial Mutare-Beira trade corridor through Mozambique. Renamo is seen as the well-clawed cat's paw of Pretoria's attempts to prevent this

Behind this option lies an increasingly prevalent conclusion, that there can be no peace anywhere in southern Africa — in South Africa itself, or in the Frontline states — until the apartheid government has been replaced. If this conclusion is

Above: Soldiers pay their final tribute before a portrait of Machel during Tuesday's funeral march. Top: the ANC's Oliver Tambo comforts Frelimo's Joaquim Chissano

worked through logically, it could imply more latitude being given by the Frontline states to the African National Congress and others seeking the downfall of apartheid

But there are voices within Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party who believe that Zimbabwe cannot survive a showdown with South Africa

They consider that the more sensible course would be for Zimbabwe to attempt to "steal South Africa's show" through a negotiated political solution to the Mozambique conflict. By this is meant Zimbabwe should attempt to bring Renamo and its leadership under its negotiating aegis, and act as peace broker between it and Frelimo

The prospects for this option — as opposed to a fight to the death — do not look good. Mugabe's own declaration of war on Renamo at a rally of some 40 000 people in Harare on Sunday will inspire no confidence in Renamo about a mediating role for Zimbabwe

Secondly, Mugabe and Machel had a warm personal relationship of a kind where Mugabe could perhaps have twisted the Mozambique leader into

such a compromise, had Mugabe ever considered this necessary. There is no knowing if a similar relationship will exist with Machel's successor

And thirdly, South Africa is unlikely to let go of its trump card in the current crisis — Renamo

Wednesday's Frontline state summit in Maputo declared in its communiqué that the war against Renamo would "continue more vigorously than before". This suggests, though not yet conclusively, that Zimbabwe and the other Frontline states see no prospect that they or the major Western powers can or will restrain the Pretoria government by political and diplomatic means

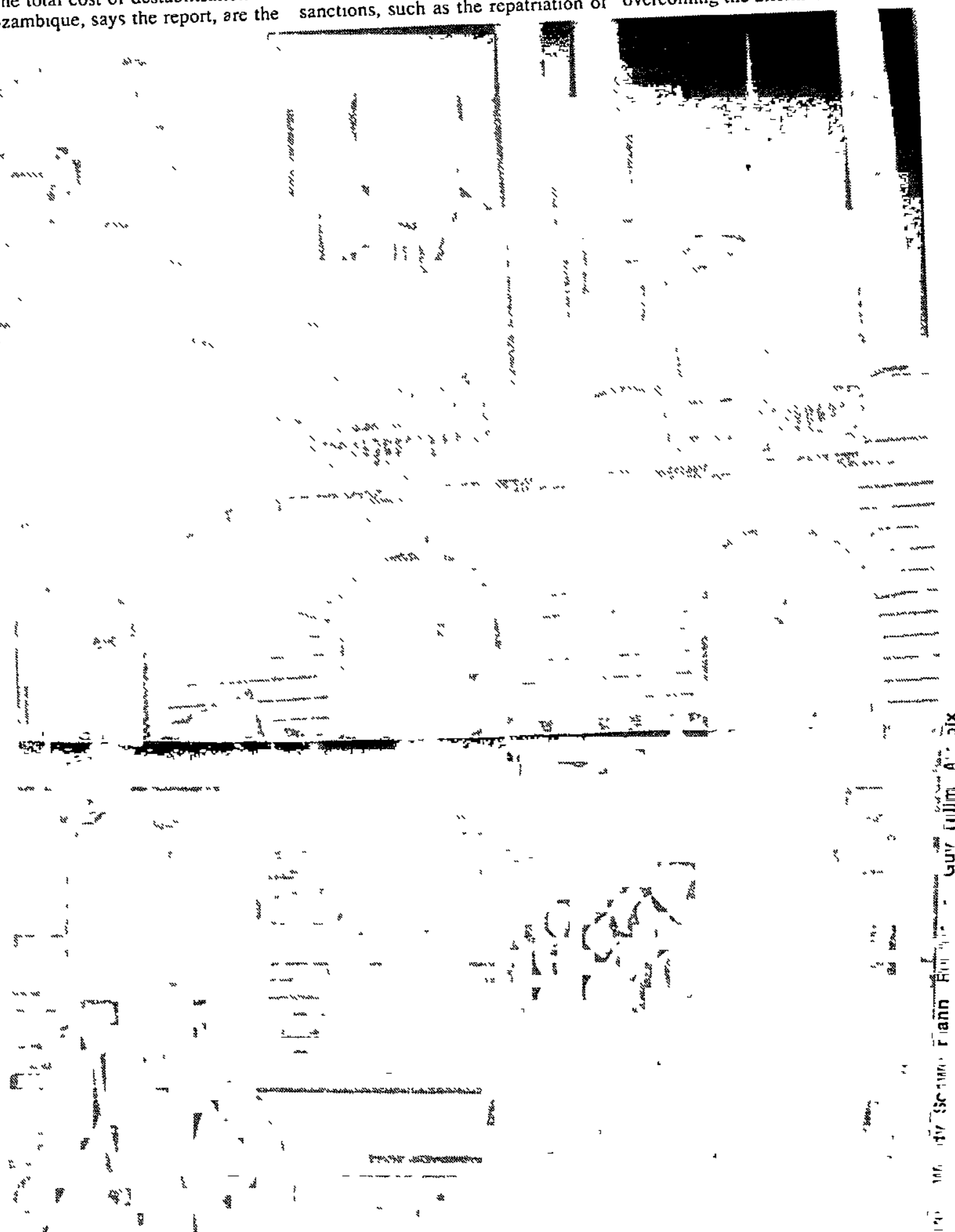
"There are a lot of dark clouds about," said one Western diplomat in Harare yesterday

Reliable estimates of Zimbabwean troop deployments in Mozambique vary between 5 000 and 6 000, although other reports say the number is much higher. They are deployed mainly guarding the Mutare-Beira corridor, but have also been involved in search and destroy operations against Renamo. The eastern border

region with Mozambique has several Zimbabwean troop concentrations along its 800km length, and these could well be stepped up in the light of Renamo's latest threats, which the Frontline states view as merely an echo of its "master's voice" in Pretoria's Directorate of Military Intelligence

In the worsening regional crisis, Mugabe and other political leaders in Zimbabwe have also become keenly aware of the necessity to build an all-embracing political unity in the country. Home affairs minister Enos Nkala announced this week that Zapu detainees, presumably including former Zapu intelligence chief Dumiso Dabengwa, would soon be released to take part in unity talks with the Zanu (PF) party

One or two formerly disgraced leaders of the ruling party are also in the process of being slowly rehabilitated back into political life. The Zanu(PF)-Zapu unity talks, though still shrouded in secrecy, continue to promise a successful conclusion, say party sources



Mr. Oliver Tambo comforts Frelimo's Joaquim Chissano



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MOZAMBIQUE

# Farewell to Samora Machel

**Heads of state** from a number of countries attended the state funeral of President Samora Machel in Maputo on Tuesday. Most sent medium-level representatives.

Jose Caetano, the *FM's* special representative in Maputo, writes that among those present were the presidents of Portugal, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Congo, Burkina Fasso, Ghana, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome.

Also in attendance were Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Lesotho's King Moshochshoe, as well as the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the African National Congress and Swapo — Yasser Arafat, Oliver Tambo and Sam Nujoma respectively.

United Democratic Front (UDF) co-president Archie Gumede, and Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) general secretary Jay Naidoo, were also at the funeral. This was somewhat surprising in view of Pretoria's refusal to permit the UDF's Albertina Sisulu or Winnie Mandela to attend.

The funeral consisted of two separate ceremonies held at different venues in the Mozambican capital.

It began with a solemn ceremony at the city hall where Mozambican Minister of Defence and General of the Army Alberto Chipande, delivered a speech pledging the determination of the Mozambican Defence Forces to defend the country's territorial integrity, and to be on the alert against any outside threats.

It may be significant, in terms of the new leadership (see *People*) and its direction that Chipande made this pledge.

This was followed by a funeral eulogy read by Marcelino dos Santos, the senior member of the Political Bureau of Frelimo.

The funeral procession then moved to Heroes' Square where the interment took place.

After a gun salute, the coffin was taken into the Heroes' Monument and placed in a crypt beside that of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, the first president of Frelimo. The door of the crypt read simply Samora Machel 29/9/1933-19/10/1986.

The eulogy described the late president as a "tireless fighter," who "fell in the struggle against apartheid."

"An immense void has opened around us. Your death fell upon us suddenly, wrapping all Mozambicans in a heavy mantle of sorrow and anguish," Dos Santos read.

"Voices from around the world are reaching us by the minute. Voices in revolt, seeking the enemy that stole you from your friends. Voices in distress, crying out for the reason behind this loss without reason."

In reference to the circumstances of Ma-

chel's death, the eulogy said:

"When the enemy, through a criminal and cowardly act, robbed us of our first president, it was to you that we all turned. It was in you that we all recognised our new chief who, born and steeled in the struggle itself, would be capable of continuing the undying work of Mondlane and leading the battle to final victory."

Other extracts included:

"We will never forget how you would refer to the anti-racism of our society, and how you would declare 'this is our sophisticated weapon'."

"For you, it was not merely a matter of accepting the collaboration of citizens of all races. You taught us that on no continent can nations be defined in racial terms."

"For you, anti-racism was not something merely tactical. It was a principle on which you would never yield. Today, in our country people of all races share fully the same rights and the same duties."

"You always fought consistently against apartheid. You understood apartheid as a problem for all humanity because you perceived that what is at stake in SA is the very definition of humanity. You had a deep loathing for the racist system."

"You considered that the destruction of apartheid would be the liberation of the entire South African people, of both the oppressed majority and of the white minor-

ity, imprisoned behind the bars of fear that they themselves have built. Death did not permit you to see this ideal of yours realised. But history will prove you right, something that not everyone may yet understand."

"You fell at a crucial, difficult, moment in our history. The prolonged aggression against our country has already left deep wounds. We do not have the tranquillity we need to rebuild our land. We still suffer from hunger."

"The efforts that we undertake to re-launch production are constantly sabotaged by our enemies. We still face the raggedness, the ignorance, the backwardness inherited from colonial domination. With you, we had the certainty of removing the obstacles. With you, we did not know fear, doubt, or hesitation. With you, everything was possible. You were the path."

"You dealt implacably with abuses of power and injustice. You denounced illegalities, even when they originated from inside our own structures. We pledge to impose respect for legality, we will fight against arrogance and arbitrary behaviour."

The eulogy pledged: "President Samora, here we make the solemn pledge that we shall continue your work, that we shall remain faithful to your example as a man and as a fighter. We swear to defend, with our very lives, every inch of land in our sacred country."

## STRATEGIC FACTORS FOR SA

The Harare incident and the blame heaped on Pretoria for the Machel aircraft crash are two more influences that South African planners will have to factor into their strategic decision-making.

It is quite obvious that the Frontline states — and many other countries too — will simply refuse to accept the findings of a South African inquiry into the crash. Secondly, it's equally obvious that SA retaliation or reprisals could jeopardise the position of white minorities living in the neighbouring states.

The Harare students demonstrated that they held whites responsible for President Samora Machel's death — along with Malawi and the US — rather than South Africans as such. For their part, the Frontline states are watching anxiously to see if Maputo's new leader is able to reverse the deterioration both in his country's economy and its security.

Economic analysts argue that whatever

the truth behind the conflicting claims about the security situation, the Mozambique economy — which is estimated to have contracted some 40% in the last four years — cannot withstand existing economic and military pressures indefinitely, especially as these have worsened with Pretoria's ban on migrant workers. Equally, the analysts argue that with the military situation seemingly deadlocked and with the MNR apparently possessing no coherent political platform, the most viable option for Mozambique at this juncture would seem to be some form of coalition government that succeeded in ending the war and focused attention on rebuilding the economy.

Pretoria might be less than happy with such an outcome, since a national unity government would give the green light for the rehabilitation of both Beira and Maputo and rapidly reduce Frontline transport dependence on SA.

# Samora Machel 'died on impact'

2/11/80  
2/18

These injuries were of such a nature that it was impossible for President Machel to have lived for any period of time after the crash, Mr Botha said.

Gen Malan said in a speech at the Pietersburg Air Force base that the allegations were 'too ridiculous to react to. The man was so badly mutilated, he had to be identified by his teeth.'

## Warned

Gen Malan said there was a 'war of words' being waged against S.A. He again denied any South African involvement in the accident and rejected the suggestion that the Air Force had interfered with the radio beacons and caused the Machel plane to go off course.

Gen Malan warned Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's Premier Robert Mugabe that they were 'playing a dangerous game' making these allegations against South Africa.

Ormande Pollok reports that according to international aviation agreements, South Africa has final authority over the decoding of the vitally important flight recorder recovered from the wreckage of the plane. It has also been learned that South Africa has made certain proposals about the decoding to the Russian investigators who are participating in the preliminary inquiry at the crash scene. Their reply is still being awaited.

The importance of the flight recorder has grown almost daily with the mounting charges that South Africa was in some way to blame for the air disaster.

## Mercury Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG**—A forensic expert who performed the autopsy on Mozambican President Samora Machel said yesterday it was impossible for the President to have lived for any period of time after last week's plane crash.

Both Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan yesterday reacted to reports in South Africa and neighboring states which quoted villagers as saying Mr Machel was breathing long after the police got to the scene but received no medical attention.

People were even quoted saying they spoke to Mr Machel before he died.

Mr Botha said last night that he consulted the head of Forensic Medicine at Natal University who did the autopsies on the victims, Prof J.P. Nel, about the reports. The autopsies were done in Maputo in the presence of Mozambican forensic experts.

Prof Nel confirms that President Machel died instantaneously of multiple fractures of the skull and injuries of the chest and abdomen.



# Maputo: SA rail link sabotaged

26/9/80  
MAPUTO — The rail line from South Africa to Maputo was closed yesterday after being sabotaged, according to the official Mozambican news agency

The agency quoted a Ministry of Transport source as saying the attack occurred in Mozambique, 6 km from the South African border town of Komatipoort

The rail line has often been sabotaged by Mozambique National Resistance guerillas — who oppose President Samora Machel's Marxist government

Use of the Komatipoort-Maputo line has declined over the years. South Africa sent more than 6 000 000 tons of freight over the line in 1974, the year before Mozambique became independent — and only 950 000 tons last year — Sapa-AP

Country by... built

# French loan for Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO (218) The French government has granted Mozambique a loan equivalent to R31 million, a Mozambique government spokesman said at the weekend

The loan will be used to support the economic rehabilitation programme in the cashew, sisal and cotton sectors by providing consumer goods for the peasant farmers who produce these crops

Because of the lack of consumer goods in shops, farmers are often reluctant to market crops unless they are guaranteed goods in exchange

The loan will also be used to purchase transport, fuel and raw materials for industry

home are as of the

weaknesses. know about if

you'd want

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## Schachat Cullum



Mozambique - General  
1986

NOV — DEC.

# Life returns to normal after funeral of Machel

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Four days after the funeral of President Samora Machel life here is returning to normal. People speculate openly in the streets on a possible successor.

Flags are still flying at half-mast but wreaths around the monument to the national heroes where Samora Machel is buried are now the only other signs of the tragedy.

Most of the news bulletins broadcast by Radio Mozambique still focus on Mr Machel's death, but the sombre classical music that the radio broadcast for days — which the local population refers to as "Mao Tse-Tung's music" — is gone. Bob Marley's "reggae" and Mozambican pop music can now be

heard

Mozambique's TV station, which only covers Maputo province, is still broadcasting special programmes on the death of President Machel.

On Thursday for the first time since the President's death, Maputo's only daily newspaper, *Noticias*, published a story not related to the tragedy. It concerned a development project.

In the streets, the conversations now concentrate on who will succeed Samora Machel. It is clear that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joaquim Chissano, is the public's favourite.

Eleven years after heading the transitional government that led the country to independence, Mr Chissano's popularity is still strong.



# THE BOX

**THE case of the Mozambican jet disaster is fast turning into an international tug-of-war around the aircraft's vital black boxes.**

Amid a growing campaign to blame South Africa for the crash, Pretoria fears the Soviets will tamper with the black boxes to support accusations that South Africa caused the accident.

Yesterday Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha confirmed Government fears that the Soviets may tamper with the boxes and produce a fictitious cause for the accident.

Mr Botha also said the aircraft had been fitted with obsolete instruments and that the pilots ignored instrument information available to them while their altimeters were wrongly set. According to Mr Botha, alcohol was found in the blood of two of the dead crew members.

One of the South African pathologists who performed post mortems on the bodies, Professor Jurie Nel, of the University of Natal, refused to elaborate on the presence of alcohol in the bodies of the crew, saying that he could not reveal his findings until the inquest was held.

Maputo had so far ignored a South African request for a copy of the recording of the final conversation between the pilots and the control

## SA clings to vital Machel air crash data

tower, as well as a copy of the flight plan.

He said a sea rescue mounted off Maputo after the aircraft failed to land on schedule indicated that Mozambique thought the Tupolev had crashed in the sea. What South Africa will have to watch out for, according to the experts, is a fair translation of the black box data is to be obtained from the Soviets, includes:

- That the Soviets are not left alone when the boxes are

opened as they could easily switch the magnetic tapes containing the true story of what happened.

- That the Soviets do not reprogramme their decoding computer beforehand so that the playback of black box data presents a false, predetermined picture of events,

- Or that the Soviets use the true black box data, but interpret the computer read-out of the data — by means of key information available only to themselves — in such

a way that it presents a false picture.

As is the case in the West, black boxes storing the voice recordings of the pilots and technical flight data of the last 30 minutes of flight, can only be opened and decoded by the manufacturer, unless another party with the rele-

vant decodation data to do so.

It is uncertain whether a South African team, on standby to travel to Moscow, will in fact be represented at the opening of the boxes. Washington has reacted to a South African request for them to send independent observers to ensure fair play by saying it will send people

only if invited by both Mozambique and South Africa. So far Maputo has remained silent.

And, according to some sources, Britain, despite having some of the most advanced technology in this field, has already indicated it would be unable to decode the boxes.

In Pretoria, various officials have expressed concern that if the black boxes go to Moscow the Soviets could easily produce a false or adapted readout of the decoded data — returning a verdict of guilty against Pretoria.

Several local experts have supported the theory that



Deep in thought... Soviet Tupolev designer Mr Leonid Seliakov ponders what might have gone wrong with his aircraft

### WHY MACHEL DIED

**PILOT error and faulty and ageing instrumentation are likely to be the official finding of the investigation into the air disaster that killed Mozambique's President Samora Machel two weeks ago.**

This has emerged from a reconstruction of the final flight details pieced together from all available evidence on which the board of inquiry will base its findings.

According to reports attributed to the Mozambican civil aviation authority, and quoted by the official news agency, the Mozambicans believe that a navigational error by the pilot, who was killed along with three other Soviet crew members, caused the crash.

A reconstruction of the final flight path of the doomed Tupolev 134, in which 33 others died — pieced together from all the evidence, reports, control tower records from Maputo and parts of a closed briefing given to the Soviet investigation team — shows that the Soviet pilot was completely lost and off course.

Here are details of the final moments of the flight:

On Sunday October 19 the Tupolev 134 flies from Lusaka to Mbale in Zambia. After the Mozambican party attended a conference, the plane leaves on its return flight to Maputo. There being no refuelling facilities in Mbale, the aircraft is low on fuel.

#### Critical

Shortly after 8pm an SAAF radar station picks up the aircraft on its surveillance screens. It is straight on course for Maputo.

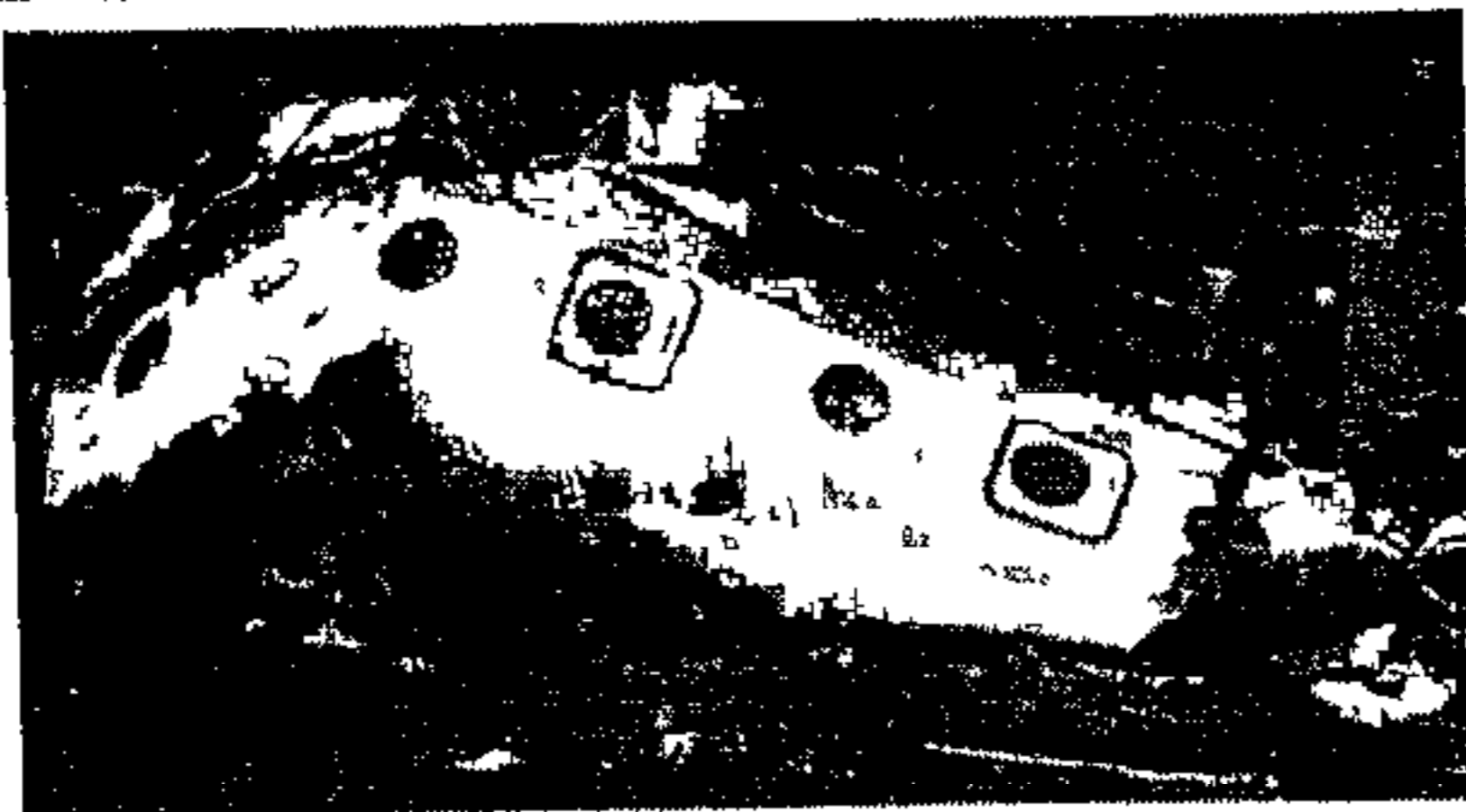
Some time before 9pm the Tupolev, which is equipped with weather radar, picks up a cloud which, due to a severe thunderstorm, shows dangerous radar activity — in effect, violent currents that move up and down in opposite directions and which can tear an aircraft apart. The pilot is faced with a critical decision.

He can either deviate and make a detour round the cloud; he can head for Swaziland's Matsapa airport; or he can fly to Belra. For the last two the plane has insufficient fuel, and the pilot changes course to the west, now heading in the direction of the Swazi-South African border.

As Matsapa airport is too far, and closes at 8pm anyway, he now has to turn east again for his final approach to Maputo.

This is when, due to a com-

## Pilot error, outdated equipment are blamed



Death plane... bounced, somersaulted downhill

ination of poor visibility, inferior equipment and the pilot's worrying about the plane's low fuel, the element of human error enters and the pilot becomes disoriented.

Shortly afterwards, believing that he is again on course for Maputo, the pilot makes contact with Maputo control tower. At 9.20pm he tells Maputo that he will be landing within five minutes.

Maputo, not having radar facilities, is unable to detect that he is totally off course.

Evidence later pieced together from the wreckage of the plane, showed that its radio altimeters were wrongly set. If they had been working properly, the pilot would have realised his directional error, as his altimeters would have shown that he was much closer to the ground than if he had been flying over the low ground near Maputo airport.

Maputo is 48m above sea level, and the Tupolev's height in a normal circular approach for landing would have been 450m. However, the hill that it hit inside South Africa is 760m above sea level.

The pilot, however, believing he was on course for Ma-

puto, started his descent. Due to low fuel, he did not carry out normal bad weather landing procedures but instead opted for the shortest route to the ground — namely, the downwind approach, which means he would have approached his landing on a path parallel to the runway before making a U-turn and landing.

The next moment the belly of the Tupolev snapped off the branches of some trees near the crash site — explaining the "shot" heard by some survivors.

#### Accusations

Seconds later the left wing of the aircraft hit the side of the hill, causing the aircraft to bounce upwards and somersault downhill to the right.

Mozambican and other accusations that South Africa tampered with beacon signals to lead the plane off course into the hill have been widely rejected.

Experts point out that the only beacon South Africa could possibly have tampered with is the Nmaacha beacon in Swaziland. This beacon, however, shuts down at 8pm when the Swazi airport closes down for the night.

★ SUNDAY TIMES, November 2 1986 15

STEPHAN TERBLANCHE REPORTS

# OF TRICKS

there are many ways in which the Soviets can produce changed or false readouts from the black boxes.

In this regard, they point out that while it's no simple matter to tamper with black box data, the Soviet intelligence services, such as the GRU and the KGB, as well as various technology institutes in the USSR, have vast facilities and are proven masters at producing false documented data or disinformation.

According to the experts, the Tupolev airliner in this case carried four boxes — one containing the pilots' voice recordings and the other three which recorded the technical flight data.

To decode it, the black box is calibrated and inserted into a computer which is programmed to decode the data. The computer printout is then interpreted by an expert who possesses the necessary key information to "read" the computer-given data.

One way in which the Soviets could produce false details about the fatal flight,

## Playback info can easily be falsified — experts

and that only a missile could have caused the recorded impact on the body.

Though possible with advanced technology, the time it took for the jet to reach the ground from the moment of impact can less easily be tampered with and, having given the Tupolev a higher altitude at impact, the time to impact with the ground would also have to be lengthened.

However, if the Soviets have complete details of the final flight path of the Tupolev, its direction and estimated heights at specific points, they can easily design a computer programme to give a conjured-up version of events without leaving loopholes which can be detected by South African or other experts also interpreting the computer data from the black boxes.

Such information has already been given by South African officials to the Soviet investigation team that last week inspected the wreckage of the jet.



211186 SUMTIME  
218

# Fears over safety of UK instructors

By NORMAN ELLIS  
Harare

A DECLARATION of war against Zimbabwe by South African-backed Mozambican rebels has raised fears that British military instructors may become targets in both countries in threatened new guerrilla offensives.

Renamo's sabre-rattling immediately became a key talking point among Western diplomats whose governments support both Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and who, through quiet backroom diplomacy, are trying to persuade Pretoria to halt all support for the rebels

## Fate

It also raised questions among British diplomats about the fate of the British instructors — 100 are helping to train Zimbabwean and Mozambican soldiers in Zimbabwe under a six-year aid programme — and a unit of former Special Air Services



**ROBERT MUGABE**  
Backing Freilimo to the hilt

(SAS) men due in Mozambique soon under a private contract to train a crack force of 800 to fight the guerrillas.

"We don't yet know how serious Renamo's threat is, or whether it was just a gut reaction to Mugabe's own speech," one British diplomat said.

"We'll just have to wait and see. But if they start crossing the border we may have to reconsider the position of our instructors"

The 12 000-strong Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) army, pledged to topple the Marxist Maputo government, this week formally declared war on Zimbabwe — Mozambique's landlocked western neighbour.

This was after Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, speaking last weekend at a memorial rally for President Samora Machel, vowed Renamo would never seize power in the former Portuguese territory.

## Unchallenged

Mr Mugabe has 12 000 troops in Mozambique guarding railways, highways and an oil pipeline vital to his economy

"We are prepared to die to the last man to defend the sovereignty of Mozambique because to defend that sovereignty is to defend Zimbabwe's sovereignty," he said.

Western intelligence reports say that Renamo rebels have base camps in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces, roam unchallenged by Mozambique's ragtag army in four provinces, and control several key towns.

513



# A tribute

# ALUTA

**T**he people of Mozambique mourned their first President, Samora Machel, this week. Most of South Africa – and the world – mourned with them.

Thousands lined Maputo's streets in pouring rain to watch his flag-draped coffin make its last journey.

After a solemn funeral service – devoid of religion – at Maputo's City Hall, a 21-gun salute greeted the Marxist leader's body as it was carried to the star-shaped crypt at Heroes' Monument in suburban Maputo.

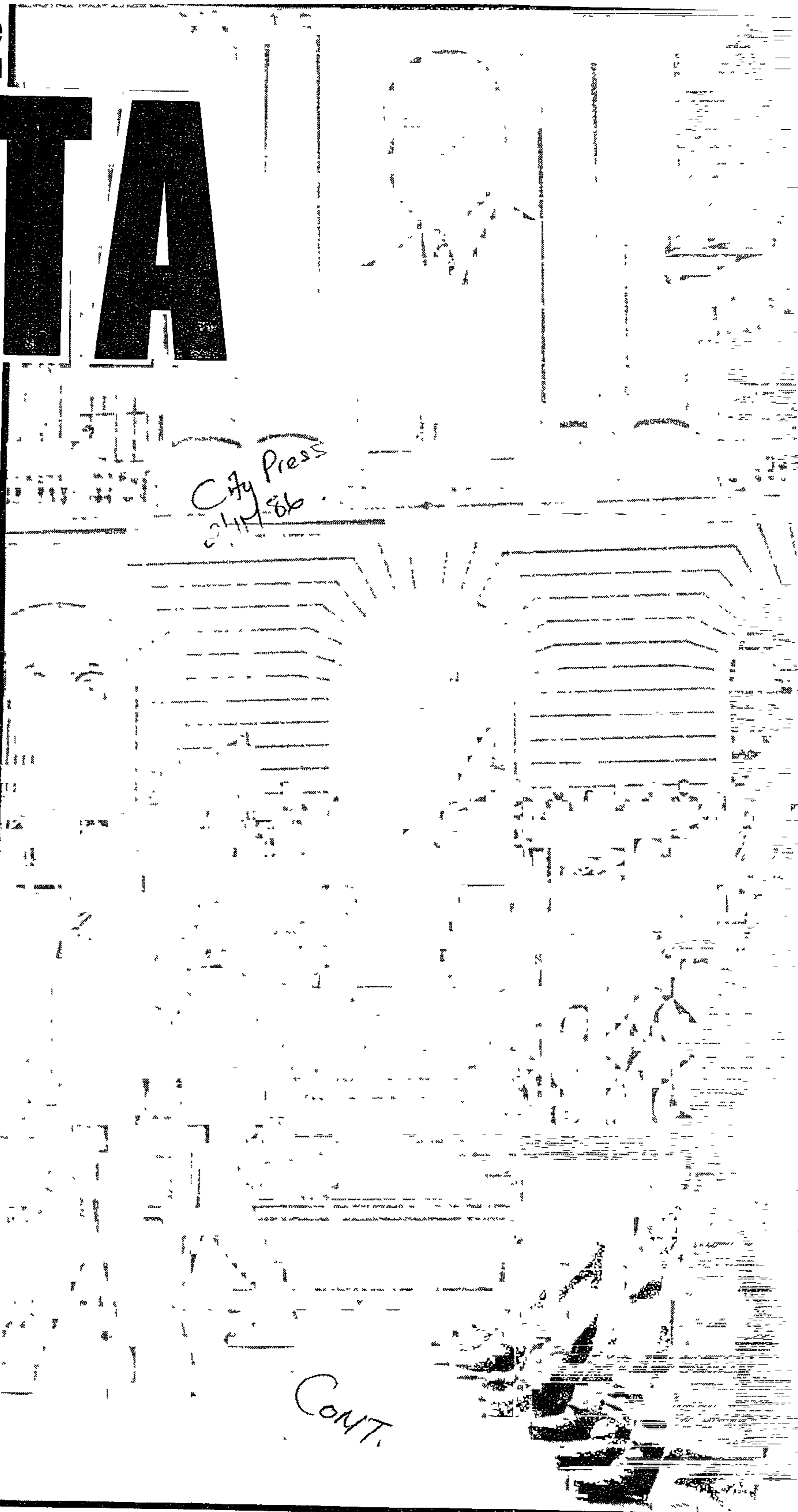
Sirens sounded for one minute across the country – still stunned by his death.

Watched by the leaders of 15 nations and delegates from over 80 countries, the coffin was placed in the crypt to join Machel's first wife, Josina, who died in 1971, and ruling Frelimo party founder Eduardo Mondlane – assassinated by a parcel bomb in Dar-Es-Salaam in 1969.

World leaders attending included Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Botswana President Quett Masire, OAU chairman and Congolese President Dennis Sassou Nguesso, ANC President Oliver Tambo and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

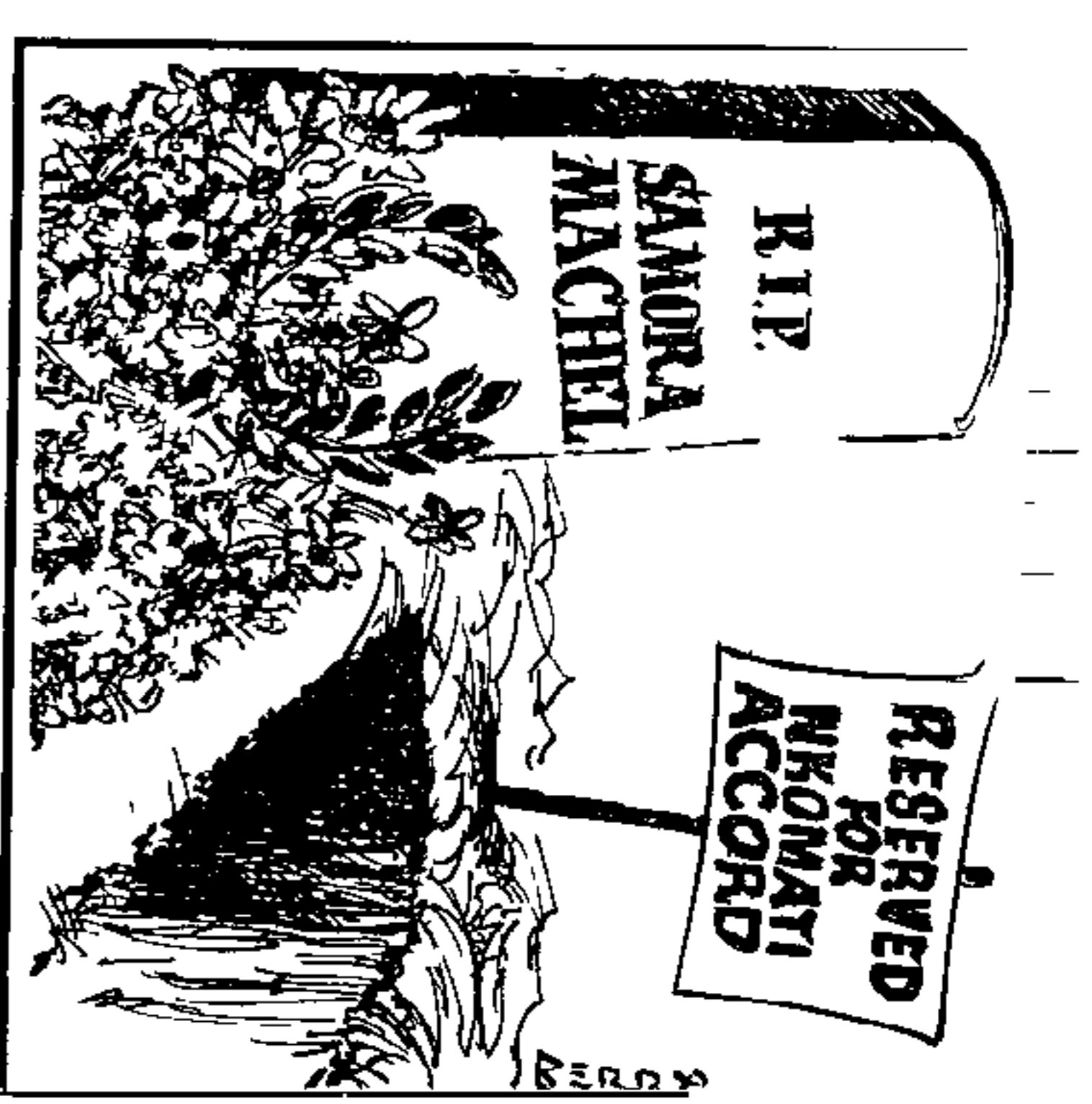
The crowd wept as the gun-carriage moved slowly past. Politburo member Marcelino dos Santos, who delivered funeral oration at City Hall, walked at its side. In a black limousine followed Machel's widow, Education Minister Graca Machel, his mother and two daughters.

**A nation  
weeps  
for its  
fallen  
leader**

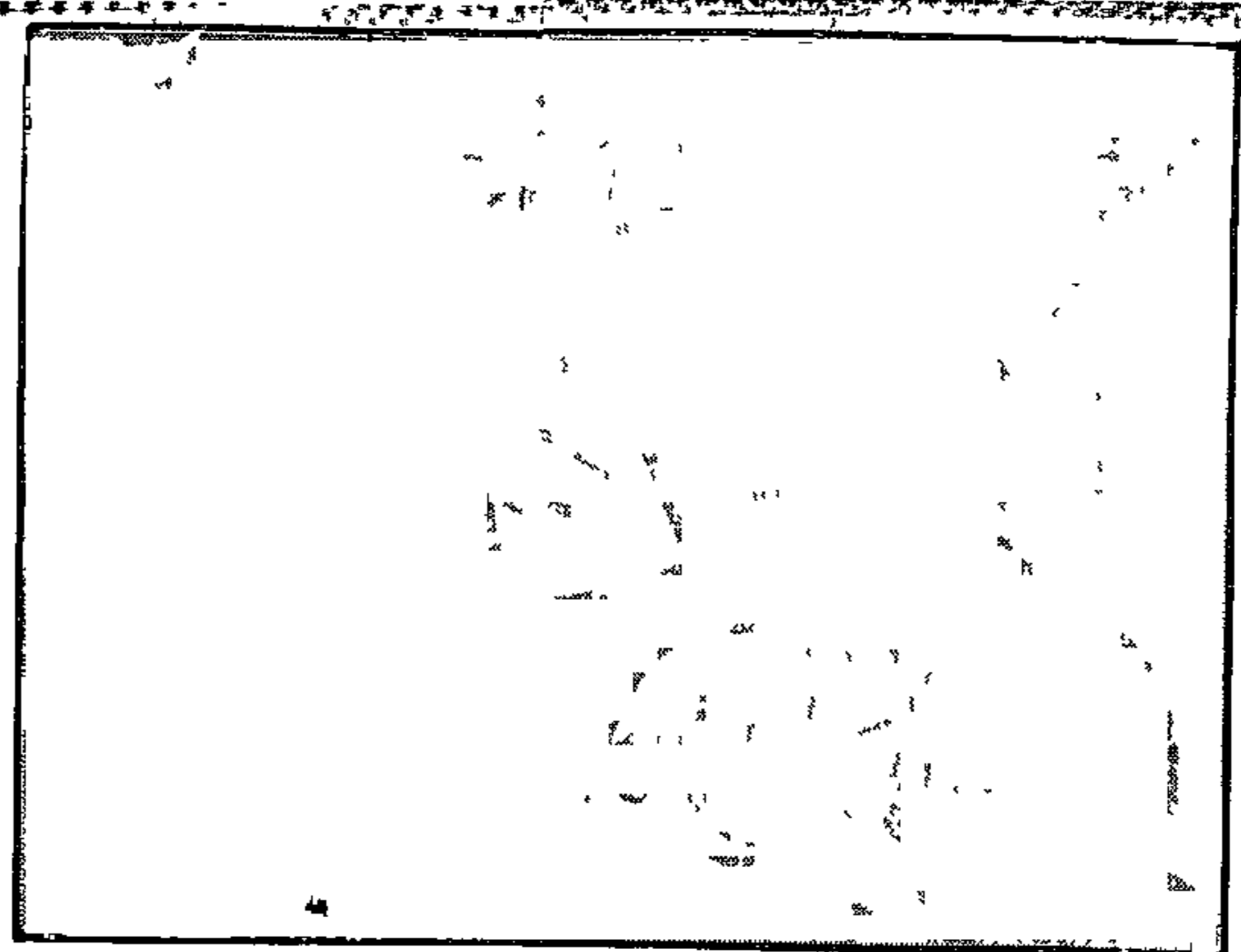




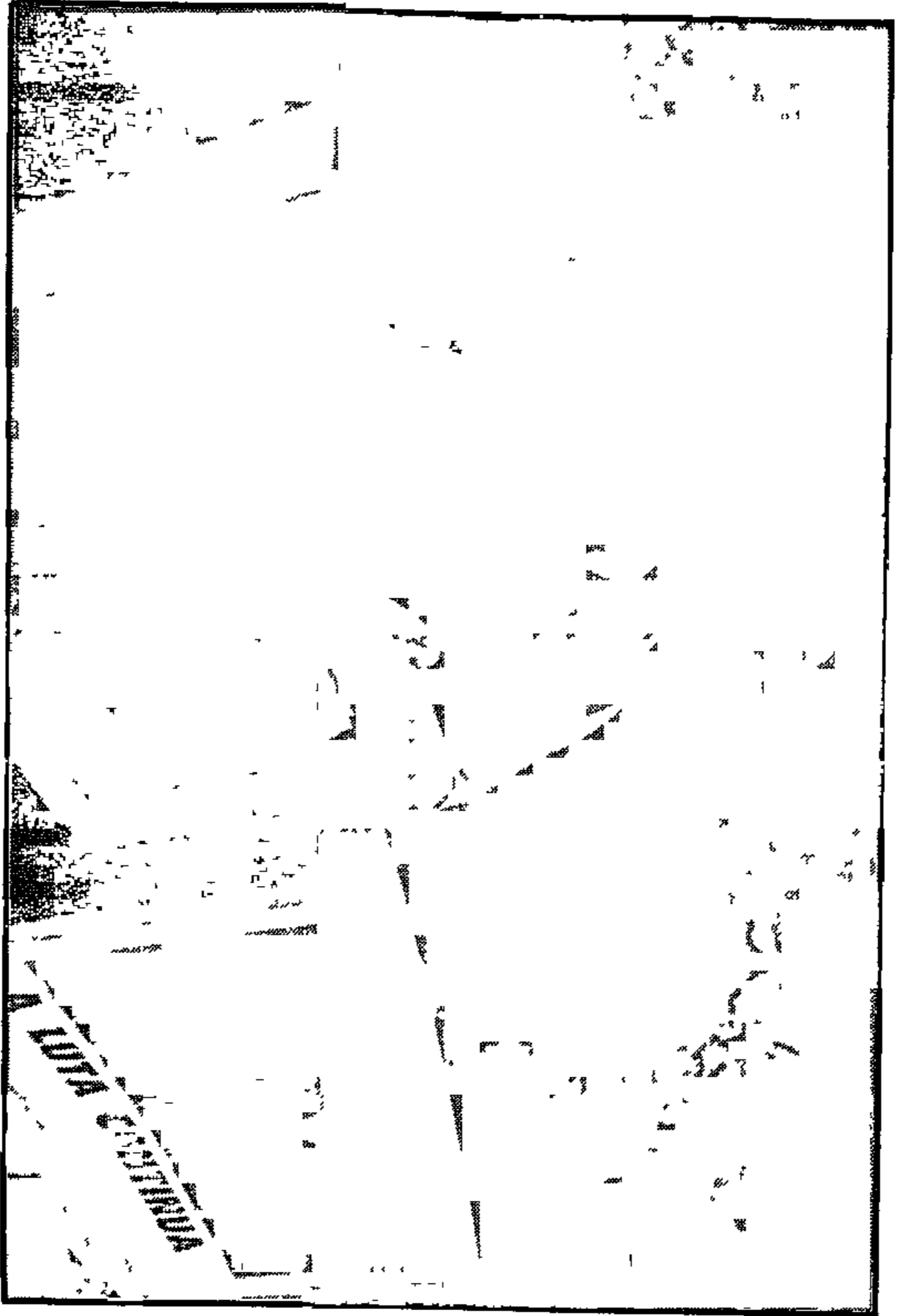
# DEAD



Cartoonist Abe Berry's tribute to Machel



WEEPING: Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano



WEEPING: A Mozambique woman, one of thousands in the streets of Maputo on Tuesday.



WEEPING: Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe

## 'We'll fight on for Machel — we'll defend every centimetre of Mozambique'

PAYING tribute to Machel at the Maputo funeral service, Frelimo Politburo member Marcelino Dos Santos said "Tireless fighter you fell in the struggle against apartheid. An immense word has opened around us.

"We shall maintain un-  
changed our support and  
solidarity for the struggle  
against racism, colonial-  
ism and oppression," he  
said. "The people's repub-  
lic of Mozambique will  
continue to be the secure  
rearguard for other peo-  
ples' struggle."

Dos Santos vowed that  
Frelimo would intensify  
military operations against  
bandits and defend "every  
centimetre of Mozam-  
bique."

Mourners' placards ac-  
cused SA of being respon-  
sible for Machel's plane  
crash saying "Apartheid  
is responsible for the death  
of our president" and "We  
demand that the racist SA  
regime be severely pun-  
ished."

At a summit meeting of  
leaders who had attended  
the funeral, Dos Santos  
said Mozambique will  
continue to follow the  
Marxist, anti-apartheid  
policies established under  
Machel.

"The Mozambican  
leadership and people are  
united around Frelimo,"  
Dos Santos said.

"We are strong and  
united and, just as in the  
past, we will know how to  
take our place, how to play

our role here in Mozam-  
bique, in Southern Africa,  
on the African continent  
as a whole, and in the  
community of nations."

The meeting included  
Presidents Kenneth  
Kaunda of Zambia, Ali  
Hassan Mwinyi of Tanza-  
nia, Quet Masire of Bot-  
swana, Edardo Dos San-  
tos of Angola and Prime  
Minister Robert Mugabe  
of Zimbabwe.

Kaunda told the sum-  
mit Machel "has fallen at  
the hands of wicked men,  
at the hands of political  
imbeciles, of historically  
inept people who do not  
understand what this  
world is all about. History  
will never forgive them."

In Harare, Zimbab-  
wean President Canaan

SA Airways offices  
but found them closed. Po-  
lice followed the students,  
but there was no violence  
closed since last week,  
when the SAA's Harare  
offices were damaged dur-  
ing violent anti-SA dem-  
onstrations.

● About 1 000 students  
from Kampala's Maker-  
ere University marched  
through the Ugandan cap-  
ital on Tuesday to de-  
nounce SA's apartheid  
policies and express sup-  
port for Mozambique.

● Wailing women col-  
lapsed at the feet of Tan-  
zaman leader Dr Julius  
Nyerere as thousands of  
Tanzanians proceeded  
through Dar es Salaam in  
mourning for Machel.

SAIS SA Press 2/11/86

Banana and a hushed con-  
gregation that it was now  
imperative for all Fron-  
line States to unite and  
cherish the ideals that Ma-  
chel strove to uphold.

Thousands of Zimbab-  
weans in Bulawayo's Cen-  
tenary Park heard Luth-  
eran Church Bishop Jas-  
ah Shiri compare Machel  
to the biblical Moses for  
his efforts to bring peace  
to turbulent Southern  
Africa.

"But President Machel  
went further. Not only did  
he liberate Mozambique,  
but also fought for Zim-  
babwe's liberation — just  
as he died while trying to  
help South Africans and  
Namibians free them-  
selves," he said.

Youths later marched

"Nyerere, your friend is  
no more, he is dead. We  
won't see him again," one  
woman cried before col-  
lapsing in front of the ros-  
trum where the former  
president stood in tears.

The party's youth orga-  
nization gave Nyerere a  
message blaming SA for  
the plane crash in which  
Machel and 33 others  
died.

● Machel's plane, which  
crashed mysteriously nine  
days ago, was lured from  
its route by a powerful  
portable beacon set up by  
SA, Zimbabwe's *Herald*  
newspaper claimed this  
week.

● The Soviet Union said  
this week it had proposed  
that International Civil  
Aviation Organisation ex-

● The Mozambican gov-  
ernment has made no  
comment on the cause of  
the plane crash — being  
probed by its own inquiry  
commission and an SA  
commission including So-  
viet and Mozambican  
members.

But reports from Mo-  
zambique say two Minis-  
ters have publicly impli-  
cated Pretoria.

● No date has been set  
publicly for a meeting of  
Frelimo's central commit-  
tee to choose a successor  
to Machel. Dos Santos, a  
prominent political theo-  
rist, has played a leading  
role in events since the  
wreck of the Soviet-built  
Tupolev-134.

● Botha rejected accusa-  
tions that SA had been  
responsible for the crash

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responsible for the crash



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2/11/86  
PRE →

# A MESSAGE TO MAPUTO

IF SHE had been able to, UDF president Albertinah Sisulu would have delivered this stinging attack on the SA government at the graveside of President Samora Machel. But she couldn't — because the SA government has refused to give her a passport. **MONO BADELA** reports.

THE struggling people of Mozambique, the revolutionary leadership of Frelimo, the people of Southern Africa, comrades and friends

I greet you in the name of Nelson Mandela.

I greet you in the name of the United Democratic Front and its affiliates.

I greet you in the name of the countless men, women and children of our country who like Comrade Machel have paid the ultimate price in the struggle against apartheid

I greet you in the name of the 20 000 people in South Africa who have been detained under the emergency

Above all, I greet you in the name of South African mothers — mothers who will spare neither their husbands nor their children in the struggle for freedom and peace

I bring you the warmest greetings from the leadership of the UDF

The death of Comrade President Samora Machel is a blow, not only to the people of Mozambique fighting to defend their freedom, but also the people of South Africa waging a battle to win our liberation

For the last decade, our people have faced a common enemy. The death of Comrade Samora is testimony to the fact that our struggle and the struggle of the Mozambican people is one.

## MEDIA

To us, the exact cause of the crash is not the important thing

A great freedom fighter and African leader is dead. Who stands to gain from his death? The Mozambican and South African people? Not at all!

Comrade Samora Moises Machel and Frelimo will always stand as a shining beacon for the people of South Africa and Mozambique, and indeed people throughout the world fighting for total freedom from exploitation and oppression. This is not only because he was a celebrated statesman, respected and admired by other leaders of state, although he was that too. It was because he was from the people and for the people, he fought alongside the workers and peasants, he led them and until the end he remained true to them.

## FREEDOM FLAMES

Throughout his life, Comrade Machel waged a relentless battle against all forms of racism

During the liberation war, he played a major role in convincing the Frelimo fighters that the struggle was not against white individuals, but against a system of colonial and fascist domination and exploitation. By

identifying the enemy correctly, he enabled the Mozambican people to find allies amongst the Portuguese and to recognise the enemy when he wore a black face. In this respect Comrade Machel played a vital role in reinforcing the politics of our own liberation movement, by demonstrating the practical success of the anti-chauvinist and anti-racist approach.

He showed how it was possible to divide the unity of the Portuguese fascist forces, and at the same time forge a non-racial unity of all those committed to Mozambican liberation.

Comrade Machel knew that the liberation of the people of Mozambique could never be complete until the people of South Africa had won their freedom. Today the United Democratic Front brings a message from the struggling people of South Africa.

Today we rededicate ourselves to the example and ideas of Comrade Machel. The greatest tribute we can pay to our departed comrade is to realise his dream — that of a liberated Southern Africa, free of racism and imperialism.

Viva Frelimo!

Viva the people of Mozambique!

Viva the memory of Comrade Machel!

Aluta Continua!

Amandla Ngwethu!

■ AS thousands of mourners from all over the world gathered in Maputo for the funeral, thousands of people in Johannesburg were virtually denied the right to mourn President Samora Machel's death.

Police disrupted a memorial service by the United Democratic Front at Soweto's Regina Mundi Church on Sunday. They stopped people from entering, entered the church and stripped off posters with Machel's portrait.

On Tuesday, a memorial service for Machel — organised by the Congress of SA Trade Unions — was banned by Johannesburg magistrate GA de Meyer.

A service planned by the Soweto Youth Congress in Malopo was disrupted by police, who told 500 mourners at the Catholic Church to disperse.

● But one service was held — by the SA Council of Churches' Worship Committee meeting in Khotso House.

■ MOZAMBICAN bandits say they have declared war on Zimbabwe — and will strike against military and economic targets.

This follows a vow by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that his country would fight to the last man to prevent the bandits from taking power.

The war is inevitable because of Zimbabwe's involvement in the conflict, MNR spokesman Evo Fernandes said.

"The war was already internationalised by the presence of more than 12 000 Zimbabwean troops in our country," he said.

Mugabe, who was in Maputo for Machel's funeral, laughed when asked by reporters whether he took the MNR declaration seriously.

"Come on," he said.

Mugabe's attitude was generally supported by Lisbon-based diplomats and observers who closely follow affairs in Mozambique.

"The rebels have enough on their hands fighting the war inside Mozambique without looking for trouble in Zimbabwe," one European diplomat said.

"The declaration is good publicity but it is difficult to see MNR attacks inside Zimbabwe as having anything other than nuisance value," a senior African diplomat said. — Sapa

■ RUSSIAN flight engineer Vladimir Novosselov — the only crew member to survive the crash in which President Samora Machel was killed — has been discharged from the Number One Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte and has returned to Maputo.

Hospital Superintendent Brigadier Dries Coetzer confirmed Novosselov had been discharged.

Coetzer said Novosselov — who suffered head injuries and broke a leg in the crash — was in "a highly satisfactory condition" and had expressed his appreciation for the treatment he received.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said Novosselov may be asked to return to South Africa later to give evidence before the Margo Board of Inquiry into the accident.

Botha said arrangements had been made to place Novosselov in the care of the Russian doctor, who was attached to a hospital in Maputo. — Sapa

## SA experts in Moscow

MOSCOW — South African aviation experts were due in Moscow yesterday for talks with Soviet officials on deciphering a flight recorder of the plane that crashed and killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique. *210 Sweta 2/11/76*

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told reporters the South Africans were part of a team working under the auspices of the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Authority (ICAA).

The South Africans' presence in Moscow would not signify a change in the Soviet attitude to the Pretoria Government, Gerasimov said. Moscow has no relations with South Africa.

### Responsibility

Mozambique and other African states have accused Pretoria of responsibility for the crash of the Soviet-made Tupolev TU-134 plane in South Africa on October 19.

A senior Soviet aviation official, Ivan Vasin, said last week that Moscow suspected a powerful radio station on South African territory drew Machel's plane off course.

The South Africans have rejected the charges and said an error by the Soviet pilot caused the crash. — Sapa-Reuter.

For all your



# Machel plane 'wasn't lured by beacon'

# New round of crash allegations

STAR  
218  
3/11/86

The Star's Africa News Service

Allegations that President Samora Machel's Tupolev plane was lured to its crash by a decoy beacon were untrue, said the chief of the South African Air Force, General Dennis Earp

He said on the SABC's programme "Network" last night that although it was theoretically possible to divert an aircraft from its destination with a false beacon, the Tupolev's instruments showed the aircraft was aiming to land at Maputo

General Earp, who visited the scene the day after the crash, said readings on two instruments found in the wreckage corresponded with the actual position of the jet at the time of the crash.

Radio compass needles on the navigator's panel pointed in opposite directions, possibly at beacons in Nelspruit and Maputo, and the aircraft's distance measuring equipment indicated a reading of 35 nautical miles from Maputo, he said

Both readings corresponded with the site of the crash and indicated that the jet was where its instruments said it was

Reacting to accusations that South Africa had delayed reporting the crash, General Earp said the Tupolev's disappearance "didn't arouse any alarm or despondency on our part. It was routine and we had no further responsibility towards the aircraft"

### BLOCKED

The moment of impact was not recorded on South African radar because mountainous terrain had blocked the plane from view as it reached a low altitude

"All plots will go from the (radar) screen when the target goes low enough"

Mozambique had 18 radar stations, including accurate, Russian equipment, that "must have seen the aircraft".

MAPUTO — Mozambique's national news agency, AIM, has accused South Africa of "inconsistencies" over the "black boxes" which almost certainly hold the key to the plane crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 33 others

AIM said South Africa first agreed a South African delegation would carry the "black boxes" to Moscow where they would be decoded in the presence of the representatives of the countries on the commission of inquiry — South Africa, Russia and Mozambique

However, this undertaking was not honoured and the South Africans imposed new conditions, said AIM

The Soviet Foreign Ministry had said it would not prevent International Civil Aviation Association participation in investigations, while South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha had said on TV the "black boxes" would be sealed and put at disposal of Mozambican authorities

However, on Saturday, Mr Botha said the Mozambican Government had prevented South African access to recordings of communications between the Tupolev crew and the Maputo air traffic control tower

Yet AIM claimed Mozambique had proposed to South Africa that its delegation listen to the recordings in transit to Moscow with the "black boxes"

### TWICE RESCHEDULED

AIM claimed the delegation's arrival in Maputo had twice been rescheduled and they still had not arrived

The flow of anti-South African allegations has continued in Mozambican media, coupled with denials that instruments on President Samora Machel's presidential aircraft were obsolete

Maputo's weekly, *Domingo*, claimed yesterday that President Machel's death was part of a South African destabilisation campaign.

AIM claimed the absence of troops at the crash scene raised the "serious suspicion" that South African authorities "knew very well what was going to happen on the night of October 19" — when the crash occurred

An AIM reporter said an unnamed Mozambican aviation expert "categorically denied" Mr Pik Botha's allegations that the plane's instruments were dated.

The expert said the plane was manufactured in Russia in 1980 to Mozambique's specifications for use on presidential flights and carried modern electronic equipment

He rejected Mr Botha's claims that the aircraft had not been equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system

AIM also quoted an anonymous member of the Mozambique crash inquiry team who said Mr Botha's "premature release" of technical information was an ethical violation which fed "all kinds of speculation"

On the controversy surrounding the plane's black box, General Earp said this contained recordings of the crew's conversation with air traffic controllers in Maputo, and information about the aircraft's height, speed and engine power

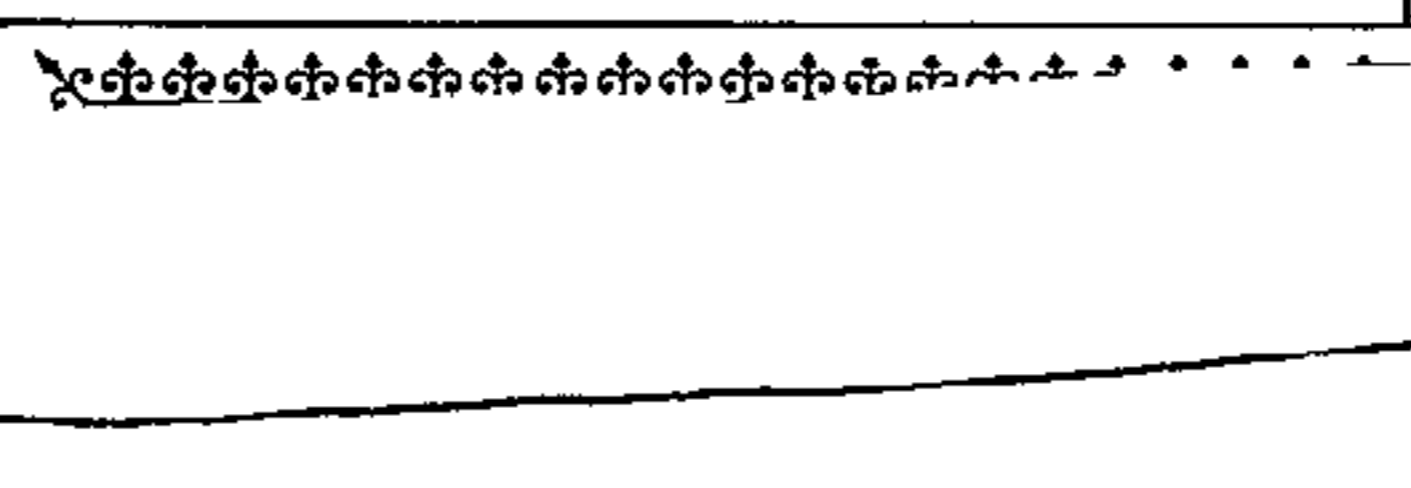
The cockpit recordings were on a tape that did not need decoding, but the other data had to be printed out on a computer designed by the Soviet manufacturer

Normally, the black box would go straight to the manufacturer for print-outs to be made, but the sensitivity of the case meant that "without casting any aspersions there should be safeguards" before the box went to Moscow

Asked if it was possible for the data in the box to be interfered with, General Earp said "In this sad world, computers can be made to do almost anything"

Mozambique yesterday denied a claim by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the plane's equipment was obsolete

Mr Botha charged that the crew had not heeded warnings given by their instruments



# Maputo angry at Pik's claims over fatal flight

3/11/86 (218) P/M

MAPUTO—Mozambique yesterday angrily denied allegations by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha that the Soviet-built plane which crashed killing President Samora Machel had obsolete equipment.

Mr Botha said in a statement yesterday that not only did the Tupolev TU-134 have out-dated equipment, but the crew also neglected to heed instrument warnings.

He said the plane was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warn-

ing system to warn of descent below a specific altitude and that its instruments were set at zero, showing the jet was too close to the ground.

President Machel was killed on October 19 when the plane, carrying him home from a regional leaders' meeting in Zambia, crashed in South Africa.

Several African countries have accused South Africa of causing the crash, a charge Pretoria has denied.

Mozambique's official news agency AIM quoted an aviation expert in Maputo

as categorically denying Mr Botha's charges and saying the aircraft had been manufactured in 1980 specifically to be used as a presidential jet.

The Tupolev 'carried electronic equipment of the current generation, using integrated circuits and with a design improved and updated for this technology', the expert said.

AIM quoted the expert as saying he did not know if Mr Botha was referring to the aircraft's radio altimeter or to its pneumatic al-

timeters when he said the plane's instruments read zero.

'The radio altimeter stops functioning once there is a cut in the power supply,' said the expert.

AIM also quoted a member of Mozambique's commission jointly probing the plane's crash with South Africa and the Soviet Union as saying Mr Botha was violating an undertaking by the three states not to divulge information on the investigation until it was completed — (Sapa-Reuter)







**M**OZAMBIQUE has laid to rest Samora Moises Machel, the country's first president and the man who led his people from a bush war against their Portuguese colonial masters to independence.

In Maputo last week, the numbing shock of his sudden and still mysterious death was tangible no protests, as in Harare, no groups gathered on street corners discussing his death in angry words — just long, orderly queues of silent people, their expressions blank as they patiently waited to pay their last respects.

Whatever the faults of the Frelimo government — and Mozambicans are not slow to point these out — Samora Machel remained much more than a party political leader and somehow untainted by the errors of his government.

Even his enemies agree that he was an exceptionally able man, an outstanding military leader and one of the few men in the Frelimo government believed capable of turning around the country's collapsing economy.

Whether his successor will be able to inspire that sort of confidence remains to be seen.

Mozambique today is desperately poor and teetering on the brink of total economic collapse — but it does not have to be that way. The country is rich in rare and strategic minerals, has huge agricultural and hydro-electric power production potential and ideally suited to offer black Southern African states alternative ports for their trade to those controlled by SA.

**B**ut its mineral wealth lies trapped beneath malaria-infested jungles, only a fraction of its hydro-electric capacity has been developed and its road and rail links are repeatedly attacked by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas.

The guerilla war now engulfing most of the country is the most serious problem facing the Frelimo government and has added immeasurably to the suffering of a people who have endured one catastrophe after another since achieving independence in 1975.

In 1977/78 the country experienced widespread, destructive floods, followed in 1981 to 1983 by a devastating drought that killed tens of thousands and destroyed the agricultural infrastructure of the southern provinces.

These troubles and the hardships incurred through government's earlier hardline economic policies, which undermined foreign investment and local production, helped the MNR, popularly known by its Portuguese acronym of Renamo, to gain a foothold in the north-western provinces.

Recently Renamo has had a string of successes, taking six



MARKET IN MOZAMBIQUE plenty of willing buyers for scarce produce

# Mozambique after Machel

CHRIS ERASMUS in Maputo

towns along the Zambezi River and virtually cutting the country in two. While the Frelimo government still has a reasonably firm grip in the large ports of Maputo, Beira and Ncala in the north, its hold on other urban centres is increasingly precarious.

The economic and social effects of the war are now pervasive. As one approaches Maputo by air, the skeletal remains of four or five sunken ships tell the tale of the city's moribund harbour. Many of the capital's streets have potholes and most sidewalks are in a bad state of disrepair.

Almost every building in the city, including some occupied by government ministries, has broken and missing windowpanes. There are hardly any new cars to be seen and the traffic, even in the rush hour on the major roads, is thin.

**O**f the few cars and trucks using the roads, hardly any are without evidence of some unrepaired accident — and about one in three buses carries the scars of multiple bullet holes inflicted by anti-government rebels, sometimes only a few miles out of the city centre.

Most shops have only a few paltry items on display in their windows and nothing on the shelves — a transparent effort to put a good face on an increasingly difficult situation. But a few, mostly furniture and baby clothes shops and

those selling locally made brass ornaments, are well stocked.

Petrol is in short supply and rationed, except for foreigners paying in desperately needed foreign currency. Almost every consumer item, from soft drinks to cigarettes, is difficult to get except in hotels.

**H**ardly any buildings including most hotels, have hot water amenities, and from time to time when Renamo launches attacks on the city water supplies, no one has any water at all for days on end.

Food shortages are not unknown, but for the most part there is enough to eat in urban centres. In the rural areas, however, the droughts are still making themselves felt and hunger is a way of life for most of the country's estimated 13-million people.

There is a thriving black market on which almost anything can be bought at enormous cost in local currency, but relatively cheaply with foreign currency. Dollar-starved black marketeers will pay up to 40 times the official exchange rate for US currency.

But in spite of its troubles and poverty, Maputo is fairly clean and life goes on more or less as normal. Whatever their hardships, its inhabitants have not yet lost their sense of civic pride.

There is a determination to try to make things work, but the key to

Mozambique's economic recovery lies in finding peace with the Renamo rebels and then productively exploiting the wealth of its enormous mineral and natural resources.

According to estimates by Western economic analysts, the country has 10-billion tons of coal reserves. It also has large reserves of tantalum, a strategically valuable heat-resistant substance used in high-temperature engines and turbines, and titanium, an equally valuable mineral which is extremely strong also used in high-tech engineering.

To this list can be added copper, bauxite, graphite, phosphate, marble, gold, various precious and semi-precious gemstones, including emeralds, as well as a large probability that there are large uranium reserves and mineable diamond fields.

**I**t has a proven 60-billion cubic metres natural gas reserve — which cannot be tapped because of the efforts of the Renamo guerillas — and may well have significant oil reserves, which could change it from a net importer of oil-based fuels to an exporter.

Because of the insurgents' sabotage and harassment, only the first phase of the huge Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme has been completed, yielding 2 000Mw, and electricity supplies are regularly disrupted by attacks on transmission lines.

With 24 500km of coastline, Mozambique has significant marine resources, including tuna, shrimp and lobster — in fact, shrimp sales now constitute the biggest portion of the country's export earnings by value.

If a semblance of peace could be restored, these resources could be utilised to return the country to prosperity — and vital foreign investment might again start coming in. But the possibilities of reaching a settlement rest directly on who will be picked to lead Frelimo and the country after Machel.

There are generally considered to be five contenders in the succession stakes, but one — Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano — leads the field by a long way.

He was Prime Minister during the transition from Portuguese to Frelimo rule, has a great deal of experience and is considered above all to be a pragmatist.

His image is that of the international statesman and he shared with Machel the duties of foreign affairs, steering his country through a difficult period in Black Africa following the signing of the Nkomati Accord with SA in 1984. Chissano is also a linguist, speaking English, French, Portuguese and several other languages.

Political analysts here believe Chissano would guide Mozambique along a pragmatic course aimed at encouraging internal regeneration and external confidence.

**A**t all costs, he would try to avoid an outright confrontation with SA, but would be inclined to assist the Frontline states in their bid to end apartheid rule.

Next in line is Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos, the only original member of Frelimo's central committee left in government. He has stepped into Machel's shoes as a provisional measure, representing Mozambique at the meeting of Frontline leaders held in Maputo after Machel's funeral.

Although technically senior to Chissano, Dos Santos has several factors weighing against him: he is a hardline Leninist-Marxist who has a reputation for placing ideology before practicality, and he has a mixed racial heritage.

General Alberto Chipande, Defence Minister and popular hero, is another contender. He is reputed to have fired the first shot in the first battle fought by Frelimo in 1964.

If Frelimo decides on a collective leadership, it is highly likely that these three — Chissano, Dos Santos and Chipande — will form it. Other contenders are Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo, and politburo member Armando Guebuza.

For Mozambique, one thing is sure ahead lies a stony and difficult path out of the wilderness in which it is now lost.

*Handwritten notes:*  
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ARGUS 3/11/86

# Mozambique may announce new President today

MAPUTO — Frelimo's Central Committee may announce President Samora Machel's successor today

Members of the Central Committee gathered here today for an extraordinary session. Officials said it would probably last several days because the committee would have to consider a long report on the situation after the President's death.

Officials said nothing about the selection of a new president. Mr Machel died in an aircraft crash near Komatipoort on October 19.

However, observers believe there is little doubt that the committee will discuss the matter and try to select a successor.

Meanwhile Mozambique today angrily denied allegations by the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that the Soviet-built aircraft which crashed in South African territory on October 19 killing President Machel and 33 others had obsolete equipment.

## Neglected warnings

Mr Botha said in a statement yesterday that not only did the Tupolev TU-134 have outdated equipment but the crew neglected to heed instrument warnings.

He said the aircraft was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn of descent below a specific altitude and that its instruments were set at zero, showing that the jet was too low.

Mozambique's official news agency, Aim, today quoted an aviation expert in Maputo as saying the aircraft had been manufactured in 1980 specifically to be used as a presidential jet.

The Tupolev "carried electronic equipment of the current generation, using integrated circuits and with a design improved and updated for this technology", the expert said.

Aim accused South Africa of inconsistencies regarding the aircraft's "black box" flight recorders — which "almost certainly" hold the key to the crash.

## Imposed new conditions

Aim said South Africa had first agreed that a South African delegation would carry the black boxes to Moscow on October 25 where they would be decoded in the presence of the three countries making up the commission of inquiry into the crash: South Africa, Russia and Mozambique.

However, this undertaking had not been honoured and the South Africans had imposed new conditions.

Meanwhile, the head of the South African Air Force, General Dennis Earp, has denied allegations that President Machel's jet was lured to its crash site by a decoy beacon.

Although it was possible "in theory" to divert an aircraft from its destination with a false beacon, the Tupolev's instruments showed it was aiming to land at Maputo at the time of the crash. General Earp said on the SABC-TV Network programme last night.

General Earp visited the scene the day after the crash.

● All the Mozambicans who were injured in the crash, except Mr Gido Martinho, have been discharged from the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit and flown to Maputo. Mr Martinho is in a serious condition and is still in intensive care — The Argus Foreign Service, Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter.



PR 62 3/11/86

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# Mozambique food crisis: 3,9-million face starvation

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The scope of the food crisis in Mozambique has been underlined in a document distributed to delegations at the funeral of President Samora Machel here last week

The document appealed for emergency food aid to avert a major crisis, expected throughout the country within a year.

Earlier this year Mozambique's Disasters Office estimated that about 3,9-million people in various parts of the country were facing starvation

In a paper entitled Food Situation, November 1986 To October 1987 the Ministry of Commerce said the country faced a deficit of about 460 000 tons of cereals — made up of 381 404 tons of maize, 55 877 tons of wheat and 28 177 tons of rice

## "Armed bandits"

The paper said the consequences of a severe drought had been aggravated by the activities of "armed bandits supported by South Africa" and by South African economic sanctions against Mozambique.

Considering all these factors the need for food aid from the international donor community was "urgent and undiminished"

The document said there was also an urgent need for supplementary food such as edible oil and sugar

Vegetable oil production in Mozambique had dropped from 12 000 tons in 1980 to 6 000 tons this year. Edible oil was an essential dietary staple food in both the rural and the urban areas and Mozambique needed at least 15 000 tons a year

Sugar production had dropped from 115 000 tons in 1980 to 35 000 tons this year, and Mozambique needed about 70 000 tons of sugar a year.



# 'No decoy beacon in jet crash'

*Even Post*  
2/11/88  
2/18

JOHANNESBURG — The head of the South African Air Force, General Denis Earp, last night denied allegations that President Samora Machel's Tupolev jet was lured to its crash site by a decoy beacon

Although it was possible "in theory" to divert an aircraft from its destination with a false beacon, the Tupolev's instruments showed the aircraft was aiming to land at Maputo when it crashed, he said on SABC's *Network* programme

Gen Earp said readings on two instruments found in the wreckage corresponded with the position of the jet at the time of the crash

Radio compass needles on the navigator's panel pointed in opposite directions, possibly at beacons in Nelspruit and Maputo, and the aircraft's distance-measuring

equipment indicated a reading of 35 nautical miles from Maputo

Reacting to accusations that South Africa had delayed reporting the crash, Gen Earp said the Tupolev's disappearance "didn't arouse alarm or despondency on our part"

"It was routine and we had no further responsibility towards the aircraft"

The moment of impact was not recorded on South African radar because mountainous terrain had blocked the plane from view as it reached a low altitude

"All plots go from the radar screen when the target goes low enough" and this was normal for aircraft going in to land, he said

The jet was travelling in an air corridor over Mozambican territory and it was Mozambique's job to have picked up the

crash, he said

Mozambique had 18 radar stations, including accurate Soviet equipment, that "must have seen this aircraft"

The SAAF was sure Mozambican officials knew the plane was missing and had launched "some kind of search after the crash"

"Yet they accused us of not letting them know in time"

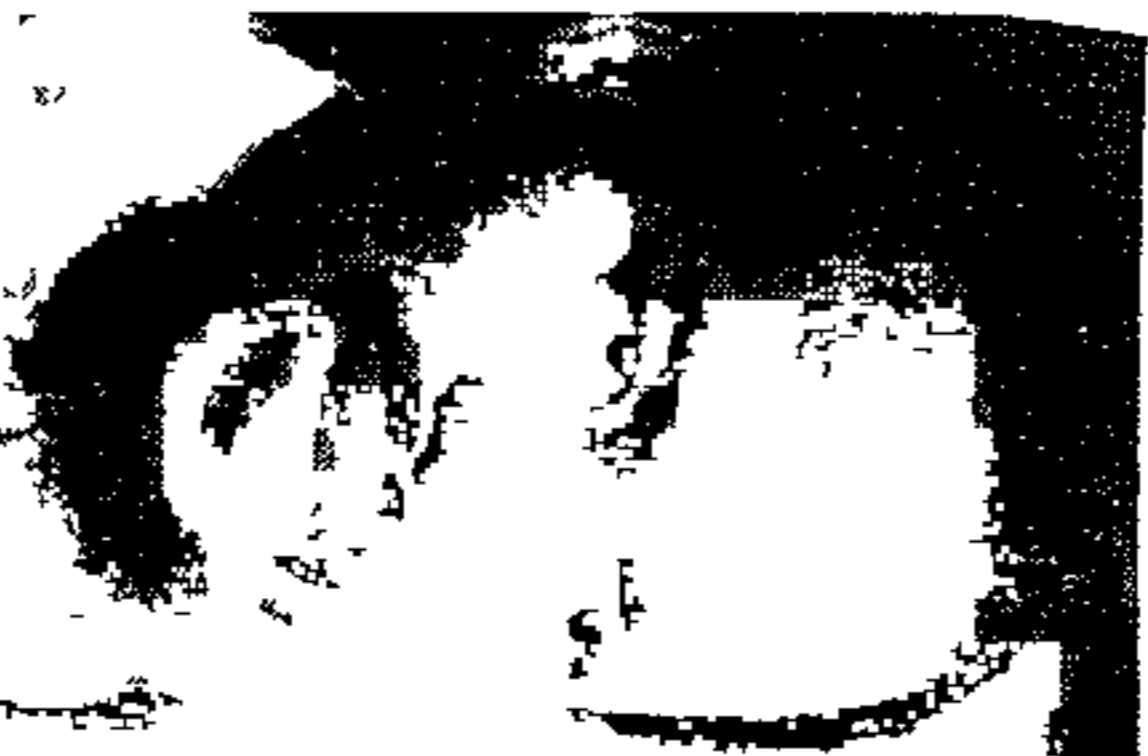
Commenting on the controversy surrounding the "black box", Gen Earp said it contained recordings of the crew's conversation with air traffic controllers in Maputo and information about the aircraft's height, speed, engine power and other data

The cockpit recordings were on tape that did not need decoding, but other data had to be printed out on a computer designed by the Soviet manufacturer

BRISBANE

218

# Pragmatist Chissano is given the nod by Frelimo



● CHISSANO moderate

FRELIMO's central committee yesterday elected a pragmatist and moderate, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, to succeed Samora Machel as President of Mozambique

The 47-year-old Chissano, a founder member of Frelimo and Mozambique's Foreign Minister since independence, is a nationalist with impeccable credentials and an old friend of Machel. He is believed to have been Machel's own choice.

The appointment was announced in a live broadcast on Radio Mozambique by Marcelino dos Santos, who — as No 2 in the party and a hard-line Marxist — was the other main contender. Dos Santos said Chissano was unanimously elected president of Frelimo, which automatically made him Head

of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Two developments yesterday illustrated the difficulties Chissano will face of a war-torn, bankrupt nation: a land-mine blast along the border and a land-mine was planted by ANC guerrillas operating from Mozambique; and the ruling MNR warned from Lisbon it would continue its guerrilla war.

In his first address to the nation since selection, Chissano pledged to prosecute his country's 11-year-old war with the MNR. He said "We will continue with the war in

order to finish with the war."

Chissano, a moderate Marxist, is widely credited with persuading Machel to shed some of his doctrinaire views and make overtures to the capitalist West in the past few years.

Reuter reports that Chissano's only public difference with Machel was over economic policy. In Parliament earlier this year, the Foreign Minister argued in favour of allowing tenants to buy state-owned houses and called for the licensing of private transport operators who now carry passengers illegally.

A member of the party's 10-member political bureau, Chissano was born on October 22, 1939, in Malehence in the district of Chibuto

in the southern province of Gaza. In 1962 he took part in the founding of Frelimo, then interrupted his studies in Portugal to become secretary to Frelimo President Eduardo Mondlane in Dar es Salaam. In 1966 he underwent further military training abroad.

Chissano was Prime Minister in a transitional government composed of officials from Frelimo and Portugal from September 1974 until the country's full independence the following June.

He took part in the negotiations with the Portuguese authorities that led to independence, and 10 years later played an important role in the negotiations leading to the signing of the Nkomati Accord with SA.



# Mozambique denies any part in mine blast

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has denied any responsibility for a landmine explosion in the Eastern Transvaal and has accused South Africa of concentrating troops along its borders.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, quoted a government spokesman as saying the landmine explosion claim was "a pretext for a new aggression against Mozambique".

The SADF has accused ANC members operating from Mozambique of planting the mine which killed Lance Corporal Albertus le Roux (20).

But AIM pointed out that the

blast took place 18 km from Swaziland and more than 90 km from the Mozambican border.

The Mozambican spokesman recalled declarations by the South African Government that an electrified fence had been erected along that part of the Mozambican border.

"There is also a massive concentration of South African troops along the border between the Eastern Transvaal and Mozambique," the spokesman said.

"We therefore do not understand how they can talk about the ANC launching actions from Mozambique".

The spokesman said the accusations could be a pretext for new attacks on Mozambique.

# Kaunda and Mugabe in danger, alleges Jesse Jackson

By Neil Lurssen  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Rev Jesse Jackson believes that, following the death of President Samora Machel, the lives of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe are in danger.

In a telephone interview from London, Mr Jackson told the *New York Times* that if anything happened to President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe . . . "then we have another Lebanon in Southern Africa."

The black American civil rights leader and former presidential candidate said he would ask for an immediate meeting with President Reagan to brief the President on what he had learned about the situation in Southern Africa relating to the

death of the Mozambique leader

He said the situation was a threat to world peace

Mr Jackson, who had attended a meeting with President Machel in September, was a mourner at the funeral in Maputo

He said the death of President Machel, along with alleged South African efforts to destabilise the region militarily and economically, had convinced him the situation was very grave

Mr Jackson told the *New York Times* that, according to Mozambique officials, more than eight hours elapsed between the October 19 crash and the time that SA authorities informed Maputo.

Even then, he claimed, a Mozambican team was given the wrong location and did not ar-

rive at the site until 24 hours after the crash

Mr Jackson repeated earlier Mozambican accounts of how the pilot asked for Maputo airport's lights to be turned on — when they were already on — indicating that the pilot thought he was near his destination when he was not

He also repeated earlier allegations about slowness in the provision of medical help to the crash victims and claims that SA policemen were more interested in searching for papers and money than in rendering help

The US Government has stated repeatedly that it has no evidence that South Africa bears any responsibility for the air crash

● The US yesterday offered congratulations to Mr Joaquim

Chissano on his election as President of Mozambique and said it wanted to work with him for regional peace and economic development, Reuter reports

"We congratulate Mr Chissano on his appointment," State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman told reporters

"The United States will continue to work for positive and constructive relations with Mozambique in furtherance of common goals, that is Mozambique's non-alignment, the use of private sector initiatives to develop its economy and active support for regional peace efforts," he said

The warmth of the US reaction to Mr Chissano's election yesterday by the Central Committee of the ruling Frelimo Party appeared to reflect relief that it was he and not his hard-

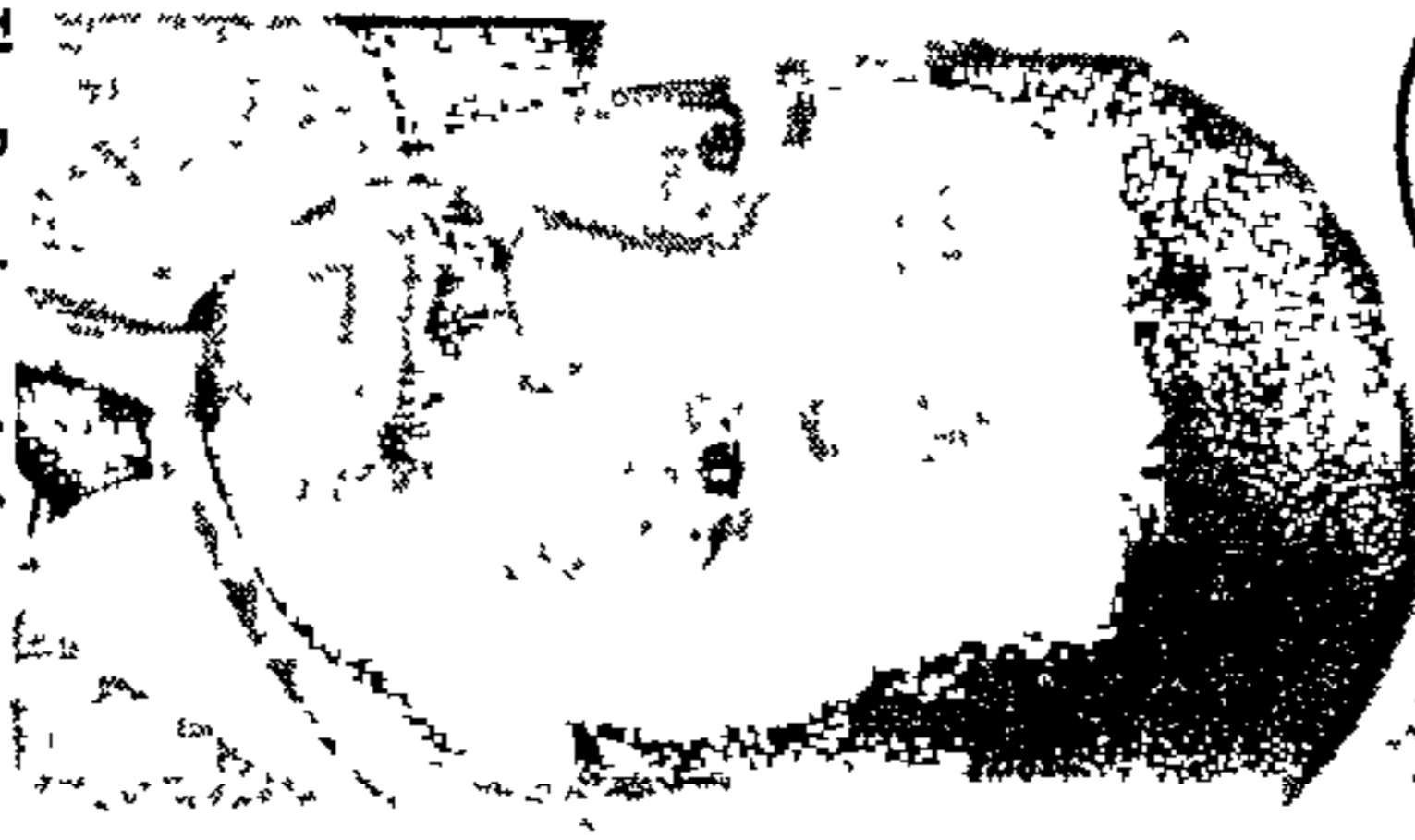
line Marxist rival Mr Marcelino dos Santos, who won the post

After the death of President Machel, US officials made clear their preference for Mr Chissano, whom they regard as a moderate.

Washington feared Mr dos Santos might reverse President Machel's policy of opening to the West politically and economically

Mr Chissano (47) is widely credited with influencing President Machel's change of direction away from reliance on the Soviet Union

The United States has put considerable effort into bolstering the change of direction and despite trenchant criticism from right-wingers, invited President Machel to the White House last year for talks with President Reagan.



The Rev Jesse Jackson . . . sits in Southern Africa in a thre . . .



**C**AESAR DIVIDED Gaul into three bits. Southern Africa is divided by his pale imitators in Washington into two — one ruled by tyrannous white neo-Nazis, the other by incompetent, venal and murderous black Marxists.

Liberal opinion is bent on sticking it to the former; conservative to the latter. While these viewpoints have the virtue of making American policy evenhanded, they lack, shall we say, a certain subtlety. More to the point, they are making it almost certain that for the foreseeable future Washington will have nothing better to offer the region's people than the bloodiness that engulfs them now.

The Left, having had its way on the part it finds interesting, is temporarily demobilised, being — as a recent State Department memo to President Reagan felicitously analogised — in a state of "post-coital tristesse".

Energised by defeat, its favourite turn of events, the Right is freshly rampant and ready for mischief. The device upon its banner is unusually strange, even by its own habitually odd standards. The new cause to be championed is Renamo, the authentic voice of freedom and the American way in Mozambique.

**O**ver at the Heritage Foundation and other places where conservative foreign policy analysts purport to think, the faithful are busily learning how to pronounce Afonso Dhlakama without putting an "f" in his Christian name.

Their task, given that many of their number still verbally confuse the head of Inkatha with an enervating African disease and have only just discovered that one "Dr Sabimini" is not the last best hope of Angola, is an arduous one — the more so because, in Dhlakama's case, no one can even put a face to the name.

At least Mozambique is memorable. It's a popular flavour of ice cream sold at Bob's, a parlour next to Heritage's headquarters where Renamo's man in Washington, Lius Serapiao, hangs his shingle. Perhaps he slips next door to eat his country's namesake.

Actually, and to complicate matters rather further than mere pronouncement, there is some argument as to whether Serapiao's hem belongs to the genuine raiment, if indeed such a thing exists.

Let us not forget Artur Vilankulu and the Friends of Mozambique, whose sponsor, the conservative Action Foundation, claims Serapiao is a "liar and a fraud".

Since the credibility of both rests upon their own testimony and upon the alleged utterances of Dhlakama and his putative lieutenants, the dispute is not easily resolved.

All that can be said is that Sera-

# America's Right now puts the boot into Mozambique

SIMON BARBER in Washington

piao, a professor at Howard University in Washington, does have the greater air of artistic verisimilitude, having registered himself with the Justice Department as Renamo's lobbyist.

It is a sparse filing, giving Gorongosa as the employer's address, but little more. Money is not mentioned, suggesting that the registrant is not paid and therefore not, in any provable sense, an agent.

In fact, the only proof the documents offer that Serapiao is who he says he is is an appended newspaper clipping that describes his quarrel with Vilankulu.

Perhaps it is churlish to seek objective fact when the real issue is fighting communists who, we all know, are systemic fabricators. Our lies are axiomatically better than their lies, also truer. That, at any rate, seems to be the operating principle of the Right when it comes to Mozambique.

**R**eading the *Washington Times*, the chief shop window for untrammelled cold-warriorism, one comes away with the impression that Renamo is a government in waiting which already controls vast tracts of territory.

The only reason that the happy accident of Samora Machel's death has not translated Mozambique into a sunlit upland of Jeffersonian democracy, it is inferred, is that the demonic crypto-Marxists in the State Department have poured their poison in Ronald Reagan's ear. Here is a sample, this one written by columnist Ralph de Toledano, a new Africa hand.

"If the deaths in a plane crash of President Samora Machel and other senior officials of Mozambique's communist government lead to its overthrow by Renamo, the pro-Western forces, it will come as a shattering blow to Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker

"The Mozambican communists have barely held on to power only because of the muscle supplied by 10 000 troops from Zimbabwe, 2 000 Cubans, 1 000 Soviets, 500 East Germans and thousands of other personnel from the Soviet bloc.

**T**he Mozambican army is equipped with Soviet MiG-17s and MiG-21s, AK-47 rifles, Soviet helicopter gunships, T-55 tanks, etc — costing the Kremlin some US\$1 000m. The troops sent in by Marxist President Robert Mugabe, however, are bogged down in what is being described as a 'Zimbabwean Vietnam'."

News of the Nkomati Accord, tattered though it might latterly be, has evidently not reached De Toledano, nor the fact that Machel, a rarity among his fellow Front-line leaders, did not devote his final years to rhetorically trashing either the West or SA, nor even that some quite respectable non-wimp Europeans, chiefly the British, are trying to help Maputo out of the horrendous mess it has quite openly admitted it created for itself.

No, what matters to De Toledano are the lovingly listed hardware and the commie personnel who always seem to come in such nice round numbers. Plus the fact that this is a great opportunity for the so-called Reagan Doctrine to make the Soviets and their supposed allies suffer what America suffered in Indo-China.

It would be interesting to know where the author and his fellow believers, for such they are, utterly bereft of empirical data, get their exciting numbers and their confident assumptions that Renamo runs most of the country.

Certainly it is not American intelligence, which on the subject of Mozambique is all but non-existent. Rather more likely, the ultimate source is a mixture of the

fervid Serapiao/Vilankulu imagination and General Magnus Malan and his boys, all of whom are far too interested to be believed by any but the most prone ears.

Fortunately, Renamo's warlords are not going to get accorded the treatment Dr Jonas Savimbi received here. Not only are they incredible and, as far as can be seen through the shadows, profoundly unattractive, they are fighting for control of a country that not even the Soviets care much about.

The East bloc numbers may be round, but they are insufficiently so. A lot more zeros will be needed before real American interest can be aroused. More importantly, Renamo's soi-disant foreign minister Artur da Fonseca was recently granted an audience with Patrick Buchanan at the White House.

In Buchanan's case, as Pretoria has discovered to its cost, not everything propinquities likes propinquity. Close he may be to the President, but he is nonetheless a disaster to have in your corner.

**L**ike so many of his conservative pals, he gets his jollies from losing. It reinforces his sense of justification. The tragedy is that, though he and his fellow believers will be able to do nothing to promote Renamo's victory, they will also ensure that no one else — least of all Mozambique's brutalised, displaced and starving millions — wins either. They will do this, and they already are, by attempting to harass and block even the most rudimentary assistance to Maputo — let alone the State Department's mooted US\$500m regional aid package.

The Left, having attempted to cut the underpinnings from Southern Africa's economic future with sanctions, enter the Right to put the boot in by guaranteeing a state of permanent war.

They have all but achieved this in Angola. Mozambique is next.



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# Cape

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TUESDAY, NOV

# New Mozambican president named

*Cape Times 4/11/86 218*

Staff Reporter

**FOREIGN MINISTER** Mr Joaquim Chissano has been named President of Mozambique. He succeeds President Samora Machel who was killed in an aircraft crash on South African soil two weeks ago.

The announcement was made by Vice-President and politburo member Mr Marcelino dos Santos, in a live broadcast late yesterday

Mr Dos Santos made the announcement after an all-day extraordinary meeting of Frelimo party chiefs called to elect a new president.

## 'Unanimous choice'

He said Mr Chissano had been elected unanimously by the party's 130-man central committee, which has been ruling the country since President Machel's death along with 33 other people on October 19

With his election to the post of president of Frelimo, 47-year-old Mr Chissano automatically becomes head of state and commander of the armed forces

Reuter reports that Maputo's citizens were yesterday urged in radio broadcasts and posters around the city to meet in the afternoon to welcome and "acclaim" their new leader.

The choice of a new national leader was made in the Congress Hall under a banner declaring, "Let us transform our sorrow into new strength"

Mr Dos Santos, who also had been in the running for the presidency, and Mr Chissano sat on either side of President Machel's empty chair

Mr Dos Santos paid tribute to the late leader in a lengthy opening address that reviewed his life as a guerilla fighter against Portuguese rule and as leader after independence in 1975

"Against the strategy of warmongering circles of imperialism and racism he de-



Mr Joaquim Chissano in Maputo last month.

Picture Wendy Schwegmann

veloped with unequalled courage our party's policy of peace

"He fell in the struggle against apartheid," Mr Dos Santos said "His life and work will continue to inspire the just struggle against the racist regime in Pretoria"

Mr Dos Santos did not refer directly to allegations that Pretoria somehow caused President Machel's plane to crash

Mr Chissano, ranked third in the politburo, was a popular contender for the presidency

A moderate Marxist, he is widely credited with persuading President Machel to shed some of his Marxist doctrinaire views and make overtures to the capitalist West in the past few years

He was Prime Minister during the transition from Portuguese to Frelimo rule in 1974/75

Political analysts in Maputo believe Mr Chissano will guide Mozambique along a pragmatic course aimed at encouraging internal regeneration and external confidence

At all costs, he will try to avoid an outright confrontation with South Africa, but is expected to be inclined to assist the frontline states in their bid to end apartheid

The change in leadership is not expected to have a marked effect on relations between Maputo and Pretoria, with the new leader and the politburo continuing President Machel's policy of dialogue for some time, largely out of respect for their fallen comrade

From Lisbon, UPI reports that MNR rebels said the choice of a new president "alters nothing" in the nine-year war. They repeated threats to intensify their fight against the government and allies in Zimbabwe

## Welcomed by Soares

Portugal welcomed the choice of Mr Chissano as president.

President Mario Soares cabled Mr Chissano with a pledge to "deepen and widen the ties" linking their countries

Meanwhile, Mozambique yesterday categorically denied it harboured guerillas who South Africa said laid a landmine which killed one of its soldiers near Barberton on Sunday

A Mozambican Government official said South Africa was using the incident as an excuse to launch a military attack on Mozambique

☐ War and famine, but in Maputo life goes on — page 8

☐ Soldier is latest victim in surge of mine blasts — page 9

There are only



STAR  
4/11/86

# First day at work for President Chissano 218

The Star's Africa News Service  
MAPUTO — Mozambique's new President started work today, having announced his determination to continue the war against the Mozambique Resistance Movement, to follow the guide-lines laid down by his predecessor and to maintain the Nkomati Accord.

However, the MNR has already announced that it will step up their campaign against the Frelimo Government in Maputo, and relations with South Africa are clouded by the controversy generated by the air crash in which President Samora Machel lost his life.

Observers believe these are the key priorities for the pragmatic, moderate — by Mozambican standards — Mr Joaquim Chissano.

In South Africa just prior to Mr Machel's death there was some hope of improved relations with Mozambique, and the

South African Government will be watching Mr Chissano carefully for indications of a possible thaw.

South Africa will also watch carefully to see whether the Soviets are prepared to step up their military help to the government in Maputo.

Meanwhile, a march organised by the Mozambican Youth Organisation will take demonstrators past the South African Trade Mission and the Malawian Embassy.

The demonstrators will carry placards asking for "explanations" on the crash of the Presidential plane on October 19.

As his first public action as President, Mr Chissano will go today to Heroes Square, on the road between Maputo and its airport, to pay homage to his predecessor. Then he will visit the late President's widow, Mrs Graca Machel.

● See Page 17.



Mozambique's new leader is moderate — but determined

# Chissano: iron fist in velvet glove

By Joao Santa Rita,  
The Star's Africa News Service

Joaquim Chissano, the 47-year-old Marxist revolutionary who succeeded the late President Samora Machel yesterday, has never been afraid to speak his mind even if this brought him into conflict with his old friend and comrade, Samora Machel.

A softly-spoken, articulate and urbane man, Mr Chissano is the equivalent of the proverbial iron fist in the velvet glove. He knows exactly what he wants.

A case in point was the Nkomati Accord. Despite the fact that he has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since Mozambique's independence in 1975, he took no part in the negotiations which culminated in the historic — and highly controversial — Accord which was signed on March 16 1984.

## Not at negotiations

The most likely explanation is that he opposed the Accord and that he had both the will and the influence to keep to one side.

Mozambican sources, however, explained that his absence from the negotiations was a decision taken by the Frelimo leadership to spare the Minister of Foreign Affairs from any negative effects the Accord could have on the country's diplomatic activities.

Before independence, Mr Chissano led the country, at Samora Machel's request, during the nine-month transitional period preceding independence on June 25 1975.

It was then that the former guerrilla fighter acquired a reputation as a "moderate and pragmatist" and became extremely popular among certain sectors of the population.

Last year during debates in the National People's Assembly (the country's parliament) Mr Chissano caused a stir when he proposed that houses nationalised after independence be returned to their owners or at least sold in the open market.

In the same speech he proposed the legalisation of the illegal taxis that thrive in Maputo.

This unorthodox speech provoked strong criticism from other Mozambican leaders including the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira.

President Machel himself is said to have opposed Mr Chissano. However, the speech served to strengthen Mr Chissano's popularity, particularly among the urban people.

The speech also confirmed Mr Chissano's reputation as a man who was said to take on the top Frelimo leadership, including Mr Machel himself, in heated debates if he did not agree with them.



**Mozambique's new President Joaquim Chissano ... despite his early years in politics as a staunch Marxist in the Frelimo party, he is known as a pragmatist and is said to have often disagreed with his old comrade Samora Machel.**

Earlier this year Mr Chissano rejected an offer to become the country's first Prime Minister.

Politically, Mr Chissano is cast very much in the Machel mould and observers believe it would be wrong to expect significant and immediate changes in the Maputo government's policies.

It would be wrong to describe Mr Chissano as "pro-Western or pro-Soviet" and he can best be described as a nationalist, a "Frelimo man" committed to his party's increasingly pragmatic version of Marxist ideology but proud of his country's independence.

He is known to have strongly opposed proposals to give the Soviet Union naval bases in Mozambique, but during the independence war in Rhodesia he vigorously opposed several American and British proposals to end the conflict because they stopped short of majority rule.

He is likely to continue the policies launched and then steadily adapted by President

Samora Machel, including those which have brought a slow rapprochement with the West particularly in the economic field.

Although clearly a popular leader (a Mozambican yesterday described his election as "the people's choice"), Mr Chissano seems to lack the charisma and ebullient style of the late president.

## Medicine

Like Samora Machel, Mr Chissano was born in southern Mozambique in the small town of Malehice, in Chibuto district, Gaza Province.

He was one of the first black pupils at the main Maputo High School and later obtained a bursary to study medicine in Lisbon.

After only one year at the university, he fled to Paris where he met Mr Marcelino dos Santos. There he became involved in nationalist policies and later in Tanzania helped unite three relatively unknown

liberation movements which then became the Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (Frelimo).

During the war against the Portuguese, Mr Chissano was head of Frelimo's security department and because of his role as a guerrilla leader he now holds the rank of major-general in the Mozambican army.

His official biography states that on two occasions, in 1964 and 1973, he received military training "abroad" but does not specify where.

As president he will be commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

After the death of Frelimo's first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane (assassinated in Dar es Salaam in 1969), Mr Chissano sided with Samora Machel and the radicals in ousting "reactionary, racist and tribalist forces" within the party.

He speaks fluent Portuguese, English, French and Swahili. Mr Chissano is married and has four children.

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of the Star's Africa News Service

The election of Mr Joaquim Chissano as Mozambique's second President is probably the best choice Pretoria could have hoped for in present circumstances.

President Samora Machel's death in a plane crash in South African territory on October 19 made South Africa's controversial relationship with Mozambique infinitely more difficult.

As the wrangling over the crash and South Africa's alleged role in the "murder" of President Machel continues, so top officials of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs will watch the situation carefully to see whether there is any chance of rebuilding the relationship with South Africa's Marxist eastern neighbour.

Of the three top contenders for the Mozambican Presidency — the others were Marcelino dos Santos, officially Frelimo number two and a hardline ideologist, and Armando Guebuza, Minister in the President's Office and a tough, uncompromising radical — Chissano is certainly the one Pretoria would have preferred.

Although Mr Chissano is said to have opposed the Nkomati Accord, his first comments after his election yesterday suggested Mozambique will not seek the accord's abrogation. He told the British Broadcasting Corporation Mozambique would adhere as closely as possible to the provisions of the accord, provided South Africa did the same.

In South Africa there is no unanimity within the Government over the accord. However, for those in South Africa who want the accord to serve as the basis for a new relationship between the South African Government and the Frelimo Government in Maputo, both Mr Chissano's election and his first comments on Nkomati will come as small rays of light.

Ironically, in the weeks preceding President Machel's death, Pretoria believed it saw signs indicating an improvement in the troubled relationship. Despite the sharpness of the public Mozambican attacks on South Africa for allegedly supporting the Mozambican Resistance Movement "bandits", South Africa was given the private assurance that these sentiments were for public consumption and Frelimo wanted the Nkomati Accord to remain in force.

In August and September there were signals Mozambique might agree to the re-activation of the accord's Joint Security Commission, suspended after MNR documents allegedly implicating South Africa in contraventions of the accord were captured.

On September 2, Mr Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general of foreign affairs and the man in charge of South Africa's relations with Africa, led a delegation to Maputo to improve communications between the two governments.

Shortly after this Professor Aquino de Braganca, head of the Centre for African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo and one of the late President's close associates, was due to visit South Africa to prepare for possible talks between President Machel and President P W Botha. In Pretoria there were hopes Mr Botha and Mr Machel would agree to re-activate the accord and thus lay the foundation for a considerably improved relationship.

Then came the crash, followed by accusations that South Africa was responsible for the "murder" of President Machel. And, while the 'doves' in Pretoria are determined to try to improve relations with Mozambique, a propaganda campaign aimed at blaming South Africa for the crash, could frustrate their efforts.



# Maputo to step up war against rebels

1  
3

2/8

MAPUTO — Mozambique's newly elected President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has vowed to step up the 11-year-old war against right-wing rebels trying to topple the Marxist government, but has also promised to honour the Nkomati Accord with South Africa.

Chissano, 47, widely regarded as a moderate, was elected by the ruling Frelimo party to replace Samora Machel, killed in a plane crash last month.

In his first address to Mozambique's 13 million people, Chissano said "We will continue with the war in order to finish it.

We will restore peace and tranquility to all citizens."

Chissano, an intellectual and founder member of Frelimo, was elected unanimously by Frelimo's 130-strong central committee, which met for an extraordinary session.

Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels responded to his election by pledging to step up their campaign.

"There will be no substantial change the fight will continue," an MNR spokesman told Reuters in Lisbon.

Chissano urged the "entire people" in Mozam-



Mr JOAQUIM CHISSANO

bique to take part in the war against the MNR, adding he was guided by the policies of his predecessor.

He also defended Frelimo's marxist ideology, promised to improve the tottering economy, denounced corruption and indiscipline and said Mozambique's foreign policy remained unchanged.

The spokesman for the MNR said he feared Chissano could turn out to be more pro-Soviet than Samora Machel because of pressure from Frelimo hawks.

Chissano, who was third-ranked in the Frelimo politburo, is largely credited with persuading Samora Machel to gradually turn to the West in recent years.

● See Page 4

# Moderate in for Machel

N/M 4/1/86 (218)

**MAPUTO—Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, a moderate and advocate of closer ties with the West, has been named President of Mozambique, succeeding President Samora Machel.**

## Mercury Correspondent

The official announcement was made by Vice-President and politburo member Marcelino dos Santos, in a live broadcast late yesterday after an all-day extraordinary meeting of Frelimo party chiefs called to elect a new president.

He said Mr Chissano had been elected unanimously by the party's 130-man central committee, which has been ruling the country since President Machel's death along with 33 other people on October 19.

With his election to the post of President of Frelimo, 47-year-old Mr Chissano automatically becomes Head of State and commander of the armed forces.

## **Urged**

Reuter reports that Maputo's citizens were urged in radio broadcasts and posters around the city yesterday to meet in the afternoon to welcome and acclaim their new leader.

Mr dos Santos, who had also been in the running for the presidency, and Mr Chissano sat on either side of President Machel's empty chair.

Mr dos Santos paid tribute to the late leader in a lengthy opening address that reviewed his life as a fighter against Portuguese rule and as leader after independence in 1975.

'He fell in the struggle against apartheid,' Mr dos Santos said.

Mr Chissano, ranked third in the politburo, was a popular contender for the presidency.

A moderate marxist, he is widely credited with persuading President Machel to shed some of his marxist doctrinaire views and make overtures to the capitalist West in the past few years. He was Prime Minister

during the transition from Portuguese to Frelimo rule in 1974/75 and is strongly associated with that honeymoon period.

He has a great deal of experience and is considered, above all, to be a pragmatist.

His image is that of the international statesman, and he shared with President Machel the duties of foreign affairs, steering his country through a difficult period in black Africa after the signing of the Nkomati

non-aggression pact with South Africa in March, 1984.

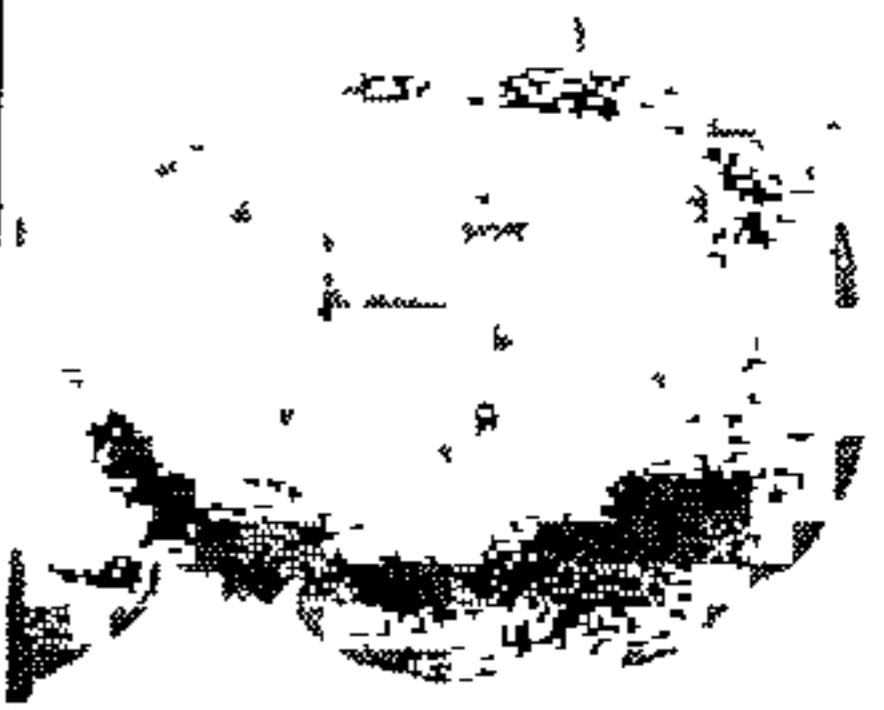
Political analysts in Maputo believe Mr Chissano will guide Mozambique along a pragmatic course aimed at encouraging internal regeneration and external confidence.

At all costs, he will try to avoid an outright confrontation with South Africa, but he is expected to be inclined to assist the front line states in their effort to end apartheid rule.



CAPE TIMES 4/11/86 218

CAPE TIMES reporter CHRIS ERASMUS attended the funeral of President Samora Machel. Here are his impressions of the Mozambique capital in the aftermath of the Machel tragedy.



# War and famine, but in Maputo life goes on

Recently MNR, popularly known as Renamo, has had a string of successes, taking six towns along the Zambezi River and virtually cutting the country in two. While the Frelimo government still has a reasonably firm grip in the large ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala in the north, its hold on other urban centres is increasingly precarious.

THE economic and social effects of the war are now pervasive.

As one approaches Maputo by air, the skeletal remains of four or five sunken ships tell the tale of the city's moribund harbour.

Many of the capital's streets have potholes and most sidewalks are in a bad state of disrepair.

Almost all buildings in the city, including some occupied by government ministries, have broken and missing window panes.

There are hardly any new cars to be seen and the traffic on the major roads is thin, even in rush-hour.

Of the few cars and trucks using the roads, few are without evidence of some unrepaired accident. One bus in three carries the scars of multiple bullet holes inflicted by anti-government rebels, sometimes only a few kilometres out of the city centre.

Most shops have a very limited supply of goods on sale. Some have only a few paltry items on display in their windows and nothing on the shelves — a transparent effort to put a good face on an increasingly difficult situation. But a few, mostly furniture and baby-clothes

shops and those selling locally made brass ornaments, are well stocked.

Petrol is in short supply and rationed, except for foreigners who pay in desperately needed foreign currency.

Almost every consumer item, from soft drinks to cigarettes, is difficult to get, except in the hotels.

Most of the lifts in the high-rises built during Portuguese rule are either permanently out of commission or nerve-rackingly temperamental.

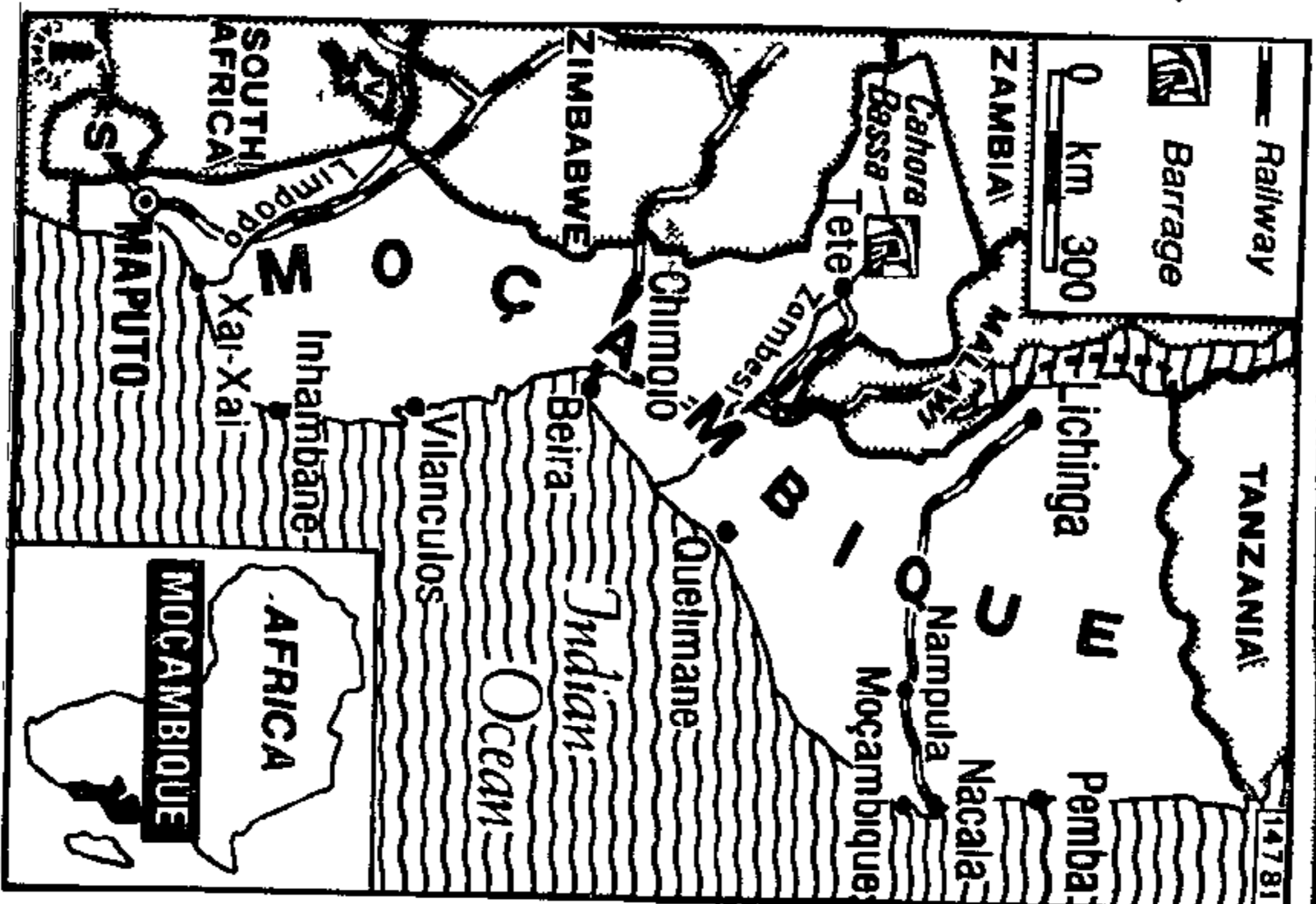
Hardly any buildings, including most of the hotels, have hot-water amenities. From time to time, when Renamo launches attacks on the city water supplies, no one has any water at all for days on end.

Food shortages are not unknown, but for the most part there is enough to eat in the urban centres.

HOWEVER, in the rural areas the droughts of a few years ago are still making themselves felt and hunger is a way of life for most of the country's estimated 13 million people.

There is a thriving black market on which almost anything can be bought at enormous cost in local currency, but relatively cheaply with foreign currency. Dollar-starved black marketers are prepared to pay anything up to 40 times the official exchange rate for US currency.

But, in spite of its troubles and poverty, Maputo is fairly clean and life goes on more or less as normal. Whatever their hardships, its inhabitants have not yet lost their sense of civic pride. The spirit which fired the popularist revolution



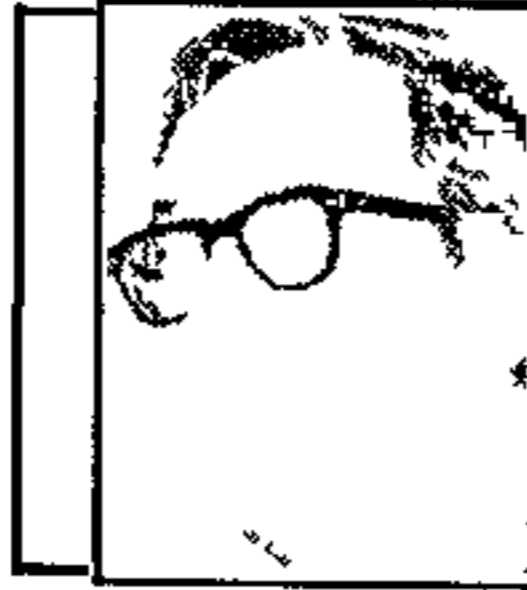
still lives on and can be seen in giant murals painted on walls, buildings and billboards around the city. The scenes depicted are usually combinations of military themes with images of workers and peasants at labour. Everywhere is the slogan "A Luta Continua", which translates as "The struggle continues".





# Beira corridor unfeasible as long as Renamo operates

Cape Times 4/12/86 218



**ALLISTER SPARKS**  
writes from  
**BEIRA**

**I**N A scene of incongruous contrast with the general state of this stagnant city, bulldozers and grab-cranes were thundering away on overtime in the harbour here last Sunday

They are engaged in a crash programme to rehabilitate the run-down port of Beira and the 290 km road, rail and oil-pipeline corridor that connects it to Zimbabwe

There is an urgency about the task because if South Africa closes its borders to its black neighbours in an act of retaliatory sanctions, as some African leaders anticipate, the Beira corridor will become a crucial alternative lifeline for the landlocked frontline states of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana

It has the potential capacity to get them out of trouble. In colonial days, Beira handled nearly all of Rhodesia's trade. But 23 years of guerrilla war, the precipitate departure of the entire Portuguese population after independence in 1975, and the collapse of the Mozambique economy as a result of the ruling Frelimo party's failed Marxist policies, have reduced the corridor to a barely functional degeneracy.

The bulldozers and the grab-cranes are trying to rectify that before the sanctions war begins in earnest. It is a R625-million rehabilitation programme financed by Dutch, Swedish and some American aid.

Phase one will be completed by March, doubling the corridor's present handling capacity to two million tonnes a year.

Phase two, which will take another three years, will deepen the harbour to take big container ships, add new wharfs and install cold storage, grain and sugar-loading facilities.

That will bring the corridor's capacity up to 3.5 million tonnes — and, with the Tazara line to Dar-es-Salaam, free the frontline states of their dependence on South Africa.

That is the theory. In practice, the state of this comatose city, surrounded and paralyzed by the Renamo guerrillas, poses a huge question mark over the project's viability.

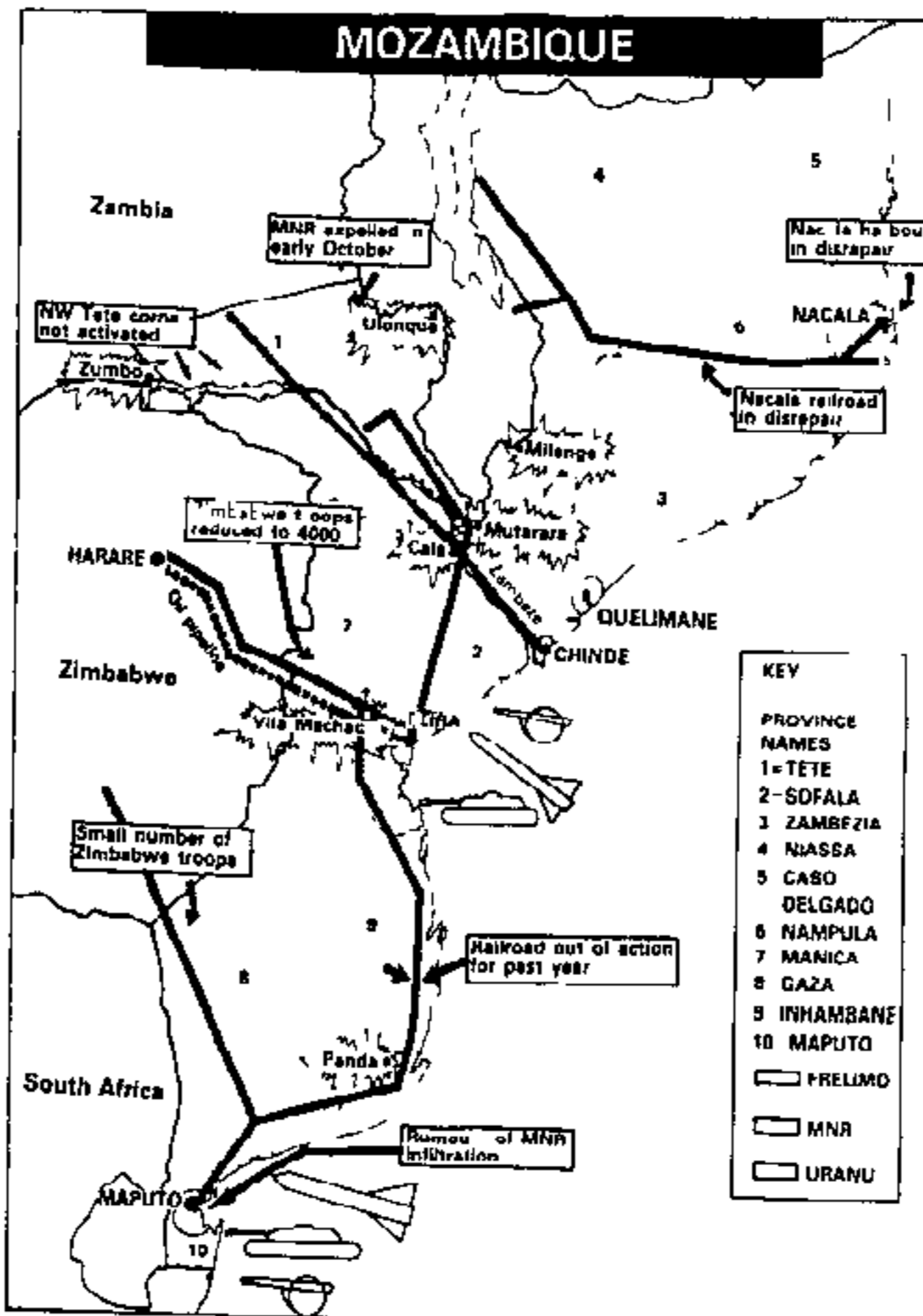
The guerrillas harass the corridor constantly, derailing trains, ambushing vehicles and blowing up the pipeline. Beira itself is a city of 300 000 people with no electricity, water, telephones, food or goods in the shops.

**T**HE one working hotel, the Dom Carlos, offers only a bed and a bucket of water carried up to your room in the dark. There are no taxis, few buses and the handful of rattletrap cars are rationed to 10 l of petrol a week.

The city has been without electricity for 168 days this year. The blackout has been constant since August 25 when Renamo blew up 64 pylons leading from the Revue hydro-electric station 150 km to the west.

Repair teams have been ambushed and prevented from reconnecting the supply.

It means that the port and the vital



pipeline on which Zimbabwe is dependent for all its gasoline requirements are both operating on auxiliary power.

I drove down the corridor last week to get a sense of its viability. I found the men on the spot, who must make it work in practice, to be more sceptical than the planners in Harare. Most felt it was essential for the government in Maputo to try to reach a negotiated settlement with Renamo.

But with the widespread assumption that Renamo is Pretoria's proxy force, there is strong resistance to negotiating with it both here and in Zimbabwe.

Instead, there is a stepped-up effort to achieve a military solution.

Zimbabwe has pushed in several thousand more troops in the past few days, increasing its commitment to 10 000 or 12 000 men.

They ride the trains and supply trucks and they patrol the road on foot and in armoured personnel carriers. They appear to be in bunkered positions about every kilometre along the pipeline.

The well-trained and smartly turned-out Zimbabweans offer a measure of reassurance to the traveller running this uncomfortable gauntlet. But clearly it is a chancy business despite them.

"It's a risk, sure. In there you can die anytime," the driver of the supply truck who gave me a lift remarked as we approached the border.

"But don't worry," he added comfortably, "I've been through many times. The thing to do is to drive at speed, then if you run into an ambush you are through before they can touch you. We know the danger spots and we go faster there."

**H**E slammed the pick-up through its gears, swore at a slow driver as he roared past, and grinned as the two army escorts were thrown about on the back.

His name was Canaan Gwenzi, aged 29, a ball of cheerful energy who earns a 50 percent bonus on his salary in danger money and is clearly in his element.

Later I was to travel with a white man named Dan de Bliques, who is superintendent of the pipeline pumping station at Beira. At 63 Dan is a veteran of the Rhodesian war and he has an opposite theory about how best to run this gauntlet.

He refused to carry an armed guard. "All they do is make you a prize target," he grunted. And he insisted on driving slowly, seldom topping 70 km/h, whereas Canaan had raced along at 140.

"You must be able to control the vehicle and see everything in the bush around you," Dan insisted. "And you must avoid the potholes. That's the easiest place to put a landmine."

We passed one landmine crater on the way where a truck was blown up a few days before. Dan inched past it at 10 km/h. "Sometimes they put several in the same place," he explained.

These conflicting theories seemed to me about as arbitrary as the assessments of the corridor itself. For my part I inclined to the Canaanite thesis, if only on the mathematical calculation that the less time spent on the road the less time one is at risk.

**A**S for the corridor, it is quite clear from what I saw and from discussions in Harare that the Zimbabwe government is committed to keeping it open and I have no doubt that with its superior troops it is able to do so.

But, though the Renamo guerrillas are poorly trained, I doubt whether Zimbabwe has the resources to eliminate them. Anti-guerrilla warfare is just too demanding in terms of manpower, costs and time, as Mr Robert Mugabe's own forces demonstrated not so long ago.

So the sabotage is likely to continue, limiting the efficiency and increasing the costs of this alternative lifeline.



# 'SA wants excuse to attack'

*See Post 2/18 4/11/86*

## Botha answers Maputo

PRETORIA — Nothing could be more unethical than deliberately spreading rumours that South Africa was responsible for the fatal air crash on October 19 in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha said

Responding to accusations from Maputo that he has acted unethically by releasing information about the instrumentation of the Tupolev 134 aircraft and the crash itself, Mr Botha said: "I merely made known a few facts that have already been established and because the facts do not concur with the accusations against SA, there is now apparently concern in some circles," he said.

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday said South Africa wanted an excuse to launch a military attack, that's why it was accusing Mozambique of harbouring guerillas

This follows Sunday's landmine explosion which killed a SA Defence Force soldier on horseback

Mozambique's official news agency AIM quoted a Government official as saying Pretoria had massed troops near the Mozambican border and that it was surprising the alleged guerillas of the ANC could have eluded their attention

The South African Defence Force said in a statement yesterday that Lance Corporal Albertus Le Roux, 20, died when his horse set off a mine near the eastern town of Barberton, close to the border with Mozambique

"There is no doubt at this stage that the mines were planted by ANC (African National Congress) terrorists operating from Mozambique," the statement said

"So far this year, a total of 14 landmines have been detonated in the eastern border area"

The statement follows renewed warnings from Pretoria that it will hold Frontline states responsible for cross-border attacks

Last May, SA raided the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana to strike at targets used by the ANC

A few weeks ago, it halted the recruitment of Mozambican workers in South African mines This was in retaliation to a landmine blast that wounded six soldiers near the Mozambique border

A Mozambican spokesman yesterday accused SA of "creating a situation identical to that date"

"Now they are talking about another mine This is just an excuse for more accusations and attacks against Mozambique," the spokesman said

In Pretoria today, a spokesman for the SADF said the Mozambican statement was "predictable rhetoric"

● A Mozambican citizen crossing into SA was injured when he set off an anti-personnel mine before reaching the fence, the Bureau for Information said in its daily unrest report

The bureau did not say where Mr Fillsiane Nabange, 28, was crossing when the explosion occurred — Sapa-Reuter

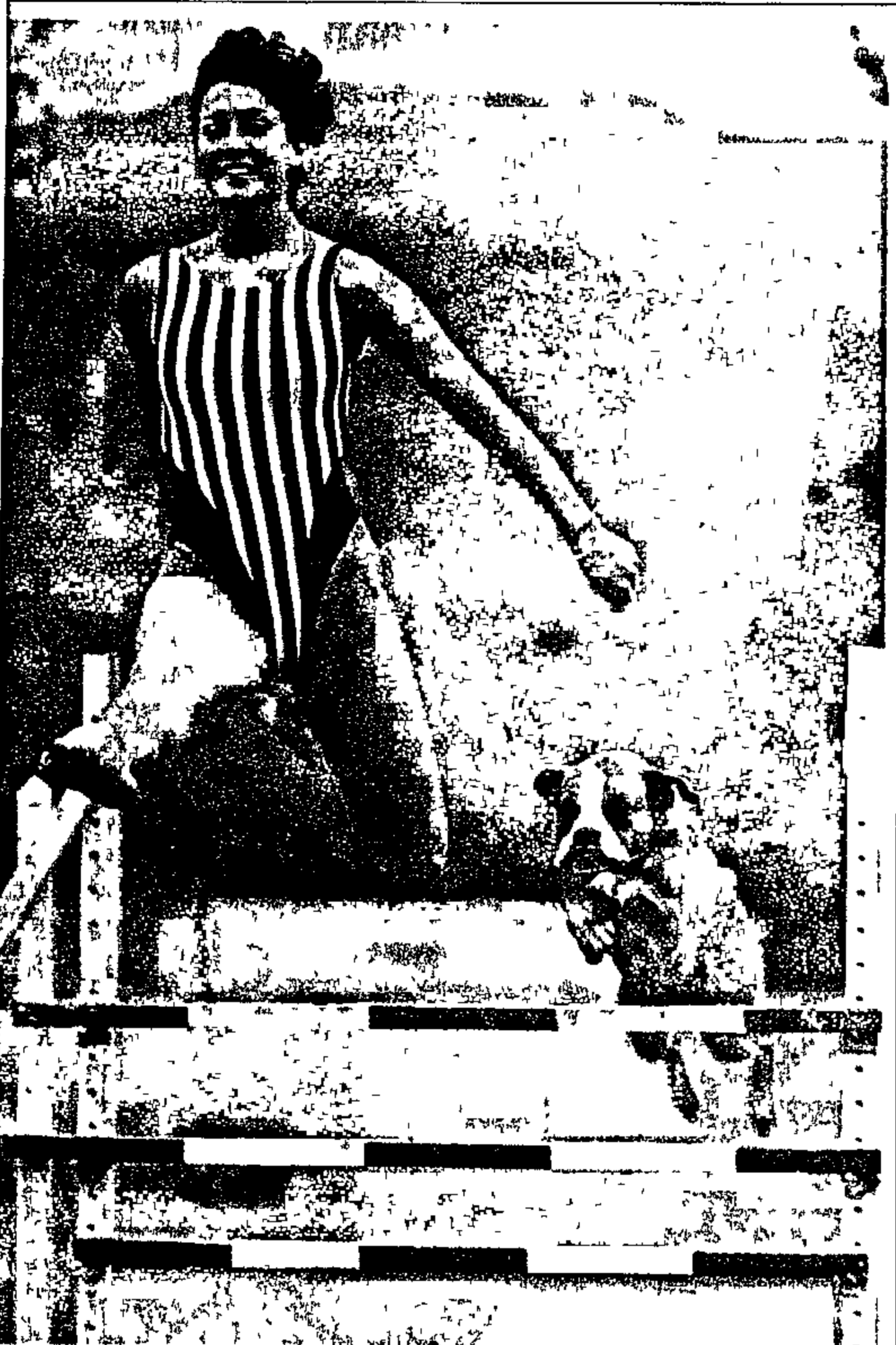
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SA hopes for thaw as Chissano takes over in Mozambique

# Nkomati to stay



Picture DOUG PITHEY The Argus

**JUMPING JO-JO** Liz Powell of Bergvliet had no problems keeping up with Jo Jo, a seven-year-old Boxer. Jo-Jo is a member of the Western Province dog jumping team which will perform at the Community Chest Husky Hound Pet Show at Rondebosch Park on Saturday. The competition has 12 categories for all pets and a pure bred challenge section. A little girl will be elected Queen of the Pets. Entries close at 11.30am and judging begins at noon.

## GM workers clash

**The Argus Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — The strike at the General Motors plants in Port Elizabeth took a new turn today when striking workers, who did not sleep on the premises last night, were held under cold showers by colleagues, a GM spokesman said. GM remained strikebound today as over 2500 black workers continued to defy ultimatums to return to work, said GM's industrial relations manager, Mr Rob McIlwaine.

Neither the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu) nor GM's new management — which takes over the US multinational on January 1 — could be contacted for comment.

Mr McIlwaine said the company was evaluating its option to dismiss workers on an illegal strike. "We could have dismissed strikers from 7.15am yesterday in terms of a Supreme Court order, but did not want to do anything precipitate to the det-

## Mini-election may follow reshuffle

**Political Staff**  
 A MINI-ELECTION could be on the cards early next year because of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle and the resignation of several MPs.

Informed sources say that State President P W Botha will soon announce changes to his general-affairs Cabinet and allow for the appointment of more own affairs Ministers.

The retirement of a number of senior Ministers including the Minister of Public Works

Minister of Law and Order Mr le Grange's name has been mentioned as the next Speaker of Parliament.

The Cabinet reshuffle will also see the axing of the controversial Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel.

According to reliable sources, Mr Nel will be moved out and a major reorganisation of the SABC and the Bureau for Information has been proposed.

In a move unrelated to the Cabinet changes an announcement is also expected soon on

Argus Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** — The Nkomati Accord will remain in place, Mozambique's new President, Mr Joaquim Chissano has said.

Mr Chissano started work today having announced his determination to continue the war against the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) to follow the guidelines laid down by his predecessor and maintain the Nkomati Accord.

South Africa will be closely watching Mr Chissano for signs of a thaw in relations.

An important indicator may be the role General Jacinto Veloso, Minister of Co-operation, the man who negotiated the Nkomati Accord and who remains in charge of contact with South Africa, will play in the new Chissano administration.

### Pragmatic, moderate

However, the MNR has already announced it will step up the campaign against the Frelimo Government in Maputo and relations with South Africa are clouded by the controversy around the air crash in which President Samora Machel lost his life.

Observers believe these are the key priorities for the pragmatic and moderate — by Mozambique standards — Mr Chissano.

Before Mr Machel's death South Africa had some hope of improved relations with Mozambique. However while it may be too early to tell, there are some people in Maputo with close Frelimo connections who believe the anti South African rhetoric will be stepped up.

South Africa will also watch carefully to see whether the Russians are prepared to step up their military help to the Maputo Government.

### Placard demonstration

Meanwhile a march organised by the Mozambique Youth Organisation will take demonstrators past the South African Trade Mission and the Malawian Embassy.

The demonstrators will carry placards asking for explanations about the crash of the presidential aircraft on October 19.

Few observers believe the demonstration will end in the riots which shook Harare after President Machel's death and which resulted in the gutting of the South African Airways office in the city centre, the sacking of the Malawian Airways office and the stoning of both the Malawian High Commission and the United States Embassy.

In his first public action as President, Mr Chissano will go today to Heroes Square on the road between Maputo and its airport, to pay homage to his predecessor. Then he will visit the late President's widow Mrs Graca Machel.

● The Argus Political Correspondent reports that South African reaction was cautious today to the election of Mr Chissano.

Apart from wishing him well "in a very difficult task", the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha would not say anything about future relations.

The Minister consulted President P W Botha today.

It appeared as if South Africa had reason to welcome Mr Chissano's appointment. He has said the Nkomati Accord is not dead but its success depends on South Africa.



Mr Joaquim Chissano

## Mozambican hurt by mine at border

**JOHANNESBURG** — A Mozambican entering South Africa was hurt when he set off an anti personnel mine, says the Bureau for Information in a report for the past 24 hours.

Mr Fillisiane Nabange, 28, was given medical treatment by a security force patrol.

This follows a landmine blast on Sunday that killed a mounted soldier, 20 year old Lance-Corporal Marthinus le Roux, near Barberton.

The Mozambican Government has denied South African charges that the ANC acted from its territory.

There were "few" other incidents, the bureau said — Sapa

# ACT BEFORE P

FAMOUS MAKE Suits  
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FAMOUS MAKE Sport  
 TREVIRA/WOOL

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# 'SA air drops to MNR' (218)

From MIKE ROBERTSON

**MAPUTO.** — South Africa is supplying air drops to MNR rebels engaged in a massive armed offensive from Malawi into Mozambique, says Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

Despite this, Mozambique will not terminate the Nkomati Accord because, if it did so, it would have no recourse available to get South Africa to abide by its undertakings.

Speaking at his first news conference since taking over as president, Mr Chissano ruled out negotiations with the right-wing rebels.

"I don't know what Renamo (MNR) is," he said.

He could not negotiate with people whose atrocities had resulted in 300 000 children facing possible death from starvation.

Describing the situation in unrest-torn Zambezia province as bad, Mr Chissano said assistance would be forthcoming from non-aligned states to combat the rebel offensive.

He would not say whether this would be military, diplomatic or civilian assistance because he did not want to alert Mozambique's enemies.

Questioned about South African assistance to the rebels, he said MNR "terrorists" operating out of Malawi were being organized and supplied by South Africa. The military offensive from Malawi was being supported by South Africa using helicopters.

Asked about the reported increase in ANC personnel in Maputo, Mr Chissano said the Nkomati Accord did not prevent Mozambique from providing a refuge to any South African.

The only thing Mozambique could not do was help the ANC initiate violence from Mozambique.

The ANC was not operating from Mozambique, he said — not because South Africa did not want them to but because Mozambique did not want them to

# Chissano faces awesome problems of civil war and economic decay

218  
STAR  
5/11/86

By Gerald L'Ange,  
The Star's Africa News Service

With the appointment of Mr Joaquim Chissano as president, Mozambique enters a new era — but one that is likely to be no less turbulent than that of Samora Machel

When Machel was killed in a plane crash on October 19, several major developments were taking shape after a long period of relative inactivity in the political, economic and military areas.

It would have been an eventful period even had President Machel not died. With a new president at the helm it will be even more interesting.

President Chissano takes over ultimate responsibility for an awesome set of problems stemming essentially from a decaying economy and a growing civil war that together have brought death, misery and decay to most of Mozambique.

The biggest tasks facing Chissano and the other leaders of the ruling Frelimo party clearly are finding ways to end the war and to reverse the economic decline.

Not unnaturally, there is disagreement in Frelimo's central committee and its dominant political bureau on how to go about this. The appointment of Chissano, a relative moderate and pragmatist, has presumably strengthened the moderates against the hardliners in the politburo.

## Economic reforms

In his first speech as president, however, Chissano reaffirmed Frelimo's determination to continue fighting the war against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents.

And he restated his dedication to Frelimo's Marxist-Leninist philosophy. This does not necessarily imply a rigid adherence to the policies that outsiders have largely blamed for Mozambique's economic decline.

President Chissano said he would continue with the economic reforms recently started under his predecessor, including more private enterprise and the encouragement of peasant farming.

The abandonment of the policy of creating large, state-run farms was announced only this week by Finance Minister Mr Abdul Magid Osman. He said priority in Mozambique's economic rehabilitation was now being given to encouraging peasant family farming — a major policy reversal.

Tentative though it has been in other ways, the return to private enterprise that was started under President Machel represented a significant departure from the rigid state control imposed when the Frelimo "liberation movement" took power in 1975.

Chissano's appointment appears to ensure that this trend will be maintained, if not expanded. It also suggests that the recent overtures to the United States and other Western countries for investment in Mozambique will be continued.

## Retaliation threat

President Chissano's appointment may also offer the hope of improved relations with Pretoria, despite the recent chill that followed the apparent resumption of ANC insurgency into South Africa from Mozambique.

Although South African Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan threatened retaliation against this insurgency, there is evidence that moves were being made behind the scenes to improve co-operation between the two governments.

The major bone of contention between the two governments remains their respective claims that the other has violated the Nkomati Accord — in Pretoria's case by allegedly continuing to supply the MNR, and in Maputo's by allegedly allowing the ANC to resume its insurgency.

Despite the flow of hostile rhetoric from Maputo over these allegations there is evidence — including

the current construction of new premises for the South African trade mission in Maputo — that Frelimo remains willing to deal with Pretoria.

President Machel's death and the unofficial Mozambican claims that South Africa was responsible have put a damper on the exchanges and no further initiatives are likely until tempers cool in Mozambique and President Chissano has had time to settle in.

Some observers expect that initially he might take a seemingly strong anti-South African line in order to establish his credentials with his public.

Although he distanced himself from the Nkomati Accord, President Chissano's reputed pragmatism suggests he would not stubbornly refuse to deal with Pretoria if he thought it was in his country's interests.

For all his initial rhetoric about continuing to fight the rebels, he will be faced with the probability that Frelimo cannot defeat them on its own and is unlikely to get enough outside support to do so.

## Growing pressure

He will therefore come under growing pressure to reach an accommodation with them.

Any such movements would be resisted, however, not only by the Frelimo hardliners but possibly also by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. He has made it plain that his government would regard an MNR government in Mozambique as a threat to its own existence — dependent as it is on trade routes through the ports of either Mozambique or South Africa.

Although President Chissano is considered a moderate in Frelimo terms, he is identified with the radicals who imposed a Marxist-Leninist ideology on the party that had started out as a largely apolitical liberation movement. He is therefore unlikely to encourage any weakening of Mozambique's Eastern Bloc ties.

# The voices from the wreckage haunt Ida Nsingwane

By Sol Makgabutlane

The memory of voices calling for help from the mangled wreckage of a Soviet built Tupolev 134 jetliner will haunt Ida Nsingwane for a long time.

Ida (30), sitting in a small three-room clinic in the Kangwane village of Mbuzini, was recalling the night when Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 of his colleagues died after their plane had crashed in the Lebombo mountain range in South Africa.

Ida, who works for the Department of Health in Kangwane and who runs the clinic in Mbuzini with her colleagues, says her nightmare began with a tap on the window.

"I was in the clinic on that Sunday studying for my matric exams. I heard a thud and a series of short bounces which I mistook for lightning. I did not take any notice of it."

A short while later I heard tapping on the window and a voice which I recognised as that of the clinic's caretaker, Mr Ntuli. I opened the door and he said he was bringing in two people who had been injured in a plane crash.

"I did not take him seriously until I heard these two people, Mr Fernando Manuel Joao and his colleague, speaking in a strange language. Joao was asking for water which I gave him."

"I called Naas township for an ambulance on the two-way radio but, un-

fortunately, it was not available.

"I then tried to ring another clinic at Mangweni. They said they too had tried to get in touch with the ambulance. I asked Joao about the other people in the plane. He said there were 38 and that some were dead. We were communicating in a mixture of Shangaan and English."

"I then phoned another hospital and asked them to get in touch with Tonga police station."

At about 1 am, said Ida, two black policemen arrived at the clinic and immediately set out for the scene of the crash. Soon afterwards, Ida and the two survivors followed them with emergency supplies.

At the crash site Ida, with Doctor Maree of Komatipoort and his assistant Mr Samuel Mogiba, pulled some survivors from the wreckage and gave them first aid.

Shortly afterwards, a helicopter ambulance arrived with more medical supplies.

Ida said she could not comment on the reports by the Durban-based *Ilanga* newspaper that President Machel was alive for four hours after the crash and that the South Africans neglected to provide him with medical assistance. She said she did not see President Machel and, as far as she knew, none of the villagers went near the aircraft.



Pik warns <sup>218</sup>  
Maputo on <sup>SPK</sup>  
Cuban troops <sup>SPK</sup>

Political Staff

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha warned today that if reports were true that Cuban troops were to be used in Mozambique, tension in the Southern African region would be increased

Maputo is understood to have admitted that two ANC insurgents from Mozambique were responsible for the landmine which claimed the life of a soldier near Barberton this week

South Africa is reported to have received an assurance that everything would be done to prevent further incidents

Strong warnings were issued recently by Minister of Defence Mr Magnus Malan in the wake of landmine incidents which have claimed 12 lives this year

The South African Government is cautious about the election of Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano as the new Mozambican President.

● See Page 3.

2/8 NIM 5/11/86

# S A makes formal plea for crash help

**ORMANDE POLLOK**  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—South Africa has now formally approached other countries for expert assistance in the Machel crash inquiry

This was announced by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha yesterday but he did not say which countries had been approached

However, observers believe they might include the United States, Britain and France

Mr Botha said that because of 'technical and other complexities' involved in the inquiry various countries had been approached to second a 'technically competent person' to join the inquiry

Apart from technical problems on the ground, there are others concerning the decoding of the now all-important flight recorder containing flight data and recorded conversations shortly before the presidential jetliner crashed

An international tug of war has developed to see who will conduct the decoding

Russian investigators have said it could only be done in Russia but South Africa has rejected this and

has insisted on impartiality

It is thought this is the main reason for inviting foreign experts to join the inquiry

South Africa is determined to disprove allegations that it had anything to do with the crash

In the meantime, President Botha has sent a message of congratulations to the newly elected Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano

Mr Chissano is regarded as a moderate pragmatist

Mr Botha reaffirmed his faith in the Nkomati Accord

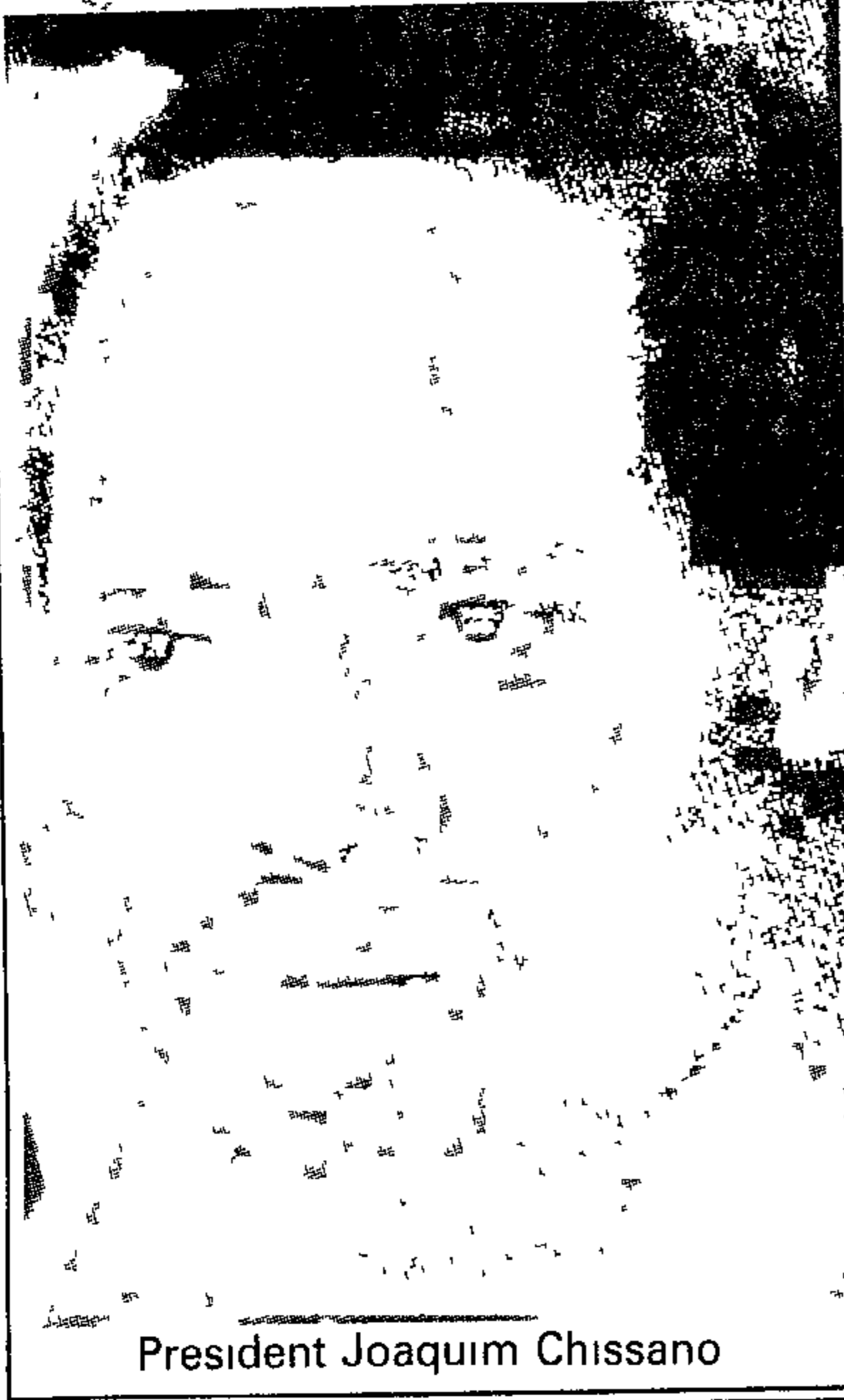
● See also Page 3



New leader moderate, pragmatic

# West welcomes choice of Chissano

NIM  
2/18  
5/11/82



President Joaquim Chissano

**HARARE**—Joaquim Chissano's quick appointment as President of Mozambique signals no early policy changes and ends a dark chapter in Mozambique's tragic young history.

Regional diplomats and analysts said the selection of the 47-year-old Foreign Minister, while widely expected, would be greeted with relief in Western capitals.

He was selected unanimously by the 130-member Central Committee of the ruling Frelimo party on Monday on the first day of a meeting many officials had expected to be still in session until at least yesterday.

Congratulating Mr Chissano yesterday, President Botha said he wished to reconfirm his commitment to the Nkomati non-aggression pact he signed with the late President Samora Machel in March 1984.

In his message released in Pretoria yesterday he said 'I wish to reaffirm my belief expressed at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that states with differing socio-economic and political systems can live

together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests provided they adhere to the principles enunciated in the accord.

Mr Chissano's appointment as the country's new leader was broadcast to the nation two weeks to the day after a stunned people heard that founding President Machel had been killed in a plane crash in South Africa.

In his first address Mr Chissano pledged to be guided by President Machel's policies, vowed to improve the tottering economy and pledged to fight to end the ravaging guerilla war that has wreaked havoc throughout the huge country for years.

## Pragmatic

We will continue with war in order to finish with the war. We will restore peace and tranquility to all citizens, he said.

Mr Chissano's deputy at the Foreign Ministry, Carlos Lobo, was also killed in the crash but the new President said foreign policy would remain unchanged.

This has significantly taken on a more pro-Western and less pro-Soviet stance in the past four years, a shift widely attributed to the moderate, pragmatic Mr Chissano.

Western relief at his appointment, rather than hardline marxist rival Marcelino dos Santos, was made clear by a prompt expression of congratulations on Monday from the United States, which opened an embassy in Maputo in 1983 and has since welcomed Mozambique's westward political and economic shift.

The State Department expressed hope of constructive relations with Mozambique, 'in furtherance of common goals', which it said were Mozambique's non-alignment, the use of private sector initiatives to develop its economy and active support for regional peace efforts.

Urbane and multi-lingual, Mr Chissano had been Foreign Minister since independence, gaining the widest international experience of any senior Gov-

## Guerilla

At the same time, he maintained grass-roots popularity dating from the guerilla struggle against Portuguese colonial rule during which he rose to the rank of major-general.

He was born in the same southern area of Chibuto that President Machel came from, resembling his diminutive predecessor in his immaculate dress and trimmed beard.

But, unlike the ebullient Machel, he is softly-spoken and his mannerisms are tightly controlled.

He has inherited a country virtually in collapse after years of war, drought, famine and failed policies of socialist centralisation. His efforts to turn it around from both a military and economic point of view have also been made more problematic by the still-unexplained plane crash in which 34 people died.

Also killed were highly-respected Transport Minister Alcantara Santos, a key figure in rehabilitation plans for the country's ravaged trade routes, and top presidential policy adviser Fernando Honwana, recently tipped for a key ambassadorial post.

## Bandits

Mr Chissano's renewed commitment to the war effort was not new and he is as opposed to calls for peace negotiations with Right-wing rebels, known here as 'armed bandits', as President Machel was.

In an interview with Reuters in Maputo last year, he said 'We have made it clear to the South Africans and other people who are interested in Mozambique we do not have a political opposition and therefore are not going to undertake any political negotiations or talks with the bandits, who represent nothing of Mozambique's opinion and who are a product of outside forces.'

Asked about the shift in foreign policy, which included joining the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, he said 'The West has shifted towards us. If we have shifted, it is because the West has made it possible for us to have this shift by being less hostile to us' — (Sapa/Reuters)

● See also Page 17

# *Pik in safety call after anti-S A protest in Maputo*

**Mercury Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha last night called on the Maputo Government to guarantee the safety of Pretoria's representatives in Mozambique after the attempted storming of the S A trade mission in the capital yesterday

The Malawi Embassy was sacked in the same incident

According to the official South African account, about 3 000 young demonstrators marched yesterday morning on the S A trade office carrying placards with ANC slogans before wrecking the Malawi Embassy

The S A trade representative in Maputo, Mr Colin Paterson, ordered the evacuation of the building as the demonstrators — now 5 000-strong — returned to the office to continue with their anti-S A protest

Three Mozambican policemen arrived with dogs, but witnesses reported that

no attempt to stop the demonstration was apparently made until Security Minister Col Sergio Deiera urged the crowd at 2 30 p m to disband, which they did

Maputo's official news agency AIM said yesterday the demonstration was organised by Mozambique's youth movement OJM to vent their anger at the 'unexplained' air crash that killed former president Samora Machel

The Malawi Embassy was attacked because of its complicity in S A's 'destabilisation' of Mozambique

● See also Page 2



Cape Times 5/11/86 218

★ Cape

# SA appeals for Maputo safety

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday appealed to Mozambique to ensure the safety of South African Trade Mission staff in Maputo

Mr Botha also asked the Mozambicans to ensure that attacks on the mission did not occur again

He said about 3 000 youths had marched on the South African representative's offices yesterday morning with placards bearing African National Congress slogans

The group then moved to offices of the Malawi representative, where they smashed windows, forced their way into the building and caused more damage. From there, the group — now numbering about 5 000 — had returned to the South African offices, Mr Botha said.

The South African trade representa-

tive, Mr Colin Patterson, had evacuated his offices because the safety of his staff was "seriously threatened".

At this stage, Mozambican policemen had arrived at the scene but, according to eyewitnesses, had not made an effort to stop the demonstrators, Mr Botha said

The demonstrators had not forced their way into the South African offices, but had broken windows and overturned two cars nearby. The Mozambican Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Veiera, had arrived at the scene and requested the demonstrators to disperse and go home

Mr Botha said he intended to discuss the "implications of this hostile and reprehensible display" with the Mozambican Government. — Sapa

□ Maputo youth riot — page 9

# Iron fist in a velvet glove

**CHISSANO, the 47-year-old Marxist revolutionary who succeeded the late President Machel is the equivalent of the proverbial iron fist in a velvet glove.**

A softly-spoken, articulate and urbane man, Mr Chissano nevertheless knows exactly what he wants — and he has never been afraid of speaking his mind, even if this brought him into conflict with his friend and "comrade, Samora Machel

A case in point was the Nkomati Accord despite the fact that he has been Minister of Foreign Affairs ever since Mozambique's independence in 1975, he took no part whatsoever in the negotiations which culminated in the historic — and highly controversial — accord which was signed on March 16, 1984

The most likely explanation is that he opposed the accord and that he had both the will and the influence to keep to one side

## Popular

Mozambican sources, however, explained that his absence from the negotiations was a decision taken by the Frelimo leadership to spare the Minister of Foreign Affairs from any negative effects the accord could have in the country's diplomacy

Before independence, Chissano led the country, at Samora Machel's request, during the nine-month transitional period preceding independence on June 25, 1975

It was then that the former guerilla fighter

## ARTICULATE and urbane Mr Chissano.

acquired a reputation as a "moderate and pragmatist" and became extremely popular among certain sectors of the population

Last year during debates in the National People's Assembly (the country's parliament) Mr Chissano caused a stir when he proposed that houses nationalised after independence be returned to their owners or at least sold in the open market

In the same speech he proposed the legalisation of the illegal taxis that thrive in Maputo

This unorthodox speech provoked strong criticism from other Mo-

try's first Prime Minister. Politically, Mr Chissano is cast very much in the Machel mould and observers believe it would be wrong to expect, significant, immediate changes in the Maputo government's policies

It would be wrong to describe Mr Chissano as "pro-Western or pro-Soviet" and he can best be described as a nationalist, a "Frelimo man" committed to his party's increasingly pragmatic version of Marxist ideology, but proud of his country's independence

## Conflict

He is known to have strongly opposed proposals to give the Soviet Union naval bases in Mozambique, but during the independence war in Rhodesia he vigorously opposed several American and British proposals to end the conflict because they stopped short of majority rule

He is likely to continue the policies launched and then steadily adapted by the late President Samora Machel, including those which have brought a slow rapprochement with the West particularly in the economic field

Although clearly a popular leader (a Mozambican this week described his election as "the people's choice"), Mr Chissano seems to

lack the charisma and ebullient style of the late Mr Machel — and it remains to be seen if he can match his predecessor's appeal across tribal and group barriers

Lake Samora Machel Mr Chissano was born in southern Mozambique in the small town of Machelice, in Chibuto district, in Gaza Province

He was one of the first black pupils at the main Maputo high school and later obtained a bursary to study medicine in Lisbon

After only one year at the university, he fled to Paris where he met Mr Marcelino dos Santos.

There he became involved in nationalist politics and later in Tanzania helped unite three relatively unknown liberation movements which then became the Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (Frelimo)

During the war against the Portuguese Mr Chissano was head of Frelimo's security department and because of his role as a guerilla leader he now holds the rank of Major-General in the Mozambican army

His official biography states that on two occasions, in 1964 and 1973 he received military

training "abroad" but does not specify in which countries he was trained

As president he will be Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces

After the death of Frelimo's first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane (assassinated in Dar es Salaam in 1969), Mr Chissano sided with Samora Machel and the radicals in ousting "reactionary, racist and tribalist forces" within the party

He speaks fluent Portuguese, English, French and Swahili Mr Chissano is married and has four children



# Many starving to death in arid Mozambique

218 N/M 5/11/86

**MAPUTO**—Deaths from starvation are reported from the southern Mozambican provinces of Inhambane and Gaza in the latest monthly report from the country's Natural Disasters Office.

The report says that 'many deaths by starvation' have been reported from the district of Funhalouro in the arid northern interior of Inhambane

Distribution of food aid to parts of this district is hampered 'by a shortage of tractors and trailers which are the only vehicles that can traverse the sandy trails', reports AIM, the official Mozambican news agency

In the neighbouring district of Mabote 'all the localities outside the district capital are reported to be seriously affected by drought'

People are relying on wild fruits for sustenance and are walking up to 150 km to receive rations from fixed distribution points

## **Drought**

Panda district in the southern interior of Inhambane is also severely hit by drought, and in the locality of Macavelane starvation-related deaths have been reported

Coastal Inhambane, however, is out of danger

The problems start about 50 km from the coast and the office warns that if it does not rain soon the drought in the Inhambane interior could be as severe as in 1983

Then the combination of drought and South African-

sponsored banditry proved fatal for around 100 000 peasants in Inhambane and Gaza

This year in Gaza there has again been no substantial rain in the north of the province (the districts of Guuja, Massingir, Chicualacuala, and the northern part of Chibuto)

The report says that 'even in the coastal areas where good rains were reported this year all the harvests from the second planting failed as it rained only once in March'

Many rivers and ponds in the province have dried up and 'hunger-related deaths are being reported in many areas'

Drought is also persisting in parts of Maputo province but the report does not mention any deaths here

Elsewhere in the country food shortages are largely caused by MNR banditry which has disrupted agriculture and the normal marketing networks

The central province of Zambezia is the worst affected with 847 000 people at risk

The office estimates that for the whole country about 3 900 000 people are in danger — (Sapa)

## **Worst crash**

**ANKARA**—The death toll in Turkey's worst crash in recent years has risen to 35.

# Marxist, but encouraging more free enterprise

3/18  
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5/11/86

# CHISSANO

MAPUTO - Joaquim Alberto Chissano, always heir apparent and now successor to the late Samora Machel as President of Mozambique, brings wide foreign policy experience and pragmatic political views to the job

Diplomats and Mozambicans alike point to Chissano's close friendship with Machel and his long association with the ruling Frelimo party as signs that the new leader will emphasize continuity, rather than introduce abrupt change

Chissano, 47, says he will pursue Machel's socialist policies, and he defends Marxism-Leninism as the "guarantee of justice and equality" But he says he will pursue recent economic reforms, including more private investment and encouragement of small private farms, and he will allow foreign investors to export their earnings

This means continuing departures from Frelimo's underlying Marxism to encourage private enterprise and Western involvement in efforts to solve the country's economic problems

It means a continued emphasis on opposing apartheid in neighbouring South Africa, and no negotiations with Mozambican rebels, claimed by Mozambique to be supported by South Africa.

"We don't expect any great swings of the pendulum," a diplomat said

Foreigners in the capital describe Chissano as witty, intelligent and worldly, with experience as Mozambique's voice at

the United Nations and other international gatherings

However, most diplomats say neither Chissano nor any other potential candidate has the personal charisma of Machel, who held the country together in the face of economic hardship and insurgency

Chissano was born on October 22, 1939, at Chibuto in the southern Gaza Province In 1960 he went to Portugal to study at university, but left a year later for France, where he joined the movement against Portuguese rule

He helped to found Frelimo in 1962 and was the ranking military officer in the bush war against Portugal — based in Tanzania — before independence in 1975

In 1974, Machel named him as Prime Minister of a transitional government, a post he held for nine months

Four days after independence, he became Foreign Minister He is married and has four children

One big change will be in presidential style Machel, a magnetic leader, was at his best in meeting the people Chissano is more reflective

"My impression is that he's more of a backroom politician You can't imagine him going out and pressing the flesh," a European diplomat said

Chissano did not appear to differ significantly with Machel's foreign policy, although he played a low-key role in talks that led to the Nkomati non-aggression pact with South Africa in 1984

The accord, barring each country from supporting guerillas fighting the other, was hailed as a diplomatic triumph, but is now under strain, with each side accusing the other of failing to comply with it.

Widely seen as a moderate, Chissano once told a US news magazine that he was committed to Machel's policy of non-alignment

"We are opposed to the installation of any foreign bases in our country We are unwilling to join any military bloc and we are committed to preserving our independence at all costs," he said

While praising the Soviet Union for its help, which has included military aid, he said "If today the Soviet Union would say to us that as a condition for our co-operation you must turn your country into a base for the Warsaw Pact, we would say no"

Chissano's only public difference with Machel was over economic policy

In parliament in 1986, the Foreign Minister argued in favour of allowing tenants of state-owned houses to buy the properties and called for the licensing of private transport operators who now carry passengers illegally

In the view of many ordinary Mozambicans, the two issues showed Machel as an idealist and Chissano as a pragmatist

He was the only Minister to take on Machel publicly during that debate — and in the 11 years since

independence — showing his confidence in his own power base

As party leader, Chissano also is automatically head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces

Relations with South Africa will be a key factor in his policies

Mozambique is heavily dependent on South Africa economically, and accuses the white-led Government of backing the rebels in defiance of the Nkomati Accord

South Africa said last month that Mozambican miners would no longer be recruited following a series of guerilla landmine blasts near the border The Government accused Mozambique of supporting anti-apartheid guerillas in South Africa

The air crash in which Samora Machel died has strained relations

While Mozambique has not commented on the cause, Machel has been hailed as a victim of the struggle against apartheid Leaders of neighbouring black countries have said South Africa was somehow responsible

Chissano inherits a na-

tion ravaged by its own guerilla insurgency in the countryside, and an economy that has seen a 37% decline in industrial output since 1981

Many factories are closed for lack of spare parts, and most stores in the capital have no consumer goods because foreign currency is so scarce

Western currency brings nearly 40 times its face value in the flourishing black market because there is so little to buy with the local currency, the metical

The nation has a R6 billion foreign debt and a huge foreign trade deficit Last year, foreign revenues from exports plunged to R180 million, less than the interest alone on the debt had it not been rescheduled

Rebels have stepped up their attacks in the north and claim to have seized several villages in an often brutal campaign, according to aid workers

Diplomats see little chance of an outright victory, but say the insurgency has crippled development efforts by severing road and rail links to much of the interior



President Chissano takes over ultimate responsibility for an awesome set of problems that have brought death, misery and decay to most of Mozambique.

AKGOS  
6/11/86

# Maputo hot seat

By GERALD L'ANGE, Argus Africa News Service

**W**ITH the appointment of Joaquim Chissano as president, Mozambique enters a new era, but one that is likely to be no less turbulent than the era of Samora Machel.

President Chissano takes over ultimate responsibility for an awesome set of problems stemming essentially from a decaying economy and a growing civil war that together have brought death, misery and decay to most of Mozambique.

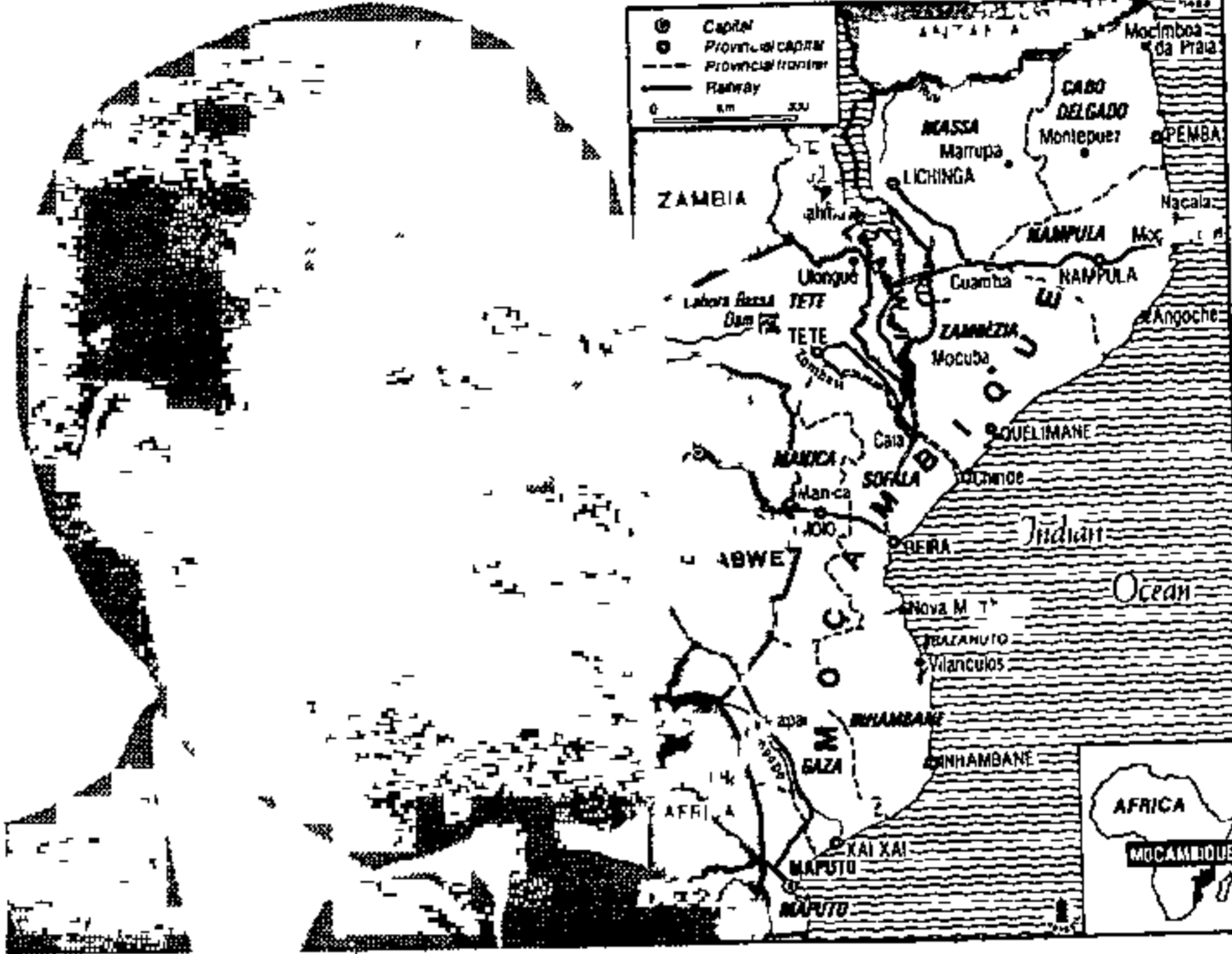
The biggest tasks facing Chissano and the other leaders of the ruling Frelimo party clearly are finding ways to end the war and to reverse the economic decline.

Not unaturally, there is disagreement in Frelimo's central committee and its dominant political bureau on how to go about this. The appointment of Chissano, a relative moderate and pragmatist, has presumably strengthened the moderates against the hardliners in the politburo.

**I**N his first speech as president, however, Chissano reaffirmed Frelimo's determination to continue fighting the war against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents.

And he restated his dedication to Frelimo's Marxist-Leninist philosophy. This does not necessarily imply a rigid adherence to the policies that outsiders have largely blamed for Mozambique's economic decline. President Chissano said he would continue with the economic reforms recently started under his predecessor, including more private enterprise and the encouragement of peasant farming.

The abandonment of the policy of creating large, state-run farms was announced only this week by finance minister Abdul Magid



Osman. He said priority in Mozambique's economic rehabilitation was now being given to encouraging peasant family farming — a major policy reversal.

Chissano's appointment appears to ensure that this trend will be maintained, if not expanded. It also suggests that the recent overtures to the United States and other Western countries for investment in Mozambique will be continued, as will the acceptance of more aid from these sources.

**H**IS appointment may also offer the hope of improved relations with Pretoria. The major bone of contention between these two governments remains their respective claims that the other has violated Nkomati — in Pretoria's case by allegedly continuing to supply the MNR and in Maputo's by allegedly allowing the ANC to resume its insurgency.

Whether South Africa is helping the MNR or not, the war must be President Chissano's prime concern, for while it continues the economy cannot be restored.

For all his initial rhetoric about continuing to fight the rebels he will be faced with the probability that Frelimo cannot defeat them on its own and is unlikely to get

enough outside support to do so.

He will therefore come under growing pressure to reach an accommodation with them. Any such movements would be resisted, however, not only by the Frelimo hardliners but possibly also by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe has made it plain his government would regard an MNR government in Mozambique as a threat to its own existence, dependent as it is on trade routes through the ports of either Mozambique or South Africa.

A compromise between Frelimo and the MNR would not necessarily put the rebel movement in power, however, and the pressure on President Chissano to reach one will almost certainly increase rather than fade.

Under President Chissano the Frelimo government is likely to maintain its major role in the Frontline states grouping. When President Machel died he was involved in Frontline efforts to take a more aggressive line against South African influence in the sub-continent. This included putting pressure on Malawi and Zaire to loosen their links with South Africa. President Chissano is likely to continue this involvement.

THEY LOOK AT

# Crocker warns S A on aid for MNR

NAIROBI—Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Government's specialist on African policy, yesterday offered American help in ending Sudan's civil war and said South Africa should halt support for MNR rebels in Mozambique

Dr Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, also reaffirmed the commitment by President Ronald Reagan's Administration to enforce the economic sanctions against South Africa that Congress

approved over Mr Reagan's objections

Dr Crocker told a news conference in Nairobi: "There are goals that all of us in the United States share — to see an end to apartheid, to see reconciliation in South Africa, to see a healthy economy there"

Dr Crocker said US officials had discussed, without making a decision, the possibility of providing military aid to Mozambique's marxist Government for its fight against

the rebels

"There are already a lot of arms in that country," he said, noting that Mozambique now received US economic and food aid

"What we would hope is that neighbours would leave Mozambique to settle its own problems, and some of them have not been doing that"

Asked if the South African Government, in spite of its denials, was actively aiding the rebels, Dr Crocker replied "It is our im-

pression that a pattern of communication and support does exist."

Dr Crocker, who flies to Sudan today, said the US sought both to end the civil war between Sudan's Government and southern rebels and to avert a possible famine in the south

"It cannot be in Africa's interests or America's interests for Africa's largest country to be torn by internal conflict," he said "If there is a role that we can usefully play, we will try to play it — (Sapa-AP)



Cape Times 6/11/86 218

# The fearsome face of war



Malnourished Mozambique children attend a meeting in Gaza province with a government official whose department handles disaster relief in the war-torn country

Pictures Reuter



A young militia member in Gaza province guards against attacks by the right-wing MNR.

# Mozambican miners take up jobs

About 750 Mozambican workers have taken up jobs on South African mines despite a Government ban on Mozambican labour last month, the Chamber of Mines said yesterday

A chamber spokesman said the workers had been recruited before the ban was announced, but had not yet left Mozambique at the time

They had been allowed to take up their jobs following talks between the authorities and the chamber

Discussions were continuing between the chamber and the Government on the position of Mozambican mine-workers following last month's ban, said the spokesman

The spokesman expressed optimism that it might be possible to arrange for permission for long-serving or highly skilled Mozambicans to return to the mines to prevent prejudice to the mines and the workers concerned

SPAK  
6/11/82



CONFRONTATION  
between SA and its  
black neighbours  
mounted yesterday  
with claims from  
Mozambique suggest-  
ing that seven SA re-  
connaissance com-  
mandos and three Portuguese  
commandos from SA are leading  
"bandit operations" by the Mozambi-  
can Resistance Movement (MNR).

An SADF spokesman said last night  
SA's position as far as Mozambique  
was concerned had been clearly and  
repeatedly explained by Defence  
Minister Magnus Malan as well as  
other members of the Cabinet. He had  
nothing to add to those statements.

Recently Malan said SA had given  
no support to the MNR since the sign-  
ing of the Nkomati Accord, but added  
"SA's approach is clear: Either peace  
and co-operation, or conflict — land-  
mines and terror."

Quoting Mozambican security  
sources, the country's official news  
agency Aim said the seven SA reckies  
were operating in the district of Mu-

# 'SA troops in Maputo raids'

DOMINIQUE GILBERT  
and Sapa

tarara in the north-western province  
of Tete — a narrow strip of land  
sandwiched between the Malawian  
border and the Zambezi River.

The three Portuguese commandos,  
said to have possibly come from a  
station in Natal, were allegedly lead-  
ing bandit operations in Inchope in  
the central province of Sofala, an im-  
portant area for the defence of the  
Beira Corridor.

Aim also claimed that information  
reached Maputo the week before  
President Samora Machel's death  
that there were SA soldiers in Tete. It  
said people fleeing from Mutarara  
spoke of "South Africans command-  
ing the MNR".

# Hard line on MNR taken by M'bique's new leader

*Eye for  
6/11/86*

*28*

MAPUTO — Mr Joaquim Chissano was sworn in as Mozambique's second President today and declared that the nation's first duty was to defeat guerillas said to be supported by South Africa

In his first presidential speech to a mass audience, Mr Chissano declared that the "total elimination" of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) was "the most sacred and fundamental of tasks in this phase of our history"

"This is a struggle in which there cannot be any compromises of any sort," he said

Tens of thousands gathered in Independence Square in cool, rainy weather to hear Mr Chissano speak from a veranda of the City Hall after he had been sworn in during a ceremony inside

The nine other members of the political bureau of the ruling Marxist Frelimo Party accompanied Mr Chissano into the building and heard him read the oath of office

Outside the crowd carried banners reading "This is a decisive moment in

the struggle for the elimination of the bandit gangs" and "The enemy is mistaken, Samora, if he thinks that by murdering you he can rule over us".

Mr Chissano, formerly Foreign Minister, succeeds Mr Samora Machel, who led the bush struggle against Portuguese colonial rule and became President at independence in 1975

Mr Machel's death on October 19 in a plane crash just inside the South African border has resulted in accusations that the South African Government was somehow involved. South Africa has denied the accusations made by some Third World leaders

Bandit gangs is the term used by Mozambican officials for the MNR guerillas who operate widely in rural areas in an apparent campaign not to seize power, but to weaken the Government.

Mozambique accuses South Africa of ignoring the Nkomati Accord of 1984 and continuing to support the rebels. South Africa accuses Mozambique of breaking the agreement by helping African National Congress militants. — Sapa-AP



# South Africans directing MNR, claims Mozambique

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6/11/86

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Confrontation between South Africa and its black neighbours mounted yesterday amid claims from Mozambique that seven South African Army commandos and three Portuguese commandos from South Africa, were leading operations by the Mozambican Resistance Movement.

An SADF spokesman said last night that South Africa's and the Defence Force's position as far as Mozambique was concerned had been clearly and repeatedly explained by the Minister of Defence as well as other members of the Cabinet. He had nothing to add to those statements.

Recently, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said South Africa had given no support to the MNR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord but added: 'South Africa's approach is clear: either peace and co-operation, or conflict — landmines and terror.'

Quoting sources in the Mozambican security forces, Mozambique's official news agency AIM said the seven South African commandos were operating in the district of

Mutarara in the north-western province of Tete, a narrow strip between the Malawian border and the Zambezi River.

The three Portuguese commandos are allegedly leading operations in Inchope in the central province of Sofala, an important area for defence of the Beira Corridor.

AIM also said information reached Maputo in the week before President Machel's death about South African soldiers in Tete. It said people fleeing from Mutarara spoke of 'South Africans commanding the MNR'.

AIM said thousands of MNR soldiers from Malawi invaded the Tete and Zambezia provinces at the end of September, shortly after the September 11 meeting in Blantyre at which an ultimatum was issued to Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda to stop supporting the MNR or face closure of his country's borders with front line states.

At a Press conference in Maputo after that meeting, Mr Machel accused Malawi of being controlled 'by the South African militarists', AIM says.

● See Page 13

# Crocker: SA should halt aid to rebels

NAIROBI — The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said yesterday that South Africa should halt support for rebels in Mozambique

Dr Crocker also re-affirmed the commitment by President Ronald Reagan's administration to enforce the economic sanctions against South Africa that Congress approved over Mr Reagan's objections

Dr Crocker told a news conference here "There are goals that all of us in the US share — to see an end to apartheid, to see reconciliation (in South Africa), to see a healthy economy there."

Dr Crocker said US officials had discussed, without making a decision, the possibility of providing military aid to Mozambique's Marxist government for its fight against the rebels



DR CROCKER

"There's already a lot of arms in that country," said Dr Crocker, noting that Mozambique received US economic and food aid "What we would hope is that neighbours would leave Mozambique to settle its own problems, and some of them have not been doing that"

Asked if the South African Government, despite its denials, was ac-

tively aiding the rebels, Dr Crocker replied "It is our impression that a pattern of communication and support does exist"

Several journalists questioned the validity of US support for the Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels who are fighting Angola's government Dr Crocker replied that Angola's government, in contrast to Mozambique's, was propped up by "massive outside combat power" — Cuban troops whose removal has been demanded by Washington

Dr Crocker, due to fly to Sudan today, also offered American help in ending the country's civil war

He said the US sought both to end the civil war between Sudan's government and southern rebels and to avert a possible famine in the south — Sapa-AP

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# New book warns on Britain's ANC ties

Dispatch Bureau

LONDON — The willingness of the British Government and the Commonwealth to recognise and deal with the African National Congress (ANC) could prove catastrophic for the majority of South Africa's blacks, a new research organisation warned

In a booklet titled ANC — a Soviet Task Force?, the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, a group founded in June, contended that Britain was greatly under estimating Moscow's influence on the ANC and its violent purpose

The booklet, written by a former University of Witwatersrand senior tutor in international affairs, Mr Keith Campbell, concludes the ANC in alliance with the South African Communist Party (SACP), which is described as "an instrument" of Moscow, is dedicated to take-over through terrorism

Mr Campbell, who yesterday denied anti-apartheid suggestions that the institute may have South African links, wrote that as far back as 1927 the SACP was sent a directive from Moscow

Mr Campbell said the ANC's claim that it was "forced" to adopt a policy of violence was questionable He said violence was "adopted" because the tactics of "armed struggle" were prescribed by the Soviet Union

In a foreword to the booklet, the former British Labour government Defence Minister, Lord Chalfont, who is closely identified with several pro-South African causes, said the booklet indicated that "if the ANC has its way, it (South Africa) will be a one-party Communist dominated state, and like most regimes which gain power by terror it is likely to perpetuate itself by the same means"



HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said it was South Africa who had declared war against his country through its "creature," the Mozambique National Resistance Army

"The MNR has not declared war," he said in answer to a legislator's question in Parliament "That was not the MNR's voice It was South Africa's voice speaking through them"

The MNR last week announced in Lisbon it had declared war against Zimbabwe after Mr Mugabe vowed the

DD (218) 6/11/86  
**Mugabe: SA's voice behind MNR**

rebels would never be allowed by his troops to seize control of the former Portuguese colony

Mr Mugabe said it was South Africa's "way of telling us that it is going to continue its destabilisation policies" against black neighbour states in the region

"So we stand warned," he said

"We said we would not allow the MNR to take control and we mean it,

we mean it," he said

Mr Mugabe also told the House yesterday that national service would be introduced for young people who wanted to contribute to the defence of the country or of their region, Ziana the semi-official news agency reports

He was replying to a question from Mr John Madzinga (Zanu PF, Zengeza), who had asked whether, in the light of

MNR bandits declaring war on Zimbabwe and the fact that many youths wanted to help protect the country, national service would be introduced

"Yes, we are going to embark on a programme of training our youth Yes, there is going to be national service," he said

He said he did not want to use the word conscription The government was currently looking at the question of national service with army and Ministry of Defence officials Sapa-RNS

# Maputo denies mine claims

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican government ministers have denied claims that Mozambique had recognised its involvement in a landmine explosion in South Africa.

It was reported yesterday that Mozambique had accepted that two terrorists of the African National Congress entering from Mozambique had placed the mine which killed an SADF soldier near Barberton on Sunday.

The Mozambique news agency, Am, said last night that the three members of the Mozambican Government had dismissed the story as "false".

The agency said there was concern over statements made by the South African minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that tension would rise if reports that Cuban troops were about to go to Mozambique were true.

"The reports mentioned by Mr Botha are in fact just claims made by a spokesman of the MNR bandits in Lisbon," said Am.



# SA declared war on us, says Mugabe

CAPE TOWN 6/11/86

380  
JR

**HARARE.** — South Africa had declared war against Zimbabwe through its "creature", the MNR, and was "sniffing for more blood" after spilling Samora Machel's, Mr Robert Mugabe said in parliament yesterday.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister said that "In sniffing for more blood", South Africa was "earmarking a number of us for assassination" He did not elaborate

Mr Mugabe branded the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as a "bloodhound sniffing for more blood after spilling that of Samora Machel"

"The MNR has not declared war," he said in answer to a legislator's question in parliament "That was not the MNR's voice It was South Africa's voice speaking through them"

The MNR last week announced in Lisbon that it had declared war against Zimbabwe, after Mr Mugabe vowed the rebels would never be allowed by his troops to seize control of the former Portuguese colony

General Malan last week warned neighbouring black states they were "playing a dangerous game" by accusing South Africa of implication in Mr Machel's death

And Mr Mugabe said yesterday that this was South

Africa's "way of telling us that it is going to continue its destabilization policies" against black neighbour states in the region

"We take cognizance of the threats But we are not afraid or intimidated by them"

Zimbabwe has some 12 000 troops in Mozambique guarding railways, roads and an oil pipeline vital to his landlocked country's economy The lifelines are often sabotaged by the MNR, said by Mozambique and Zimbabwe to be backed by South Africa Pretoria denies the claim

The Zimbabwean leader, who is also chairman for the next three years of the 101-member non-aligned bloc of nations, said it was important for Zimbabwe to strengthen its military capability in the face of South African threats

He said his government planned to introduce some form of national service for youths keen to defend the country

Questioned by another legislator about Zimbabwe's relations with Malawi, which Mozambique alleges harbors MNR guerillas, Mr Mugabe said that country must stop all support "whether covert, overt, witting or unwitting"

Malawian Life President Dr Kamuzu Banda denies backing the rebels, but admits individuals may cross between his country and Mozambique

To Page 2

From Page 1

Mr Mugabe said he would not go so far as to break diplomatic links with Malawi, but would continue trying to make Dr Banda "see the writing on the wall" in the mounting confrontation between South Africa and its black neighbours

Malawi is the only black-ruled nation with full diplomatic ties with Pretoria

Questioned by a white legislator about violent demonstrations in Harare after the death of Mozambique's president, Mr Mugabe said he regretted that a lawful procession by youths

to express Zimbabwe's grief "turned chaotic" and that old and young people were beaten indiscriminately

In his first public reaction to the violence — in which South African and Malawian government and airline offices were torched and stoned — he said "Youngsters are youngsters and they tend to get out of control"

Mr Mugabe insisted there had been "cases of provocation along racial lines" One such example was a slogan scrawled on a road saying "Good, he's gone. Next will be RM (Robert Mugabe)" — Sapa-AP

# Chissano takes oath, tells of 'war' in region

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano yesterday took the oath of office and accused South Africa of waging an undeclared war against Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana

Mr Chissano, elected to the presidency after the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash on October 19, took the oath of office and gave his inaugural speech at the ornate Maputo City Hall

Huge banners and portraits of Mr Chissano and President Machel were held aloft as the new president was sworn in

"Today, banditry is an integral part of the regional destabilization carried out by the South African apartheid regime," Mr Chissano said in his first address as president

"The aggression we face is also an undeclared war against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and other countries in the region," President Chissano said.

He accused Pretoria of carrying out direct and indirect

aggression "This policy aims at setting up the conditions for permanent instability in the entire region"

He demanded that Pretoria adhere to the 1984 Nkomati Accord which calls on Mozambique and South Africa to withdraw all support for rebels

"This accord contains the principles and norms which should govern relations between Mozambique and South Africa. They remain valid," President Chissano said

Both sides have repeatedly accused each other of violating the agreement

Sapa reports that President Chissano said Mozambique had lived 11 years as an independent state but, he said, those years were years of war

The struggle against the armed banditism would have to be increased

He said to win the war against MNR was a fundamental aim and there was no possible compromise for that. — UPI



7/11/86 (218) FINMAIL

# Chissano at the helm

The choice of Joaquim Chissano as Mozambique's new head of state does not appear to presage new directions in Maputo's policies

Specifically, Chissano's paramount priority is to intensify and win the war against the MNR, thus scotching any notion of an accommodative posture towards the rebel group "We will restore peace and tranquility to all citizens. The war is the principal task," he said, adding that "the entire people" should participate in it. The MNR was quick to counter that Chissano's appointment had changed nothing and that it would also continue its war effort

Although he never much favoured the document, and reportedly did not have much to do with its drafting, in his "acceptance" speech as president he said he would abide by the Nkomati Accord with SA. He committed himself to consolidation of his battered country's relations with the West (which, as foreign minister, he was chiefly responsible for improving). Chissano also pledged to continue the socialist policies developed under Machel.

On a more encouraging tack, he restated the somewhat watered-down principles of scientific socialism for which he has always stood, permitting a measure of private choice in micro-economic affairs. This, according to popular perceptions of his relationship with Machel, was the only policy issue upon which the two men clashed. This is good news for Mozambique's devastated small business sector. He added that private foreign investment was welcome in Mozambique and that conditions existed for the repatriation of profits

## Agriculture

Agriculture, he says, is the engine of economic recovery and the basis of future development. He warned that he would carry on with his predecessor's campaign against "corruption, racketeering, negligence and indiscipline," but spoke also of the need to strengthen the co-operatives and improve the civil service. He warned that he would be "ruthless against any attempt to divide" Mozambicans "on the basis of tribe, religion, sex or race."

Even though a different personality at the helm must be an important factor, Chissano is bound to a large extent by party policy and the principle of collective leadership. The policy guiding Chissano was formulated during Frelimo's fourth congress in 1983. This he pledged to abide by in his first presidential address. And, despite his different style, his retiring nature belies a cast-iron adherence to the basic ideological principles of Frelimo

It will be interesting to see whether Chissano retains in the mechanisms of the constitution the post of prime minister. The job was constructed by Machel and is held by Mario Machungo, who has primary responsibility for all non-military matters

It will also be interesting to see if he appoints a new foreign minister. The odds are that he will retain the post since he has so much shopping to do abroad

## The man

There is no doubt that, in the ranks of the contenders, Chissano was always the man most likely to succeed. Even the Pretoria propaganda machine was hard put to discredit him. He simply is not well enough known.

Chissano is a man with an easy manner and shy, self-effacing smile, like his predecessor he is a snappy dresser

He and his wife, Marcela, a former guerrilla fighter from the northern province of Cabo Delgado, lead a quiet life with their four children. A favourite form of family entertainment in the Chissano household is watching a good video in the company of a few family friends

He was born on October 2 1939 in the small village of Malehice in the Chibuto district of the Gaza province, from which Machel hailed, and attended primary school

in Chai-Chai. He later moved to Maputo (then Lourenço Marques) where he continued his studies at the local Lyceum

He left Mozambique in 1960 to pursue his university studies in Portugal and was one of the organisers of the National Union of Mozambican Students which he was elected to preside. A year later he left Portugal clandestinely and travelled to France where he continued his studies

In 1962 he joined Eduardo Mondlane and Marcelino dos Santos at the founding of Frelimo, in Dar es Salaam, and soon after became secretary to Mondlane, who appointed Chissano as Frelimo's secretary of education

He became a member of the Central Committee of Frelimo in 1963. A year later he was elected to both the Political-Military and the Executive Committees of Frelimo

Chissano was a member of the Frelimo delegation which, in September 1974, negotiated the Lusaka Accords with Portugal in terms of which the former colonial rulers agreed to the full transfer of power to Frelimo. Machel appointed him Prime Minister of the Transitional Government, which administered Mozambique until independence on June 25 1975

He was appointed minister of foreign affairs at independence, a portfolio he held until his election as president this week ■

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# Mozambique: the Cuban option

By WILLEM STEENKAMP and CHRIS EFASMUS

**I**F AN increasingly hard-pressed Mozambique government decides to call on Russia for military help the nearest and most available source might well be their Cuban surrogates — possibly drawn from the 25 000-plus troops stationed in Angola.

## Heavy weapons

However, they could secure the most important metropolitan and other areas and buy time for the Mozambique government to formulate a medium-term strategy instead of sacrificing all other priorities for day-to-day survival.

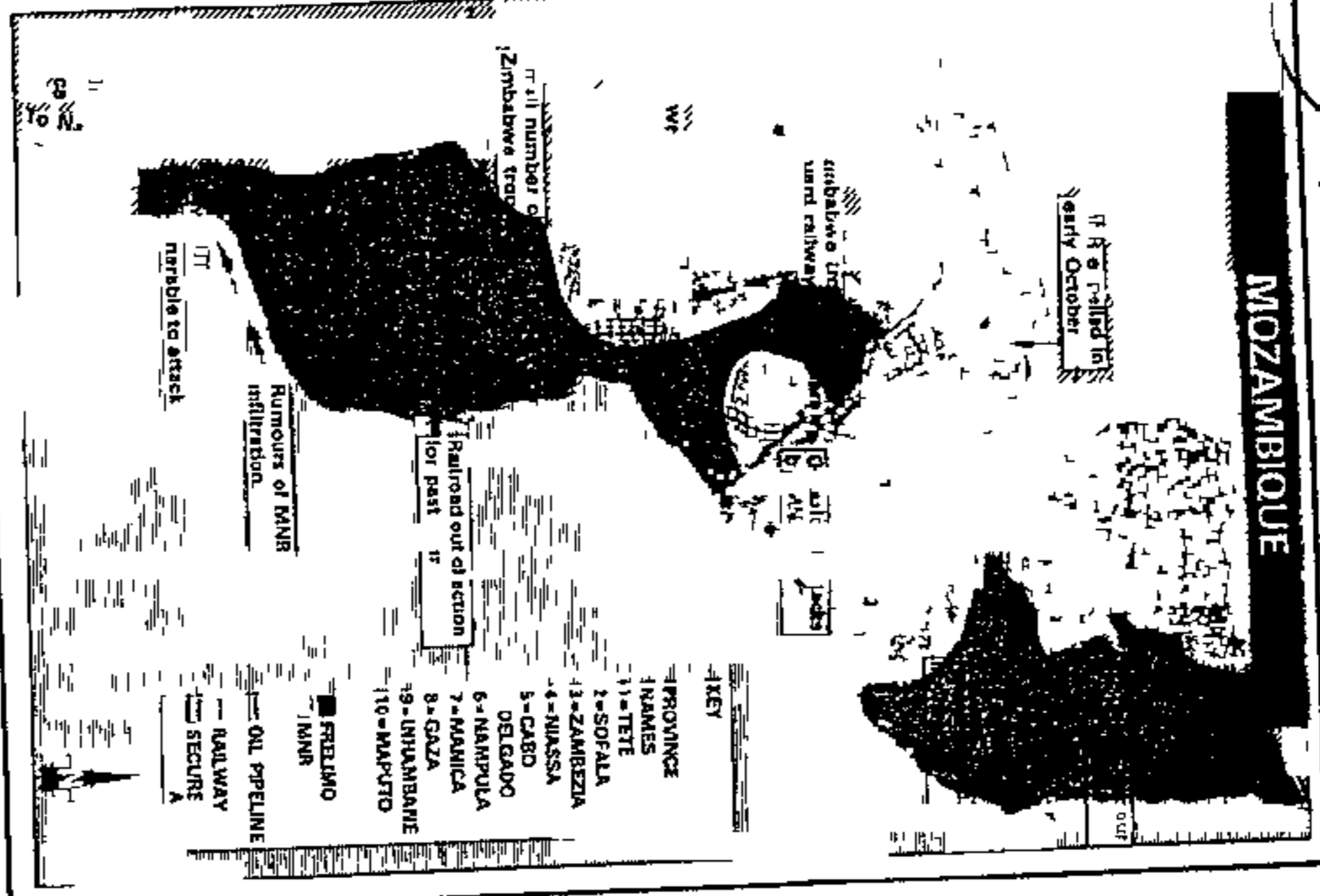
In the meantime, a combination of poor maintenance, lack of finance and increasing insurgent activity indicates the nine-nation Southern African Development Conference might not be able to carry out plans to develop road, rail and pipeline routes independent of the Republic.

Not one of the alternative routes, which are to be developed in terms of an announcement this week by Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana, can be made available — or kept that way — without heavy military and civil spending.

## Extra troops

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has promised extra troops, but observers believe he cannot spare many more without stretching his resources too thinly.

Angola's Benguela line, which links Zaire to the Atlantic port of Benguela, has not been operational along its full length since the Angolan civil war started in 1975, due to unceasing attacks by Unita insurgents. Efforts by the Angolan government to secure the line have failed in spite of repeated large scale 'pushes'.



2R

Cape Times, Friday, November 7, 1986



# Pik's plot claim a red herring, says Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service  
and Political Staff

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government has said the South African disclosures of an alleged plot against Malawi were an attempt by Pretoria to divert attention from the cause of former President Samora Machel's death.

The Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Teodato Hunguana, described the news conference held yesterday by South African Foreign Minister Mr. P. W. Botha as "a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into the accused".

He said the Mozambican Government had not yet received any official information from the South African Government about the documents taken from the crashed aircraft in which President Machel died.

"We warn the international community that something extremely serious is taking place

— South Africa is doing all it can to hinder the normal process of investigation into the death of President Machel," Mr Hunguana said.

South Africa yesterday gave Mozambique and Zimbabwe thinly veiled warnings that it would not allow them to go ahead with plans to overthrow President Hastings Banda of Malawi.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, said when revealing the plans "I think after this they will know how far they may go before they have real trouble."

He stopped short of offering military aid to protect Malawi in the event of an invasion. No such decision could be made, he said, until a request was made.

Indications are that the South African Government has more documents which could have an equally sensational impact.

● See Page 9.

# Machel document: plot to oust Banda

PRETORIA — A document discovered at the scene of the crash of President Samora Machel's aircraft on October 19 has revealed details of a plot to overthrow the Malawi Government.

This was disclosed at a press conference here yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha produced the original document for reporters and said there was not "the slightest doubt" of its authenticity.

The document recorded the minutes of a meeting in Maputo between Zimbabwe and Mozambique three days before the air crash. President Machel had led the Mozambican delegation.

Mr Botha, who had paid tribute to President Machel at the site of the crash on October 20, said he had changed his views on the former Mozambican leader.

He said official messages were sent yesterday to the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments on the document South Africa had discovered.

The Mozambican Government had been asked to make it clear whether it still supported the plan to overthrow Malawi, as agreed by President Machel.

Mr Botha pointed out that although Mozambique had a new government, Zimbabwe was still under Mr Robert Mugabe.

The Malawi Government of Dr Kamuzu Banda had been fully informed of the plot yesterday.

Mr Botha said it was not clear from the document who the full Mozambican delegation to the meeting was, but President Machel had clearly led the discussion and his prime minister, Mr Mario Machungo, was present as well.

The Zimbabwean delegation had been led by the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa. He had been accompanied by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr H. E. Mvundura, who was ordered to leave the meeting when the plot was discussed; the Minister of State Defence, Mr E. R. Kadungure, the army commander, General Rex Nhongo, Air Marshal J. Tungamiraiya, Major General Maseko and Lieut-Col. Shumba, of the Zimbabwe National Army, and others.

The plan, implementation of which had been "imminent," involved the massing of armed forces — including Soviet experts — in Mozambique's Zambezia province.

Malawi's police and defence force would be infiltrated and strategic bridges in the country destroyed, along with other vital parts of its infrastructure. Malawi would be cut off from Tanzania and Zambia.

At the meeting President Machel had apparently given an interpretation of South Africa's intention in signing the Nkomati non-aggression pact with Mozambique in 1984, to the effect that the Republic would force the Frelimo government to share power with the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo).

President Machel had mentioned a US Ambassador Miller, who had tried to persuade him to create a puppet second political party in Mozambique so that the US could say to the world there was a democracy in that country.

Meanwhile, according to a Swaziland Government source in Manzini, the staff of the Malawian Embassy in Maputo "arrived suddenly" at Matsapha airport aboard a private charter plane yesterday from Mozambique. The source said they were taking refuge from the violent anti-Malawian backlash following the death of President Machel — Sapa.



# Chissano in hot seat

7/11/80  
Sawyer  
2/8

MAPUTO — Joaquim Chissano was sworn in as Mozambique's second president yesterday and declared that the nation's first duty was to defeat guerillas said to be supported by South Africa.

In his first presidential speech to a mass audience, Mr Chissano declared that the "total elimination" of the Mozambique National Resistance was "the most sacred and fundamental of tasks in this phase of our history."

"This is a struggle in which there cannot be any compromises of any sort," he said.

Tens of thousands gathered in Independence Square in cool, rainy weather to hear Mr Chissano speak from a veranda of city hall, after he had been sworn in during a ceremony inside.

The nine other members of the politburo of the ruling Marxist Frelimo party accompanied Mr Chissano and heard him read the oath of office.

Outside, the crowd carried banners reading, "This is a decisive moment in the struggle for the elimination of the bandit gangs," and "The enemy is mistaken, Samora, if he thinks that by murdering you he can rule over us."

Mr Chissano, formerly Foreign Minister, succeeds Samora Machel, who led a bush struggle against Portuguese colonial rule and became President at independence in 1975.

# Up to 14 000 of 'very poorest' helped in city

*DKWS 7/11/80 244*  
Staff Reporter

BETWEEN 12 000 and 14 000 of Cape Town's "very poorest" citizens have had nourishing food this week thanks to readers who have contributed to The Argus Food Campaign

City medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan said today his department had assisted 2 408 families

Department officials are delivering soup, bread and rolls to Langa and Guguletu twice a week, and today they gave meat and mixed tinned food to the needy in Hanover Park, Manenberg and Bonteheuwel

The Argus Food Campaign, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, has raised R133 168 in cash and readers have also delivered tons of food to collection points throughout the city

The campaign was launched just three weeks ago in response to Dr Coogan's appeal

## The Argus

### FOOD CAMPAIGN

for help to alleviate the crisis on the Cape Flats where widespread unemployment is forcing people to go without food

#### CONTRIBUTIONS

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, PO Box 15399, Vlaeberg 8018 or to PO Box 298, Cape Town 8000

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund

Food may be offered to Dr Coogan at 210 2100 or delivered to any of the collection points listed on the back page of The Argus Classads



# South African Commandos Lead Rebel Operations in Mozambique

## The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Seven South African commandos were in charge of rebel operations in the district of Mutarara in Mozambique's north-western province of Tete, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said this week.

The agency said "a source in Mozambican security" had said the seven men came from one of South Africa's reconnaissance commandos, or recces.

### LEADING OPERATIONS

In addition three Portuguese commandos employed by the South African army were leading rebel operations in the area of Inchope in the central province of Sofala.

An SADF spokesman said South Africa's position as far as Mozambique was concerned "has been clearly and repeatedly explained by the Minister of

Defence, General Magnus Malan and other members of the Cabinet"

"The SADF has nothing to add to these statements"

Aim said Inchope was where the road to Maputo branched from the Beira-Zimbabwe highway and was an important area for the defence of the Beira corridor.

The agency said there had also been a concentration of South African special forces in the eastern Transvaal shortly before the death of President Samora Machel in an aircraft crash inside South Africa.

"According to South African sources, whose information has been confirmed by a source in Mozambican security, this concentration began immediately after the South African announcement that a mine had exploded on October 6 in the kaNgwang bantustan," Aim said.

# SA aid for MNR rebels alleged (218)

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — Reports this week from Mozambique have suggested that seven South African Army reconnaissance commandos and three Portuguese commandos from South Africa are busy leading "bandit operations" by the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR)

An SADF spokesman said South Africa's and the Defence Force's positions as far as Mozambique was concerned had been clearly and repeatedly explained by the Minister of Defence as well as other members of the South African Cabinet

He had nothing to add to those statements

Recently the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said South Africa had given no support to the MNR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, but he added "South Africa's approach is clear either peace and co-operation, or conflict — landmines and terror"

Quoting sources in the Mozambican security forces, the country's official news agency Aim, said the seven South African recce units were operating in the district of Mutarara, in the north western province of Tete, a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the Malawian border and the Zambezi River

The three Portuguese commandos, said to possibly have come from a station in Natal, were allegedly leading bandit operations in Inchope, in the central province of Sofala, an important area for the defence of the Beira Corridor

Aim also claimed that information reached Maputo in the week prior to President Samora Machel's death of the presence of South African soldiers in Tete

They said people fleeing from Mutarara spoke of "South Africans commanding the MNR"

They said thousands of MNR soldiers from Malawi invaded Mozam-

bique's Tete and Zambezia provinces at the end of September, shortly after the September 11 meeting in Blantyre, at which an ultimatum was issued to Malawi's President, Kamuzu Banda, to either stop supporting the MNR — or face closure of its borders with frontline states

An a press conference in Maputo after that meeting, President Machel had accused Malawi of being controlled "by the SA militarists," Aim claimed

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Windhoek that security forces shot and killed seven Swapo insurgents after bombardments by Swapo on two military bases in northern South West Africa/Namibia last week, according to the SWA Territory Force (SWATF)

The latest fatalities brought to 560 the number of losses suffered to date this year by Swapo's (South West Africa Peoples' Organisation) military wing, Plan, claimed the SWATF — Sapa-RNS



REGIONAL RELATIONS

# The travail continues

~~2/18~~ 2/18 FLORENCE 7/11/86

The death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel, and the installation of Joaquim Chissano as his successor, has raised fears of increasing conflict throughout southern Africa (see *Current affairs*). Chissano has dedicated himself to pursuing the war against the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), and the infiltration of African National Congress (ANC) members from Mozambique was underscored by yet another fatal landmine blast, near Barberton, last Sunday.

Chissano has said the Nkomati Accord

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**With the onset of sanctions against SA, Pretoria is intent on driving home the message of the region's dependence on it. This is an old strategy — but the repercussions could be enormous.**

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will be adhered to — but it is too soon to say whether he can do much about the ANC, or whether SA will agree that enough has been done. Regional instability could take a turn

for the worse

The Frontline states continue to charge Pretoria with responsibility for "destabilising" the region. It was first heard soon after the official launch of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) in Maputo in 1980, following the independence of Zimbabwe. SADCC's main objective was to strive to reduce the dependence of its member states — Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, and Swaziland — on SA.

At around the same time, P W Botha, then

→ Cont.

PM, sketched out his own grand dream of a Constellation of Southern African States (Consas), naturally orbiting around the region's powerhouse, SA. Foreign policy stressed that the route to SA's international acceptance lay through Africa. However, Consas never looked like a club most neighbouring governments would willingly join — if not out of repugnance for SA's race policies, then because of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) opposition.

In reply, SA developed a policy — allegedly the brainchild of the South African military, more precisely the Department of Military Intelligence — whose main thrust seemed to consist of denying SADCC members the use of the Benguela railway line in Angola, as well as the Nacala, Beira and Chicualacuala-Maputo railway lines in Mozambique. The aim was to keep Pretoria's neighbours reliant on Sats for their imports and exports. The existence of rebel opposition groups in the key alternative port countries of Angola and Mozambique helped to ensure this objective. Backed by Pretoria, Unita in Angola and the MNR in Mozambique deftly began sabotaging SADCC's alternative lines to the sea. Of course, the extent of South African involvement in these "dirty tricks" is stoutly disputed by Pretoria.

#### Pivotal role

In the sanctions era, international affairs observers say, SA would like to keep neighbouring states dependent on it — and, moreover, demonstrate to the world the fact of this dependency.

In the first place, this means that Pretoria will co-operate with its neighbouring states along the lines of the security accord secretly clinched with Swaziland, or the Highlands Water Project with Lesotho. Alternatively, Pretoria will push its recalcitrant neighbours into an accommodative relationship with it.

Initially, of course, this may take the form of non-aggression pacts essentially aimed at denying the ANC insurgency staging posts. Later, it is hoped, these could be expanded to include economic co-operation pacts and more — going far beyond existing, historic ones such as the Customs Union Agreement with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and the Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe.

But whereas SA's thrusting and assertive role in the region has to date been predicated on its pivotal stature in the subcontinent, and on the region's relative isolation, all this could be set for a change. As the superpowers compete for influence here, says Rhodes University's Peter Vale, ways will be found (as indeed they already have been) of countering Pretoria's assertiveness and dominance. Greater militarisation thus seems to be on the cards. The West, including America and Britain, share certain concerns with the increasingly threatened Frontline states. Attempts will therefore be made to strengthen them economically. In short, there are limits to SA's counter-pressures on the Frontline states.



**President Chissano ... all eyes on the Beira Corridor**

The sanctions campaign against SA is likely to intensify this month with at least two of the Frontline states — Zimbabwe and Zambia — expected to impose at least some sanctions during November.

Zimbabwe continues to sound the most strident note in demanding international sanctions, while Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, whose economy is reeling from the stagnant copper market and an 80% currency devaluation over the past year, has backed away from the tough line he supported at the Commonwealth mini-summit last August.

Some Harare-watchers believe they detect the first signs of a similar back-tracking by PM Robert Mugabe, but there is no concrete evidence to support this. According to diplomatic and airline sources, Zimbabwe is likely to impose the full Commonwealth sanctions package before the end of November.

The thesis that Mugabe will stick to a hardline approach is supported by last week's announcement that a top-level Zimbabwean ministerial team, led by deputy premier Simon Muzenda, and including Defence Minister Kadungure and Security Minister Munangagwa, has been holding talks in Moscow, presumably about military hardware for Zimbabwe.

The clear implication is that Zimbabwe anticipates a worsening of military and security tensions in the region. It also raises the possibility that, following Mugabe's pledge to block an MNR victory in Mozambique, Harare is considering stepping up its military involvement in the war.

The rest of the Frontline states are unlikely to take any further actions against SA at this stage.

Malawi, under bitter attack from all its neighbours for its alleged support of the MNR, is preoccupied with ensuring that its trade routes remain open. Much of its traffic is being routed by road through Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and accordingly President Hastings Banda's government is vulnerable to economic pressures imposed either by Zimbabwe or SA.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have all made it clear that they are not going to

become embroiled in economic sanctions against Pretoria — a stance which has given rise to concern in the Commonwealth, and in other Frontline states, that their economies will be used to circumvent sanctions.

Angola and Tanzania have no economic relations with SA, and Mozambique, whose economy is in shreds, is battling for survival.

The major imponderable is just how Pretoria will react as and when the Commonwealth sanctions are applied.

One scenario has SA keeping its cool and meeting limited sanctions with limited responses. Thus, if Zimbabwe were to sever air links, Pretoria would respond by banning aviation transit to Harare. If Zimbabwe bans imports of South African coal and steel, Pretoria then refuses to transport imports of such products from other suppliers, or imposes such heavy freight surcharges as to partially compensate for lost exports.

The Frontline states could, in all probability, find alternative sources of supply, but these are likely to be significantly more expensive than SA, have far longer lead times; and allow Pretoria to disrupt supplies using its transport stranglehold.

#### Essential lifeline

All of which highlights the role of the Beira Corridor as an alternative transport lifeline — especially for Zambia and Zimbabwe. All the evidence suggests that the Corridor is not a viable proposition as long as the MNR is able to attack the railway, the road and the oil pipeline. Even with total security along the corridor, the Frontline states would still face slow economic strangulation unless they could route a growing proportion of traffic through the closed Maputo line (direct from Zimbabwe), Nacala and Dar-es-Salaam.

The compelling conclusion is that peace and stability in Mozambique is a prerequisite for effective sanctions against SA by the Frontline states. This raises the question of whether a military response is on the cards. If the Moscow talks have focused on increased military involvement in Mozambique (by Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania), this might be seen as one way of tightening the screws on SA.

Whatever the process by which Mozambique moves towards eventual peace and stability, it seems obvious that a future Maputo government — be it Frelimo, the MNR, or a coalition — would want all the transit traffic its ports and railways could handle. Thus, in the medium term the Frontline states can confidently look to Beira, Nacala and Maputo as their natural, most economical outlets to the sea.

But in the interim — and it could be a lengthy interim — economic sanctions are both a double-edged and open-ended instrument. Double-edged because all parties are bound to suffer, albeit to differing degrees, and open-ended because action will beget counter-action. Then the danger is that economic warfare will escalate into the real thing on a wider scale. ■



# President to stick to Machel's policies

218 N/M 7/11/86

MAPUTO—New Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano was sworn in yesterday, pledging to honour a peace treaty with South Africa and declaring: 'A threatened country calls us all.'

Addressing a crowd of tens of thousands in Maputo's Independence Square, he pledged to continue the economic and military policies of the late President Samora Machel

He had taken the oath of office only minutes earlier inside Maputo City Hall, which stands atop the square and where Mr Machel's body lay in state before his funeral nine days ago

Mr Chissano, 47, was elected President by the ruling Frelimo Party central committee on Monday, just over two weeks after Mr Machel was killed in an air crash in South Africa

In his inaugural address he called on South Africa to stop supporting rebels who have waged a civil war across Mozambique for the past decade and honour the Nkomati non aggression pact signed by the two countries in March, 1984

'Because of our peace principle we signed the Nkomati accord,' Mr Chissano said 'It remains valid We the Republic of Mozambique will continue to honour the spirit and letter of the accord'

In the treaty, the two sides pledged not to allow their territories to be used for acts of aggression against the other

## Placards

The pact did nothing to curb the activities inside Mozambique of the rebels, whom Pretoria subsequently admitted backing, and it is now widely regarded as being in a state of collapse

Placards honouring the former Foreign Minister ringed the packed square

Others referred to accusations in the media here and in neighbouring states that South Africa was to blame for the plane crash that killed Mr Machel

The Mozambican Government itself has stopped short of accusing South Africa of causing the crash, in which several other senior officials were among the 34 people killed

Mr Chissano then read Article 53 of the Constitution which states that the president of Frelimo is 'automatically the Head of State — (Sapa-Beuter-AP) A

# Plot to oust Banda revealed

(2/8) NIM 7/11/86

PRETORIA—A document discovered at the scene of the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's aircraft on October 19 contained minutes of a meeting in Maputo at which the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments discussed a plan to overthrow the Malawian Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

At a Press conference in Pretoria, Mr Botha produced the original document for reporters and said there was 'not the slightest doubt' of its authenticity.

The document recorded the minutes of a meeting in Maputo three days before the air crash. President Machel had led the Mozambican delegation.

Mr Botha, who had paid tribute to President Machel at the site of the crash on October 20, said last night he had changed his views on the former Mozambican leader.

'I am dismayed, disappointed, shocked and I did not expect this.'

Mr Botha said official messages had been sent yesterday to the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments on the document South Africa had discovered.

The Mozambican Government had been asked to make it clear whether it still supported the plan to overthrow Malawi, as agreed by President Machel.

Mr Botha pointed out that although Mozambique had a new Government, Zimbabwe was still under Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Botha also said the Malawi Government of Dr Has

tings Banda had been fully informed of the plot. He refused to say what Malawi's reaction had been and also declined to comment on whether South Africa would assist should the threat to Malawi become a reality.

South Africa and Malawi had had close ties for many years but Malawi had not requested help and if this were done South Africa would have to consider the matter.

Asked when the incursion was to have taken place, Mr Botha said it was imminent.

MiG jets and helicopters had already been moved into the area and Soviet experts had made advanced plans to do surveys necessary for the manoeuvre. Mr Botha said afterwards.

It was imminent. They were in a big hurry. The plans were already under way and some of the plans were already implemented.

## 'Criminal'

Mr Botha said it was not clear from the document who the full Mozambican delegation to the meeting had been but President Machel had clearly led the discussion and his prime minister, Mr Mario Machungo, had been present as well.

The Zimbabwean delegation had been led by Mr Emerson Munangagwa, Minister of State Security. He had been accompanied by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr H E Mvundura (he was ordered to leave the meeting when the plot was discussed). Mr E R Kadungure, Minister of State Defence, Gen Rex Nhongo, army commander, Air Marshal J Tungamiraya, Maj Gen Maseko and Lt Col Shumba, of the Zimbabwe National Army and others.

President Banda had been referred to as 'criminal' in the talks.

The plan involved the massing of armed forces — including Soviet experts — in Mozambique's Zambezia province.

Malawi's police and defence force would be infiltrated and strategic bridges in the country would be destroyed along with other vital parts of its infrastructure.

Malawi would be cut off from Tanzania and Zambia.

It was made clear it was time President Banda should go and that the Malawi army would be able to handle the situation.

South Africa views these diabolical and dangerous plans in a very serious light, Mr Botha said.

Responding to President Machel's interpretation of South Africa's motives behind the Nkomati Accord, Mr Botha recounted his Government's efforts — and near success — to reconcile Frelimo and Renamo after intensive discussions in Pretoria in October 1984, and how this completely contradicted the interpretation.

I have asked the Mozambican Government to give South Africa an urgent explanation on whether it (as the new Government) associates itself with the plan of its predecessor to overthrow another legal

## 45 feared killed in helicopter plunge

SUMBURGH—Forty five people were feared to have died yesterday when a giant helicopter ferrying off shore oil workers crashed in icy seas off Scotland's remote Shetland Islands, rescue officials said.

It was Britain's worst helicopter crash. Officials said at least 19 people were known to have been killed and 28 others were missing, presumed dead.

The twin rotor Chinook came down in gale force winds as it started its final approach to the tiny airstrip at Sumburgh before going on to Aberdeen with 44 Shell oil company employees.

Three crew were also aboard the Chinook, which had collected the men from

the Brent oil field in the North Sea.

Witnesses said it seemed the Chinook had plunged into the sea and broken up underwater, spewing bodies and wreckage to the surface.

### Terrible

A lighthouse keeper Mr Dough Dale who works less than 6 km from the scene, said 'It looks as if the helicopter has broken up beneath the water and bodies are gradually being released from the wreckage.'

There is an area of about 500 m<sup>2</sup> and you can see bodies floating about everywhere. It's a terrible scene.

An air sea rescue helicopter that was nearby when the Chinook went

down managed to winch two survivors to safety.

Although Shell officials said the Chinook had ditched in the water, aviation experts said reports that there was only a small amount of wreckage indicated it had plunged in at speed and then broken up.

All helicopters operating among the North Sea oil fields are equipped with flotation devices and in May 1984 a British Airways Chinook similar to the one which came down yesterday ditched 160 km off the Shetlands and floated long enough for the 47 people aboard to escape.

A big air sea rescue operation was launched after yesterday's crash, with a Royal Air Force Nimrod reconnaissance plane coordinating rescue attempts by six helicopters and several surface vessels.

But rescue officials said it was unlikely that any more survivors would be found given the freezing conditions — (Sapa Reuter).

**The rand**  
The rand closed yesterday at 43,85/95 U S cents. Previous 43,90/44,00

**Gold**  
Gold was fixed at \$408,55 an ounce in London yesterday. Previous \$405,25

• TURN TO PAGE 2





Pretoria—Mr Pik Botha shows evidence retrieved from the Machel air disaster incriminating Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique jointly in a plot to overthrow the Malawian Government of Dr Hastings Banda.

## Plot to oust Banda revealed

NJM 2/18  
2/11/86

● FROM PAGE 1

African State and to disrupt trade routes. We are entitled to know.'

Asked why there had been a delay of nearly three weeks in releasing the document, Mr Botha said it had only been brought to his attention on Tuesday.

The delay had come in the technical investigation team's work of piecing together wreckage at the scene of the crash and in translating the document from Portuguese into English.

He felt there was no inordinate delay in releasing the document.

Asked about the expected charges that the document was forged, he said copies of it were sent to Zimbabwe yesterday and that more were on their way to Maputo.

'We had difficulties reaching Maputo today. It seemed to be all closed down, but copies will be sent,' he said.

'There is not the slightest question of the authenticity of this document,' he said, holding the original for newsmen to see and photograph.

The document, in a plastic yellow and transparent holder, was stained and it appeared as if the pages had been soaked. Handwritten notes, typical of additions to the typed minutes of any meeting, were pasted into the document.

'We do not possess this stationery, we do not bind documents this way, the style and language is there.'

'It doesn't matter who alleges the document is false,' Mr Botha said.

Responding to another question, Mr Botha said South Africa's next action depended on Mozambique's reaction.

'I think they have a pretty good idea of how far they could go without inviting severe trouble.'

Asked if there were any other documents retrieved from the plane's wreckage that were sensitive to South Africa's security interests, Mr Botha said evidence was still being sifted through.

'There might be I don't know.'

### Tearful

Meanwhile, the staff of the Malawian Embassy in Maputo 'arrived suddenly' at Matsapha Airport in Swaziland aboard a private charter plane yesterday afternoon from Mozambique, according to a reliable Swaziland Government source in Manzini.

The source said they were taking refuge from the violent anti-Malawian backlash following the death of President Samora Machel.

The tearful wife of the Malawian Ambassador to Maputo, Mr M W Machinjiri, was among the group.

It was not known if the ambassador had also arrived — (Sapa)

Machel, Zimbabwe involved

# Botha tells of plot to topple Banda

BUNDAY

7/11/86

(10)  
(11)  
(12)

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha last night revealed a document detailing plans by the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to topple the government of President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The document, containing minutes of a meeting between the late president of Mozambique Samora Machel and a top Zimbabwean delegation in Maputo, was found by South Africans investigating the wreck of Machel's aircraft on SA soil on October 19.



● Botha produces the evidence.

Botha said SA was viewing the plans "in a very serious light" and had sent notes to the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe asking for explanations and warning them against the consequences of such a "diabolic and danger-

MAX DU PREEZ  
Political Correspondent

ous plan"

Asked whether SA would consider any action other than diplomatic against Mozambique if the documents were proven to be true, Botha replied "It depends on the actions of that government. I think they now have a pretty good idea how far they could go before there is real trouble." He would not expand.

Asked whether SA had undertaken to come to Malawi's aid, Botha said: "We can only consider that if we are requested. As far as I know we have not received such a request."

Botha said it was clear that the plans were far advanced and that an invasion was imminent. Large numbers of Soviet MiG aircraft, helicopter gunships and Soviet, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops were already being moved to the Zambesia province to prepare for the attack.

Botha showed the original document to an international Press conference yesterday and said there could be no doubt.

● To Page 2



## Botha tells of Banda plot

whatsoever about its authenticity. He also supplied the press with English translations of the document.

According to the document, the meeting was held in the Presidency in Maputo on October 16. Machel was accompanied by his PM, Muchango, while the Zimbabwean delegation included Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister of State for Defence ER Kandungure, Army Commander General Rex Nhongo, Air Marshall J Tungamirayi, and five others.

The plan was to hoodwink Banda into allowing a Mozambican force into Malawi, ostensibly to fight rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

Malawi was also to be conned into allowing Zimbabwe to repair its roads. Instead, all the bridges and exits to Tanzania and Zambia would be sabotaged.

Machel said "I agree with the proposal of a temporary closing of the border under the pretext of repairing the roads"

← ● From Page 1

He was also quoted as calling Banda a murderer, saying "Mozambique and Zimbabwe must bring into being a new force in Malawi. Banda is worn out. We must not allow SA to set the course in Malawi. We must not allow the English, Americans and the Germans to choose the Malawi leaders. The army knows how these things must be done."

He also mentioned the possibility of organising a "Malawi Liberation Front". Plans are also mentioned to infiltrate the police and army of Malawi with Mozambicans and Zimbabweans.

Zimbabwean Army Commander Nhongo is quoted as saying "Let us fight Malawi inside that country. The target is inside Malawi."

It is also clear from the minutes that Munangagwa and the rest of the Zimbabwean delegation were in full agreement with the plan.



# M'bique denies Malawi coup plot

MAPUTO — South African allegations that Mozambique and Zimbabwe planned to overthrow the Malawian Government were "a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into an accused", Mozambique said today

And Zimbabwe's State-run Voice of Zimbabwe called the allegation baseless and unfounded

SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said last night a document found in the wreckage of the plane in which President Samora Machel and 33 others died last month showed that the Mozambican leader met Zimbabwean officials on October 16 to plot the overthrow of Malawian President Kamuzu Banda

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, today quoted Information Minister Mr Teodata Hunguana as saying last night. "This is a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into an accused, to turn the person who has been attacked into the attacker, to turn the country that has been invaded into an invader and to present the country that is being destabilised as the destabiliser"

The documents released by Mr Botha relate

## Malawi Embassy staff flee Maputo

MBABANE — The staff of the Malawian Embassy in Maputo arrived at Matsapha Airport aboard a private charter plane yesterday from Mozambique.

A Government source said they were taking refuge from the violent anti-Malawian backlash following the death of President Samora Machel

The tearful wife of the Malawian Ambassador, Mr M W Machinjiri, was among the group, but it is not known if it included the Ambassador.

The source said it was possible Mr Machinjiri flew directly to Malawi to report to President Kamuzu Banda about the violent assault in the Malawian Embassy by Mozambican students.

The embassy was wrecked the same day the South African Trade Mission offices came under attack

The Malawians were taken from Matsapha Airport on their arrival to a hotel in Manzini

Later Swaziland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shadrach Sibanyoni, went to the hotel to greet the Malawians and to make arrangements for their care while they are in the country. — Sapa

to a meeting in Maputo on October 16, which was dominated by Mr Machel and Zimbabwe's Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa

Mr Machel is recorded as saying he wanted to talk with "the military men" — in the absence of Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Mozambique

The border with Malawi would be closed on the pretext of repair-

ing roads and bridges

"We have special forces for special operations. The victory is being planned and demands cold-bloodedness," Mr Machel said

"We have been at this table with the Mozambicans, Cubans and Soviets since last Friday (October 10) and we said that we should go immediately to Zambezia"

A permanent camp for

1 500 men from Maputo would be set up at Nacala

Mr Machel wanted to transfer his Mig-21s from Maputo to Beira. The Mig-17s would go to Zambezia, together with helicopters

Summing up the logistical planning and the cost of the operation, he said "We will be ready to act if we have all this. We must make sure that, if Malawi diverts its goods to Tanzania, we will destroy the bridges linking Malawi to Tanzania. They must be the bridges which took five years to build.

"If the goods are diverted to Zambia, we will not destroy the Zambian bridges, but we will destroy the Malawian bridges which provide access to the Kasangulo-Botswana route and to South Africa

"If we destroy the bridges to Tanzania and Zambia, we will have Malawi in our hands"

Mr Botha, who paid tribute to President Machel at the site of the crash, said he had changed his views on the former Mozambican leader

"I am dismayed, disappointed and shocked I did not expect this," he said

Mr Botha has demanded an explanation from Mozambique — Sapa

# Pro-West? Pro-East? You can't pigeon-hole Chissano

7/11/80 WEEKLY MAIL (218)

WISHFUL thinking, in South Africa and elsewhere, has projected Mozambique's new president, Joaquim Chissano, as a "moderate" who will 'turn to the West' and abandon Mozambican socialism.

This image of Chissano derives largely from the simple fact that as Foreign Minister he has had more contact with Western politicians than have most other members of the Frelimo leadership

Chissano has been in the top Frelimo hierarchy for more than 20 years. He was secretary to Frelimo's first president, Eduardo Mondlane, killed by Portuguese agents in a parcel bomb attack in 1969.

From 1965 Chissano was in charge of the Frelimo security department and in 1969 he was appointed to the powerful politico-military committee.

This wartime experience justifies his current rank of major-general, though he has not held operational military responsibilities since independence.

As a member of the Frelimo political bureau and a close confidant of Machel, he has shared fully in all the post-independence decision-making.

When the Frelimo Central Committee met this week to elect Chissano to succeed Machel as President, there was no other candidate and Chissano was elected by acclamation.

Under the Mozambican constitution, the president of the party is automatically head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Observers in Maputo are amused at the way in which outsiders try to divide the Frelimo leadership into "pro-Western" and "pro-Soviet" elements.

There are no signs that any significant policy changes are in the offing, and Chissano has pledged to follow in the footsteps of Machel.

The top priority remains the war against the Renamo rebels. In his speech immediately after his election, Chissano made it clear that there would be no negotiations with Renamo.

"We must wage war in order to do

**New Mozambican leader Joaquim Chissano has been hailed by outsiders as a 'moderate' who will abandon socialism. Not likely, reports PAUL FAUVET in Maputo**

away with war," he said.

Earlier this year it was Chissano who declared that the only possible negotiations with Renamo were "through the barrel of a gun".

The Mozambican position remains that any negotiations should be with the organ grinder and not the monkey — with the South Africans and not their surrogates.

"Why talk to the corporal when you can go to the general," was how Security Minister Colonel Sergio Vieira expressed this position last year.

In economic policy, Chissano pledged to follow the lines laid down by the Frelimo fourth congress in 1983. This reversed agricultural policy, switching emphasis from the highly mechanised state farms (which had proved expensive failures, by and large) to the co-operative and peasant sectors.

Chissano also stressed that the government would create favourable conditions for private investors.

Relations with South Africa are certain to remain tense, largely because most people in Maputo believe that Machel's fatal plane crash on October 19 was no accident, and that the South African military murdered the President.

Everywhere in the city are posters proclaiming "Apartheid is responsible for the death of our President".

In its official statements the government does not directly accuse South Africa, though Information Minister Teodato Munguana has stated that "we certainly do not exclude the possibility that South Africa was involved".

The Mozambican authorities are treading carefully because they are taking part in the international commission of inquiry.

They are furious at South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha speaking

about the supposed causes of the crash every other day in what they consider to be blatant disregard for the ethical considerations surrounding the inquiry.

Botha's claim that the equipment on Machel's Tupolev 134 was "dated and obsolete" is contested by Mozambican aviation experts. They point out that the plane was built to Mozambican order in 1980 specifically for presidential flights, and was equipped with the latest available electronic equipment.

The anger at Machel's death bubbled over into violence on Tuesday. The Mozambican Youth Organisation (OJM) had called a demonstration to march past the Malawian embassy and the South African trade mission.

When Malawian embassy staff refused to accept a letter protesting against Malawi's "alliance" with Pretoria and its support for Renamo, angry demonstrators stormed the building. They made bonfires of the furniture, smashed portraits of President Hastings Banda and burnt the Malawian flag.

The walls of the embassy were daubed with slogans such as "Long live Samora" and "Banda will be judged as a murderer".

Hundreds of youths then marched on the South African trade mission and pelted it with stones, breaking most of the windows. However, police reinforcements had been hastily called in and prevented the youngsters from entering the building.

This was the first violent demonstration in Maputo since Mozambican independence in 1975 and took the authorities completely by surprise.

Vieira (who is a member of the OJM central committee as well as Security Minister) intervened personally at the South African trade mission urging the demonstrators to go home.

"Breaking windows is not a revolutionary act," he declared, suggesting that if they really wanted a fight, the youngsters should join the army.

He warned that *agents-provocateurs* were at work trying "to dirty the name of Mozambique".



2. EMPLOYMENT

2.103 REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY : 1980  
(on Population Census data.)

INDUSTRY	ASIAN			COLOURED			WHITE		
	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Other People	477	5.2%	4	477	5.2%	4	477	5.2%	4
NOT CLASSIFIABLE	477	5.2%	4	477	5.2%	4	477	5.2%	4
ASIAN	7 188	100.0%	164 522	100.0%	184 802	100.0%	109 376	100.0%	
COLOURED	4 471	100.0%	110 699	100.0%	75 426	100.0%			
WHITE									
ASIAN	20	0.7%	1 355	2.5%	1 220	1.6%			
COLOURED	12	0.4%	137	0.3%	257	0.3%			
WHITE	794	29.2%	23 615	43.9%	19 866	26.5%			
ASIAN	3	0.1%	79	0.1%	558	0.7%			
COLOURED	84	3.1%	3 668	6.8%	2 815	3.7%			
WHITE	1 143	42.1%	5 563	10.3%	12 791	17.0%			
ASIAN	108	4.0%	2 440	4.5%	12 309	16.3%			
COLOURED	92	3.4%	482	0.9%	7 251	9.6%			
WHITE	354	13.0%	10 441	19.4%	17 238	22.9%			
ASIAN	107	3.9%	6 043	11.2%	1 121	1.5%			
COLOURED									
WHITE									
ASIAN	18	100.0%	21 571	100.0%	6 208	100.0%			
COLOURED	8	100.0%	14 927	100.0%	3 824	100.0%			
WHITE									
ASIAN	2	20.0%	2 566	38.6%	1 192	50.0%			
COLOURED	0	0.0%	57	0.9%	8	0.3%			
WHITE	1	10.0%	198	3.0%	40	1.7%			
ASIAN	0	0.0%	40	0.6%	18	0.8%			
COLOURED	2	20.0%	497	7.5%	44	1.8%			
WHITE	1	10.0%	466	7.0%	331	13.9%			
ASIAN	1	10.0%	235	3.5%	127	5.3%			
COLOURED	0	0.0%	36	0.5%	118	4.9%			
WHITE	3	30.0%	2 091	31.5%	491	20.6%			
ASIAN	0	0.0%	458	6.9%	15	0.6%			

Mozambique's Chissano greets supporters after his election as president this week

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY : 1980  
(on Population Census data.)



# Details of Malawi revolution uncovered — Pik

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

The crash of the former Mozambican president's aircraft in South Africa on October 19 has, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, led to the uncovering of a document apparently detailing a plan for a Cuban and Soviet-backed revolution in Malawi to prevent South Africa "setting the course" there.

This overthrow of Dr Hastings Banda's government was to have been co-ordinated and funded by Zimbabwe and Mozambique, according to the document.

A record of a meeting between President Samora Machel and a Zimbabwean delegation on October 16 was found at the crash site by the South African team charged with investigating the cause of the accident, it has been announced.

Copies of the translated versions of the document were handed to the media at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Fik Botha.

It was not clear from the document who the full Mozambican delegation to the meeting was, but President Machel clearly led discussions and Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo was present.

The nine-man Zimbabwe delegation was led by Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister of State Security. He had been accompanied by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr H E Mvundura (he was ordered to leave the meeting while the plot was discussed); Mr E R Kadungure, Minister of State Defence; General Rex Nhongo, army commander; Air Marshal J Tungamiraiya; Major General Maseko and Lieutenant Colonel Shumba, of the Zimbabwe National Army, and others.

Announcing the discovery, Mr Botha said it clearly proved there was a conspiracy of aggression and violence.

The document consists of about 50 pages and is in Portuguese.

Holding up the bundle with a yellow binding, a mud splattered cover and the official Mozambique Government stamp on it, Mr Botha made it clear he had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the document.

The revelations of the conspiracy came as a shock, said Mr Botha, and he warned of the consequences for the Southern African region.

The first he knew of the plan was when he was handed the document on Tuesday, he said.

It had prompted him to revise the tribute he

paid to President Machel shortly after his death. "I am dismayed, disappointed, saddened. I did not expect it... I did not expect it."

According to the document, troops would be massed in the Zambezia province bordering Malawi, the Mozambique border with Malawi would be temporarily closed, bridges and other aspects of the infrastructure would be destroyed to cut off access to trade routes through Zambia and Tanzania and the military and police would be infiltrated further.

Their plan, said Mr Botha, was already underway. Military aircraft, personnel and a camp for 1 500 troops had already been settled in the area.

"They are in a big hurry. The minutes of the meeting did not just record idle talk," he said.

According to the translated document President Machel said at the meeting: "Mozambique and Zimbabwe must bring into being a new force in Malawi Banda is worn out. We must not allow South Africa to set the course in Malawi... the army knows how these things must be done."

The matter was urgent and all available means had to be placed in Zambezia, President Machel apparently said.

"We have some special forces for special operations, we have about 41 Mig-21 (jet fighters)

The victory is being planned it demands cold bloodedness."

Zambezia was earmarked as the "theatre of all military operations"

The political strategy set out in the bundle included an attempt to convince Malawi to allow Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces to cross its territory and to organise an unofficial blockade of the territory under the pretext of repairing bridges and roads.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is also mentioned briefly in the minutes: he failed to guarantee the closing of his border with Malawi.

President Machel also described the advice and planning support he had received from the Soviets and Cubans. Vital information needed for logistical planning and an in-depth report on the situation in Zambezia was awaited.

He added that the hearts of the Malawian population had also to be won.

"Let us win the majority. Here, we are following Mao Tse Tung's theory: win the majority, isolate the minority and annihilate them one by one."

The men agreed to meet the following Wednesday (October 22) to discuss the progress of the plan, according to the document.

## SA found secret documents at site of aircraft crash

# Machel planned to oust Banda

The late President Samora Machel of Mozambique was planning the overthrow of Malawi at the time of his death, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha revealed in Pretoria last night.

President Machel was allegedly working with the Zimbabwe Government to bring down Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

Details of this conspiracy were contained in a document found by South Africa at the crash site of President Machel's aircraft.

### Copies of document

The plan emerges in the minutes of a meeting in Maputo on October 16 — only three days before the fatal air crash — between President Machel and a nine-man Zimbabwean delegation consisting of members of the Zimbabwe National Army and the Ministers of Security and Defence. It is not clear who all the Mozambique representatives were, but President Machel led the discussion.

Copies of the original document were handed yesterday to the Malawi Government.

Mr Botha said South Africa had also sent official messages to the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments. He said the Mozambicans had been asked to make it clear if they still supported the plan to overthrow Malawi.

He also added that although Mozambique now had a new government, Zimbabwe did not, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had to terminate the plan immediately.

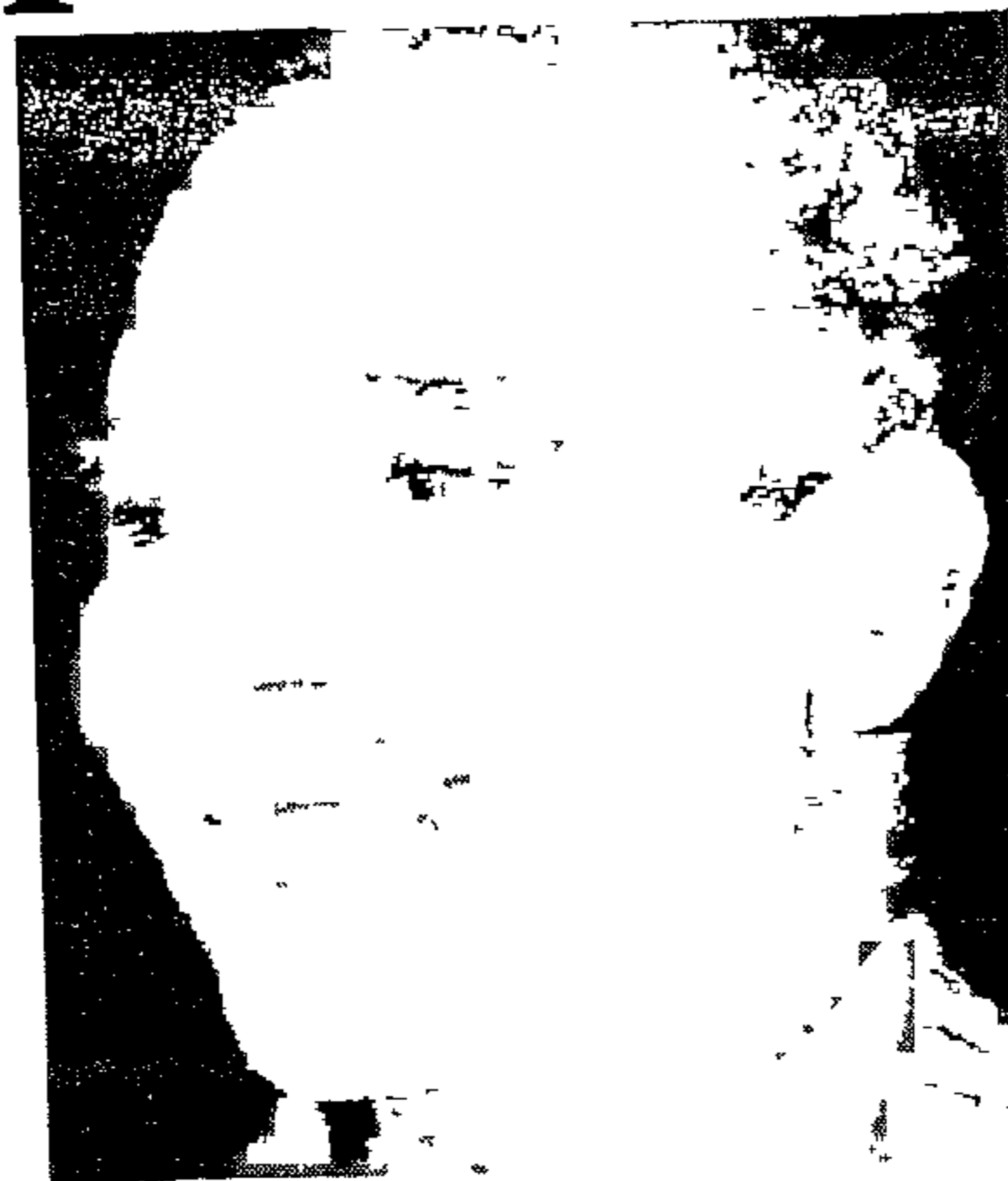
Mr Mugabe was warned that Southern Africa would pay a heavy price if the plan was put into operation.

Further actions by the South African Government would depend on the two neighbouring states.

Mr Botha refused to say if South Africa would assist Malawi should the threat become a reality.

"These diabolical and very dangerous plans threaten the whole Southern Africa region," warned Mr Botha.

Asked if any further action was being contemplated by South Africa, Mr Botha said that would depend on Mozam-



Dr Hastings Banda... labelled a "criminal" by the late President Machel in documents recovered from the crash site.

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

bique

"They now have a pretty good idea of how far they can go before there is real trouble," he warned.

The original document was shown to the Press by Mr Botha.

### Trade routes

He said the document clearly planned the political and military takeover of the present Malawian Government.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique planned to "infiltrate the police and defence forces, they planned to destroy bridges and infrastructure, to cut Malawi off from its trade routes through Zambia and Tanzania,"

said Mr Botha.

He said the South African technical team investigating the cause of the crash had scrutinised all documents found on the plane. Some of these had already been returned to Maputo.

Asked about the three-week delay in releasing the document, Mr Botha said it was handed to him only on Tuesday as it was first studied by the investigating team and also had to be translated from Portuguese.

In the document, President Machel labels Dr Banda a "criminal" and makes it clear it was time he should go. It was also stated that the Malawian

## Document raises tension

Gerald L'Ange of The Star's Africa News Service gives his analysis

Political tensions in Southern Africa have been raised sharply by the allegations by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had planned to topple the government of President Banda in Malawi.

At first reading the documents leave doubts that the plot was actually to invade Malawi and depose President Banda. But they certainly indicate an intention to cut Malawi off from the outside world and bring its economy to a standstill, which might have had the same effect.

In addition, there are suggestions that Malawian security forces would be infiltrated, though the proposed timing of this is not clear.

In any event, the plan revealed by the document introduces a radically new and dangerous element into the politics of Southern Africa.

It is the first time that Frontline states have planned to take offensive military action against a neighbouring state.

Army would know what to do when the time came.

Mr Botha said the South African Government viewed these plans in a very serious light.

### Nkomati pact

He also referred to parts of the document in which President Machel accused the South Africans of using the Nkomati non-aggression pact as a pretext for forcing the Mozambique Government to share power with the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

President Machel claimed that the Nkomati Accord was signed as a pretext for forging

an alliance between Frelimo and the MNR. He also levelled these accusations at the United States and recounted a meeting with an American ambassador called Miller who wanted him to allow a second political party to appease the Americans and make Mozambique appear a democracy.

Responding to the accusations, Mr Botha said South Africa was vindicated by its own actions. The intensive talks in Pretoria in September and October 1984, and South Africa's involvement in establishing a commission at which Frelimo, the MNR and South Africa would be represented contradicted President Machel's interpretation, he said.



President Machel... led... in Maputo with Zimbabweans



ARGUS 7/11/66 (218)

# The plot: Tensions run high

NEWS ANALYSIS

by GERALD L'ANGE, Argus Africa News Service

**P**OLITICAL tensions in Southern Africa have been raised sharply by the allegations by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had planned to topple the Malawian Government

Documents found in the wreckage of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel died on October 19 leave doubts that the plot was actually to invade Malawi and depose President Kamuzu Banda

But they certainly indicate an intention to cut Malawi off from the outside world and bring its economy to a standstill, which might have had the same effect

In addition, there are suggestions that Malawian security forces would be infiltrated, although the proposed timing of this is not clear

In any event, the plan disclosed by the document introduces a radically new and dangerous element into the politics of Southern Africa

It is the first time that frontline states have planned to take offensive military ac-

tion against a neighbouring state

And the document introduces for the first time the suggestion that the Soviet Union and Cuba are actively involved in the deliberations of leaders of the frontline states

President Machel is quoted as saying, in an apparent reference to frontline discussions about Malawi, that "we have been at this table with the Mozambicans, Cubans and Soviets since last Friday"

The plan is in keeping with the new aggressive stance adopted by the frontline leaders at a summit in Luanda earlier this year. They switched from their defensive attitude to an offensive one in attacking South African influence in the sub-continent and the dependence of states in the region on the country

**A**S a result, threats were made to close Malawi's borders unless it stopped aiding the MNR rebels in Mozambique. The threat was made at a meeting between President Banda, the Prime



Mr Pik Botha displaying the documents at the Press conference

Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Machel

Pressure was also put on Zaïre to start reducing its dependence on South Africa

The meeting with Dr Banda was held in Blantyre on Sep-

tember 11. The meeting at which the plan disclosed by Mr Botha was discussed took place in Maputo on October 16

The document shows that Zimbabwe and Mozambique intended to go to extreme

lengths to close Malawi's borders, not just closing border posts but blowing up bridges. The two frontline countries had gone from political hostility to military aggression

The Maputo meeting was held about the same time that

MNR troops, reportedly expelled by Malawi, captured several towns in Mozambique near Malawi's borders, an action that may have prompted Maputo and Harare to take drastic action

**Z**IMBABWE'S involvement in the moves suggests that Mr Mugabe is a prime mover in the new aggressive attitude among some frontline states

His government has made it clear it will go to great lengths to prevent the MNR taking power in Mozambique, believing that this would threaten the existence of the Zimbabwean Government

The document discloses a split among the frontline states on the issue of aggression against Malawi. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was apparently reluctant to go along with the plan. Botswana's previous attitudes suggest it too would object to such moves

Whatever the intentions of Zimbabwe and Mozambique may have been, the disclosures and Mr Botha's allegations have pushed political tensions to a new high in Southern Africa

## THE DETAILS

From BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff, PRETORIA

**D**OCUMENTS found at the scene of the aircraft crash which claimed the life of President Samora Machel disclosed that a Zimbabwean and Mozambican plot to overthrow Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda were in an advanced stage.

The plan is set out in the documents which record a 2¼-hour meeting in Maputo at which the late President Machel did most of the talking with Zimbabwe's Minister of Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, summing up.

The documents, which were shown in their original form by South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, at a Press conference last night are in Portuguese.

The plan to overthrow the aging President Banda was two-pronged

**T**HE intention was to:

- Infiltrate Malawi's security forces. President Machel claimed that this had already happened, and,

- Force Malawi into permitting Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops transit rights across the country. This access would be used to seal Malawi off by blowing up bridges and cutting off communication routes.

The plan appeared to have been accelerated after Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda last month refused to close his borders with Malawi, keeping open the main access route for trade through Zambia and Botswana to South Africa.

Zimbabwe had also agreed to provide the logistics, finance and transport for a renewed attempt to defeat the rebel Renamo movement by opening a campaign in the Zambezia province of Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Defence, Mr E R Kadungure, offered food and medicines to help counter the MNR, which was receiving support because people were hungry and had no clothes or medicine

"Payment would come later," he said

President Machel, however, expressed concern the United States or South Africa could take retaliatory measures

South Africa, he said, was desperate because "we have uncovered Malawi"

In spite of repeatedly saying bridges should be blown up to close borders both to the north and south, he rejected a call from Zimbabwe army chief General Rex Nhongo to close the borders

**A**MONG statements made by President Machel in the documents were

- Claims that South Africa had entered into the Nkomati Accord "because they thought we were going to accept the armed bandits as part of the government of Mozambique"

- Feelings that South Africa was applying economic, political, military and diplomatic pressure to force a sharing of power with the MNR and could use Malawi as an excuse to invade Mozambique.

- Accusations of South Africa having a base in Malawi while applying pressure to prevent Mozambique attacking MNR bases in Malawi

- Claims that an American ambassador by the name of Miller had demanded that Mozambique should create a puppet opposition party so "he could say in America that there was a democracy in Mozambique?"

- Insisted that South Africa should not "set the course in Malawi", and that the English, Americans or West Germans be allowed to choose the Malawian leaders.



**Pik Botha alleges Cubans, Soviets involved**

# 'Plot to topple Banda' found in Machel plane

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Tanzanian and Zimbabwean personnel were also being moved.

He said an attack on Malawi was imminent and that some of the moves had already been implemented, including the movement of Soviet surveyors who would set up camps.

The document quoted Zimbabwean army commander General Rex Nhongo as saying "Let's fight Malawi inside that country. The target is inside Malawi."

Mr Machel allegedly responded "If we destroy the Malawian bridges to Tanzania and Zambia we will have Malawi in our hands."

Dr Banda had been referred to as "criminal" in the talks, Mr Botha said.

"They were going to force Banda to give them permission to move troops across his territory. Under the pretext of repairing roads, they would destroy bridges and other structures in Malawi and infiltrate police and defence forces."

"It must be clear this is a conspiracy."

Replying to suggestions that South Africa might have forged the document, Mr Botha said the South African Government did not possess the stationary necessary for such a forgery. Asked why there had

been a delay of nearly three weeks in releasing the document, Mr Botha said it had been brought to his attention only on Tuesday.

The identities of members of the full Mozambican delegation were not clear from the document, but clearly Mr Machel led the discussion and his Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machingo, was present.

The Zimbabwe delegation was led by the Minister of State Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

He was accompanied by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr H E Mvundura (who was ordered to leave the meeting when the plot was discussed), the Minister of State Defence, Mr E R Kadungure, army commander General Rex Nhongo, Air Marshal J Tungamiraya, Major-General Maseko, Lieutenant-Colonel Shumba of the Zimbabwe National Army, and others.

Mr Botha said South Africa and Malawi had maintained close ties for many years, but that Malawi had not asked for help. If Malawi did so South Africa would have to consider the matter.

Asked if there were any other documents retrieved from the plane's wreckage that were sensitive to South Africa's security interests, Mr Botha said evidence was still being sifted through.

"There might be I don't know" — Own correspondent, staff reporter, Sapa-Reuter and UPI

**THE South African Government alleged yesterday that Mozambique and Zimbabwe planned to infiltrate the Malawian armed forces and overthrow the government of President Hastings Banda.**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the plot — which, allegedly involved Soviet and Cuban personnel — was outlined in a document found at the site of the aircraft crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel on October 19.

The director of the official Mozambican news agency Aim, Mr Carlos Cordoza, told the Cape Times late last night that only sketchy details of the accusations — which he described as "ugly and part of an increasingly ugly situation" — had reached Maputo. There was as yet no official Mozambican response.

Mr Botha said the documents recorded a meeting in Maputo between high-level delegations from Mozambique and Zimbabwe three days before Mr Machel's death. At the meeting, plans were made to topple Dr Banda and end his 20-year-old conservative administration of Malawi.

Mr Botha warned the new Mozambican government of President Joaquim Chissano, who took his oath of office earlier yesterday, "that the whole of Southern Africa will pay a heavy price, if these dangerous plans are put into operation."

"I can only hope that the new government in Mozambique finds it possible to dissociate itself from this diabolical plan," he said.

The disclosures came as the staff of the Malawian Embassy in Maputo reportedly fled from Mozambique and arrived at Swaziland's Matsapha Airport aboard a private charter plane yesterday afternoon.

A reliable Swaziland Government source in Manzini, quoted by Sapa, said embassy personnel were taking refuge from the violent anti-Malawian backlash following the death of Mr Machel on South African soil.

At a press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Botha displayed a dirt-smudged and water-stained document in a plastic holder which he said contained the minutes in Portuguese of a meeting in Maputo on October 16 between Mr Machel and Zimbabwean military commanders.

The document, to which handwritten notes were appended, quoted Mr Machel as saying that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had to "bring into being a new force in Malawi."

"Banda is worn out. We must not allow South Africa to set the course in Malawi. We must not allow the English, Americans and Federal Republic of Germany to choose the Malawian leaders."

"The army knows how these things are done," Mr Machel said.

"We can also organize a Malawi Liberation Front, equip ourselves and infiltrate into Malawi in order to destroy the bandits (Mozambique National Resistance movement rebels) who are there."

Malawi is the only black African country to maintain full diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Mr Botha said the two frontline states had been planning to move a large number of Russian MiG aircraft and attack helicopters into the Zambezia area. A large number of Soviet,



# Banda plot: Maputo hits back

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Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican Government has said the South African disclosures of an alleged plot against Malawi were an attempt to divert attention from the cause of President Samora Machel's death.

The Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Teodato Hunguana, described yesterday's news conference by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, as "a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into the accused"

He said the Mozambican Government had not received any official information from Pretoria about the documents taken from the crashed aircraft in which Mr Machel died on October 19

Mr Hunguana said his government did not know whether the documents the South Africans said they took away or the ones presented by Mr Botha at the news conference were the same ones taken from the plane

"We are warning the international community that something extremely serious is taking place — South Africa is doing all it can to hinder the normal process of investigation into the death of President Machel"

Mr Hunguana said it "was already suspicious" that South Africa had not placed the flight records from the crashed aircraft before the international inquiry into the crash

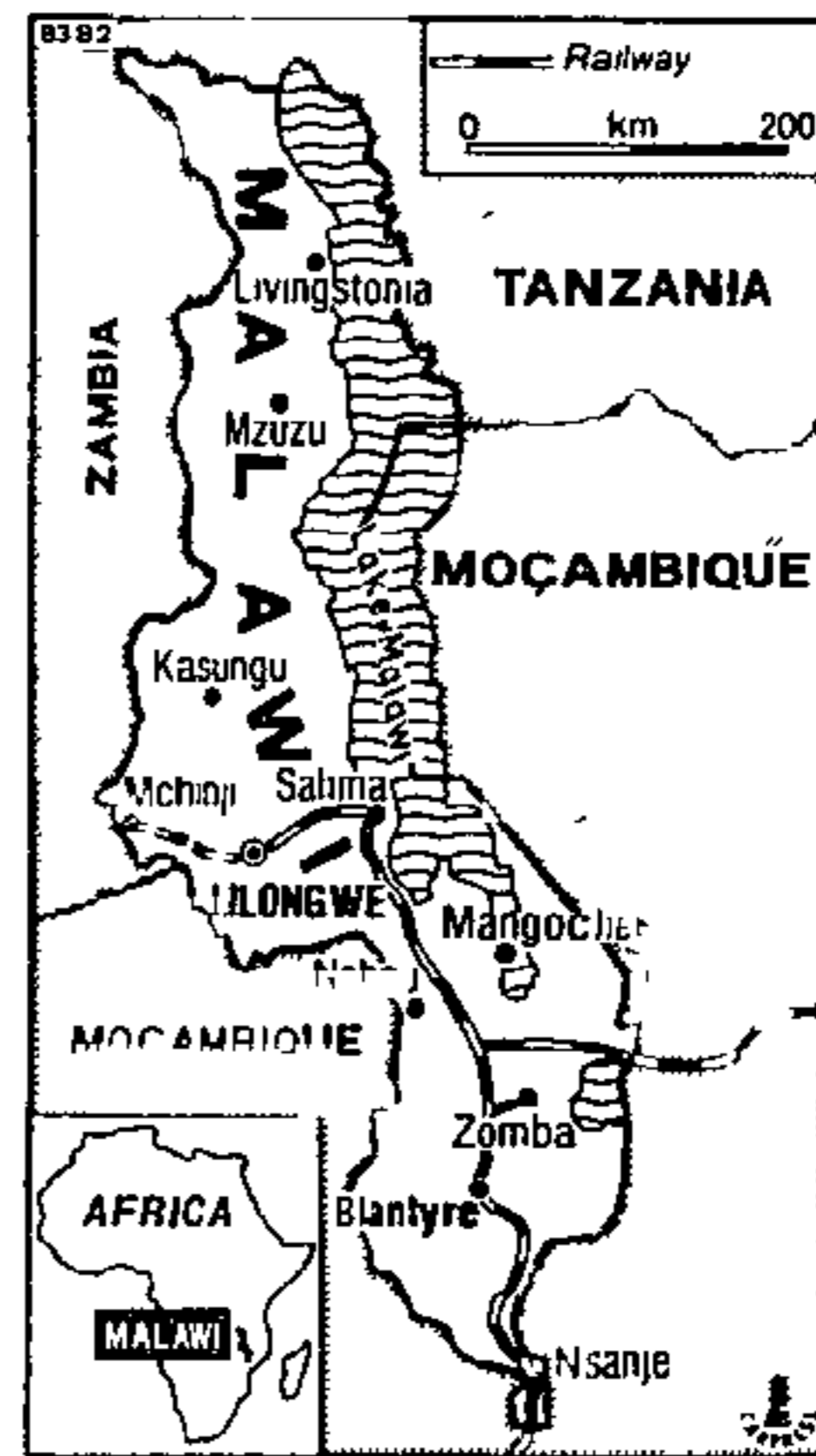
He said South Africa was "trying to imitate the events surrounding the publication of the Gorongosa documents"

He was referring to documents found at the captured MNR rebel headquarters at Gorongosa, which Maputo claimed proved that South Africa had aided the rebels in violation of the Nkomati Accord.

He said South Africa, after being accused of trying to install a puppet regime in Maputo through direct military intervention, now tried to present itself as the defender of Malawi against an alleged Mozambican intervention



Dr Banda



ge  
"Mozambique's legitimate right to self-defence is thus transformed into an act of intervention," he said

He said Maputo "reserves the right to take a position on the Press conference held by the South African Government" He did not elaborate

South Africa's protest over the alleged plot was handed to the Zimbabwe Government today. The message and a copy of the document were brought to Harare by special courier

Zimbabwe's State-run Voice of Zimbabwe called the allegations baseless and unfounded

It is understood that the message to the Mozambican Government was also to be delivered today

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Parliament on Wednesday that Malawi must be persuaded to stop aiding the MNR. He believed this should be done by talking to President Kamuzu Banda and not by adopting a hostile attitude.

Mr Mugabe had been asked what Zimbabwe's relationship was going to be with Malawi because of its alleged support for the MNR

He said he did not believe diplomatic relations with Malawi should be severed

### Refuge

Meanwhile, the 30 staff members of the Malawian embassy in Maputo, "arrived suddenly" in Swaziland yesterday aboard a private charter plane from Mozambique, according to a reliable government source in Manzini, Sapa reports

The source said they were taking refuge from the violent anti-Malawian backlash. The Malawians were taken to a hotel in Manzini

Mozambique and Zimbabwe have both formally apologised to Malawi for the ransacking of Malawian government offices in Maputo and Harare, Sapa-AP reports

The semi-official Malawian news agency, Mana, said both governments expressed deep shock and regret

■ The plot: Tensions run high,  
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## Documents sent to Mozambique, says Pik Botha

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today reacted to reports from Maputo that the Mozambican Government had not received a copy of the documentation which indicated that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had planned to destabilise Malawi.

Mr Botha confirmed that the relevant document together with a note of protest were delivered yesterday at 5 45pm to the Mozambican Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr R Lousa, by Mr Colin Paterson, the South African trade representative in Maputo.

Mr Paterson was requested to deliver the document to Mr Lousa since other Ministers of the Mozambican Government were not available.

Mr Botha also confirmed that the same documents together with a note of protest were delivered yesterday at 8am to the Zimbabwean deputy secretary of commerce by the South African trade representative in Harare.

In a statement last night, the SA Defence Force said "the hysterical ranting" over the last few years about South Africa's alleged destabilisation policies was now blatantly a case of "the kettle calling the pot black", bearing in mind the document released on Thursday which clearly showed that the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique had plotted the overthrow of the government of Malawi.

In contrast to this conspiracy, South Africa wanted to live in peace and harmony with its neighbours and had even gone so far as to offer to sign non-aggression agreements with all these states. These offers had been repeatedly ignored.

It is reported from Mbabane that the group of Malawians, members of the Malawian Embassy in Maputo who fled to Swaziland last Thursday, are reported to be booked on today's Royal Swazi Air flight to Johannesburg en route to Blantyre — Sapa

# SA troops were on full alert on night of crash — claim

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique claimed yesterday that South African troops in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal were on "full alert" on the night of Sunday October 19 when President Samora Machel was killed in a plane crash just within South African territory

AIM, the country's national

news agency said that, according to South African military sources stationed in the Eastern Transvaal, an order came from Pretoria on October 18 putting all SA forces in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal on full alert for October 19 and 20

In Pretoria the South African Defence Force said yesterday that allegations that South Africa was responsible for the death

of President Samora Machel of Mozambique were "an orchestrated propaganda campaign"

● State-run Radio Botswana said yesterday that South Africa should refrain from commenting on the crash. It slated Foreign Minister Pik Botha's comments that the aircraft was ill-equipped and that the pilots had drunk alcohol

● Meanwhile Associated Press reports from Lisbon a claim by Angola that its armed forces had repulsed South African troops pushing deep into the territory.

Angolan Government officials said South African forces had been advancing on three towns 150 km north of the Namibia border.



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WE Argus

# Maputo, Harare 'want to set up Marxist govt in Malawi'

By GERALD L'ANGE  
Argus Africa News Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — The document retrieved from the wreckage of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel died, shows that installing a sympathetic new regime in Malawi is important to the more radical frontline states, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

The document was released this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. It shows plainly that Zimbabwe and Mozambique see toppling Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda as essential if he refuses to help fight MNR rebels and reduce Malawi's dependence on South Africa

The late President Machel comes across as the one who was most concerned with replacing Dr Banda with a sympathetic — in other words, Marxist — regime

## Besieged

If Malawi refused to cooperate, its borders would be closed to besiege it into submission

But President Machel went further and proposed longer-term political measures to create a "liberation movement" in Malawi to overthrow Dr Banda

"Mozambique and Zimbabwe must discover a new force in Malawi," he says "Banda is finished"

South Africa and the Western powers must not be allowed to choose Malawi's leaders, he said, and proposed winning the

Malawian people over using Maoist strategies

The revelation that frontline states proposed aggressive action against Malawi is expected to jolt many politicians in Southern Africa's black states

It is the first time members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) have been seen to turn on another member

Analysts believe it will severely damage the organisation, which seeks to promote mutual development and reduce dependence on South Africa

## Protest

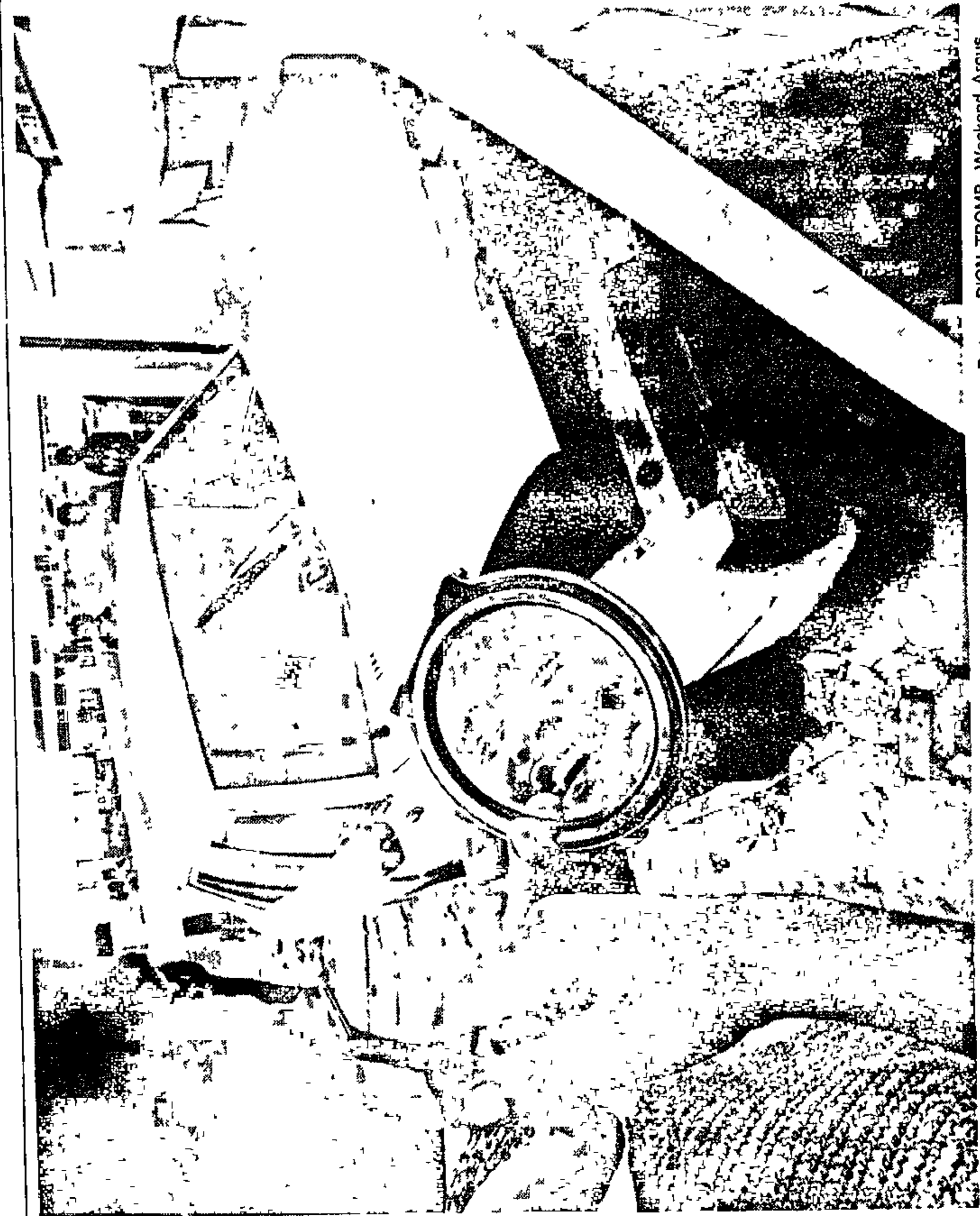
Weekend Argus's Political Correspondent reports that Mr Pik Botha has announced Maputo and Harare have received copies of the document found in the crash

He said notes of protest from the South African Government were also handed over.

However, a Mozambican spokesman said no official information had been received from Pretoria

He said the South African disclosures were an attempt to divert attention from the cause of President Machel's death

● Mozambique's new president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has told the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, that the death of Mr Machel made it even more necessary to strengthen ties between Mozambique and the Soviet Union



Picture DION TROMP, Weekend Argus

**CLOSE SHAVE** 1: The Loon family of Mitchell's Plain had an unexpected guest early this morning — a motorist lost control of his car and ended up "parking" in their bathroom. Undeterred, Mr Loon had his normal early-morning shave, although in unusual circumstances.

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# Scientist released in Maputo after two weeks in captivity

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

THE South African scientist who accidentally crossed the Natal/Mozambican border last week was released in Maputo yesterday after negotiations between the two governments.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha announced in Pretoria yesterday that Mr J J Aucamp, a geo-physicist employed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, had been handed to the South African trade representative in Maputo, Mr Colin Paterson, by the Mozambican authorities.

Mr Aucamp, who was working on a project in northern Natal, apparently strayed across the border on October 26 when he left his colleagues and went for a stroll along the beach.

After several days of uncertainty about his whereabouts, news reached South Africa that he was being held by the Mozambican authorities.

## Tension

Because he disappeared at the time of the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel, causing tension between Mozambique and South Africa, it was feared that Mr Aucamp's release could be complicated.

However, when he was released into Mr Paterson's custody yesterday, the South African trade representative indicated that Mr Aucamp was in good health and that he had been treated well by the Mozambicans.

Mr Botha yesterday expressed his gratitude to the Mozambican authorities.

Mr Aucamp is believed to be staying with Mr Paterson in Maputo until he can fly back to South Africa.

Spokesmen for both Wonderboom and Jan Smuts airports said yesterday that they were expecting no scheduled or special flights from Maputo this weekend.

Mr Aucamp will probably arrive back in South Africa on tomorrow's regular flight from Maputo.



12/11/86 SPAC

# US is willing to join inquiry into Machel crash

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has signalled that it is prepared to take part in an international probe into the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel

"We have indicated our willingness to participate," a State Department spokesman said — but the clipped official statement did not spell out if this would meet a request from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for a technical expert to witness the decoding of the aircraft's flight recorder in Moscow.

## Slow to respond

The State Department initially appeared slow to respond publicly to Mr Botha's appeal. US officials noted cautiously that both South Africa and Mozambique had to invite an expert to join the crash investigation

It is understood that American officials were sounding out the Maputo Government on its feelings towards their taking part

South Africa approached both the US and Britain for independent experts to monitor the opening of the

flight-recorder and decoding of data in Moscow. Mozambique later said it had no objections

Reacting to Mr Botha's allegations last week that documents found in the aircraft wreckage showed that Mozambique and Zimbabwe were planning the overthrow of the Malawi Government for supporting the Mozambique National Resistance, the State Department said it "could not verify the authenticity of these documents"

But, it said, Mr Botha's charges supported the long-held US view that violence and destabilisation in Southern Africa could not be contained "no matter how carefully those who carry them out seek to contain them"

# Machel death tightens Soviet link <sup>SM</sup> Chissano

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has told Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev that the death of President Machel makes it even more necessary to strengthen ties between the two countries.

President Chissano said this in a message to Mr Gorbachev congratulating him on the 69th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

He said: "Our firm determination to continue to implement the noble ideals of peace, progress and socialism for which Comrade President Samora Machel fought and died makes it even more necessary to strengthen our traditional relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and fruitful co-operation."



# Society alleges Frelimo atrocities

## Call to restore human rights in Mozambique

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Society for Human Rights has urged Britain to link aid to Mozambique to the restoration of human rights in the country.

Mr Robert Chambers, secretary-general of the British section of the society, says in a letter to *The Times*, that all foreign troops — “who do much to damage the people of Mozambique” — should be withdrawn.

The Frankfurt-based society is a non-governmental, non-political organisation with 3 000 active members and several thousand helpers worldwide.

Its aims are to promote respect for human rights throughout the world, east and west, regardless of the political regime.

Last year it examined more than 7 000 reported abuses of human rights in 30 different countries. Mr Chambers writes that the society has published eye-witness case histories and

reports detailing the slaughter “of Christians” throughout the Tete and Zambezia provinces.

He adds “In addition there are countless examples of bible burning, theft of food and clothing, destruction of crops and kidnapping of children to boost the flagging Frelimo army”.

Mr Chambers proposes three steps on which the continuation of aid be made contingent.

● The British Government “should clearly state that it expects a timetable for the withdrawal of troops”.

● There should be an end “to Machel’s Marxist experiments with the economy and agricul-

ture to allow the traditional patterns, which are very efficient, to emerge”.

● “All military aid to both Zimbabwe and Mozambique should be ended immediately”.

Mr Chambers writes that, given the “record of atrocities carried out by Frelimo”, it is “nothing short of a disgrace” that Mozambican Frelimo soldiers are being trained by British soldiers at the Zimbabwean national army base at Inyanga.

He writes “The British taxpayer must surely object to this money being spent to train Marxist murderers”.

10/11/86

SPAR

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CAN Times 10/11/86 (218)

# MNR claims Beira corridor attack

LISBON — Rightwing Mozambican rebels said they cut the railway line from Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira at four points on Saturday in an attack on the so-called Beira corridor guarded by Zimbabwean troops

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement distributed in Lisbon yesterday that its forces killed 164 Mozambican Government troops, 131 Zimbabwean soldiers and 12 Cuban military instructors in a series of attacks over the last week.

MNR guerillas had overrun four towns, attacked two others and destroyed two trains, eight tanks and 12 armoured vehicles in the actions, which occurred in the northern provinces of Tete and Nampula and in the central Manica Province, the statement said

The claims followed a declaration by

MNR leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama last month that his movement was declaring war on Zimbabwe. However, all the attacks mentioned in yesterday's communique were in Mozambican territory

The MNR, which has fought Mozambique's Marxist government almost since independence from Portugal in 1975, said last month it was stepping up its military offensive after the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash on October 19

An estimated 12 000 Zimbabwean troops are helping the Mozambican army in its fight against the MNR. They are mainly used to guard the railway, roads and oil pipeline situated in the corridor of land that leads from Beira to Zimbabwe

There was no independent confirmation of the MNR claims

Western diplomats say the casualty

figures given by the rebel group are believed to be exaggerated

The MNR statement said the railway line between Beira and Machipanda on the Zimbabwean frontier was cut at Dondo, Tica, Maforga and Bandula. "Rail traffic between Beira and Zimbabwe is now completely paralysed," it said

The statement said MNR guerillas had destroyed a train travelling through the Beira corridor last Thursday

During the last week MNR forces captured the town of Ribaue in Nampula province, destroying army and government buildings and killing seven Cuban military instructors there

Five more Cuban officers were killed when MNR guerillas attacked and burned a train at Meconta in the same province — Sapa-Reuter



# Vital Beira rail link 'paralysed'

AKS 10/11/80 218

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — The Mozambique rebel movement Renamo claims to have sabotaged the railway line from Zimbabwe to Beira at four points in the Beira Corridor, "completely paralyzing" rail traffic

In a communique here it also claims to have killed more than 300 troops — 164 Mozambicans, 131 Zimbabweans and 12 Cuban military instructors — in attacks in the north and centre of Mozambique last week

The corridor, which provides Zimbabwe's shortest rail and road route to the sea as well as carrying a vital oil pipeline, is guarded by several thousand Zimbabwean troops

Renamo lists four points where it destroyed the railway line Dondo, Tica, Maforga and Bandula

The rebels also claim to have shelled Zimbabwe's military headquarters in Mozambique at Chimoino, killing 25 soldiers

## UNDER ATTACK

The Mozambique news agency, AIm, said yesterday that anti-Government rebels were attacking the town of Ulongue in Mozambique's north-western province of Tete. Ulongue is about 20km from the Malawian border

Quoting Government sources, the agency said the attack against Ulongue had start-

ed at 6am on Saturday but it gave no further details

When Renamo troops overran several towns in northern Mozambique a few weeks ago sources in Maputo said Ulongue had been taken by the rebels.

In its report on the attack on Ulongue, AIm said "several localities in the provinces of Tete and Zambezia have come under MNR attack after the large-scale invasions from Malawian soil which began at the end of September"

# Astronaut to probe Machel air crash

AKG  
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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The names of the international experts on the South African board of inquiry into the air crash which killed President Samora Machel were announced today by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, chairman of the board.

They are:

● Colonel Frank Borman, former Apollo 8 commander, test pilot and former president of Eastern Airlines.

● Sir Edward Eveleigh, a former Lord Justice of Appeal in Britain, and

● Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, CBE, a retired chief inspector of accidents in Britain's Department of Transport.

Mr Japie Smit, chief director of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, said today that the experts had not yet arrived.



Colonel  
Frank Borman

"Before the board can begin its work the team will have to complete its investigation, which could take several weeks, and prepare a report to submit to the board," he said.

"The board will call witnesses to testify before it. It will be almost like a judicial court. Mr Justice Margo may or may not decide to hold this in public."

Negotiations were still under way regarding the Tupolev's "black boxes" and the recording of the pilot's communication with air traffic control in Maputo before the crash.

South Africa is reluctant to allow them to go to Moscow.



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Passover 10/11/76

LISBON — Mozambican rightwing rebels said they cut the railway line from Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira at four points at the weekend in attacks on the so-called Beira corridor guarded by Zimbabwean troops

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon its forces had killed 164 Mozambican government troops, 131 Zimbabwean soldiers and 12 Cuban military instructors in a series of attacks over the last week.

MNR guerrillas overran four towns, attacked two others and destroyed two trains, eight tanks and 12 armoured vehicles in the actions, which took place in the north-

# MNR claims attacks on Beira corridor

ern provinces of Tete and Nampula and central Manica province, the statement said

The claimed military successes followed a declaration by MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama last month that his movement was declaring war on Zimbabwe. However, all of the attacks mentioned in the communique were in Mozambican territory.

MNR, which has fought Mozambique's Marxist-led government almost since independence from Por-

tugal in 1975, said last month it was stepping up its military offensive after the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash on October 19.

An estimated 12,000 Zimbabwean troops are helping the Mozambican army in its fight against MNR and they are mainly used to guard the railway, roads and oil pipeline in the corridor from Beira to Zimbabwe.

There was no independent confirmation of the MNR claims.

Western diplomats say the casualty figures given are believed to be exaggerated.

The MNR statement said the railway line between Beira and the Zimbabwean frontier was cut at Dondo, Tica, Mafora and Bandula.

"Rail traffic between Beira and Zimbabwe is now completely paralysed," it said.

The statement added MNR guerrillas had destroyed a train traveling through the corridor.

MNR said during the last week its forces captured the town of Ribave in Nampula province, destroying buildings and killing seven Cuban military instructors.

Five more Cubans were killed when MNR guerrillas attacked a train at Meconta — Sapa-Reuter

# MNR attacks town near Malawi border

The Star's Africa News Service

1911/16 SMC  
MAPUTO — Anti-government rebels are attacking the town of Ulongue, in Mozambique's north-western province of Tete, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said yesterday. The town is about 20 km from the Malawian border.

Quoting government sources the agency said the attack against Ulongue had started at 6 am on

Saturday, but it gave no further details. 218

When MNR rebels overran several towns in northern Mozambique a few weeks ago, sources in Maputo said at the time that Ulongue had been taken.

In its report yesterday, AIM said: "Several localities in Tete and Zambezia have come under MNR attack after invasions from Malawian soil which began at the end of September".



ARGUS 10/11/86 (218) (22)

# Slow progress on the road to Beira

Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe is a long way from being ready to cope with economic retaliation from South Africa should it go ahead with the limited measures, including a ban on air links, agreed by six Commonwealth countries at the August mini-summit in London

After that meeting, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said Zimbabwe and Zambia were definitely going to impose the limited sanctions, possibly in the last quarter of this year

Subsequently he said the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, had mooted November as the month when sanctions should be imposed

To head off South African retaliation, which could include a transport blockade, an urgent programme was started to increase the carrying capacity of the railway line to the port of Beira and to improve facilities at the port

## Relaid

Zimbabwe relies on the South African transport system for 90 percent of its import and export traffic and the use of Beira is an essential component of the contingency plan to pre-empt South African retaliation

The railway line from the Zimbabwean border to the port is being re-laid at the rate of about a kilometre a

day, and it had been hoped that this would be completed by the end of December

But Mr Denis Norman, chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, a company associated with the rehabilitation of the route, said last week that a more realistic date for completion was now the end of March

The road, he said, was in an appalling state but work on this 300km link was not even due to start until the end of the rainy season next year

## Power supply

The channel at the port of Beira is being deepened to seven metres. This work should be finished by the end of the year but other facilities at the port are still in disrepair

Mr Norman said power and water supplies to the town were more often off than on. Several groups had expressed interest in getting at least one hotel functioning properly again but businessmen visiting the port to examine facilities should take their own food if they intend to stay a few days

The port handles about a million tons of traffic a year but 60 percent of this is fuel for Zimbabwe which is pumped through the pipeline to Mutare

Mr Norman said the port should be able to handle three million tons annually by early next year but a good deal of work had to be done in the harbour area and more locomotives would have to be obtained

# NUM set to act against Gold Fields

ALAN FINE  
THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday applied for a conciliation board to consider an alleged unfair labour practice committed by Gold Fields at seven mines.

The case could lead to Industrial Court action.

The allegation is based on Gold Fields' implementation of "wage adjustments" in August, during wage negotiations between the NUM and the Chamber of Mines. Gold Fields had earlier withdrawn from the negotiations.

The NUM strategy appears two-fold. Firstly, it would like to establish a precedent that unilateral increases in such circumstances constitute an unfair labour practice. Secondly, it is probably trying to strengthen the legal position of miners should the present negotiations end in deadlock and they embark on a lawful strike.

The NUM application says the unilateral wage increases implemented by Gold Fields were in contempt of established practices and designed to subvert the role of the union. They also prejudiced union members in that the increases benefited skilled workers at the expense of unskilled workers, contrary to the NUM's mandate from members.



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The Star Tuesday November 11 1986

# MNR captured 3 foreigners after seizing town — claim

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican rebels overran a northwestern Tete district capital yesterday, seizing three European technicians and much war material in a 24-hour battle that left nearly 120 government and Zimbabwean soldiers dead, according to their spokesman.

Mr Paulo Oliveira, a Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), said the guerrillas took hostage "one British and two Spanish technicians" while seizing Ulongue, formerly Vila Coutinho.

He provided no further identification of the captives, which raised the number of alleged MNR hostages — mostly Portuguese — to 50.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of comment from the government in Maputo.

International Red Cross officials in Geneva, however, contacted organizations in Lisbon yesterday in connection with the weekend disappearance in Tete of a Briton, a Portuguese and a "German family" of three.

The British Foreign Office confirmed rebels seized a British citizen in the Angonia area

of Tete on Saturday but declined to give further details.

Mr Oliveira told reporters the MNR overran Ulongue, the capital of the Angonia district along the Malawi border, yesterday "after 24 hours of fierce combat".

There was no word of rebel casualties, he said, adding that the MNR strike killed 35 Zimbabwean and 83 Mozambican troops. Twenty-eight Mozambican

can soldiers were captured, he claimed, along with eight artillery pieces, "several" anti-aircraft missile batteries and 12 tons of ammunition

Mr Oliveira also said the operation "destroyed 27 vehicles, 11 btr (armoured cars) and four T-55 tanks". The rebels issued no immediate demands for the release of their new foreign hostages.

# Zimbabwe <sup>(218)</sup> ready to help Mozambique fight MNR

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Zimbabwe was ready to give Mozambique the aid it needed to fight the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, said here. "We are willing to give any assistance that is necessary to meet the demands of that situation," he told a news conference at the Zimbabwe Embassy shortly after meeting United States Vice-President Mr George Bush.

Dr Mangwende noted that Zimbabwean troops were already guarding the Beira corridor in Mozambique, the railway line, the road and the oil pipeline. He said the soldiers were not fighting the "bandits" of the MNR at present. "We are simply protecting our outlets to the sea."

Dr Mangwende had been visiting Tokyo and European capitals where he urged leaders to incorporate all economic sanctions against South Africa under the auspices of the United Nations.

He said he had also talked with Mr Bush about the need to co-ordinate all sanctions packages within a UN framework. It would signal to South Africa that the whole international community wanted an end to its policies.

"But much more than that, we will have also ensured the enforceability of those sanctions," he said. "Those countries who wanted to profit by others ceasing business relations would not be able to do so because all countries would be policing the sanctions."

Dr Mangwende said he met Mr Bush as the representative of the Non-Aligned Movement's chairman, Mr Robert Mugabe. He had presented to Mr Bush a special plea on superpower disarmament, as had been given to the Soviet leadership last month. This was done in terms of a decision at the Non-Aligned summit in Harare in September.

It was too early to see the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa, he said. "They have not as yet been implemented rigorously. This is precisely the point we are making, that we must now bring all sanctions under the UN and ensure they are implemented vigorously."

Trade between South Africa and Zimbabwe was bound to be affected by Commonwealth sanctions when they were imposed later this month or next month.

On whether Zimbabwe could sustain those sanctions, he said "We will have to do it, there is no other peaceful option left... so the Zimbabwean economy will have to withstand those pressures."



# MNR gets blame for elephant slaughter

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Hundreds of elephant have been killed by rebels in Mozambique's Gorongosa game reserve and there have been accusations that South African army officers are involved in the illegal ivory trade

Mr. Elija Chamba, head of the wildlife department in the Mozambican Ministry of Agriculture, told a seminar on wildlife and the international convention on trade in endangered species that poaching at Gorongosa had reached shocking proportions. This year hundreds of elephant were found dead in the park, their ivory gone

He recalled that a lot of ivory was found when the MNR's main base at Gorongosa was captured in August 1985 and MNR defectors had also spoken of the lucrative side-trade in ivory run by rebel leaders and South African officers, Mr Chamba said

He did not give details and South Africa has denied links with the MNR.

Mr Chamba said the Mozambican authorities had had "few successes" in wildlife conservation and attributed the failures to "the destabilising actions of imperialism through its agents, the bandit gangs".

# Elections resumed by decree

STAN

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11/18/86

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's elections, suspended after the death of President Samora Machel, have been resumed.

A decree, signed by President Joaquim Chissano, states that the elections, which should have been completed by November 15, will now end on December 15.

Assemblies at local level have already been elected and elections for district and city assemblies were under way when President Machel died

## ASSEMBLIES

The decree states that all district assemblies should be elected by November 25

Elections for provincial assemblies and for the national parliament should be completed by December 15.

The elections, the second since Mozambique became independent of Portugal 11 years ago, began on August 15 with the choosing of local assemblies.

The activities of the Mozambique National Resistance have disrupted elections in parts of four northern provinces



Argus 11/11/86

# '120 soldiers killed' as rebels take over town

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — Mozambican rebels have taken a north-western Tete district capital, seizing three European technicians.

Mr Paulo Oliveira, a Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said the guerrillas took "one British and two Spanish technicians" hostage during the 24-hour battle at Ulongue, formerly Vila Coutinho

Nearly 120 government and Zimbabwean soldiers were killed, he said

He did not name the captives, which raised the number of alleged MNR hostages, mostly Portuguese, to 50

International Red Cross officials in Geneva, however, contacted organisations in Lisbon looking for word on the weekend disappearance in Tete of a Briton, a Portuguese and a German family of three

The British Foreign Office confirmed a British citizen had been held

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lery pieces, "several" anti-aircraft missile batteries and 12 tons of ammunition

Mr Oliveira said 27 vehicles, 11 armoured cars and four T-55 tanks were destroyed

The rebels issued no immediate demands for the release of their hostages

The MNR had claimed earlier that it was holding 47 foreigners captive, including 33 Portuguese. Also said to be in rebel hands are 10 Pakistanis, two Mauritians, one Italian and one Cape Verdean.

Some of the hostages have been held for 18 months, apparently due to snags in low-profile negotiations with the International Red Cross and the Portuguese Government

# MNRR captured 3 foreigners after seizing town — claim

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican rebels overran a northwestern Tete district capital yesterday, seizing three European technicians and much war material in a 24-hour battle that left nearly 120 government and Zimbabwean soldiers dead, according to their spokesman.

Mr Paulo Oliveira, a Lisbon-

based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), said the guerrillas took hostage "one British and two Spanish technicians" while seizing Ulongue, formerly Vila Coutinho.

He provided no further identification of the captives, which raised the number of alleged MNR hostages — mostly Portuguese — to 50.

There was no immediate in-

dependent confirmation or comment from the government in Maputo.

International Red Cross officials in Geneva, however, contacted organizations in Lisbon yesterday in connection with the weekend disappearance in Tete of a Briton, a Portuguese and a "German family" of three.

The British Foreign Office confirmed rebels seized a British citizen in the Angonia area

of Tete on Saturday but declined to give further details.

Mr Oliveira told reporters the MNR overran Ulongue, the capital of the Angonia district along the Malawi border, yesterday "after 24 hours of fierce combat".

There was no word of rebel casualties, he said, adding that the MNR strike killed 35 Zimbabwean and 83 Mozambican troops, twenty-eight Mozambi-

can soldiers were captured, he claimed, along with eight artillery pieces, "several" anti-aircraft missile batteries and 12 tons of ammunition.

Mr Oliveira also said the operation "destroyed 27 vehicles, 11 btr (armoured cars) and four T-55 tanks." The rebels issued no immediate demands for the release of their new foreign hostages.



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# Soviets to check a black box

*Eve Post 12/11/86*  
*(218)*

JOHANNESBURG — One of four flight recorders aboard the Tupolev which crashed, killing Mozambique's President Samora Machel, will go to the Soviet Union for decoding and analysis

This was announced in Paris yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

He said that in terms of the agreement reached with Mozambican and Soviet investigative teams, South Africa would select the "black box" that would go

In turn, SA is to submit the flight deck voice recordings to a neutral country where it will be decoded and analysed in the presence of SA, Soviet and Mozambican teams

Mr Botha said representatives of the international civil aviation organisation would also be present, while experts from other countries would be invited

Mr Botha said that in all there were four black boxes which would provide important information about the possible cause of the crash which killed Mr Machel and 33 others on October 19

Besides the voice recordings, the other three black boxes recorded information about the functioning of the plane in flight and other physical elements which influenced the flight

"The SA representatives involved in the technical investigation have been informed that two of the three contain identical recordings

"It was agreed that SA could choose one of the two identical recordings for analysis and decoding in Moscow

"Regarding the flight deck voice recordings, it was agreed this apparatus would be taken by SA to a neutral country for decoding and analysis in the presence of SA, Russian and Mozambican technicians," Mr Botha said.

# 'Three wise men' will help probe Machel crash

STAR

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12/11/86

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain's former chief air accident investigator, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson — who is to help determine the cause of the crash which killed President Samora Machel — has sifted through the tragic evidence of some of the world's worst air disasters

He is also probably the only Western pilot to have flown a Tupolev jet.

And Sir Edward Eveleigh, a former British Appeal Court judge who will assist the inquiry, will bring to it more than 40 years of legal experience

Mr Wilkinson and Sir Edward will travel to South Africa in January next year to join the investigation. Former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman of the United States has also been invited to take part

In a 22-year career as an air accident investigator Mr Wilkinson, a former RAF fighter pilot and a test pilot, has probed several hundred crashes in various parts of the world

One inquiry he considers to have been a "milestone" in accident investigation was into the 707 crash in Lusaka when metal fatigue caused the tail plane to snap off as the aircraft came in to land. It was the first time investigators had the chance to study what he described as a "geriatric case".

He also led the investigation into the Air India Jumbo disaster which claimed 329 lives in June last year. The airliner crashed into the Atlantic after an explosion tore through the fuselage

## PROBED MANCHESTER BOEING HORROR

Only weeks later, he led the investigation into the Manchester Boeing disaster. The British Airtours jet with 129 holidaymakers on board caught fire on take-off and although the pilot brought the plane to a stop, it was engulfed in flames in seconds and 54 people were burned or choked to death

Among earlier disasters he helped probe was the Dan-Air crash at Tenerife in 1980. The plane, also on a holiday flight from Manchester, crashed into a mountain, killing 146 people

Yesterday, while being scrupulously careful not to reflect on the accident which killed the Mozambican president, Mr Wilkinson said "The idea is to have what you might call three wise men who will be seen to be ruthlessly impartial."

Sir Edward Eveleigh, who retired as a High Court judge in 1985 after 16 years on the Bench, would say little more about the investigation than that he believed he would be one of the inquirers. He said he was sure he would find the experience interesting.

Sir Edward was the trial judge in the 1970s case involving a runaway MP, Mr John Stonehouse, who was jailed for seven years for forgery, theft and fraud

More recently, in 1984, he was one of the three judges who ruled that doctors must not prescribe the contraceptive pill to girls under 16 without their parents' consent



Mozambique's war is our war, says Mugabe

# Support for Frelimo reaffirmed

HEARRE — Zimbabwe regards Mozambique's war against "South African-backed MNR bandits" as its own, and its support of the Frelimo government is total, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Parliament yesterday.

"Our support on that score is total. The survival of Mozambique is our survival. The fall of Mozambique will certainly also be our fall," Mr Mugabe told the House of Assembly during debate on the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel on October 19.

Recalling President Machel's crucial support during Zimbabwe's "liberation struggle", Mr Mugabe said if "anti-revolutionary forces succeeded in toppling the Frelimo government and installing a puppet regime, then Zimbabwe would be the next target."

If Zimbabwe fell, then every country in Southern Africa would become a target for destabilisation.

"And so we must reinforce ourselves more than ever before, inspired by the death of Samora

## STAND FIRM

"If our soldiers (in Mozambique) did not fight hard, now it is time to fight harder. If we did not stand firm against the inachinations of the apartheid regime, now it is the time for us as a nation to be much firmer."

Mr Mugabe, a close friend of the late Mozambican leader, said that, as time went on, the government would say more about the question of solidarity with Mozambique. "We have assured them that we shall stand firm in our support of them as they endeavour to eliminate the MNR bandits — just as Mozambique stood by the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle," Mr Mugabe said — Sapa.

# Mozambique bridge blasted

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A bridge on the railway line between Swaziland and Maputo has been blown up by anti-government rebels, the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, has said.

The agency said the bridge — 57 km west of Maputo — was blown up on November 4. Traffic between Maputo's port and Swaziland was now being routed via South Africa.

Aim said the sabotage of the bridge "forms part of South Africa's plans of regional destabilisation and it is designed to force Swaziland to use South African ports instead of Maputo"



# Foreign experts take Machel-inquiry jobs

CAPG Tim's 12/11/86 (ZRS)

PRETORIA — A United States astronaut, a top British aeronautical accident investigator and a former UK appeal court judge have accepted appointment as full members of the board of inquiry into the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died.

The appointment of Colonel Frank Borman, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson and Lord-Justice Eveleigh was announced in a statement issued yesterday by the Bureau for Information on behalf of Mr Justice C S Margo, chairman of the board of inquiry

"The Right Honourable Sir Edward Eveleigh, PC, a former lord-justice of appeal of the United Kingdom, is a distinguished judge with particular experience of public inquiries into air crashes," the statement said

"Colonel Frank Borman, the celebrated test pilot, astronaut and former president and CEO of Eastern Air Lines (one of the largest airlines in the US), is best known as the commander, in December 1968, of the Apollo 8 space flight, the first manned lunar orbital mission, and as commander of the Gemini 7 mission in 1965

"In 1967 he served on the Apollo 204 fire investigation board. He also served as field director of NASA's space station task force

"He has been the recipient of many honorary degrees, special honours and service decorations. He received the first congressional space medal of honour from the President of the US, won the Harmon International Avi-

ation Trophy, the Robert J Collier Trophy and the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal

"He has headed various presidential assignments.

"Among his academic qualifications is a Master of Science Degree in aeronautical engineering from the California Institute of Technology

"Mr Geoffrey Crichton Wilkinson, CBE, AFC, FRAES, recently retired as chief inspector of accidents in the Department of Transport in the UK. He is a leading authority on air accident investigations, with an international reputation in that field

"He has participated in several hundred air accident investigations, including that into the crash in Yugoslavia of a TU 134A (similar to the aircraft involved in the Samora Machel accident)

"In addition to his technical qualifications he was an engineering test pilot in the experimental flying department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and has maintained his airline transport pilot's licence (endorsed, inter alia, for the Concorde)

"He is probably the only Western pilot to have flown the TU 134A

"The board of inquiry, as now constituted, consists of Mr Justice Margo, Lord-Justice Eveleigh, Colonel Frank Borman, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, Mr J J S Germishuys (the former Commissioner for Civil Aviation) and Mr Piet van Hoven (chairman of the Airlines Association of SA and managing director of Comair) — Sapa

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# Grim tale of Mozambique misery

*News 12/11/85*  
*From The Argus Africa News Service, in MAPUTO*

**T**HE rich Mozambican province of Zambezia is on the brink of a total collapse, and the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, has given a grim description of destruction and chaos in the province.

It blamed the situation on "South Africa's war of destabilisation launched from Malawi".

Zambezia province, north of the Zambezi river, borders Malawi, and is one of the country's richest agricultural areas. It used to produce large quantities of sugar and tea for export.

Aim said that about a million and half people in Zambezia are facing shortages of food and clothing.

The Provincial capital, Quelimane, is now housing 70 000 refugees, sleeping in garages, on balconies or in refugee centres built on the outskirts of the city.

All economic activity in Zambezia is badly affected by the war. The sugar plantations of Luabo, occupied by the MNR in 1985, are paralysed, as are the tantalite mines at Morrua. Agriculture production in the province has fallen by 50 per cent.

belts of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

In secondary schools throughout the province, students and teachers are undergoing military training so that they can defend villages and towns.

Aim said that thousands of MNR rebels had crossed the border into Zambezia in September a few days after the Frontline States had given President Kamuzu Banda, of Malawi, an ultimatum to stop aiding the rebels or face a closure of its borders.

"The Malawian authorities began 'expelling' thousands of heavily-armed bandits into the provinces of Tete and Zambezia," the agency said.

**T**HE MNR guerrillas had allegedly regrouped inside Malawi after the capture of their main base, "Casa Banana", in central Mozambique, in August last year.

Two months ago, MNR rebels started attacking districts in upper Zambezia.

"Operating in groups of between 350 and 600 men the MNR, in less than three weeks, attacked the district capital of Namatiro, Milange and Alto-Moloué," Aim said.

Mozambican military sources said the rebels had crossed into Zambezia in two large groups.

One entered Milange district, across a bridge over the river Luo and then moved towards MNR bases in Namatiro, Alto-Moloué and Gorue districts.

Early last month some 350 guerrillas had tried to storm the town of Namatiro and also attacked several villages of Ile and Gorue. More than 60 guerrillas had been killed, Aim said.

The second group pene-

trated further south, crossing Malawi's border with Morrumbala district. This group spread out to attack districts in the centre and south of the province.

Refugees arriving in Quelimane, fleeing from the war zones, speak of hundreds of deaths among the peasant population.

"The damage is incalculable," said Aim.

Aim accused the rebels of destroying schools, health centres, communal villages and churches.

**A**T the village of Mavinha guerrillas had burnt down a Seventh Day Adventist church with some people, whom the rebels accused of being Freimo collaborators, inside.

An unidentified preacher told Aim that the following day a guerrilla leader had appeared in the village saying that those who had destroyed the church would be shot.



Mozambique — grim tale of war starvation.

**O**VERLAND communications between Quelimane and the district capitals are virtually paralysed. The roads are pitted with the holes left by mine explosions, or are blocked by enormous tree trunks. Links with the interior are largely maintained through light aircraft or, in the case of the

Trucks which have tried to carry food to hungry peasants have been destroyed and burnt. Their contents have either been destroyed or stolen by re-



# Botha, Chissano agree on Accord

By CHRIS ERASMUS

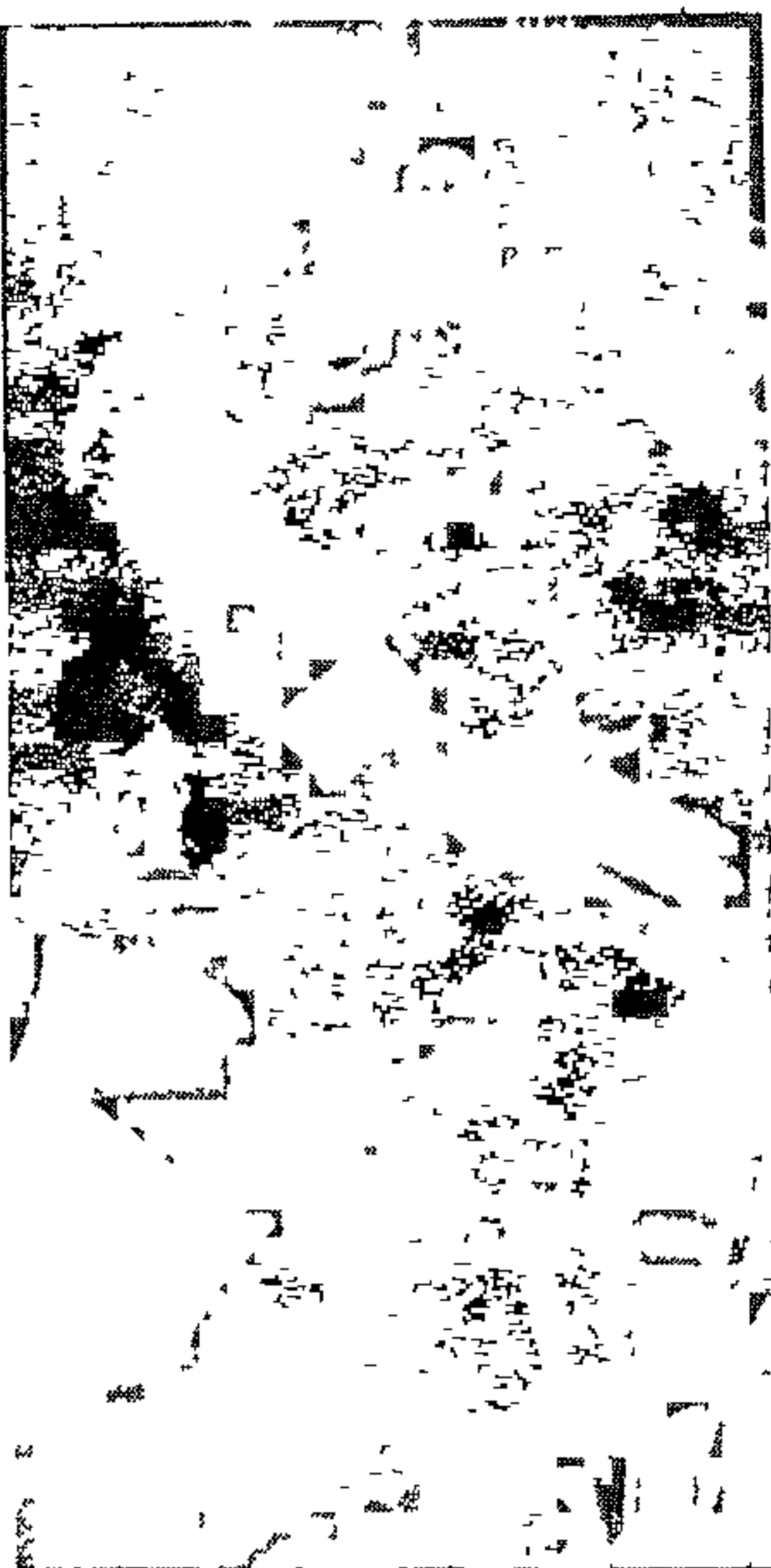
RESIDENT P W Botha yesterday added his voice to that of newly-elected Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in promising to maintain the Nkomati Accord between the two countries.

Mr Botha said he wished to "reaffirm my belief expressed at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that differing socio-economic and political systems can live together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests, provided they adhere to the principles enunciated in the accord."

Mr Chissano, who started work yesterday, said he was determined to continue his war against the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), to follow the guidelines laid down by the late President Machel and to keep the Nkomati Accord in place.

But, experts in international relations agreed, it was in the South African Government's hands to determine if there was to be growing tension or a move towards more cordial relations on the sub-continent.

Mr Leon Kok, programme director of the independent SA Institute of International Affairs, and Professor Gerhard Erasmus, professor of inter-



The new president of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Albert Chissano, waves to Frelimo supporters after his inauguration on Monday. He succeeds the late President Samora Machel

Picture REUTERS

national law at the University of Stellenbosch, both said it would be Pretoria that would set the tone of relations with Mozambique.

"As far as Chissano and Mozambique are concerned, the picture seems clear enough — there will be a continuation of Machel's pragmatic approach to dealing with South Africa

as a non-aligned state, suggesting that he may well be more distant from Moscow than his predecessor and certainly more so than Vice-President Marcellino dos Santos.

"And in his addresses to the United Nations, he placed enormous emphasis on co-operation between peaceful states.

"On top of that, there is Mozambique's economic reliance on South Africa of which he will be sharply aware. The bottom line is that he is unlikely to rock the boat.

"Pretoria, however, may well take a more aggressive line with Mozambique, using a combination of the carrot and the stick to ensure it has a pliant neighbour, particularly if ANC insurance from Mozambique continues or accelerates," he said.

There was also the question of whether further support for Renamo by Pretoria would seriously sour relations on the sub-continent, said Mr Kok.

Professor Erasmus said several factors would determine whether there was a thaw or freeze in relations between the two countries, including the state of Mozambique's economy, Renamo's role in destabilizing the Frelimo regime and, most important, the attitude taken by Pretoria.

"There's general agreement that Chissano is a pragmatist and as such will most probably take a realistic line with South Africa, bearing in mind his country's current problems.

"To a large extent, it will be Pretoria which will be determining the state of relations. If, for example, thousands of Mozambican workers are repatriated, with consequent disastrous effects on the Mozambican economy, then the South African Government may set in motion forces that Chissano cannot control."

## Maputo youth riot over SA, Malawi

MAPUTO — Thousands of angry Mozambican youths stormed the Malawian Embassy here yesterday, virtually destroying it.

Eyewitnesses said a crowd, protesting against Malawi's alleged support for Mozambican rebels, smashed windows and tore down flags and the portrait of Malawian President Kamuzu Banda.

Holding placards that accused South Africa of involvement in the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash last month, the youths later marched to the South African Trade Mission.

At one stage, police fired shots into the air trying to disperse the crowd, but it became even more rowdy, the eyewitnesses added.

UPI reports that the demonstration was organized by the Organization of Mozambican Youth to express their anger at the death of President Machel.

## Expert cautions on crash reports

REPORTS that alcohol had been found in the blood of two crew members of the plane carrying President Samora Machel should be treated with caution, the pathologist who performed post-mortems on the bodies said yesterday.

Professor Jurie Nel, of the University of Natal Medical School, said he could not anticipate the findings of the inquest.

He was approached for comment yesterday on a statement last week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that alcohol had been found in the blood of at least two of the crew members.

Professor Nel was one of the three forensic scientists from Natal who were sent by the South African Government to Maputo last week to conduct post-mortems on seven of the 34 people killed in the disaster.

It is reliably understood that only minute quantities of alcohol were found in two of the crew members, amounting to one tot in one of them.

## Woman glad Machel died — jailed

BULAWAYO. — A woman was jailed yesterday for expressing delight at the aircraft crash in which President Samora Machel died last month.

Maintor Nkala, 20, was heard by two witnesses at a bus stop saying she would also have liked Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe to

and half a tot in the other.

Moreover, it is known that alcohol can be formed in decomposing bodies.

Professor Nel examined the bodies of the cockpit crew — the pilot, co-pilot, navigator and radio operator.

Professor Nel also said reports that President Machel had lived after the crash were "nonsense".

□ Sapa reports from Pretoria that the South African Government is to call for the inclusion of international experts in the panel investigating the October 19 air disaster.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in a brief statement that this decision had been taken "in view of technical and other complexities involved in the investigation into the cause of the air crash".

"To this end, various countries have been approached with a view to obtaining the participation of technically competent persons."

□ See leading article on opposite page

have been among the victims. She was sentenced to eight months, two suspended, under the Miscellaneous Offences Act for making derogatory statements about the two leaders.

The magistrate, Mr Seth Muchun-guri, called Nkala a "heartless woman". — Sapa-Reuter

12/11/86

# Thousands flee from rebel-govt fighting

NTCHEU (Malawi) — Thousands of Mozambicans fled into Malawi and many were killed in fierce clashes between government troops and rebels at the weekend, Malawi's official news agency, Mana, reported.

It said the Mozambicans, including schoolchildren and elderly people, crossed into Malawi after Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels attacked the small town of Ulongue, near the Mozambique-Malawi border.

Mana quoted Mozambicans reaching this rural border outpost as saying many people died in the crossfire on Saturday and Sunday.

## BASES

"The bandits (rebels) have their bases deep inside Mozambique and our Frelimo soldiers for sure know the positions of the bandits," Mana quoted a Mozambican businessman as saying.

Mozambique says the latest rebel offensive is the work of MNR insurgents crossing from Malawi, which it accuses of aiding them. Malawi has denied this.

The MNR said it abducted two Spaniards and a Briton during the attack on Ulongue.

## BEATEN OFF

The British Foreign Office said in London that the Briton, Mr Ian Robertson, three West Germans and a Portuguese national, all of them working on a European Community project, had been taken.

The rebels said they had taken control of Ulongue but Mozambique said the attack had been beaten off.

Mana quoted the Mozambicans as saying the MNR had warned them of the attack but that an MNR agent had deceived Mozambican troops by saying they would attack the nearby town of Domwe.

Mana said at least 15 000 Mozambicans had sought refuge in Dedza in recent months because of the intensified fighting in Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter.



# SA, Russians end black box dispute

DD 12/11/86 (28)

**JOHANNESBURG** — The dispute that has delayed decoding of the Samora Machel plane crash flight recorders has been settled.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said from Paris last night that agreement had been reached with the Mozambican and Russian teams investigating the crash for South Africa to select one of the aircraft's black boxes for decoding and analysis in Russia.

In turn, South Africa is to submit the flight deck voice recordings to a neutral country where it will be decoded and analysed in the presence of South African, Russian and Mozambican teams.

Besides the voice recordings, the other three black boxes recorded information about the functioning of the plane in flight and other physical elements which influenced the flight.

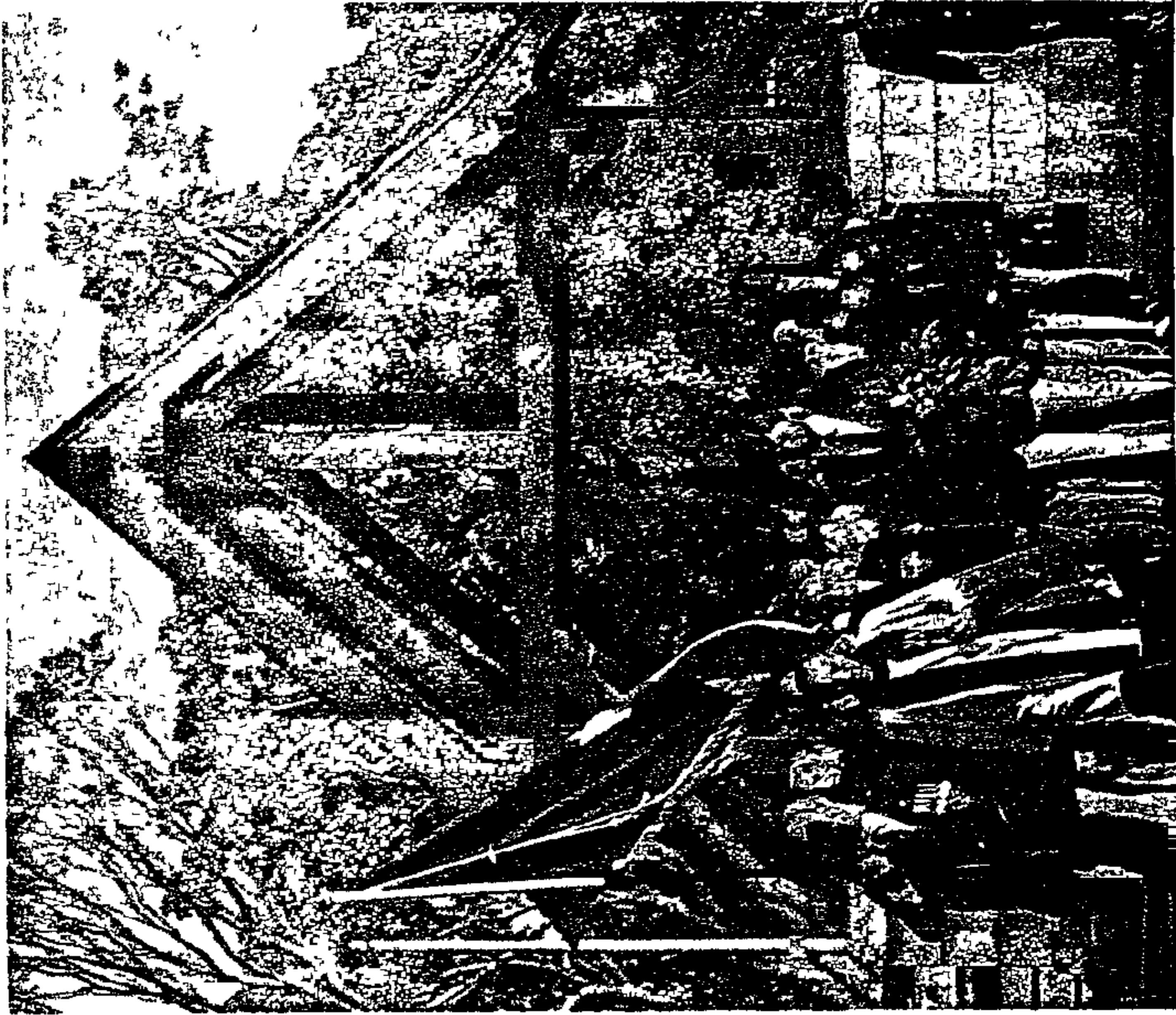
The SA representatives involved in the technical investigation have been informed that two of the three contain identical recordings. It was agreed that South Africa could choose one of the two identical recordings for analysis and decoding in Moscow. — Sapa.

## War of words in GM deadlock

Dispatch Correspondent PORT ELIZABETH — The General Motors strike entered its 13th day yesterday, marked by a sharp exchange of statements between management and unionists.

At a mass meeting in Korsten — the third such meeting since last Friday — workers had insisted that the company meet their demands, or shut down the plant, according to a statement from the national secretary of the National Automotive and Allied Workers Union, Mr Freddie Sauls.

GM management responded later by saying strikers were being intimidated and deliberately misinformed about policies to be implemented, once control of the company switches to its new South African owners.



at

ning

three centuries ago

Mr Botha said there was also a bond of values, beliefs and convictions, as well as a shared commitment to peace, freedom and justice.

"The question may be asked whether war is a struggle for peace, or just a battle for a new balance of power.

"Peace is also often seen as the action of war, but it is unfortunately most often only a period of preparation for another war.

"Peace must be secured by strength: physical strength, military strength, economic strength, strength of values and beliefs.

"Peace must be based on consensus around a system of values — supported by religious values and striving for the highest social, economic and political values inherent in civilised tradition."



# Maputo denies 'crash' detentions

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — No one has been detained in connection with the air crash that killed President Samora Machel and 33 others, the Mozambican authorities have said.

Last night the SABC claimed several people on duty in the control tower of Maputo's airport on the night of the crash had been held.

These claims followed accusations that communications equipment needed for establishing links with air traffic during bad weather had not been switched on.

The Mozambique News Agency (Aim) said both the Mozambican Security Service (Snasp) and the Ministry of the Interior had denied anyone had been detained. Top ranking officials in Snasp and the Ministry described the SABC report as "a lie".

By Zenaida Vendetro

A request to three neutral countries — Canada, Britain and the United States — for assistance in decoding the "black boxes" of the crashed aircraft of Mozambican President Samora Machel had been turned down, Mr R W van Zyl of the Department of Transport said yesterday.

"Their reply was that the capability to decode the flight data recorders does not exist, we believe that it does," said Mr van Zyl, director of the aviation safety branch. Yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said

# SA request for aid turned down

from Paris that agreement had been reached on the decoding of the four recorders of the Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134.

There are two identical flight data recorders. One of these will be sent to the Soviet Union for decoding.

A neutral country in which the cockpit voice recorder could be transcribed in the presence of the South African, Soviet and Mozambican teams was still being sought.

Mr van Zyl and Mr Ben Jordan, chief accident investigator, also disclosed that:

- No signs of foul play, such as missile penetration, explosives or small arms fire, had been found
- The aircraft did not break up in flight and was complete and in controlled, level flight when it crashed.
- The landing gear was retracted and not down as previously reported

● The possibility that the engines had failed had not been ruled out.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo that Mozambique and the Soviet Union have not yet been officially informed about South Africa's agreement to let one of the black boxes go to Moscow to be decoded. A spokesman at the Soviet embassy said at the last round of negotiations there had been no agreement.

"The South Africans said they had to return home to receive instructions and would come back today," he said.



# Reds: SA beacon killed Machel

CPM Tior  
13/11/86

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He provided little elaboration on the charge and did not answer directly when asked whether the crew could have noticed the course change on other instruments

□ Meanwhile, SABC-TV news reports that several staff members who were on duty in the control tower at Maputo airport on the night of the air crash have been arrested

SATV said that certain communications equipment at Maputo airport, required for establishing links with air traffic during bad weather, had not been switched on at the time of the accident

But a spokesman for the official Mozambican news agency AIM reports that the Mozambican Security Service (SNASP) and the Ministry of the Interior (which controls the police force) both denied "categorically" last night that anyone had been detained in connection with the crash of the presidential aircraft

High-ranking officials in SNASP and the Ministry of the Interior described the SABC's claims as "a lie", AIM said

## 'No bad weather'

In Maputo it was thought the purpose of this piece of "disinformation" by the SABC was to revive the theory that bad weather caused the crash, it said

This theory was put forward by Pretoria immediately after the crash, from October 20 onwards, it said, despite the fact the weather was good during the day and night of October 19

At a press conference given in Maputo on October 27, the director of Mozambique Meteorological Services, Mr Sergio Ferreira, said there was no bad weather either in Maputo or along the route from Zambia to Maputo on the night of the crash. He said the weather should not have caused any problems for the pilot, AIM said — Sapa-AP

**MOSCOW — A Russian Government minister yesterday accused South Africa of using a high-powered transmitter to scramble instruments on board the aircraft that carried Mozambican President Samora Machel to his death.**

The Deputy Aviation Minister, Mr Ivan Vasin, did not say whether the Soviet Union had any specific evidence to back the claim, which he called "the only conclusion" that could explain the October 19 crash that killed Mr Machel and 33 others

At a news conference, Mr Vasin dismissed the possibility that instruments on board the TU-134 had failed or that navigational errors led the aircraft off course, although he acknowledged that the inquiry into the crash was not complete

## Decoy transmitter

The accusation came despite the fact the SA Government has consistently and specifically denied charges of using a decoy transmitter to bring down the aircraft

Mr Vasin, the first Soviet official to repeat the accusations, also dismissed what he claimed were SA suggestions that the instrumentation on the aircraft was inadequate and that the crew were drunk

"These slanderous statements are vile and premeditated lies," he said

Mr Vasin said the aircraft was following a radio beacon at Maputo airport and had stuck to its proper course till it was about 100 kilometres north of the Mozambican capital

At that point, he said, it veered 35 degrees to the right, or south-west, then crashed in hills just over the SA border.

"There can be only one conclusion," he said "With the help of a powerful radio source on the territory of South Africa, operating on the frequency used by Maputo airport, the plane was drawn to the mountainous region"

Mr Vasin said the radio transmission would have scrambled the instruments used to follow the Maputo beacon and led the pilots to think they were still on course when actually they were heading in another direction

# Maputo airport staff held

SEVERAL staff members on duty in the control tower at Maputo airport on the night of the air crash in which former President Samora Machel and 33 other people lost their lives, are reported to have been arrested, says SABC-TV news

And in Moscow, a senior aviation official said the Soviet Union suspected SA was involved in the air crash

The SABC said two independent, but unconfirmed, reports from Maputo said

the arrests were made last week

They followed accusations that certain communications equipment at Maputo airport, required for establishing links with air traffic during bad weather, had not been switched on at the time of the accident

Official Mozambique news agency AIM said it could not confirm the arrests, but added the SABC was not the best source for events in the country

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AIM said the weather over southern Mozambique on the night President Machel's plane crashed was good

On October 27, Mozambique's meteorological services director Sergio Ferreira had given a media conference at which, with the aid of satellite data, he explained the weather was perfectly normal and should not have presented any problem to a pilot



# Black boxes row: Setback for SA

JOHANNESBURG — Canada, Britain and the United States have refused to help decode the "black boxes" from the crashed plane in which President Samora Machel was killed, says an official of the Department of Transport

"Their reply was that the capability to decode the flight data recorders does not exist. We believe it does," said Mr R W van Zyl, director of the aviation safety branch

Calls for help were made to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in Canada, the US National Transport Safety Board and Britain's Accident Investigations Board

## NEUTRAL

There are two identical flight data recorders measuring 64 parameters about the functioning of the plane and technical and physical elements which influenced the flight. One of these will be sent to the Soviet Union for decoding

The other recorder, as well as the cockpit voice recorder and an outdated flight data recorder measuring only three parameters, will remain in South Africa

A neutral country in which the cockpit voice recorder could be transcribed in the presence of the South African, Soviet and Mozambican teams was still being sought, said Mr van Zyl

Mr van Zyl said he believed the West possessed the capability to decode the Soviet recorders although recorders with 64 parameters were unusual. South African regulations called for only seven although ICAO had called for them to be upgraded to 33 parameters.

## SCRAMBLE

He suggested that countries with the capability of decoding the recorders would not like this fact to become known to the Soviet Union

From Maputo it is reported that Mozambique and the Soviet Union have not yet been officially informed about South Africa's agreement to let one of the black boxes go to Moscow to be decoded

ARGUS 13/11/86  
In Moscow a senior civil aviation official accused South Africa of using a high-powered transmitter to scramble instruments aboard the plane to divert it off course

Deputy Aviation Minister Mr Ivan Vasin did not say whether the Soviet Union had any specific evidence to back the claim

He provided little elaboration and did not answer directly when asked whether the crew could have noticed the course change on other instruments.

Initial reaction from the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today was that there appeared to be contradictions in the Russian allegations

A spokesman for the department said that according to one report, the Russian spokesman who made the allegations about the use of a high-powered radio transmitter had also stated that until an international inquiry into the crash had been completed, there could be no final conclusion — The Argus Correspondent, Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-AP

13/11/86.

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The Argus, Thursd

Spectrum

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# Piecing it together

MR Geoffrey Wilkinson — Britain's former chief air accident investigator — believes he is probably the only Western pilot to have flown a Tupolev, the plane carrying President Samora Machel and his entourage on their ill-fated homebound flight from Zambia. Now he is to be part of a team probing the Machel crash...



The Manchester holiday flight tragedy — 54 died when this aircraft exploded while taking off in 1985. Mr Wilkinson worked on the remains of this crash.

From  
MICHAEL  
MORRIS,  
The Argus  
Foreign  
Service,  
in LONDON



CONT 00

BRITAIN'S former chief air accident investigator — who is to help determine the cause of the crash which killed President Samora Machel, of Mozambique, has sifted through the tragic evidence of some of the world's worst air disasters.

He is also probably the only Western pilot to have flown a Tupolev jet.

And the former British Appeal Court judge, who will assist the inquiry, will bring to it more than 40 years of legal experience.

Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, former head of the Department of Transport's accident investigation bureau at Farnborough, and Sir Edward Eveleigh, former Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, will travel to South Africa in January next year to join the investigation. They — together with former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman — have been invited to take part

Only weeks later, he led the investigation into the horrific Manchester Boeing disaster. The British Airtours jet with 129 holiday-makers on board caught fire on take-off and although the pilot brought the plane to a stop, it was engulfed in flames in seconds.

Fifty-four people were burned or choked to death — some still strapped into their seats.

AMONG earlier disasters he helped probe was the Dan-Air crash at Tenerife in 1980. The plane, also on a holiday flight from Manchester, crashed into a mountain killing all 138 passengers and eight crew.

While being scrupulously careful not to reflect on the accident which killed the Mozambican president, Mr Wilkinson said "The idea is to have what you might call three wise men who will be seen to be ruthlessly impartial. That's the sense in which I shall attack it."



ABOVE President Samora Machel LEFT. One of four bodies recovered from the sea in the North Atlantic after the crash of an Air India Jumbo jet last year, is carried from the helicopter at Cork Airport, Ireland. All 329 passengers died.



**I**N a 22-year career as an air accident investigator, Mr Wilkinson, a former RAF fighter pilot and a test pilot, has probed "several hundred" crashes in various parts of the world

He believes he is probably the only Western pilot to have flown a Tupolev — the plane carrying President Machel and his entourage on their ill-fated homebound flight from Zambia. He flew the Russian-built aircraft in Yugoslavia.

Looking back, one inquiry he considers to have been a "milestone" in accident investigation was into the 707 crash in Lusaka, when metal fatigue caused the tail plane to snap off as the aircraft came in to land. It was the first time investigators had the chance to study what he describes as a "geriatric case".

More recently, he led the investigation into the Air India Jumbo disaster which claimed 329 lives in June last year. The plane plummeted into the Atlantic after an explosion tore through the fuselage high over the sea. His study focused on the "black boxes".

investigation should be supra-national, and not at the whim of national interests. I am looking forward to working with the commission."

Mr Wilkinson said he had visited South Africa in the past, but not as an accident investigator. He attended a flight safety conference in the country about six years ago.

**S**IR Edward Eveleigh, who retired as a High Court judge in 1985 after 16 years on the bench, will be visiting South Africa for the first time.

He would say little more about the investigation than that he believed he would be "one of the enquirers". He said he was sure he would find the experience "interesting".

Sir Edward was the trial judge in the case in the 1970s involving a runaway MP, John Stonehouse, who was jailed for seven years for forgery, theft and fraud.

More recently, in 1984, he was one of the three judges who ruled that doctors must not prescribe the contraceptive pill to girls under 16 without their parents' consent.

THE ARCTIC, THURSDAY 13/11/86 (218)



The body of President Machel is carried from the scene of the crash by Mozambican troops.

# SA still seeking aircrash-probe help

BUS DAY  
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SA IS still seeking a neutral country to decode one of two identical black boxes taken from the Russian Tupolev jet in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel was killed last month

The issue is to be discussed in Maputo today by the South African civil aviation team, Russia and Mozambique at the second meeting this week of the international commission of inquiry

The UK, US and Canada had all turned down SA's request on the grounds that SA was capable of doing it without them,

## DIANNA GAMES

said a Department of Transport member of the SA delegation

SA was "open to any suggestion" on the situation, which was politically unprecedented, he said

Also to be discussed at the meeting is whether SA will allow one of the two black boxes to be taken to Moscow for decoding. The matter was raised at Monday's meeting and SA is to report back today

In Madeira, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has reacted strongly to allegations by the Russians that SA used a high-powered transmitter to lure the aircraft carrying President Machel off course.

Botha said "The Russians are obviously hiding behind the inadequacy of their obsolete equipment"

South African officials, investigating the cause of the crash, have suggested that the aircraft's instrumentation was inadequate and that the crew had been drinking



# SA seeks 'neutral' decoder

CAA Traps 14/11/80 218

## Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — South Africa is still seeking a neutral country to decode one of two identical black boxes taken from the Soviet Tupolev jet in which Mozambique president Samora Machel was killed last month.

The South African civil aviation team, with its Soviet and Mozambique counterparts, will discuss the issue at the international commission of inquiry in Maputo today.

Also to be discussed at the meeting, the second this week, is SA's decision to let one of the two black boxes be taken to Moscow to be decoded. A proposal on the issue was discussed at Monday's meeting and SA is to report back today.

The meeting was due to be held yesterday but was cancelled because a telex breakdown caused last-minute communication problems with their counterparts in Mozambique.

The UK, US and Canada have all turned down SA's request on the grounds that the Republic is capable of doing it without them, a Department of Transport spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, a member of SA's delegation, said SA was "open to any suggestion" on the situation which was, he said, politically unprecedented.

**ROGER WILLIAMS** reports that Mr Justice Cecil Margo, reacting to a Russian accusation that President Machel's death was caused by a South African decoy beacon, promised yesterday a "full, fearless and independent" investigation into the air crash. In Moscow on Wednesday the Soviet deputy civil aviation minister, Mr Ivan Vasin, said a powerful radio station in South African territory had lured Mr Machel's plane off course. He did not substantiate his claim. Mr Justice Margo will head a board of inquiry whose members will in-

clude former US astronaut and test-pilot Colonel Frank Borman, Sir Edward Everleigh, a former British Lord Justice of Appeal, and Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, a retired chief inspector of accidents in Britain's Department of Transport.

The judge said yesterday that the board of inquiry would begin its task in the second half of January, after the Inspectorate of Civil Aviation's technical investigation had been completed.

A venue had not yet been decided, but it was likely the board would start its hearing in Pretoria.

One of the first things to be looked at would be the medical history of the pilot and his behaviour on the day of the crash.

Judge Margo said it had been established that the pilot, the co-pilot and the navigator were among those killed in the crash and that the sole survivor of the flight-deck crew was the flight engineer.

From Madeira, meanwhile, Sapa reports that President P W Botha yesterday described the Soviet allegations as "propaganda".

"A lot of propaganda has been made," Mr Botha, now on a private visit to the Portuguese Atlantic island, said when directly questioned about the allegations.

"Eventually, the facts will tell," he added.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said earlier this month that the Soviet-built TU-136 carrying Mr Machel had inadequate equipment and that the crew had been drinking. He said the Soviet crew appeared to have ignored instrument readings.

The Mozambican news agency AIM reported that the plane was not obsolete but was built in late 1980 for presidential flights, and had the latest available technology.

It said pilot Yuri Novodran had a 23-year flying career and had clocked up over half of his 13 000 hours flying time on Tupolevs.

# Crash black box: Swiss offer aid

DD  
14/11/86  
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FUNCHAL (Madeira) — Switzerland is prepared to make available technical facilities and technicians for decoding the black box from the crashed aircraft in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel was killed.

This was announced here last night by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha also said the visit of South Africa's technical team, which should have gone to Maputo yesterday to negotiate on the handing over of the tape recordings of the conversation with the air control tower in Maputo, had been postponed.

It would probably take place today.

"In the meantime we are awaiting the United States of America's reaction to a request to make available an expert to assist our technical investigating team," Mr Botha said.

In another development yesterday, Mozambique charged that one of the men chosen by South Africa to investigate the air crash had been involved in gun-running to right-wing rebels in Mozambique and Angola.

The official news agency AIM named him as the managing director of a privately owned South African air firm, Comair. Mr Peter van Hoven

Mr Van Hoven confirmed he is a member

of the commission investigating the crash of Mr Machel's plane but had no comment to make on the allegation.

AIM quoted sources in Pretoria as saying Mr Van Hoven had been engaged in airdrops of arms to Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents and Unita rebels in Angola.

AIM said, too, that Comair was being used by South Africa to train rebels from the Mozambican border at one of its offices in Phalaborwa, 80 km from the Mozambican border.

Meanwhile, a Tass news agency report from Moscow says a loud bang in the cabin preceded the crash.

Flight engineer Vladimir Novosyolov, who has returned home to Leningrad with fractured legs, said the Soviet-built TU-134 went off its course from Lusaka to Maputo and started losing altitude over South African territory.

"Suddenly, I heard a loud bang in the cabin the lights went out, the radio link broke off and the onboard equipment went dead."

Sapa-RNS

See also P17



# Chissano plugs defence and economic recovery

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/18/85 BY SPAN (218)

MAPUTO — At his first Cabinet meeting yesterday, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told his colleagues that salvaging Mozambique's economy must go hand-in-hand with the war against right-wing rebels, reports the official news agency, AIM.

Mr Chissano told the Council of Ministers that he would devote his energies to defence and security but "the heavy task of liquidating the bandit gangs is inseparable from the tasks of economic recovery"

Mozambican National Resistance insurgents have badly harmed Mozambique's economy

since civil war began soon after independence from Portugal in 1975

Mr Chissano called on all members of his government to shoulder the war effort with "courage and determination"

"At this difficult moment it is more necessary than ever to close ranks and make our government a monolithic, cohesive and unshakeable bloc, impermeable to enemy thoughts and actions," he said

Mozambican Cabinet meetings are normally chaired by the Prime Minister but the President may do so if he feels it is in the national interest — Sapa-Reuter

# Swiss offer decoding help, says Pfk

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FUNCHAL — Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pfk Botha said last night that the Swiss Government had agreed to make facilities available to decode the cockpit voice recorder of the aircraft in which Mozambique's President Machel died.

Denying that South Africa had interfered in any way with the aircraft, he said he believed the investigation now under way would settle the issue.

He said in a statement to Sapa in Funchal, the capital of Madeira "In the light of remarks by Soviet Deputy Minister of Aviation Vasin to the effect that South Africa misled the aircraft in

which President Machel died with a signal, I deny there was any interference from the South African side with the aircraft."

He said the Swiss Government had said it was prepared to make available technical facilities in Switzerland, as well as technicians, to assist with the decoding of the cockpit voice recorder.

Mr Botha said the visit of South Africa's technical team, which would have gone to Maputo today to negotiate on the handing over of the tape recordings of the conversation with the air control tower in Maputo, had been postponed at the Mozambican Government's request. — Sapa.

## Soviet crew member tells of loud bang

MOSCOW — A loud bang in the cabin preceded the aircraft crash which last month killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, the Russian news agency Tass reported yesterday.

The agency was quoting a surviving Soviet crew member.

Flight engineer Vladimir Novosyolov, who has returned to Leningrad, said the Soviet-built TU-134 went off its course from Lusaka to Maputo and started losing altitude over South African territory.

"Suddenly, I heard a loud bang in the cabin. The lights went out, the radio link broke off and the onboard equipment went dead. The pilots tried to bring the plane under control but the speed was too high and the altitude too low to make a controlled landing," he said.

Soviet Deputy Civil Aviation Minister Mr Ivan Vasin, told a news conference here on Wednesday that Moscow suspected South Africa was behind the death of President Machel.

He said final conclusions about the cause of the crash could be made only after a commission of Soviet, South African and Mozambican experts had studied all the evidence.

Moscow has rejected suggestions that the Soviet crew may have been at fault.

Mr Novosyolov said the aircraft was "up to the mark" and Captain Yuri Novodran, who died in the accident, was very experienced. — Sapa-Reuter.

## Crash probe man 'linked to MNR'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused a member of the South African commission of inquiry into the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel, of being involved in the supply of weapons to the MNR in Mozambique and to Unita in Angola.

The Mozambique News Agency said the South African company Comair had made airdrops of weapons and ammunition to Unita and to the Mozambique National Resistance.

The general manager of Comair, Mr Pieter van Hoven, is on the commission of inquiry.

"Comair is used as a front company by the South African armed forces in the supply of the MNR and Unita, the agency said.



Crash-inquiry  
member 'ran  
guns for MNR'

MAPUTO — Mozambique charged yesterday that one of the men chosen by South Africa to investigate the air-crash death of President Samora Machel has been involved in gunrunning to right-wing rebels in Mozambique and Angola.

The official news agency AIM named him as Mr Peter van Hoven, managing director of a privately owned South African air firm, Comair.

Mr Van Hoven, reached by telephone at his home near Johannesburg, confirmed that he was a member of the commission investigating the crash.

But he said he would not comment on the Mozambican allegation, as the Machel affair had become politicized and he did not wish to be involved.

AIM quoted sources in Pretoria as saying Mr Van Hoven had been engaged in airdrops of arms to Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents and Unita rebels in Angola.

AIM also charged that Comair was being used by South Africa to train rebels at one of its offices in Phalaborwa, 80km from the Mozambican border.

Meanwhile, a senior South African aviation official disclosed in Johannesburg yesterday that the United States and Britain are reluctant to take part in an inquiry into the Machel crash.

Chief Director of Civil Aviation Mr Japie Smit said South Africa asked various countries, including Britain and the US, to join the investigation.

"The response in most cases was unfavourable. For obvious reasons, they did not want to be involved on their own," Mr Smit said — Sapa

SA seeks 'neutral' decoder, page 3

MAPUTO — A seven-member South African team has arrived in Maputo for discussions over the flight recorders from the plane crash in which President Samora Machel was killed last month

A member of the Mozambican commission probing the crash said yesterday the South African team was expected to give Pretoria's response to a proposal — adopted here on Monday by members of an international commission of inquiry into the crash — on how to deal

DD 15/11/81  
SA team arrives  
in Maputo for  
black box talks

with the flight recorders

South Africa, which has kept the recorders since recovering them from the wreckage of the Soviet-built jet, wants independent experts to help decode them

South Africa's chief director of civil aviation, Mr Japie Smit,

said Britain and the US were among a number of countries that had declined to join the investigation

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had said in a statement that the Swiss were willing to provide facilities and technicians to assist in the cockpit voice recorder decoding.

One flight data recorder has been offered to the Soviet Union for decoding. South Africa has apparently not yet found an impartial country to decode the plane's second flight recorder

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria emphasised that Swiss authorities or aviation experts would in no way be involved in the actual investigation, into the cause of the crash being conducted jointly by South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique

He was responding to a report from Berne yesterday that Switzerland had denied it had agreed to "help decode" the recording device

Mr Claude Clement of the Federal Transport and Energy Department said that a South African request for assistance had been rejected because Switzerland "lacked the technical means" — Sapa-RNS

See also page 8



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SAF 1/18/51

Chissano accuses SA of delaying tactics

# Maputo wants crash data

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday accused South Africa of delaying investigations into the causes of the air crash which killed his predecessor, President Samora Machel

Speaking to the diplomatic corps, President Chissano demanded access to the technical data being held by South Africa so that investigations into the crash could continue

Ambassadors in the Mozambican capital were meeting President Chissano to congratulate him on his appointment

He said that immediately after the crash South Africa claimed the accident had been accidental but had since then refused to hand over "the necessary elements needed for a clarification"

He accused Malawi of being a base for anti-government rebels but added that his country did not want war with Malawi and would make all possible diplomatic efforts to restore peace and good relations

A South African team has arrived in Maputo for discussions over the flight recorders from the plane crash

A member of the Mozambican commission probing the crash told reporters the South African team was expected to give Pretoria's response to a proposal on how to deal with the flight recorders. The proposal was adopted here on Monday by members of an international commission of inquiry into the crash

Details of the proposal have not been released

South Africa, which has kept the recorders since recovering them from the wreckage of Mr Machel's jet, wants independent experts to help decode them

South African Civil Aviation chief director Mr Japie Smit said this week that Britain and the US were among a number of countries which had declined to join the investigation

Switzerland had said it would handle the cockpit voice recorder, and one flight data recorder has been offered to the Soviets for decoding, but Switzerland yesterday changed its mind

South Africa has apparently not found an impartial country to decode the second flight recorder — Sapa-Reuter

# Frank Borman adds 'right stuff'

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — As the bitterness escalated and charge and counter-charge were flung first by one side and then the other in the controversy surrounding the Machel air crash, a bright spot emerged for South Africa

## MEMBER OF SPECIAL BREED

It was the appointment this week to the South African board of inquiry of a man who truly possesses the "right stuff"

"The Right Stuff" was the title Tom Wolfe gave to his book on the early breed of astronauts brought together by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa)

Colonel Frank Borman, commander of the Apollo 8 circled moon 10 times.

space flight that in 1968 circled the moon 10 times on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, was of that breed.

The celebrated test pilot is the typical all-American hero. Everything he has done bears the stamp of authority.

Though he was finally ousted in a takeover bid earlier this year, as president of Eastern Airlines for more than 10 years Colonel Borman was single-handedly responsible for rescuing the company from dire financial straits

Within three years of his appointment as president in 1975, Borman reversed the carrier's losses which had totalled \$114 million between 1960 and the year he took over, pulling it back from the brink of bankruptcy. In all he was with the company for more than 15 years

FD crash probe  
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# To crash probe

As the wrangling with Soviet and Mozambican authorities continued it was announced that Colonel Borman would join Sir Edward Everleigh, a former Lord Justice of Appeal in Britain, and Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, CBE, a retired chief inspector of accidents in Britain's Department of Transport, on the commission set up by Mr Justice Margo

## PLAQUE ON HIS DESK

In his years with Eastern Airlines, a plaque stood on Colonel Borman's desk. On it were the words

The truth is incontrovertible. Panic may resent it, ignorance may deride it, malice may distort it. But there it is. — Sir Winston Churchill



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Call for pledge on envoys' safety

# Youths storm SA mission in Maputo

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha last night called on the Maputo government to guarantee the safety of Pretoria's representatives in Mozambique, after the attempted storming of the SA trade mission in the capital yesterday.

The Malawian embassy was sacked in the same incident.

Botha said in a statement last night the implications of this "hostile" act would be discussed with the Mozambican government.

The official SA account is that about 3 000 young demonstrators marched on the SA trade office yesterday morning carrying placards with ANC slogans, before wrecking the Malawian embassy.

SA trade representative in Maputo Colin Paterson ordered evacuation of the building as the demonstrators — now 5 000-strong — returned to the office to continue with their anti-SA protest.

Three Mozambican policemen arrived with dogs. But witnesses reported no attempt was apparently made to stop the demonstration until Security Minis-

HAMISH McINDOE

ter Sergio Deiera urged the crowd at 2.30pm to disband, which they did.

Maputo's official news agency AIM said yesterday the demonstration was organised by Mozambique's youth movement OJM to vent their anger at the "unexplained" air crash that killed former President Samora Machel.

The Malawian embassy was attacked because of its complicity in SA's "destabilisation" of Mozambique.

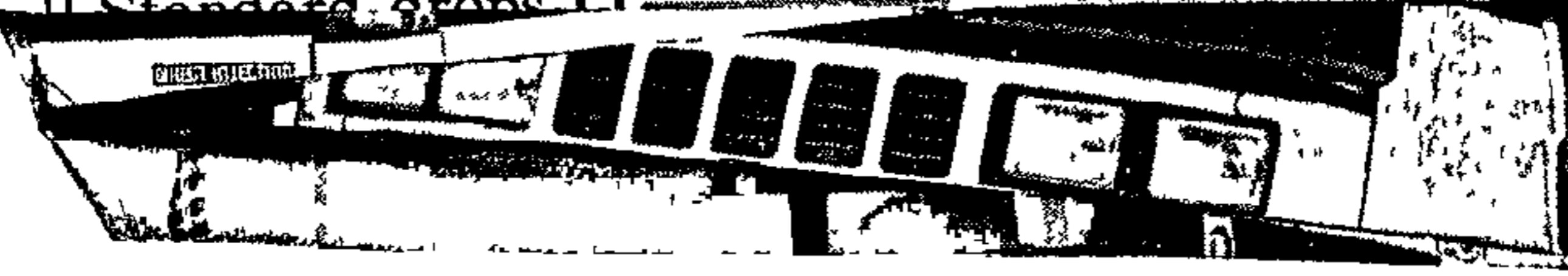
AIM said Mozambican security forces closed off the access to the SAA offices in downtown Maputo yesterday afternoon.

□ A Mozambican man was seriously injured after detonating an anti-personnel mine while crossing into SA at an undisclosed location.

The Bureau for Information said yesterday the border fence area was mined only on the Mozambican side. Fillisiane Nabange, 28, crawled into SA territory and was found by a security force patrol.

This is the 15th landmine blast in the eastern border area this year.

Standard drops



off their ceasefire talks with the She has set up a commission to

# Swiss facilities for black box analysis

MAPUTO. — The chief director of Civil Aviation, Mr J J Smit, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that Switzerland had agreed that the voice recorder from the Tupolev 134 in which President Samora Machel was killed last month be unsealed and analysed in Switzerland.

Further arrangements for this were still to be made, he said

He emphasized that Swiss authorities or aviation experts would in no way be involved in the actual investigation being conducted jointly by South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique into the cause of the crash

"They have only agreed to make available certain facilities"

It was still being planned that one of the twin flight recorders — which contain technical data in digitally-encoded form — would be opened and analysed in Moscow under the supervision of the teams, after the voice recording

had been processed, Mr Smit said

The presidential jet carried a fourth "black box", but, according to sources, this was an old-fashioned model that contained only a fraction of the information held by the two digital machines

Meanwhile, a seven-member South African team arrived in Maputo yesterday for discussions with the Mozambican and Soviet teams over the flight recorders

The team, led by the Director of Aviation Safety, Mr R W van Zyl, will discuss investigation arrangements with the other teams

A member of the Mozambican commission probing the crash told reporters in Maputo yesterday that the South African team was expected to give Pretoria's response to a proposal on how to deal with the flight recorders adopted here on Monday by members of an international commission of inquiry into the crash

Mr Smit yesterday also clarified reports that England, the US and the International Civil Avi-

ation Organization in Canada had "refused" to assist in analysing the flight recorders

Requests on "a technical level" had been met with hesitation, Mr Smit said The Department of Foreign Affairs had subsequently made diplomatic requests, which were still being negotiated

● Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano suggested yesterday that South Africa was using Malawi as a springboard for attacks against Mozambique, the national news agency reported

The AIM agency said Mr Chissano, speaking to the diplomatic corps in Maputo, denied recent South African allegations that the late President Samora Machel had conspired with Zimbabwe to overthrow the Malawi Government

"There is only one country that promotes war and destabilization in Southern Africa. South Africa." — Sapa-Reuter-AP

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## Accord on 'box' decoding

MAPUTO — Soviet, South African and Mozambican investigators of the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel agreed last night on how the flight recordings of the plane's last few minutes will be decoded.

The agreement was signed in Maputo by Mr Paulo Muchanga (Mozambique), Mr Ivan Dolzov (Soviet Union), and Mr R. P. W. van Zyl (South Africa).

The agreement deals with how representatives from the three countries will hear playbacks of the tape made at Maputo airport recording communications between the plane's crew and the control tower on the night of the crash — plus the two types of recorders on the plane, the two digital flight data recorders and the cockpit voice recorder.

Soviet officials will arrange for Mozambican and South African experts to visit decoding facilities in the USSR.

The reading out of the data on the cockpit voice recorder will be made in a mutually-agreed fourth country.

The transcript of the cockpit voice recording will not be released except during hearings conducted by the South African board of inquiry, on which Mozambique may have representatives. (28) WLEP/28/11/86

# SOVIETS blame

# Pretoria

A SENIOR Soviet civil aviation official indicated this week that Moscow suspected South Africa was involved in the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed last month.

Deputy Civil Aviation Minister Ivan Vasin told a news conference the Soviet-built TU-136 had deviated from its course towards mountains in SA just before it was due to land at Maputo.

"The only conclusion one

can come to is that a powerful radio station on SA territory working on the Maputo airport frequency drew the plane off course towards the mountains," the Deputy Minister said.

"But he said a final conclusion on the cause of the crash could only be made once a commission of Soviet, SA and Mozambique experts now in Maputo had studied all the evidence.

Vasin accused SA of hindering the investigation by declining to hand over the

plane's black boxes and recordings of conversations between the crew and Maputo ground control.

"This is disgraceful behaviour - a violation of the rules of the international civil aviation organisation," he said.

Vasin said he was unaware of reports this week that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had told journalists in a phone call from Paris that one of the boxes would be handed over to Moscow.

In a telephone statement

to Sapa, Botha said agreement had been reached with Mozambican and Russian teams investigating the crash for SA to select one of the aircraft's four black boxes - which recorded flight information - for decoding and analysis in Russia.

In turn, SA is to submit the flight deck voice recordings to a neutral country, where it will be decoded and analysed in the presence of SA, Russian and Mozambican teams.

Botha said representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organisation would also be present, while experts from other countries would be invited.

Arrangements for the voice recordings to be taken to the neutral country would be made as soon as agreement was reached on facilities being made available for this analysis.

Besides the voice recordings, the other three black boxes recorded information about the plane's function-

ing plane in flight and physical elements which influenced the flight, Botha said.

"The SA representatives involved in the technical investigation have been informed that two of the three contain identical recordings.

"It was agreed among the SA, Russian and Mozambican teams that SA could choose one of the two identical recordings for analysis and decoding in Moscow," he said.

An SA lawyers' organisation this week branded SA's confiscation of documents from the plane wreck an act of "international theft and piracy."

The documents were made public by Foreign Minister Botha at a news conference in Pretoria last week - when he said they revealed that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had planned to destabilise Malawi.

The Democratic Lawyers' Congress executive

said in a statement that it regarded the confiscation of the documents as an act of international theft and piracy, contrary to the principles of international law.

"We also regard the disclosure of the contents of the documents, whatever their authenticity, as a deliberate attempt to try to label comrades Robert Murgabe and the late Machel as criminals and thereby to try to divert world attention from the ongoing investigation into the crash."



# Lonrho backs Beira route

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN  
London

A BRITISH multi-national company is playing a key role in attempting to free the African frontline states from their economic dependency on South Africa

According to reports in London late this week, Lonrho chairman Mr R W "Tiny" Rowland recently had "confidential" talks with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe during the course of a Southern African tour which included visits to Maputu and Lusaka, where he had talks with Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda

## Interests

Lonrho's interests spread throughout sub-Saharan Africa from Ghana to Kenya and include substantial interests in South Africa

The company is taking a pioneering role in reviving the economy of the "Beira

corridor" through Mozambique which has been wrecked by recent civil war, but which provides Zimbabwe with its only link to ports independent of South Africa

Lonrho is believed to operate its own militia in Mozambique to police its cotton plantations and the Nacala Railway in the rebel-infested north of the country

## Farms

The company has also reopened farms along the rail, road and oil pipeline route, believed to be guarded by more than 6 000 Zimbabwean troops against the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo)

The most recently announced Lonrho deal was to market Ugandan coffee and help finance the country's cotton industry, and it will also construct an oil pipeline from the Kenyan border to Kampala

16/11/83 SUN TIMES  
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# All and one fight for Mozambique Mugabe

ZIMBABWE regards Mozambique's war against "SA-backed MNR bandits" as its own and its support of the Frelimo government is "total," Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe declared in Parliament this week.

"Our support on that score is total. Mozambique's survival is our survival, the fall of Mozambique will certainly also be our fall," Mugabe told a hushed House of Assembly during debate on President Samora Machel's death on October 19.

Recalling Machel's crucial support during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, Mugabe said if anti-revolutionary forces succeed in their machinations to topple the Frelimo government and install a puppet regime, Zimbabwe would be the next target.

If Zimbabwe fell, then every progressive country in Southern Africa would become a target for destabilisation, he said.

"And so we must reinforce ourselves more than ever before, inspired by the death of Samora."

"If our soldiers (in Mozambique) did not fight hard, now is the time to fight harder."

"If we did not stand firm against the machinations of the apartheid regime, now is the time for us as a nation to be much firmer."

"All and one stand together."

"All and one fight together," Mugabe said - Sapa.



# Pretoria 'distorted' Machel peace efforts

17/11/86  
218 BUS DAY

MAPUTO — Pretoria was accused by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday of distorting the late President Samora Machel's regional peace efforts into a conspiracy against Malawi.



● CHISSANO

Chissano said Mozambique's policy was one of peaceful co-existence. He said: "We want peace with Malawi, not war"

Last week, SA accused Mozambique and Zimbabwe of plotting to topple Malawian President Kamuzu Banda. It said evidence of that was found in documents in the wreckage of the plane which crashed on October 19, killing Machel and 33 others.

Both countries have denied the charge.

Machel, along with Zimbabwean and Zambian leaders, met Banda in Blantyre in September to discuss alleged Malawian support for right-wing MNR rebels fighting the Maputo government

Chissano said they had also sought to persuade Malawi to break its links with SA, which he said promoted war and destabilisation in the region, and support efforts by other states to bring an end to apartheid

Chissano said "It is this persistent policy of peace carried out by President Samora Machel that is now presented by those same mentors of war as a conspiracy against Malawi."

He also criticised SA for delaying investigations into the crash by not handing over flight recorders recovered from the wreckage to an international commission of inquiry which is meeting in Maputo. — Sapa-Reuter.

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# Delay in Machel plane crash probe

JOHANNESBURG — Suspicion and mistrust have turned the investigation of the plane crash which killed Mozambique's President Samora Machel into a multi-national saga of bickering and delay. Mozambique, which owned the Tupolev TU-134 jet, the Soviet Union, which built it, and South Africa, where it crashed on October 19, finally agreed last week on basic guidelines for a joint inquiry.

But dispute and mystery over the crash may still be far from over.

Mr Machel's plane — flying from north-eastern Zambia to Maputo, and off course, according to both Soviet and SA officials — ploughed into a South African hillside, killing 34 of the 44 passengers. Pretoria, which broke the news of Mr Machel's death long before it was announced by Mozambique, promptly promised to do everything possible to get to the bottom of the crash.

Mozambican representatives came to South Africa to examine the crash scene and wreckage and to watch post-mortem examinations of Mr Machel and the other victims.

Pretoria started a technical investigation, as re-

quired by International Civil Aviation Organization rules.

But the promise of an exhaustive, co-operative inquiry failed to head off a chorus of allegations, mainly from Mozambique's African friends, that South Africa was to blame for the crash.

The Soviet Union recently threw its weight behind African leaders like Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda who accuse Pretoria of being responsible.

South Africa angrily denies any blame and officials here say the crash was caused by pilot error. According to Professor Alf Stadler, politics expert at the University of Witwatersrand, Moscow's entry into the debate showed the growing politicization of Machel affair. He said there was a lot at stake in the Machel affair for groups involved in the struggle over South Africa's future.

Prof Stadler said the Machel affair was a "diplomatic hot potato" because of South Africa's growing isolation over its apartheid policies. Nobody wanted to be in the position of acquitting South Africa, he said. "It's like saying Hitler wasn't guilty."

The crash came at an embarrassing time for South Africa. Shortly before the crash, South Africa issued a warning to Mr Machel after six of its soldiers were injured in a land mine blast near the Mozambique border.

The disputes of the past few weeks among the three countries conducting the inquiry have centred largely on four flight recorders found in the mangled wreckage of the jet.

These include a cockpit voice recorder, which copies conversations among the flight crew and between the crew and the ground, and three recorders, which register technical data about the aircraft's flight, or "black boxes".

Experts say the voice record is relatively simple to analyse, but sophisticated technology is needed to decode the impulses on the flight data recorders. The Soviet Union said the flight data recorders could be decoded only in Moscow. South Africa objected, saying it wanted impartial experts from another country to examine them to prevent any suspicion of tampering. Western countries, however, proved reluctant to get involved. Under the agreement reached in Maputo last

week, one flight data recorder will be decoded in Moscow with Mozambican and South African officials present. South African officials said a duplicate will remain in South Africa.

The cockpit voice recorder will be analysed in a fourth country, probably Switzerland. Officials from all three countries will listen to tape recordings between the Tupolev's crew and the traffic control tower at Maputo airport.

South Africa apparently regards the Maputo tower tapes as important evidence, since its insistence on hearing them was one reason for delay in reaching agreement on how to proceed with the investigation.

According to the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal, Mozambican civil aviation sources said a few days after the crash that the pilot's last message showed he did not know the plane was off course.

The pilot and co-pilot both died in the crash. For the inquiry, the most important survivor is probably the Soviet flight engineer, Mr Vladimir Novosyolov, who returned to Moscow after 10 days in South African hospitals.



# Teams agree on 'black boxes'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Agreement has been reached on the process of decoding the "black boxes" of the plane that crashed inside South Africa almost a month ago killing President Samora Machel of Mozambique

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said the agreement was reached on Friday night after more than 10 hours of negotiations between investigation teams from Mozambique, the Soviet Union, South Africa and the International

Civil Aviation Organisation

The agreement concerns the two types of recorders on board the aircraft, the digital flight data recorders (DFDR) and the Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR), AIM said

It added that under the agreement the Maputo tower tape recording will be played back to representatives of Mozambique, the USSR and South Africa "who will be allowed to record the information played back"

Then the Soviet Union will arrange for Mozambique and South African experts to visit

relevant DFDR and CVR decoding facilities in the USSR

AIM said that preparations will be made in a mutually agreed fourth country for reading out the data on the cockpit voice recorder

Sources in the Mozambican capital said Mozambique, the Soviet Union and South Africa had agreed that Switzerland could be such a country

The three sides also agreed that the CVR transcript will not be released "other than to the board of inquiry" (referring to the South African board of inquiry)

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STAR

## Refugees starving

*SM - PHIN*  
LUSAKA — Thousands of Mozambicans who fled to Zambia will starve to death if food aid does not reach them soon, it had been reported here

More than 15 000 Mozambican refugees are living in three camps along the border with Mozambique.

Many refugees are suffering from malnutrition

However, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' representative here, Mr Abdalla Saied, denied that the refugees were not receiving any help



SA 'could  
have crashed  
Machel plane  
electronically'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Evidence relating to the crash of the Mozambican aircraft in which Samora Machel was killed indicates it could have been an electronically induced aviation disaster, Mr Abdul Minty, honorary secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, has claimed

Mr Minty, who is also director of the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Cooperation with South Africa, said that, thanks to the British Plessey AR-3d radar system, South Africa could monitor flights throughout Southern Africa.

In an article published by the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, Mr Minty said the Plessey radar "enables computerised interception of aircraft movements, both automatically as well as by manual operation".

"An operator carrying out airspace surveillance on any Plessey console can select and display a combination of data and can define the flight paths of the aircraft, as well as defining the intercept profiles."

NO DOUBT

"There can be no possible doubt about the ability of the Pretoria regime to track aircraft in the region and to monitor their movements, as well as to intercept them

"If the plane was not attacked but simply led into a mountainside by false signals then there are at least half a dozen ways to do that"

Electronic deception could be carried out by an emitter that is pre-positioned. Such a device could easily be put into place either by an aerial drop, perhaps using a parachute, or it could be placed by a person.

Israel had built up considerable experience in electronic deception techniques. South Africa enjoyed close military relations with Israel

"It should also be noted that the false beacon and any other emitters used for deception can also be brought into operation by remote control and this will help to ensure it is only the target aircraft that is misguided," Mr Minty said

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BUS DAY

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LONDON — There is still mystery over the cause of the air crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed last month, the respected aviation journal *Flight International* reports

# Machel air crash: Why that route?

In its latest edition, the publication said there was still no evidence to back Soviet claims that the jet was lured to disaster by false SA beacons, or that it had run out of fuel after getting lost

The greatest mystery of all was why the aircraft was so far west with so little fuel, and why the pilot did not notice his fatally low altitude

IAN HOBBS

In a meticulous examination of all available evidence as to what might have caused the Soviet-built Tupolov jet to crash, *Flight International* expert Eric Beech, who spent a week at the crash site in the Transvaal two weeks after the disaster, emphasised the unexplained fuel, weather and route questions

foothills.

Evidence also suggested the pilot had instrumental sight of Maputo and knew where he was

There was nothing to indicate the aircraft had been hit by missiles, bullets, a blast, or any other form of attack.

From the evidence on site and after interviews with experts — including SA Air Force officials — it was clear that the aircraft had little fuel left. This was emphasised by evidence that there was no explosion or sign of spillage where the plane hit the ground in the Lebombo

Beech said it was claimed that large cloud masses had gathered north of Maputo — although these were not seen on satellite images — and may have caused the pilot's change of direction

It was, however, inexplicable that he had changed course to the right, over high ground and SA, instead of turning left to come into Maputo from the sea



# Children held by MNR 'dying of hunger'

MAPUTO—Children kidnapped by Mozambican rebels are reported to be dying daily of hunger and disease at MNR bases

A report from the Mozambican national news agency AIM gave accounts it had received from villagers in central Zambezia Province.

AIM quoted Mrs Arinaquina Muntchari, 38, as saying she had been kidnapped by a rebel gang from her village of Virua in Zambezia along with four children. After six months she had escaped, but with only two children. One had died of disease at the rebel camp, and her 11-year-old son, the eldest, was taken away to study.

AIM said it was common for boys from 10 to 12 to be recruited by force into the rebel ranks.

## Poisonous

Mr. Antonio Nimuelane, another peasant who escaped from a rebel camp, told AIM he saw children die of malaria, measles and parasite diseases.

There, they don't give food or medicine. Often the children just eat plant roots, and these are poisonous. They end up dying.

The Ile district in northern Zambezia had 105 primary schools at the start of the year, with 23 740 students.

Now, because of the war, we only have 46 schools left, and the number of pupils has dropped to

16 470, the district director of education was quoted as saying.

AIM cited Government figures showing that 1 500 000 people in Zambezia, half of them under 15, are at risk of starvation in the province, largely because of disruptions from the decade-long war.

The bush war is reported to be intensifying, particularly in Zambezia and other provinces near the border with Malawi.

The Government has said just under 4 000 000 people now face the risk of starvation in a country of 13.4 million, mainly because of war-related problems in the countryside.

AIM reports that MNR rebels are also said to have hacked 44 people to death in two separate massacres in the past month.

The massacres, said to have occurred in the southern province of Inhambane, were confirmed by military commander for the area, Maj-Gen Domingos Fondo, who is currently in Maputo.

Gen Fondo said the first massacre took place on October 24 when 25 peasants were murdered at Bambel in the district of Jangamo — (Sapa-AP)



IGNS put it in cart... leaving the store and as...

# MNR blamed for child deaths

SAME  
18/11/76  
218  
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Hundreds of children are dying of disease and hunger in areas controlled by anti-government MNR rebels in the northern Mozambican province of Zambezia, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, claimed yesterday

AIM said about 50 percent of the 1,5 million people who face starvation in Zambezia are under 15 years of age

It added that the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) was forcibly recruiting children into its ranks

"Boys aged between 10 and 12 are sent to MNR training camps to learn how to kill, destroy and loot," the agency said.

Refugees in Malawi had also alleged children were being recruited from refugee camps there

Mr Antonio Nimuelane who had lived at a MNR base at Iaelene, in the Zambezia district of Alto Molocue, told AIM how he had seen children there die of malaria, measles, diarrhoea and parasitical diseases.

"They just don't give them any food or medicine. Often the children just eat plant roots and these are poisonous. Nobody is allowed to leave the base not even to look for medicines," he said

A government official said that because of the war the number of children attending school had dropped dramatically.

In the district of Ile in northern Zambezia there were 105 primary schools with 23 740 pupils before the recent MNR offensive in the area began.

"Now we only have 46 schools and the number of pupils has dropped to 16 470," the district director of education told AIM.



November 18, 1986

# Expert rejects claims over Machel crash

London Bureau

SIX South Africans prepare to leave possibly later this week for Moscow to examine Russian decoding apparatus, there is still mystery over the cause of the air crash in which President Machel was killed, the respected aviation journal Flight International reports in its latest edition.

There is no evidence yet available to back the Russian claim that the jet was lured to disaster by false South African beacons or that it had run out of fuel after getting lost.

Flight International said in its 'open verdict' Rejecting politically convenient speculation about the crash, the journal said the greatest mystery of all was why the aircraft was so far west carrying so little fuel and why the pilot did not notice his fatally low altitude in relation to the terrain.

In a meticulous examination of all available evidence which might have caused the Russian-made Tupolov jet to crash, Flight International expert Eric Beech, who spent a week at the crash site in the Transvaal two weeks after the disaster, emphasises the unexplained fuel, weather and route questions

Mr Beech emphasised that he did not have access to the instruments, voice recorders Maputo air traffic control's information, the data contained in the aircraft's flight recorder or the surviving Russian crewman.

But from the evidence on site and interviews with experts, including SAAF men, it was clear that the aircraft had little fuel left, emphasised by evidence that there was no explosion or sign of spillage where it hit the ground on the Lebombo foothills.

There was no evidence that the pilot may have been preparing for an emergency landing or that he had actually run out of fuel in flight.

## 'Not hit by missiles'

The evidence, says Flight International suggests he had instrumental sight of Maputo and knew where he was, instructed his passengers to belt up and had throttled back. The wheels were in the up position and the flaps were not set for an emergency.

There was no evidence that the aircraft had been hit by missiles, bullets, a blast or any other form of attack.

Flight International argues that the jet was 'much farther to the west' than the pilot needed to be and satellite

images showed stormy weather in the vicinity of the crash site

Mr Beech said it was claimed that large cumulus nimbus cloud masses had gathered north of Maputo — although these were not seen on satellite images — which may have caused the pilot's change of direction.

But it was inexplicable that he had changed course to the right, over high ground and South Africa, instead of turning left to come into Maputo from over the sea.

While some directional beacons can be upset by weather, with the aircraft instruments locking on to a storm instead of the beacon, the SAAF experts believed the pilot had 'sight' of Maputo's VOR beacon.

Still more consideration had to be given to why, although the aircraft was nearing the end of its flight, its fuel was so low that it may not have had enough to deviate more than 300 km if there was an emergency.

Commenting yesterday on the Soviet claim that the aircraft had been electronically lured to tragedy by South Africa, Mr Beech said such a claim could not be tested because there were no other aircraft in the area.

Sapa reports that the Russian decoding apparatus will be used to decode one of the flight-deck recorders

The team comprises three technical experts of the Department of Civil Aviation two other South African experts and an interpreter, said Mr Ronnie Meyer, deputy Director General of the Department of Transport.

The three countries involved — South Africa, the Soviet Union, and Mozambique — reached an agreement in Maputo at the weekend dealing primarily with the manner, sequence and the place where the flight recorders of the ill-fated aircraft will be decoded.

## Moscow trip 'later this week'

Mr Meyer said the Soviet and Mozambican investigating teams would arrive in South Africa tomorrow. They would watch how the flight recorders were sealed in Pretoria.

The exact date when the South African team examines the decoding equipment in Moscow would be made known in Pretoria tomorrow, but they would probably leave for Moscow later this week.

The South African investigating team will leave for Mozambique today to analyse the recordings made in the airport control tower in Maputo. Mr Piet de Klerk, senior accident inspector of Civil Aviation, would lead the team, Mr Meyer said.

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18/11/56

# Children held by MNR 'dying of hunger'

2/8

MAPUTO—Children kidnapped by Mozambican rebels are reported to be dying daily of hunger and disease at MNR bases

A report from the Mozambican national news agency AIM gave accounts it had received from villagers in central Zambezia Province

AIM quoted Mrs Afinaquina Muntchari, 38, as saying she had been kidnapped by a rebel gang from her village of Virua in Zambezia along with four children. After six months she had escaped, but with only two children. One had died of disease at the rebel camp, and her 11-year-old son, the eldest, was taken away to study.

AIM said it was common for boys from 10 to 12 to be recruited by force into the rebel ranks.

## Poisonous

Mr Antonio Niumelane, another peasant who escaped from a rebel camp, told AIM he saw children die of malaria, measles and parasite diseases.

"There they don't give food or medicine. Often the children just eat plant roots, and these are poisonous. They end up dying."

The Ile district in northern Zambezia had 105 primary schools at the start of the year, with 23 740 students.

"Now, because of the war, we only have 46 schools left, and the number of pupils has dropped to

16 470," the district director of education was quoted as saying.

AIM cited Government figures showing that 1 500 000 people in Zambezia, half of them under 15, are at risk of starvation in the province, largely because of disruptions from the decade-long war.

The bush war is reported to be intensifying, particularly in Zambezia and other provinces near the border with Malawi.

The Government has said just under 4 000 000 people now face the risk of starvation in a country of 13.4 million, mainly because of war-related problems in the countryside.

AIM reports that MNR rebels are also said to have hacked 44 people to death in two separate massacres in the past month.

The massacres, said to have occurred in the southern province of Inhambane, were confirmed by military commander for the area, Maj-Gen Domingos Fondo, who is currently in Maputo.

Gen Fondo said the first massacre took place on October 24 when 25 peasants were murdered at Babel in the district of Jangamo.

— (Sapa-AP)



# 'Machel crash still a mystery' (2/18)

**Post Correspondent**  
LONDON — There is still mystery over the cause of the aircrash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed last month, the respected aviation journal *Flight International* reports in its latest edition

There is no evidence yet available to back the Russian claim that the jet was lured to disaster by false South African bea-

cons or that it had run out of fuel after getting lost, *Flight International* said in its "open verdict".

Rejecting politically convenient speculation about the crash, the journal said the greatest mystery of all was why the aircraft was so far west carrying so little fuel and why the pilot did not notice his fatally low altitude in relation to the terrain

*Flight International* expert Mr Eric Beech, who spent a week at the crash site in the Transvaal two weeks after the disaster, emphasises the unexplained fuel, weather and route questions

Mr Beech stressed that he did not have access to the instruments, voice recorders, Maputo air traffic control's information, the data contained in the aircraft's "black box"

# Rebel base death claims <sup>18/11/76</sup> <sup>218</sup>

<sup>Bus Day</sup>  
MAPUTO — Children kidnapped by Mozambican rebels are dying daily of hunger and disease at guerrilla bases, it was claimed yesterday.

The Mozambican national news agency, AIM, gave accounts of suffering by villagers in Zambezia province, focal point of activities by rebels against the government.

AIM cited government figures showing that 1.5-million people in Zambezia, half of them under 15, are at risk of starvation in the province, largely because of disruptions from

the decade-long war being waged by the MNR guerrillas.

The government has said nearly 4-million people throughout the country now face starvation.

The bush war is reported to be intensifying, particularly in Zambezia and other provinces near the border with Malawi.

Schools and clinics are frequent targets of rebel attacks in a campaign aimed at destroying the country's social and economic infrastructure, said AIM. — Sapa-AP.



# MNR slays 44 peasants

10/11/86  
BUS DAY  
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DOMINIQUE GILBERT

BANDITS of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) hacked 44 peasants to death in two separate massacres in the last month, the country's official news agency AIM reported yesterday. The massacres, said to have occurred in the southern province of Inhambane, were confirmed by military commander for the area, Major-General Domingos Fundo, who is currently in Maputo. Fundo told AIM the first massacre took place on October 24 when bandits murdered 25 peasants at Bambel in the district of Jangamo, about 440km north of Maputo.

More details of the massacre were given by UNICEF officials and rural water supply personnel working in the region, who told AIM the MNR had surprised local people at Bambel at midnight while they slept. They forced their captives to carry goods the bandits had looted in the neighbourhood.

The peasants were marched for a long distance with the bandits' loot on their heads, but then refused to go any further, demanding that they be allowed to return to their homes.

Infuriated, the bandits attacked them with knives and axes and hacked to death the 25 who were unable to escape.

Fundo said a second massacre took place on November 9 in northern Inhambane, near Massinga and Funhalouro.

Bandits entered a hamlet near midnight and killed 19 people, including children. Their victims were sleeping. Again, cold steel was used rather than firearms.

Twenty survivors of this massacre were currently under treatment at Inhambane provincial hospital, Fundo said. They included two women whose breasts were cut off, and were in a critical condition.

By Gerald L'Ange of The Star's  
Africa News Service

Zimbabwe and Mozambique are increasingly being drawn into a closer alliance that militates against a political settlement to end Mozambique's civil war.

An insight into this development is given in the major document recovered from the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel.

The document, the minutes of a meeting between top officials of the two countries in Maputo on October 16, reveals considerable concern in Maputo and Harare over the growing military successes of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The meeting took place a few weeks after the MNR rebels had captured a string of towns across central Mozambique. These included the town dominating one of only two bridges over the Zambezi River, which bisects the country.

The taking of the towns was an ironic consequence of an ultimatum given by the Frontline states to President Banda of Malawi in September. They said that if he did not stop sheltering the rebels they would close his borders. Mozambique in addition threatened to place missiles along the border.

It was apparently MNR forces expelled from Malawi as a result of this threat who captured the towns in the early part of October.

The Mozambican and Zimbabwe leaders apparently did not believe Banda had expelled all the MNR forces, however, for shortly after the fall of the towns they are shown in the document to be discussing plans to go ahead with the threat to close Malawi's borders.

It suggests that Mozambique and

# The ultimatum to Banda produces ironic consequence

Zimbabwe had become convinced the MNR had moved its main base to Malawi after the capture of its former headquarters at Gorongosa in Mozambique.

If anything, the capture of the towns appears to have strengthened their determination to root the MNR out of its alleged bases in Malawi, and in addition to force Malawi to allow Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops to take their place, or, failing that, to move freely through Malawi in operations against the rebels in Mozambique.

## INVOLVEMENT

The suggestion that Malawi should allow Zimbabwean troops to cross its territory into the Mozambican province of Zambezia was made by Zimbabwe's Minister of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

It is the first indication that Zimbabwe has contemplated extending its involvement in the Mozambican war to areas north of the Zambezi River.

Previously Zimbabwe had confined its troops largely to protecting the Beira corridor (through which runs its vital rail, road and oil pipeline links to the sea) and to protecting road traffic from Malawi to Zimbabwe through Mozambique's Tele province.

Zimbabwean troops had spearheaded the capture of the MNR headquarters at nearby Gorongosa,

but this has always been seen as aimed at weakening the rebels' ability to attack the corridor rather than at defending the Frelimo Government.

In recent months, however, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe has raised the level of his threats against the MNR and has vowed to fight to prevent it winning power in Mozambique.

He has made it clear his government believes its own existence would be threatened if the rebels gained control in Mozambique or even entered a coalition government with Frelimo.

There is strong evidence that the Frelimo Government, or at least some of its senior members, have in the past asked South Africa to arrange talks with the MNR on a possible political accommodation. Frelimo has publicly insisted it wanted only to offer the rebels an amnesty for surrender and had no thought of a political compromise.

Reports to the contrary have persisted, however, and have been reinforced by Frelimo's patent inability to defeat or even contain the rebels.

Further moves toward a political settlement now seem unlikely in view of Zimbabwe's growing involvement in the war.

Mr Mnangagwa's statements in the plane crash document (whose authenticity has not been effectively challenged) show that the Zam-

imbabwe Government was fully prepared to go along with the threatened closure of the borders with Malawi. It supported a proposal to do this, if necessary, by pretending that certain roads had to be closed for repairs.

Mr Mnangagwa suggests this had been agreed to by Prime Minister Mugabe himself.

But according to Mr Mnangagwa's statements his government was willing to go further and cooperate in the destruction of bridges inside Malawi to block routes through Zambia and Tanzania if the governments of these countries refused to collaborate in the border closure plan.

## CAMPAIGN

"It is possible to do what has been suggested — to destroy the bridges and the exits to Tanzania and Zambia," he says. "That can be done."

Zimbabwe is shown in addition to have been co-operating in a plan by the Frelimo Government to launch a major military campaign in Zambezia province in an effort to wipe out the rebels in central Mozambique and Malawi.

President Machel discussed with Mr Mugabe the possibility of Zimbabwe providing transport to move the missiles from the port of Nacala to the Malawian border and to move troops into Zambezia.



# Chissano has no visible plans for immediate change in Mozambique

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It has become clear that Mr Machel's successor, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has no plans for any immediate major changes in Mozambique's policies

One of Mr Chissano's first actions was to order the resumption of the country's one party-elections suspended at the time of Mr Machel's death

The fact that negotiations with the International Monetary Fund continue in Maputo is seen as an indication of the Frelimo Government's continued rapprochement with the West

Mr Chissano has reiterated that the war against anti-government rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement remains his top priority

He has also indicated that he will continue to abide by the Nkomati Accord with South Africa although making accusations that Pretoria continues to support the MNR rebels

Last week Mr Chissano held a meeting with his Cabinet but gave no indica-

Exactly one month ago today a Russian built plane crashed inside South Africa killing President Samora Machel. The Star's Africa News Service looks at the situation in Mozambique.

tions of any immediate reshuffle.

He called on Ministers "to renovate their solidarity" with Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo and said salvaging the country's economy should go hand-in-hand with the war against the rebels

Mr Chissano has been in no hurry to make appointments to posts left vacant because of the plane crash.

The new President, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs, still has to appoint a man to succeed him in that post.

One of the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jose Carlos Lobo, was killed in the presidential plane crash

It is rumoured that the man most likely to become the country's new Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs is the Minister of Health, Mr Pascoal Mucumbi

However, Mr Mucumbi is not a member of the powerful Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party and until now all important portfolios belonged to Political Bureau members.

Mr Chissano also has to appoint a new Minister of Transport to replace Mr Alcantara Santos

There is keen speculation about the post Co-operation Minister, General Jacinto Veloso will be appointed to He negotiated the Nkomati Accord

It is widely believed that, shortly before his death, Mr Machel had appointed a new Armed Forces Chief of Staff to replace General Sebastiao Mabote

Although Mr Chissano, who is also the armed forces commander-in-chief, has not made any announcements, it is understood that the new Chief of Staff is General Armando Panguene, the armed forces Political Commissar

# Children dying under the MNR

ARC 19/11/86  
2/8

## Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Hundreds of children are dying of disease and hunger in areas controlled by anti-government rebels in the northern Mozambican province of Zambezia, the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, has claimed

Aim said about fifty percent of the 1.5 million people who face starvation in Zambezia are under 15 years of age

It added that the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) was forcibly recruiting children into its ranks

### Taught to kill

"Boys aged between 10 and 12 are sent to MNR training camps to learn how to kill, destroy and loot," the agency said

Refugees in Malawi had also alleged that children were being recruited from refugee camps in Malawi, it added

Mr Antonio Nimuelane, who had lived at a MNR base at Iaelene, in the Zambezia district of Alto Molocue, told Aim how he had seen children there die of malaria, measles, diarrhoea and parasitical diseases.

"They just don't give them any food or medicine. Often the children just eat plant roots and these are poisonous. Nobody is allowed to leave the base, not even to look for medicines," he said

A government official said that because of the war the number of children attending school had dropped dramatically

In the district of Ile in northern Zambezia, there were 105 primary schools with 23 740 pupils before the recent MNR offensive in the area began

### Mercy runs

The district director of education told Aim "Now we only have 46 schools and the number of pupils has dropped to 16 470"

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Harare that Zimbabwe's grain farmers have proposed mercy runs to feed starving Mozambicans with maize from this country which has bulging silos and an unwanted surplus

The farmers have appealed to the international community to take up the challenge of getting the food to Mozambique where millions are facing starvation

Mr Dick Bylo, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said money, vehicles and security for the crews were needed to get the operation off the ground

"Someone has to fund the operation of carting the maize from depots in Zimbabwe to pick-up points in Mozambique," he said

Mr Bylo said there were about 2.3 million tons of maize in silos and depots in Zimbabwe at present, more than enough to feed the people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique for a year



Cape Times 19/11/86 2/8

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG —** About 200 000 Mozambicans recently crossed into Malawi in their bid to flee the "murderous activities" of Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) bandits, according to yesterday's despatch from Mozambique's news agency Aim

Aim has repeatedly stated that the MNR guerillas are backed by SA, an accusation which SA denies

War veteran and administrator Captain Raimundo Kantumiyanga

## Thousands seek refuge in Malawi

has arrived in the Tete province to examine possibilities of evacuating Mozambican refugees from Malawi "before we lose all these people"

He told Aim the refugees faced a "very bad" situation in Malawi — they were living in the open air and receive only maize meal daily

He said the Milange

district in Zambezia Province is one of the worst affected by the MNR guerillas

"The exodus into Malawi has been on a large scale ever since Milange, Mutarara and Angonia have been the targets of intense bandit activity since the end of September", Kantumiyanga told Aim.

He said Milange was

attacked on September 29 and added "Milange is no longer Milange. The bandits looted everything. After that they dynamited the houses and the three tea-processing factories"

He estimated that 40 000 Mozambicans have taken refuge in Mulora, and 60 000 in Makokwe

Aim also spoke to a group of 200 former refugees in the mining town of Moatize, in the north-western province of Tete, who had just arrived from Malawi

# Mozambique after Machel — no change

**EXACTLY** one month ago yesterday a Russian-built plane crashed inside South Africa killing President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Now, it has become clear that Mr Machel's successor, Joaquim Chissano, has no plans for any immediate major changes in Mozambique's policies.

One of Mr Chissano's first actions was to order the resumption of the country's one-party elections suspended at the time of Mr Machel's death.

Observers also note that despite Mr Machel's death negotiations with the International Monetary Fund continued in Maputo and this is an indication of the Frelimo government's willingness to continue with its rapprochement with the West.

Mr Chissano has made three public speeches since his appointment on November 3 and in all of them he has reiterated that the war against anti-government rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement remains his top priority.

He has also indicated that he will continue to abide by the Nkomati Accord with South Africa although making accusations that Pretoria continues to support the MNR rebels.

Last week Mr Chissano held a meeting with his Cabinet during which he gave no indications of any immediate reshuffle.

## Solidarity

He called on the Ministers "to renovate their solidarity" with the Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo and said that salvaging the country's economy, should go hand-in-hand with the war against the rebels.

Mr Chissano has been in no hurry to make appointments to posts left vacant in the Cabinet because of the plane crash.

The new President, who before his appointment was the country's Minister of Foreign Affairs, still has to appoint a man to succeed him in that post.

One of the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jose Carlos

Lobo, was killed in the presidential plane crash.

In the Mozambican capital it is rumoured that the man most likely to become the country's new Minister of Foreign Affairs is the Minister of Health, Pascoal Mucumbi.

However, Mr Mucumbi is not a member of the powerful Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party and until now all important portfolios belonged to Political members.

Mr Chissano also has to appoint a new Minister of Transport to replace Mr Alcantara Santos who was also killed in the crash.

Observers in the Mozambican capital say that any changes in the Cabinet will probably come as a result of the need to fill the vacant posts.

However, there is keen interest in what post Co-operation Minister, General Jacinto Veloso will be appointed to if Mr Chissano decides to drastically change his Cabinet. Mr Veloso negotiated the Nkomati Accord.

218 SOWETAN 20/11/86



# SA delegation off to Moscow for data tests

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PRETORIA — A South African delegation was to leave for Moscow last night to inspect the apparatus to be used for decoding the voice and data recordings from the Tupolev TU 134 which crashed on October 19, the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement released here

Mr Botha said Mozambican and Soviet investigators were also to leave for Moscow last night, travelling from Maputo

The South African delegation was to use "another route"

"The next step is that the flight voice recording will be taken from South Africa to a country which is acceptable to all three parties, to be decoded with technical apparatus which will be supplied by either a Western country or the Soviet Union," Mr Botha said

"After the flight deck voice recording has been decoded, one of the two identical flight data recorders will be taken to Moscow for decoding in the Russian laboratory which, according to information available to the RSA

government, is the only place where such decoding can occur"

Mr Botha said the South African authorities had the right to choose which of the two identical flight data recorders would be taken to Moscow for decoding. The remaining twin recording would remain in South African possession, as would the fourth recording which could also contain flight details, for the time being

Mr Botha said all four recorders had been resealed in Pretoria yesterday in the presence of all three teams

The South African delegates leaving for Moscow — probably through a connecting flight in Europe — are the Civil Aviation Directorate's Mr R W van Zyl, Mr R C Downes, Mr W H Staffetius, Mr G C West and Mr J Inglethorpe

They are to be accompanied by Mr A W Kuhn from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and a Russian lecturer from Unisa, Mrs H G Nowak, who will act as an interpreter — Sapa

# The crash war of words continues

Mozambique's national news agency, AIM, this week said a major unanswered question following the crash of President Samora Machel's aircraft on October 19 was why South African air traffic controllers did not warn the pilot he was off course and in danger of entering South African air space.

In a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, Defence Force Headquarters said it had found it necessary to reiterate the facts surrounding the air crash in which President Machel and 33 others were killed. This was because of "all the unsubstantiated and even wild allegations" that had been made and were still being made by the Soviets, Mozambicans and others.

## AIM claims -

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — In another of a series of articles suggesting South African responsibility for the Machel crash — either through acts of omission or commission — the Mozambique news agency AIM said that the plane had been tracked on South African radar for hundreds of kilometres.

"Yet no warning was given to the doomed Tupolev, even as it headed for a militarily sensitive area."

AIM's Paul Fauvet said that, from documents already made public, it was evident that South Africa could keep its entire border area under 24-hour radar surveillance.

"The chance of any aircraft evading this is vanishingly (sic) small. The conclusion to be drawn is that the Tupolev was on the radar screens up to the moment of its crash."

"The radar operators knew it was off course, knew it was entering South African air space, knew the Pequenos Libombos Mountains presented a threat to the aircraft, and yet no warning was given, no preventive action was taken."

"The South African authorities knew whose plane it was, they knew exactly where and when it crashed — yet they did not inform the Mozambican authorities for another 10-and-a-half hours."

## SADF replies -

Allegations that "electronic deceptions" had been used to divert Mozambique President Samora Machel's aircraft from its intended route were ludicrous, the SADF said yesterday, especially when seen against the deployment of at least 18 Soviet radars in southern Mozambique, which could have been used to ensure the safety of the aircraft.

The responsibility rested with the Mozambique authorities to follow the progress of flights in their own air space.

As previously stated by the Chief of the South African Air Force, Lieutenant-General Dennis Earp, South African radar had picked up the aircraft on a route inside Mozambique. This aircraft was not in South African air space, nor had it filed a flight plan with South African aviation authorities.

The aircraft remained in Mozambique territory right up to the time it disappeared from South African radar screens, going below the radar horizon as is normal for aircraft descending to land at Maputo. The aircraft was never in contact with SA flight information services.

The instrumentation on the navigation panel in the aircraft was frozen on impact. This indicated that the aircraft was where its instruments indicated, about 74 km from Maputo.

All these facts were "blindly ignored by those wishing to avoid their own possible responsibility in this matter".



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Page 7, 21/11/76

# Machel plane 'voices'

**MAPUTO —** South African, Soviet and Mozambican investigators will next week listen to the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) of the Soviet plane that crashed inside South Africa killing President Samora Machel one month ago.

The Mozambique news agency, *AIM*, said the three delegations that left on Wednesday night for Moscow will depart from the Soviet capital for Zurich on Sunday. In Moscow the delegations are expected to inspect the facilities available and no decoding will take place yet.

In Zurich the three delegates will listen to the CVR and in Switzerland they will also compare the cockpit conversations with the recordings of the conversations between the Maputo control tower and the ill-fated plane.

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Dr 22/11/86 (218)

# Crash: experts for Switzerland

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
LONDON — The commission of South African, Russian and Mozambican experts to attend the playback of the cabin voice recorder of the moments before the aircrash that killed President Samora Machel will arrive in neutral Switzerland tomorrow

The teams are expected to gather at a hotel near Zurich airport to establish political and technical ground rules before the recordings are touched by the neutral Swiss "referees."

A Swiss expert yesterday said "It is likely to be a number of days before full agreement on technical and, of course,

political issues is settled. There could be problems but we hope not."

The Swiss aviation source said they had no idea whether the three parties involved would agree to having the contents of the tapes published — or if they wanted them kept secret

He said the Swiss would provide technical experts and equipment if they were needed.

It is likely that the South Africans will insist that the Russians should not touch the recording equipment

Switzerland offered its territory for the operation under terms of its guaranteed neutrality



*Cart Times 22/11/66 (218)*  
**Machel crash tapes for Swiss**

**BERN** — Experts from South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union will meet next week to study cockpit voice tapes before the crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, it was announced in Switzerland yesterday.

A Swiss Government statement said the experts will begin listening to the aircraft's cockpit voice recorder next Tuesday.

They will probably meet at Zurich airport at the technical department of Switzerland's national airline Swissair, one government official said.

The cockpit voice recorder can be listened to on standard tape equipment, Swiss officials said.

Government spokesmen said it would be up to the three countries concerned to provide details — UPI

## Vanderbijlpark man describes three weeks in hell

# Horror<sup>218</sup>s of a Maputo cell

Vereeniging Bureau

A Vanderbijlpark man who spent more than three weeks in a Mozambique prison has told of seeing naked prisoners being sjamboked until they lost consciousness, men bound with galvanised wire, then kicked around cells, and a prisoner's arm being chopped off.

Mr Oscar "Ozzie" Willmer (47), a former mine captain, was released from the Segurancia Prison in Maputo on November 5, several days before his "lost" passport was "suddenly found" and he was allowed to return home to his Steel Valley smeltholding.

He said his ordeal included three trips to the tight-security Machava jail, also known as the torture prison, where he was interrogated as a suspected spy.

Mr Willmer, who appeared relieved to be reunited with his wife Lulu and their two children, shuddered frequently while he spoke of the lice-infested blanket he was given, the rotten fish and rice dish he was forced to eat daily and the mosquitoes, bluebottle flies and huge cockroaches which made life in the jail almost unbearable.

Mr Willmer, who earns his living by transporting food parcels and other supplies from South African-based miners to their families in Mozambique, says his problems began in mid-October soon after a journey to Swaziland to fetch a damaged truck.

He and a truck driver, Mr Francisco Mathanse (45), decided to visit Mr Mathanse's brother in Maputo.

"While we were sitting chatting to Francisco's brother in his flat, a policeman and four soldiers arrived and ordered us to accompany them to the nearest police station. They were all armed with AK-47 rifles and we had no choice but to obey," said Mr Willmer.

After a night in the police cells, the three men were taken to a commando camp. Later that day they were transferred to the Segurancia jail where they were put in a crowded communal cell with more than 50 others. No reasons were given for their arrest.

"Conditions in the cell were horrific," said Mr Willmer. "The toilet we had to use was an old drum which was cut in half, and the stench was unbearable."

There were no beds or mattresses. Prisoners were issued only with a blanket covered in lice and had to sleep on the cement floor and take turns at chasing off and killing mosquitoes and cockroaches.

"But worst of all was the fact that prisoners were forbidden to speak to each other," said Mr Willmer. "Those caught talking to anyone other than the cell supervisor were tortured."

"Some were stripped of all their clothes and whipped with a sjambok until they bled profusely and dropped down unconscious."

"Others were made to crouch with their heads tucked between

their knees before they were bound with wire and then kicked and rolled around the cells like human balls."

Mr Willmer said he was forced to watch as a prisoner had his arm amputated at the elbow with a swift blow from a bayonet. The man was then sent back to his cell.

Mr Willmer himself escaped any serious brutality. This he believes was partly due to his friendly behaviour, willingness to follow rules and the fact that every time his captors threatened to shoot him, he said he was suffering from cancer and only had six months to live.



# Surplus grain offer

24/11/80 (218)  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe's grain farmers have proposed mercy runs be undertaken to feed the starving people in Mozambique with maize from this country, which has bulging silos and an unwanted surplus of grain.

The farmers have appealed to the international community to take up the challenge of getting the food to Mozambique where millions are said to be facing starvation.

Mr Dick Bylo, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said money, vehicles and security for the crews were needed to get the operation off the ground.

"Someone has to fund the operation of carting the maize from depots in Zimbabwe to pick-up points in Mozambique," he said.

Mr Bylo said there was about 2,3-million tons of maize in silos and depots in Zimbabwe at present, more than enough to feed the people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique for a year.



## Top Frelimo men rejected by voters

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The second phase of Mozambique's general election, the election of district and city "Peoples Assemblies", is now drawing to a close.

The Mozambique news agency Aim reports that for the first time since independence, voting for the city's assemblies is by secret ballot

In the election in Mozambique's second biggest city, Beira, there was a major surprise when the Frelimo Party first secretary, Mr Lourenco Marra, failed to be elected.

In the northern province of Nampula two other top Frelimo officers were also rejected. They were Mr Pedro Sitoes and Mr Lazaro Sidumo.

## Maputo on reshuffle

SMK 24/11/80  
The Star's Africa News Service

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MAPUTO — The recent Cabinet reshuffle in South Africa was an attempt by President Botha "to free himself of the two major embarrassments in his Government" — former Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, and Deputy Minister of Information, Louis Nel — Mozambique's Centre of African Studies has said

"Le Grange was identified with police brutality in the black townships and Louis Nel had come to personify the incompetence of the official Bureau for Information," the report said

The centre's director, Professor Aquino de Braganca, died in the plane crash in which President Samora Machel was killed

The newspaper *Noticias* said at the weekend that Mr Adriaan Vlok's appointment was a setback to Mozambique because the new South African Minister of Law and Order was "closely identified with the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR".

The documents allegedly stated that General Constand Viljoen, then head of the South African Army, intended to send Mr Vlok with Mr Louis Nel on a clandestine visit to the main MNR base inside central Mozambique, the newspaper said



# Refugees given seeds, told 'grow your own food'

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The number of Mozambican refugees in eastern Zambia has risen to about 19 000, Ms Chibesa Kankasa, an official of the ruling Zambia Unip party, has said.

Ms Kankasa, a Unip Central Committee member for the Eastern Province, said Mozambicans continue to cross the border from Tete.

She announced that those refugees settled in camps at Chadiza, Ketete and Petauke are to be given hoes and seeds so that they can grow their own food and lessen their dependence on food aid from the government.

## SCREENING

A team from the Zambian ministry of Home Affairs and of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is meanwhile screening refugees in the Luangwa district.

Mr Stanlus Nyamkandeka, governor of Luangwa, said the screening exercise is being carried out because "not all refugees are genuine".

He refused to give any other details.

# Mozambique accuses Malawi of racket in stolen goods

25/11/86.

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused Malawian Government officials of being involved with

rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) in a profitable racket in stolen goods

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, has also

claimed that Malawi has been actively supporting the MNR rebels since August 1982.

Since then, the agency said, "zinc sheeting, bicycles, motorbikes, sewing machines — all stolen from Mozambican citizens — have been sold by the bandits to Malawians at very low prices".

The administrator of Namarroi district in northern Mozambique, Mr Severino Mukhutulua, said he had no doubt that goods stolen by the rebels ended in Malawi.

He told AIM that, when Namarroi town was attacked in October, the MNR rebels were divided into several groups, one of which concerned itself exclusively with tearing the roofing off houses and stealing furniture.

"I am sure they're not going to use this sheeting to build houses in their bases inside Mozambique," said Mr Mukhutulua. "They take it all to Malawi."

AIM said: "The stolen goods are essentially payment that Malawians get for allowing the MNR to use the border"



NEWS 25/11/86

# Last words of Machel <sup>218</sup> crash pilot kept secret

The Argus Foreign Service

ZURICH — South African, Soviet and Mozambican aviation experts have listened for the first time to the last words spoken by the pilot of the ill-fated Tupolev 134 which crashed a month ago, killing President Samora Machel and 28 others.

They are likely to move on to Moscow tomorrow for a more technical analysis of the flight recorder, or "black box"

However, the contents of the 30-minute conversation between the Russian pilot and ground control in Maputo, will remain secret until disclosed officially to the judicial inquiry next year

The conversation — which almost certainly contains critical evidence — was played back yesterday afternoon in a preliminary analysis

## Good data obtained

Department of Foreign Affairs Official Mr A W Kuhn said last night that the three national delegations had listened to the tape and "good data" had been obtained

"To say anything more at this stage will prejudice Mr Justice Margo's judicial inquiry," he said

With the decoded information from the "black box" flight recorder, the voice recorder will help investigators strip away rumour and mystery, and replace it with a scientifically-based account of the last moments of the flight

Mr Kuhn and the delegation from South Africa's Directorate of Civil Aviation will meet the Soviets and Mozambicans for a second session with the voice recorder today

They will be closeted in a room in Swissair's technical services department at Zurich's Kloten Airport.

## Critical questions

Among the critical questions that conversation could answer are whether the pilot of the Tupolev 134 reported any technical malfunctions, whether he or other crew reported hearing an explosive sound in the last moments of the flight, and whether, seconds before crashing into the ground, he believed he was really approaching Maputo airport

Once the teams have reached agreement on a transcript of the recording, they will go to Moscow for the more technical analysis of the flight recorder, or "black box"

# Mozambican rebels to free captives

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels said yesterday they were marching two groups of foreign captives — a total of 47 people — to a bush air strip for release “as soon as possible”

“Most of the logistical problems have been resolved with the International Red Cross (ICRC) but some questions remain,” MNR spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira told reporters in Lisbon

He declined to say when the hostages would be freed. He noted that since the rainy season had begun, the trek would be “difficult” and would depend on the captives’ “ability to walk.” The type of plane and timing of an ICRC airlift was still undecided.

“I can’t say when they will be freed but it will be easier by plane and we are trying to gather the (two) groups at one place.”

He said the captives, some held since the capture of Luabo 16 months ago, began marching from Caia in central Sofala province and an undisclosed base in Zambezia to a meeting point near the border with Malawi “sometime last week”

25/11/86  
The captives to be freed included 33 Portuguese, 10 Pakistanis, two Mauritians, an Italian priest and a Cape Verdean

Mr Oliveira said he had “no further word” on a five-member European Community agricultural team — a Portuguese, a Briton and a West German family of three — seized by the MNR on November 8 at Ulongue in Tete Province

The guerillas have made no demands for the release of their captives — except to ask for “direct contact” with London over the freeing of Mr Ian Robertson, the British agronomist seized 16 days ago in Tete. The exception, the MNR says, is due to British military aid to Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Mr Oliveira said the British Embassy in Lisbon was “establishing contact and demonstrating openness to dialogue”

He said the seizure of foreign technicians and missionaries aimed to show the MNR’s capacity to operate across the country at will and to undermine the government’s rural social services and development programmes



# Tape 'shows no evidence of blast' on Machel's jet

Mercury Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN**—A transcript he had studied of a tape-recording of the last 38 minutes of conversation between the Maputo control tower and President Machel's aircraft had revealed no evidence of an explosion, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Neither had the transcript indicated anything else abnormal such as a gunshot or any other type of disturbance from outside the aircraft, he added.

Through his private secretary, Mr Botha said the tape-recording of the two-way conversation between the aircraft — a Russian Tupolev-134 — and Maputo control tower, was made available when a South African technical team visited Maputo for talks with Russian, Mozambican and international experts investigating the crash.

The taped conversation had been in English.

Mr Botha said he could not disclose the contents of the transcript he had studied, nor could he comment on them as the tape and the transcript would be submitted as evidence to the Mar-go board of inquiry into the crash.

It was emphasized yesterday that the recording listened to by Mr Botha, although a vital piece of evidence, was not from one of the four sealed flight recorders recovered from the wreckage of the aircraft

## Secrecy

Sapa Reuter reports that experts from South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique have arrived in Zurich to analyse the cockpit voice recorder taken from the wreckage of the Machel aeroplane.

The Swiss Foreign Ministry declined to give details of the operation, carried out in secrecy at Zurich airport, although a spokesman at the Soviet Embassy said it would not last more than two days or so.

However, the Soviet spokesman said it was not clear whether the conclusions would be announced until results were known of a separate analysis of another of the plane's recording devices, the flight data recorder, being carried out in Moscow.

The three countries agreed two weeks ago to travel to a neutral country to inspect the voice recorder from the jet, which crashed just inside South African territory in October, killing Machel and 33 others.

*Eye Post  
25/11/86*

# Experts arrive to analyse crashed plane's voice recorder

*(2/18)*

ZURICH — Experts from South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique had arrived here to analyse the cockpit voice recorder taken from the wreckage of the crashed plane of Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, diplomats said yesterday

The Swiss Foreign Ministry declined to give details of the operation carried out in secrecy at Zurich airport, although a spokesman at the Soviet Embassy said it would not last more than about two days

However, the Soviet spokesman said it was not clear whether the conclusions would be announced until results were known of a separate analysis of another of the plane's recording devices, the flight data recorder, being carried out in Moscow

The three countries agreed two weeks ago to travel to a neutral country to inspect the voice recorder from the Soviet-built Tupolev 134 jet, which crashed just inside South African territory in October, killing Mr Machel and 33 others.

The flight data recorder, which logged details of the plane's position and other technical flight information, is to be deciphered in a Moscow laboratory made available to the South African Government

The Soviet Union and several African nations have accused Pretoria of causing the crash, a charge that South Africa angrily denies — Sapa-Reuter



# SA to blame — airman

MAPUTO — The flight engineer who survived the air crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Mr Vladimir Novosselov, has again accused South Africa of being responsible for the accident.

In an interview with the Soviet magazine "Komsomolskaya Pravda", Mr Novosselov said he was convinced the accident was "a case of foul play".

"The accident was planned before hand by the South Africans. Samora Machel was an obstacle to South Africa's plans," he said.

Mr Novosselov gave an account of the flight from Zambia to Mozambique and said weather conditions were favourable.

"Maputo was ahead and to the left of the pilots," he said.

"To the right and very close was the Mozambique/South African border. We were gradually descending. The altitude was 5 200 metres. Then we dropped to 3 000 metres. We were 113 kilometres away from Maputo. Novodran (the pilot) switched off the autopilot and took over the manual controls. he was an excellent pilot.

"We descended to less than thousand metres. The last thing I remember was that the altimeter was reading 970 metres. After that nothing," said Mr Novosselov.

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**MNR holds priests — claim**

*STAR*

The Star's Africa News Service

*25/11/86*

*218*

MAPUTO — Three Jesuit priests from Portugal have been captured by Mozambique National Resistance guerillas in the Ulongwe area of Tete province, according to Jesuit superior, Father Luis Goncalves

Father Goncalves said five other persons working on a European Community development project had been captured in the same attack on November 8. He did not disclose their nationalities.



# 'No evidence of explosion' on plane tape

By **ROGER WILLIAMS**  
Chief Reporter

A TRANSCRIPT of a tape-recording of the last 38 minutes of conversation between the Maputo control tower and the "Machel" aircraft had revealed no evidence of an explosion, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

Neither had his study of the transcript indicated anything else abnormal such as a gunshot "or any other type of disturbance from outside the aircraft", a Russian Tupolev-134

## In English

Through his private secretary, Mr Botha said the tape-recording of the two-way conversation between the aircraft and Maputo control tower was made available when a South African technical team visited Maputo for talks with Russian, Mozambican and international experts investigating the crash

The recording, made in the control tower, was in English

Mr Botha said he could not disclose the contents of the transcript he had studied, nor could he comment on

them as the tape and the transcript would be submitted as evidence to the Margo board of inquiry into the crash

It was emphasized yesterday that the transcript read by Mr Botha, although a vital piece of evidence, was not of the contents of one of the four sealed "black boxes" or flight recorders recovered from the wreckage

## Decoded

A group of aviation experts from South Africa, Russia and Mozambique arrived in Zurich, Switzerland, yesterday with the flight recorders. One of these, the Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR), is to be unsealed and opened in Zurich in the presence of representatives of all parties concerned

A Digital Flight Data Recorder, used for recording instrument readings during a flight, will later be opened and decoded in Moscow — again in the presence of the international representatives

The flight recorders, and analytical reports on their contents, will also form part of the evidence to be placed before the Margo board of inquiry which is expected to start its formal hearings in the second half of January

CME Times 26/11/80

# No comment on Machel 718 crash tapes

LONDON — The last words of a Russian pilot before the crash in which he died along with Mozambican President Samora Machel and 32 others, were heard in a top-secret Zurich laboratory yesterday

The eerie tapes, which recorded the final moments before the Tupolev-135 jet ploughed into the Lebombo foothills on the Transvaal-Mozambique border, were heard by members of the South African-Russian-Mozambique commission investigating the crash on October 19

The commission of experts declined to comment on the cabin tapes, played back in a high-security laboratory at Zurich's Klotten Airport

Mr Waldemar Kuhn, a SA Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, said the commission had listened to the tapes twice since Monday

Switzerland has offered its traditionally neutral facilities to ensure the tapes are examined in conditions which preclude any possibility of tampering

The SA Government has dismissed charges that false radio beacons lured the Tupolev to disaster. Mozambique asserts SA had the radar capability to track the airliner carrying President Machel

From Maputo, the Aim news agency said "The South Africans possess a radar system along the frontier to detect low-flying aircraft specifically. The conclusion is inescapable. The Tupolev did not disappear from the radar screens, but was visible until the moment of the crash"

Mr Kuhn said the commission would fly to Moscow today to open and examine the contents of the black box, which can be examined only with the assistance of Soviet equipment and experts — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter and UPI



# Serious food shortages in Mozambique ✓

26/12/86 SMP  
MAPUTO — Drought in the southern Mozambique province of Gaza had threatened 260 000 people with serious food shortages, and some hunger-related deaths have occurred, the daily newspaper *Noticias* reported

(218)  
yesterday  
The paper said the situation was worsened in the northern districts of the province by sporadic action by the Mozambique National Resistance guerillas. This has kept peasants moving,

unable to plant crops and benefit from the little rain that has fallen, the newspaper alleges.

The northern districts are the most sparsely-populated and arid parts of the province, and the paper quoted Mr Jamaldine Issufo, provincial director of the Natural Disasters Office, as saying he had reliable information of hunger-related deaths in one of those districts, Chieualacuala.

Drought persisted in the more densely populated areas as well, but the guerilla activity was "well under control" there, the national news agency AIM reported

Reserves of maize were down to the 150 tons recently donated by the Roman Catholic charity Caritas, AIM said. — Sapa-Associated Press

## MNR base overrun — claim

MAPUTO — Mozambican armed forces had overrun a strategic base of the anti-marxist guerillas in the central province of Zambezia, the daily newspaper *Noticias* reported yesterday

The paper did not say when the base, Namanjavira in Mocuba district, was overrun. It said 80 guerillas were killed in the fighting, but gave no casualty figures for government troops

The paper also reported a December 20 clash at Mugavela, in the district of Gurue in the northern part of Zambezia province, saying eight guerillas were killed and six were captured but giving no casualty figures for the government troops.

The paper said 40 guerillas had been killed in Gurue during the month of November — Sapa-Associated Press

ZURICH — Experts, looking for clues to the air crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel last month, have started analysing the cockpit voice-recorder tape, an SA Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday.

Waldemar Kuhn said technicians from SA, Mozambique and the Soviet Union had listened to the tape once yesterday and would do so again today.

He said "I do not think any results will be made public at this stage in the process." The delegates would all leave for Moscow tomorrow for analysis of one of the aircraft's other tape recordings, the flight data recording.

Machel and 33 others died when their plane, a Soviet-built Tupolev 134, ploughed into a hillside just inside the SA border on October 19 on its way from Zambia to Maputo.

The Soviet Union and several African countries have accused Pretoria of causing the crash, saying that a powerful radio station in SA lured Machel's plane off course. Pretoria has denied this.

SA, which kept the recorders after recovering them from the wreckage of the plane, insisted it wanted inde-

## Experts start to analyse Machel plane recording

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BUSDAY

pendent experts to help decode them

As a compromise solution, the three countries agreed to inspect the voice-recorder in Switzerland

The plane also had on board two flight-data recorders, which logged details of its position and other technical information.

SA has offered one of them for deciphering in a Moscow laboratory. Kuhn said the experts, who arrived in Zurich from Moscow on Sunday, had it with them and would take it back to the Soviet capital. It was not yet clear what would happen to the other flight-data recorder.

Twelve days ago, Foreign Minister Pik Botha reaffirmed that SA had not interfered with the aircraft in any way. — Sapa-Reuter



# Machel crash: Problems with recorder analysis

## The Argus Foreign Service

ZURICH — Difficulties appear to have arisen in analysing the voice recorder from the Tupolev 134 aircraft which crashed a month ago killing Mozambique's President Samora Machel

But relations between the South African, Soviet and Mozambican officials remain cordial

The teams have yet to agree on a transcript of the 30-minute conversation on the cockpit tapes

Work on the final, possibly anguished exchanges between the Tupolev's experienced pilot, Captain Yuri Novodran, and ground control in Maputo, will now continue in Moscow

The three teams flew to the Soviet capital today.

In Moscow they will complete their work on the voice recorder and tackle the more complex flight data recorder

The voice recorder transcript they agree on will be laid down as one of

keystones of the judicial inquiry which meets next year to establish what really happened over the Lebombo Hills on the stormy night of October 19

Captain Yuri Novodran, an experienced aviator with about 16 000 hours flying behind him and 65 landings at Maputo, most at night, will clearly have kept Maputo controllers informed on the progress of the flight and, undoubtedly, anything untoward

One of the conditions on which the co-operation depends is that the strictest possible confidentiality is observed by all parties.

The recording has been described as being of "good quality", but it contains conversations in English and Russian

And it is possible the delay is the result of contradictory interpretations — possibly of key passages which might not be as clear as originally thought.

# Clear sound recovered on Machel jet recorder

By Michael Morris,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

ZURICH — Shaped like a cake tin, though slightly bigger, the cockpit voice recorder recovered from the wreckage of President Samora Machel's jet has yielded a good quality recording and, undoubtedly, vital clues to the cause of the crash.

Work will now continue on the transcript of the contents in Moscow. The voice recorder — identical in shape to the digital flight data recorder (DFDR) or, as it is better known, "black box" — contains two spools of reversible tape.

Each tape has a capacity of 15 minutes. Together, they preserve half-an-hour of air-to-ground and crew conversation at a time, and, in the event of a crash, the last half-hour.

Investigators working through the recording from the ill-fated Tupolev 134 in a room at Swissair's technical services department at Kloten airport found the cake tin-shaped recorder "relatively undamaged", according to Directorate of Civil Aviation official Mr Rainer van Zyl.

He said yesterday that it "had only a couple of scratches". Though indistinguishable in shape from the voice recorder, the flight recorder is a lot more complex and can only be decoded in Moscow. This is because the Soviets use a different code from the one used in the West.

The flight recorder contains technical information about the flight and details of the aircraft's position. These details are extracted by deciphering the dots and dashes which make up a constant stream of information being automatically recorded on to the black box's metal tapes. Each item of information has a special code.

While the electronic information on the tape is the same in the West and USSR, it would be difficult to know what the information related to without the Soviet code book.



28/1/86  
BWS DAI

Federation on the cards, says Chissano

# Zimbabwe union with Mozambique predicted

**PRESIDENT** Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has forecast an eventual federal union between his country and Zimbabwe as the logical culmination of current co-operation ventures between the two

Chissano's prediction — in an interview with Zimbabwe's semi-official *The Herald* newspaper — brings this possibility into the open

It has been the subject of mounting speculation in Zimbabwe as Robert Mugabe's government commits more and more manpower and resources to defeating the MNR rebels, rehabilitating Mozambique's transport routes

Simultaneously with the interview's publication, it was announced that Zimbabwe was extending a R67m credit to Mozambique to expand trade

Making the first public allusion by a Mozambican or Zimbabwean leader to the possibility of political union between the two countries, Chissano told *The Herald*: "We have to grow through the contacts

MICHAEL HARTNACK

and the real work we do together. "When you reach a point when you can say that you do not see any differences, and that we are one, then you have made an association of countries — and you will have a confederation.

"We cannot prejudge it now. What we prefer do is work for unity."

The Mozambican leader acknowledged the Zimbabwean task force in Mozambique — believed to number more than 8 000 men — had expanded its role from the original one of defending Zimbabwe's road, rail and oil-pipeline links with the Indian Ocean.

"For some time now, as everyone knows, the Zimbabwean comrades are not just confined to that task. They are getting involved in the struggle against the armed bandits in Tete, Manhiça and Sofala provinces.

"We welcome this spirit of the Zimbabwean comrades. They are not mercenaries; they are fighting at home for the common interest of both Mozambique and Zimbabwe and, in fact, of the whole region."

Chissano said Mozambique would insist — at the next meeting



●MUGABE

of the Mozambique-Malawi joint security commission, scheduled to be held in Maputo this week — that Malawi co-operated with Front line states' efforts to eradicate the MNR

"We want Malawi to do more than just clean up her end, to prove she has nothing to do with banditry," he said. "What we want is positive action from Malawi. We want Malawi to participate positively because it is in Malawi's interest"

Chissano gave no suggestion that his new administration was ready to announce its unilateral abrogation of the Nkomati Accord with SA.

"We are putting pressure on SA to comply with the rule of good neighbourliness, at least," he told *The Herald*. "The international community has got to step up pressure on SA to try to respect the international rules, or at least respect what she had signed herself," he said, in a clear reference to the 1984 Nkomati pact

He said Malawi had been used by SA to launch destabilisation attacks against Mozambique

# SA's actions uncivilised

SOUTH Africa's handling of injured and dead victims of the crash that killed President Samora Machel was "a shame for civilised people" a senior Zimbabwean government minister said recently.

The Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, told an anti-apartheid meeting that documents were taken from the pockets of the dead, luggage confiscated and searched in Pretoria and documents were copied before they were handed back to the Mozambican authorities.

Ziana, the semi-official news agency, quoted Dr Shamuyarira as saying: "I do not want to pre-empt the findings of the commission of inquiry, but the circumstances surrounding the crash of that plane are such that they point a finger at the apartheid regime"

## Dialogue

Dr Shamuyarira was addressing delegates at a three-day international Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) meeting on apartheid.

Documents taken from the wreckage, one of which had been released, were being used by Pretoria to create conflict between Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, he said.

"They have more documents which they hope to release from time to time to cause conflict via propaganda."

Zimbabwe had assured Malawi that "we have no bad intentions towards them and want to solve problems through dialogue"

Dr Shamuyarira said there were difficulties in relations with Malawi, but they were not serious and could be overcome by dialogue "and need not be taken up by conflict."

"Similar discussions were being held with Zaire. This is very important to the assistance we must give to our

## SOWETAN Foreign Service

struggling brothers in South Africa.

"The major difficulties with South Africa can only be resolved by the struggle that is taking place."

"We have called on the support of our people to tighten belts as we enter a period of sanctions against South Africa. It is a continuing struggle and the beginning of a long struggle to final liberation and independence."

"Economic sanctions alone will not bring down the South African regime"

"Economic action, political organisation and mass struggle will put pressure on the system, leading to its breakdown and national independence," said the minister.

## Protecting

The chairman of political and administrative studies at the University of Zimbabwe, Dr Rukudzo Murapa, said Zimbabwe was playing a leading role in establishing the Beira corridor as an alternative transport route to the sea and in protecting the Beira-Mutare railway and road

"South Africa's destabilisation activities have led Zimbabwe and other frontline countries to rise up to the challenge and reach new levels of vigilance and creativity", Dr Murapa said.

He said South Africa was "continuing to spread disinformation"

He referred to

## Says Zim minister

statements by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the crew of President Machel's plane was unprofessional, that the pilot had been drinking and that the plane was not air-worthy

"Clearly these statements were deliberately aimed at detracting the world's attention from the role that regime may have played in the disaster," said Dr Murapa — Sapa



# Starving begin to die in Mozambique

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — People have already started to die of starvation in at least three provinces of Mozambique, it has been reported here.

In the last six months "hunger-related deaths in this period were reported from at least three provinces", the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, said.

The provinces named were Gaza and Inhambane in the south and Tete in the north-west.

Quoting a report from the Ministry of Trade, Aim said the food situation had not improved.

From November to April next year the country was facing a food deficit of 161 000 tons of grain (rice and maize).

Total needs up to the end of April were estimated at 357 444 tons while total supply was esti-

mated at 196 242 tons, leaving a deficit of 161 202 tons.

The bulk of the supplies came from food aid

Aim said that despite an improvement in weather conditions little produce had been marketed

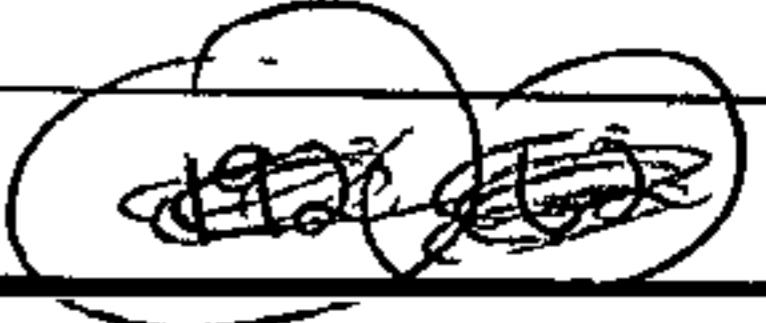
Latest estimates from the Mozambican Agricultural Marketing Board indicated that no more than 61 000 tons of maize and rice will have been marketed by the end of the 1985-86 campaign.

"This the lowest figure recorded in 30 years of marketing," the agency said.

The Ministry of Trade has warned that the situation may deteriorate further.

The report said Mozambique will have to rely on continuous international support, food aid and relief to weather the food deficit.

28/11/86  
STAR



# General Motors may have put \$100-m into SA

General Motors Corporation is believed to have transferred as much as \$100 million to its South African subsidiary just before the US ban on further investment took effect earlier this month.

Converted at the financial rand rate, this is equivalent to more than R400 million — considerably more than the amount

of the debts that General Motors had undertaken to clear as part of the sell-out deal to its South African management.

The company's director of personnel and public affairs, Mr George Stegmann, declined to comment but said an announcement on the financial arrangements would be made in due course.

Outside sources close to GM South Africa (GMSA) say the sum involved is sufficient to cover the new company's investments in new models up to 1990 or even 1992.

GMSA — the name for the new company has not yet been decided — is known to be introducing a revised Isuzu bakkie range next year.

It is thought the money will also be used to fund a replacement for the large Rekord/Commodore V-car range.

One source said that the money pumped into South Africa includes a sum set aside for introduction of the new-generation Kadett/Monza J-car, due in the early 1990s.

## 4 MNR rebels die in attack

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Four rebels were killed when they tried to attack a consumer co-operative in Matola suburb in Maputo on Wednesday, said AIM, the Mozambique news agency.

Police sources said a group of about 35 anti-government rebels entered the suburb at about 10.30 pm and tried to kidnap local people

Mr Manuel Banda, head of the Police Rapid Intervention Unit, told AIM his men set up an ambush for the rebels and opened fire on them when they tried to attack the co-operative.

He said were some "explosives specialists" in the rebel group. Four light machine guns and two mortars were among weapons captured.

In another dispatch, AIM said rebels ambushed a lorry carrying timber in the area of Nicoadala, about 40 km north of the port of Quelimane in the northern province of Zambezia.

This is the first time this stretch of road has been attacked.

Meanwhile, the *Noticias* newspaper has indicated that a major offensive against rebel positions in Zambezia is under way.

# Reported sale of plans of submarine to SA sparks W German row

The Star's Foreign News Service

MUNICH — A political row erupted in West Germany yesterday over the reported sale by a German shipyard of submarine blueprints to South Africa.

The opposition Social Democrats in the West German Parliament charged that the deal had, at least, the passive consent and possibly the active support of the Bonn Government, and Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz-Josef Strauss was challenged to describe his role in the affair

The Bonn Government made no direct statement on the matter although the chairman of the Bonn Parliament's foreign affairs committee, Mr Hans Stercken, a member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ruling Christian Democrats, said the shipyard, the Howaldtswerke of Kiel and Hamburg, had applied unsuccessfully for permission to sell the plans to South Africa

The application was "expressly rejected", he said. But a lead-

ing member of the Social Democratic opposition, Mr Norbert Gansel, suggested the Howaldtswerke might have been quietly led by the Bonn Cabinet to understand that it could proceed with the sale

A statement issued last night by the directors of the shipyard said the firm had had business relations with the South African Government but this relationship at no time permitted the construction of submarines and no money had been involved

### Not denied

The relationship was not of a nature requiring official approval by the Bonn Government and the relations were broken a year ago because of the deteriorating situation in South Africa

The statement did not elaborate on the relationship the firm had with the South African Government nor did it specifically deny that submarine blueprints had been sent to South Africa. It said only that reports of the submarine blueprints deal were incomplete and incorrect

Further comment on the reported deal was being withheld

because of the legal inquiries now being conducted.

Mr Uwe Barschel, Prime Minister of the state of Schleswig Holstein — which owns 24.9 percent of the Howaldtswerke stock — said he knew nothing about the reported sale by the shipyard of blueprints of its submarine model "209" to South Africa.

The "209" is one of the most successful of German submarines but Howaldtswerke is having difficulty selling it because of restrictions on delivering military equipment to "crisis areas" and the boycott of arms sales to South Africa.

● An Armscor spokesman said the company was aware of the report but did not comment on the purchase or sale of arms

## Reed sails on i

CAPE TOWN — Bertie Reed was trying to trim his sails after Stabilybed in fresh winds during the he neared the halfway stage to the second leg of the BOC round-the-world yacht race.



# Frelimo launches big offensive to break MNR hold

By Gerald L'Ange,  
The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambican Government forces have launched a major operation believed to be aimed at breaking the growing strength of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the centre of the country.

The operation in Zambezia province, bordering Malawi, appeared to be one of the biggest in the war and could involve Zimbabwean troops. It was thought to be intended mainly to prevent the insurgents cutting the country in two by seizing control of the centre.

Another likely objective was to smash guerillas, who, Frelimo claimed, had been operating out of bases in Malawi.

In the past few days, reports have

come from various sources of heavy fighting in Zambezia.

The MNR said on Tuesday that Frelimo and Zimbabwe troops backed by MiG jets and helicopter gunships had launched a big push in Zambezia and Sofala. The Zambezi River runs between the two provinces.

forces, having apparently been ejected from Malawi, began attacking towns in central Mozambique. Operating in large groups each several hundred strong, they quickly captured a string of towns across the waist of the country, including Mutarara, commanding one of only two rail and road crossings over the Zambezi, which bisects the country.

have come under MNR attack, indicating the rebels either abandoned or were ousted from them. An MNR spokesman has suggested the movement has no plans to depart from its guerilla tactics.

Certainly the rebels were not equipped to stand and fight conventional battles against the Frelimo army's tanks and aircraft, and possibly against the well-trained and armed Zimbabwean forces.

## Elaborate campaign

From Maputo it was reported yesterday that the Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande, and the air force commander, Major General Antonio Hama Thai, had visited Zambezia, where an offensive had been launched against the rebels.

The operation may be the same elaborate campaign whose prepara-

Malawian denials that the MNR was operating from its soil were rejected by the Frontline States and last September several states, prompted by Mozambique and Zimbabwe, threatened to close landlocked Malawi's borders unless it expelled the rebels. Mozambique threatened to place missiles on the border.

Soon afterwards, large MNR

## Tactics abandoned

The MNR had never before tried to take and hold a town. It appeared it had abandoned hit-and-run guerilla tactics and might attempt to establish control of part of Mozambique to strengthen demands for political negotiations with Frelimo.

Since then, some of the captured towns have again been reported to

The plane crash document, the transcript of a meeting between Mozambican and Zimbabwean military leaders in Maputo on October 16, suggested President Machel had sought and obtained Zimbabwe's help.

It suggested Zimbabwe agreed to extend its role in the war.

## Joint rebuilding plans for Beira corridor <sup>218</sup>

*CAPE TIMES 28/11/80*

HARARE — The Beira Corridor Group has concluded joint plans with its counterpart in Mozambique to rebuild Zimbabwe's link to the Beira port, the chairman of the group, Mr Denis Norman, said yesterday.

According to Ziara, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, the Maputo meeting between the private-sector Corridor group and Austral agreed on trading areas, hotel needs and increasing production of cotton, coffee and tobacco in both countries. These are considered vital to develop the links between landlocked Zimbabwe and the port of Beira.

Mr Norman said container, bulk warehouse and cold storage facilities would have to be built at Beira over the next three years.

Plans were still afoot for Mr Norman and the Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, to discuss with their counterparts in Mozambique the state-to-state needs for the development of the Beira Corridor, a vital link to the sea for Zimbabwe which has to deal with impending sanctions against South Africa — Sapa



# Major Mozambique push to smash rebels

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambican Government forces have launched a major operation believed to be aimed at breaking the growing strength of the Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

The operation in Zambezia province, bordering Malawi, appears to be one of the biggest conducted in the war and may involve Zimbabwean as well as Frelimo troops. It is thought to be intended mainly to prevent the insurgents cutting the country in two by seizing control of the centre.

Another likely objective is to smash the MNR who have allegedly been operating from bases in Malawi.

The operation may be the same campaign outlined in a document recovered from the wreckage of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel died on October 19. The document shows that Frelimo and Zimbabwe believed the MNR's headquarters had moved to Malawi.

Malawian denials that the MNR was operating from its soil were rejected by the frontline states who threatened to close Malawi's borders unless it expelled the rebels.

Soon afterwards MNR forces, having apparently been ejected from Malawi, began attacking and capturing towns in central Mozambique.

## Security talks

From Lilongwe it is reported that a top level Malawian delegation has returned home after holding security talks with Mozambican President Mr Joaquim Chissano in Maputo.

In a statement the Malawian Government said the delegation had gone to reassure the Mozambican authorities that Malawi does not support any anti-government organisation operating there.

The delegation was led by Mr John Tembo, a member of the executive council of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, who proposed a meeting of the recently formed Joint Security Commission to discuss the problems between the two countries.

● The Mozambique News Agency, Aim, has reported that four rebels were killed in an attack on a consumer co-operative in the Matola suburb of Maputo on Wednesday.

(218) DD-29/1/86  
**Curtain drawn  
on black box**

**Dispatch Correspondent**

**MOSCOW** — The Russian civil aviation authorities have clamped an iron curtain of secrecy around the contents of the "black box" recovered from the scene of the crash in South Africa that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique and 33 passengers on the Tupolev jet

An official of the Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry said last night he was not even prepared to discuss when the flight-recording box would be opened in the presence of South African experts

The director of South Africa's Aviation Safety Department, Mr Rennis van Zyl, flew to Moscow two days ago and said last night that specialists would soon be examining the digital flight recorder taken from the Russian jet with three other recording devices which he brought with him

However, so far no results have been issued and Western correspondents in Moscow have been unable to contact Mr Van Zyl, who said earlier the secrets contained in the box might not be revealed until January

The Russians have acknowledged that South African experts first arrived in Moscow two weeks ago. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Russian and South African experts were "holding technical discussions" about the decoding of the box in the hope of retrieving evidence of why the Tupolev crashed.

The pilot and crew were all Russian and the Kremlin, in a statement regarded by objective experts as baseless and outlandish, accused South Africa of dirty play which caused the crash

Now, with the South African experts all in Moscow, the Russians are going to great lengths to emphasise they have no official contact with Pretoria

The Russians and the South African experts are maintaining secrecy about the cockpit voice recorder tapes taken from the crashed plane

Meanwhile, a Geneva correspondent reports there is unofficial speculation among experts in Switzerland that the voice recorder tapes indicated the crash was the result of pilot error and this could be proved by evidence in the black box



BY CANOE, MOTORBIKE AND ON FOOT . . . TO A RARE MEETING DEEP IN THE MOZAMBIQUE



INTREPID MOORCRAFT . . . ready to roar into action

DESERTED towns, empty roads, cannibalised machines, fighting over precious fuel . . . hints of the Mad Max movies, but this was Mozambique.

"Mike Davies" — that's not his real name, he still has family in Zimbabwe, now at war with Renamo — and I wanted to make a film about Renamo and its elusive president, Afonso Dhlakama

One or two journalists had got into Renamo areas, despite the rebels' cut-throat reputation, but no one had been crazy enough to attempt a long-range penetration with modern — and heavy — professional video equipment. But Mike is a Rambo type, and I tagged along

We intend to go back, so it would be unwise — and dangerous — to describe exactly how we got in, but it wasn't easy

Inside Mozambique the journey began with a dugout canoe. Wobbling through fast currents, with hippos grunting alongside, pushing through croc-infested swamps, we fretted over our four heavy packs and the sensitive, expensive camera equipment

### Curious

This was the start of a hard trip through some exquisitely beautiful countryside

After a short march we met our first Renamo contact: blue jeans, purple teacoy hat, riding a bicycle and carrying the ubiquitous symbol of Renamo rank, a transistor radio in a gaudy, homemade bag

He led us past curious sentries carrying that other symbol of guerrilla war, the AK rifle

Everybody tended to stare, especially in isolated villages where young people were perhaps seeing white men for the first time

Eventually we walked into a small transit camp. Lan-

guage was immediately a problem

We managed to communicate vaguely in a mixture of pigeon Portuguese and basic Shona, although I insisted on amusing myself, and confusing our hosts, by quoting continuously from a very old Portuguese phrase book. Thus "Would anyone care to partner me in a waltz?"

We were treated politely

and fed mealie meal and chicken. For two weeks we had the same food, except when we ate tinned Russian fish, courtesy of Frelimo

### Anxious

Mike and I had been together behind the Russian lines in Afghanistan and so we worried about those terrible Soviet gunships which make local

choppers look like dragonflies

Mike had secretly been into Maputo the week before and had counted the gunships lined up at the airport. The guerrillas appeared to be using a very basic radio code to arrange our transit from one base to the next, so we were anxious about Soviet interception of the signals

If caught, we would no doubt have been paraded as

South African spies. As it happened, our worst problems did come swooping out of the sky — mosquitoes

After the transit camp we travelled on small motorbikes, again a reluctant gift from Frelimo, 60km to the main base in Zambesia Province

It was large and well hidden among mountains and in

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EXCLUSIVE

# INSIDE MAD MAX COUNTRY

218

Report and pictures by PAUL MOORCRAFT, a British journalist based in Johannesburg



● FIGHTING AMAZONS even women are expected to fight with Renamo. This group are pictured relaxing with their guns in Zambesia Province. They are not expected to enter into marriage with male soldiers. Right: Young, sullen, but already battle-trained — a casually-dressed Renamo fighter

BUSH WITH THE RENAMO REBELS

SUNDAY TIMES, November 30 1986 / 23



deep forest. About 500 guerrillas lived there, plus thousands of camp followers.

Here we witnessed examples of the stern discipline of the rebels, who have a strict punishment code, especially if the guerrillas intimidate the *povo* (the masses).

Renamo troops sign up for the duration. They are not supposed to marry any of the female warriors who fight alongside them until the war is over.

Morale is high, although the standard of military training is very low and the weapons were usually in a terrible condition.

Remember, these are second-generation guerrillas, Frelimo perhaps absorbed 30 percent of the expertise of their Eastern bloc instructors, and Renamo, many of whose officers are ex-Frelimo, have in turn adopted a percentage of their original training, beefed up occasionally in the past by Rhodesian and South African training.

The general in charge of Zambesia Province is something of an eccentric; his whimsically autocratic ways reminded us of Shaka's court.

Mike, a former medic, cured the general's stomach problems, and he reciprocated with a series of drunken parties where we were obliged to dance and, in my case, to sing a "traditional song", a rather rude rugby ditty in Welsh.

Drunkenness is exceptional, however, partly because of the tight discipline and partly because of the paucity of any commercially produced liquor (or any goods).

After a week in the camp, which was infested with rats, we travelled 200km south to the Zambezi River in a convoy of three small motorbikes. Villagers rushed to greet us everywhere we stopped bringing mealiepap and water.

In this raw, primitive, regressive Africa, Renamo seemed to have no problems with their "hearts and minds" campaign.

We passed abandoned Portuguese stores and farms here a beautiful cathedral picked clean, and there a devastated town, eerily still, a HNP nightmare realised.

A tractor stood gutted on the dirt road, later a train with carriages strewn over the overgrown embankment. We saw no wildlife except for four buck, two troops of baboons and many snakes. It was a little like the post-apocalypse film "The Day After".

## Crippled

A half-finished bridge stood to attention on each side of the wide Zambezi, millions and millions of rands' worth of heavy plant equipment were frozen and derelict.

A large sub-station for the Cahora Bassa grid lay crippled and helpless, bits of the transformers decorated the huts.

All was not death and destruction; however. The peas-

ants had been given back their land and their chiefs. Elementary schooling had recommenced. The Catholic religion seemed to flourish again.

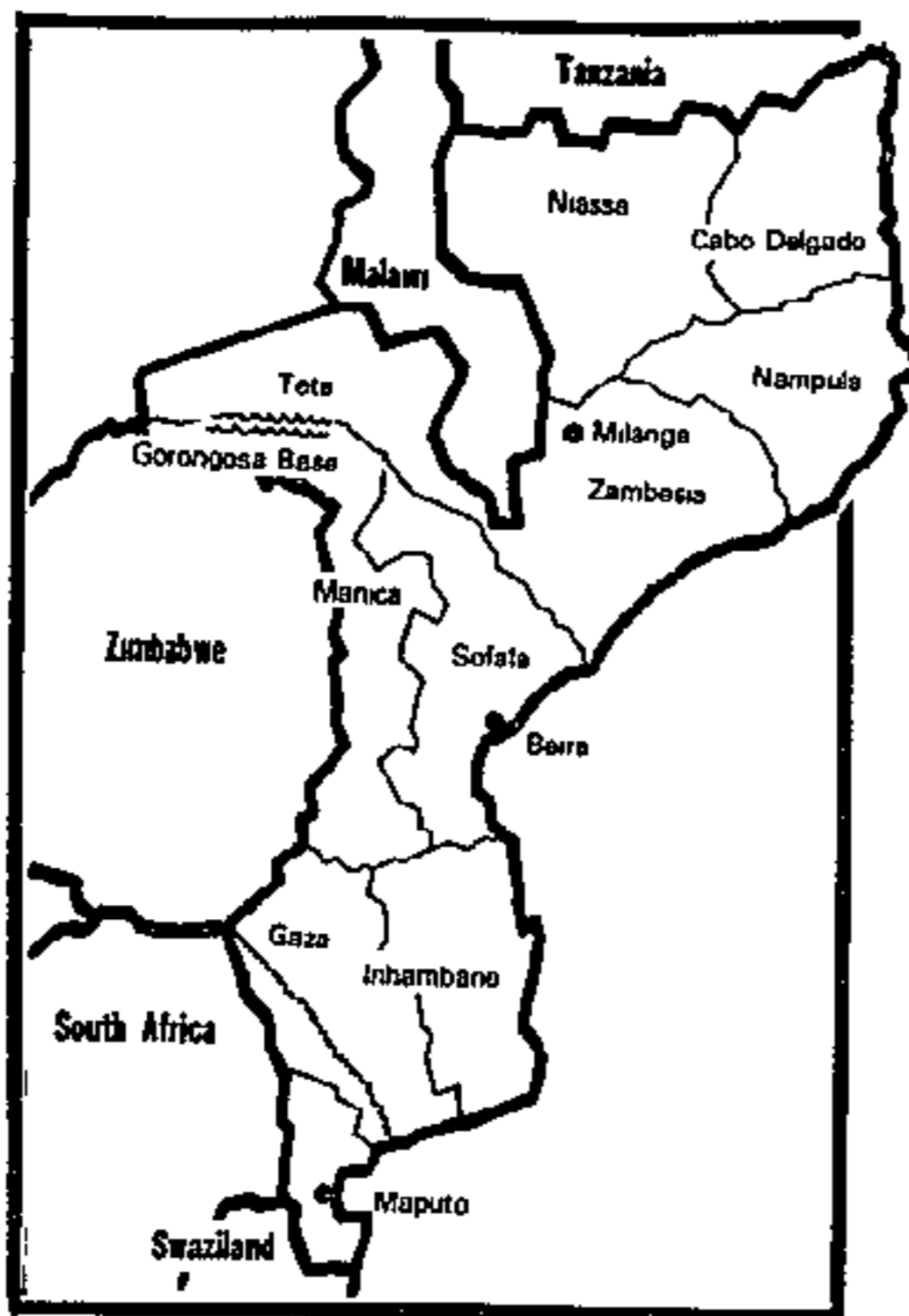
After crossing the Zambezi on a captured Frelimo inflatable boat, our small party reached Caia in Sofala Province.

## Rendezvous

Again an obviously once pretty Portuguese town, now empty except for a Renamo control point and some Frelimo prisoners eking out an existence on the outskirts.

We raced now on tarmac roads, then later turned into the forests of the Gorongosa region to keep our rendezvous with Mocambique's Scarlet Pimpernel, Afonso Dhlakama.

He is a key man in the future of Southern Africa he controls the destiny of the



Mozambique. Dhlakama claims Frelimo is now only found in the cities

Beira Corridor. Without that escape hatch there can be no effective war — economic, political or military — against Pretoria.

## Enemy

The first time we saw him he was dressed very simply in a blue shirt and dark slacks, sitting quietly at a simple table in a grass hut. At 33 and bespectacled he looks like a younger, chubbier version of his arch-enemy, Robert Mugabe. He laughs easily.

This Catholic mission-trained father of two little girls is both relaxed and confident. Highly intelligent, he speaks a very precise Portuguese, although he understands English. Unlike other politicians, he was keen to listen.

He vehemently denied any involvement with Malawi or South Africa, and emphasised Renamo's self-sufficiency. "We have no complex theory; our strategy is simple. It is based upon the support of the people."

For almost two days Mike and I grilled him, especially about the fatal South African connection. Here was a movement born and reborn in original sin from Rhodesian and South African parents.

But he demonstrated a dis-

like of South Africa which was exacerbated by the signing of Nkomati Accord. "We were told about it just a week before the signing," he said.

Our discussions and examination of captured new equipment suggested, but did not prove, that South Africa had not only switched sides, but was busy militarily supporting Frelimo, not Renamo.

Our long talk touched on many fascinating topics, how the Vaz diary was forged by Frelimo intelligence, the propaganda victory Frelimo had secured when Renamo temporarily withdrew, after a tip-off, from their Gorongosa HQ in 1985, "without the loss of a single man or piece of equipment", the Renamo distrust of Chester Crocker, and historical details such as new light on the murder of Zanla general Josiah Tongogara, arranged by Machel and Mugabe.

We did demur on some points. I argued that if the infamous Vaz document was a forgery, then the forger had shown brilliant insights into the rifts between Pretoria's civil-military elite.

Dhlakama felt utterly confident about the future. The war, he prophesied, would be won within two years.

"The economy of Mozambique is in pieces and paralysed," he said. "There can be no recovery until the end of the war. A large part of the population is controlled by Renamo. Frelimo is only found in the cities."

When we pointed out that Renamo had very little international support, an atrocious public image, lacked modern weapons and even a propaganda radio station, the president was unperturbed.

Even if black rule came to "Azania" and Malawi went socialist it would not affect the popular support of the people and the fact that Frelimo was crumbling, he maintained.

"I would like to tell those Western countries which give aid to Frelimo that all the aid goes to the armed forces. When they supply food, it doesn't go to the needy people, but to the Frelimo army."

"And aid money is used to buy weapons to maintain themselves in power. The aid doesn't reach those who are dying of hunger, the money goes only to the government and army."

## Honest

We bade farewell to this impressive man and promised to return again. His lack of experience with journalists showed — he was too honest.

Because his off-the-record discussions were potentially damaging and naive, we reckoned that perhaps his denials about any entanglements with Pretoria and Banda — as well as the evidence of our own eyes — rang true.

Nevertheless, as we made the arduous return trip, we wondered about the amazingly coincidental congruence of Renamo's and Pretoria's strategies.

**Dhlakama  
says he  
hates SA.  
It rings  
true...**

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**INSIDE MAD MAX COUNTRY**



**SOMEWHERE IN THE BUSH: Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama, in battledress,**  
*with ~~himself~~ his bodyguards*



**EXCLUSIVE**

# Behind Renamo lines

By PAUL  
MOORCRAFT

who  
found  
the  
bush HQ

218



THE Renamo guerrilla army — elusive but deadly challengers in the battle for Mozambique — have emerged from the shadows.

They control vast areas of the sprawling country east of South Africa. They claim they will be in Maputo within two years — in government.

They are ragged, but not hungry.

For the past two weeks I have ranged with the guerrilla forces across the war-ravaged northern and central Mozambican provinces of Sofala and Zambesia.

It was one of the rare occasions Renamo has allowed a foreign journalist into its rural strongholds.

As part of a two-man TV team — the first ever to operate with Renamo — we tracked the leader of the guerrilla army, Afonso Dhlakama, to a base near his Gorongosa headquarters in central Mozambique.

It is impossible to know the full truth of a

**INSIDE MAD MAX  
COUNTRY: PAGES 23-24**

complex situation.

But the main points to strike us from interviews and an exhausting 15-day motor-cycle and canoe odyssey through the desolate countryside were:

- Frelimo claims of South African support for the rebels are either grossly inflated or untrue. We could find no recent evidence of large-scale logistical support from Pretoria among the rag-tag soldiery

- Contrary to some reports, the guerrillas appeared disciplined, although lax in weapons training.

- Renamo has been able to build up an effective administrative structure in large parts of the country. We travelled openly by road and river for kilometres with no sign of government forces.

- Claims of massive Renamo bases in Malawi are suspect we could find no evidence of such a support system.



□ From Page 1

● So secure are the rebels in their "liberated zones" that they pitch camps without bothering about sentries

● Hopes now pinned on Zimbabwean troops to stem the rebel tide appear fruitless. Renamo guerrillas insist they run away — "just like the rest"

The journey came at a crucial time

Renamo has promised to step up its attacks on Frelimo forces and has threatened to expand the war into Zimbabwe because of its support for Frelimo

The crucial Beira rail and oil corridor — key to success or failure of the frontline sanctions campaign against South Africa — is now under continuous attack by the Renamo guerrillas

Meanwhile, Mozambican and Zimbabwean spokesmen confirmed this week that Zimbabwean troops would be deployed in an increasingly offensive role, and there was even speculation about a Zimbabwean-Mozambican federation to quash the rebels

Renamo, for its part, has

## Behind the Renamo lines

stepped up its attack on Maputo itself. This week guerrillas raided a consumer co-operative in Matola, a suburb of the city

Reports that Frelimo will be able to mount a major counter-offensive should be viewed with caution

We found little evidence of the Maputo Government's logistical ability to initiate such a thrust

Afonso Dhlakama, the 33-year-old Renamo boss, appeared relaxed and confident when we finally caught up with him

### Peasants

He vowed to win the war militarily within two years. "Frelimo is finished," he said. "It is effective only in cities like Maputo, with its diplomatic missions and Ministries"

In the "liberated zones" we filmed peasant farmers reaping plentiful crops by subsistence methods

The villagers and peasants, as far as we could see, appeared to welcome Renamo guerrillas as liberators from the collectivisation into which they had been forced by Frelimo's Marxists

Renamo has also restored the traditional chiefs

The "Povo" — peasantry — were very poorly dressed, but they weren't starving

Despite Renamo's poor image — especially compared with, say, Angola's Unita — Dhlakama is optimistic

He believes that Renamo "are not the desperate ones, because we have the support of the people"

"Frelimo are the desperate ones; they sit waiting at the docks for American relief"

He said his 22 000 regular troops were more than a match for both Zimbabwean and Frelimo forces, "although the helicopters are a problem"

He insisted that South African instructors had "never" been inside Mozambique

His troops' lack of expertise was demonstrated by the fact that they had no idea how to operate eight SAM-7s recently captured in Tete province.

### Deterrent

Afonso Dhlakama also said ANC guerrillas operated in the south. They were closely integrated into Frelimo bases, as a deterrent against SADF raids, he said

We spent two days with the guerrilla chief, who appeared highly intelligent, although he did not appreciate the extent of his poor media image

We encouraged him to release recently captured British, German and Portuguese nationals. We thought our arguments made an impression on him

# Governments 'must deal with MNR on hostages' <sup>1/12/78 SPTK</sup> <sup>218</sup> X

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels yesterday said five foreigners seized three weeks ago would be freed only through direct negotiations with their respective governments

An MNR (Mozambican National Resistance) communique distributed here gave no details of the conditions demanded for the release of the men — three West Germans, a Briton and a Portuguese

The five, all working on a European Community project, were kidnapped during an MNR attack on the north-

western town of Angonia (formerly Vila Coutinho).

The rebels said another 50 or so long-term foreign hostages, mainly Portuguese, would be freed only when the MNR took power in Maputo.

The MNR had also decided to suspend its contacts with the International Red Cross because of its ineffectiveness in mediating for the release of the hostages, the statement said.

The Mozambican Government made no immediate comment on the rebel claim. — Sapa-Reuter



South Africans, Soviets — and Mozambicans

Argus 2/12/86 248

# Working together

From MICHAEL MORRIS,  
The Argus Foreign  
Service, in LONDON

**S**AMORA Machel's death crash cast South Africa into a fierce political storm a month ago, but, since then, the tragedy has led to a remarkable co-operation between the South African, Soviet, and Mozambican investigators now probing the evidence.

The three teams have returned to Moscow to continue work on the voice recorder transcript and decoding of the black box flight recorder.

Tough words were slung between Pretoria, Moscow and Maputo in the weeks after the tragedy — South Africa blamed pilot error and poor equipment, they sug-

gested the pilots had been drinking and fought off accusations that the plane had been lured to the crash site or shot down.

Mozambique called their leader's death an "assassination" adding to claims that South Africa or South African agents were involved — and the Kremlin said it believed South Africa had lured the jet into the Lebombo hills by a decoy navigation beacon.

But, in Zurich last week, you would never have guessed these harsh words had ever been spoken.

South Africans, perhaps rather like Americans, are often considered to be almost inherently anti-Soviet or, at least, if they are not born with a suspicion for all that lies beyond the Iron

'We were very well received in Russia and I would like that to be mentioned.' — head of the South African Directorate of Civil Aviation delegation, Mr Rainier van Zyl, in Moscow.

Curtain, a wariness is actively cultivated.

Loyalty to South Africa, an unspoken dictum seems to go, precludes any significant accommodation with the Russians but the force of circumstances has a remarkable effect on political prejudice.

**A**S different, politically, as chalk from cheese, the national delegations working on the black boxes have simply had to get on

Arguably, the spirit of co-operation is being helped along by the fact that they are technically — and not politically — minded and their task is to assemble the facts and not judge them.

But, watching these aviation experts — and diplomats in the parties — in the foyer of their Zurich hotel discussing timetables and transport and other run-of-the-mill matters, they might just as well have been a

group of businessmen going off to a conference.

Head of the South African Directorate of Civil Aviation delegation, Mr Rainier van Zyl, made a point of acknowledging the Soviets' cordial attitude.

On his initial trip to Moscow, he said "We were very well received in Russia and I would like that to be mentioned."

The weather, he said, was icy — but he found the city "very different and very impressive."

**L**ANGUAGE difficulties have clearly slowed down the analysis of the voice recorder and Mr van Zyl hinted shortly before flying back to Moscow that the careful translation of all conversations between the teams — as well as the con-

tents of the voice recorder — made their work tiring and sometimes difficult.

It is probably there are sometimes differences of opinion on questions of interpretation.

But, in a significant example of the co-operation that now exists, the 10 South Africans — who were originally issued with only single entry Soviet visas in Maputo — had their passports re-processed in a matter of hours to enable them to return to the Russian capital.

They are due to leave Russia tomorrow. The information retrieved from the black boxes will be handed to the three governments involved and eventually presented to the judicial enquiry to be held in South Africa early next year.

1/2 186 BUNDAY  
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## MNR breaks off Red Cross talks

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) has broken off negotiations for the release of more than 50 captured foreign nationals, saying the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has failed to take the talks seriously.

The MNR, also known as Renamo, said it had "taken several steps in search of a way to free the foreigners under our protection", but charged the ICRC had not responded in good faith.

"Given this situation, we are suspending talks with the Red Cross," it said.

The rebels have decided to keep the hostages, foreign workers and their dependants captured while working at rural foreign aid projects, "to be freed perhaps only when Renamo comes to power". — Sapa-AP



STAR (218)  
Maputo to  
borrow ~~220~~  
R220m for  
farmers

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — The World Bank will loan Mozambique R220 million for agricultural development projects over the next three years, Mozambican official sources have said.

The World Bank loan will be the first from this international organisation to Mozambique and will open the door for further loans from other Western organisations.

STUDY

Mozambique recently started negotiations with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in a reversal of its earlier economic policies.

According to Mozambican officials the World Bank will now make a careful study of all the development projects and will then release the money.

A World Bank delegation is expected to visit Mozambique this month, the sources said.

# BBC documentary casts Pretoria as the villain of Southern Africa

2/12/86  
By Michael Morris,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Large quantities of South African arms and ammunition in the hands of Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels could keep the anti-Frelimo guerilla war going for a long time, according to a British colonel interviewed in a BBC documentary about the former Portuguese colony

While there was no hard evidence of continuing arms supplies, the British military attache in Maputo, Colonel Mike Bowden, said that the existing stocks of weapons and ammunition were sufficient to keep the MNR rebels going for a long time

The documentary, "Mozambique — Apartheid's Second Front", last night gave British viewers a picture of a country ravaged by war, economic collapse and drought which, nonetheless, was the tantalising key to Front Line Africa's economic dependence and the key to a regional economic counter-attack against Pretoria

The film contains repeated claims of South African-sponsored destabilisation and economic sabotage which, Mozambican officials claim, are part of a campaign hatched in Pretoria to weaken the Frelimo Government and force it and other Frontline governments to depend on their "apartheid neighbour".

## Viable trade routes

Ideally, the documentary shows, Mozambique could provide South Africa's neighbours with viable trade routes to world markets through its three Indian Ocean ports. They could cut their considerable transport costs, boost bilateral trade and safely implement economic sanctions against South Africa

But, while the MNR campaign persists, the odds are stacked against the Maputo Government

The film argues that, from South Africa's point of view, an economically dependent Southern Africa is a useful lever in its confrontation with a worldwide anti-apartheid campaign. And that, while Mozambique holds the key to Frontline independence, it is the obvious target for South African destabilisation

The Frelimo Government's director of information, Mr Carlos Cardoso, says "South Africa is like a bully boy — it takes the little kid's food and then accuses it of going hungry"

The Maputo Government cites South Africa's expulsion of thousands of migrant miners as an example. The miners currently earn Mozambique a quarter of its foreign revenue. Trade Minister Mr Almada da Silva says "South Africa is trying to create a social problem. We are receiving thousands of people expelled from South Africa who will have no jobs and we will have a big problem"

## 'The villain of the region'

South Africa is seen as the region's powerful villain. The documentary says that, despite Mozambique's economic recovery between 1977 and 1981, the economy has collapsed in the past four years due to destabilisation. And it gives several key examples of the country's economic dependence on Pretoria

One of the most ironic is that the biggest export commodity through Mozambique is South African coal and that, because of MNR sabotage, Frontline states' exports bound for Mozambican ports have to come through South Africa

Mozambican officials predict that the successful operation of its Beira, Nacala and Maputo trade routes with Frontline Africa would expose South Africa to losses of "hundreds of millions of dollars each year"

But the Frelimo Government's nightmare is that their costly efforts to open the routes are continually hampered by MNR attacks. And, while the sanctions campaign against South Africa continues, other nations in the region are threatened

Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith warns in the film "I have probably more experience of sanctions than anyone on earth and I tell you that, if sanctions are seriously imposed on South Africa and we in Zimbabwe are on the back end of that, this country would be finished in a couple of months"



# French study development of Corridor

2112/18  
S.M.K.  
The Star's Africa  
218  
News Service

MAPUTO — A top French delegation has been in Mozambique to study development programmes for the Beira Corridor

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, reported that a French delegation headed by the Director for Scientific Co-operation in the French Foreign Ministry, Mr Jacques Laureau, visited Beira last week

The French delegation was accompanied by Mozambique's Minister of Co-operation, Mr Jacinto Celoso.

In Beira, the French delegation met the chairman of the Beira Corridor Authority, Mr Rui Fonseca

Businessmen from Mozambique and Zimbabwe met in Maputo last week to discuss their participation in the rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor

Among other matters they discussed was their companies working in the Beira hotel industry and a retail trade network

**M**OZAMBICAN Government forces have launched a major operation believed to be aimed at breaking the growing strength of the Mozambique National Resistance rebels in the centre of the country.

The operation, in Zambezia province, bordering Malawi, appears to be one of the biggest yet conducted in the war and may involve Zimbabwean as well as Frelimo troops.

It is thought to be intended mainly to prevent the insurgents cutting the country in two by seizing control of the centre.

Another likely objective is to smash the guerrillas who had allegedly been operating out of bases in Malawi.

The operation may be the same elaborate campaign whose preparations were disclosed in the document recovered from the wreckage of the aircraft in which former President Samora Machel died on October 19.

The document shows that the Frelimo government and its Zimbabwean allies both believed the MNR's operational centre had been moved to Malawi after the capture of its headquarters in Gorongosa in August 1985.

Malawian denials that the MNR was operating from its soil were rejected by the frontline states and last September several states, prompted by Mozambique and Zimbabwe, threatened to close landlocked Malawi's borders unless it expelled the rebels.

Mozambique, in addition, threatened to place missiles on the border.

Soon afterwards large MNR forces, having apparently been ejected from Malawi, began attacking towns in central Mozambique. Operating in large groups each several hundred strong, they quickly captured a string of towns across the waist of the country, including Mutarara, which commands one of only two rail and road crossings over the Zambezi, which bisects the country.

**Abandoned**

The MNR had never before tried to take and hold a town. It appeared as though they had abandoned their hit-and-run guerrilla tactics and might attempt to establish control of part of Mozambique to strengthen their demands for political negotiations with Frelimo.

Since then some of the captured towns have again been reported to

have come under MNR attack, indicating the rebels either abandoned or were ousted from them.

An MNR spokesman has suggested the movement has no plans to depart from its guerrilla tactics.

Certainly the rebels are not equipped to stand and fight conventional battles against the Frelimo army's tanks and aircraft and possibly against the well trained and armed Zimbabwean forces.

Their growing strength has nevertheless forced the Frelimo government to make a major effort to break it.

The plane crash document, the transcript of a



PRESIDENT Machel wanted to smash the MNR.

# Plan to break MNR rebels

## FOCUS

SOWETAN Africa News Service

meeting between Mozambican and Zimbabwean military leaders on October 16, suggests that President Machel sought — and got — Zimbabwean help in doing so.

**War**

It suggests Zimbabwe agreed to extend its participation in the war beyond the defence of its traffic lifelines to the sea through the Beira corridor.

President Machel indicated in the document that his government planned to make Zambezia province "the theatre of all military operations".

He pointed out that it was strategically placed as a base for operations into neighbouring Tete province, another major centre of MNR activity, and into Niassa, Namputa and Sofala provinces.

President Machel called for the military to "place all available means in Zambezia". He disclosed that he had sent his armed forces chief of staff, General Sebastiao Mabote, to the area to assess the re-



MNR secretary-general, Evo Fernandez.

bel's strength and make preparations for a major operation against them.

Machel spoke of establishing a big military base, moving his Mig 17 jet fighters and his helicopter gunships to Zambezia and his Mig 21's to Beira and putting fast patrol boats on the

Zambezi river. He asked for Zimbabwean help in transporting the men and armaments, including missiles whose type was not disclosed.

Zimbabwe's security Minister, Emmerson Mnangagwa, promised to provide hospital facilities, logistical support, fuel and food, and also assisting in patrolling the river.

**Fighting**

In the past few days reports have come from various sources of heavy fighting in Zambezia. The MNR said on Tuesday that Frelimo and Zimbabwe troops backed by Mig jets and helicopter gunships, had launched a big push in Zambezia and Sofala. The Zambezi river runs between the two provinces.

From Maputo it was reported yesterday that the Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chupande, and the Air Force commander, Major General Antonio Hama Thai, had visited Zambezia, where an offensive had been launched against the rebels.

### The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly. Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted, if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Conciliator/Registrar, SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone (021) 46-7317. Inquiries are welcomed.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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# MNR activities claim toll of Zimbabwean railmen

STAR 3/12/82 (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Nearly 200 railway workers have been killed and more than 600 wounded in Mozambique because of the activities of the rebel MNR since 1981

This figure was given by Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda in an appeal to Zimbabweans to donate to a famine relief fund and a scholarship fund for Mozambicans

Mr Muzenda said at least 4 million of

Mozambique's 13 million people had been displaced as a result of MNR activities

The MNR had turned into a monster that had gone out of control, he said.

He put the number of deaths attributed directly or indirectly to "destabilisation" since 1980 as at least 400 000

Mr Muzenda said Zimbabweans owed a great debt to Mozambicans for their support during the "liberation struggle" Now it was Zimbabwe's turn to help Mozambique in any way it could

SMK - 1

# Children retarded by hunger

218

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Between 15, and 25 percent of children in six Mozambican provinces show signs of growth retardation because of malnutrition, according to Mozambique's Trade Ministry.

In a report, the ministry warned the figures could be much higher. Its information had been collected through a network of health units but these covered less than in 50 percent of the population.

The six provinces named are Gaza and Inhambane in the south, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia in the centre and Tete in the north west.

In the district of Changara, in the southern part of Tete, it was estimated that from now until March "80 percent of families may have to face a total lack of basic food products".

The department has announced that the State's marketing board, Agricom, expects to purchase only about 61 000 t of grain this year, an all-time low for marketed grains.

The report said the most productive areas in the country are under constant attack by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

In addition the board's transport fleet has been almost totally destroyed in the provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Niassa.





Mr Joaquim Chissano international Press meeting today

STAR  
Chissano:  
4/12/80 (2/18)  
man with  
a million  
problems

MAPUTO — Mr Joaquim Chissano, the new Mozambique leader, will have his first chance this week to tell the world how he hopes to tackle his country's formidable problems.

He is holding an international Press conference in Maputo today.

His government faces several serious challenges to its authority, for Mozambique is in the throes of a brutal and widespread guerilla war and remains acutely vulnerable to attacks from South Africa.

Mozambique's instability is of concern not only to Mozambicans but to other countries in the region, especially Zimbabwe. The country's ports have become the focus of international efforts to provide access to the sea for southern African trade to beat possible retaliation against sanctions by Pretoria.

#### BEIRA CORRIDOR

In October donor countries at a meeting organised by the European Economic Community pledged R403 million towards the cost of upgrading the Beira corridor, the road, rail and oil pipeline route from Zimbabwe to the coast.

The narrow corridor across the central Mozambique bush is defended by more than 6 000 Zimbabwean troops, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is committed to protecting his country's lifeline and helping to defeat the MNR rebels.

In spite of its dubious origins, apparent unpopularity with civilians and lack of coherent policies, the MNR is a force to be reckoned with. It now has about 10 000 guerillas in Mozambique and is demanding a share in power.

In the remote northern provinces of Tete, Niassa and Zambezia, however, the guerillas have captured towns, made rural areas ungovernable and turned peasants into refugees.

Another problem is the state of the Mozambican army. The 14 000 soldiers are backed by about 800 Soviet advisers, while Britain runs regular courses in Zimbabwe for young Mozambican officers. But morale, sapped by a shortage of supplies, is low.

A Western aid official said here "Machel's death could not have happened at a worse time. The new regime is immediately going to be faced with immense problems."

Not least of these is a shortage of food, caused largely by war in the north and drought in the south. The government estimates that 3.8 million people, almost a third of the population, are at risk from food shortages.

Three years ago an estimated 100 000 Mozambicans died in a famine. This year there have already been unconfirmed reports of starvation. Government vaccination programmes have been seriously affected, leaving the way open for disease to decimate the weakened refugee population.

#### MALNUTRITION

In Tete city, it is estimated that 30 percent to 50 percent of children under five show signs of stunting or chronic malnutrition, with four to five percent suffering acute malnutrition.

Mr Richard Morgan, of the UN Children's Fund, said "Both these figures are fairly normal for rural Mozambique. But things could deteriorate very quickly in the next few months with no food aid."

Mr Amos Mahanjane, director of the department responsible for dealing with natural disasters, says the rebels have attacked and destroyed 19 trucks working on food distribution this year.

The hungry people of Mozambique, he says, "want food and they want clothes".

"They are not interested in ideology. Capitalism or socialism means nothing to them."

Financial Times News Service

THE

# WEEKLY MAIL

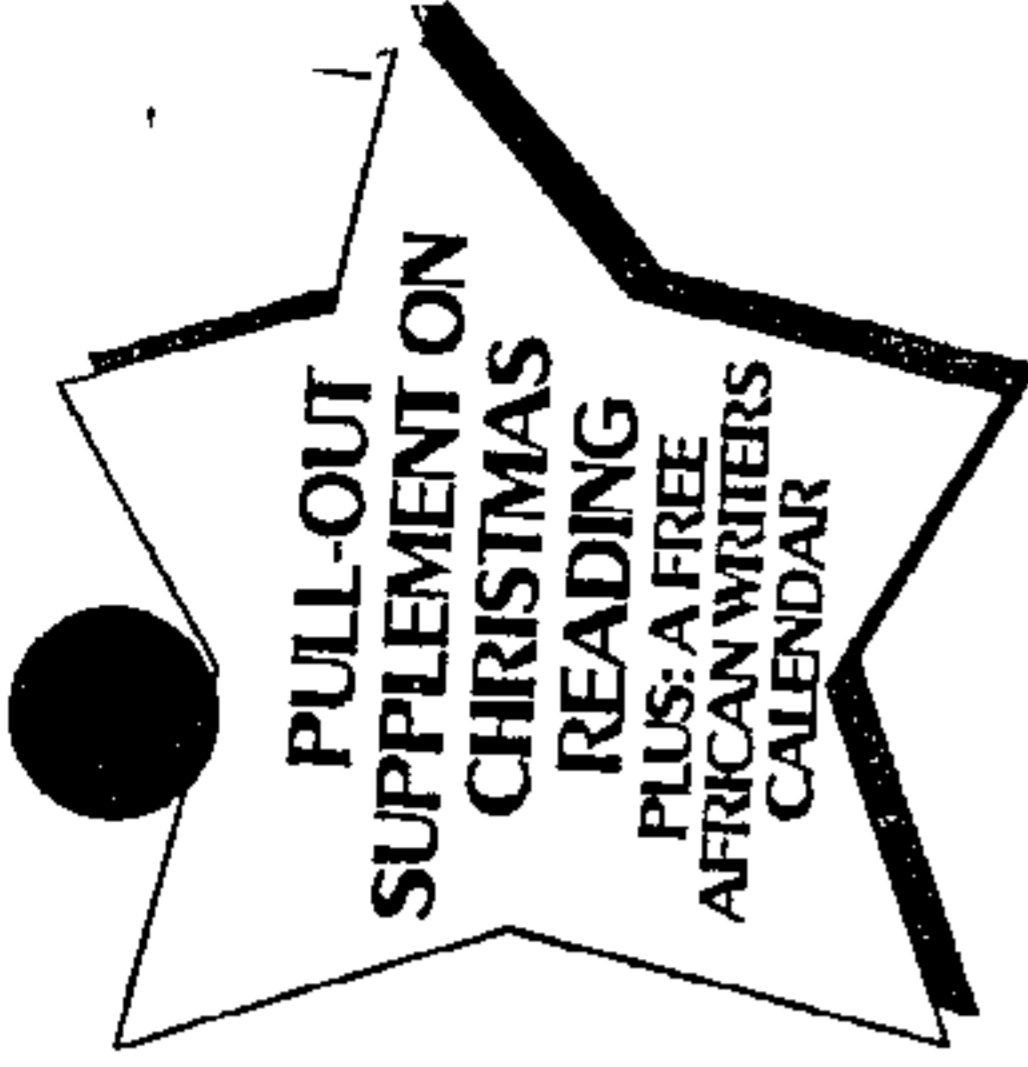
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Mozambique's Chissano surprises with conciliatory call:

# Let's revivive Nkomati

Wesley 2/18

PRESIDENT Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has reaffirmed the commitment of his predecessor, Samora Machel, to the beleaguered Nkomati Accord — even while vilifying South Africa for continuing to violate the agreement by supporting the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo).

In his first press conference since succeeding Machel last month, Chissano adopted a surprisingly conciliatory stance towards both South Africa and Malawi, even though relations have never been at a lower ebb.

Chissano's commitment comes after months of bellicose diplomatic exchanges — including bitter accusations and counter-accusations — between Maputo, on the one hand, and Pretoria and Lilongwe on the other. The Nkomati Accord, signed in 1984, faced its greatest challenge with the recent death of Machel and renewed South African accusations of ANC guerrilla activity in Mozambique.

Chissano yesterday flatly ruled out any talks with Renamo. He

said the government was taking steps to "change the overall situation of the war" and that, apart from Zimbabwean forces, Tanzanian troops were co-operating with Mozambique.

"We have made an appeal to the Non-Aligned Movement and we are discussing with a number of these countries ways and means of their helping us."

Chissano refused to comment on claims that India would be sending frigates to protect the Mozambique coastline because "we don't want to tell our enemies our plans."

Chissano appeared calm and diplomatic and spoke alternately in fluent English and Portuguese as he parried questions from a large foreign press contingent for 90 minutes.

Asked whether he would consider talking to Renamo he said: "Should we negotiate with terrorists who are burning people and killing children? There are 300 000 children dying because of

the activities of the terrorists.

"I don't know what Renamo is. The terrorists who are fighting in Mozambique are a creation of the Portuguese fascists, the South African regime and the minority regime in Rhodesia."

He said he had enough information that Renamo was operating from Malawi and that South Africa was working with them. He said South Africa repeatedly violated Mozambican airspace to drop supplies to the rebels.

However, he referred to the Nkomati Accord as a "proper agreement".

He said Mozambique did not want to end the accord, rather to "bring South Africa to their senses so they will implement the agreement".

He offered South Africa "peace and good neighbourliness" but said South Africa would not take Mozambique's independence and sovereignty

TO PAGE 2



# Chissano calls

From Page 1 (218)

Chissano denied Mozambique was courting guerrillas from the African National Congress, though he said Mozambique supported the ANC "politically, morally and diplomatically".

"They (the South Africans) know the ANC is not operating from Mozambique. If they can show us how, we would work to stop it whenever we can."

Chissano said Mozambique had offered peace to Malawi, providing the country end its backing for Renamo.

"It is in the interests of Malawi to get their train lines moving through Mozambique. It is in the interests of Malawi to end the use of their territory by the bandits."

The president refused to comment on the causes of the air crash in which his predecessor died: "I don't want to do as the South Africans do — to bring in conclusions before the enquiry makes its findings."

"We do have questions which are puzzling us but we will have to wait for the enquiry to come to an end before we draw the necessary conclusions."

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

# Nkomati pact should go on, says Chissano

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's new leader, President Joaquim Chissano, signalled a pragmatic attitude to South Africa at his first international news conference here

He attacked Pretoria for its internal apartheid and external "destabilisation" policies but supported the Nkomati Accord

He said his government would not allow the ANC to use Mozambique as a base for violence in South Africa

But he rejected any negotiations with the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) and accused South Africa of still supporting it.

The President would not comment on the possible causes of the air crash that killed former President Samora Machel

The news conference provided the first insight into President Chissano's views on current issues since he took office on November 3

He described the Nkomati Accord as a valid and correct treaty

"If we ended the agreement today we would have no chance to force South Africa to abide by it," he said. "We want the world to know that it is not Mozambique who is against the Nkomati accord but South Africa

"Rather than cancel the agreement we must gather together the forces which may force South Africa to come to its senses and implement it," he said

"The accord requires the ANC presence in Maputo to be reduced but not eliminated"

He said the South African Government knew the ANC was not operating from Mozambique but persistently alleged it was in order to justify its hostile attitude to the Maputo government

"If South Africa could show that the ANC was operating from Mozambique we are ready to stop it wherever we can," he said

"But we support the struggle of the South African people led by the ANC and other democratic organisations inside South Africa"



Mr Chissano



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“THE VITAL VIEWPOINT”

## SA helping MNRR but Nkomati will stay — Chissano

218

SOUTH AFRICA is supplying air drops to MNRR rebels engaged in a massive armed offensive from Malawi into Mozambique, says Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

Despite this, Mozambique will not terminate the Nkomati Accord because, if it did it, it would have no recourse available to try to get SA to abide by its undertakings in terms of the accord.

Speaking at his first Press conference since taking over the presidency, Chissano effectively ruled out the possibility of talks with the rightwing rebels to end armed conflict in Mozambique.

“I don't know what Renamo (MNRR) is,” he said.

He could not negotiate with people whose atrocities had resulted in 300 000 children facing possible death from starvation.

Describing the situation in unrest-torn Zambezia province as bad, Chissano said assistance would be forthcoming from non-aligned states to combat the offensive.

MIKE ROBERTSON

He would not say whether this would be military — naval, army or air support — diplomatic or civilian assistance because he did not want to alert Mozambique's enemies.

Chissano opened the door to increased co-operation with the West, saying there was no limit on who was going to contribute towards solving Mozambique's military and economic problems.

“Many Western countries are now speaking of the need to support Mozambique militarily.”

Questioned about SA assistance to the rebels, he said MNRR “terrorists” operating out of Malawi were being organised and supplied by SA.

The whole military offensive from Malawi was being supported by SA

using helicopters

Asked about the reported increase in ANC personnel in Maputo, Chissano said the Nkomati Accord did not prevent Mozambique from providing a refuge to any South African.

The only thing Mozambique could not do was help the ANC initiate violence against SA from Mozambique.

The ANC was not operating from Mozambique, he said.

Starts BUSDAY

## Chissano accuses SA of supplying rebels 2/8

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano accused South Africa yesterday of supplying by air a major incursion of anti-government guerillas from Malawi into Mozambique during the past two months

Mr Chissano said it was another South African violation of the Nkomati Accord, signed two years ago, in which Mozambique and South Africa agreed to end support for rebels opposed to each other's government

South Africa has denied it was breaking the pact, and has in turn accused Mozambique of renewing support for the African National Congress

Mr Chissano answered questions in his first news conference with foreign journalists since he became president. He succeeded Mr Samora Machel, who led Mozambique to indepen-

dence from Portugal in 1975 and was killed on October 19 in a plane crash just across the border in South Africa

Mr Chissano ruled out negotiations with the Mozambique National Resistance rebels, who, he said, were aided by South African, former Rhodesian and Portuguese elements. "Three hundred thousand children are dying due to the activities of terrorists," he said

Under pressure from other governments in the region, Malawi expelled MNR units two months ago and thousands of the guerillas reportedly entered Mozambique's central Zambezia Province. The government has said 1,5 million are short of food and clothing in Zambezia, and 70 000 displaced people have gathered in Quelimane, the province capital, largely as a result of MNR activity

"Those terrorists who operate from Malawi — the South Africans are organising and supplying them," Mr Chissano said, answering questions in Portuguese and English

"There have been repeated violations of our air space by planes coming from South Africa or elsewhere, and which we know are manned by South African services"

Asked if South Africa was breaking the Nkomati Accord, he said, "Yes"

He said the South Africans were using bush landing strips, helicopters and parachute drops

Mr Chissano said the MNR was active in all 10 provinces of Mozambique but that his government had popular support and was going to defeat the rebellion through political, economic, military and social efforts — Sapa-AP



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# Chissano to revive economy

MIKE ROBERTSON

Deputy News Editor, who visited Mozambique last week

MOZAMBIQUE, now listed as the poorest country in the world, has opened the door to an increased contribution from the West in an effort to revive its war-ravaged economy.

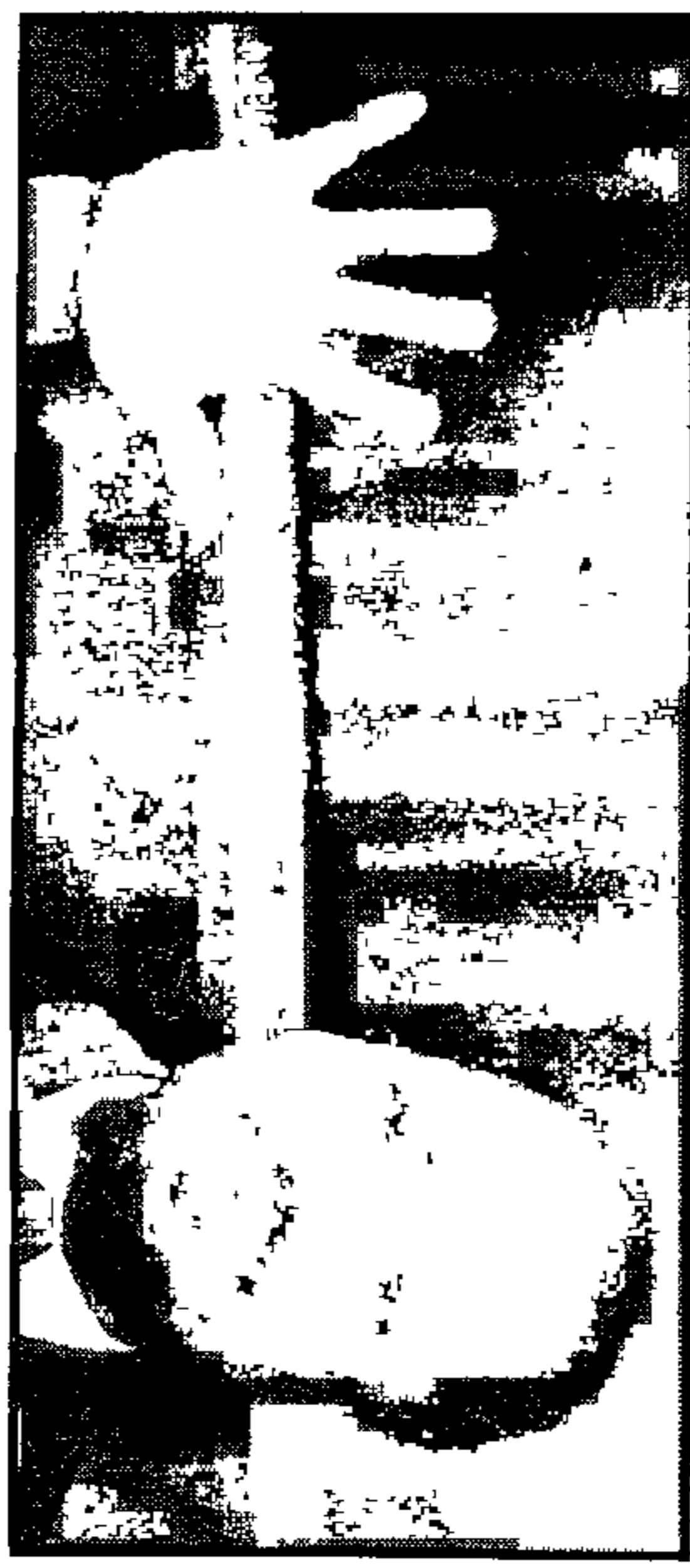
A month since taking over the Presidency, Joaquim Chissano faced the international media last week and told them that getting the economy in shape was crucial if his Frelimo government was to stave off the threat posed by the Renamo rebels.

Ending his Press conference, Chissano said simply: "Our people have to feed and clothe themselves. If they can get these things they will be in a better condition to resist the rebels."

For a man who once said Mozambique's foreign and domestic policies should be based on principles of Marxist-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Chissano is now essentially pragmatic.

While increased Western investment in the country was welcome, reviving the economy was "not just a matter of running after foreign investment".

Austerity measures would be imposed and a shake-up in the party and state bureaucracy was on the cards. He would not elaborate on the latter, saying the Mozambican parliament would release details shortly. But this could point to an easing on restrictions on eco-



□ PRESIDENT CHISSANO ... "no limit on who is going to be involved"

nomc activity

Chissano said guidelines for the economic rehabilitation programme had been laid and they were soon to be implemented. Economic rehabilitation, he said, aimed at doing away with hunger, so it would concentrate to a great degree on the development of agriculture.

"The aim is to produce foodstuffs in sufficient quantity to feed our population and provide raw materials for our industry, particularly industries that will produce consumer goods for the population."

The country, he said, also needed to produce export crops to reduce its dependency on loans and credit from abroad. Mozambique, Chissano said, was becoming increasingly aware that, if it was to win its economic and mili-

tary battles, the participation of other countries on various levels was necessary.

"This includes both Western and non-Western countries. There is no limit on who is going to be involved." The country was developing relations with a number of nations and organisations, and the results would be known soon.

Dealing with SA, Chissano carefully avoided saying anything that could get him involved in a slanging match. He would not comment on the crash in which former president Samora Machel died, or the crash inquiry, until the investigating committee had delivered its report.

Asked by a Mozambican journalist of the possibility of South African raids, he said: "The possibility always exists

but we are trying to keep ourselves calm. Keeping up the contact which normally should exist between neighbouring states."

Questioned about the revival of the Nkomati Joint Security Commission (JSC), he said "If they are interested in good neighbourliness and peace then we are also interested in that." But SA had not yet approached Mozambique about reviving the JSC.

Chissano took a far stronger line on two points.

Although the Nkomati Accord made provision for the reduction of ANC personnel in Maputo, Mozambique had the right to receive any South African as long as they were not planning violent action against SA.

The ANC was not operating militarily out of Mozambique, not because SA did not want them to but because Mozambique did not want them to. "If they can show us where the ANC is operating out of Mozambique, we are always ready to stop it."

On SA assistance to Renamo, Chissano was adamant. He claimed that the entire military operation out of Malawi was being organised and supported by SA, which was supplying air drops and the use of helicopters.

However, he had no plans to use this as a reason to rescind the Nkomati Accord. "The Nkomati Accord is correct and valid. We don't want to finish it. We need to gather the forces, which will ultimately oblige SA to come to its senses and implement the agreement."

## Facilities and Resources

Education Department: At present being expanded in terms of projects

38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 P 19 19 19 Me

CAP T1112 8/12/86 (2/8)

# MNR 'will rule in two years'

## Own Correspondent

LONDON — The leader of the MNR, Afonso Dhaklama, states that his group will topple Mozambique's present Marxist government and be in power in two years

He makes these claims in an exclusive interview published in The Sunday Telegraph here

In the article he outlined his plans to overthrow the government of President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo, claiming that a number of unhappy Frelimo commanders were ready to organize a coup

The writer of the article, Mike Davies, in central Mozambique, states "If South Africa, or any other nation, is really supporting the dissidents, then I saw no evidence of it"

The author describes two weeks he spent marching with the guerillas through the strategic "neck" of Mozambique, on which "the black nations of Southern Africa would depend for trade in any sanctions war with Pretoria"

He says it became clear to him how great a threat the MNR poses to the "fragile regime in Maputo"

He describes the rebels as anti-Marxist and seemingly determined "to deliver their country from a pro-Soviet regime and the chaos of war"

Mr Davies adds "President Dhaklama, as he calls himself, is curiously confident about his mission — to purge Mozambique of its Marxist government and fulfill the original aims of the revolution against colonialism"

Mr Davies concedes that there might be an element of propaganda in Mr Dhaklama's claims, but adds "I was impressed by the huge swathe of territory the MNR controls and by its easy relations with the local population"

He adds that President Dhaklama has established the rudiments of a government in waiting. There is a 12-member National Council which decides the di-



Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano

rection of the war and the basic administration that has been set up in "liberated territory"

The Council had established commanders in all 10 of Mozambique's provinces and they communicated through a network of short-wave radio stations.

Mr Dhaklama claimed to have 22 000 full-time troops under his control, plus a further 7 000 "mujeebas" carrying out intelligence and support duties

Mr Dhaklama sees the conflict ending in one of three ways

One possibility would be a negotiated peace with Frelimo, in which the two sides form a coalition government before "free and fair elections monitored by a third party are held"

Another is that disaffected Frelimo generals, with whom the MNR claim to be in contact, will stage a coup d'etat, timed to coincide with massive MNR attacks on key centres

The third was that the MNR would battle on, using much the same methods as they have to date



# Machel crash probe consensus

SA'S aviation team, which arrived back from Moscow and Zurich on Friday, said it had "a good idea of what happened" in the air crash in which Samora Machel was killed.

It also hinted that the country's black neighbours would be forced to abandon accusations that Pretoria caused the crash.

The eight South Africans, including an interpreter and an independent American investigator, were returning from joint USSR/Mozambique/SA examinations in Moscow of flight data recorders recovered from the wrecked jet.

The three governments agreed on independent analysis in Zurich and

Business Day Reporters

joint examination of data in Moscow, where the instruments were made.

The head of the Directorate of Civil Aviation delegation Rennie van Zyl said on arrival at Jan Smuts Airport "We now have a good idea what happened in the last minutes of the flight. But still to be determined is why the accident took place."

"We were relieved that there was consensus among all the groups about what happened," he said.

He said the team had found nothing to dispute SA government denials of involvement in the crash.

8/12/86  
218 BUS DAT.  
Van Zyl said the team had excellent co-operation from the teams from Mozambique — state of registry — and the USSR, state of manufacture.

Excellent data was retrieved from both the cockpit voice-recorder and the digital flight data recorder, he said, but could not give details.

The department hopes the board will sit as early as mid-January.

It is likely that the team will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs today to report developments.

The teams hope to reconvene either in Maputo or Komatipoort between December 9 and 16 to continue their investigations.

# MNR plan to topple Govt within two years

N/M  
8/12/81 (2/8)

## London Bureau

THE Mozambique leader of the rebel MNR, Afonso Dhaklama, states that his group will topple the marxist Government and be in power in two years' time

He makes these claims in an exclusive interview published in the Sunday Telegraph

In this he outlined his plans to overthrow the Government in Maputo, claiming that a number of unhappy Frelimo commanders were ready to organise a coup.

The writer of the article, Mike Davies, in central Mozambique, states 'If South Africa, or any other nation, is really supporting the dissidents, then I saw no evidence of it'

Here it is consistently claimed that South Africa backs and finances the

## rebels

The author describes two weeks he spent marching with the guerillas through the strategic 'neck' of Mozambique, on which 'the black nations of southern Africa would depend for trade in any sanctions war with Pretoria'

He says it became clear to him how great a threat the MNR posed to the 'fragile regime in Maputo'

He describes the rebels as politically anti-marxist and seemingly determined 'to deliver their country from a pro-Soviet regime and the chaos of war'

He states 'President Dhaklama, as he calls himself, is curiously confident about his mission — to purge Mozambique of its marxist Government and fulfil the original aims of the revolution against

## colonialism'

Writer Mike Davies concedes that there might be an element of propaganda in Mr Dhaklama's claims. But, he adds, 'I was impressed by the huge swath of territory the MNR controls, and by its easy relations with the local population'

He adds that Mr Dhaklama has established the rudiments of a government-in-waiting. There is a 12-member National Council which decides the direction of the war and the basic administration that has been set up in 'liberated territory'

The council had established commanders in all 10 of Mozambique's provinces and they communicated through a network of shortwave radio stations

'The guerillas are begin-

ning to reinforce their military activities with a programme of political education among the villagers in the 'liberated' areas, in an echo of the tactics used by their Frelimo opponents to seize power'

Mr Dhaklama has claimed to have 22 000 full-time troops under his control, plus a further 7 000 'mujeebas' carrying out intelligence and support duties

He says 'The MNR fights to win the war, to put an end to poverty, hunger and destitution in this country'



Constant tide of Mozambicans over border

# SA sends back thousands of war refugees

9/12/86 STAR  
218

By Susan Fleming

Thousands of Mozambicans are fleeing to South Africa — but are being sent back to their war-torn country at the rate of about 1 500 a month.

Repatriation of the refugees, who are trying to escape heavy fighting and starvation, has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs

About 400 of the refugees who arrive in northern kwaZulu every month are deported via Komatipoort — the border post hundreds of kilometres away in the Eastern Transvaal

Many face severe hardships to make another attempt to enter South Africa

The refugees who enter kwaZulu come in via the Muzi area. The Muzi border post was closed by Mozambique in September 1981.

The secretary of the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord, Vice-Admiral (Retired) J A Edwards, said the economy had collapsed in southern Mozambique and people were desperate to get into South Africa

When found in kwaZulu they were fed and clothed, then taken to the Komatipoort and returned to Mozambique.

"If we could send back them back through the Muzi border post in kwaZulu, we would," he said.

Sources which do not want to be named say some of the Mozambicans being repatriated from kwaZulu have lived in the area for many years, but Mr Edwards denied this. He said all those being repatriated were newcomers.

In addition to those being sent home from kwaZulu, more than 1 000 Mozambicans are repatriated each month from the Eastern Transvaal, the Witwatersrand, Gazankulu and kaNgwane

## Farm workers

About 22 000 Mozambicans are registered legally in the Gazankulu area, and 6 000 in kaNgwane, said Mr Edwards. "But in kaNgwane we estimate that there are at least 14 000 Mozambicans."

Farmers in the Transvaal Lowveld region were given until the end of last month to register Mozambican labourers in their employ

A Home Affairs spokesman said 12 871 had been registered

Labourers are issued with work permits for six months, which can be renewed for a further six months

The Star's Africa News Service reports that, according to Mozambique's provincial director of the Natural Disasters Office, Mr Rocha Nuvunga, at least 450 000 people in the north-western province of Tete are in need of emergency food aid

And the situation will worsen with the return to Tete of many thousands of Mozambican refugees now in Malawi.

AIM news agency has said that there are about 200 000 Mozambicans in Malawi.

Mr Nuvunga has blamed the situation on the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

"The state of intense war which the province has been going through recently has led to a collapse in agricultural production because people are constantly moving from one place to another," he said

# Refugees flee to SA only to be sent back

Argus 218 10/12/86  
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambicans are fleeing to South Africa in their thousands but are being sent back to their war-torn country at the rate of about 1 500 a month

Repatriation of the refugees, who are trying to escape heavy fighting and starvation, was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs

About 400 refugees who arrive in northern Kwa-zulu every month are deported via Komatipoort, a border post several hundred kilometres away on the other side of Swaziland

## Border post closed

Many simply trek down the war-torn country again, facing severe hardships, and make another attempt to enter South Africa

The refugees enter Kwazulu through the Muzi area. The Muzi border post was closed by Mozambique in September 1981

When these "illegals" are found they appear in Emanguze Magistrate's Court and are then repatriated

The secretary of the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord, Vice-Admiral (retired) J A Edwards, said the economy had collapsed in southern Mozambique and people from that area were desperate to get into South Africa



Vice-Admiral  
J A Edwards

When these people were found in Kwazulu they were fed, clothed

and taken to the Komatipoort border post several hundred kilometres away

Mr Edwards said "If we could send back these people through the Muzi border post in Kwazulu we would do so but that border post has been closed"

According to sources, some of the Mozambicans being repatriated from Kwazulu have lived in the area for many years but did not have the documentation to prove it

But Mr Edwards denied this and said those who were repatriated were newcomers to the area

In addition to those being sent home from Kwazulu, more than 1 000 Mozambicans are repatriated each month from the Eastern Transvaal, the Witwatersrand, Gazankulu and Kangwane

## Farm labourers

About 22 000 Mozambicans are registered legally in the Gazankulu area and 6 000 in Kangwane, said Mr Edwards "But in Kangwane we estimate that there are at least 14 000 Mozambicans," he said

Farmers in the Transvaal Lowveld region were given until the end of last month to register Mozambican labourers

A Home Affairs spokesman said 12 871 Mozambican farm labourers had been registered. Those who were not registered would be sent back, he said

The spokesman could not estimate how many farmworkers had not been registered

Farm labourers were issued with work permits for six months and these could be renewed for another six months, he said.



10, 1986

CMA Times 10/12/86 218

# SA repatriating Mozambicans

JOHANNESBURG. — Thousands of Mozambicans are fleeing to South Africa to escape heavy fighting and starvation — but are being sent back to their war-torn country at the rate of about 1 500 a month

The mass repatriations have been confirmed by the Department of Home Affairs

## Severe hardships

About 400 of the refugees who arrive in northern KwaZulu every month are deported through Komatipoort, the border post hundreds of kilometres away in the Eastern Transvaal.

Many face severe hardships to make another attempt to enter South Africa. The refugees who enter KwaZulu come in via the Muzi area. The Muzi border post was closed by Mozambique in September 1981.

The secretary of the Ministerial Coordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord, Vice-Admiral (Retired) J A Edwards, said the economy had collapsed in southern Mozambique and people were desperate to get into South Africa.

"When found in KwaZulu they are fed and clothed, then taken to Komatipoort and returned to Mozambique," he said. "If we could send them back through the Muzi border post in KwaZulu we would."

As well as those being sent home from KwaZulu, more than 1 000 Mozambicans are repatriated each month from the Eastern Transvaal, the Witwatersrand, Gazankulu and KaNgwane

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## MNR activities

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Mr Nuvunga has blamed the situation on the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

"The state of intense war which the province has been going through recently has led to a collapse of agricultural production because people are constantly moving from one place to another," he said — Sapa

# Chissano: it's a tough task

A month after being elected President of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano says he is enjoying his new position, although he has no illusions about the tough task ahead

Surrounded by a bank of television cameras, he faced the international media to outline his plans

The 47-year-old president's style is essentially low key. Speaking in fluent English and Portuguese his answers were carefully worded, free of the cant and harsh rhetoric that has become customary use by Frontline leaders when referring to South Africa

He is tough and uncompromising on several points but he left little doubt that pragmatism and an aggressively non-aligned approach will be the key features of his attempts to restore normality to his war-ravaged country

A broad-based, military, economic and diplomatic effort was needed to turn Mozambique's fortunes around, he said

On the effectiveness of Renamo's efforts to destabilise the country, he was frank "There is terrorism in all 10 provinces of Mozambique. It's perfectly possible that we could walk out of this conference and there could be an attack on a bus or health unit. This sort of thing can easily happen." The situation in Zambezia, where Renamo has launched a mass attack, allegedly from Malawi, was "bad".

But, he was not pre-

pared to negotiate with Renamo

"I know there are terrorists fighting in Mozambique, but I don't know what Renamo is. What will be the subject of the negotiations? Do they want part of our land, our sovereignty?"

His plans to combat the offensive were multifold, but he was not prepared to spell out details because "I don't want to inform our enemies of our plans"

But they would certainly involve Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops fighting alongside Mozambican soldiers

Help would also be forthcoming from other non-aligned states. Many western countries were also now talking of providing military assistance

His message to Malawi was blunt "Malawi cannot have one foot in both camps. We are asking them to participate in the elimination of armed banditry"

"We are not saying they must provide troops. But the commission (the joint security commission set up by the two countries) has to study what Malawi can do in its own territory and in co-operation with us to ensure Malawi's own economic objectives in Mozambique can be met"

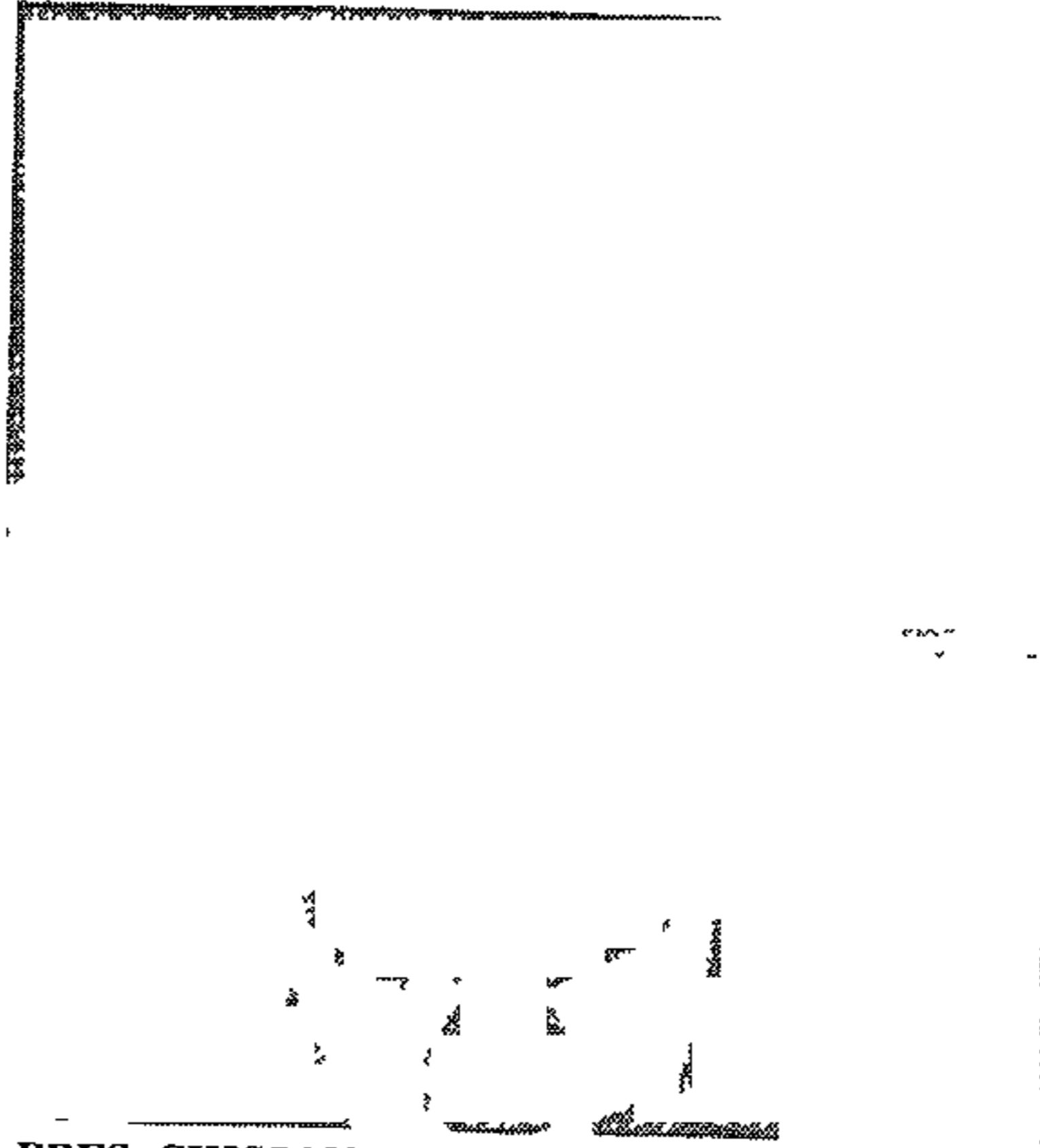
A not too subtle reminder to landlocked Malawi that most of its imports and exports have to pass through Mozambique or its allies Zimbabwe and Zambia

On the economic level

DD  
11/12/76

MIKE  
ROBERTSON  
was in Maputo

218



PRES CHISSANO pragmatism will be a key approach

President Chissano opened the door to increased co-operation with the West

"There is no limit on who is going to be involved solving the military and economic questions"

But it was not just a matter of running after foreign investment

The country's agricultural sector had to be restructured both to feed the starving masses and to increase exports

This necessitated the imposition of austerity measures and a shake up in the party and state bureaucracy

Dealing with South

Africa, he avoided saying anything that could get him involved in a slanging match

He would not comment on President Machel's death crash inquiry until the investigating committee had delivered its report

Asked by a Mozambican journalist of the possibility of South African raids, he said "The possibility always exists

but we are trying to keep ourselves calm. Keeping up the contact which normally should exist between neighbouring states"

Questioned about the revival of the Nkomati Joint Security Commis-

sion he said "If they are interested in good neighbourliness and peace then we are also interested in that." But South Africa had not yet approached Mozambique about reviving the JSC

On two points, however, he took a stronger line

Although the Nkomati Accord made provision for the reduction of ANC personnel in Maputo, Mozambique had the right to receive any South African as long as they were not planning violent action against South Africa

The ANC was not operating militarily out of Mozambique, not because South Africa did not want them to but because Mozambique did not want them to

"If they can show us where the ANC is operating out of Mozambique, we are always ready to stop it"

On South African assistance to Renamo, he was adamant

The whole military operation out of Malawi was being organised and supported by South Africa which was supplying air drops and the use of helicopters

However, he had no plans to use this as a reason to rescind the Nkomati Accord

"The Nkomati Accord is correct and valid. We don't want to finish it. We need to gather the forces which will ultimately oblige South Africa to come to its senses and implement the agreement"



# SA sends thousands of fleeing refugees back to Mo'bique

11/12/81  
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Post Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG —  
Thousands of Mozambicans are fleeing to South Africa — but are being sent back to their war-torn country at the rate of about 1 500 a month

The large-scale repatriation of the refugees, who are trying to escape heavy fighting and starvation, has been confirmed by a spokesman of the Department of Home Affairs

About 400 of the refugees who arrive in northern Kwazulu every month are deported via Komatipoort — the border post hundreds of kilometres away in the Eastern Transvaal

Many face severe hard-

ships to make another attempt to enter South Africa

The refugees who enter Kwazulu come in via the Muzi area. The Muzi border post was closed by Mozambique in September, 1981

The secretary of the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord, Vice-Admiral (Retired) J A Edwards, said the economy had collapsed in southern Mozambique and people were desperate to get into South Africa.

When found in Kwazulu they were fed and clothed before being taken to the Komatipoort border post and returned to Mozambique

# Malawi hosts 80 000 refugees

The Star's Africa  
News Service

BLANTYRE — There are now 80 000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi, reports in Blantyre have disclosed

A few weeks ago the Mozambique News Agency, Am, estimated that at least 200 000 Mozambicans had fled to Malawi to escape from the war between government forces and rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

## RELIEF WORK

But the Malawian Red Cross said that it was co-ordinating all relief work for the Mozambicans who had fled from the war and sought refuge in the Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mulanje, Ntcheu and Dedza districts and that, in these areas, there were an estimated 80 000 refugees.

Yesterday, the Save the Children Fund of Malawi donated 3 000 kg of flour to the Malawian Red Cross for distribution to the displaced Mozambicans



# Chissano acts and nation eagerly awaits results

218  
57000  
11/12/86

MAPUTO — As Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano slowly consolidates his power, his nation of 15 million people eagerly await the promised economic reforms aimed at cushioning the effects of banditry and drought, Zimbabwe's semi-official Ziana news agency reports.

Much depends on what the 47-year-old former foreign minister has in store for his people, but preliminary indications are that he appears to have taken on a mammoth task.

## Restore normal life

Barely a month after taking office, succeeding President Samora Machel who died in a mysterious air crash in South Africa on October 19, Mr Chissano and his Council of Ministers have been working on ways to rid the country of banditry, lessen the effects of drought and famine, restore normal life and improve the ailing economy.

Mr Chissano leaves for Tanzania this week on his first official visit where he will hold talks with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and senior officials of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party. The choice of Tanzania for the first visit is well understood given the fact that Frelimo operated from that country during its struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

Mozambique is also being helped by Tanzania militarily against the MNR and sources in Maputo believe President Chissano's visit will enable the two leaders to discuss possible additional support, mainly to beef up the country's defences in Zambezia province.

At his first Press conference, Mr Chissano indicated that more military support was needed from the Frontline states to combat Mozambique National Resistance rebels who are active in almost all the country's 10 provinces.

The diplomatic experience he gained during the 11 years as foreign minister would certainly pay off. Initial results of an international food aid appeal, launched during Mr Machel's funeral, have

so far attracted sympathy from at least three Western governments and a number of donor agencies.

In addition, he and other Frontline state leaders have to some extent managed to lure Malawi to move slowly but surely towards securing alternate routes to the Indian Ocean and to promote regional peace and security.

Mr Chissano outlined at the Press conference that Mozambique would have to adopt austerity measures to revive the economy and also as a way of fighting banditry.

The package requires, among other things, that:

- Public sector employment be cut by at least 20 percent
  - The national currency, the Meticals, be devalued
  - Encouragement and acceptance of private investment and undoubtedly more alliance to Western financial institutions and banks
- The World Bank has since 1984, when Mozambique joined the IMF, been doing studies on the rehabilitation of the country's industrial sector.

President Chissano appealed to his countrymen to brace themselves for hardships during the coming months and be prepared to make patriotic sacrifices.

Drought and banditry have reduced the people, particularly in the rural areas, to nomads. Internal migration and mobility are high and thousands have had education, health, livestock, markets and their possessions destroyed because of the banditry.

## Without power

Mozambique's second largest city, Beira, has been without power for four months now, hampering business and seriously affecting development.

However, the general opinion among the people here is that as long as banditry still exists in Mozambique, whatever President Chissano's programmes are be they will continuously be sabotaged — Sapa



# Maputo gears up for a blitz on Renamo

A PIVOTAL point has been reached in Mozambique's war with Renamo, with potentially crucial implications for southern Africa.

The Frelimo government, under the new leadership of President Joaquim Chissano, is engaged in a major new military and diplomatic offensive against the rebels. Senior government sources confirmed at the weekend that Tanzanian troops were being brought into the country as part of the counter-offensive, joining several thousand Zambabwean troops already stationed here.

The chief of staff, Sebastiano Mabote, has been replaced by the political commissar of the armed forces, Armando Panguene, who is conducting the new initiative. The appointment, which has not been publicly announced, is expected to have a considerable impact on the organisation of the army.

The counter-offensive is in response to major incursions into Mozambique's northern provinces by Renamo forces from neighbouring Malawi. It is being coupled with heavy pressure by the Frelimo government on Malawi to shut down Renamo bases on its territory, as well as to start using Mozambican rather than South African transport routes.

Weekend reports in Maputo claimed that Malawi had agreed to co-operate with Mozambique at a meeting of a joint security commission set up by the two countries.

This follows disclosures by South Africa — based on state documents recovered from the Machel air crash — that the Frontline states were considering drastic action against Malawi, including the closure of its borders and possible military action to blow up bridges on its transport routes to Zambia and Tanzania.

The concerted action against both Renamo and Malawi now raises

**The new Frelimo government is preparing for a massive military and diplomatic thrust against Renamo.**  
**DAVID BERESFORD reports from Maputo**

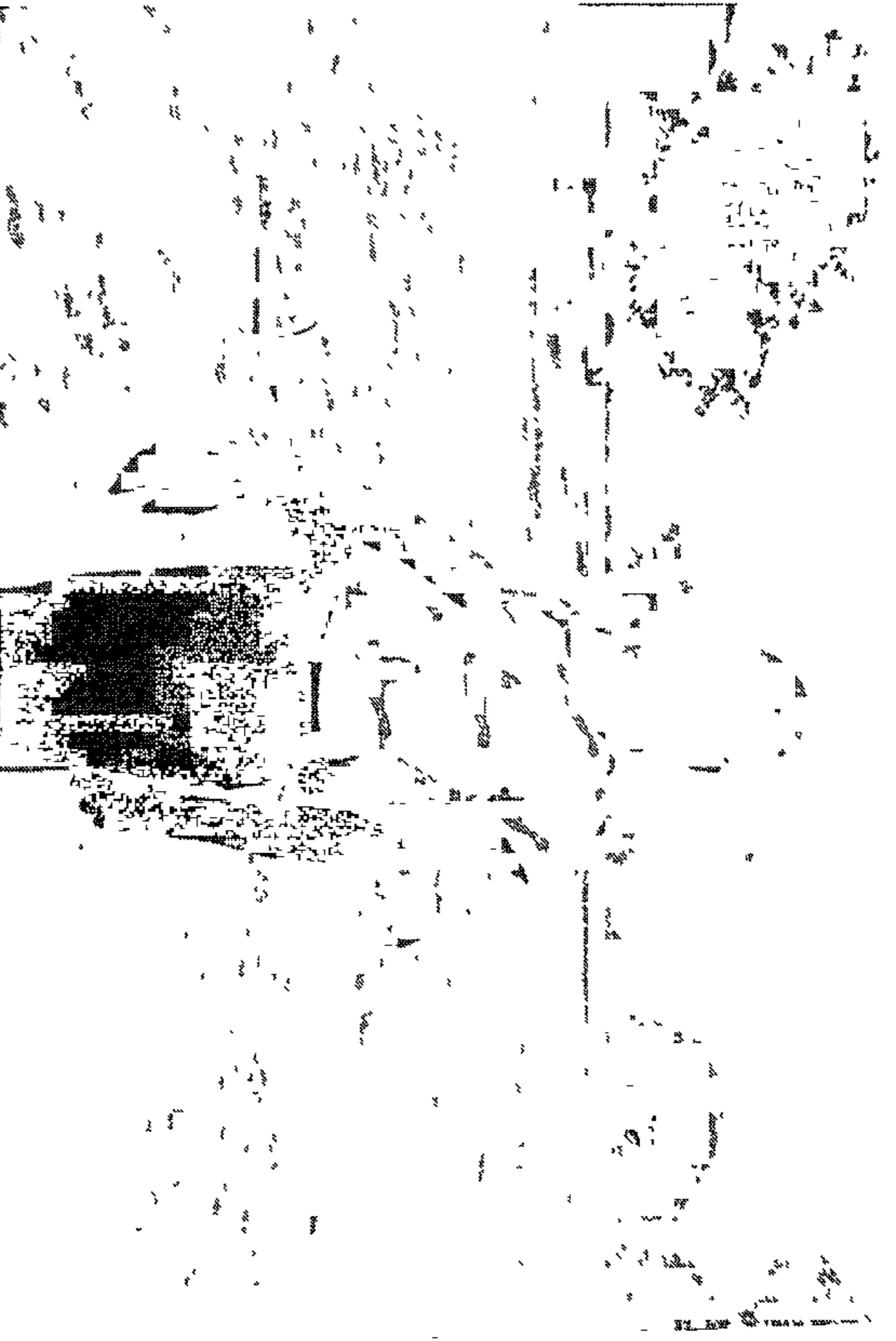
questions about the South African response.

The Mozambique government believes South Africa is now airlifting supplies to rebels in the north. Reported sightings of submarines in the Mozambique channel has also given some support to speculation that weapons may be arriving by sea.

Fears in Maputo are that Renamo, with South African encouragement, is now going for the overthrow of the Frelimo government in an effort to secure the country's support for sanctions-busting operations. The fears are encouraged by an apparent switch in Renamo tactics — from mere destabilisation of the economy to operations designed to establish control over territory — in recent major incursions from Malawi.

The Renamo offensive has been concentrated on the province of Zambezia and, to a lesser extent, on Tete, which are geographically divided by Malawi. Although information on the development of the conflict is scarce — partly because of poor communications in Mozambique — it is believed the rebels control most of the towns in Zambezia, with the exceptions of Quelimane, the provincial capital, Mocuba, the provincial military headquarters, and the small port of Chinde, which is packed with refugees.

The war has had a devastating impact on Zambezia, which was once responsible — with its massive tea, coconut and other plantations — for more than half the country's foreign earnings. Its destabilisation by Renamo has made a major



**Ready for Renamo. A villager of Dindiza, Gaza Province, who has been armed by Frelimo as part of the offensive against the insurgents. All part of a major new military and diplomatic offense against Renamo spurred by new president Chissano.**  
Picture GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

contribution to the collapse in the country's foreign earnings, from about \$260-million (about R650-million) in 1980 to less than \$90-million (about R225-million) last year.

It is anticipated that Renamo will try to drive on south to attack the "Beira corridor", the road and rail link between Mutare in Zimbabwe and the port of Beira. Efforts to keep this corridor open have become a symbol of collaboration between the Frontline states in what they see as a direct struggle with South Africa.

Most of Zimbabwe's troops in Mozambique — now believed to number over 10 000 — are deployed along the corridor. It is assumed that the Tanzanian reinforcements will be used against Renamo further north.

The stakes for the Frontline states in the Mozambican struggle are extraordinarily high. The collapse of the Frelimo government would make Zimbabwe entirely reliant on South Africa for survival. The close identification of interests between the two countries explains Chissano's

vague references recently to the prospect of some political union eventually developing between them.

But despite the crucial nature of the struggle, and the Mozambique government's commitment to "Marxist-Leninism and proletarian internationalism", there is no suggestion that the country could follow Angola's example and bring in Soviet bloc or Cuban troops.

There are Soviet and East German military advisors in the country and arms supplies are being received from them, but Mozambique appears determined to limit foreign troops on

its territory to those from African states, or at least from members of the non-aligned movement. There are reports that India may be despatching frigates to patrol the Mozambique Channel.

Relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union and China have been long-standing and close, but uneasy, partly because of President Samora Machel's attempts to maintain an impartial stance on the Sino-Soviet split and also because of a popular grievance — that the Eastern bloc is exploitative in its aid.

The Guardian, London



# Chissano slams SA raids

28  
13/12/86

DAR ES SALAAM —The Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said South Africa's military raids on neighbouring states reflect desperation at its failure to contain anti-apartheid forces within the country

"The South African Government is trying to shift onto neighbouring countries the conditions that pit it against the people of South Africa and Namibia," he said at a state banquet in his honour in Dar es Salaam

Pretoria has in the past staged commando raids on its black neighbours it accuses of harbouring its militant opponents.

Mr Chissano, who became president following the death of Mr Samora Machel in a plane crash in October, is on a three-day official visit to Tanzania

The Tanzanian president, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, said in his speech that Tanzania would help Mozambique's Marxist government combat guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), whom he said were trained and financed by South Africa

"We consider the threat to the security and the independence of Mozambique to be a threat to the security and the independence of Tanzania," he said

"We will therefore continue to work closely together with our brothers in Mozambique until these bandits have been totally eliminated"

Several hundred Tanzanian troops are already stationed in Mozambique to help government forces combat the rebels — Sapa-RNS

# 100 held for 'illegal trade' with SA

14/12/86

218 SUNTIMES

MOZAMBICAN authorities have arrested at least 100 people — including 13 Portuguese nationals — and have seized several SA-owned trucks containing food in connection with "illegal foreign trade" between the two countries.

A spokesman for Mozambique's security services confirmed the arrest of only 27 people, including several managers or representatives of foreign companies.

He said they had seen a big increase in illegal activities by external traders who were not paying taxes and did not abide by customs laws.

"The alleged trade has resulted in Mozambique losing several millions of dollars, and some embassies and government ministries have dealt with these people believing they were acting legally."

However, a relative of one of the arrested Portuguese nationals, who returned to South Africa from Maputo on Friday, said the authorities

By ANN PALMER

had arrested at least 100 people

"The sweeping arrests involve at least 14 SA companies and the confiscation of several trucks," said the man, who did not want to be identified as his 45-year-old brother was still in a Maputo jail

"While I was in Maputo I went several times to the Portuguese embassy to see if I could arrange for my brother's release — but to no avail. They kept telling me they did not know what was going on."

## Portuguese

"The 13 arrested Portuguese nationals are SA residents — many of whom have been dealing with the Mozambican government for several years. The others are Mozambican residents."

The man said "plenty of

trucks" containing foodstuffs and other goods had been seized and parked at an army parade ground in Maputo

He said he had spoken briefly to his brother, who had not been badly treated in jail

"He has not been able to wash or change his clothes, but does not seem to be badly treated."

Those arrested were expected to appear before a People's Tribunal on Tuesday.

"When I asked if I could arrange counsel for my brother I was told that the State both defends, prosecutes and supplies the judge"

He said the charges apparently related to "favours" which the transport companies did for officials and residents in Maputo

"On several occasions we have supplied foodstuffs, clothing or goods that are not available in Maputo for people who request us to do so. One company regularly supplies the President's office with these goods"

He said it was ironic that one of the security officers who was involved in questioning the detainees had on occasions also received goods.

## Confiscated

"In fact, only this week he received shirts and tennis shoes."

All the goods from his brother's company, which were in a bonded warehouse in Maputo, had been confiscated, as well as personal belongings, he said

When the man went to visit his brother he was told to

possible in case he was also arrested

"I returned to Johannesburg on Friday and didn't even take a newspaper across the border in case I was stopped. All I can do now is wait and see what happens"

A spokesman for the SA Department of Foreign Affairs said that, while the people involved were permanent residents of SA, primary responsibility for them lay with the Portuguese government or embassy

The Portuguese ambassador was not available for comment



# Tanzania <sup>STAR</sup> promises aid <sup>13/12/86</sup> to Chissano <sup>218</sup>

The Star's Africa News Service  
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has ended a three-day official visit to Tanzania during which he received promises of an increase in military aid.

There has been no official announcement on what aid Mozambique will receive from Tanzania, but observers said the Dar es Salaam government seemed ready to increase its troops in Mozambique.

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said yesterday that President Chissano had returned from the Tanzanian capital convinced Tanzania had "no doubts that it is on Mozambican soil that a good part of the defence of all southern Africa must be consolidated".

AIM quoted Tanzania's Defence Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, as saying it was in Mozambique that the future of the region was at stake.

The agency said Mr Julius Nyerere, who is still chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, assured Mr Chissano Tanzania's economic problems would not be used as a pretext to reduce support.

S. P. M. 13/12/86 (218)

## Maputo's national legislature is elected

MAPUTO — General elections that began in August in war-torn Mozambique ended at the weekend with the election of the country's one-party national legislature

The 250 members of the People's Assembly were chosen by members of provincial assemblies from a total of 299 candidates proposed by Frelimo, the ruling marxist party

Mozambique's news agency, AIM, said because of communication difficulties, only the results from Maputo were known immediately.

There, AIM said, President Joaquim Chissano was elected to the People's Assembly unanimously by the 88 voting members of the Maputo assembly and 36 other candidates from a field of 44 also were elected

The voting for the People's Assembly marked the end of a four-phase process which began with election of community assemblies, followed by voting for district and provincial assemblies. It was the second national election since the country won independence from Portugal in 1975

Mr Chissano became Mozambique's leader following the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash October 19

Mr Machel's widow, Graca, was among the successful assembly candidates in Maputo

Mr Chissano returned to Maputo yesterday from a three-day trip to Tanzania, where — according to AIM — Tanzanian officials pledged their economic problems would not prevent them from supplying military and other support to Mozambique — Sapa-Associated Press



# Electrified fence is keeping down illegal Limpopo border crossings

By Rob Nuttall

The 20 km high-voltage electrical fence South Africa has put up along a section of its border with Zimbabwe has been a most effective deterrent to illegal crossings, according to statistics.

Although the incidence of crossings and attempts has been the lowest where the fence is, it is not a guaranteed block to crossings

Major Thinus Oosthuizen, the officer commanding the army's only reaction unit in South Africa, told journalists at the border at the weekend that the fence had killed two people last year and one this year.

Built at a cost of R130 000 a kilometre, it at first carried a non-lethal voltage "At that time, people wanting to cross learnt methods of getting through — which are applied now for successful crossings, even though the fence is fully lethal"

"So far this year there have been only seven successful crossings. But there have been 67 successful ones at an adjoining 7 km stretch of non-electrified fence.

16/12/86 SMK  
218  
The electrified fence has an automatic alarm system which alerts the reaction unit and pinpoints the crossing point to within 200 m. Other sections of the 350 km border are protected by double fences.

Colonel Johan Swanepoel, the officer commanding in the Soutpansberg military area, said there were about 30 000 crossings of the border each year. Security forces and police arrested an average of 150 people a month.

Many crossed because of extreme poverty in the rural areas of Zimbabwe — coming in search of food and jobs.

The most critical areas of the border were at the far western confluence of the Thesashi River and the Limpopo, which forms the boundary between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, and in the east at Pafuri, where Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique meet.

"The ANC hopes its terrorists can cross into South Africa and cause confusion about which country they came from," said Colonel Swanepoel.

By Joao Santa Rita,  
The Star's Africa News Service

It is now certain that Tanzania will be committing more of its 40 000 soldiers to help Mozambique's Frelimo Government fight the growing threat from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

The Tanzanian authorities have clearly indicated they view the deterioration of the military situation in Mozambique as a threat to their own security.

On Saturday President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique returned to Maputo after a three-day visit to Tanzania after being assured the Dar es Salaam authorities would come to his help in the war against the MNR.

On his visit to Tanzania President Chissano was accompanied by Defence Minister Mr Alberto Chipande and by Political Bureau member General Armando Guebuza.

Although no details of the forthcoming Tanzanian military help have been given, observers believe the Tanzanians will send their army units to areas in northern Mozambique where the MNR recently launched a highly successful offensive.

These areas include Zambezia province, north of the Zambezi River, where according to the Mozambique news agency, AIM, the MNR planned "to seize the town of Mocuba and the Zambezia provincial capital, Quelimane, . . . and then proclaim the existence of an MNR 'government'"

#### RECOGNITION

AIM said the MNR would then seek international recognition and would appeal for foreign troops to come to its aid.

Tanzanian President Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi said at a dinner in honour of President Chissano on Thursday

# Tanzania will send in more troops to aid Maputo

that the situation in Mozambique was dangerous for his country.

The Tanzanian Minister of Defence, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, said on Saturday that the whole Southern African region was at stake in the war now being fought in Mozambique.

It is not yet clear if Zimbabwe, which already has about 12 000 men in Mozambique, will move north to help the Tanzanians

The Zimbabweans have so far restricted their activities to central Mozambique and the north-west province of Tete.

However, observers believe Zimbabwe will at least provide logistical help for any operations the Tanzanians will carry in northern Mozambique.

Relations between the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique and Tanzania date back to the war against Portuguese domination in Mozambique and since then the two countries have helped each other militarily on several occasions.

In April 1979 a few hundred Mozambican soldiers, including artillery units, helped Tanzania depose Idi Amin in Uganda



Apr Times 16/12/86 (2/8)

# MNR winning war, says US newsman

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is receiving no support from South Africa, a United States journalist just back from two weeks with the guerilla movement claimed yesterday in the Washington Times

Mr Holger Jensen, a former Newsweek correspondent now the Times' foreign editor, writes of the guerillas "They appear to be winning. What makes it all the more remarkable is that they are doing it alone, without any help from their former SA allies or the West."

The rare eyewitness account differs diametrically

from the official US view as given last week by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who said "The rebellion has been fuelled and stoked and built up by foreign interference now including South Africa."

According to Mr Jensen, "the guerillas turned out to be a disciplined military force, on good terms with the civilian population and firmly in control of the country."

Furthermore, he claims that the MNR has "already established a civilian government that administers schools, medical clinics and agricultural projects in the liberated zone", an area said to cover 85 percent of the country.

Mr Jensen insists that the MNR has no bases outside the country. Maputo's charges that Malawi has been harbouring guerillas were trumped up "to cover the embarrassing loss of five towns near the Malawian border... which fell in battles ranging from 30 seconds to 20 minutes."

Mr Jensen concludes "Now 10 years old, the bush war in Mozambique is the most successful and least recognized anti-communist insurgency in the world today. It is the only battlefield where Soviet bloc forces have suffered such major reversals that Moscow is in imminent danger of losing one of its client states."

SA 'not

218

backing'

the MNR

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—The Mozambique National Resistance was receiving no support from South Africa, a respected US journalist just back from two weeks with the guerilla movement claimed yesterday in the Washington Times

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The rare eyewitness account differs diametrically from the official US view as given last week by the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who said 'The rebellion has been fuelled and stoked and built up by foreign interference now including South Africa'

The report comes as Secretary of State George Shultz has finally persuaded President Reagan to request a \$500 million (R1 100 million) front-line state aid package from Congress, much of which would be targeted at revamping regional transportation routes through Mozambique

Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost has been dispatched to front-line capitals, including Maputo, to discuss the programme

According to Jensen, 'the guerillas turned out to be a disciplined military force,

on good terms with the civilian population and firmly in control of the country'

Furthermore, he says, Renamo has 'already established a civilian government that administers schools, medical clinics and agricultural projects in the liberated zone', an area said to cover 85% of the country.

'Functioning schools, rudimentary hospitals and thriving agriculture were in evidence, with no sign of drought or starvation as claimed by the marxist Government in Maputo'

Jensen insists that Renamo has no bases outside the country

**Leader**

Maputo's charges that Malawi has been harbouring guerillas were trumped up 'to cover the embarrassing loss of five towns near the Malawian border — which fell in battles ranging from 30 seconds to 20 minutes'

The movement's leader, Afonso Dhlakama, told the reporter at his base camp in Gorongosa National Park 'The war is nearly over. We have already begun the task of national reconstruction'

Jensen concludes. 'Now 10 years old, the bush war in Mozambique is the most successful and least recognised anti-communist insurgency in the world today. It is the only battlefield where Soviet bloc forces have suffered such major reversals that Moscow is in imminent danger of losing one of its client states'



# Chissano is risking coup, says MNR chief

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambique rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama says Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano risks provoking a military coup by restless generals if he does not accept a negotiated settlement to the 10-year insurgent war.

In an interview with the Portuguese Catholic radio network, Radio Renascenca, Mr Dhlakama reiterated three conditions for peace talks, but acknowledged he is not optimistic of a peaceful solution.

Describing Mr Chissano as "harder" than his predecessor, President Samora Machel, he said Maputo had chosen to continue its strategy of war, counting on troop reinforcements from Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and India.

Mr Dhlakama spoke to Radio Renascenca correspondent Eduardo Mascarenhas for more than two hours on November 30 at the central rebel base near Mozambique's Gorongosa game park.

"If our conditions (for negotiations) were accepted, we could have a ceasefire, power-sharing and elections within one year," Mr Dhlakama said.

His conditions for peace talks were the "total withdrawal" of foreign troops, the acceptance in principle of "national reconciliation" and "free general elections".

But the 33-year-old rebel chief said neither he nor many Frelimo army generals — "with whom we have contacts" — are hopeful for a negotiated settlement.

"Chissano is harder than Machel. He gives priority to the war and, as a diplomat, knows how to delude people."

"Chissano, I think, is suffering pressure from many generals who are tired of the war... A military coup is an alternative."

"In any event, our victory is in sight," Mr Dhlakama said.

## 'Nothing' from Pretoria

Insisting his forces get "absolutely nothing" from Pretoria, he acknowledged that his strategy of striking Mozambique's transport systems — vital to hinterland nations, especially Zimbabwe — benefits South Africa.

"Our interests coincide," he said, adding that his Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) attacked railways and other transport facilities to keep "weapons from reaching the interior" and to prevent Maputo "from getting rich by servicing landlocked neighbours".

The pivotal highway, oil pipeline and railway in the central Beira corridor "will remain paralysed despite whatever foreign military

aid is sent in to protect it", he said, adding that some 8 000 Zimbabweans were already in place and he had reports that British "special forces" may be deployed in the area.

Mr Dhlakama told the radio network that 6 000 Ethiopian troops were entering Mozambique, and that Indian "special forces" may also be deployed to aid Maputo's Zimbabwean and Tanzanian forces — an estimated 15 000 men.

The MNR chief also commented.

● On Mozambique's famine, he blamed the famine situation on the government's "collective farm policies".

● On the role of the Catholic Church, saying he is "very satisfied with its work. It has denounced both sides".

● On the economy, saying: "We must invite foreign countries to invest." Key sectors would be State-controlled under the MNR but the private sector would play a fundamental role.



Argus 17/12/86 (218)

# Aid for rebels — no comment from Malawi

**Argus Africa News Service**  
MAPUTO — A top level Malawian delegation has left Maputo amid accusations that soldiers from Malawi are taking part in rebel attacks against the central Mozambican province of Zambezia.

The Malawian delegation was led by Mr John Tembo, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the ruling Malawi Congress Party

According to the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, he discussed with the Mozambican authorities the next meeting of the joint Mozambique/Malawi Defence and Security Commission

He also held a meeting with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique

Shortly before leaving Maputo, Mr Tembo refused to make any comments on reports that Malawi soldiers were involved with the MNR guerillas

Yesterday, the newspaper Noticias said members of the Malawian armed forces were integrated into units of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, MNR

## Combat rations

Noticias quoted a government official in the northern province of Zambezia as the source for its story

Malawian combat rations and military equipment had been captured by Mozambican troops in Zambezia, the newspaper said

Some guerillas captured in upper Zambezia could not speak Portuguese or any of the languages spoken in the area. But they could speak English and Chicewa, a major language in Malawi, Noticias said

"I am not interested in stories like that," Mr Tembo told journalists before leaving Maputo

"We are interested in serious business, we are interested in co-operation"

He refused to comment on reports that MNR guerrillas had been seen carrying stolen goods across the border into Malawi.



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus

**CASH BOOST:** The National Sea Rescue Institute is geared up for the hectic holiday season and has had a welcome R500 injection from a hotel group. Mr Gerhard Stotzel, manager of Club In-X-es in Sea Point, right, represented the group at the handover to Mr Howard Godfrey, centre, deputy commander of the Granger Bay station. Also in the picture are coxswain Mr Dave Raphael and Miss Paula Faria, who will take part in a fashion and boat show, Sunsplash '86, at the club tonight. Proceeds go to the NSRI.



The Star's Africa  
News Service

About 50 foreign nationals held by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), are expected to be released today and tomorrow in an operation involving the International Red Cross.

Informed sources said a Portuguese diplomat, Mr Antonio Faria Maia, had flown to Malawi to receive the hostages most of whom are Portuguese.

## MNR rebels expected to free 50 foreign hostages

This follows a meeting in Lisbon between an International Red Cross official, Mr Francois Muzy and an unnamed MNR representative.

However, other reports speak only of 37 Portuguese and 10 Pakistanis and make no reference to the release of the West German and British hostages.

Some hostages have been held for more than a year.

They were captured in July last year during a rebel attack against the town of Luabo.

Most others were captured during the recent MNR offensive in northern Mozambique.

It is not known if the International Red Cross will send a team into MNR-controlled areas in Mozambique or if the hostages will be released on the Malawi border.

17/12/86 SMC

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Most captives in good shape, but some ill

# MNR releases 57 hostages

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STAR  
18/12/80

The Star's Africa News Service

Some of the hostages released by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) "are not very well", a Portuguese Government spokesman said today from Blantyre, Malawi.

The MNR released 57 foreigners yesterday and handed them to the International Red Cross.

They are 43 Portuguese, 10 Pakistanis, two Mauritians and two Cape Verdians.

"Some of them are not very well, but most are in good shape," the spokesman said.

He added that the released hostages had different versions about their treatment. Some complained of lack of food and had been ill during captivity, others said that in the circumstances they had been well treated.

The hostages were released in a border area near the Mozambican province of Zambezia, where the MNR recently made major military gains.

"An International Red Cross representative went into Mozambican territory to fetch the pris-

oners," the Portuguese spokesman said in a telephone interview.

The Portuguese citizens are being flown today from Lilongwe to Blantyre, where they will be formally handed by the International Red Cross to a senior Portuguese diplomat, the charge d'affaires in Zimbabwe, Mr Antonio Maia.

Although no final arrangements had been made, it was possible they would be flown to Johannesburg to catch a flight to Lisbon, the spokesman said.

Another group of eight hostages could be released today in an area near the Malawian border in the north-western Mozambican province of Tete.

"They were going to be released yesterday, but we waited in the border area the whole afternoon and nothing happened," the spokesman said.

The group expected to be released today consists of a Briton, four Portuguese and three West Germans.

But reports from Malawi said the MNR was refusing to release the Briton until Britain negotiated directly with the rebels.

Zambia... the Front...

# MINR frees 57 foreigners

N/M (2/8) 18/12/86

**LISBON—Mozambican Right-wing rebels yesterday freed 57 foreign nationals they had been holding prisoner, a rebel spokesman said.**

A Mozambican National Resistance spokesman in Lisbon said the captives — more than 40 Portuguese, 10 Pakistanis and a Cape Verdean — were released on the border with Malawi, near the

northern Mozambican town of Milange

Members of the International Red Cross were waiting for them in Malawi and took them to Blantyre, he said

A second group of eight people was to be released elsewhere on Mozambique's frontier with Malawi, the MNR spokesman added

This group comprises a Briton, four Portuguese, a West German and his wife and daughter

Briton Ian Robertson, West German Robert Roskamp, his Peruvian wife, Maria Isabel Torres Munoz, and their two-year-old daughter, Isabel, were seized with a Portuguese technician and three Jesuit missionaries last month during an MNR attack on the north-west town of Ulongue

The rest were captured in other MNR actions, some of them more than a year ago

MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama had ordered the unconditional release of all the foreigners as a goodwill gesture

The rebels, who have fought Mozambique's marxist Government almost since independence from Portugal in 1975, have claimed the capture of Milange and other northern towns in recent weeks — (Sapa-Reuter)



# Freed MNR hostages 'not very well'

Argus Africa News Service

1766u 18/12/86 218  
JOHANNESBURG — Some of the hostages released by the Mozambique National Resistance "are not very well", a Portuguese Government spokesman said today from the Malawi town of Blantyre

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"They were going to be released yesterday afternoon," the spokesman said, "but we waited in the border area all afternoon and nothing happened"

This group consists of four Portuguese, three West Germans and a Briton

However, reports from Malawi said that the MNR was refusing to release the British citizen until Britain negotiated directly with them

# 100 held in Maputo for illegal SA trade

AP/6/18/12/76  
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Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than 100 people were detained by the Mozambican security police in an operation against "illegal foreign trade", business sources said here

However, the official newspaper, Noticias said, yesterday that only 27 people had been arrested

In Mozambique all foreign trade has to have the approval of the government

Business sources said some people had also been arrested on charges of black marketeering

## Portuguese

Among those detained are at least 12 Portuguese citizens, business sources said

The Portuguese Embassy said, however, it did not know yet how many of its citizens had been detained

Most of the people detained were involved in the importation of goods from South Africa and Swaziland which were then sold to embassies, foreign technicians, companies and even state-owned firms

Most of these companies had been established after the Nkomati Accord was signed

Because of the critical shortage of goods in Mozambique, these companies found an easy market in Maputo for consumer goods bought in South Africa and Swaziland

Although they had no legal authorisation to operate they operated openly and one of them even ran an advertising campaign on the government-controlled Radio Mozambique



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WASHINGTON — The Mozambican government will be toppled by a coup in less than a year and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will be next, MNR leader Afonso Dlakama says.

In an interview published by the *Washington Post*, yesterday, Dlakama said "Already many generals in Frelimo have asked if it is all right to overthrow the government. I tell them it is being planned, but they should wait until we can join them. They cannot do it without Renamo."

In the interview, which was given at his base camp in Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique, Dlakama made it clear that his aim was not merely the overthrow of the Maputo regime, but of Mugabe as well.

"Mugabe knows that when we come to power, he is finished in Zimbabwe because he is a Marxist and we are against communism ... We have already declared war on Zimbabwe and have plans to strike deep within that country."

Because the Beira Corridor was a vital life-line for both Harare and Maputo,

## Frelimo to fall soon — MNR

SIMON BARBER

it would continue to be a principal MNR target. Western investors, including the World Bank which is reportedly studying a ten-year, \$600m package to develop the corridor, would be well advised to stay clear.

"It is a bad investment. It provides the Maputo government with customs duties and Zimbabwe with goods, so it helps keep the Marxists in power ... We will make sure that it does not function. Zimbabwean soldiers cannot guard every inch of it. We will strike at will and are doing so."

Dlakama was at pains to distance himself from SA, which he claimed had provided no assistance since the Nkomati Accord — a claim strongly rejected by the Reagan administration.

2180

## We'll shut Beira corridor railway, says MNR leader

LISBON — Mozambican rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama vowed in an interview published yesterday that his forces would shut down the strategic Beira corridor railway as part of their fight to topple the marxist government in Maputo

Mr Dhlakama told the Portuguese newspaper *O Seculo* in a rare interview from central Mozambique on November 30 that his Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas were making daily sabotage raids against the railway running from the Mozambican port of Beira to landlocked Zimbabwe

Mr Dhlakama said the MNR was obliged to try to close the corridor to stop military supplies from reaching government forces.

He claimed his forces controlled about 85 percent of the national territory, said he was fighting for a western-style multiparty democracy and called for free elections.

The rebel leader strongly denied allegations by the Mozambican Government that the MNR received aid from South-Africa and had military bases inside Malawi — Sapa-Reuter.



MAPUTO — Mozambicans have elected a new parliament in the second general election to be held in Mozambique's 11 years of independence

The complicated process for choosing local, provincial and national governing bodies was successfully completed in almost all districts in the 10 provinces despite the widespread war against the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas, said government spokesmen.

Only three districts in Zambezia province, scene of some of the heaviest fighting, could not hold the election

# Mozambique elections 'completed in almost all districts'

The Star Friday Dec

19/12/86

(218)

The election, which will officially end when the new People's Assembly meets for the first time next week, was Mozambique's version of "people's power" — giving the people what the ruling Frelimo party said was a chance for them to choose the best available persons to represent them

They could vote only for candidates chosen by Frelimo, which allows no political opposition

Voters were not asked to elect members of the Frelimo central committee or its dominant Political Bureau, which selects its own members from the party hierarchy.

Mozambique's first elections were held in 1977. This year's elections should under the electoral law have been held in 1982, but the war forced their postponement.

Planned originally to last three months, the elections were delayed for four weeks after the death of President Samora Machel on October 19

The electoral system started with the election of neighbourhood, village and town assemblies.

Candidates approved by Frelimo cells were introduced to meetings of voters during which their "merits and demerits" were discussed.

The voters were asked to select candidates not on their political beliefs but on their moral behaviour and work performance. Voting was by a show of hands

Frelimo encouraged voters to reject candidates who did not follow the party's puritanical moral codes, who had more than one wife, who had been involved in black market operations or who had not done their jobs properly

This was the time when low-ranking government officials came under fire for poor performance or actions which the voters regarded as unjustified. Proposed candidates were often rejected.

This year, the hospital director of the northern town of Pemba was rejected by voters, who blamed him for the lack of medicine and poor conditions in the hospital.

The same process was followed in the next stage, the election of district assemblies, which elected provincial assemblies. The latter were elected by secret vote for the first time this year.

The voting produced some AIM, said.

The provincial assemblies elected the 250 members of parliament from a list of 299 proposed by the ruling party

The Frelimo Central Committee indicated "which of the candidates it would like to see in the assembly", said the news agency

Under a recent constitutional amendment the functions of chairman of the Assembly were separated from those of the country's President and Mr Marcelino dos Santos, number two in the Frelimo hierarchy, was expected to be elected. He will become number two in the State hierarchy after President Joaquim Chissano

rejection

In the election for the Maputo Assembly, which has provincial status, the chairman of the city council, Mr Alberto Massavanhane, although elected, had many votes cast against him

"The main accusation he faced was that he had proved unable to keep the city clean," the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said.

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said.

# Victory soon says MNR

WASHINGTON — Rebel leader Mr Afonso Dlakama is predicting victory for his forces over the government of Mozambique in less than a year, *The Washington Times* reported yesterday

"We can take Maputo within five or six months," the leader of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) said in an interview.

"If the West would stop supporting Maputo, the government would fall in two months"

The newspaper said its foreign editor, Mr Holger Jensen, interviewed Mr Dlakama on Wednesday in Gorongosa, a mountainous area in the south-central part of Mozambique, near the border with Zimbabwe

It is reported from Lisbon that the MNR said it had attacked targets in Beira yesterday, destroying military installations and supply warehouses and killing 39 government troops.

An MNR spokesman also said, in a statement, that on Wednesday MNR forces attacked and destroyed a supply tram travelling on the Beira Corridor line to Zimbabwe. He said 41 government troops and 19 Zimbabwean soldiers were killed.

● A second group of foreign captives held by the MNR will be handed over to the International Red Cross today following yesterday's release of 57 captives, a rebel spokesman said yesterday — Sapa-Reuter-Associated Press

# New York to expand SA ban

NEW YORK — The City Council voted overwhelmingly on Thursday to expand its anti-apartheid ban, refusing to give contracts to companies that do business with South Africa.

The Bill, which still has to be signed by the Mayor, Mr Edward Koch, goes beyond the present law requiring contractors to certify that they do not sell goods or services directly to the South African police, military, prison system or the agency that enforces pass laws.

It also would forbid the city from dealing with contractors who do business with several South African governmental agencies which provide support for that nation's apartheid system. These include the Bureau for Information, Ministry of Law and Order, Ministry of Education and Development Aid and energy-producing agencies.

City Council Majority Leader Peter Vallone predicted the proposed law would prompt similar action in other US cities. — Sapa-Associated Press.

## Child detainees listed

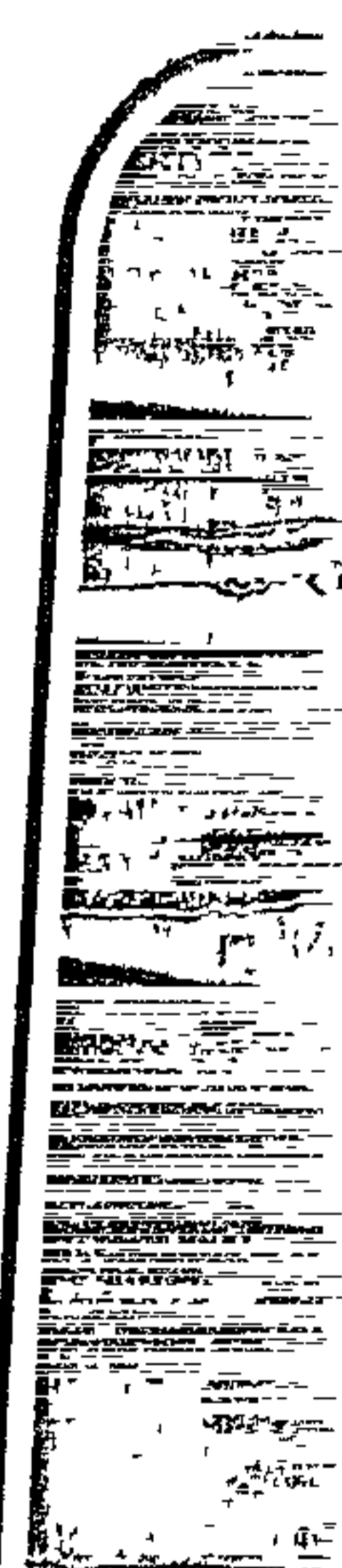
The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — American human rights groups have compiled a list of 390 names of children detained in South Africa under the emergency decree Four on the list are 11 years old Several are 12 or 13

The document is distributed by Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa  
A Christmas campaign asks Americans to write to President Botha, urging the immediate release of the children

## Mine faction fighting | Botswana to

Ask





# 'Blockade' claims AIM

MAPUTO — South Africa is setting up a major operation, codenamed 'Blockade', to re-supply Mozambican rebels with arms and to infiltrate more insurgents into Mozambique, Maputo's state-owned news agency AIM reported.

Quoting government sources, the agency said last night the two operations were planned by South African intelligence officers and leaders of the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) at meetings in Pretoria last month and would be carried out between December 24 to January 3.

The operations would involve ferrying 250 tonnes of arms by air and sea to MNR rebels in central Mozambique and infiltrating small groups of rebels to attack southern Mozambique, AIM reported.

The infiltration would be aimed at diverting attention from the arms shipments, it said.

It said the MNR, which Pretoria has admitted backing during the insurgents' 10-year campaign against Mozambique's socialist government, was critically short of weapons, one of the subjects discussed during the November 21-25 meetings in Pretoria.

AIM quoted a document it said was captured on November 23 when Mozambican troops over-ran an MNR camp at Masunta, in southern Manica province bordering Zimbabwe, as confirming the arms shortage.

## The document

"For an operation, small groups cannot be given more than four 60 mm mortar shells and three RPG rockets. This is the maximum quantity that a group can take anyone violating these norms will have to justify his behaviour well," AIM quoted the document as saying.

The agency said the document was written by MNR leaders and was addressed to "all unit commanders and chiefs of staff in the provinces".

According to AIM the document added: "When destroying communal villages, a group must try by all means not to use ammunition. Use fire to burn down the villages. Use knives and axes to cut the throats of Frelimo agents and use firearms and ammunition in the case of enemy intervention."

AIM said one of the aims of the Pretoria meetings was to "unite different bandit factions and give them the appearance of responsibility and of political organisation" but this had failed. "The bandits are fragmented, splits have multiplied as have dissensions and mutual accusations," said AIM.

Days before Mozambican President Samora Machel died in a plane crash inside South Africa in October, Mozambique placed its armed forces on full alert, accusing South Africa of preparing to invade the country and topple the government.

## ***Delay in release of MNR captives***

LISBON — Right-wing rebels fighting Mozambique's Marxist government plan to delay the release of their European captives until Monday

DD (2/8)  
A Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) spokesman said here yesterday the release had been postponed for 72 hours 20/12/86

The prisoners included a Briton, a West German, his wife and daughter and four Portuguese who were captured during MNR attacks in and around the town of Ulongue, in the remote north-west Mozambican province of Tete, last month

The spokesman said no reason had been given for the postponement but added he believed problems caused by torrential rain in Tete province, where the eight were to have been freed, were the most likely cause

The area on the frontier where the eight were due to be handed over to International Red Cross officials was swampy and heavy downpours in the current rainy season would have swollen rivers, hampering any release operation, he said  
— Sapa-RNS



# MNR short of ammunition, 'captured documents' reveal

Argus Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambique National Resistance movement is facing an acute shortage of ammunition, according to documents the Mozambican authorities say were captured at an MNR base

The Mozambique News Agency, Am, said that on November 23 government forces had captured a rebel base in Musunta, in the central province of Manica. A document from the rebels' "General Staff" at their headquarters in Gorongosa was found

The document dealt with the lack of ammunition and ordered commanders throughout the country to take measures to save ammunition

"Small groups must not be given more than

four 60 MM shells and another three RPG rockets," the document said

"This does not mean that during operations all that ammunition will be used. An assessment of the situation must be made

"Those who violate these orders will have to have good justifications for doing so"

## "Big targets"

The document said bigger groups involved in operations against "big targets" were allowed to use "four or five shells and four or five rockets"

The document discloses that the MNR guerrillas are also facing a shortage of ammunition for AK-47 rifles, although there does not seem to be a problem with the other types

Guerrilla commanders were ordered to make monthly plans for the use of AK-47 ammunition and to make better use of captured arms such as FN, PPSH, Mausers, SKS and MGG to reduce the use of AK-47 ammunition"

11645 22/12/86

AFRICA (218)

## Maputo will fall soon, Renamo claims

WASHINGTON — Rebel leader Afonso Dlakama is predicting victory for his forces over the Marxist Government of Mozambique in less than a year, the Washington Times reported.

"We can take Maputo within five or six months," Mr Dlakama said in an interview with the newspaper's foreign editor, Holger Jensen.

The newspaper said Renamo controlled 85 percent of Mozambique, a country of 15-million people.

Mr Dlakama claimed that he had 22 000 armed and 4 500 unarmed recruits confronting what he estimated as 25 000 Zimbabweans, 10 000 Tanzanians and 12 000 men from the USSR, East Germany, Cuba and North Korea.

Mr Dlakama denied receiving help from South Africa since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984. Earlier this month Mozambique's new Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said that South Africa had flown supplies to the rebels in the past two months.

Mr Dlakama reportedly said that South Africa did the fighting for Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Unita rebels in Angola.

"He, too, calls us bandits and says the Maputo Government is his friend," Mr Dlakama was reported as saying. "He is an opportunist."

The United States Government has diplomatic relations with Mozambique but not with Angola. It supports Dr Savimbi's rebel group in Angola — Sapa-AP



Chissano  
tells of  
austerity  
measures

ARGUS  
22/12/76  
278

Argus Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO. — Strict austerity measures which will affect the daily lives of Mozambicans will be adopted soon, President Joaquim Chissano says.

In a speech to the nation to mark the end of the 60 days of mourning for the death of his predecessor, Samora Machel, Mr Chissano said an austerity programme was necessary as well as stricter control of the country's financial resources.

"They will be severe measures which will demand sacrifices from all of us," Mr Chissano warned.

Mozambique's economy was "wounded" and "its treatment will be painful".

**COURAGE**

Mr Chissano repeated that there would be no compromise with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

The main priority was the struggle against the MNR which he described as an instrument of the South African Government.

He appealed to all Mozambicans to help defend the country.

"The courage, unity and determination of our people will throw the armed bandits out of our country," he said.

# MNR frees hostages

*C.M. Times 23/12/85 2/8*  
LISBON. — Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday freed their last remaining foreign captives in a Christmas goodwill gesture, a rebel spokesman said

The Mozambican National Resistance spokesman in Lisbon told reporters the group of eight were released early yesterday morning at Zobue on Mozambique's frontier with Malawi in the remote north-west province of Tete

They were met by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross who took them to Blantyre in Malawi.

The group included a Briton, a West German and his wife and daughter and four Portuguese, three of them Jesuit missionaries. The eight had been captured during MNR attacks in and around Ulongue in Tete province last month — Sapa-Reuter



# MNR hostages handed over to embassy officials

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities yesterday handed over to foreign embassies a group of hostages who were released last week by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

At a ceremony in a local hotel 35 Portuguese citizens, five Pakistanis, two Mauritians and two Cape Verdeans were handed over to their dip-

lomatic representatives by a Mozambican official

A total of 57 hostages were released by the MNR last week but 13 are Mozambicans

Portugal protested to Mozambique and Malawi after the hostages were forced to travel to Mozambique from Malawi where they had been released

It is understood that yesterday Britain made a similar protest after

eight other hostages, including a Briton, released by the MNR on the Malawian border, were unexpectedly flown to Maputo

An official at Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Eduardo Coloma, said the released prisoners had been brought to Maputo because there had been an understanding between the Mozambican and Malawian governments that the hostages should be handed over to their countries' representatives on Mozambican soil

He said Mozambique had obligations arising from its juridical relations with the countries of whom the former hostages were citizens. It was in fulfilment of these obligations that Mozambique had taken the hostages to Maputo, he said

SMR  
24/12/86

218

# Oxfam to aid starving Mozambicans

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Oxfam wants to provide clothing aid as a first-step towards heading off a potential disaster in Mozambique's Zambezia province, where 1-million people have been displaced by civil war and starvation is at crisis levels.

Oxfam emergencies officer Tony Vaux found during a visit to the province that clothing was one of the

most immediate needs of people who had to leave their homes suddenly without their possessions.

He said: "Few of the children we saw wore anything but rags. Women were dressed in sackings. Some covered themselves with the bark of trees, while others were reported to be too ashamed to come out of their

houses.

Oxfam has asked the British government for R320m for cloth and sewing kits. Vaux estimated this would provide for 80 000 families, approximately 500 000 people.

The provision of cloth is seen as priming the economic pump in an area where practically nothing is

made or sold. When Vaux visited the largest supermarket in the neighbouring province of Tete, he found only three items on sale.

Food is not in short supply, but planting has been disrupted and there is severe risk of hunger and starvation next year. Renamo attacks and a shortage of trucks have prevented the

government from distributing food on the scale needed.

Unlike Ethiopia and Sudan, famine threatens the towns as well.

Oxfam wants the EC to airlift supplies to the blockaded town of Mocuba, about 200km north of the Zambezi delta. It is also urging the UN to appoint an assistant secretary-general to co-ordinate assistance.

About 25% of Mozambique's 14-million people were seriously affected by the fighting.

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# Beira 'under siege' by hundreds of refugees

AR 64-5  
24/12/86

218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Hundreds of people continue to flee from rural areas in central Mozambique to Beira, stretching the city's few resources to the limit, an official Mozambican report has disclosed.

Beira, Mozambique's second biggest city, has been without water and electricity for several months and there are now thousands of refugees living in its shanty towns.

The report, released by Mozambique's Natural Disasters Office, said the influx of refugees was "straining the already-insufficient supplies of the city", but gave no other details.

## FOOD SHORTAGES

It said that in the northern province of Zambezia, where guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) recently launched a successful operation, "people are facing severe food shortages in almost every district".

There had been "a mass displacement of people throughout the province" and the authorities were finding it almost impossible to distribute food to the interior of the province because of "the chronic lack of transport".

Zambezia is the country's most-populated province and the report said that at the end of November the authorities had only two seven-ton trucks at their disposal.

The situation was worse in the northern province of Niassa where there were no trucks to transport food, the report said.

## STARVATION

Recently, the Mozambican authorities estimated that about four million people throughout the country were facing critical food shortages that could lead to starvation.

Meanwhile, Mozambican authorities have handed over to their embassies a group of hostages who were released last week by MNR rebels.

Thirty-five Portuguese citizens, five Pakistanis, two Mauritians and two Cape Verdans were handed over to their diplomatic representatives by a Mozambican official.

Portugal protested to Mozambique and Malawi after the hostages were forced to travel to Mozambique from Malawi where they had been released.

## BRITISH PROTEST

It is understood that Britain waged a similar protest after eight other hostages, including a Briton and released by the MNR on the Malawian border, were unexpectedly flown to Maputo.

A Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Eduardo Coloma, said the released prisoners had been brought to Maputo because there had been an understanding the hostages should be handed over to their countries' representatives on Mozambican soil.

# Machel crash team in Moscow

27/11/80 STAL (218)

MOSCOW — Experts investigating the air crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel arrived in Moscow today to continue their examination of the plane's flight recorders

South African Director of Aviation Safety Mr Rennie van Zyl told reporters at Moscow airport the experts would turn their attention tomorrow to the digital flight recorder, one of the plane's four recording devices.

The team of about a dozen investiga-

tors from South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union examined the cockpit voice recorder in Zurich and Mr van Zyl described their work as "very successful".

But he said the team did not expect to announce the results of its investigation until early next year

The Tupolev 134 crashed in South Africa on October 19 on a flight from Zambia to Maputo, killing President Machel and 33 other people — Sapa-Reuter



**MNR**

CAPC Times 27/12/86

**setback**

218  
**claimed**

**MAPUTO. —** Mozambican armed forces have overrun a strategic base of anti-Marxist guerillas in the central province of Zambezia, the daily newspaper Noticias reported on Thursday

The paper did not say when the base, Namanjavira in Mocuba district, was overrun. It said 80 guerillas were killed in the fighting, but gave no casualty figures for government troops.

The paper also said eight guerillas were killed and six captured in a clash at Mugavela last week.

Noticias reported that sporadic actions by Mozambique National Resistance guerillas in the northern areas had worsened conditions for peasants facing severe food shortages because of drought

MNR activity had kept them moving, unable to plant crops and benefit from recent rain.

In the southern province of Gaza 260 000 people face food shortages and starvation because of the drought.

Aim the national news agency reported that reserves of maize were down to 150 tons donated by the Roman Catholic charity Caritas — Sapa-AP

**From SIMON BARBER**  
WASHINGTON — The Mozambican government would be toppled by a coup in "less than a year", and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe would be next, Renamo leader Afonso Dlakama asserted in an interview published by the conservative Washington Times

"Already many generals in Frelimo have asked if it is all right to overthrow the government. I tell them it is being planned, but they should wait until we can join them. They cannot do it without Renamo," Dlakama said.

The interview, given to Times Foreign Editor Holger Jensen at Dlakama's base camp in Gorongosa National Park, appeared to be the opening shot of what the rebel chief called "a new diplomatic offensive" to demonstrate that the movement is a legitimate alternative to Frelimo.

Dlakama made it clear that his aim was not merely the overthrow of the Maputo regime, but of Mugabe as well.

"Mugabe knows that when we come to power, he is finished in Zimbabwe because he is a Marxist and we are against communism. We have already declared war on Zimbabwe and have plans to strike deep within that country."

Because the Beira corridor was a vital lifeline for both Harare and Maputo, it would continue to be a principle Renamo target. Western investors, including the World Bank which is reportedly studying a ten-year \$600-million package to develop the corridor, would be well advised to stay clear.

"It is a bad investment. (It) provides the Maputo government with customs duties and Zimbabwe with goods, so it helps keep the Marxists in power. We will make sure that it does not function. Zimbabwean soldiers cannot guard every inch of it. We will strike at will and are doing so."

# Mozambique coup in 'less than a year'

*NY Times 27/12/86 (218)*

Dlakama was at pains to distance himself from South Africa, which he claimed had provided no assistance since the Nkomati accord — a claim strongly rejected by the Reagan administration.

To reinforce his assertion, Dlakama roundly denounced Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi, calling him an "opportunist".

"We all know who does his fighting for him — South Africa."

A renewed alliance with Pretoria was "out — they are benefiting from our operations in the Beira corridor, but they too are providing aid and technical assistance to our enemies in Maputo. So our interests do not always coincide."

Dlakama put the number of foreign troops assisting Frelimo at 25 000 Zimbabweans, 10 000 Tanzanians, 12 000 from the East Bloc, and, newly arrived, 6 500 Ethiopians. This compared with Renamo's 22 000 armed and 4 500 unarmed recruits.

The Zimbabwean troops were particularly bad, the leader claimed. "At least Frelimo can last 20 minutes (in a firefight). The Zimbabweans never fight without helicopter support and they are always the first to run."

The only reason Renamo had not seized any major towns thus far was the government's superior air power. "We have the capability to take any town, including Maputo, but we cannot hold it because it would become a target for the enemy's air force. It would require the diversion of a lot of soldiers from other fronts and they would have to be armed with sophisticated weapons like Stinger missiles, which we don't have."



CONFIDENTIAL 2/12/86  
MNR claims  
64 govt <sup>2/8</sup>  
troops killed

LISBON — Mozambican insurgents said on Saturday they had attacked and occupied a government military base in the central Tete province, killing 64 soldiers. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the claim or comment from the government in Maputo.

A Lisbon-based spokesman for the South African-backed Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said a "large amount of war material" was captured in the dawn raid.

The spokesman said the attack was on Cazula, a military base some 75km north of the capital.

The MNR did not mention suffering any casualties in the fighting. — UPI

29/12/86 STAR

## Frelimo claims <sup>(218)</sup> string of victories over rebels

MAPUTO — Government forces today claimed to have scored a series of victories in the past month over rebels in the central Mozambique province of Zambezia.

The national news agency, AIM, said unconfirmed reports reaching the provincial capital of Quelimane indicated "important bandit camps" had been overrun in the northern Zambezi districts of Alto-Molocue, Ile and Milange.

AIM said a rebel offensive launched in late September, allegedly from bases in neighbouring Malawi, had ground to a halt.

It said major operations were under way to sweep the rebels out of their remaining territory in the province.

The Mozambique National Resistance has fought for nearly a decade against the Marxist Frelimo regime. From their office in Lisbon the rebels have claimed several recent victories in remote parts of the country.

AIM said the rebels appeared to be running out of ammunition and had to resort to knives and bayonets rather than bullets.

The dispatch from Quelimane said government troops last week destroyed a rebel base in central Zambezia, killing 80 rebels, shortly after capturing two other rebel bases in the region in mid-December. — Associated Press



# Mozambique's health crisis

29/12/86  
28  
DD

A doctor visiting a rural outpost in central Mozambique late in 1983 compared the situation to the worst famine Africa has known this century — the Sahel, the Ogaden, Ethiopia, Somalia and Biafra.

Ziana, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, reports that by the beginning of 1985 good rains had fallen in most parts of the country. Today still, three years later, some 4 million people need food aid and face a serious shortage of health care.

The situation seems to have worsened since 1983. A report from Maqueze, Gaza province, sums it up: "Flour is being made from a tuber called Ndzembela. The food value is practically nil. Even the dogs will not eat it. This is the first period since 1941 that the population has had to resort to it."

With nearly 90 per cent of the population living in the rural areas, one of the major problems facing Mozambique's Frelimo government today, is how to re-organise family life, restore basic social services and revive the troubled economy in the face of increased banditry and ravaging droughts that have cut across the country.

Although food aid may provide a temporary answer to much of the problems, banditry has nearly destroyed all that Frelimo built and reconstructed since taking power in 1975.

The main targets of the banditry have been vital economic infrastructure, delivering a deadly blow to the newly constituted health programmes covering the rural areas.

At least 212 health posts and centres, 200 villages and 900 small shops were completely destroyed.

In Beira the major hospital runs from a

generator because the city has no electricity. It caters for large groups of people seeking refuge from rural banditry.

Health care is now under a more serious threat than ever before, because the country no longer has any money to import drugs and depends entirely on donations, mainly from the major United Nations agencies.

An essential drugs list with 343 items has been drawn up and this covers basically what is required to save the lives of thousands and even millions under a grave threat.

Dr Julie Cliff, an Australian epidemiologist working in Mozambique's Ministry of Health, describes the situation as one that requires understating from the international community to enable the government to rescue its 13 million people from disaster.

She has spent almost 10 years working in Mozambique and has seen the development of health programmes since independence up to about 1981. This has since been followed by a gradual decline because of bandit activity in most parts of the country.

"But, despite the war, our figures are holding out fairly steady in terms of the people we have been able to reach in both the urban and rural areas," she said.

Dr Cliff said the country's health services had been overstretched and with an annual budget of four US dollars per person, the people had been working hard to keep things functioning.

The situation is quite gloomy for the nearly 2 million children in rural Mozambique, she said. Frequent attacks and lack of supplies have jeopardised health care and education.

Health workers and teachers have been the primary targets of MNR attacks, hampering the smooth flow of supplies and materials to such an extent that they are confined to storehouses in Maputo or at provincial centres.

Dr Cliff said the ministry was merely maintaining the existing services despite the difficulties, but all future expansion programmes have had to be shelved because of destabilisation.

An essential drug programme has been launched in the southern areas and will be tried in the centre and northern parts of the country next year.

This programme, expected to ease the existing pressure, will involve distributing at least 20 sets of drugs in kits to the rural population.

The success of the project would also depend entirely on the availability of funds from donor agencies. Dr Cliff said almost all killer diseases were still rampant in Mozambique and nutritional levels were very low.

People in some areas were unable to travel to health centres because of banditry.

"We have managed to cater for all the people who drifted from the countryside either to drought distribution relief centres or towns. Our health workers have dealt with the problem at the level satisfactorily, although their work can not certainly be found to have been 100 per cent," she said.

Mainly toddlers fall prey to the diseases, but 71 per cent of births in the country are unattended, one out of every two women does not have access to pre-natal check-ups, and two out of every three have no access to curative health care.

The main causes of child deaths are low

birth weight due to starvation, upper respiratory tract infections, measles, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition.

Dr Cliff said those children who managed to survive the first five years were also targets of bandits and most hospitals had them as the majority of patients.

"The main difficulty for the Ministry of Health has been protecting and supporting the primary health care network in the face of MNR attacks.

"The rural health service has not totally collapsed, largely because of the commitment of our health staff who brave journeys from their posts to towns for supplies," she said.

However, pressures caused by banditry have caused a concomitant concentration on urban-oriented curative care, thus disrupting the primary and people-based preventive health care in the rural areas.

The complexity of the problem does not mean that emergency aid cannot help Mozambique.

A Ministry of Commerce report said it hoped, with international community help, to stop starvation.

"The main problem now is to build the future, how to create conditions so that people can cultivate, become self-sufficient and produce surplus for the market after the total destruction of their family life cycle."

The emergency relief operation has to be accompanied by measures to revive good production, and the new President Joaquim Chissano has indicated that among his widely expected reforms, agriculture and its related industries will receive a top priority — Sapa.

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

AT LEAST 60 000 Mozambicans are in Malawi awaiting repatriation and some 11 000 people have already been evacuated from Malawi to the north-western province of Tete, Mozambique, since late September, according to Mozambique's official news agency AIM.

About 4 000 of those who have been evacuated are living in a large improvised centre for displaced people, while the rest are staying with relatives or have moved on to Tete city.

23/12/86 Bus DAH

218

# Mozambicans to be repatriated

However, the agency quoted a Mozambican daily paper *Noticias* as saying some Malawian officials want to keep Mozambican refugees inside Malawi in a bid to divert some of the goods sent by international organisations to refugee centres.

An official of a Mozambican humanitarian body told the paper that when he visited Malawi he found the

displaced Mozambicans extremely ill at ease "because the distribution of food is organised by the Malawian police. The Mozambicans are beaten up if they do anything wrong in these centres".

For this reason many Mozambicans are anxious to return home, even without any organised effort at repatriation. They have been making their own way to the border, many

going from Zambezia to Tete through Malawi.

Quoting yesterday's issue of *Noticias*, the agency said sources have estimated that already as many as 200 000 Mozambicans have fled from allegedly South African-backed bandits in the Tete, Zambezia and Sofala provinces into Malawi.

AIM yesterday claimed Mozambique's military situation in the cen-

tral Mozambican province of Zambezia has changed radically over the past month in favour of the Mozambican armed forces (FPLM).

AIM said important bandit camps had been overrun in the northern Zambezia districts in the past two weeks. It said the FPLM also destroyed a major bandit base at Namãjavira, in the central district of Mocuba and quoted sources as saying about 80 bandits were killed there, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition destroyed.



# SA is going great guns to boost exports

By Frank Jeans

South African mineral and metal exporters are emerging as aggressive marketers despite the efforts of other countries to take over those markets closed by sanctions

This, together with South Africa's reputation abroad for reliability in quality and delivery of its goods, is compensating for negative sanctions trends

According to recent reports, South African mineral exports are making inroads in Asian markets

South Africa is still the major source of minerals and has built up a record of good delivery times.

In terms of price, too, South Africa is fairly competitive because of the depreciation of the rand. South African traders enjoy strong advantage in world markets, particularly as the supply lines of newcomers to the minerals scene are often suspect.

"Some of these countries do not have the experience which the South Africans have built up over the decades," says one minerals industry source

"Strikes and other disputes in these countries often interrupt deliveries — and in today's highly geared marketing scene, delivery is a vital component.

"Clearly, then, South Africa has a big advantage — a reputation which world markets are only too well aware of despite the sanctions lobby."

Economists see a far from gloomy trend emerging in major countries such as those in the European Economic Community and the Far East which are apparently winning the fight against inflation.

There are strong growth vibes coming through, and this obviously means these countries will continue to present excellent market opportunities for South African traders in industrial goods and consumer products

There is a groundswell, too, among South Africans to get trade going, particularly in the light of the sanctions and disinvestment campaign

"Too often in the past, the export potential within South Africa itself has perhaps not been accorded the priority it should have received," says Mrs Ann Moore, a general manager of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto)

"Over the past 12 months, however, this certainly has changed. One now sees more and more recognition both from the public and private sectors that exports are essential to the well-being of South Africa and are very much an integrated part of the overall economy"

This recognition is extending to the non-traditional export field such as manufactured goods

# Indexation keeps SA inflation rate high — economist

By Reg Rumney

Informal "indexation" of wages to the inflation rate seems to be keeping inflation at its present high levels, though is not driving it to much higher levels, according to Old Mutual economist Mr David Mohr

The surge in South Africa's inflation rate this year raised the question of hyperinflation — that is, inflation that rages completely out of control and tends increasingly to make the money in circulation worthless

Discussing this in an analysis of inflation prospects, Mr Mohr in *Mutual Forum* notes that inflation reached 20 percent for the first time in 65 years in January this year

"In doing so the inflation rate moved decisively out of the approximate range of 10 to 16 percent of the past 12 years"

SA's inflation has also broken with history in comparison with its main trading partners, which have been mostly in the industrialised world

In the seventies it compared favourably with their inflation rates, but for 1985 the inflation rate at an average of 16 percent was roughly four times higher than the average for the seven major Western economies of 4,5 percent.

However, South Africa's inflation rate still ranks favourably with that in the Third World, where the average for 1985 was 52,5 percent

Looking at typical inflationary circumstances, Mr Mohr identifies two main categories — balance of payments and public finance problems — but adds that indexation also seems to be crucial

"Indexation always starts at an informal level, with workers normally using the consumer price index in the wage bargaining process in an attempt to protect their real incomes and standard of living," he notes

Tax burdens are also sometimes costed into workers' calculations, particularly indirect taxes

The impact of informal indexation depends on political backing of such claims and the basis on which they are calculated

If the political lobby is powerful and all price changes, tax in-

creases and exchange rate changes are taken into account, the result is likely to be a nullification of traditional anti-inflationary policies

Since high inflation tends to encourage current spending, governments are tempted to provide inflation protection in the form of indexed savings, starting with index-linked government bonds, to ensure a steady supply of savings from which government can borrow

This, says Mr Mohr, has often been the next stage in the indexation process, and "in the absence of addressing the underlying causes of inflation leads to rapid increases in government spending as interest payments, eventually skyrocket in line with inflation

"In the longer term the burden becomes unbearable and the budget deficit is usually monetised. This in turn leads to even higher inflation"

Major Latin American countries and Israel, prime examples of this process, have all moved away from official indexation in their efforts to halt inflation

Giving some idea of the inflationary pressures associated with indexation, is the length of the period of adjustment to the release of inflation figures. The shorter the period, the greater the inflationary pressure and the closer the economy is to hyperinflation

"In most very high inflation economies (inflation rates of 100 percent plus) this adjustment period is normally around one month, the time it usually takes to update price indices"

The local experience is still different

"In South Africa, informal indexation is widely practised as most wage claims are effectively indexed, at least to some degree, to the CPI

"There is, however, no real evidence at this stage of automatic or official indexation, and the authorities have repeatedly rejected the issuing of indexed government stock

"The informal adjustment period seems to be about 12 months, indicating that indexation is at this stage a factor keeping inflation at present levels rather than being a driving force behind a much higher rate"

# 60 000 Mozambicans waiting to go home

**Mercury Correspondent**  
MAPUTO—At least 60 000 Mozambicans are in Malawi awaiting repatriation and some 11 000 people have been evacuated from Malawi to the province of Tete in north western Mozambique since late September, according to Mozambique's official news agency AIM

About 4 000 of those who have been evacuated are living in a large improvised centre for displaced people, while the rest are staying with relatives or have moved on to Tete city

However, the agency quoted yesterday's issue of

a Mozambican daily paper, Noticias, as saying some Malawian officials want to keep Mozambican refugees inside Malawi in a bid to divert some of the goods sent by international organisations to refugee centres.

An official of a Mozambican humanitarian body told the paper that when he visited Malawi he found the displaced Mozambicans extremely ill at ease 'because the distribution of food is organised by the Malawian police. The Mozambicans are beaten if they do anything wrong in these centres'

For this reason many

Mozambicans are anxious to return home, even without any organised effort at repatriation. They have been making their own way to the border, many going from Zambezia to Tete through Malawi.

Displaced people in the Moatize centre receive support from the Mozambique Red Cross and from the Natural Disasters Office

Again quoting from Noticias, AIM said sources have estimated that already as many as 200 000 Mozambicans have fled from allegedly South African backed bandits in the Tete, Zambezia and Sofala provinces into Malawi



# Renamo tells of massacre of 550

LISBON—Mozambican rebels claimed here that Government forces killed more than 550 civilians in air and ground attacks on villages near a central guerilla base recently abandoned by the rebels

A spokesman for Renamo said troops from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania used chemical weapons in attacks by jet fighters, helicopters and ground forces on villages in the Gorongosa National Park area of central Sofala province, a traditional rebel stronghold

The spokesman, Paulo Oliveira, said at least 557 villagers were killed in the attacks

'Some were shot, others were killed by chemicals that caused vomiting for a few minutes then death,' he said

## Aircraft

Mr Oliveira said Renamo had abandoned the area before the assaults had begun in the vicinity of Maringue

The town is near Gorongosa, a former rebel headquarters that has changed hands several times during the nine-year bush war

He said Government forces used Soviet-built MiG aircraft and MI helicopters in the attacks, in which civilians were the only victims

He said a report of the offensive had been telephoned to him in Lisbon from rebel contacts in southern Africa

The Renamo claim came as Mozambique's national news agency AIM said Government troops had defeated a rebel offensive and overrun important guerilla camps over the past month in Zambezia province, north-east of Gorongosa

There was no independent confirmation of either report. — (Sapa-AP)

# Maputo offensive against rebels succeeding — claim

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The big offensive launched by Mozambican troops against rebels in Zambezia province is succeeding, according to the official news agency, Aim

The agency said the military situation in the province had changed radically in the past month in favour of government forces. Several major camps of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) had been captured.

The offensive was launched in November against several thousand MNR rebels who are believed to have come from Malawi in September after that country was threatened with reprisals by Mozambique and Zimbabwe if it continued to harbour rebels.

The Frelimo government forces are believed to have had substantial support from Zimbabwean troops in the operation. The offensive appears to have been one of the biggest mounted in the civil war.

MNR guerrillas, operating for the first time in groups several hundred strong, had seized several towns in the centre of Mozambique, including one commanding one of only two Zambezi River crossings.

## Drawing Malawi closer

This put them in a position to cut the country in half and apparently caused alarm in Maputo and Harare. Zimbabwe believes its own security would be threatened by a rebel victory in Mozambique.

The Mozambican claims of success in the Zambezia offensive, if true, would complement the political successes achieved by Maputo and Harare in drawing Malawi closer to their camp.

After lengthy negotiations in Maputo, the Lilongwe government has entered a joint security commission with Mozambique aimed at stopping the rebels from operating from Malawi. However, there is still some scepticism in Maputo over whether Malawi will implement the agreement, according to Aim.

The agency said an MNR guerrilla captured in Namarroi district in November admitted he was part of a force of 5 000 from Malawi. He said that when he was caught the rebels were running short of ammunition.

## Repulsed in the south

Aim said this claim was supported by evidence that the rebels had been using bayonets rather than bullets in attacks in late December.

The rebels have been repulsed not only in central Mozambique but also in the south, according to the military commander of Maputo province, Major-General Atanasio Mtumuke.

The general claimed that "bandits" with specialised training were still being infiltrated to sabotage specific targets.

He told Aim that about 2 000 guerrillas had infiltrated from the Eastern Transvaal in 1984, both before and after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. An attempt had been made to isolate Maputo but this had been thwarted.

At least 60 000 Mozambicans are reported to have fled to Malawi to escape the fighting. The daily newspaper, Noticias, says the exact figure is not known and may be as high as 200 000.



# SA men killed in Tete — claim

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DOMINIQUE GILBERT

MOZAMBIQUE'S news agency AIM yesterday claimed three white mercenaries, two of them South African, had been killed in the north-western province of Tete.

The agency spoke to several witnesses who claimed the three led an attack by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels on the town Ulongue on November 8.

Eye-witness Faustino Magagula told AIM the early morning attack on the town was made by three MNR-backed groups, each of which was commanded by one of the white mercenaries.

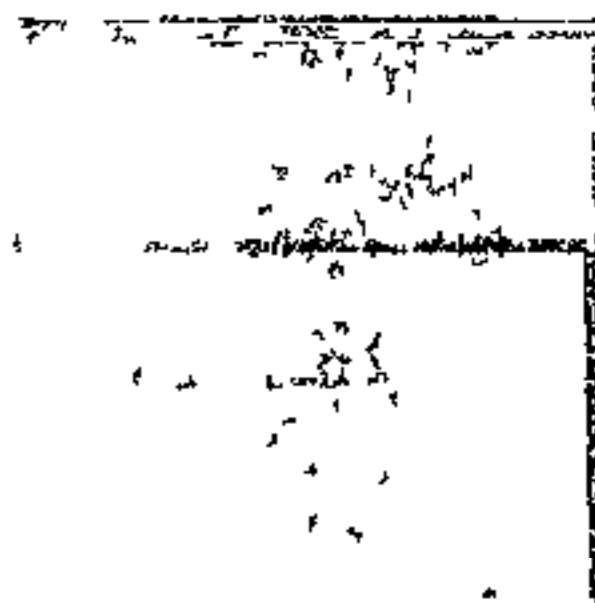
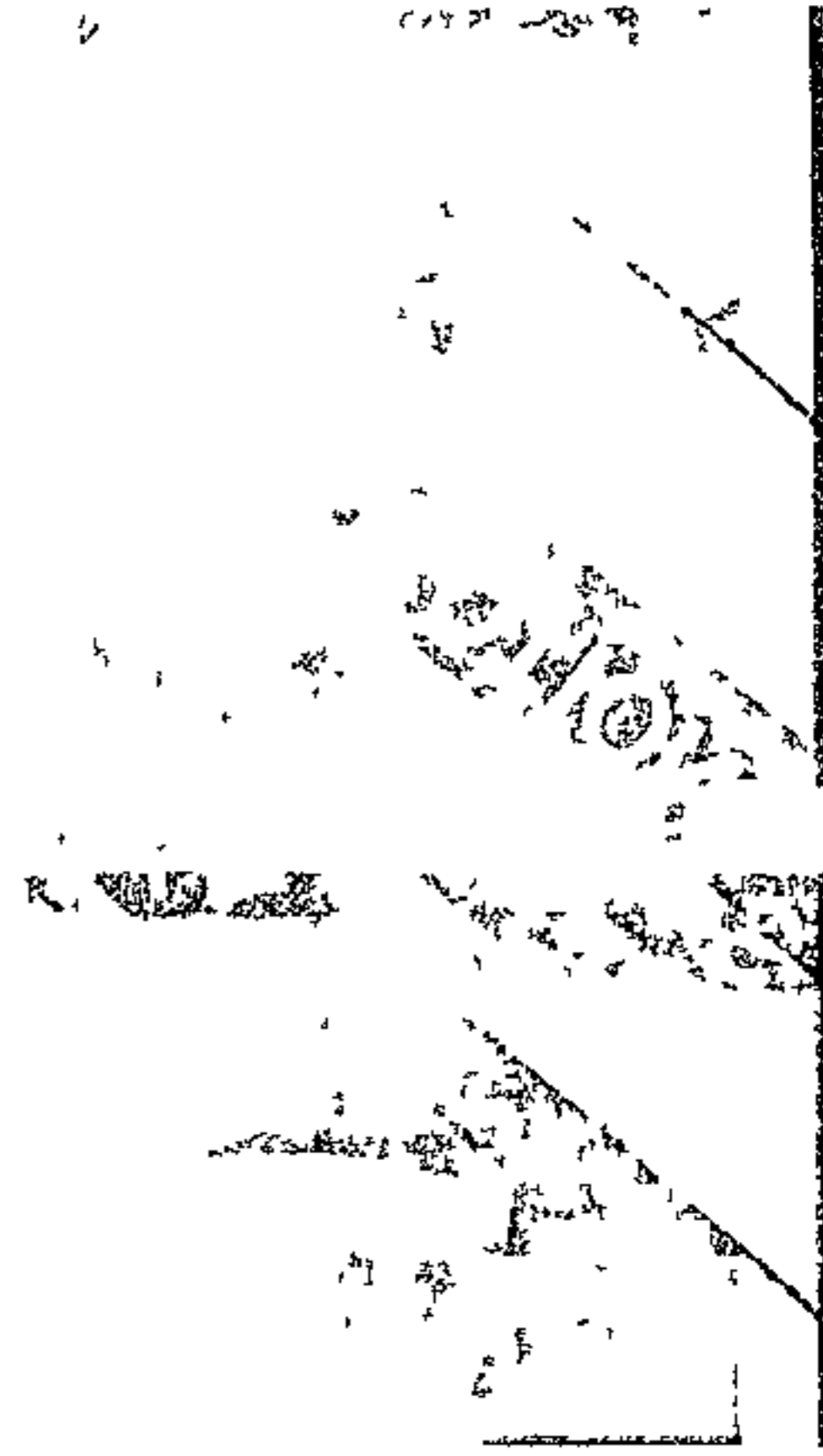
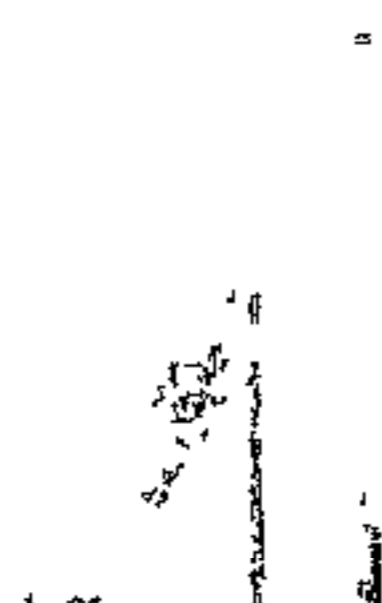
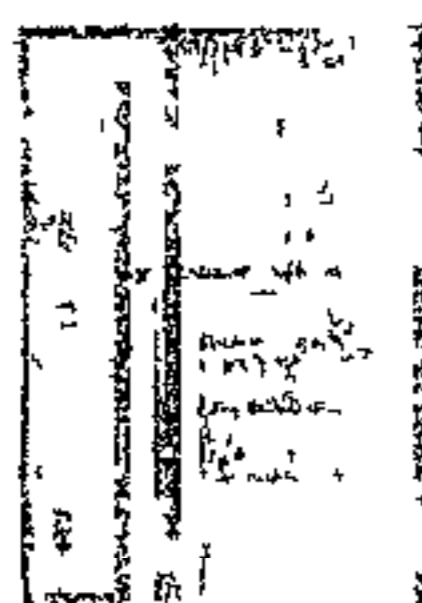
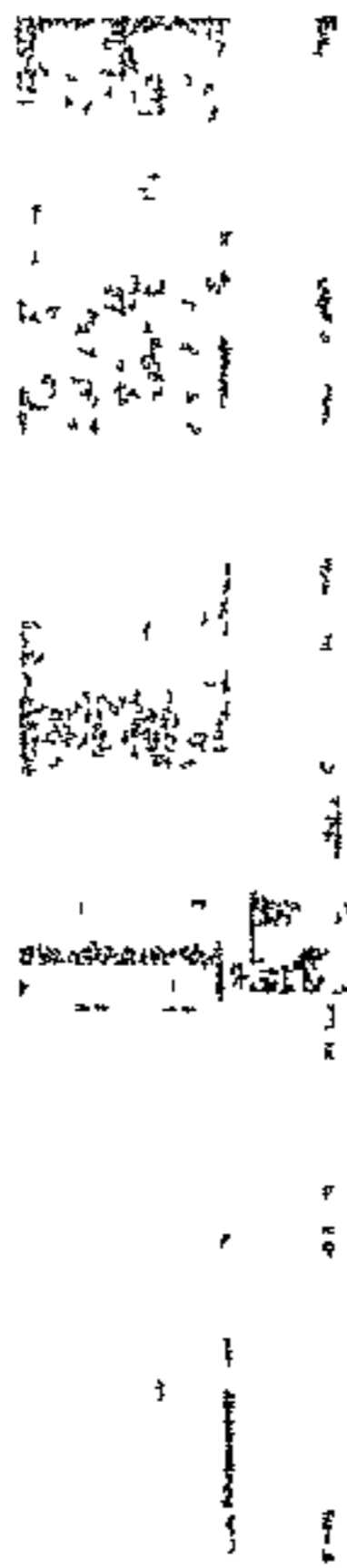
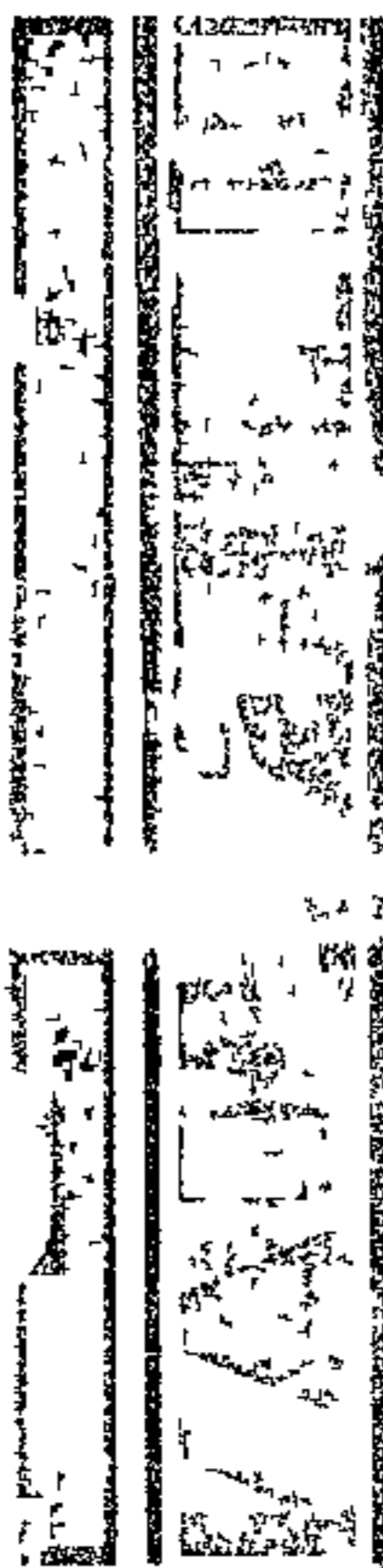
Two of the mercenaries died during "heavy fighting", the agency claimed.

Magagula said he saw what appeared to be a fragment of rocket fire hit one of the two English-speaking whites in the shoulder and tear off his arm.

One of the bandits under his command tried to carry him away on a bicycle but the mercenary fell to the ground dead.

"We could not identify him by name as he was carrying no documents," Magagula said.

AIM said the eye-witnesses claimed two of the white men who led the raid spoke in English with South African accents, while the third spoke in Portuguese.



CAP Times 31/12/86

# SA mercenaries die in Tete battle — AIM

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique's news agency AIM yesterday claimed that three white mercenaries, two of them South African, had been killed in the north-western province of Tete

The agency spoke to several witnesses who claimed the three mercenaries led an attack by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels on a town — Ulongue — in the north-western province of Tete on November 8

One witness, Mr Faustino Magagula, told AIM the early morning attack on the town was made by three MNR-backed groups, each of which was commanded by one of the white mercenaries

Two of the mercenaries died during "heavy fighting", the agency claimed

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