

MOZAMBIQUE - LABOUR

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**A FRELIMO delegation is to visit Pretoria soon to discuss the future of the 150 000 Mozambique men working down South African gold mines.**

**By TIM CLARKE**

It will be the first time that an official delegation from the new Mozambique Government has met South African officials at Cabinet level.

Samora Machel is attaching great importance to the talks — and this is underlined by the fact that Mr Marcelino dos Santos, his second-in-command, will lead the three-man delegation.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office in Lourenco Marques, said the meeting would most likely be early next year.

He said contact had been made with Pretoria about the talks, which could include South Africa's participation in the multi-million rand Cabora-Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

Senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria declined to comment on talks or even confirm that they would take place, but it is presumed that Mr Dos Santos will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller.

Mr Dos Santos is already on record as saying: "In principle, we are against recruiting workers for South African mines because this gives support to colonialism and imperialism, but we have

to be realistic that the employment of the workers brings much-needed revenue into our country."

At present, 40 per cent of the Mozambique African workers have their salaries paid in South African rands. The rest is transferred to Mozambique and paid out in escudos. This was the agreement entered into by the Republic and the former Portuguese Government in Lourenco Marques.

The Frelimo delegation is certain to seek changes to the agreement which has led to periodic violence.

The Mozambique Government claims that there are about 150 000 workers employed in the Republic — mostly Shangaans — but the last official figure given out by the Chamber of Mines was 127 198.

# Frelimo

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MOZAMBIQUE

## to cut

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## SA links

Teigue Payne

TRADE statistics support the view that Mozambique cannot afford to break its economic links with South Africa, its biggest trading partner after Portugal.

Monthly Statistical & Marketing Digest publishes statistics which show that in 1972 Mozambique earned R107m from South Africa — about 43 percent of 1971 foreign exchange earnings. In that year, Mozambique had a R4.3m balance of payments surplus after 13 years of deficits.

Visible exports to South Africa — petroleum and wood products, copra oil, crustaceans and molluscs — amounted to only R11.1m. This was against imports totalling R37.5m — iron and steel products, machinery, oils, chemicals, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, plastics and foods.

But invisibles more than compensated for the imbalance:

● 115 800 workers in the South African mining industry earned estimated R45m. Up to 60 percent of their earnings is compulsorily deferred pay remitted through the Portuguese Government. About R20m was estimated to be remitted in this way at the official price of gold.

Since 1972, basic wage rates on the South African mines have nearly trebled, and in many cases wages in the higher job categories have increased further. Mozambique supplies nearly 50 percent of the mines' gang leaders.

It is calculated that on these rates, and if the gold is not sent to Portugal as in the past, Mozambique could earn R180m from deferred pay at a gold price of 150 dollars. And that excludes the balance of possibly R60m earned by the miners, but not compulsorily sent to Mozambique.

This assumes that the provision of the Mozambique Convention on remitting gold is not deleted if the Mozambique Government renegotiates with South Africa. Frelimo, desperately short of foreign exchange, could be well advised not to tamper with the treaty for the moment.

● Harbours and railways earned about R100m in foreign exchange from Swaziland, Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia and South Africa.

South Africa is estimated to have contributed R50m.

This could increase substantially if the R100m Ponta Dabela off-shore terminal scheme is given the go-ahead. The scheme,



suspended because of the uncertainty and lack of guarantees from South African bulk mineral exporters, is fully prepared and could be completed in two years.

● Tourism receipts were between R20m and R40m. Of 167 000 foreign visitors, 59 percent were from South Africa. Tourism from both South Africa and Rhodesia has been badly hit recently, but should recover.

Two-thirds of the Cahora Bassa dam investment of R450m is borne by South Africa, 25 percent by international consortium and only one-tenth by Portugal.

South Africa has contracted to buy 73 percent of the power — 1 470 MW. In 1979 that will be eight percent of South Africa's power needs.

Many mineral reserves could become exploitable if power and transport become available. South Africa is ideally suited to participate in this.

Although Mozambique is unlikely to be the rich mineral province some predict, it has deposits of coal, copper, manganese, fluorite, chrome, nickel and vanadium.

At present only 350 000 tons of coal are mined a year. In March, Iscor formed a company with Portuguese interests to investigate rich coking coal with 200m tons reserves about 50 km from Teta.

The Digest gives this picture of the Mozambique economy:

● Estimated gross national income was R1 720m. This means R210 a head (R652 in South Africa in 1972).

● Employment: 90 percent of the population is in subsistence farming. That takes 48.8 percent of the farming land, and 4 600 farming units occupy the rest.

● Industry: in 1971, gross value of output was R287m — 17 percent of gross national income. It was largely for processing agricultural products.

## IMF MEETING F.M. 29/8/75 Gold and Frelimo

A minor yet nonetheless intriguing angle likely to arise from next week's IMF meeting will be the effect that any decision on gold has on the Mozambique Convention.

Under this Convention, deferred pay of Mozambican miners in SA is remitted to Lourenco Marques in the form of gold at its official price, which Frelimo can then sell on the free market at a profit. The profit, it has been estimated, could amount to anything up to R100m-R150m a year.

One man's profit is, of course, another man's loss — in this case the mining companies'. Were it not for the gold clause of the Convention, the mines could sell the LM gold through the

Reserve Bank for the full free market price.

Where the IMF comes into the picture is through its regulation of the official gold price. At present the price is \$42/oz. But on Sunday the IMF's Interim Committee will meet in Washington where one of the items on the agenda is likely to be a proposal to abolish the official price altogether.

If that happens, countries with official gold stocks will have to decide on a new way to value them. Probably most will follow France, which earlier this year started valuing its gold at a market-related price. Certainly, this is what SA is likely to do.

And if SA values its official gold stocks at a market-related price, it will almost certainly have to change the mechanism through which it buys gold from the mines.

The present arrangement is to pay the mines the official price when the gold is delivered and the balance after the gold has been sold at the free market price in Zurich and London. Under any new

arrangement the mines would probably be paid the full market price (or at least a market-related price) as and when they deliver the gold to Pretoria.

But what about the gold that goes to Mozambique? There are several options:

- 1) SA could re-negotiate the Convention. After all, the original agreement was with Portugal, not Frelimo.
- 2) It could justifiably claim that the official price mentioned in the convention was now the same thing as the market price (which indeed, from the SA Treasury's point of view, it would be). In that case Mozambique would lose its windfall.
- 3) It could opt for 2, but either the Chamber of Mines or the taxpayer (or both) could (wholly or partially) make up Mozambique's loss by paying it a direct subsidy. From the Chamber's point of view, this could well be the price it has to pay for continuing to be allowed to recruit Mozambican miners. From the taxpayers' point of view, it could be the price of continued good-neighbourliness.
- 4) SA could carry on roughly as before by specifically inserting a \$42 price into the relevant clause of the Convention. In this case the Reserve Bank could buy the LM gold from the mines at \$42 and the balance at the free market price. Or it could buy all gold from the mines at the market price and then, in respect of any gold sent to LM, debit them with the difference between the market price and \$42. Or it could arrange for the Chamber itself to sell the LM gold at \$42 to Mozambique, the balance being sold to Church Square at the market price.

Of course, any arrangement by which Mozambique received an explicit hand-out in return for allowing the mines to continue to recruit there, might immediately result in similar demands from other countries where recruiting takes place, like Lesotho or Botswana. If such demands were granted, mining profits would be cut sharply.

Choosing the right course will therefore be an extremely ticklish exercise in which détente will be put to the test.

# More labour flows from Mozambique

RDM 5/7/75

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The flow of Mozambique labour to South African mines would not be affected by independence, Dr W. J. de Villiers, managing director of General Mining and Finance Corporation, said yesterday.

He told the congress on economic interdependence in Southern and Equatorial Africa in Bellville that the flow of mine labour from Mozambique was increasing so fast that on some mines Shangaans are making up for losses caused by the Malawian ban on labour.

Many of the new arrivals

on the mines were very young—presumably youths who would previously have been "scooped up into the Portuguese Army."

He added: "This causes problems, because few of these workers have had any industrial experience. Mine training centres are stretched to the limit.

"Frelimo's reasonable approach to this highly-sensitive matter is obviously motivated by their immense economic problems."

Dr De Villiers said that apart from Malawi, it was unlikely that any other foreign government would cut off supplies of labour to mines in South Africa.

# MINE LABOUR

# TALKS

# WANTED

# BY LM

By TIM CLARKE

WITHIN a month of coming to power the Frelimo Government in Mozambique wants official contact with Pretoria to discuss labour relations between the two countries.

An official in the Prime Minister's office in Lourenco Marques has confirmed that Frelimo requested a meeting with the South African Government to discuss "matters of mutual interest".

He would not elaborate, but said that the Prime Minister, Mr Chissano, had requested the meeting — though Pretoria had not yet replied.

He would not confirm that the request had been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria. In view of the fact that the Republic had had no official representation in Mozambique since the closing of the Consulate at the time of independence in June, the meeting request must have been channeled through the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The employment of between 120 000 and 150 000 Mozambique workers in South African gold mines is certain to be a major topic on the agenda should Mr Chissano go to Pretoria.

Frelimo President Samora Machel and his deputy, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, have both officially said that the old mine labour contract entered into with the Portuguese Government will be reviewed.

Mr Dos Santos said in Copenhagen last month that Frelimo wanted to take control of the mine recruitment and that the contract was a means to apply pressure against South Africa.

"In principle, we are against recruiting workers for South African mines because this gives support to colonialism and imperialism. However, we must also be realistic. We cannot assume our full responsibility in relation to South Africa in a month or even a year," he said.

The mine contract, which Frelimo leaders say is the most obnoxious decision facing them, accounts for the jobs of 100 000 people from southern Mozambique. Also, more than 25 per cent of Mozambique's total foreign exchange earnings come from South Africa.

Past contracts laid down

that, after six months, the workers received only 40 per cent of their salaries, the rest being paid in gold through Portugal at the official rate of 42 dollars an ounce.

Portugal paid Mozambique the equivalent in escudos and then sold the gold on the free market at 162 US dollars an ounce — making a profit of approaching R85-million a year.

Privately, Frelimo leaders say they will disengage from South Africa as rapidly as possible, but they must provide employment within Mozambique rather than undermine their own strength by throwing thousands of people out of work.

# Mines' labour cut-off 'unlikely'

ARGUS  
4/7/75

IT was unlikely that any foreign government besides Malawi would cut off supplies of labour to South Africa's mines. Dr W. J. de Villiers, managing director of General Mining and Finance Corporation Limited, said in Bellville today.

Speaking at the congress on interdependence between countries in Southern and Equatorial Africa, he said that in spite of constant pressure from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) labour-supplying African Governments could not afford to have these workers unemployed.

The Malawian labour contingent on South African mines had dropped by about 30 percent in the past 12 months. This obviously had had detrimental effects on the mining industry in general, but it would be equally disadvantageous for Malawi.

The South African labour supply picture for the foreseeable future suggested that labour would continue to be required from non-South African sources.

In regard to Mozambique, the mining industry remained confident that the flow of Mozambique labour would not be interfered with after independence.

the issue of deferred wage payments. Last year the SA mining industry paid R80 m to Mozambique workers. But the Mozambique government has the option to collect R48 m of this in gold valued at the official price of \$42 an ounce.

The Mozambique government then gave the equivalent of R48 m in local currency to the workers, and pocketed the premium. At present market prices this amounts to a R150 m bonus to the Mozambique government if it is taking up the full deferred payment in gold.

For an economy which has a GNP of considerably less than R2 000 m/a this is a staggering windfall. It dwarfs the UK's much trumpeted R25 m aid agreement.

The R150 m bonus must thus have a considerable influence on talks between SA and Mozambique.

• For SA it means Mozambique labour becomes very expensive relative to other mine labour — each man is costing the industry R2 300 instead of R800. So gold shareholders — and the taxpayer indirectly through losses of revenue — are supplying foreign aid to Frelimo.

• For Mozambique it makes ties with SA even harder to break: R230 m in gold for a country short of foreign currency, and the direct employment of 112 000 miners, are benefits which cannot be tossed away without causing incalculable suffering. And this doesn't take into account ripple effects.

The gold option will probably have to be renegotiated anyway, irrespective of Mozambique independence. There's talk of the international monetary community scrapping the official gold price. If this happens, some other standard of value would have to be agreed upon for the deferred payment scheme.

Its terms are in any case extremely vague, specifying only a "price based on the public rate of exchange". Even at present, if SA wanted to be tough, it is unlikely it could be legally held to making the deferred payment at the *official* price of gold.

But does SA want to be tough? The leverage over Mozambique works in reverse too. Recruiting from Mozambique this year has rocketed, and the increases have been notable in absolute as well as relative terms. The reasons for this are varied (see page 1135), but the fact remains that something like 100 000 (or 27,5%) of 365 000 Black miners on our gold, copper and platinum mines plus another 10 000 or so for coal are from Mozambique.

Notwithstanding the impressive local response to drastically increased wages, we simply cannot afford to lose the Mozambicans.

It shouldn't be forgotten that about 10% of our labour force is still Malawian, and because of Dr Banda's hard line this is being phased out as contracts expire.

Nevertheless, the precise price we should pay for Mozambique labour is something that needs airing.

No doubt the eventual negotiations will tie any benefits of deferred gold payments to other issues as well, unconnected with the mining industry. In this case the question arises whether the mining industry should pay for the carrot which SA dangles in front of Frelimo and which benefits not only the mining companies but *all* South Africans.

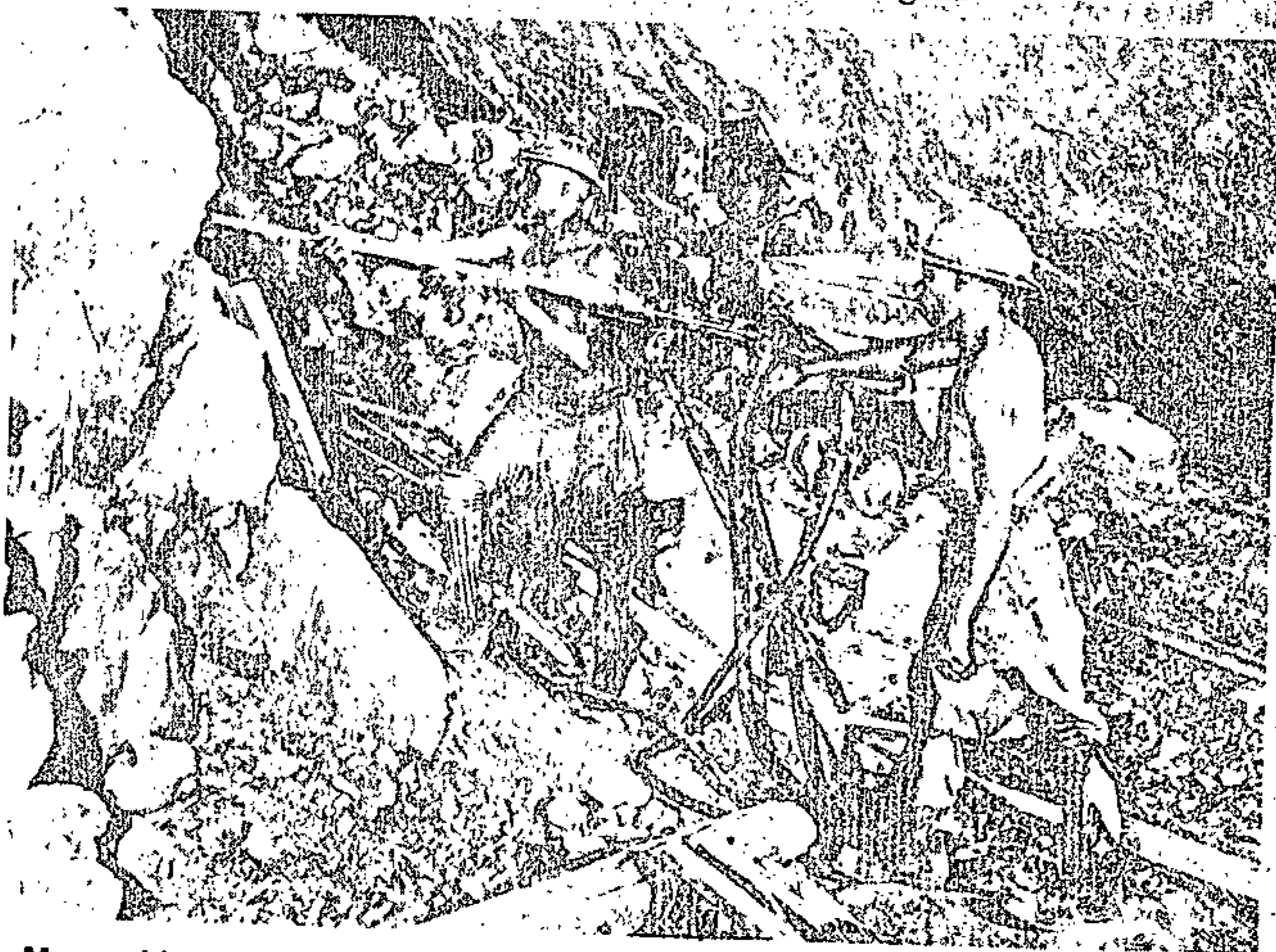
In our view it should. After all the taxpayer has been willing to subsidise parts of the industry, and may well be called upon to do so again.

## MOZAMBIQUE CONVENTION Plenty to discuss

While the revelry continues in newly independent Mozambique, there are vital issues piling up which will have to be settled in cold blood, through painstaking negotiation.

Three major areas concerning SA — railways, ports and mine labour — are all covered by the Mozambique Convention and its various amendments. Technically there is no reason why this agreement should not continue. It is normal for a successor state to accept the legal obligations of its predecessor. But there's little doubt that, within a few months, SA and Frelimo will be sitting down to renegotiate the whole package.

From SA's point of view — as well as Frelimo's — it can't start too soon. Take



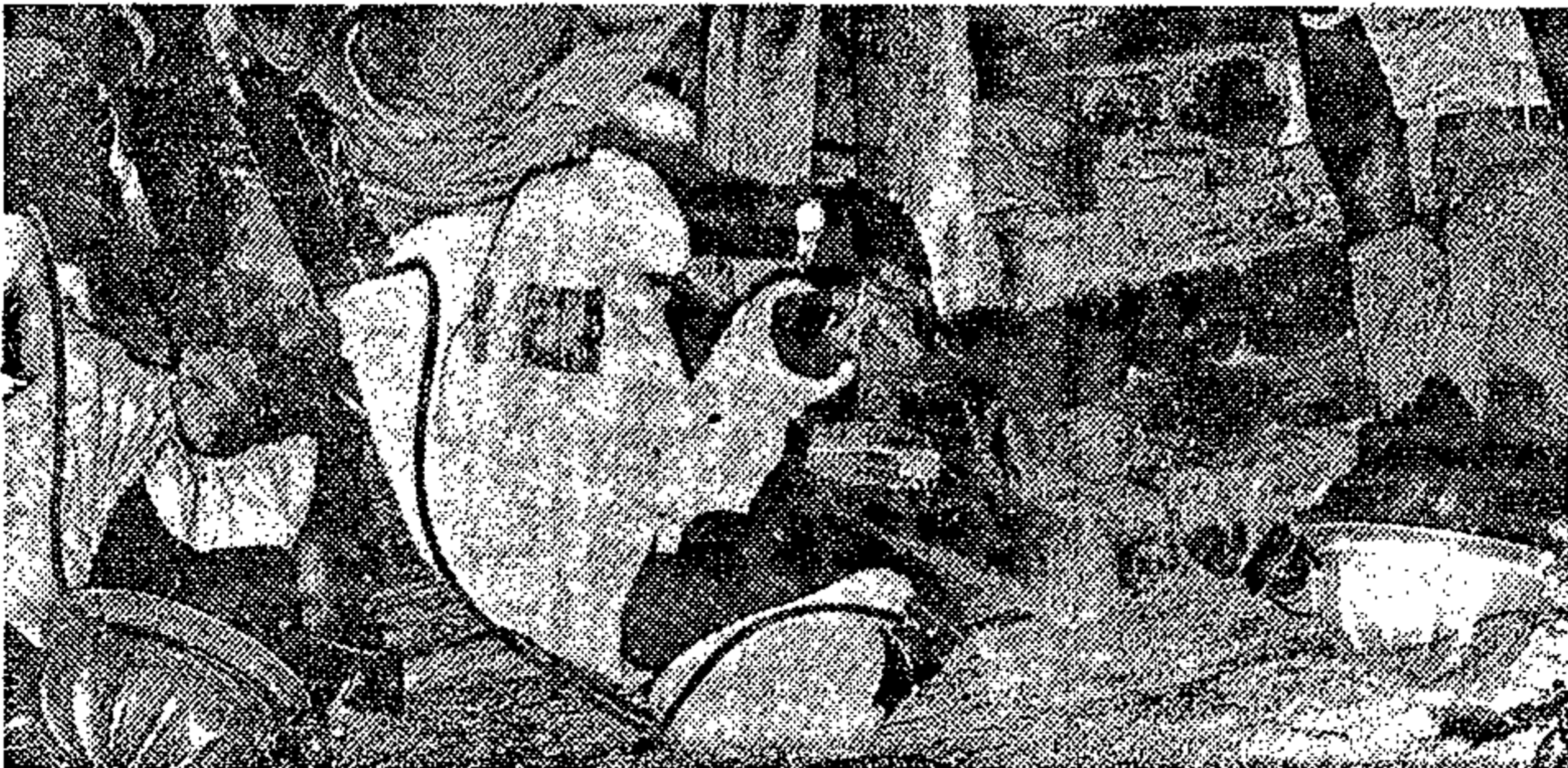
Mozambican miners . . . more expensive than their Malawian counterparts



# Mine Labour outlook

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STAR 25/6/75



African mine workers at West Driefontein. Labour supply from Mozambique is no immediate danger.

Mozambique's mine labour supply — one of the most significant links between Mozambique and South Africa — is in no immediate danger, according to Mr John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

"In future mine labour could become a serious bone of contention," Mr Barratt said. "But at this point the interdependence between the two countries in this field could hardly be greater."

He pointed out that the exodus of thousands of productive Whites from Mozambique had been economically disruptive and that Mozambique was in no position at this stage to relinquish the major source of foreign exchange which mine labour represented.

Nor could the South African mining industry, which was suffering from a serious labour shortage, afford to jeopardise its labour supply from Mozambique.

More than 80 000 Mozambique mineworkers at present working on South African mines account for a year in foreign exchange by virtue of their 60 percent deferred pay alone.

At least that was the case before the latest pay increase when mineworkers earned an average of about R2,50 a shift.

What is more, the deferred pay is transferred to Mozambique in gold at its official value of R42,22 a fine ounce. At the present free market price of well over R160 a fine ounce, South Africa is effectively paying Mozambique more than three times the true deferred pay.

This effective overpayment stems from the

provisions of a long-standing convention on mine labour drawn up between the South African Government and the Portuguese rulers of Mozambique.

Now, that Mozambique is independent, it could be said that the convention becomes invalid and must be renegotiated. The Chamber of Mines, however, is in no hurry to do so.

## Prepared

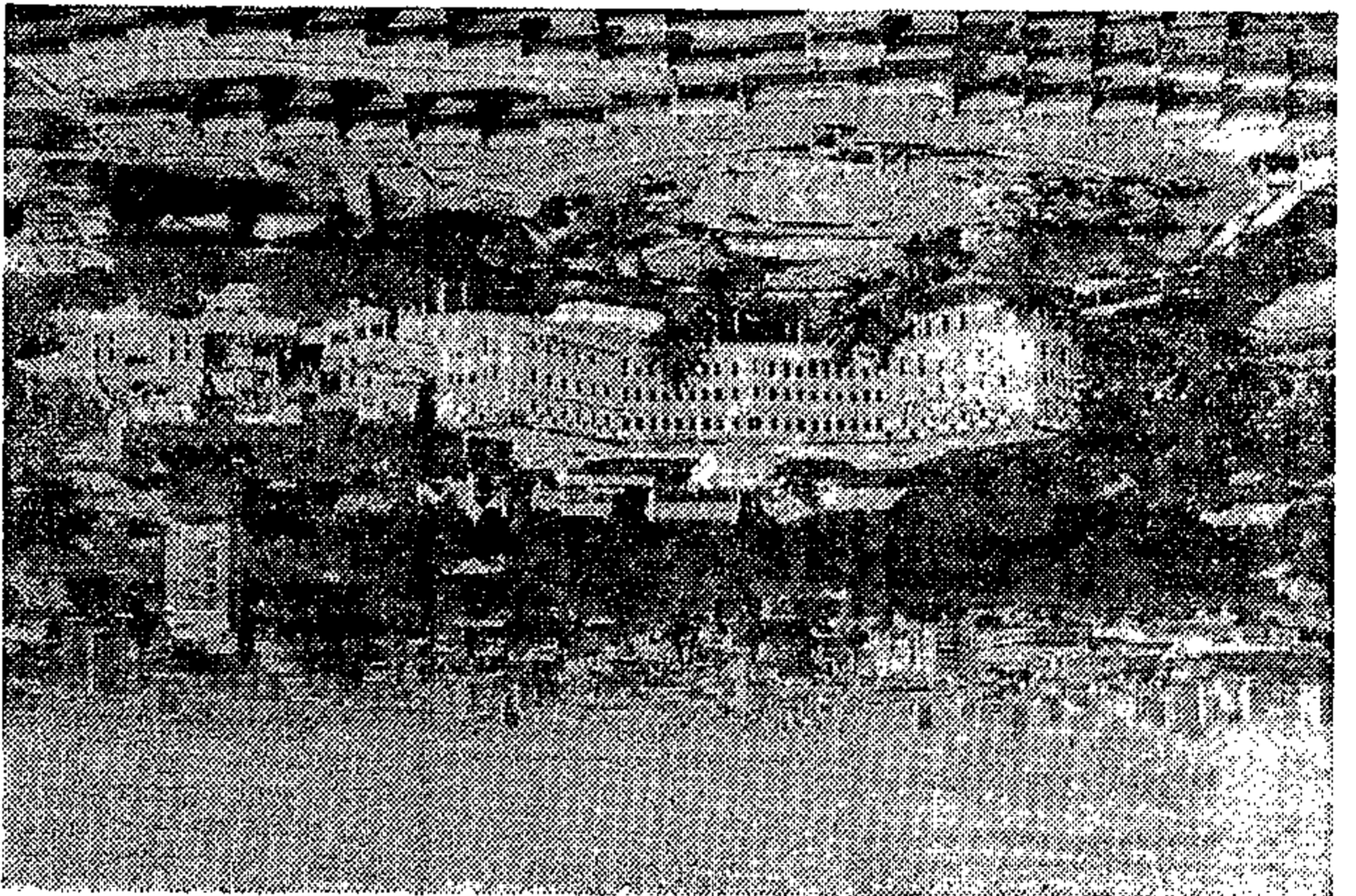
"We are not pressing for an early renegotiation of South Africa's mine labour arrangements with Mozambique," said Mr Tony Fieischer, head of the chamber's recruitment organisation.

"We shall honour the terms of the existing convention, but we are also prepared to renegotiate at any stage if called upon to do so," he said.

The Pretimo president, Mr Samora Machel, was quoted recently as saying that Mozambique would discuss and review pre-independence agreements. But he added: "You do not just terminate a contract and put 150 000 people out of work."

The Pretimo vice president, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, said: "In principle we are against recruiting workers for South African mines because this gives support to colonialism and imperialism.

A famous tourist spot at Lourenco Marques, the Polana Hotel and Polana Mar.

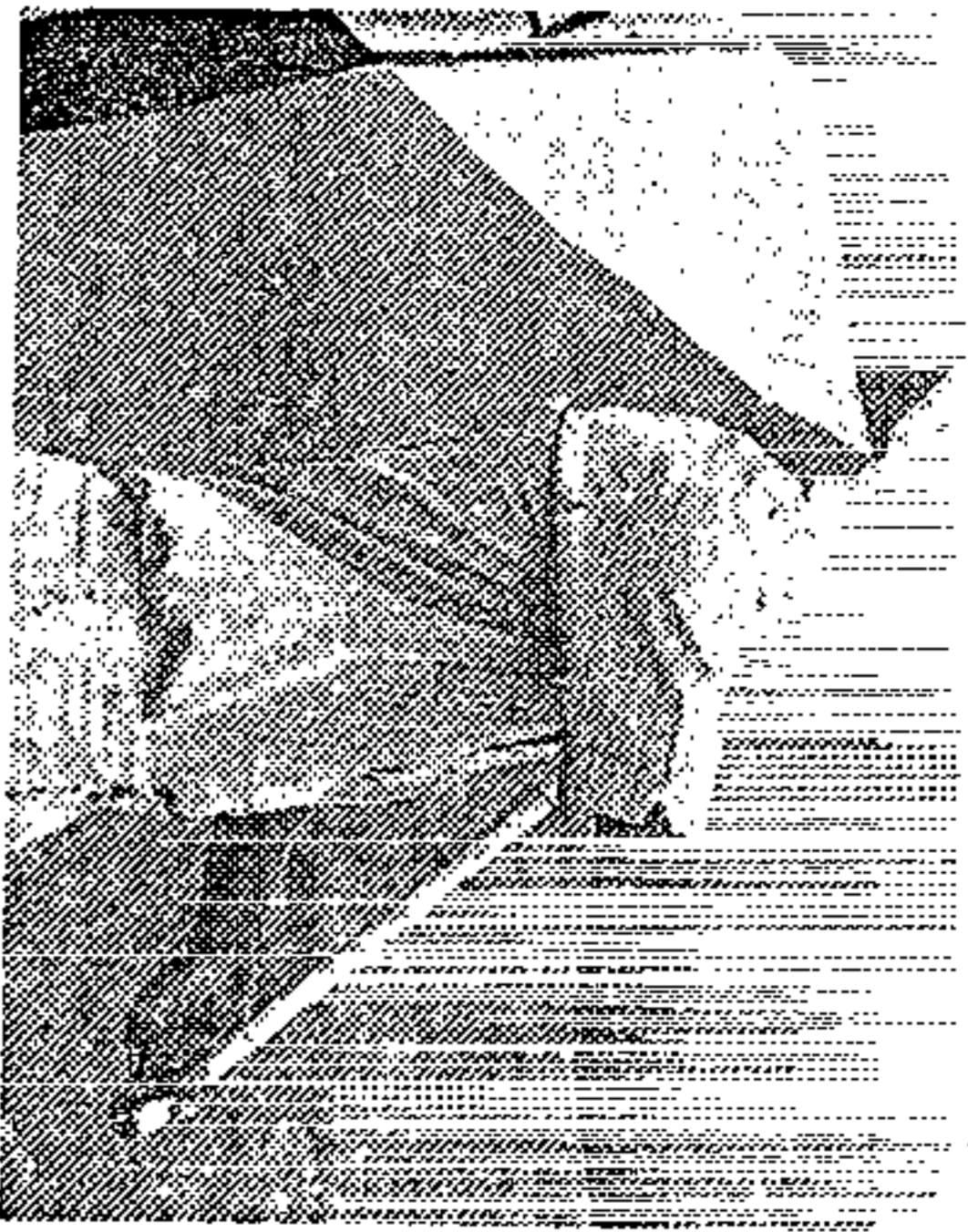


where to take his next annual vacation, Mozambique right now is about the furthest from his mind.

As a colleague put it: "If it's stable and there aren't bullets flying around, then maybe I'd consider Mozambique a year or two from now. But right now I'd rather give it a miss. I'll wait and see how it's going to shake down."

However, we must also be realistic. We cannot assume our full responsibility in relation to South Africa in a month or even a year.

Sieg  
Hanning



# Workers taste power in Mozambique

STAR 24/6/75

STAR 24/6/75



Worker power and the new socialist order have shaken Mozambique's big companies and many of them are still floundering in what are, for them, unfamiliar waters.

Management, long accustomed to straight capitalist operations, had no experience and no guidelines to help deal with the new situation. Some White workers reacted aggressively to the wave of Black worker power.

## Frelimo help

Black workers reckoned that as Mozambique was on the road to independence, they were entitled to more money.

Often their demands were impossible. Work committees were formed and managers found themselves dealing with men from the lowest rungs of the company.

Productivity dropped, often by half. The situation was impossible.

Now, with Frelimo help and a lot of adjustment and compromise from their side, many managers feel there is hope. Their operations will continue, albeit in different form.

One businessman, head of an enterprise which employs about 1 000 people, described how the change hit his company and how he and his senior managers strove to come to grips with the new order.

It started last April when the first shockwave to hit business after the revolution of April 25 1974 was a wave of strikes.

"We had to contend with a demand for a 100 percent rise in wages," said the businessman, who did not want to be named. "We met this and had to pass the increased costs on to our customers."

There were no guidelines and the workers were not organised at that time. The company had a personnel department which found itself out of its depth.

## Precarious

Until last September the situation was precarious. Then came the bloodshed following the abortive coup of September 7 and Frelimo moved in.

On instructions from Frelimo the workers formed committees. Every committee had to submit regular reports to Frelimo headquarters. In this way the party has kept in close touch with the mood and intentions of the city's workers.

"In my firm there are seven men on the committee. I called them in and said they were welcome to operate but that I remained the boss. They were, however, welcome

to make recommendations."

One of the first demands by the new committee was for more money. They also wanted transport to work from their homes.

The company refused the demands. The boss was termed a fascist. The situation deteriorated.

Then, through a Frelimo member on his staff, the managing director called in Commandante Sebastiao Mabote, Frelimo's chief of operations, to speak to the workers.

## Selfish

The commandante spoke for three hours. It did not help much. The workers were taking an increasingly selfish line having realised their power to cripple operations.

Productivity slumped and petty thieving went up. In one case, tyres disappeared from cars sent in for repair, fuel pumps were stolen, and carburetors disappeared from engines. The managing director then met his workers. "I

decided to be quite open with them," he said.

"I told them exactly what the position was. I could give them no more money as the firm was losing money fast.

"But I made them an offer. I told them I would supply a piece of land and a tractor and some seed. There they could grow food which they would share among themselves. I suggested this would augment their income."

## Negotiators

At first the idea was received enthusiastically. But, after consulting among themselves, the workers came back. This was a clever trick, they said, to do them out of more money. The plan was not acceptable.

Then Frelimo sent two negotiators round. To the embattled managing director they were like fairy godmothers.

"They were two young chaps who seemed to do this type of trouble shooting everyday. I found them very positive. They spelled out the objectives of Frelimo, why the war

had been fought and the responsibilities in an independent state. They pointed out that Frelimo was not there to throw money about — independence meant new responsibility and more work. Then they invited questions.

"A couple of my chaps stood up and made points. But they were so nervous most of them broke down halfway.

The Frelimos said nothing. They let the others talk and made notes.

"At the end they said that if anybody wanted to speak he had to prepare what he wanted to say and not break down and shuffle his feet. Then they went on to analyse each point made and point out the right path. I found it tremendous. I have self-doubt met two such positive men."

## Stabilised

The situation is now stabilised. The workers have a mass meeting every Friday. The boss does not go. "It is their responsibility and I feel if I go it will become a one

man show. I want the workers' committee to learn to deal with problems."

The door of his office is always open to committee members.

In a recent incident a White employee was rude to a Black nightwatchman who challenged the White at one of the warehouses.

The watchman reported the White to the committee. The committee met to resolve what to do about the White.

The aggrieved White went to see the boss, protesting that he had been wronged. Sadly for him times have changed. The boss pointed out that the watchman had been within his rights. The White threatened to resign.

The company is forging ahead in its new worker power guise and the boss is confident that, with time and experience, he will be able to make a success of operations once again.

"I am convinced there is a future for us in Mozambique," he says. "It's just a matter of adjustment."

# Migrants head back to PEA

STAR  
14/6/75

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UMTALI — Black Mozambican migrant labourers who work on farms and estates in Rhodesia's eastern districts are leaving in large numbers to return to Mozambique before independence.

It is understood they have learned that they must be in Mozambique on Independence Day, June 25, to lay claim to their land. They are issued with passes at the border and told that they must not try to return to Rhodesia before June 30, reports Sapa.

Large numbers of Mozambique Africans work on tea and coffee estates in the Chipinga and Vumba areas. They are also employed as cotton-pickers in the Burma Valley and mid-Sabi and on farms in the Umtali and Cashel areas.

## 10 GET WINGS

The first 10 parachute soldiers of the Frelimo Army received their wings this morning and afterwards underwent the traditional baptism of Portuguese para units — a dousing with a firehorse, reports The Star's Africa News Service from Lourenco Marques.

The 10 Frelimos had volunteered for the parachute course of five jumps, offered as a goodwill gesture by the Portuguese Army which is pulling out of Mozambique.

A military spokesman said the men would not necessarily form a nucleus of a Frelimo parachute brigade.

RSM 10/6/75

# Frelimo to review contracts

LONDON. — Agreements to supply 150 000 Mozambique contract workers to South African mines each year will be reviewed after Mozambique achieved independence on June 25, says the president of Frelimo, Mr Samora Machel.

In an interview with the monthly magazine Africa published in London, he said: "Until June 25 we respect the agreements the Portuguese made with the South Africans."

Mr Machel said the new republic had many priority problems to solve, and had to create conditions to better the life of the people.

"South Africa receives 110 000 workers a year," he said. "The Portuguese did not allow for those people to work in Mozam-

bique. Frelimo must, before anything else, create structures for those people."

Mr Machel added: "We will ask our people: If we cut that contract, what are you going to do? The people will answer."

Frelimo's central committee would decide with whom to establish relations and how to deal with the Mozambican workers in South Africa.

Access to Lourenco Marques airport is reserved for passengers only, says a notice, signed by the airport director, in the local newspaper Noticias yesterday.

The notice said that with the approach of independence there had been a great increase in air traffic and an unusual number of passengers.

It was therefore not possible to allow people accompanying passengers and visitors into the airport, it said. — Sapa-Reuter.

**BLACK MINERS** F.w., 28/5/76

## Back to full strength

The flow of Mozambicans to South Africa's mines is declining. In December last year the number of Mozambique workers on the gold, platinum and copper mines recruited through Wenela peaked at 107 000, after a period of unusually high intake from that country.

This number had now dropped to about 91 500, which is much the same as the total a year ago.

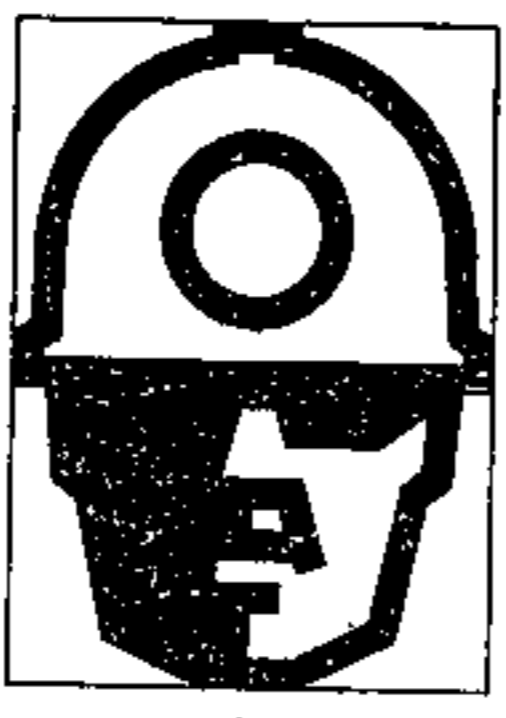
The Chamber of Mines says that "administrative difficulties" in Mozambique are probably the cause of the decline. The Chamber does not seem to be worried, however: "The industry is full of labour at the moment."

Since the end of last year the number of South African Blacks on the mines has increased from 110 000 to 160 000. There is normally an increase in the SA intake early in the year, but this jump is

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# Mining News



Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper.  
September 24, 1976

3 cents

## Methane destruction

Pieces of burnt electrical cable, concrete and coal littered the area after a methane gas explosion followed by a dry coal dust explosion ripped through the Moatize mine. The explosions destroyed the shaft and killed four mineworkers on the surface. The conveyor belt was blown to pieces and hurled out of the shaft. Keith Melass, leader of the South African proto teams, tested for gas at the shaft entrance immediately upon arrival.



# PROTO MERCY DASH

## *They went to help, but were too late*

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG. — "It's a tradition among miners to go to the aid of colleagues in danger or trouble, irrespective of race, nationality or creed. That was why the South African mining industry immediately offered to assist at the Mozambican mine disaster."

This was said by Mr. Alec Daneel, Chief Technical and Labour Adviser, in an interview with Mining News about the emergency flight by proto teams to a colliery at Moatize near Tete, in our neighbouring country.

Altogether 99 mine workers, of which two are believed to have been White, died when the mine was ripped apart by a methane explosion, which set off a coal dust explosion.

Four South African proto teams of five, and

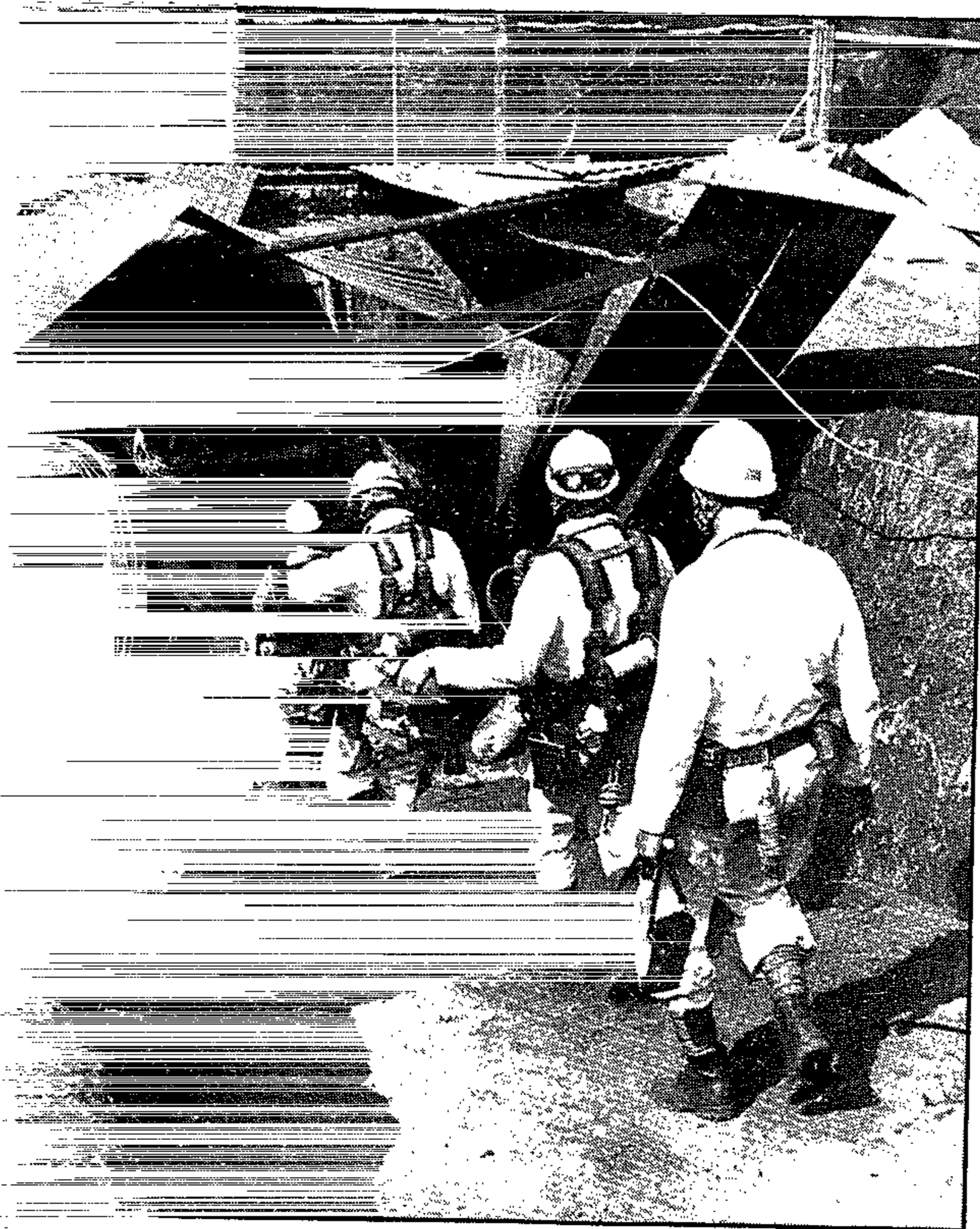
Two canaries accompany the Arnot proto team led by Willie Henning as they enter the shaft with a methane meter to establish if the gas is diminishing. For one of them, D. Stapleton, it was a first, as he only recently became a proto man.

their leader, Mr. Keith Melass, left for Moatize on Saturday after the Manager of the mine, Mr. George Pontes, appealed for assistance to Iscor which has an interest in the mine.

The proto teams, all from collieries near Witbank, started rescue operations

immediately after their arrival on Saturday afternoon, reconnoitred the underground condition of the devastated mine right through Saturday night, and put out fires, recovered

(To page 2)



## FULL DETAILS

Staff Reporter

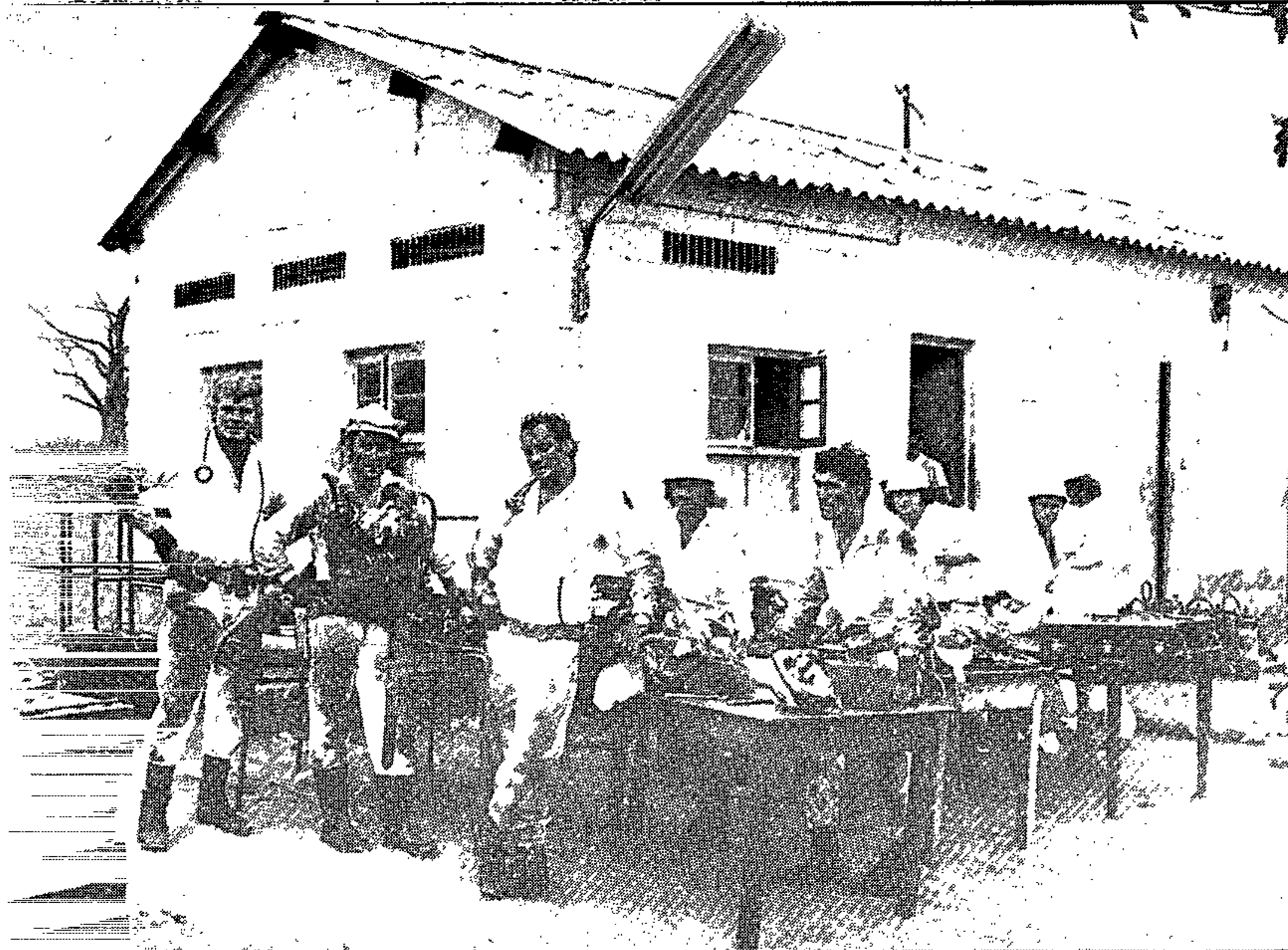
JOHANNESBURG. — The Mine Workers' Union and the Chamber of Mines at the beginning of this month reached a compromise agreement on arrangements for the progressive introduction of an eleven-shift fortnight on gold mines and collieries, members of the Chamber.

The agreement is split up into two phases, the first one of which will be introduced from the September 1976 pay month. This phase involves certain changes of work practice and improved conditions of service, with no changes in the present working hours.

The full details of how this first phase will be implemented, is set out on pages 8 and 9 for gold mines, as well as collieries.



Team leader, Keith Melass, of the Witbank Training Centre, who was in charge of the six teams, checks the equipment of each member before they go underground. The Mozambican miners were most interested in the equipment and asked questions.



B-Team led by Willie Ritson wait at the open-air station after they hastened to the surface when a high concentration of methane gas was noticed. On their way out the team removed the ventilation seals they had earlier installed in an effort to reduce the methane content.

## Their brave efforts were in vain

(From page 1)

bodies and attempted to restore ventilation until Sunday afternoon.

A sudden methane gas build-up late Sunday morning compelled the protomen to evacuate the mine. Ventilation

seals, which they had set up earlier in the day in the shaft and stopes, were removed, as it was believed that these seals had caused the methane gas build-up.

When the A team again entered the incline shaft, about three hours later, the methane gas concentra-

tion was still highly explosive.

Mr. Melass ordered the men to come up immediately. After consultation with the manager, it was decided that the methane danger was too great to continue with the cleaning-up operations and recovery

of bodies. Mr. Melass advised that the mine should be closed.

The South African proto teams penetrated 70 m into the mine which according to Mr. Pontes, is 180 m deep, but the scorching heat made it impossible for them to advance further.

# Warm welcome

## ONLY THE BEST FOR OUR MEN

Staff Reporter

TETE. — A pleasant surprise greeted members of the South African proto teams when they wanted to buy refreshments at the Maputo airport. While the waiter was still trying to find out the value of the South African rand at the counter, he was called aside by an official and apparently told that the South Africans didn't have to pay for anything. All refreshments were supplied free of

charge with the compliments of the government of Mozambique.

After spending an hour on the Maputo airport they left for Tete where they were courteously received by government officials and the Manager of the mine, Mr. George Pontes. Immigration procedures were dealt with in a few minutes and the teams were taken in a luxury bus to Moatize.

Outside the airport the bus was stopped by guards, but immediately allowed to continue on its way.

On arriving at the mine the one team was taken to a nearby guesthouse near the Manager's residence to prepare for their first trip underground. The guesthouse consisted of three spacious rooms with air-conditioning and wall-to-wall carpeting, two bathrooms and a lovely cool verandah.

The other teams were taken to the Zambezi Hotel in Tete where they could rest until needed. The food was of the best.

At the mine the Manager's wife, Mrs. Mariana Pontes, immediately took charge of catering at the shaft. Every hour or so the teams were given roast chicken, mutton sandwiches and iccold water. They only had to ask and immediately everything possible was done for them.

Moatize mineworkers were very friendly and scrutinised the proto men's equipment with great interest asking many questions.

Mr. Melass, the team leader, was visited on the mine property and thanked for the help rendered, by the Mozambican Minister of Public Works, Mr. Mario Matsinha, and the Minister of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Mario de Graca Machungo.

On Sunday the same ministers again came to have a look at progress. This time they were accompanied by the Governor of Tete province, Mr. Tony Thai.

Breakfast was served on the spacious verandah of the manager's house and consisted of scrambled eggs, home made bread, lamb, coffee or tea, and jam.

After the proto men decided to leave, the manager and his wife arranged a farewell meal at Moatize. Dishes comparable to those served in the best hotels were put before the South Africans.

## Teams

Members of the proto teams who undertook a mercy flight to Moatize were:  
Team leader: Keith Melass.

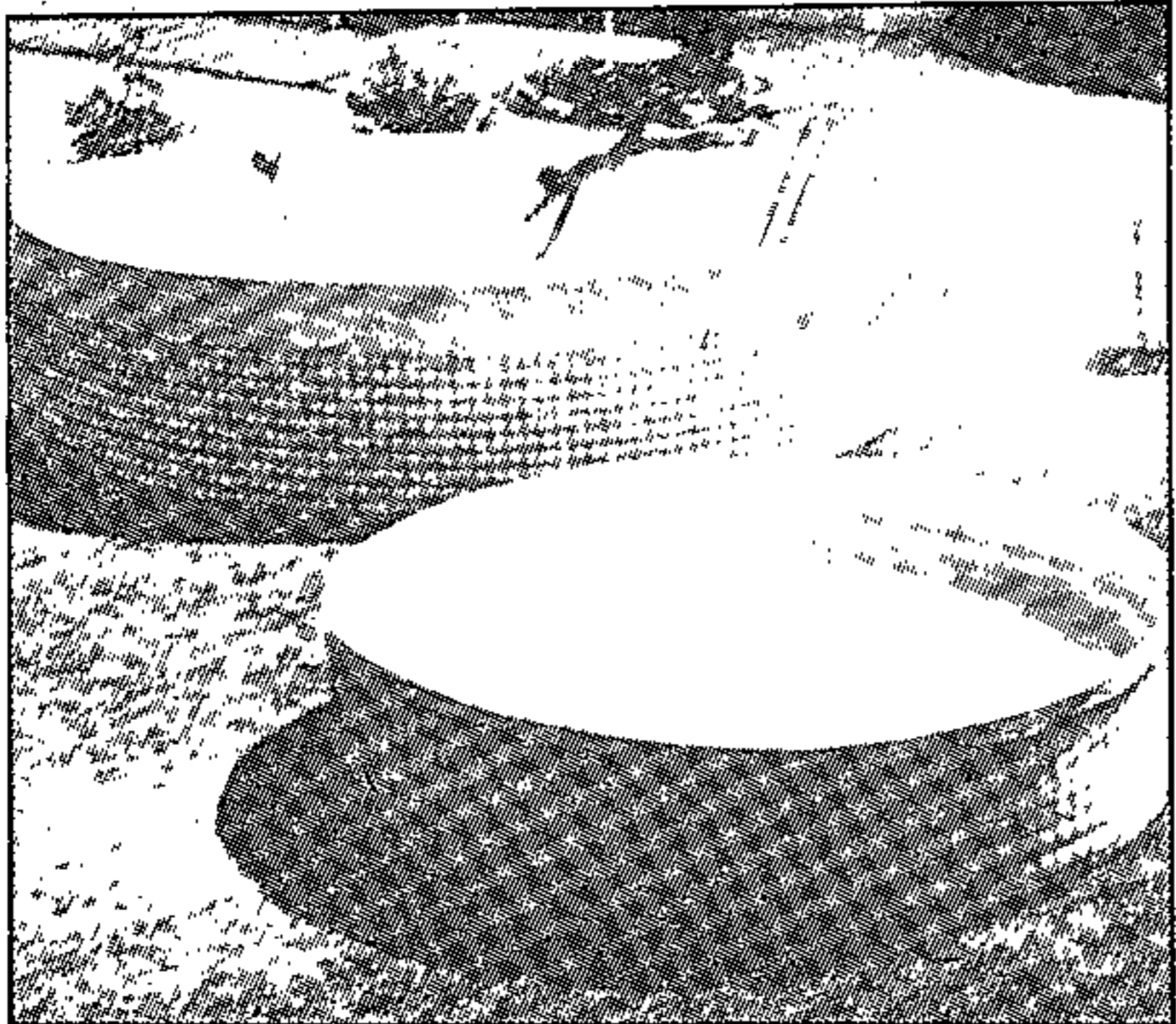
A-Team from Arnot: Willie Henning, J. Lothering, D. Krüger, D. Miller and P. Stapleton.

B-Team from Usutu: W. Ritson, J. Meyer, A. Fourie, C. Henley and I. Breytenbach.

C-Team from Green-side: W. Müller, H. Boshoff, W. Schutte, J. Schoeman and G. van Altena.

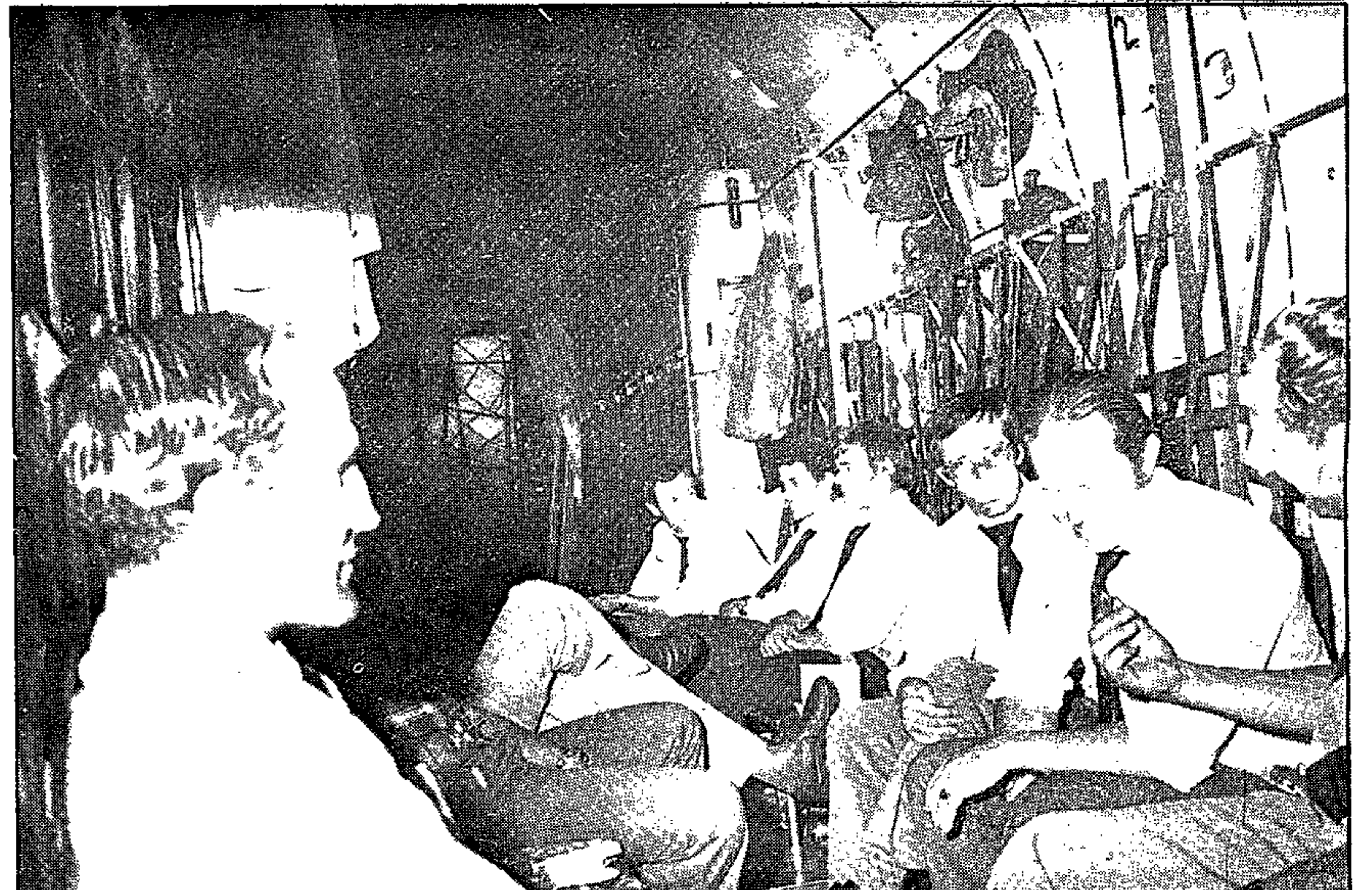
D-Team from Blinkpan: Willie Townsen, J. Mostert, D. Potgieter, A. Venter and N. Barnard.

Below—Members of the South African proto teams in a Hercules aircraft underway from Maputo to Tete.



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# Bid to curb exodus from Mozambique

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Steps to curb the flow of thousands of Mozambican labourers, illegally crossing the border at Komatiport in search of employment, were announced yesterday.

During raids last month, police arrested hundreds of illegal immigrants on farms in the lowveld — including Cairn Trust, an estate jointly owned by former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller.

Scores of Mozambicans were repatriated while others were allowed to complete their contracts, provided they could supply the required travel documents.

At yesterday's meeting of the Southern Lowveld Farmer's Association, the Deputy Secretary for Bantu Labour, Mr. S. S. Potgieter, said the influx of illegal immigrants was causing the department concern.

Although hundreds of offending Mozambicans have appeared in court, their employers have not

been prosecuted. This has led to them not paying proper attention to the problem," he said.

He warned, however, that unless employers "took stock of their staff and discharged the illegal members," they would, in future, face serious penalties. Admission of guilt fines would no longer be acceptable.

To illustrate the seriousness with which the Department of Bantu Administration viewed the problem, it was announced that a fully staffed Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Office, primarily to deal with illegal labour, is to be opened in Nelspruit on July 1.

## ILLEGAL

In addition, a team of immigration authority officials from Johannesburg, under the leadership of Mr. P. Hugo, will spend three months in the Lowveld.

Their function will include the proper documentation of legal employees and report to farmers the presence of illegal workers.

993

20



The Star  
4/6/77 (223)

The Star Saturday

# 'Laws won't stop flow of Mozambicans'

Stringent labour regulations announced recently to prevent Mozambicans from being employed on lowveld farms will not stop the flow of black, starving Mozambicans into the country.

This is the view of three "illegal" labourers who, in terms of the Department of Bantu Administration's new ruling on foreign labour, will be repatriated when their 18-month contracts expire.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, the men — all born and bred in Mozambique — say there was no alternative for starving Mozambicans but to turn to South Africa.

"Jobs are non-existent,

food is in short supply and our families are dying of disease," said Mr Julie Jose (24) formerly a motor mechanic at Maputo.

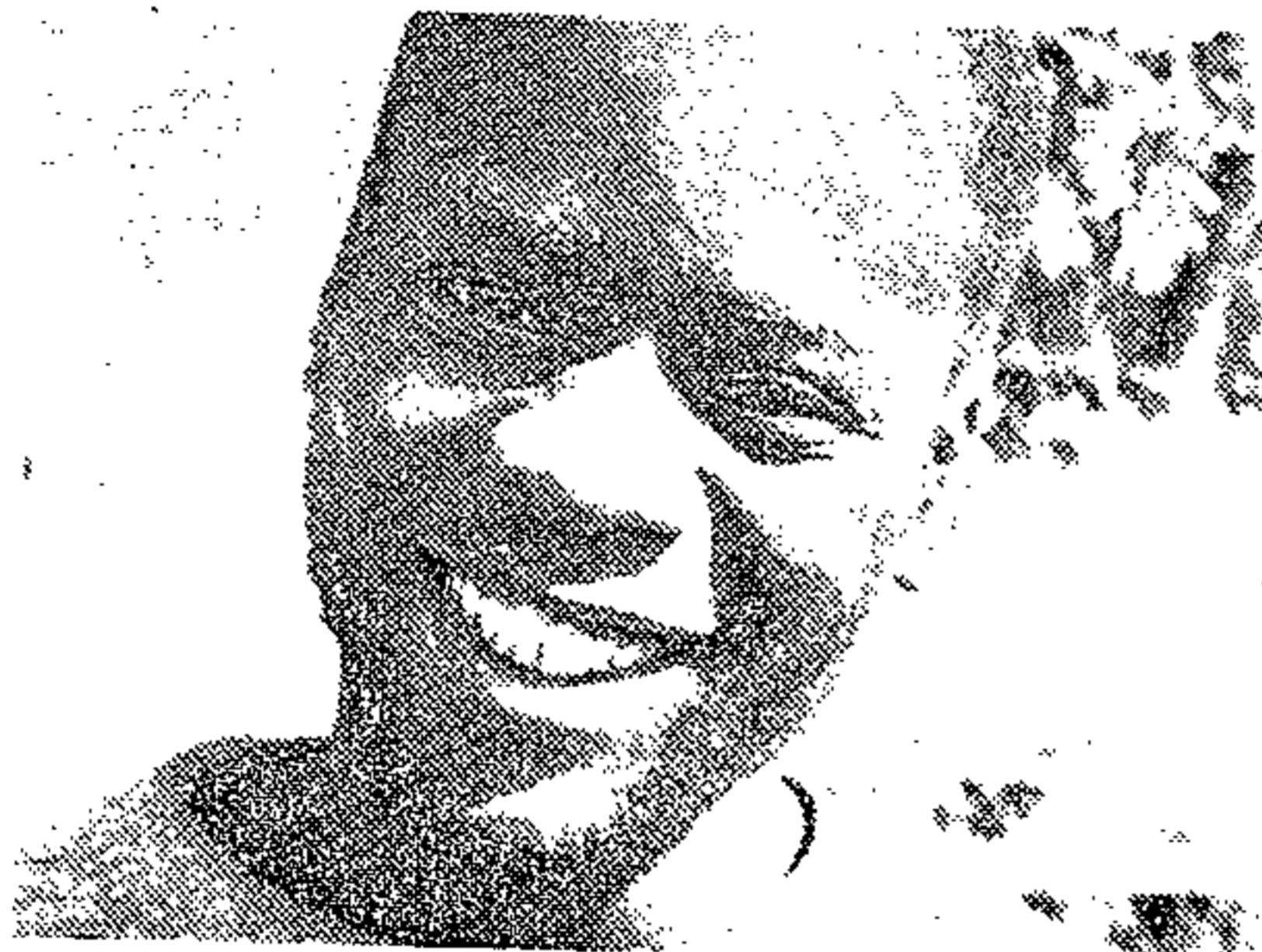
Life became impossible for him, his wife and two young children; so Mr Jose boarded the train at Maputo in March this year and travelled to Ressano Garcia, a siding near the Transvaal border.

## JUMPED

"I knew the authorities wouldn't allow me into South Africa; so I jumped the security fence and applied for a job on a nearby farm.

"Jobs are plentiful in South Africa and it didn't take long before I was in a good position, with plenty of food and money to send to my starving family," he said.

Mr Samson Ngomani



Mr Samson Ngomani: "Most Mozambican blacks would rather cross the border illegally and face the consequences than live in Frelimo country."

(22), who grew up in the Moamba district, said he left home in search of help for his parents who were unable to work.

"My father is old and sickly and he urgently needs medical attention. There are no doctors in Mozambique and unless



Mr Elmon Dhlamini, to be repatriated once his 18-month contract expires.

he gets better food he will surely die," he said sadly.

Since October last year, Mr Elmon Dhlamini has

had a good job on a Lowveld farm near Komatipoort. His entire salary has gone towards supporting his wife and three

children whom he sees once a month.

But in terms of South Africa's new labour agreement, he is an illegal immigrant and when his 18-month contract has expired he will be repatriated and not allowed to return.

Mozambique blacks have for years been employed by Lowveld farmers and it is estimated that about 16 000 Mozambicans are presently employed in the region.

Farmers agree that labourers from Mozambique are more willing farm workers than Transvaal blacks who prefer to work in commerce or industry.

And the new labour arrangement, though of vital importance to the country's security, will adversely affect Lowveld

farmers.

To enable him to have his 18 month contract renewed, a Mozambican must have been previously employed on a regular basis prior to July 1 1972.

## CONTRACTS

All people who took up employment after then will be allowed to complete their contracts but will then be repatriated.

It is estimated that about 4 000 Mozambicans have become "illegal" in terms of the Department's new ruling and will have to be repatriated when their 18-month permits expire.

Farmers have been given three months to get their staff matters in order and face heavy penalties in the event of their employing illegal Mozambican labourers.

Mozambique

LABOUR

1977

(~~AC~~)  
August

N. Mercury 1/8/77

# Machel SOS for 5000 Whites

223

## Mercury Africa Bureau

**JOHANNESBURG** — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has announced in Nampula that 5 000 Portuguese experts will soon be arriving on special contracts to help overcome the country's desperate shortage of skilled technicians.

In a radio broadcast monitored here President Machel warned his people to behave respectfully to the newcomers.

They were of enormous value to the country.

Most of Mozambique's post-independence problems — shortages of essential foods and the breakdown of factory and farm production — can be traced to the exodus of some 200 000 Portuguese.

The special contracts, apart from very high wages, may include the right to send the money back to Portugal.

Special health facilities and the right to go outside Mozambique for treatment are likely to be included.

President Machel said his objective was to make Mozambique self-sufficient by 1980.

He also announced important new changes in provincial government, decentralising control from Maputo, the capital.

By September 1 the Ministries of Health, Planning, Education and Industry will all establish branch offices in the provincial capitals.

A national co-ordination committee for transport and communication has also been set up with headquarters in Nampula.

Roads and heavy transport fleets are in poor condition. The only railway connecting the south and north goes through Rhodesia. But the border between the countries has been closed for two years.

President Machel spent eight days in the Nampula and Zambezia Provinces.

He told the local Manica people that he understood their "lack of involvement" in the war against the Portuguese.

### Involvement

But he expected them now to get involved in the "revolution" inside the country.

Competition

Unemployment

Growth of Ex

Growth of No

Growth of th

Introduction

The Macuas, numbering about 3 000 000, were the backbone of Portuguese resistance to the Mozambique war waged for 10 years by President Machel's Frelimo.

It is reported that a child was fatally injured by flying shrapnel and several people were hurt when an "explosive device" was detonated at Chimio in central Mozambique on Saturday.

Mr. Manuel Antonio, governor of the Manica province, said the bombing was "another act of hostility by enemies of Mozambique to provoke insecurity."

3/8/77

223

The Argus Africa News Service  
**JOHANNESBURG. — One hundred and fifty miners are trapped with 'little hope' of survival in a coal mine in Mozambique's Tete province following a violent explosion.**

Nine foreigners were killed in riots following the explosion yesterday afternoon, Radio Mozambique announced.

The explosion at Chipanga Three mine at Moatize came at 2.30 pm yesterday, said a Radio Mozambique communique monitored here.

There was 'little hope' for the 150 miners of the afternoon shift who were underground, the radio said.

As a result of this 'tragic incident' there were 'grave incidents and disorders' which resulted in the death of nine foreigners of different nationalities, the radio said.

Troops were sent to restore order and attempts are being made to rescue the men.

### Methane gas

Last September at least 95 miners died in a methane gas explosion underground in the No 6 pit of the Moatize mine.

Then 20 Witbank proto team members were flown in to help in rescue and sealing operations. An estimated 79 bodies were never recovered.

The proto team's efforts received high praise from the Frelimo Government.

When news of the latest disaster reached Maputo an emergency meeting of the Frelimo Council of Ministers was called.

A council group has been sent to Moatize to investigate the causes of the explosion and the rioting.

### Mourning

The Government has declared three days national mourning and cancelled all public entertainment today as a measure of respect for those killed.

A member of the South African rescue team which went to the mine last year said the mines No 3 shaft was about two kilometres from the shaft where last year's disaster occurred.

The mine had much more methane gas than South African mines; while safety standards were not as high.

Sources in Mozambique indicated that there might be several Belgians among the dead.

It is feared that the mine manager, who is Portuguese, and his Belgian assistant might have been killed.

However, there is neither telephone nor telex communication with the mine and details are still sparse.

# 150 entombed

Ken 3/8/77

## -9 die

# in riot

The Star's Africa News Service

One hundred and fifty coal miners are trapped with "little hope" of survival in a coal mine in Mozambique's Tete province following a violent explosion yesterday, Radio Mozambique has reported.

223

Nine foreigners were killed in riots that followed the explosion. The radio communique, monitored in Johannesburg, said the mine affected was Chipanga Three, at Moatize.

Sources in Mozambique indicated there might be several Belgians among the dead. It is feared the mine manager, who is Portuguese, and his Belgian assistant might have been killed.

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### High praise

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The proto team's efforts received high praise from the Frelimo Government in a public announcement after the team left Mozambique.

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### Methane gas

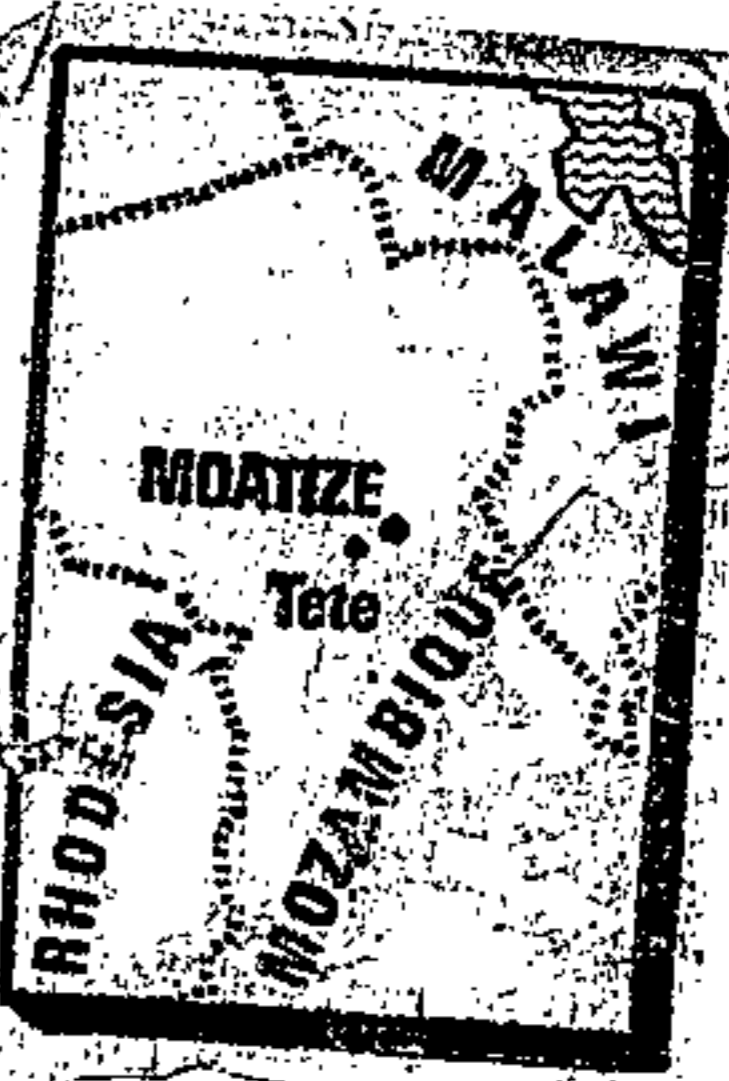
A council group has been sent to Moatize to investigate the causes of the explosion and subsequent rioting.

A member of last year's rescue team said in Johannesburg today the mine's No. 3 shaft was about 2 km from the shaft where last year's disaster occurred.

He said the mine had much more methane gas than South African mines while safety standards were not as high as those here.

Apart from the Portuguese manager and his Belgian assistant, there had been about 11 other foreigners at the mine at the time who did not appear to be mining men.

They were extremely shy about having their photographs taken.



3/8/77

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# MINE RESCUE TEAMS BACK

Mercury Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG**—South African rescue teams flew into Jan Smuts Airport late on Saturday night after repairing the ventilation system in the Moatize coal mine in north-western Mozambique where 70 miners died after an explosion.

The four proto-teams — all from the Witbank Collieries — recovered no bodies. Their object was to make the mine fit for entry by "non-proto team miners" so that they could look for the dead, said team leader Mr. Colin Duncan.

There do not seem to be any survivors. Mr. Duncan said deadly methane gas levels were still high when his men entered the mine on Thursday.

After the explosion the South African Chamber of Mines offered to send its proto teams to help in rescue operations. The Mozambique Government readily accepted, and the teams took a chartered flight to Tete near Moatize on Thursday morning.

When they arrived they found no officials at the mine since they had been killed by rioting mine workers who blamed them for the ex-

plosion, said Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan believed the officials were mainly Belgian, but said team members did not ask questions about the riots.

Mr. Duncan said the first impression he had on reaching Moatize was the smell of rotting bodies.

"We found a room stuffed full of them, and bodies lying in long office drawers. They'd run out of boxes. But eventually they carted them off," he said.

"Because there were no officials and only labourers we had to find our own way around.

"We had an armed Frelimo guard constantly by our side in case of attack, but it wasn't really necessary."

The Proto teams rebuilt the mine's main fan drive and refitted the mine's ventilation system to drive out the methane gas.

Maakpene 7/8/77

(23)

Furno sê dit was sy sabotasie

**NEGGE ROOIES  
BOET VIR  
MYN-RAMP**



20/2/77 7/8/77

223

### Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DRIE Russe en ses Bulgaarse tegnisi is vandeeweek met pikke doodgekap in die bloedige onluste wat gevolg het ná die ramp by die Chipanga-steenkoolmyn naby Moatize in Masambiék. 'n Suid-Afrikaanse reddingspan van twintig man van die Kamer van Mynwese het Donderdag na die myn vertrek om te gaan help om die sowat 150 vasgekeerdes te red.

Volgens 'n woordvoerder van Fumo (die Mosambiëse "bevrydingsbeweging") wat besonderhede oor die onluste verstrekket, is die vermoordes byna onherkenbaar vernink. Ander blanke tegnisi het gelug en sommige het nog nie na die myn teruggekeer nie.

Teen Vrydagand is ses lyke reeds uit die myn gehaal. Daar is min hoop dat enige van die vasgekeerde mynwerkers lewend uit die ramp sal kom. Die mynwerkers is waarskynlik almal swart Mosambiëkers.

Die Fumo-woordvoerder sê dit is moontlik dat Bulgaarse en Russiese mynwerkers ook in die ontploffing omgekome het. Volgens hom het die Bulgare 'n tyd gelede Portugese mynwerkers en tegnisi vervang. Bulgare is ook in beheer van 'n ou goudmyn in die omgewing van Vila de Manica, aan die Rhodessiese grens.

Die Fumo-woordvoerder, wat in Rhodesië gesetel is, het gesê dat sy organisasie die myn gesaboteer het om werksaamhede tot stilstand te dwing. Hy wou nie sê hoe die myn verlam is nie.

Die reddingspogings is gereël nadat die Suid-Afrikaanse Kamer van Mynwese sy hulp aangebied het en die goedkeuring van die twedingspan na Mosambië gestuur is.

Die Fumo-woordvoerder het gesê dat sy organisasie baie bedrywig is in die omgewing en in die noorde van Mosambië. 'n Brug is 'n tyd gelede ook in die omgewing van Moatize opgeblaas.

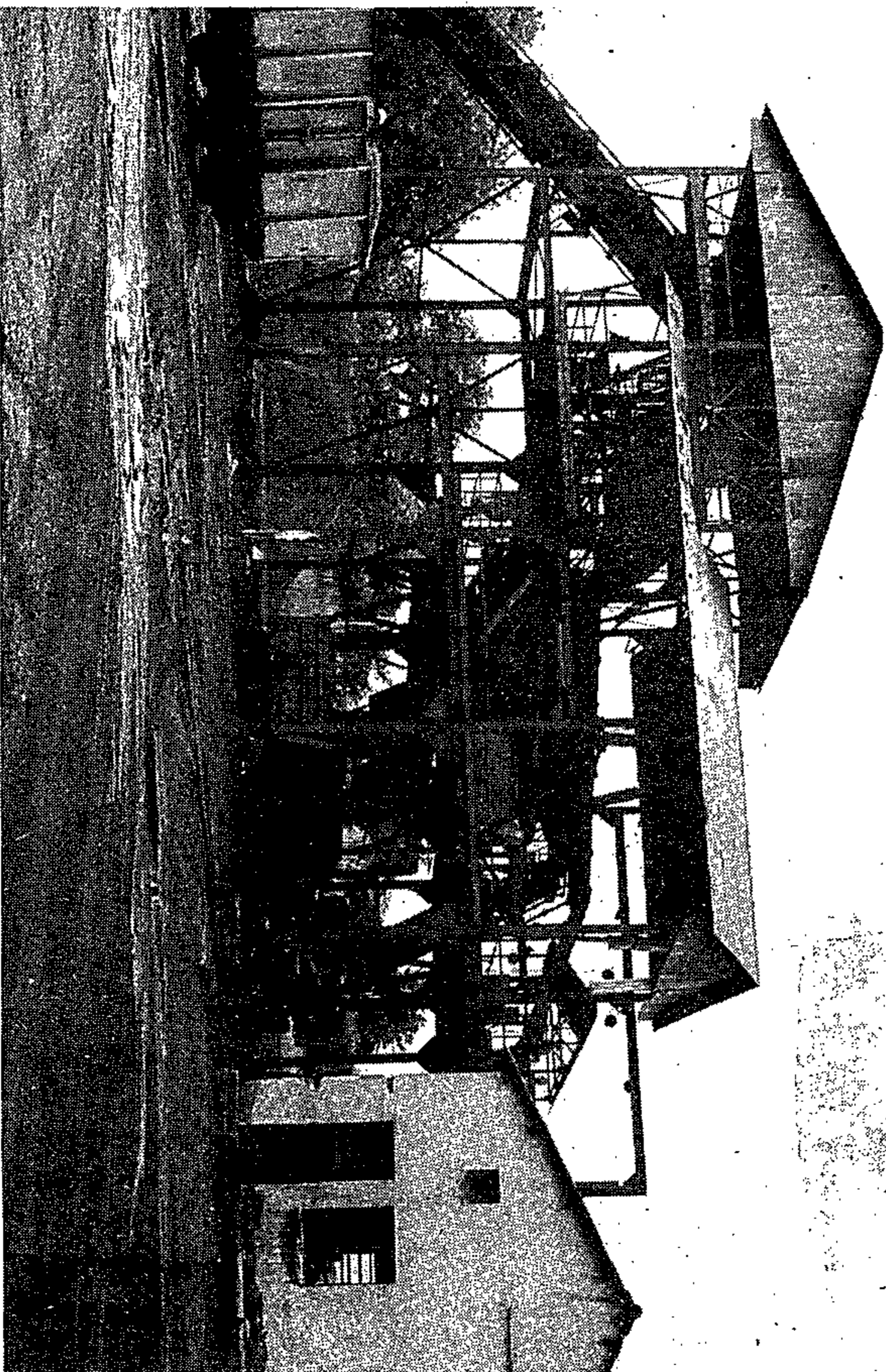
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### Metangas

Hy het gesê dat 'n Fumogroep die myn se kragbron twee maande gelede gesaboteer het. Die kragonderbre-

**Hier was hulle al**



Report

7/8/77

223

king in die myn is destyds deur Radio Mosambiek aangekondig.

Gevra oor die lewensverlies, het die woordvoerder gesê: „'n Revolusie is nooit sonder bloedvergieting nie. Die tyd sal leer dat hulle nie vergeefs gesterf het nie.”

Die Mosambiekse regering het reeds te kenne gegee dat sabotasie vermoed word. 'n Woordvoerder van die departement van mynwese het egter toegegee dat die veiligheidsopset by die myn baie swak is. Die ontploffing het Dinsdag in die no. 3-skag van die steenkoolmyn plaasgevind en is vermoedelik veroorsaak deurdat metaangas aan die brand geslaan het. Dit word in 'n steenkoolmyn vererger deurdat die steenkoolstof ook aan die brand slaan en deur die hele myn versprei.

Bogronde swart werkers het ná die ontploffing amok gemaak en blanke werkers by die myn aangeval. Die nege blankes is met pikke,

betrokke regerings verkry is. Die reddingspan het die myn Donderdagmiddag bereik en het dadelik met hul pogings begin. 'n Verteenwoordiger van Frelimo het hom in Maputo by die geselskap aangesluit.

Die reddingspanne, wat Frelimo om beskerming gevra het, het met hul vertrek gesê dat hulle oortuig is dat daar nog hoop bestaan om van die vasgekeerdes te red. As daar geen hoop was nie, sou hulle nie gegaan het nie.

Hulle het met hul vertrek nie geweet wat om in Mosambiek te verwag nie. Met 'n soortgelyke ontploffing by dieselfde myn verlede jaar — 'n Suid-Afrikaanse reddingspan het toe ook hulp verleen — het honderd mynwerkers die lewe gelaat.

Radio Mosambiek het Vrydag na dertig „buitelandse deskundiges” verwys wat by die myn doenig is. Radio Angola het egter in nuusberigte genoem dat 'n SA red-

Frelimo het die skuld daarvoor op die Rhodesiërs gepak.

Volgens die woordvoerder was Fumo ook verantwoordelik vir die onlangse ontploffing in 'n Mosambiekse gehuggie naby die Rhodesiese grens. Radio Mosambiek het aangekondig dat vyftien mense gesterf het. Geen melding is dié keer van Rhodesiese betrokkenheid gemaak nie.

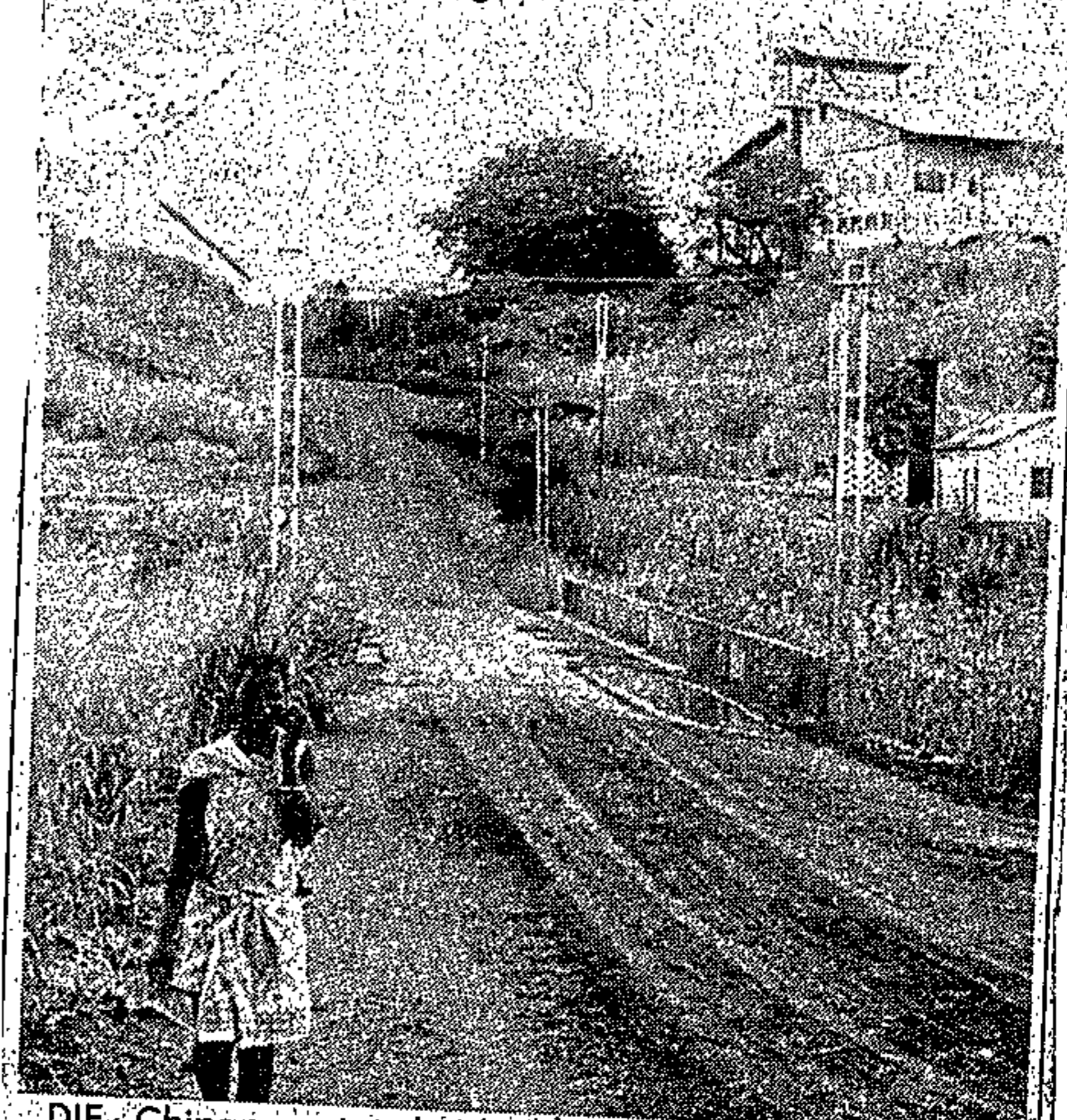
Die woordvoerder het gesê dat Fumo-groepe reeds tot diep in Noord- en midde-Mosambiek geïnfilteer het en etlike Frelimo-soldate om die lewe gebring het. Nog meer dade van sabotasie kan in die toekoms verwag word.

Oor die ramp by die Chipanga-steenkoolmyn het hy gesê: „Dit is glad nie moeilik om dit te saboteer nie. Die skagte is skuins en daar is ses van hulle. 'n Mens kan net inloop.” Hy het gesê dat die boswêreld om Moatize uiters geskik is vir terroristiese bedrywighede.

Fumo se hoofkwartier is in Lissabon. Dit is egter

DIE hoofaanleg van die Chipanga-steenkoolmyn naby Moatize in Mosambiek. Ná 'n ontploffing Dinsdag in die nommer drie-skag het bogronde onluste uitgebreek waarin nege blankes dood is. 'n Suid-Afrikaanse reddingspan van twintig man probeer nou om 150 vasgekeerde mynwerkers te bereik. Ses lyke is reeds uit die myn gehaal, en daar is min hoop dat enige van die vasgekeerdes daar lewend uit sal kom. Die Mosambiekse „bevrydingsbeweging” Fumo het gister gesê: „Ons het die myn gesaboteer!”

bekend dat die organisasie, wat reeds op groot steun in Mosambiek aanspraak maak, ook verteenwoordigers in Rhodesië en Johannesburg het.



DIE Chipanga-steenkoolmyn se kragbron op die bultjie. Dit is twee maande gelede gesaboteer. Die kragonderbreking in die myn is destyds deur Radio Mosambiek aangekondig. 'n Fumo-woordvoerder sê die myn word gesaboteer om dit tot stilstand te dwing.

# MOZAMBIQUE — LABOUR

12 March 1980 ——— 28 May 1981

12/3/80  
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# Kruger Park workers may be expelled

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MOZAMBIKAN workers employed by the Kruger National Park for up to 40 years face immediate expulsion from the Transvaal by the Nelspruit Administration Board because they are "illegally" employed.

This is believed to be caused by an administrative mix-up between the Administration Board and the office of the black affairs commissioner for the area.

The warden for the Kruger National Park, Dr U de V Pienaar, yesterday confirmed that the National Parks Board had been summonsed for illegally employing 36 Mozambicans.

The park employs about 500 Mozambique citizens, most of whom have worked there for between 30 and 40 years. They make up a third of the park's total workforce.

"I cannot understand the board's attitude. Every year these employees have to renew their work permits through the Mozambique authorities and the administration board, and every year this has been done without problems," Dr Pienaar said.

The same procedure was followed this year, but there was some delay in the Nelspruit offices of the Maputo authorities.

"I informed the commissioner's offices that there had been a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board's officials.

The problem seems to have come about because of a failure of communication between the offices of the commissioner and of the administration board," Dr Pienaar said.

He called on the commissioner and the administration board on Monday to explain the situation, and is hopeful that the misunderstanding will be resolved.

However, he is still unhappy that the summons

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\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

was not consulted, nor informed, at any stage. The summonses were simply issued.  
The park was given special dispensation to employ the foreigners at the time of the Frelimo takeover. Neither the black affairs commissioner, nor the administration board in Nelspruit, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

UCT

# Threat to game park workers

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

THE Eastern Transvaal Administration Board is determined to press charges against the Kruger National Park for illegally employing Mozambique citizens.

This was indicated yesterday by the chief director of the regional administration board in Nelspruit, Mr P G van Schalkwyk.

Most of the 37 Mozambicans who face expulsion from South Africa have been employed at the park for 30 to 40 years, according to the park warden, Dr G de V Pienaar.

Dr Pienaar told the Rand Daily Mail on Tuesday that the Mozambican workers, numbering about 500 of a total workforce of 1500, had applied for annual renewal of their work contracts in the normal way.

Their documents are first processed by Mozambique authorities, then are passed on to the local black affairs commissioner for his authorisation.

However, this year there had been a delay in the offices of the Maputo authorities and the documents were not passed on to the commissioner on time.

"I informed the commissioner's offices that there had been a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board officials," Dr Pienaar said.

However, the administration board, which is responsible for enforcing contract permit regulations, is not concerned about the delay by Maputo officials.

Mr Van Schalkwyk said yesterday: "The delay was not in our offices and that is what counts."

"My officials went out on an inspection and they found that 37 of the Kruger Park employees did not have the documents to be in the area."

"Therefore we had no alternative but to lay charges against the National Parks Board for illegally employing those workers."

There could be no differentiation between the Kruger Park and any other employer who illegally employed unregistered black workers, he said.

"As far as I am concerned, the Kruger Park's authorities have been summoned to appear before a Nelspruit magistrate on March 28 and that is all there is to it."

Dr Pienaar could not be reached for comment yesterday, but it is understood he has made representations to the Nelspruit prosecutor to have charges dropped.

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# Machel: man who made it all possible?

*Tribune 16/13/80*

BY COLIN LEGUM  
in London

A FEW days ago, at a Commonwealth Day reception in Marlborough House, Queen Elizabeth II met two envoys of Mozambique's marxist president, Samora Machel.

The Queen thanked their president for the role he had played in helping to bring about the end of the war in Rhodesia, and expressed her belief that, as a result of the successful elections there, southern Africa might look forward to a more tranquil future.

The Mozambican envoys were Dr Jose Cabaco, the Minister of Transport, who is of full Portuguese parentage, and Mr Fernando Hongwana, the largely British-educated adviser of President Machel.

## Thanks

They had been sent to London especially to express their Government's thanks to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for the success achieved in Rhodesia.

When the full story comes to be written one day about the negotiations that produced the Rhodesian success, it would be surprising if President Samora Machel did not



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mozambique President Samora Machel: "That lady can help us"

emerge as perhaps the most crucial figure in making it all possible.

Others who will figure highly in this list are the chairman of the African "frontline" states, President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath "Sonny" Ramphal.

But President Machel's role is especially remarkable since he has never had any association with Britain or the Commonwealth and is a committed marxist.

Moreover, since Britain stood loyally by its old ally, Portugal, during the long Mozambique war of liberation — in which Machel was a leading figure as military commander of the Frelimo guerilla forces — he had no reason to feel anything but hostility towards the British, especially the Conservatives.

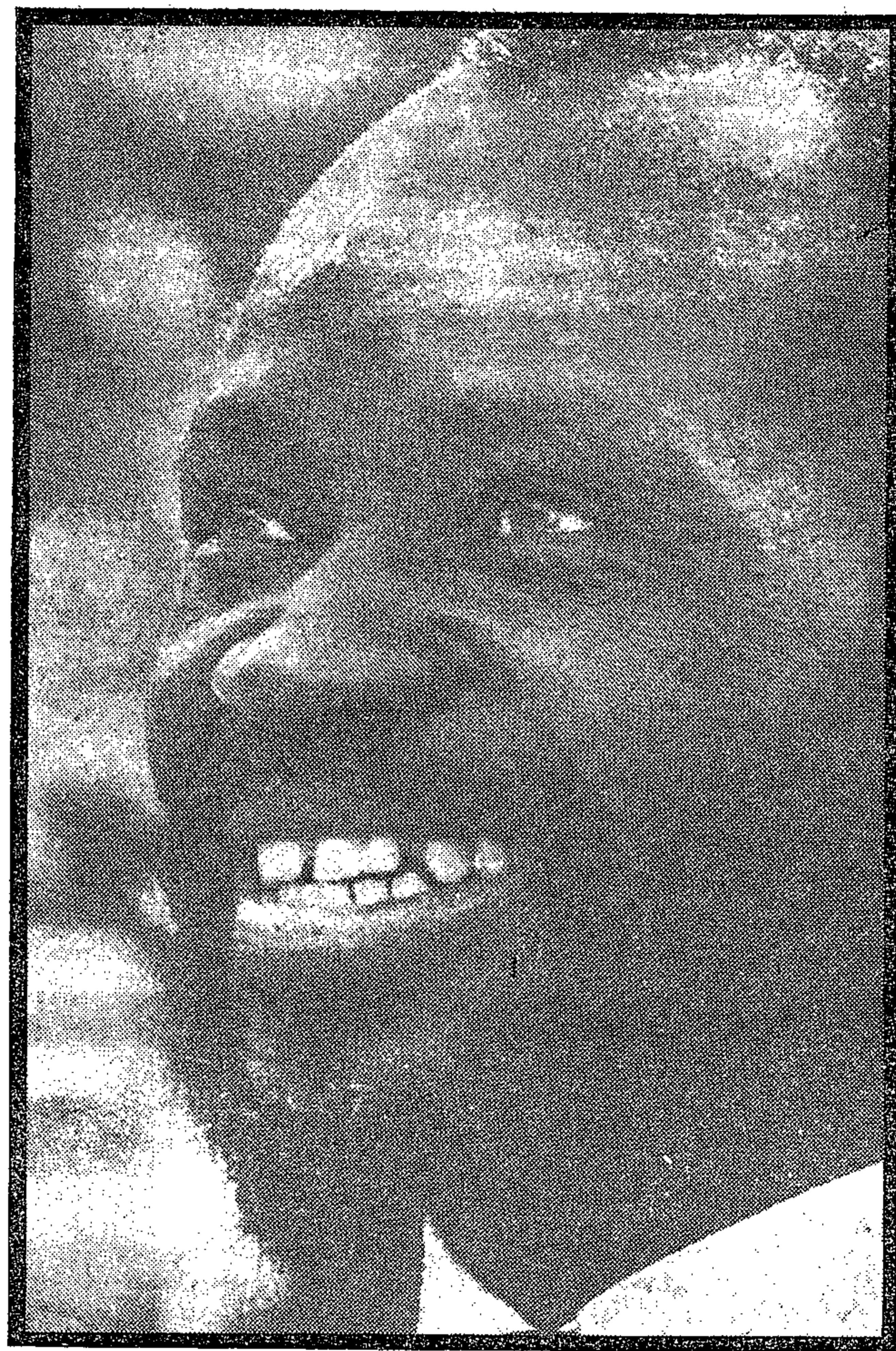
Why, then, did he throw himself so fully into the Rhodesian negotiating process?

Machel's colleagues describe how, one day, after listening to a BBC broadcast of a speech made by the newly-elected Mrs Thatcher, he said to them: "That lady can help us end the war in Rhodesia."

This flash of insight was all the more remarkable since, at the time, Mrs Thatcher was still committed to giving legal recognition to Bishop Muzorewa's government.

His next remarkable jump was to recognise the possible importance of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting, scheduled to meet in Lusaka in August, 1979.

To the surprise of his colleagues, he proposed in July that year to send his young aide, Fernando Hongwana, to London on a mission to find out what he could do about the Commonwealth and Mrs Thatcher's policies.



From then on, Samora Machel gave his full support to the Commonwealth initiative which, after the Lusaka meeting, produced the Lancaster House talks.

This policy was completely opposed to the line being taken by Moscow. But if Machel is a marxist, he is not a "client" of the communist world.

His sole concern in bringing an end to the Rhodesian struggle was largely dictated by national interests.

As the "frontline" state serving as a base for Robert Mugabe's guerrilla forces, Mozambique was under cruel economic and security pressures. There was little hope that the struggling young Republic could get properly on its feet so long as the war continued in Rhodesia.

At the same time, though, Machel was not ready to sell-out the Zimbabwe liberation movement for the sake of Mozambique's national in-

terest. He insisted on a settlement which fully respected the claims of black Rhodesians to govern their own country.

While he has always been against applying pressure on Mugabe and the rest of the Patriotic Front, he has nevertheless felt that his own experience as a successful liberation fighter entitled him to advise them.

Throughout the protracted negotiations at Lancaster House late last year, he kept Dr Cabaco and Mr Hongwana in London to maintain close liaison with the Commonwealth Secretary-General and the Patriotic Front.

Once or twice, when the talks were in serious danger of collapse, Mozambique's role in finding compromises was of decisive importance in achieving final agreement.

Machel next sent Fernando Hongwana to Salisbury to observe the ceasefire arrangements and the elections. The real power

in Rhodesia, he discovered, was not Lord Soames but the commander of the Rhodesian army, Lieutenant-General Walls.

Through Hongwana, Machel arranged for the remarkable visit paid to Maputo by General Walls. The talks went so well that when Walls returned to Salisbury he felt able to have dinner with Robert Mugabe, where they agreed that Walls would stay on after independence as army commander, at least for a time.

This reconciliation between Machel, Walls and Mugabe is perhaps the most important element promising continued success for the peace process in Rhodesia.

Machel's pragmatic Marxism has also been shown in other important ways, notably in his decision to maintain a policy of peaceful co-existence with South Africa. And that policy is now being followed by Mugabe.

16/3/80

(219)

# The Soviet threat to Africa

By PETER CALVOCROSSI

**'A Soviet-South African entente is a far cry from anything that Ian Smith had in mind when he made his unilateral declaration of independence but it is part of the epitaph on that blinkered spasm'**

ZIMBABWE has got off to an unexpectedly firm start. The Commonwealth observers gave their blessing to the electoral results before they were known. Robert Mugabe won a clearcut victory.

Lord Soames responded unequivocally and immediately. Decisiveness all round.

The one man who, in other circumstances, could have and might have restarted the war has no need to.

The one country which could have and might have intervened (South Africa) is deprived of any pretext for doing so.

Not everybody is happy. Joshua Nkomo apart, all Mr Mugabe's political rivals have been humiliated as well as defeated, while those who regard the new Prime Minister as a Soviet puppet or "Marxist" fanatic are in a state of shock.

But for the time being there is no crisis in the air; the general climate is wait-and-see.

One of those who are prepared to wait and see is General Peter Walls.

With hindsight it is possible to see his surprise visit to Maputo during the election as an indication that he was one of the few to foresee the result and resolved to give a vicarious Mr Mugabe the benefit of the doubt. By doing so he forestall-

ed any South African move.

Soviet intervention is even more unlikely. Zimbabwe is neither a Soviet border zone like Afghanistan nor does it offer the strategic advantages which tempted the USSR into Ethiopia.

In any case a major power looking for allies in Africa will seek something weightier than Zimbabwe can hope to be.

So last week's horrendous visions of civil war and foreign invasion have been banished.

But 14 years cannot be glossed over so lightly. While Rhodesia was diverted into a cul-de-sac by UDI the world around it went on and the balance of power in Africa is today very different from what it was in 1965.

The world's great powers have ventured upon the scene but have done themselves little good.

South Africa by contrast has seen its capacity for independent action in the southern part of the continent clearly augmented.

The USSR, by trying to expand from Somalia into Ethiopia, has lost its Somali bases and may come to regret its entanglement with a Mensvistu regime which is far from committed to Muscovite causes.

The Chinese appeared in Africa, and disappeared again without achieving much beyond sending some Western commentators into hysterics.

The US put a singularly unprepared toe into Angola and then tried to get away again without being noticed.

But South Africa is, in the African context, stronger and more independent than it was at the time of UDI.

By the end of the Seventies South Africa had changed. South Africa sustained Mr Smith's rebellion almost single-handed. It ended its acute dependence on foreign oil, so that even the collapse of its one substantial supplier — Iran — has left it economically unscathed.

The recent leap in the price of gold has enriched it more than any other

state (except perhaps the USSR).

It no longer needs to pretend to like the Western powers which are (sporadically) so offensive about its domestic rule.

Within the southern chunk of the African continent, it is strong enough to dominate without bothering much about outsiders.

Zimbabwe, as Mr Botha probably meant to convey, could be come South Africa's Afghanistan. It must still very much watch its step.

All this is far from reassuring for the rest of the world. It presages two things: the one certainly and the other dimly.

It means that conflict in southern Africa will be intensified, at first subversive and secretive but later perhaps more directly as African states feel

impelled to arm themselves to fight white racialism — wrecking their feeble economies in the process.

The second prospect is vaguer and stranger. Nature's hand has decreed that a number of minerals he almost entirely or very largely in two areas of the world only: southern Africa and the USSR.

Between them these areas account for 65-98 percent of the known world reserves of a range of essential ores, including some for which at present no substitute exists. South Africa and the USSR already do good business together in industrial diamonds.

If, as this instance (and much history) shows, profit and power are more potent than ideology, we have here a new in-

gredient in international affairs that dwarfs the politics of Zimbabwe.

If Mr Mugabe fails to create something that South Africa will live with, South Africa has the option of extending its sway northwards.

Its motive in doing so would be not only to guard its borders but also to defend its very considerable mineral wealth.

It is a significant counter in world affairs which, in association with the USSR, constitutes at least the basis for a powerful economic alignment.

A Soviet-South African entente is a far cry from anything that Mr Smith had in mind when he made his UDI but it is part of the epitaph on that bleak and blinkered spasm. — London Sunday Times.

## THE BOSS

John, if you come back, I'll gloves off. I'll tell all I know, things that will hurt...

Let the chips fall where they may, I say.

All right, you asked for it, you forced me. GARY PLAYER'S ON MY SIDE.

Do you damned it! W-WHAT?? NOT MY OU GOLF MAAT??

And that's just for starters!!



# Machel lashes country's 'anarchy'

STAR  
19/3/80  
218  
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The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

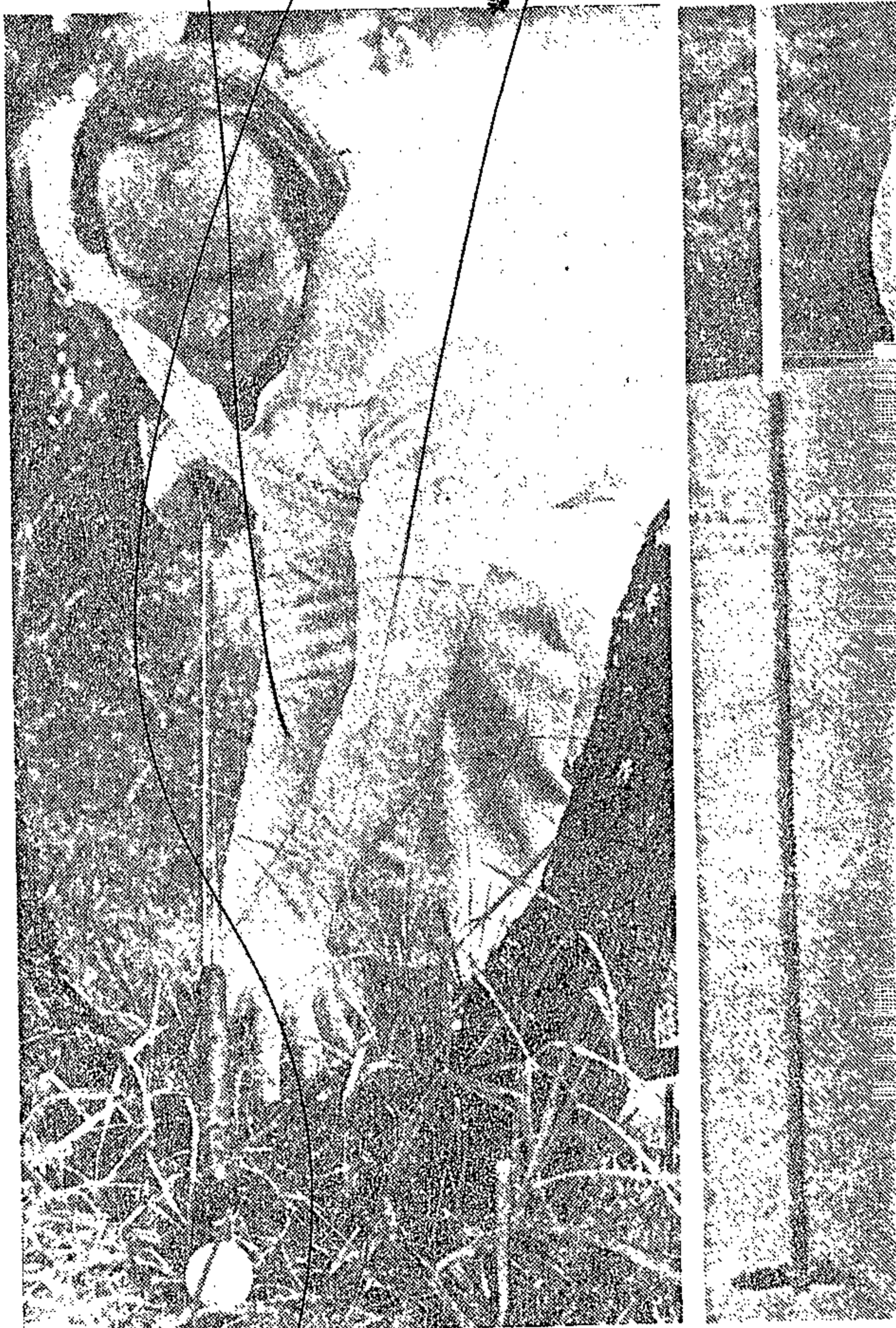
Some of the President's harshest comments were reserved for Deta, the national airline.

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

"Too many people in Maputo were unemployed, outlaws or vagrants. We will send them back to the country where they will be compelled to

work and earn their living. If they want to eat they must work. We don't want any more parasites in our society," the Mozambique leader said.

# 20 Supersports rough it at Solkatraz



Lee Irvine does it his — and Pierre Mans's — way . . . . . while Doug W

## NGK to discuss repudiation

Religion Reporter  
The executive of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa is to meet before the end of this month to discuss its reaction to the repudiation by the white Ned Geref Kerk moderator, Dr

The unanimous statement was issued after a meeting of the four moderators of the Ned Geref Kerk family — the white Ned Geref Kerk, the Ned Geref Sendingkerk the Ned Geref Kerk

pages Act and the Immrality Act, was subsequently repudiated by J Kleynhans, precipitating crisis in the Ned Geref Kerk family.

Dr Kleynhans was accused by the Sendingkerk and Reform



STAR 18/6/80  
**12 warders  
on trial** (219)

Twelve warders from Maputo central jail are to face a peoples' court on charges of bribery and torture of prisoners, Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, said last night.

One of those arrested is Chief Warden Rafael Paulo, who is accused of accepting bribes from prisoners, who were allowed to leave the prison and spend their nights in bars or night clubs.

Another warden is accused of armed robbery in Matola suburb while others are suspected of having taken bribes to let prisoners escape.

# Currency

switch

STAR 18/6/80

arouses (219)

fears ~~219~~

The Star's Africa  
News Service

People living in remote rural areas of Mozambique or working outside their country fear they may lose large amounts of money during this week's changeover to Maputo's new currency.

Authorities have given the nation three days, from Monday this week, to exchange their old escudos for the new metical, which has the same value.

One Mozambican working in Johannesburg said yesterday: "We used to buy Mozambique escudos to send to our families and now we have been left with large amounts of this money, which now has no value whatsoever — not after today anyway."

"The main victims are the miners who are working here, who still have escudos in Mozambique and who used to exchange their rands for Mozambique escudos at favourable rates."

Mozambique officials have given no indication so far that the deadline will be extended.

Drastic measures are being taken however to prevent the illegal export of the new currency.

All people leaving the country intending to return may take only 500 meticals.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION TO:  
QUESTION: 3 Cont'd:

More<sup>s post 21/9/50</sup>  
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SOURCE AND APPL FOR THE YE	ECCLE		ATEMENT
<u>SOURCE OF FUNDS</u>			<u>980</u>
Funds from Operations		52 000	
Proceeds on Sale of Motor Vehicle		3 000	
Capital Introduced		30 000	2
Decrease in Net Working Capital		5 000	1
		90 000	1
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
Acquisition of Motor Vehicles		15 000	1
Acquisition of Plant		60 000	2
Long-Term Loan Repaid		5 000	1
Drawings		10 000	1
		90 000	
<u>ANALYSIS OF CHA</u>			<u>PITAL</u>
<u>INCREASES</u>			
Stock			1
Accounts Payable			1
<u>DECREASES</u>			
Accounts Receivable		2 000	1
Bank		8 000	1
		10 000	
NET DECREASE		R5 000	

MOZAMBIQUE's new salary scales are part of an attack on "bourgeoise privilege," and an attempt to boost the working class.

This has been made clear by the Government in response to urban middle-class complaints about the new scales, which increase minimum wages by more than half, but sharply cut starting salaries in higher-level jobs.

The Ministry of Labour stressed that the changes were intended to benefit production workers who were the "true producers of our wealth" and the "directing force of our society."

These workers had been the most discriminated against in colonial times and they had not gained as much as the middle-class since independence, it added.

Finance Minister Mr Rui Baltazar has announced that the new minimum wage of R147 a day will benefit 170 000 agricultural and industrial workers by an average of more than R14 a month. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

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TOTAL	25

STAR 28/5/81  
Soldiers sent to pick cotton (219)

MAPUTO — Hundreds of soldiers have been mobilised in Mozambique's northern Nampula province to help save the cotton harvest on 16,500 hectares of State-owned plantations, the official news agency Aim has reported.

Cotton is one of Mozambique's important exports.

Cotton-picking is normally done by seasonal labourers. But this year there has been both an expansion in area cultivated and an unexpected shortage of seasonal labour.

"There is therefore a serious risk that what appears to be a good harvest might be lost. The cotton buds are now fully open and in some places are beginning to fall to the ground," said Aim.

Three groups of soldiers have been sent to the plantations most at risk. It is expected more will be sent to the remaining State-run plantations in the province later this week. — Sapa.

MOZAMBIQUE

LABOUR

219

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218 219

# Machel's economy is improving

MAPUTO. — A Mozambique factory is making glass lamps for export to South Africa and soft drink bottles for Malawi.

It also produces bottles for the three brands of Mozambican beer, and jugs, glasses and vases for sale in local shops.

Their production illustrates in a small way that Mozambique's economy is not the total shambles many outsiders think it is.

A recent United Nation report described the economic situation here as "grave" but said there were significant signs of recovery.

There are food shortages and queues in the streets but the four-year-old republic is slowly dragging itself out of the economic trough into which it tumbled with the withdrawal of nearly all the 200 000 Portuguese who ran the country before independence.

But, officials say, Mozambicans are eating more and better food than they did in colonial times.

According to government figures, pre-independence consumption of fish was 10 000 tons a year but topped 30 000 tons in 1978. Potato consumption went from 80 000 tons in 1974 to 110 000 tons last year and that of cooking oil from 12 000 in 1973 to more than 20 000 tons.

According to the United Nations consumption increased sharply after independence, particularly in urban areas because of increased incomes and the movement of a large number of people to the cities.

Production did not keep pace with consumption because the necessary infrastructure was missing, production techniques were rudimentary, marketing arrangements were unsatisfactory and there was not enough transport to take produce from areas with a surplus to those which were short.

The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) was a resistance movement organised basically

**THERE are still food queues in the streets of Maputo but there are indications that the battered economy of Mozambique is improving — POST Africa News Service reports.**

along military lines when the 1974 coup came in Lisbon taking Frelimo as well as everybody else by surprise.

In June, 1975, the movement became the national government faced with running an economy on the verge of collapse.

The exodus of skilled Portuguese left Mozambique with a population that was 95 percent illiterate.

Though South Africa and Marxist Mozambique could not be much further apart politically, cold economics have led to the continuation of many past links.

Before independence much on Mozambique's citrus crop was exported through Maputo with Outspan oranges and marketed abroad by South Africa.

With independence, citrus production in Mozambique slumped to about a third of what it was. Now, with considerable technical aid from the Eastern Bloc and South Africa, it is up to about 60 percent of the pre-independence figure.

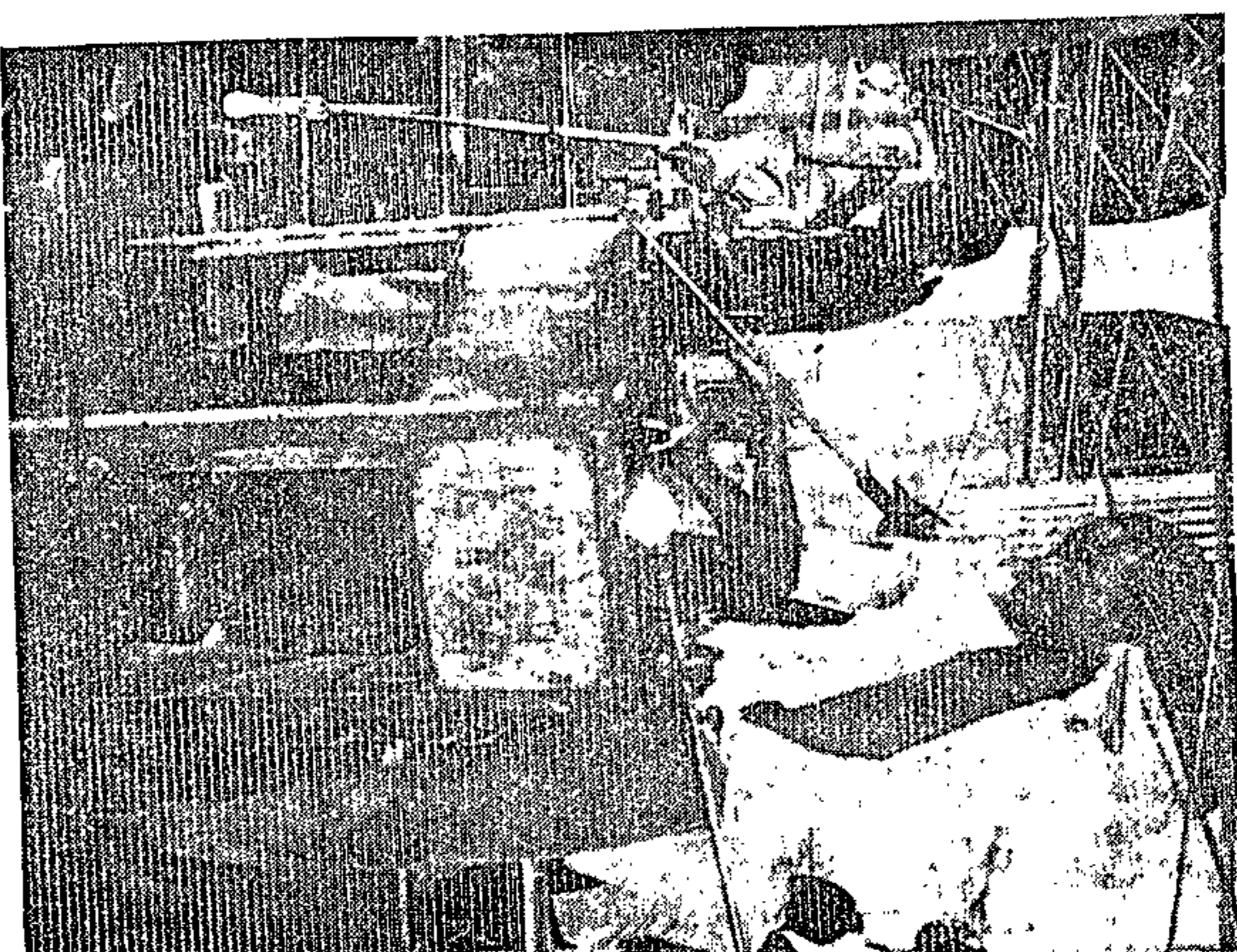
Increasing amounts of Mozambique's produce are going behind the Iron Curtain.

A fishing industry expansion programme, begun by the Portuguese, is being further extended with Russian help.

Mozambique is likely to face a serious balance of payments deficit for some time.

According to figures supplied to the UN by the Bank of Mozambique the deficit has leapt from R5-million in 1973 to R199-million last year.

The UN figures are given by the UN as: that sharply



This Mozambique factory is turning piles of silica "sand" into glass bottles and lamps for export.

sheltering — nor the cost in

111179

219

reduced foreign exchange earnings from rail and port charges on Zimbabwe Rhodesian goods which followed the closure of the border in March 1976; reduced earnings on migrant labour; the outflow of money taken by expatriates leaving Mozambique, the need to import food, raw materials, spare parts and equipment and the slow recovery of export production.

The Mozambique government calculates it has lost R125-million a year through the border closure. Under the conditions of the 1928 Mozambique Convention about 100 000 Mozambican labourers went each year to work in South African mines. The agreement allowed for the payment of much of the miners' wages in gold at the official rate. The gold could then be resold by Mozambique on the free market at a huge profit.

The 1928 Convention has now fallen away and, though Pretoria is still prepared to pay the wages in gold, the amount is calculated at the free market price and not the official rate.

Mozambique's continued support of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu faction of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance is also costing the country dear.

The war is overflowing from Zimbabwe Rhodesia with increasing frequency and taking a toll of bridges, transport and other facilities that within recent months has run into millions of rands.

That does not include the cost of feeding the thousands of refugees and guerillas the Machel

Frelimo's major effort is going into food production to do away with the need for queues and reduce dependence on expensive imports.

Despite this emphasis Mozambique still relies heavily on imports. Last year it imported 121 000 tons of wheat, 99 300 tons of maize and 84 000 tons of rice. Because of the devastation of crops caused by the floods in the Limpopo, Incomati and Zambezi valleys and then the general Southern African drought, food imports this year are expected to be well up.

Certainly the Maputo glass factory and a canning plant near Chokue is running flat out. Production at the glassworks took a spectacular dive when the Portuguese pulled out but climbed past previous levels when more technicians were recruited in Lisbon. These expatriates are now training Mozambicans to take over from them.

There are holdups. Thousands of cans of tomatoes were lined up at the Chokue factory waiting for labels which were delayed because of a paper shortage at the printing works in Maputo.

At this stage Mozambique does not appear likely to reach its 1980 target for a return of all production levels to the best attained in colonial times. But according to figures supplied by the government there was a general production increase of 20 percent in 1978 and a 23 percent improvement this year looks likely.

-1, 1974/19 (214)

# Queues for food and few goods in shops

The second of three articles by JOHN RYAN, assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail, who has just returned from Mozambique.

A SPEEDBOAT tears the calm tapestry of the bay they once called Delagoa, headed for the Clube Navale.

The club is a pale facsimile of what it once was. Its big ocean-going yachts are settled in more secure harbours, in the Mediterranean, Portugal or South America. A few battered skiboats dot the boatyards.

By contrast, the bay at large — from the aspect of the Polana Mar — can never have been more colourful. Flags of an assembly of nations fly like bunting around the top of the hill, from the village of the foreign diplomats.

The Polana, with its high ceilings and slow fans, was one of the classic, inscrutable hotels of Africa. Nationalized now, it is stretching its resources merely to cope, a dowager fallen on hard times.

## No hot water

There is no hot water in the rooms, a fact that would have mortified past managers. But the desk clerks make light of it.

"It is the same for all," they say, suggesting that there might actually be some sort of common weal in the disaster.

Two large posters fill the glass entrance to the hotel. One is of Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader. The other is a colour picture of Jerusalem. The caption says: "Balestine [sic] — Jerusalem for Arabs."

The clientele at the Polana is hugely cosmopolitan, though with an Eastern European bent. Russians, East Germans, Bulgarians and Yugoslavs dash hither and thither, seemingly with no time to develop strong feelings about such minor matters as hot water.

Hot water is not the only thing lacking at the Polana. The hotel authorities have long since given up trying to maintain an à la carte menu. There is simply not sufficient variety

ment officials insist the situation is not as bad as it looks.

"Queues have become a way of life," one official tells me. "It is a social thing now. People queue to meet their friends."

Be that as it may, people are starving in Mozambique. The position might not be as bad as two years ago, when shortages reached a critical level, because many Mozambican families learnt enough from that experience to know when to stockpile food.

But the fact is that urban populations have recently been swollen by well over 100 000 refugees, fugitives from either the war around the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia or last year's devastating floods along the Zambesi River plains.

And huge numbers of these people are subsisting from day to day and hand to mouth.

## Staple diet

Korean rice is also the staple diet in hotels outside Maputo, or brown beans to the point of explosion. There is no bread in Beira for the three days I am there. I visit the local milling plant and discover why.

The plant at Mobeira is the biggest in the country. It has the capacity to process 15 000 tons of grain at a time. Once it used to export flour and pasta to Malawi.

Currently, it is ticking over on a shipment of 31000 tons of maize, just received from the United States. According to the Tanzanian foreman, the mill has been waiting a month and more for a cargo of wheat, also from the United States.

Hence the dearth of bread.

Other shortages are more apparent. Light a match in any street and it immediately becomes the eternal flame. Scores of tobacco addicts descend on you from nowhere, passing the fire from one to

radio cab service. The people manning the desks appear efficient and even queue for cabs themselves.

That is one of the features of present-day Mozambique. Another is why bread is rationed when the ingredients are in demand.

Beer has always been the most popular drink. At most bars, including the Polana, seem to run halfway through the ration. For this reason, plainly, is why limo bosses believe that their passengers are imbibing.

Certainly black people are drinking more beer. It is surely just part of the process of finding freedom to move around the country — a fact that many of the working situations are a good deal more

The extreme rationing of this government comes while I am in the country with a directive that I may buy a beer in the city without ordering a taxi. There are beer-drinking laws that sort of law can be used for fatter alcoholic beverages to massive discomfiture the rest.

Food shortages have landed me in the only restaurant of the Polana food night to a restaurant I knew well.

Inevitably, the menu has changed. I am a man in a raincoat walking through the door of the maitre d'hotel's guese, not to serve leaves.



MR AND MRS JONATHAN TYFIELD, who were married at the home of the bridegroom's parents, Claremont. The bridegroom is the son of Mr and Mrs S Tyfield of Claremont. The bride is Linda, daughter of Mr G De Beer of PE and the late Mrs C De Beer.

## MATERNITY WEAR

CAPE TOWN: Shop 87, Golden Acre.  
CLAREMONT: Vineyard Road  
BELLVILLE: Kruskal Avenue

from  
*Modelica*

All 'off



MR AND DR ROBERT E



CT 12/11/79 219

of food for it.

Still, they try diligently to offer a three-course meal — with a thin soup, some indifferent cuts of fish and boiled meat of a sort. And rice to repletion: inferior North Korean rice that boils to a mush. (Mozambique itself grows fine rice, but it all goes for export.)

Sometimes there is margarine, sometimes not. Usually there is bread. And brown, second-grade sugar.

But the famous prawns and langoustine are nowhere to be had. Like the rice and white sugar, they are earning vital foreign currency — or even, directly, arms — for the country. The best fish from the trawlers is also exported.

### Fishing rights

Rumours say the territorial fishing rights have been traded for Russian weaponry, and that seven Russian factory ships are freezing and transporting prawns, lobsters and white fish as hard as they can go. But such rumours are impossible to confirm.

In downtown Maputo and Beira, food queues of 100 people and more will form several times a day. Govern-

another.

Just as exports are short, so are imports — and for the same reason — foreign currency. The Portuguese wine that so complemented the prawns has gone from the shops and bars. In most stores, stocks of foreign goods have been replaced by local products. And inadequately.

The shelves at John Orr's in Maputo, which once carried the merchandise of two worlds, are bare, except for locally made wooden toys, locally made leatherware and clothing. And vastly overpriced curios, pitched at a small but affluent market — the foreign businessmen and technocrats.

The clothing industry, in fact, is on the upgrade after Samora Machel's edict that neatness should be regarded as the mark of good marxists. Check sports shirts and cotton slacks have become the uniform of male civilian workers. I am taken to a factory which produces 1200 shirts a day — on orders from around the country.

Still, shortages seem to beget shortages. It must be a state of mind. Taxis, for example, are almost impossible to come by in Maputo or Beira. There are

There follows a small farce

of my going through the menu and being told politely that whatever I want is off. What is it all about? I don't know. The only reasonable interpretation is that someone in authority ruled that this particular white man should not be taking food from the mouths of the locals.

In this tortuous arena of supply and demand, another bone of discontent is Maputo's new "diplomatic store", created on the lines of the hard-currency shops of Moscow.

Here foreigners with foreign currency may buy all manner of imported goods — whisky, Portuguese wine, watches, pens, cameras, canned foodstuffs — at duty-free prices or even below. As well as local export goods, like cashew nuts.

Only a few of the Mozambicans I speak to are prepared to be philosophical about the store. "You must understand," says one, "that this is a facility for the people who are helping Mozambique. People make great sacrifices to come here, to live among us and teach us. You can't expect them to leave their living standards at the door."

But others are naturally outraged.

Frelimo's preoccupation with foreign currency is part of the great tightrope act in which President Machel is presently engaged. He is walking a tenuous line between political ideology on the one hand and economic pragmatism on the other.

And the fact that he is prepared to bury his political pride by seeking closer commercial ties with South Africa illustrates the desperate plight in which he finds himself.

### Depends on SA

For the cold truth is that Mozambique now depends on the Republic for 60 percent of its foreign exchange earnings — mainly through harbour and rail traffic — and 45 percent of its gross national product.

It isn't enough. Mozambique today is still nowhere near the level of development at which it was left by the Portuguese.

According to United Nations estimates, the country's overall balance on current and capital account has deteriorated steadily from a deficit of R8m in 1973 to R200m in 1977 and

R250m last year.

These figures do not include the sale of gold received as part of the wages of Mozambican miners working under contract in South Africa. But since last year South Africa has stopped paying in gold, thereby depriving its neighbour of a bonus of around R120m a year.

The UN estimates Mozambique's accumulated budget deficit at almost R200m, most of which has come from heavy bank-lending. And that is inflationary.

The Rhodesian war has been responsible for a good deal of this damage to the economy. It is estimated that the Frelimo regime is spending more than 30 percent of its national budget on the war effort, trying to retreat its guerrilla army of 22,000 men into an effective holding force. One economist puts that cost as high as R380m a year.

Its communist allies may be prepared to supply arms at a price — in exchange for valuable exports like fish, cashew nuts and citrus. But what they don't have to offer Mozambique is cash.

(To be concluded)

# Mozambique workers warned

9/14/79 Stan 219  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

Senior officers of SNASP, the Mozambique secret police, are visiting essential services throughout the country warning workers that they are prime targets for "enemy attack."

According to Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, SNASP officials have issued such warnings to the Maputo power station, the oil installations at Matola and the main water pumping station at Umbeluzi, which is 24 km from Maputo.

"Essential services like these are undoubtedly the main targets of groups of outlaws, renegades, traitors and deserters, and sabotage attempts must be expected at any moment," one SNASP official warned workers at the pumping station. He urged them to "reinforce their vigilance."

Workers at these key installations are being told that the "internal reactionaries" are being supported by the Rhodesian Government.

The warnings come in the same week in which Mozambique executed 10 men for sabotage, espionage and other crimes and a few weeks after saboteurs attacked and destroyed much of a fuel storage depot in Beira.

# Giant of the Zambezi

Allen Pizzey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**CABORA BASSA** — The heat increases perceptibly as the car grinds down the tortuous path hacked out of the side of the hill towards the muddy brown lake.

As the bottom nears, the roar of water drowns the protests of the low-revved engine, and spray flots out the stark cliffs across the canyon.

On the concrete wall the sun glints brightly through the soaking spray and one has to yell to be heard above the roar from the twin jets of water roaring from the open floodgates at the base of the huge dam.

Cabora Bassa, the barrier that makes the world's second largest man-made lake, had been forced by the heaviest rains in a century to open itself and let the Zambezi river pour through.

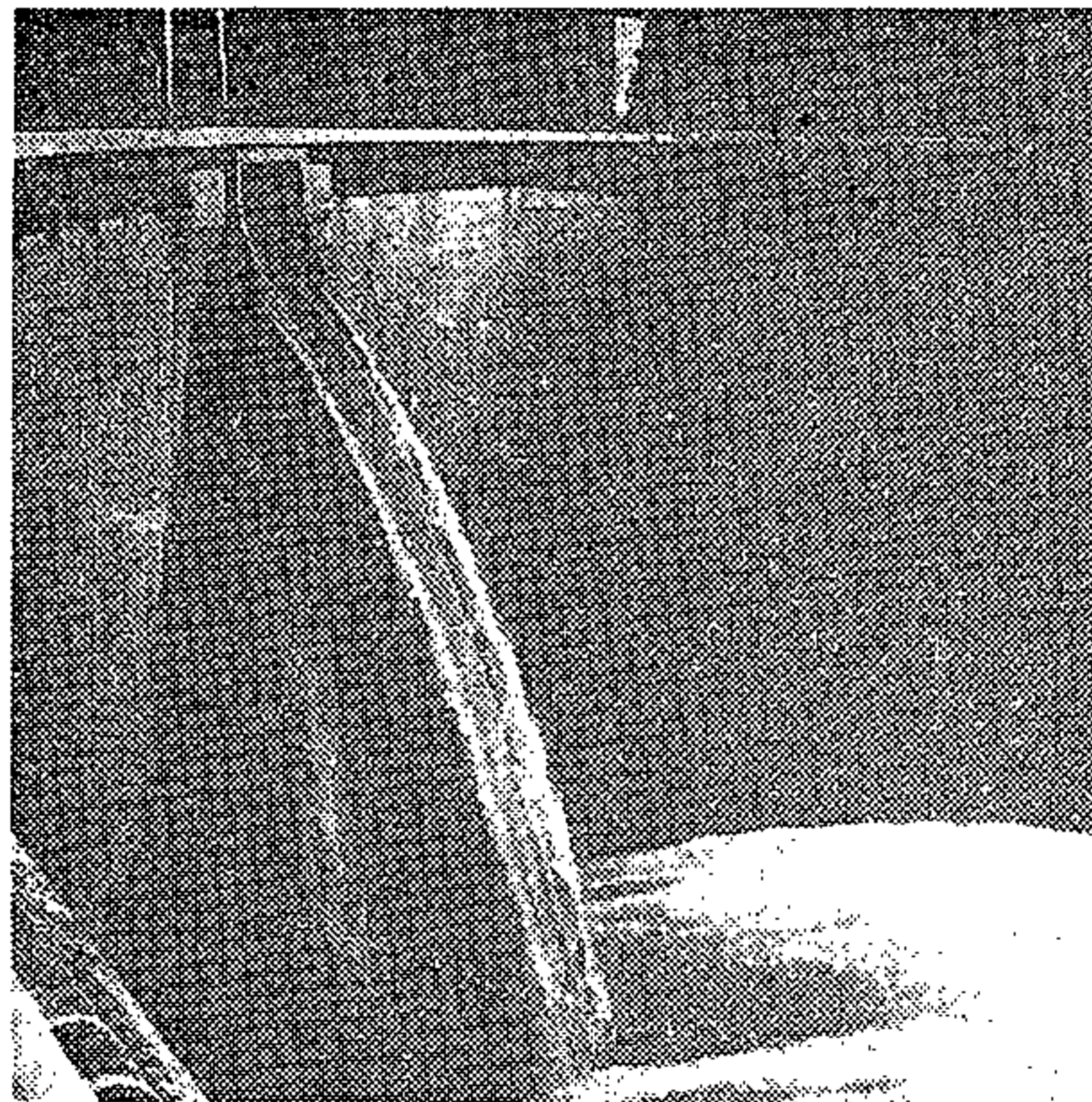
The water came into the lake earlier this year at the rate of 19 000 cu m a second. The eight floodgates could only let out 14 000 cu m a second, and the lake came within half a metre of the top of the concrete dam.

A spillover would have been disastrous for both the dam and the power station which supplies nine percent of South Africa's power needs.

All power from the three working generators of the Cabora Bassa scheme comes direct to the Apollo power station between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

About 15 percent of the

## Cabora Bassa is pouring out power to feed SA



**CABORA BASSA . . . worth R60 000 a day to the Frelimo government.**

415 megawatts supplied every hour by each of the three working generators is lost along the twin 1400 km long direct current lines across the bush of Mozambique and the Transvaal.

The lines, which march like grotesque sentinels across the sunbaked scrubby hills and into the heat haze, also carry a direct, private telephone and telex link between Apollo and the Cabora Bassa sub-station.

A fourth 1500 ton

generator is due to come on stream soon, and a fifth will be working some time next year. Any one of the generators could supply all the present power needs of Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, but there are no sub-stations at the moment to transmit the power anywhere except South Africa.

The Frelimo government, which, in its days as a guerilla movement vowed to blow up the dam, now receive up to

R60 000 a day from power sales.

The Government owns 10 percent of the Mozambique registered Cabora Bassa Hydro (HCB). It will eventually take over the entire operation, which was built by a consortium of French, Italian and West German firms. Much of the preliminary construction was done by South African firms.

It will take at least 20 years for the dam to be completely Mozambican-run and owned, however.

Next year it is hoped that power will be tapped off the Cabora-Johannesburg line and fed into the major centres such as Maputo and Beira.

There is a deceptive lack of visible activity at the generating station now. Only a few technicians stand about in the cavernous, 25-m high room at the foot of the huge tunnel sunk by South African drillers into the bowels of the rock.

They glance over gleaming dials and gauges, and control the mighty dam with fingertips.

The massive inlets and rotors and other behemoth-like machinery is sunk as deep as five floors down, and there is only a dull roar to make one aware of them.

Eventually the 250-km-long lake made by the dam may be used for pleasure craft and holiday outings, but for now it is left to the private preserve of local tribesmen and the workers.

Cabora Bassa, after all, was primarily meant for power.

(c) Argus Co. 1978.

# 219) Frelimo plans for the economic future of Mozambique

Allen Pizzey,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**MACUZE** — No one here is quite sure how much money was made from the 2.8-million palm trees on the world's largest copra plantation over the past three years.

As far as the workers and management are concerned for the moment profit is secondary to the fact that they have the plantation running.

Macuze plantation is one of the biggest examples of Frelimo's plans for the future economic development of Mozambique. It is a nationalised business now being run by the workers.

Eventually, in line with the marxist-leninist principles along which Mozambique is to be run, almost all sectors of production will be State-owned and worker-controlled.

Macuze was nationalised in 1976 after the Swiss owners left the country. They took the books with them to Geneva — along with R30-million worth of assets, according to the present management — and so no one has been able to work out how the company has done since then.

## Left without pay

The workers were left without pay. Many of them wanted to give up the 21 000 ha plantation which had, in some cases, been a family home since it began in 1898.

"Dynamisation committees," Frelimo's answer to worker motivation, political education and management-worker liaison

moved in to get the people to stay on.

The "dynamisation committee" is a group of politically motivated and aware workers who try to keep the other workers producing and learning the "party line."

They also act as go-betweens in labour-management problems and ensure there is "social justice."

"We had many problems when the owners left the country," said Mr David Aloni, a European-educated Mozambican who is now head of the administrative section at Macuze.

"Those who had been working here had to do their best to secure the company. We had to convince the people they had to work or the company would die."

The man without whom little would have happened, Mr Aloni said, was Mr Sousa Ribeiro, a grinning Portuguese cultivation expert who stayed on.

"Mr Ribeiro and the dynamisation group had to mobilise the people and explain to them there would never be any money for salaries if they did not work," Mr Aloni said.

The 2 000 workers and 30 foreign technicians last year produced 17 000 t of copra, only 1 000 t short of the all-time production

# Accent is ON the worker

6/6/78

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record, Mr Aloni said. Salaries were paid after three months.

Running the company with inexperienced people has not been easy, he said. But despite the problems the people at Macuze were sure they would do well in the end.

At the other end of the nationalisation spectrum is Belita, a clothing factory in Beira.

## Production rocketed

The showpiece of the neighbourhood, Belita claims production rocketed when the "workers took control."

Assistant manager Mr Joao Almeida claimed production of shirts, dresses and trousers was up from 300 pieces a day under the old owners who fled after independence to 1 300 pieces.

Belita was awarded a production prize recently for its efforts. The staff are openly proud of their new dispensary and literacy classes after work for those of the staff of 216 who want to better themselves.

working areas, and the discipline of the workers. The entire sewing room staff rose formally to say good morning, then quickly sat down and got back to work.

To keep the workers happy there is music from a record player kept in the cutting room. Revolutionary songs filled the room overriding the hum of sewing machine and clatter of cutters.

But that was mainly to impress the visitor. Stacked alongside the record player were such LPs as "Kung Fu Stars" and "Black Soul Hits."

## Made a profit

Belita actually made a profit last year, Mr Almeida said, the money was ploughed back into the company.

Like Macuze, however, they are not sure where they stand overall because the former owners took the assets when they left, according to Mr Almeida.

"The owner said he was going away to buy more machinery and he never came back," Mr Almeida said. "So the workers took



Shinning up a 30 m tree in seconds, this coconut plantation worker is a key element in copra production at Macuze.

The first thing that strikes the visitor to Belita is the clean-swept appearance of the floors and

over and we are doing better than before, because it is for everyone."

(c) Argus Co. 1978.

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**Mineworkers from Mozambique**

\*7. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether payment of wages to mineworkers from Mozambique is still made to the Government of Mozambique; if so, (a) in terms of what agreement and (b) who are the parties to the agreement;
- (2) whether it is the intention of the Government to continue this arrangement indefinitely; if not, when is the agreement to be abrogated.

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

- (1)(a) and (b) Yes. Payment of that portion of wages which is deferred is made to Mozambique on behalf of the individual mineworker in terms of the agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal concerning the employment of workers from Mozambique on certain mines which was concluded on 13 October 1964 and which still remains in operation.
- (2) Yes, as long as the arrangement exists.

MOZAMBIQUE - LA BOUR

1982 - 1986

# SA jobs clamp on Mozambicans

PRETORIA — The recruitment of Mozambican workers in South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working here will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired.

This was announced jointly by four cabinet ministers here yesterday after a day of intensive discussions.

The move follows the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning on Wednesday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the Mozambican state.

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.

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress (ANC) and the SA Communist Party (SACP), "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 by recent incidents, is still operating in Mozambique".

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.

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.

The cabinet ministers said in their statement that employers in South Africa "are requested to

cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers and to actively 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 South Africa had already been informed of the decision, they said.

The Chamber of Mines regretted the government's decision to suspend the further recruitment of Mozambican workers, the chamber said in a statement.

The government's plan to reduce the number of Mozambican workers in the mining industry was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said last night.

In Cape Town, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, last night described the government's sudden clampdown on Mozambican workers as "labour sanctions" which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord.

There is widespread unemployment in the country and the South African move means that 70 000 legally employed Mozambicans will be out of jobs in a year and that the millions of rands that are sent home in deferred payments will be stopped. About 60 000 of these workers are employed on the mines and 60 percent of their pay-packets is remitted to the Mozambican Government constituting its main source of foreign exchange.

According to the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P. J. van der Merwe, it is estimated that there are another 250 000 illegally employed Mozambicans in the country. — Sapa-DDC.

Handwritten notes and signatures: a scribble, "219", "D.P.J.", and "9/10/84".

THE SCENE on platform three at Johannesburg's Booyssens railway station makes it seem as if the 1 000 Mozambican mineworkers boarding the train are preparing for a long siege.

Bags of mealie meal are stacked next to sewing machines, motor-cycles, cement, corrugated iron and boxes, tins and packets of food. There is a lot of noise and laughter.

The doors slam shut and the train glides away, the mineworkers singing in deep-throated harmony. They are going home to wives and children after completing their one-year contracts and that is a good reason for anyone to sing.

They are going back with all the status and satisfaction that earning money in a regular job can give. But they are singing a lot more than that. They are singing to rebuild a country.

For besides the fat pay packets and the consumer goods bought from their earnings, the mineworkers are taking home a lot of self-reliance, their country is counting on to a considerable extent.

They are, in fact, happily planning the capitalist system to build up their own little home.

### Direct appeal

Mozambique's socialist rulers have made a direct appeal to their citizens to bring home the goods they can buy in South Africa — even its own labourer's economy can no longer supply.

When the train reaches the border posts of Matielport and Rossano Garcia, it will have past a long line of trucks waiting on the road for cargo clearance.

Like the train, the trucks are piled high with goods: shopping bags filled with local garlanded soap, polished jostles with boxes of sables, antiseptic and huge packets of tin powder.

Bags of cement and sheets of corrugated iron fill some trucks, while others carry sewing machines, motorcycles, bicycles and radios.

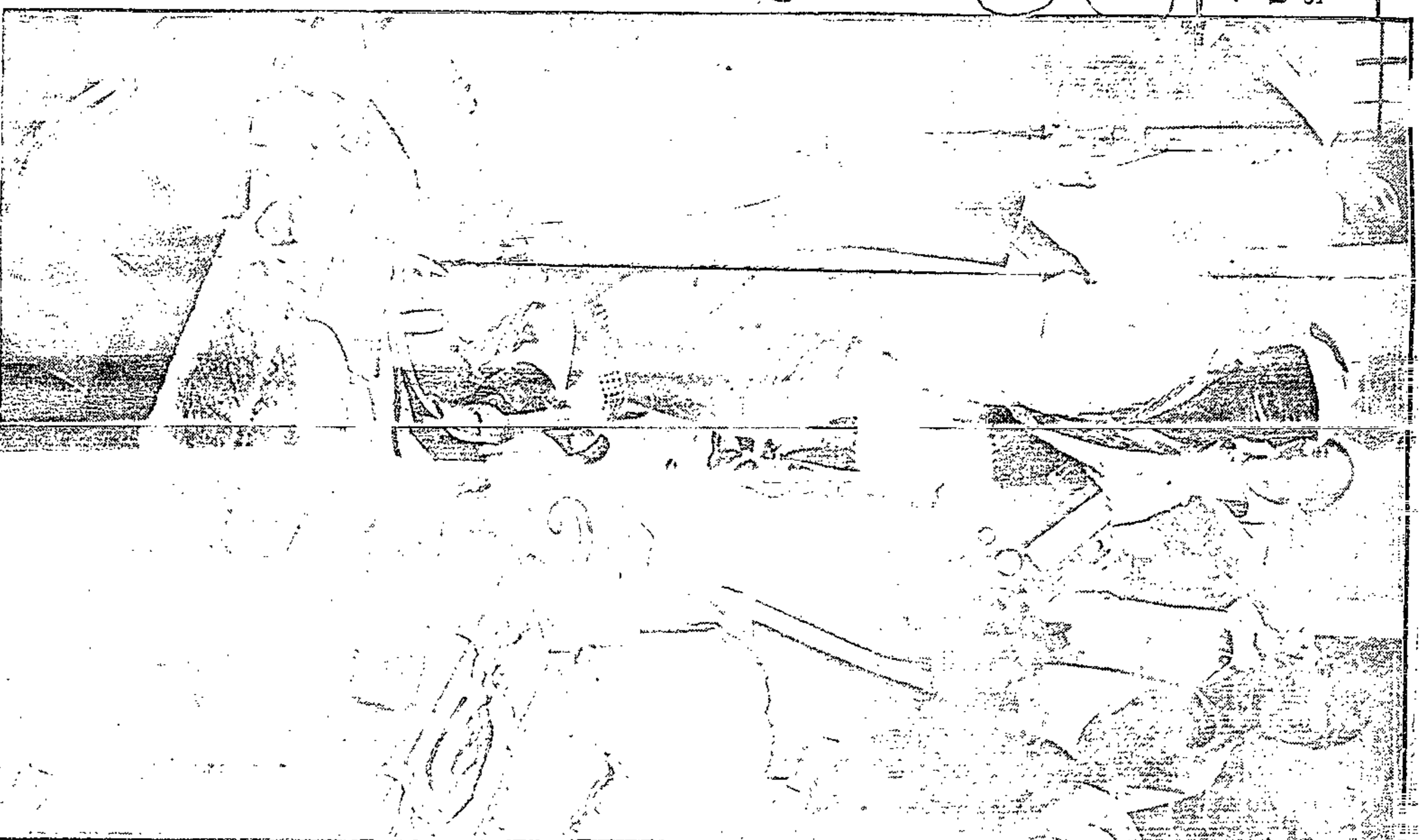
Between eight and 12 trucks a day go through the border, their cargoes varying in value from R300 to more than R2 000, according to a clerk for a private firm which does much of the paperwork involved in clearing goods.

In November and December we had 50 trucks a day going through," she told me, "they carry every article of furniture you can think of."

Some of the mineworkers told me through a interpreter that they needed the goods because you can't get any of them in Mozambique.

The man told me: "I wish we could carry them, because in Maputo that is like gold you can't get any of them from midday till to

THE  
more  
men  
who  
mine  
for  
more  
than  
gold



R10 million in earnings through the ICBA alone. In a speech at Tloendi last November, Chief Buthelezima said it clear where he stood on the issue of contract labour.

# Migrants are an economic elite in their own countries'

MIGRANT labour is a phrase that has tended to be coloured by a picture of everything considered unjust about the pattern of labour use in South Africa ... a picture of men living in crowded hostels, far from their wives and children, a raw material to feed the country's profit motive.

As far as the mines are concerned, apart from the fact that pay, side benefits, housing and working conditions have improved dramatically, there is one fact that belies this simplistic view of migrant labour — the workers themselves are keener than ever to take the jobs.

TEBA, The Employment Bureau for Africa, is responsible for recruiting people from South African homelands and national states, as well as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi. A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Chamber of Mines, it is the biggest employment agency in Africa — and possibly in the world.

At one time it was said jokingly that the acronym stood for Take Every Black Available. Now, officials say it could more reasonably stand for Training and Enterprise Wages.





people," he said. It is important for black liberation for us all to realise that we have to put people above ideologies."

Noting that the mining industry was "not without blemish," he went on: "What blemishes there are are not going to be fixed by rhetoric. They are going to be fixed by black penetration into more skilled jobs and jobs in which decisions are made by blacks."

### Vision

"The mines of this country are not white men's mines. They are South African mines where blacks are entitled to work as a South African. It is this refusal to relinquish our claims to the fruits of the earth which is important."

Like TEBA's general manager, Mr Tony Fleischer, Chief Buthelesi has a vision of Southern Africa in which mine labour has a leading part to play.

"Blacks in South Africa have a feeling, an insight if you like, that we share a common destiny with other countries in Southern Africa," he said. "We have grave economic responsibilities to neighbouring states because macro-economic and, therefore, political forces, tie our destinies to-



gether. They will need us ever-increasingly as the years go by. It is one of the tragedies of apartheid that we have not yet been able to form open and therefore more profitable partnerships with other states in Southern Africa.

"Economic development in South Africa will have an ever-increasing spin-off for neighbouring states. That spin-off will be greatly increased if we can win the struggle for liberation without destroying South Africa's productive base."

The organisation has the unenviable job of turning away workers desperate to join South Africa's work force, knowing that thousands of unemployed men are waiting hopefully for work.

Mr Tony Fleischer, TEBA's General Manager, has a vision of what the positive benefits of contract labour could mean for mutual interdependence in Southern Africa.

### Value

"We have become a development agency in Southern Africa and the positive value of this is coming home even to the political leaders of these countries," he told me in an interview.

The reality is that these people are an economic elite in their own countries. They want to come here to work.

"The fact that this money goes to individual black men and their families, must have some impact in those societies. The money earned by Mozambican miners, for instance, is one of Mozambique's biggest foreign exchange earners."

Last year, R216-million was sent home by miners through TEBA's 16 offices and the total wage bill for the industry in 1980 was R1 000-million. The mining industry clearly feels it is contributing to the well-being of thousands of families in Southern Africa.

"It is declared industry policy to maintain contact

Mr Fleischer points out that contract labour from foreign countries doesn't happen only in Africa.

Even in Europe, people who were once thought of as migrant workers, are now seen as a development force," he said. "And there are migrant workers in Mozambique from Russia, East Germany and Rumania. Fifty percent of their pay is deferred and paid at home."

On the credit side, black mineworkers' wages have increased tenfold since 1974. Mineworkers are guaranteed housing and medical benefits. A recent introduction has been life insurance cover worth about R6,000 per worker and the industry is looking at the possibility of a pension fund in a few years time.

"Our re-engagement guarantees are regarded as passports back to South Africa," Mr Fleischer said. "They are jealously guarded, even traded at times. There must be a need if these people find the system acceptable."

"Our mineworkers are coming back to us up to seven times on re-engagement contracts."

He sees a continuing role for TEBA, in fostering a growing interdependence between the countries of Southern Africa.

"We are in the people business. We are pragmatists and Africa is too. The real message of private enterprise is viability — and with it, dignity. Perhaps we are watching the struggle for the survival of free enterprise in Southern Africa."

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28/2/81  
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be first when the shop opens, otherwise you will not get it. But carrying meat is not allowed."

They carry everything else. On some days, the trucks, many of them shiny new, are owned by the returning mineworkers themselves, who have bought them out of their earnings. Last year, 1500 such trucks rumbled across the border.

There is also a flourishing transport service (which the mines disapprove of). Black South Africans hire trucks or use their own, to drive the mineworkers home with their belongings.

I spoke to one such driver. He told me: "These people are suffering for lack of goods. We want to help our brothers. We pay up to R2 000 to hire a big truck and the people pay us for carrying them."

### Long trip

"Men who live in Maputo pay R50 if they have only a few things. But if a man lives in Quelimane or north of the Save river, he may have to pay R300 or more, for that is a long trip."

The commercial firm was asked to help out when border officials found they could not cope last November. The nearest other clearing firm was in Germiston.

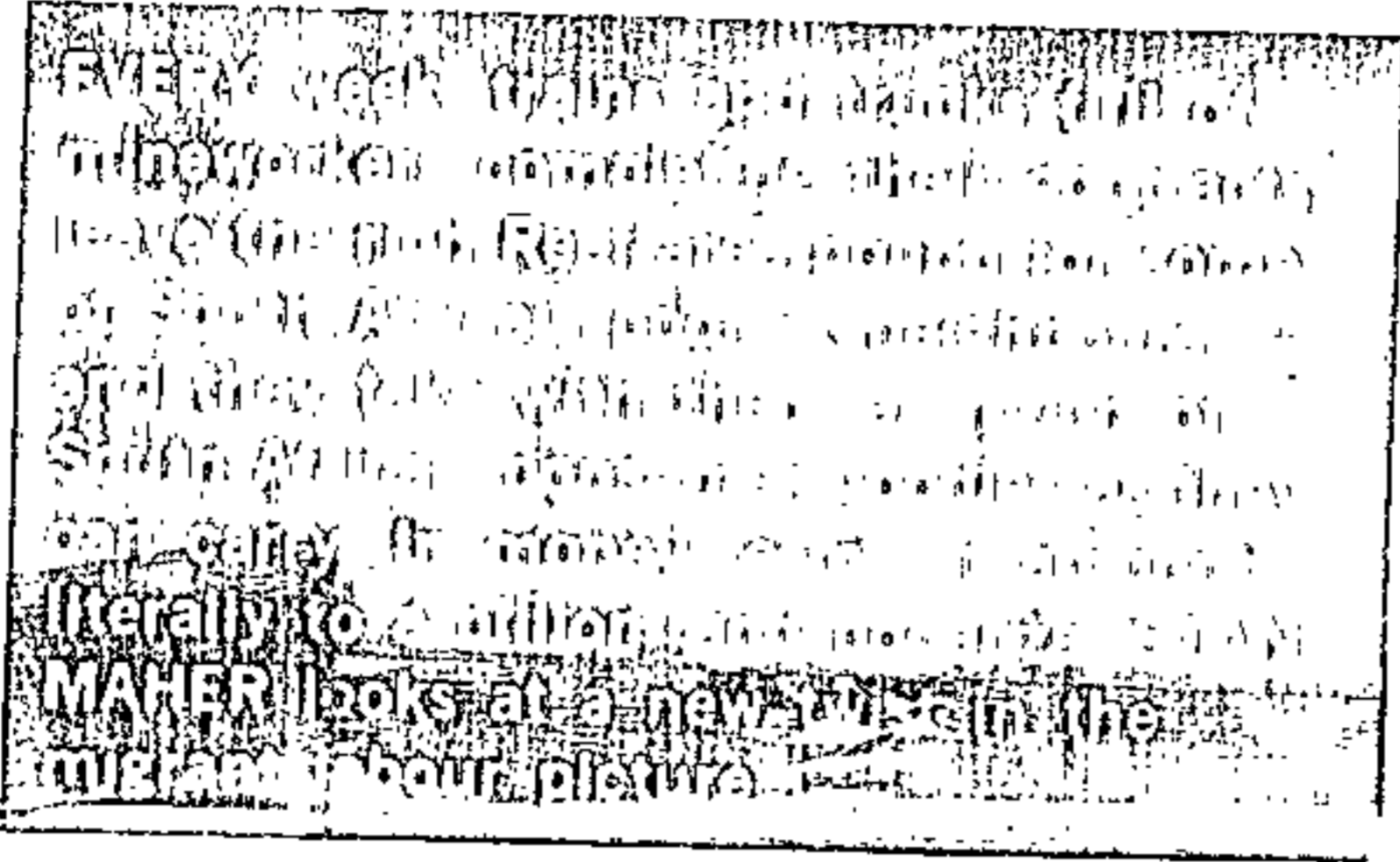
People were waiting for up to a week to get through the border and the queue stretched back for three kilometres.

As the heavily laden procession makes its way into Mozambique, a more sombre group of people heads for the border post at Ressano Garcia. These are workseekers who want the very jobs the returning mineworkers have given up.

They come from all parts of Mozambique, not just the south as in former days.

There was a time when the mines took all comers, provided they passed medical and other induction tests. But those days have gone. In 1974, a Skymaster aircraft crashed at Francistown, Botswana, after having been filled with the wrong fuel, killing 75 Malawian mineworkers on board.

Malawi's fiery President Banda immediately withdrew 130 000 contract workers. At the same time, following the change of government in Mozambique,



the flow of workers dried up. South Africa's mine bosses found they were dependent on foreign countries for 70 percent of their labour. And the mines were losing R750-million a year in lost gold production.

It was an unacceptable dependence on foreign labour. They turned instead to local sources. Today, foreign contract workers make up only about 40 percent of the mines' 500 000 underground labour force.

Even in the relatively affluent area of South Africa near the Mozambique border, the going rate for farm labour is in the region of only R40 a month.

Now the 38 000 returning miners who stream into Mozambique at the rate of several hundred a week throughout the year, have guaranteed re-engagement contracts which they can take up after their three months leave.

### Invisible

And that means the men waiting at the border can only hope for the jobs the others turn down, unless the mines ask for more men.

The goods the men bring home are a visible import for Mozambique. There is also an invisible one — the skills the men have learned on the mines. Welders, carpenters, electricians, pipe-fitters, clerks, are all taking home skills they could use in a variety of jobs.

Clerical skills are particularly welcomed in a country where the literacy rate is believed to be under five percent. Each year, thousands of contract workers learn to

read and write while working on the mines.

Under Portuguese colonial rule, Mozambique was not developed in the way Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi were, whose economies increased tenfold as part of the old Rhodesian Federation. Portugal was one of the world's biggest gold hoarding nations and earnings from its colonies were not invested in Mozambique and Angola, but shipped back to Lisbon for investment there.

The poor legacy inherited by the Frelimo government was weakened further by the skills lost during the exodus of whites at independence. Mozambique admits that production has not yet re-

turned to pre-independence levels.

There is just not enough for everyone, especially of consumer goods which require imported materials.

Radio Mozambique broadcasts a weekend programme for mineworkers, in which they are urged to bring their skills and earnings back home, to start businesses and to realise that Mozambique can own their own property.

Citizens now living in Namibia, Angola, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, as well as South Africa, are asked to return home and help rebuild the country. They are assured that tales of people's personal belongings being seized by the government, are untrue.

"Everything you buy or make, like a farm or a tractor, is all yours," the official radio says. "Nobody will take it away from you. What is yours, is yours."

The radio goes on to call people who spread rumours saying that people could not have private goods, money or estates under socialism, "rats who spoil the grass."

Listeners are warned not to sell their consumer goods to black marketeers, known as contrabandistas, or condangueiros.

The condangueiros operate

near the border, buying goods from mineworkers which they resell at a huge profit. But the Mozambique authorities have warned that these birds of prey will in future not be fined, but will be jailed "forever." More than 300 have been jailed already, in an effort to stamp out corruption.

The Mozambique government's attitude to its citizens working in South Africa, can be gauged from a radio broadcast which dealt with a mineworker's complaint about an induna on one mine. The radio urged the induna to "help his brothers" and said:

"Like him, they are suffering by leaving their country to work underground, in order to save money to buy goods to take home."

Mineworkers are told they are "working in an enemy country," but are told to use the money they earn to help Mozambique.

"We ask all our brothers in the Republic of South Africa, if you have ten pairs of trousers, send five home."

KwaZulu also supplies about 30 000 mineworkers a year, with the official blessing of the chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi. In 1980 they sent home almost

# Maputo sends jobless to farms

19/1/83  
Times  
219

## MAPUTO

SAPA-REUTER reports on a drive to get the unemployed out of the towns

THE Mozambican Government gave a two-week deadline yesterday to urban unemployed to register for evacuation to the countryside in a move aimed at clearing the jobless from cities.

An official statement said those who accepted the offer could apply to return to their places of origin or choose other places to settle.

Those who did not register and were discovered after the deadline expired would be evacuated "by coercion" if necessary.

"The excessive number of unproductive residents in the cities lies at the root of various sorts of crime and delinquency and is a threat to public order and tranquillity," the statement said.

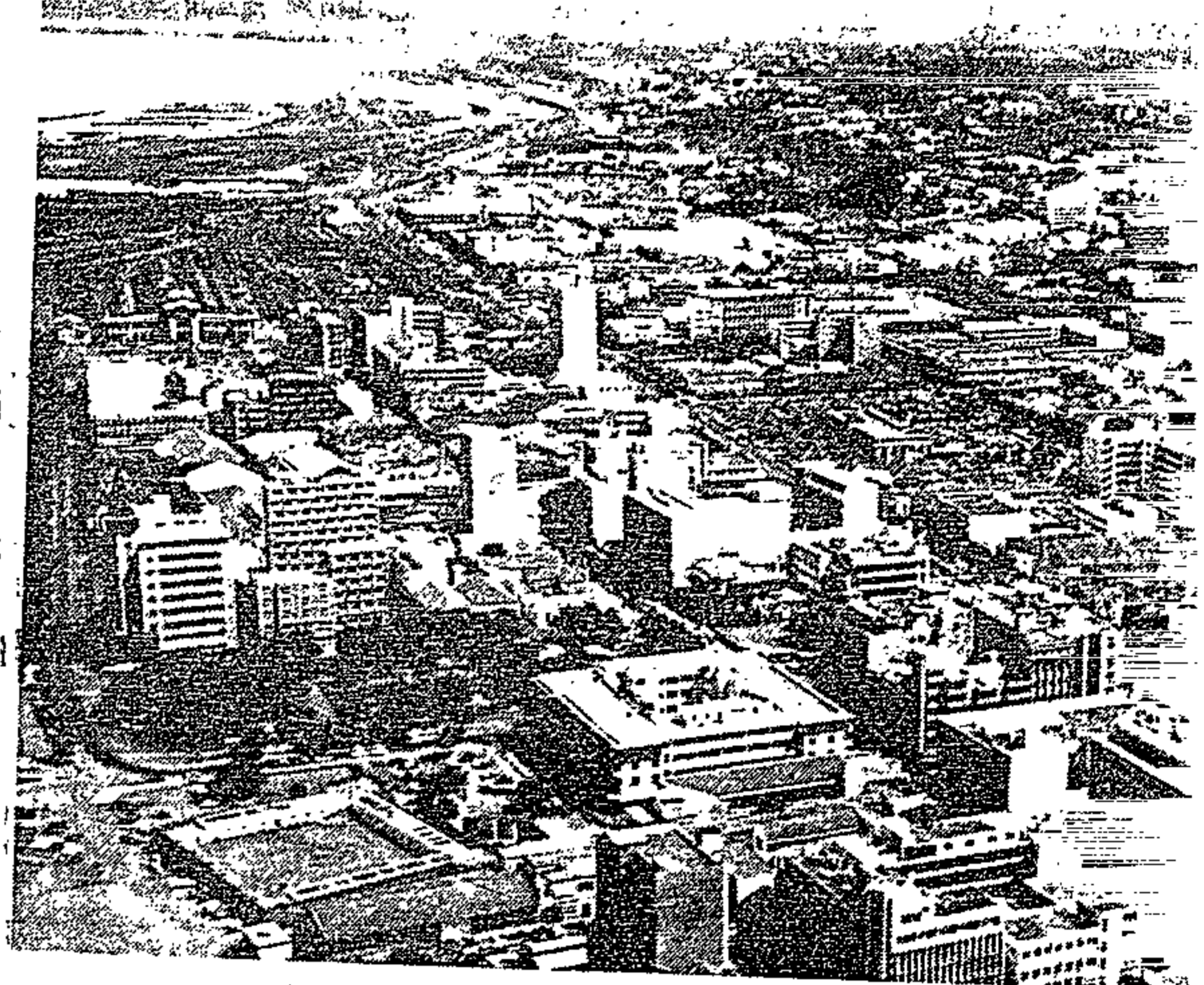
During the last year, the authorities have also blamed the influx to Maputo and other cities for an increase in shortages and the black market.

REMOVALS

# Jobless being forced out of Maputo

ARGUS  
20/7/83

219



THE Mozambique capital, Maputo ... thousand

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Thousands of people are being expelled from Maputo as part of a campaign to send the "unproductive" to rural areas to grow food.

They are apparently not being sent to drought-affected areas in the south, unless they specifically request it because they have families there.

Most are being sent to Cabo Delgado and Niassao provinces in the north, which are unaffected by drought and have food surpluses.

The campaign began four weeks ago when it was announced that no one could remain in the capital unless he had a job or other legitimate means of support.

The unemployed had two weeks to register "voluntarily", but in Maputo only 2 000 did.

For the past two weeks, police have been conducting house-to-house searches and stopping people in the streets.

Those without documents, including a work card to show they are employed, are sent to special "verification posts". Their cases are heard by a panel headed by a judge.

It gives particular weight to evidence from the head of the city block where the person lives.



President Machel

Heads of blocks have been given time off work to participate. They are expected to know their neighbours and thus able to say who are productively employed and who support themselves through black marketing, petty crime and prostitution.

No statistics have been published, but it is clear that tens of thousands of people have appeared in the verification centres in the past two weeks. Most have been released.

But several thousand have been declared unemployed and sent to "evacuation centres".



Mr Ceausescu

### Children

There are several centres for men, one for women with children and one for women without children.

Housewives are considered employed even if their husbands are away.

De facto marriages are accepted, which is important as few couples go through civil ceremonies even when they are married in a traditional ceremony.

### CLAIMS

## Machel slates SA 'military fanatics'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The mainstay of apartheid consisted of "military fanatics who are trying to block the course of history", President Samora Machel told the Rumanian communist chief, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, at a banquet in the visitor's honour.

Mozambique desired peace for "without peace there is no development", President Machel said.

The "exemplary" co-operation between Rumania and Mozambique helped his Government fight the main enemies of the Mozambican people: hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment, said Mr Machel.

# 20 000 repatriated to Mozambique

Cape Times  
ref 2/84

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — About 20 000 Mozambicans were repatriated from South Africa in the 12 months from February 1983 to January 1984.

This figure was given yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The position of Mozambique workers in South Africa — there are an estimated 40 000 working in the Republic — was one of the matters raised in the talks between the two countries last month.

With the Mozambique economy in a serious state, particularly following one of the worst droughts in its history, migrant workers in South Africa provide an important source of income and work.

Dr Koornhof told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in reply to a question, that 1 932 of the 20 141 workers had been granted exemption from repatriation on the grounds of long service.

He also said these figures did not include certain district offices in the Pietersburg and Maritzburg areas, which could not be reached "as a result of the recent floods".

# Bid to form trade unions in Maputo

219 RUM  
31/12/83

MAPUTO. — More than 300 Mozambican workers meet in Maputo today in another effort to form trade unions in the Marxist state.

Guests from unions in more than 30 countries have been invited for "the Founding Conference of Mozambican Trade Unions," indicating that this time the attempt is expected to succeed.

Mozambique's workers are grouped in production councils set up in 1976, a year after independence.

The councils, described at the time as embryo unions, have taken longer to develop than most anticipated.

President Samora Machel told the councils in 1979 to press on towards the creation of unions.

A meeting was held the following year to do just that, but failed, with delegates blaming irresponsibility on the part of some of their leaders and the lack of a tra-

dition of unionism among workers.

Three years later, the councils are trying again.

The executive secretary of their national commission, Mr Augusto Macamo, said last week "the political consciousness of Mozambican workers today bears no comparison to that of seven years ago, when the councils were created".

The ruling Frelimo Party summoned this week's meeting, saying unions have a role to play in production planning, workers' training, the raising of living standards, organising social security, and improving health and safety at work places.

Wage demands are unlikely to receive a sympathetic hearing from the government, guardians of an impoverished national purse.

Frelimo has said the annual national wage bill is already R2 870-million above the value of goods on sale. — Sapa-Reuter.

A GLOOMY picture is painted by the African Chamber of Mines, which says that the situation will not improve.

20M 6/11/84 (219)  
**Labour deal with Maputo**

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique yesterday embarked on a new labour dispensation that will lead to the legalisation of thousands of Mozambican labourers in South Africa.

This was announced at a Press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport last night by Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Manpower, who led a 15-man delegation, including representatives from the Chamber of Mines and the SA Agricultural Union, in labour talks in Maputo yesterday.

In a joint statement by the Mozambican delegation, led by Mr Aguiar Mazula, the Secretary of State for Labour, and the South African team, it was announced that

the labour recruitment office at Rusano Garcia, on the border with Komatipoort, would be re-established "as a matter of priority".

The Chamber of Mines would spend R750 000 on this project, aimed at streamlining the administration and control of Mozambican labourers in the mining and agricultural sectors of South Africa.

About 150 000 illegal Mozambican labourers were employed in South Africa's agricultural sector, mainly in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Du Plessis said.

The new administrative procedures, to be further discussed when Mr Mazula visits South Africa next month, aimed at "legalising" these labourers, he said. — Sapa.

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# Lowveld greets decision on labour

By Clyde Johnson,  
Lowveld Bureau

MALELANE — Lowveld farmers have welcomed the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, allowing the legal employment of Mozambican labour.

The chairman of the Onderberg Farmers' Union, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said this was seen as a practical implementation of the Nkomati Accord and would solve a problem affecting both sides of the border.

"Mozambique urgently needs work for its starv-

ing population and farmers in the Onderberg area can partially meet that need," he said.

An estimated 7 000 Mozambicans are now employed by farmers in the region.

When Mozambique became independent security was gradually tightened and farmers were no longer able to recruit new labourers.

Existing employees were allowed to renew their work permits only if they were able to prove they had entered South Africa before 1966.

But deteriorating conditions in Mozambique forced hundreds of starving people to cross the border illegally in search of employment and food.

Farmers hard pressed for labour risked heavy fines by employing them illegally.

Many were caught and had to pay the price.

Towards the end of 1982 the farm labour situation reached serious proportions after a ruling by the Department of Co-operation and Development called for the renewal of work documents of all Mozambicans

working in South Africa.

For this they would have had to travel to Maputo where they would have spent at least two weeks.

Farmers considered the ruling totally unacceptable and said it could cripple agriculture in the Lowveld.

Details of how the new labour agreement will operate must still be worked out, but the announcement that the reopening of the labour recruitment office at Ressano Garcia must be given priority has been welcomed by farmers.

Skw (219)

8/11/84



Swetlan 8/11/84

# SA pledges to aid workers

219

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have embarked on a new labour dispensation that will lead to the legalisation of thousands of Mozambican labourers in South Africa and provide substantial foreign revenue for the Mozambican Government.

This was announced at a Press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport by Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Manpower, who led a 15-man delegation including the Chamber of Mines and South African Agricultural Union in labour talks in Maputo.

## Priority

In a joint statement by the Mozambican delegation, led by Mr Aguiar Mazula, the Secretary of State for Labour, and the South African team, it was announced that the labour recruitment office at Rusano Garcia, on the border with Komatiport, would be re-established as a matter of priority.

The Chamber of Mines would spend R750 000 on this project, aimed at streamlining the administration and control of Mozambican labourers in the mining and agricultural sector, mainly in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr du Plessis said.

## Economy

The new administrative procedures, to be further discussed when Mr Mazula visits South Africa next month, aimed at "legalising" these labourers.

Mr du Plessis said the talks were conducted in a constructive spirit and were "further manifestation of the good neighbourliness engendered by the Nkomati Accord".

Referring to the mining sector, he said the number of Mozambicans employed by the Chamber of Mines had increased from 48 000 to 52 000 since January.

Foreign exchange earned by the miners, roughly R70-million a year, was "extremely important" to the Mozambican economy.

Mozambican labourers had conducted themselves in a highly responsible manner during recent strike action on South African mines, Mr du Plessis said.

The high standard of safety on South African mines was also discussed and "whole-heartedly agreed upon" at the talks, he said. — Sapa.

Rev 20/11/94 □ □ 219  
RECENT labour talks between South Africa and Mozambique have underlined a growing belief that greater numbers of Mozambican workers could be employed on South African mines.

The suspicion that some mining employers actually prefer Mozambican labour was underlined last week in the National Union of Mineworkers' case against Johannesburg Consolidated Investments' Tavistock collieries.

The NUM has brought an application to the Industrial Court for the temporary reinstatement of 42 workers dismissed from the mine and repatriated to Lesotho and various homelands.

Among a long list of alleged unfair labour practices, the NUM claims that the workers were selectively dismissed on the grounds of being union members and their ethnicity.

"The applicants claim the major criteria for dismissal was whether they were Sotho or members of the union. They know of no Mozambicans not re-employed," according to the NUM.

The mine is also charged with refusing to deal with the union during the strike, teargassing the hostel without reason and illegally detaining workers in the hostel dining room for a day.

The company says it will contest the charges.

(219) [Handwritten scribbles]

## Parliament and Politics

# SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration.

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula.

According to the temporary agreement — which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalized in October this year — all Mozambicans with

identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit.

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal.

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border.

At present there are about 60 000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50 000 of these on the mines. No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100 000.

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalization of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself.

### Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalization of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal.

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity document and a valid permit for employment," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers, particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle.

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalization carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers.

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as illegals.

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries.

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security. South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so."

Mr Mazula said: "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border.

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing."

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MMB 115785

# Rubber stamp for Mozambican workers

Parliamentary Correspondent

SOUTH Africa has agreed to legalise tens of thousand of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration.

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In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits.

FM 18/10/87  
SA-MOZAMBIQUE LABOUR (219)

## Working relationship

Negotiations between SA and Mozambique to conclude a labour agreement are continuing as normal — and could be concluded soon — despite other tensions between the countries over alleged violations of the Accord of Nkomati.

The talks involve the renegotiation of a labour agreement SA reached with Mozambique's former metropolitan authority, Portugal, in 1965 and have been taking place ever since the accord was signed last year. Two technical committees have been established to look into labour supply for mining and agriculture as these sectors employ the majority of Mozambicans working in SA. One spin-off of the proceedings so far has been that SA has agreed to temporarily legalise the position of between 10 000 and 15 000 eastern Transvaal contract farmworkers whose identity documents have expired.

Last year there were 60 400 Mozambicans registered as migrants in SA — employed primarily on the mines, with about 3 100 working in agriculture in the eastern Transvaal. This was significantly lower than the 150 000 Mozambican migrants working in SA in 1975 when recruitment from the former Portuguese colony peaked, but a definite increase on the 50 000 in 1978 after the Frelimo government came to power. (These figures do not include the many Mozambicans who are in SA illegally — and whose ranks are swelling as a result of the war with Renamo.)

Until now Mozambique — its economy battered by the combined effects of the war, drought and a devastating cyclone — has shown clear signs that it would like to see more of its citizens working in the Republic. Sheer economic hardship makes it unlikely that this stance will be changed.

SA Director General of Manpower Piet van der Merwe tells the *FM* he is "very confident" that a new labour agreement will be signed. A draft agreement has been drawn up and he expects officials from the two countries to meet again as soon as Mozambique indicates that it has finished studying the contents. "Our negotiations are proceeding in the normal way and have not been affected by the other developments," he says.

But whether or not Mozambique will get what it wants out of SA is another question



Manpower's Van der Merwe ...  
'charity begins at home'

— although the diplomatic crisis of past weeks may force the authorities to make more concessions than they had originally planned.

Says Van der Merwe: "The numbers must be limited. Charity starts at home. Unemployment in SA is our first priority. But one has to recognise that our traditional ties with Mozambique are well established in the labour field — especially in the eastern Transvaal where people employ Mozambicans to assist them in peak times — and one must take cognisance of these practices." ■

# Machel to step up war against rebels

MAPUTO — Mozambique will intensify and widen the military offensive against right-wing rebels this year, President Samora Machel has said.

Mr Machel, speaking to diplomats at a New Year reception in Maputo at the weekend, also said the activities of some "warlike" South African Government circles, which he accused of threatening peace in Southern Africa, should be stopped.

## DOCUMENTS

He said the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), which has been fighting his Marxist government since independence in 1975, was able to carry on the war because of continued support from South Africa.

Documents captured at MNR headquarters in central Sofala province last year had shown Pretoria was backing the rebels before and after the 1984 peace accord between the two countries, Mr Machel said.

The war against the rebels would be intensified and generalised, he said.

## ADVENTURISM

Some 12 000 Zimbabwean troops have been helping Mozambican forces in the fight against the rebels since last year.

Mr Machel accused South Africa of threatening regional peace, adding: "It is necessary to stop the warlike adventurism of the most retrograde South African circles in the interest of peace in Southern Africa." — Sapa-  
Reuter.

# Tough laws to protect women who work

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — 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 who have 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 to be dangerous for 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 "woman's dignity at work".

## Violations common

"Anyone who infringes the dignity of women workers will be dismissed," a Labour Department official said.

Mr Abdul Julaya, an inspector with the Maputo Labour Department, said violations of the new laws were common.

"Firms never say that they are firing a woman because she is pregnant but that is what is happening," he said.

Recently a four-months pregnant woman, Mrs Marta Langa, employed by a local construction company, was dismissed after she refused to be transferred to another department saying that her pregnancy would not allow her to do the required work.

Mr Julaya said that after his department's intervention the firm agreed to compensate Mrs Langa.

In another case, the State-owned electricity company fired a pregnant cleaner because it was alleged she was not carrying out her duties.

"We concluded that her dismissal had nothing to do with her will to do the work," said Mr Julaya.

He said many of the conflicts between women and employers were the result of absenteeism among working mothers.

He said that because of a lack of facilities, working mothers were often forced to miss work.

"For instance, if mothers have to take their newborn babies to hospital they may miss work, arrive late or leave early," he said.

If complaints were lodged with his department this kind of 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 being violated because of ignorance.

## "Many unaware"

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

"We know that some employers make use of this ignorance to exploit women."

Mr Julaya said some of the problems his department had to deal with were not only 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.

WIND OF TRAINING  
CAP 6 Times 3/9/86 (219) 200 257

# Border fence kills two

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Two Mozambicans have been killed on a high-voltage electric border fence, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament yesterday.

The first was killed only three weeks after the 3 500-volt fence was activated on August 1 and the second a week later.

In a reply read for him by the Deputy Minister, Mr Adrian Vlok, he said this

was the second electrified fence on South Africa's border and was built at a cost of R6,7 million between Komati-poort and the Kangwane border.

"Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word 'danger' in English, Afrikaans, Shangaan and Portugese, appear all along the barrier fence on both sides," said Mr Vlok.

"The warnings are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres."



# in Mozambique

## HOW IT ALL BEGAN...

Staff Reporter

we help?" he asked.

**JOHANNESBURG.** — It started last Friday with a small item on the front page of a Johannesburg morning newspaper. An official of one of the groups phoned Mr. Alec Daneel, Chief Technical and Labour Adviser of the Chamber of Mines. "Shouldn't

In true mining tradition the wheels were immediately set in motion. Mining men in our neighbouring state Mozambique were in danger and in trouble and needed assistance. The South African mining industry would try its best to come to their aid.

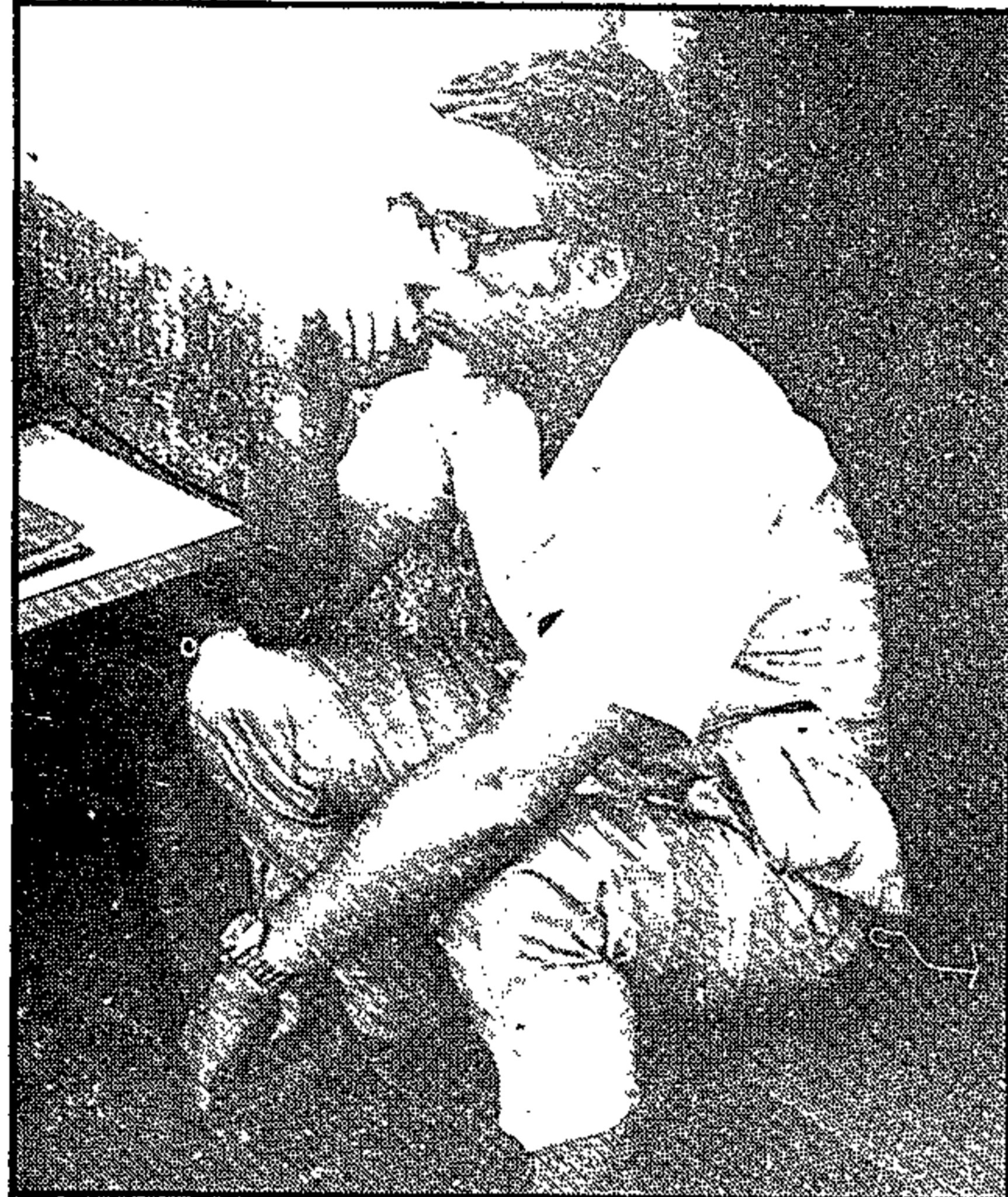
The matter got top priority and was urgently discussed. The President of the Chamber gave the final nod. Then Iscor, which has a stake in the mine, was contacted. It so happened that the manager of the stricken mine at Moatize had asked Iscor a short while before whether they could help.

To get the proto teams to the mine, posed at this stage no problems on the South African side, but Pretoria was naturally not prepared to let our men go, before official permission had been received from the Mozambique Government. The fact that most of the proto men did not have valid passports and travel documents, complicated matters somewhat.

Negotiations and discussions went on all day on Friday on an official and unofficial level. In the meantime the four teams made ready and were on stand-by.

Finally, at 11 pm. on Friday, the South African Foreign Affairs Department let it be known that the Mozambique Government had given permission for our men to go to the mine.

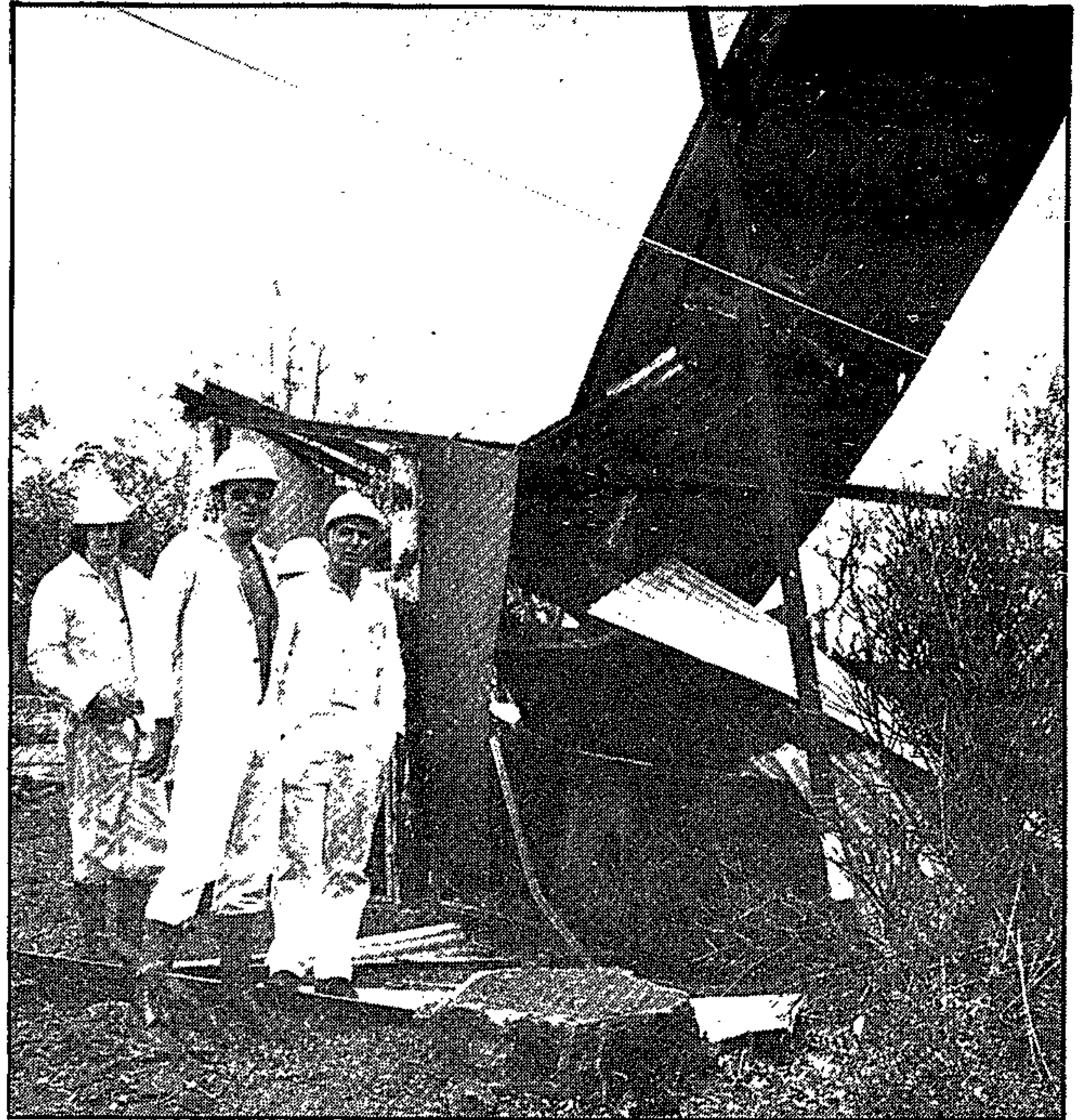
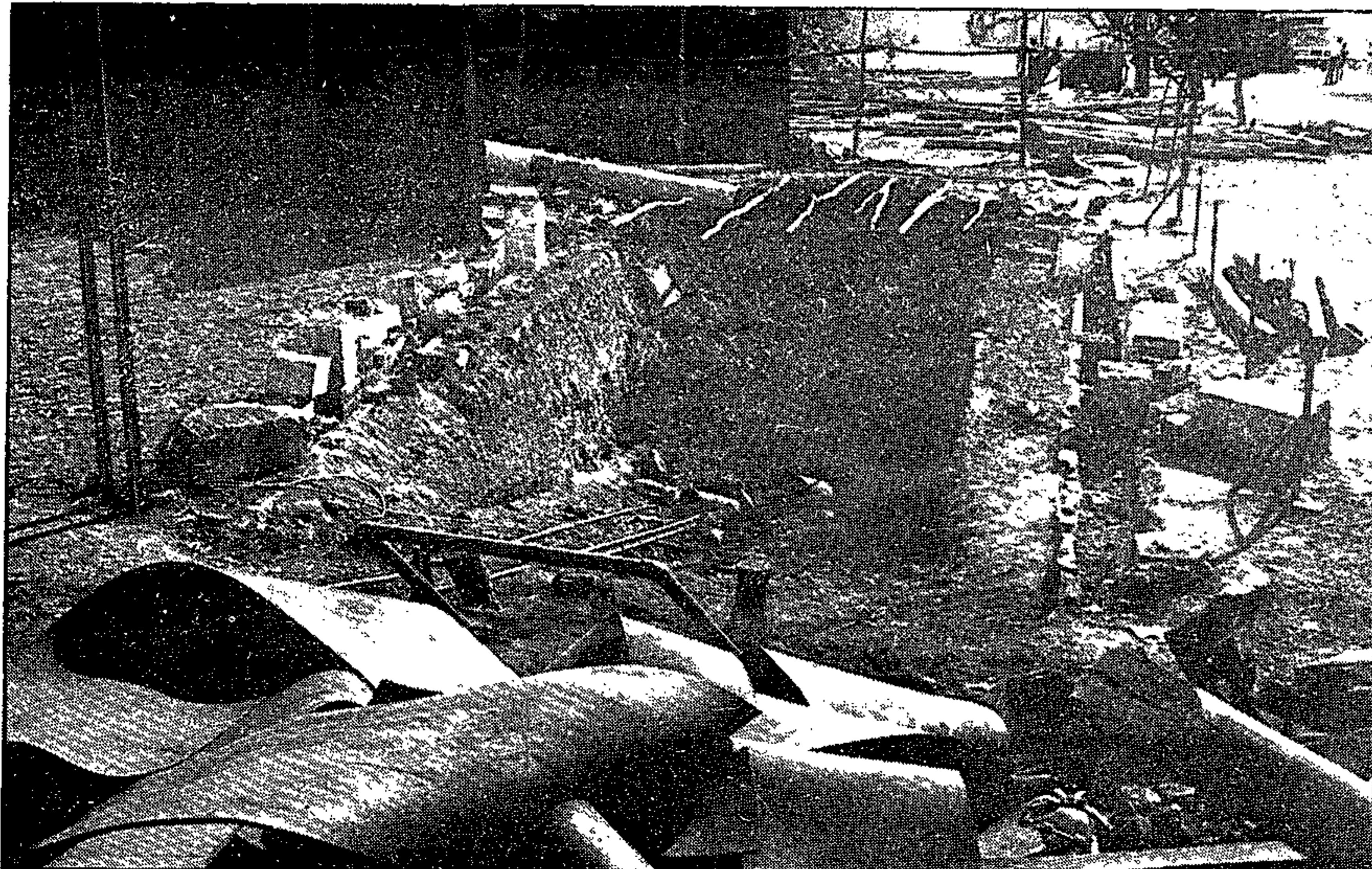
The time of departure was set for Saturday morning 8 am., but there were delays, one of them being a frantic search on the Rand for a certain plastic material needed for ventilation purposes in the mine shaft. The plastic was eventually found and loaded on the plane, minutes before it took off from Jan Smuts airport at 11.30 am. on Saturday.



The Manager of Moatize mine, Mr. George Pontes, sitting on the step of the store, waiting for word from the teams underground. The telephone was used to keep in touch with them. Mr. Pontes remained on duty almost without a break from the moment the explosion took place.

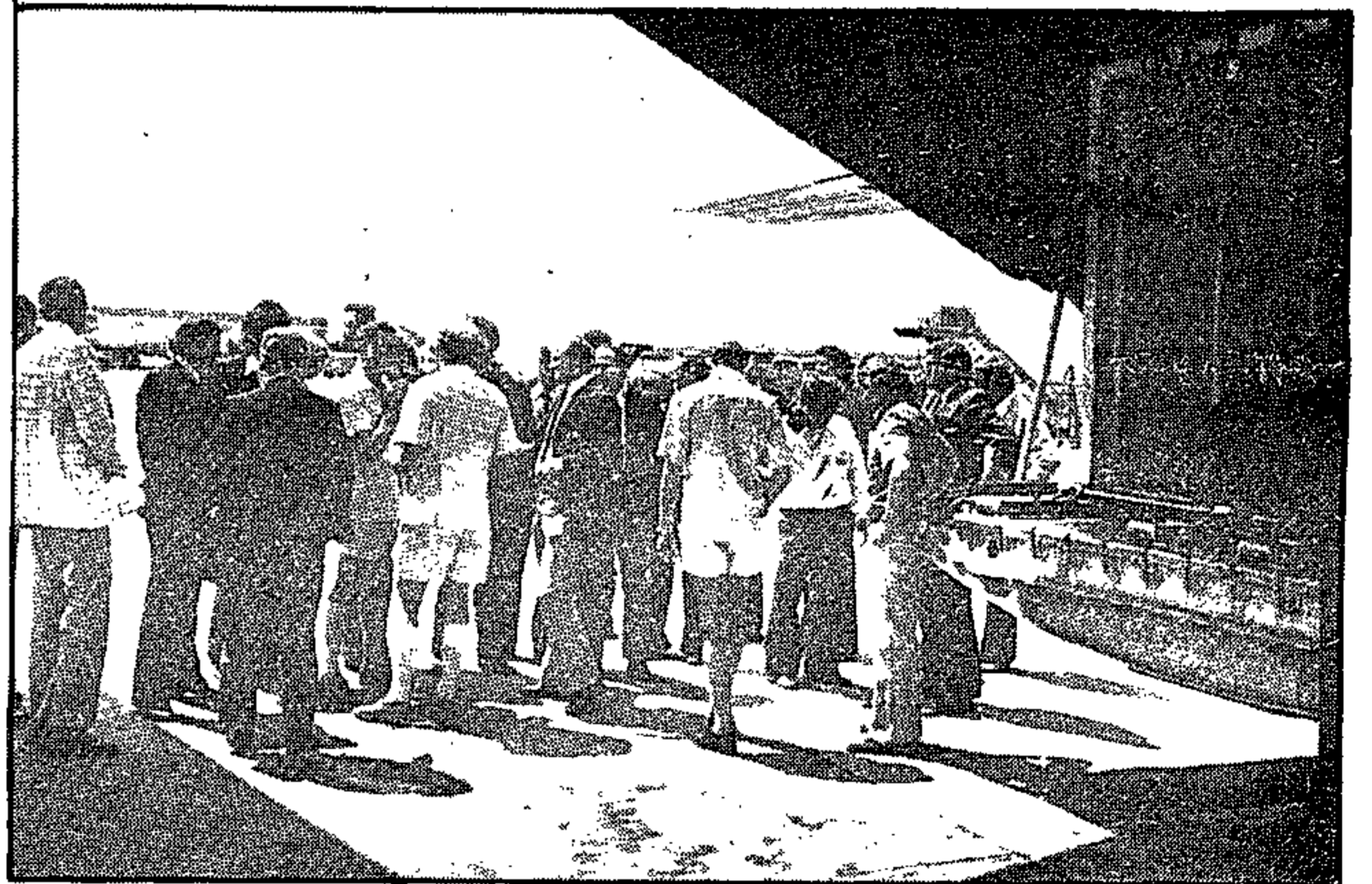


Upon the arrival of the proto teams at Jan Smuts airport Mr. Keith Melass, head of the team, brings Mr. J.J. Blom, consulting mining engineer, coal purchases, Iscor, Mr. J.N. Bryce, superintendent of the Rescue Training Station, and Mr. Alec Daneel, Chief Technical and Labour Adviser of the Chamber of Mines, up to date on the course of the mission.

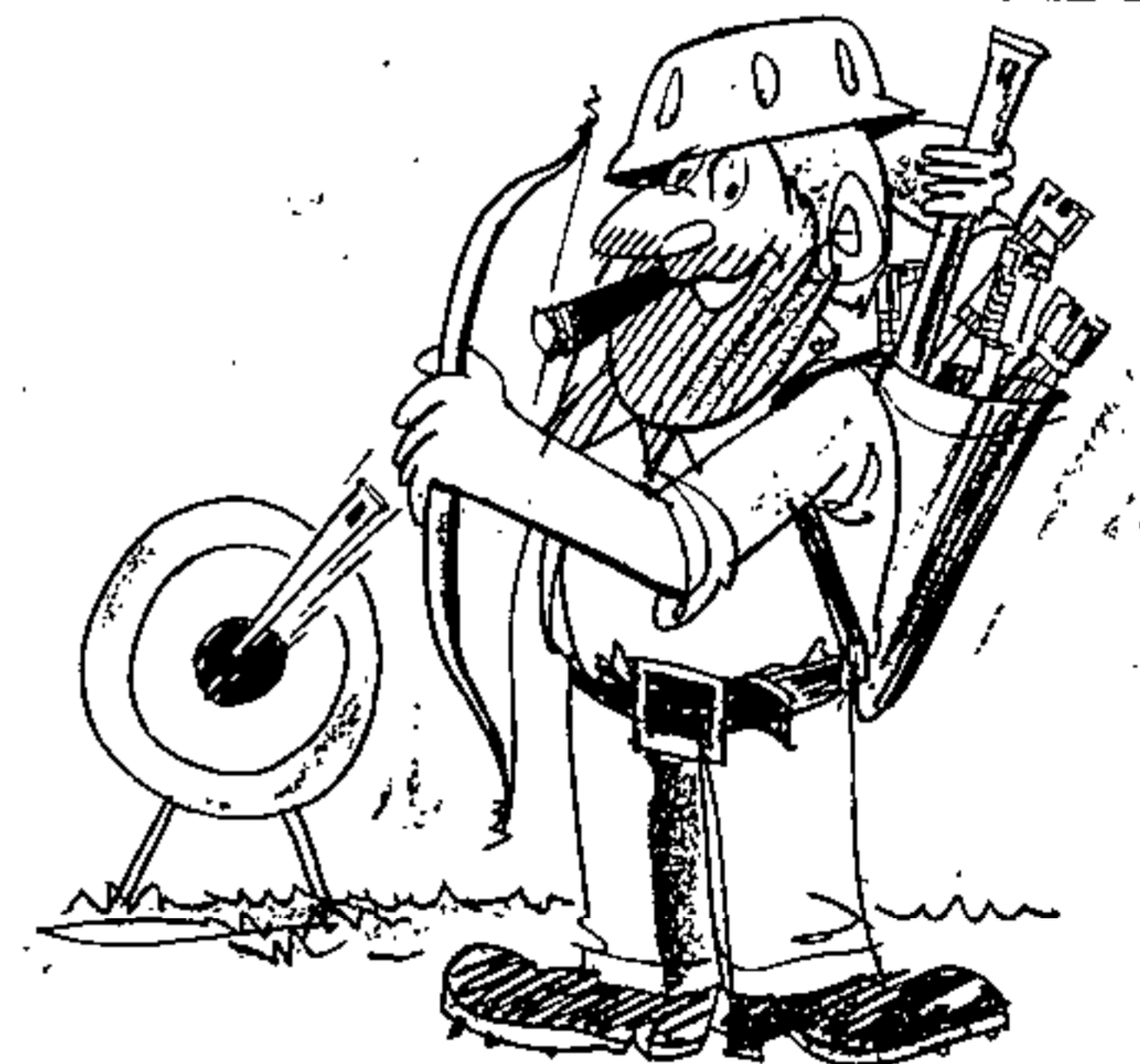


Above: Damage was great. Messrs. P. Stapleton, D.R. Krüger, and W. Henning (in the usual order), all from Arnot, survey the remains of a concrete ventilation building, which was shattered by the blast. The fan of the unit was found utterly destroyed about 20 m away.

Below: Members of the South African proto teams who lent assistance at a mine in Mozambique arriving back at Jan Smuts airport at the end of their mission.



Below: Pieces of the conveyor belt can be seen in the foreground. It was shattered in the blast and hurled out of the shaft, which collapsed. Four mineworkers were killed here.



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# Illegal workers to be sent home

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2018 29 Pretoria Bureau 2018 29

AN UNDETERMINED number of Mozambicans, who had crossed into South Africa illegally over a period of years to find work, are to be repatriated, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced in Pretoria last night.

In a statement Dr Koornhof said the 12,000 Mozambicans who had been recruited to work on Lowveld farms would not be affect-

ed. They would be able to stay as long as their registration papers were kept in order.

The statement did not disclose the number of Mozambicans living in the Lowveld illegally.

Dr Koornhof was responding to an SABC report yesterday that several thousand Mozambicans working in the Lowveld are to be repatriated by the end of this year.

Dr Koornhof hinted that the SABC report had not originated from his office.

2018 29



PRESIDENT Machel

# Govt hits Machel hard

219

9/10/88  
Sewek

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 Pietle 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 <sup>2/27</sup> 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

9/10/88

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.

# Mozambicans to lose jobs

P/M 9/10/76

**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.

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.

Ormande Pollok writes that the Government's action will have far-reaching consequences for the already crumbling Mozambican economy.

The National Union of Mineworkers said last night that the Government's plan was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action.

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.'

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique have deteriorated since the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of peace, stability, co-operation and development in the whole of southern Africa.

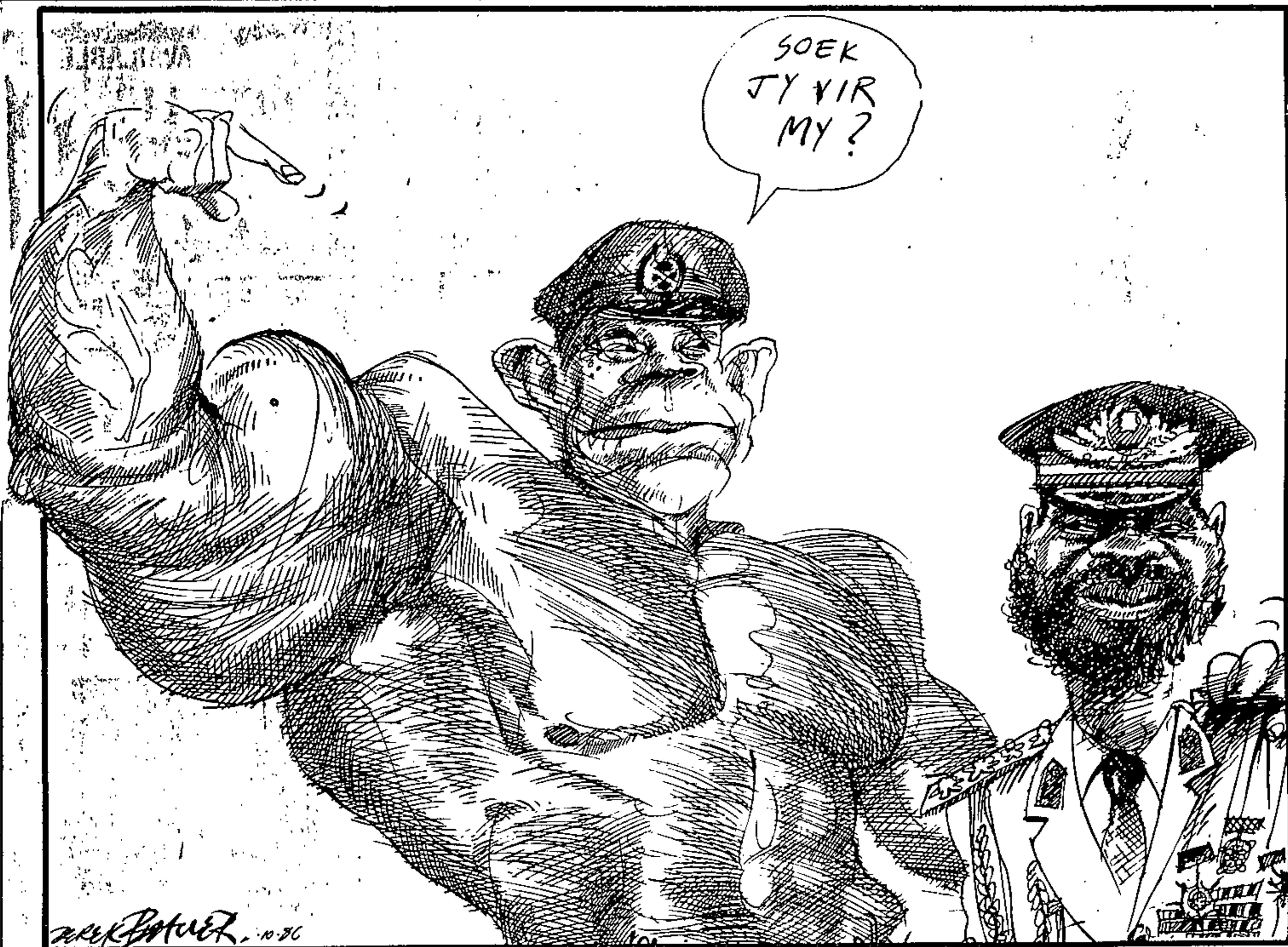
According to a copy of the diplomatic Note sent to Mozambique's President Samora Machel, the SA Government reiterated its remained committed to the Nkomati Accord and the promotion of peace, stability, co-operation and development in the whole of southern Africa.

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

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.



## 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's 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.

# SA bans Maputo workers

CAP Times  
9/10/86

219  
[Handwritten initials]

## Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The government yesterday banned Mozambicans from working in South Africa. The ban comes into effect immediately.

And those working in South Africa will not be allowed to return after their permits expire.

The move follows a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday which injured six South African soldiers and the warning on Tuesday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

The ban was announced here 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.

Last night the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines condemned the ban.

The Chamber of Mines said it regretted that the move had been found necessary. It welcomed the fact that "the inevitable disruption to operations will to an extent be cushioned since the government has decided that workers currently employed will be permitted to complete their contracts".

"The Chamber earnestly hopes that negotiations between the South African and Mozambican governments will lead to an early return to normality."

The NUM spokesman made no mention of earlier threats that the union would organize a national strike if the workers were repatriated. His statement merely warned that the decision would be "disruptive" to the mining 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."

Opposition Leader Mr Colin Eglin described the clampdown as "labour sanctions" which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord.

The ban could mean a devastating blow to Mozambique's already disastrous economy. Some 60 per cent of the salaries of Mozambican workers in South Africa are sent to the Maputo government in cash. It will be worth about R100m this year.

Some 52 000 Mozambicans, employed on gold and coal mines in 1985, could be repatriated within a year. Mozambique workers on gold and coal mines sign initial contracts for a period of one year.

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The leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, chats to residents during his visit to Crossroads yesterday.

*AKGWS 10/10/86 219*

## Expelling Mozambicans a 'knee-jerk of little men'

Staff Reporter

THE South African decision to expel Mozambican workers was "the knee-jerk reaction one expects from little men," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

This was his reaction after a private meeting with Mr David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, at Bishop's Court yesterday.

Mr Steel said the meeting gave him optimism that there was hope of securing change in South Africa through orderly negotiation.

The leaders met for 30 minutes during which, Archbishop Tutu said, they exchanged ideas.

He "would not quarrel" with Mr Steel's views on how things could be changed in South Africa and how the international community could help.

Mr Steel said Government action against groups like the United Democratic Front could only encourage those who advocated violence.

Sanctions were applied by the United States against South

Africa after six years in office by a most-sympathetic President after constructive engagement had been tried.

"But what difference has it made to the basic policies of apartheid?"

"The South African Government cannot complain if the Western democracies take action which will focus their minds a little closer," he said.

Archbishop Tutu said the Government's move against Mozambican workers was a reaction to sanctions meant for domestic consumption.

### "LITTLE MEN"

"Very sadly, we do not have people at the helm who are statesmen. They give us the knee-jerk reactions one expects from little men who do not have the capacity to react in ways that are in the interests of the country.

"They are scoring debating points and in that way they are puerile.

"They did what they did to be able to say 'We told you so'."

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CAPC - 10/10/86

# Maputo to 'resist' ban on workers

219

MAPUTO. — Mozambique says South Africa's decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands already employed is blackmail and will be resisted.

This response came yesterday as the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, confirmed that Mozambican farm workers would, like the miners, have to return home once their contracts and work permits expire.

A commentary on state-run Radio Maputo said Pretoria's action, announced on Wednesday by several government departments, "is another in a series of sanctions".

### 'Destabilizing'

"The measure is a continuation of destabilizing actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy.

"But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realizes that the apartheid regime is the destabilizing factor in Southern Africa," the broadcast said.

Dr Van der Merwe said in Pretoria that the ban had been implemented because South Africa was faced with unemployment and security prob-

lems. The president of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Kobus Jooste, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday that farmers had to register their Mozambican workers by November 30 or face prosecution.

The SAAU noted with concern that the deteriorating security situation on the Mozambique border had "compelled" the South African Government to halt the recruitment of Mozambican workers.

Meanwhile, the ban brought angry reaction from trade unions.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said the decision was callous and demonstrated the government's incompetence.

### 'Arrogant action'

The newly amalgamated Council of Unions of SA/Azania Congress of Trade Unions grouping condemned the "arbitrary and arrogant action" of the government. It said it would take up the issue in Lusaka later this month when a meeting of unions in Southern Africa would be held from October 20.

There are about 55 000 Mozambicans currently employed in South Africa, Mozambique's official news agency, Aim, reported yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter



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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

Cape Times 15/10/86

219

# Farmers may keep their Mozambicans

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government appears to have backed down on threats against Mozambican workers — at least as far as Eastern Transvaal farmers are concerned.

The Department of Home Affairs has told the farmers that their 17 000-odd Mozambican labour force, at present considered illegal under the Aliens Act, may remain on the farms.

On the eve of a possible meeting between mining-house representatives and

government on the repatriation of Mozambican miners, mining sources said yesterday they welcomed any concessions government is prepared to make, saying it would not be easy to replace the Mozambicans at short notice.

However, the director-general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie Van Zyl, said the 65 000 mine labourers from Mozambique would be phased out gradually, according to government decree. Most of the existing permits will have expired

towards the end of next year.

"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," Mr Van Zyl said.

Eastern Transvaal farmers are being given until November 30 to legalize their labour by obtaining six-month permits from the Department of Home Affairs, with the op-

To Page 2

From Page 1

## E Tvl concession

tion of renewal for a further six months.

Mr Van Zyl said yesterday that this decision was taken earlier this year, three months before the government's decision to repatriate Mozambicans.

This follows reports yesterday that immigration offices in Komatipoort were still giving visas to Mozambican workers with contracts to work in SA. On the question of the thousands of Mozambican refugees pouring into SA, Mr Van Zyl said SA does not regard them as refugees, according to the United Nations definition, but as "displaced persons with family ties within SA borders".

The public relations division of the SA Police said yesterday that no operations, with the specific purpose of tracing illegal immigrants, were being undertaken by the police.

□ Samora the survivor under siege — page 14

# 'Illegal' workers clampdown

200 (20) / 219  
CARE TIMES 15/10/86

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.

219 20.15/10/86

## Chamber: some miners still due

JOHANNESBURG — The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines.

However, some Mozambican mineworkers recruited and signed on prior to the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the government are still coming to South Africa.

A chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, despite the ban, 1 400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers has said that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited prior to the ban will be allowed to fulfill their contracts.

The general secretary of the NUM, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible claims against Teba, should the workers be denied employment in South Africa.

"We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts," said Mr Ramaphosa. — Sapa

BUS DAY

29/10/86



● DOS SANTOS

# Massive anti-SA demo in Luanda

LISBON — More than 150 00 Angolans demonstrated in Luanda on Monday to condemn alleged SA involvement in the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Some demonstrators carried placards reading "Botha, murderer, your time will come" and "Reagan and Botha, hands off Mozambique."

Members of government and the ruling party's central committee took part. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos paid tribute to Machel before leaving to attend the Mozambican leader's funeral.

"Africa and the world has lost a distinguished leader in the struggle for national liberation and of the international workers' movement," Dos Santos wrote in a book of condolences.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma also wrote a tribute to Machel in the book. He said

Machel's "contribution to the African revolution" would always be remembered.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 students from Kampala's Makerere University marched through the streets of Ugandan capital yesterday to denounce apartheid and express support for Mozambique.

The protest coincided with a public holiday in Uganda in honour of Machel.

The students, under escort by troops of the National Resistance Army, sang African nationalist songs and carried placards reading "Down with imperialism" and "We remind the United Nations to fight against apartheid".

As they passed the city's central post office, they jeered at white passers-by but did not molest them. — Sapa-AP/Reuter.

● See Page 9

# Mine recruiting in Mozambique halted

JOHANNESBURG—The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines.

However, some Mozambican mineworkers recruited and signed on before the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the Government are still coming to South Africa.

A chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, in spite of the ban, 1 400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon.

'All recruitment offices of The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) have been instructed to stop recruiting in Mozambique. People who were recruited prior to the embargo have filtered through to the border post and some have been let through into South Africa,' the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers has warned that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited before the ban will be allowed to fulfil their contracts.

The general secretary of the NUM, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible 'massive' claims should they be denied employment.

'The workers have expectations of getting employment on the mines and, for all intents and purposes, their contracts have been concluded. We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts,' said Mr Ramaphosa. — (Sapa)

DD 16/10/86 (219)

# 700 Mozambicans wait for lifting of SA ban.

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG — Seven hundred Mozambican miners are waiting in transit camps in Mozambique as the Chamber of Mines met the government yesterday in an attempt to lift Pretoria's ban on the recruitment of labour from Mozambique.

But the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, issued a flat no comment on the outcome of the talks, which come 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 also at-

tended the meeting, chaired by Mr Du Plessis.

The manager of the chamber's recruitment office in Maputo, Mr Richard Japp, said the seven hundred miners would be sent to South Africa next Tuesday if Pretoria lifted its recruitment ban.

This follows the injury of six SADF soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border early last week and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan's warning 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 South African 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.

# Govt lets 750 Mozambicans work

Cape Times Own Correspondent 17/10/86 219

JOHANNESBURG. — About 750 Mozambican workers will be allowed to take up their jobs in South Africa in spite of a government order to suspend recruitment of Mozambican workers. This is apparently the only concession made by the government to the Chamber of Mines after recent talks.

According to the first official statement released by the chamber after a week of talks, the 750 workers had been recruited at the time of the government suspension but were not permitted to enter South Africa.

This was one of the issues raised by the chamber on Wednesday during its talks with government, the

chamber's president, Mr EP Gush, confirmed yesterday.

"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 South Africa and take up their jobs," he said.

Mr Gush said the chamber had been discussing the situation with the government since last week.

However, chamber spokesmen have not said whether they are expecting further concessions or whether talks will continue.

Mr Gush 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."



MOZAMBIQUE LASOYD -

1987 - 1992.

## Thanks - Uwusa

THE United Workers' Union of SA has commended Manpower Minister Piet du Plessis on his decision to allow about 30 000 Mozambican miners to stay in their jobs. *P. Plessis* (2) (13) 28/1/87

"Though it remains our belief that the South African worker's interest should be paramount," an Uwusa statement said, "we would be unfair not to consider the interest of Mozambican workers who have entered the country legally and who have contributed to the SA economy over many years." (2-19)

A Uwusa delegation met Du Plessis and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to appeal for the rescinding of the decision to ban Mozambicans.

4/17/78 8/5/90

## German right-wingers attack Mozambicans

EAST BERLIN. — Shouting "blacks get out, foreigners get out", hundreds of youths on Sunday attacked barracks housing Mozambican workers in East Berlin, police said yesterday.

About 30 of the youths, armed with clubs and bottles, tried to force their way into the barracks but were stopped by police.

Five people were injured and five arrested in clashes with police in the latest of a series of racial incidents in East Germany.

Racial attacks, primarily directed against Africans and Vietnamese workers, Jews and homosexuals, have increased dramatically in recent months.

The Protestant Church of East Germany warned in a report on Saturday that "several tens of thousands" of youths in East Germany had the potential to develop into right-wing extremists. — UPI

# Mozambican miners hate East German jobs

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Thousands of Mozambican miners who have been forced to leave the South African coalfields are rebelling against their new jobs in East Germany.

About 8 000 miners were sent from Mozambique to dig for brown coal in open cast pits north-east of Leipzig after an informal agreement between the two countries last year.

Western diplomats who have been monitoring this unusual labour deal say the Africans loathe the East European climate, resent the racism of the local population and above all complain bitterly that they are not paid as well as they were in South Africa.

There have been several clashes between the Mozambicans and members of the mining communities, causing casual-

ties on both sides. One reason for the local hostility to the African "guest workers" is the fear that they might spread the Aids virus.

Mozambique has for generations supplied labour to the coal and gold fields in the Republic, but due to recent tension between the two countries the number of such workers has been reduced from a peak of 120 000 to the current level of 50 000. In spite of recent signs of improvement in relations between the two neighbours, Pretoria has told the mining industry to reduce the Mozambican workforce even further to 37 000.

The cutbacks have involved a large loss of foreign exchange for Mozambique, since South Africa paid a proportion of the miners' wages direct to Maputo.

It was to make up the financial loss and

pre-empt the possible recruitment of the unemployed miners by rebels that Mozambique discreetly struck a deal with East Germany last year.

In fact both Mozambique and its workers in East Germany are receiving only a fraction of their previous South African earnings, according to diplomatic sources.

East Germany on the other hand has engaged a cheap labour force using the guise of a Third World training programme to mask the low wages being paid.

East Berlin reportedly intends to use the device of a training programme to explain the arrival of the next batch of cheap labour in the Democratic Republic — 50 000 Vietnamese who will be sent to work in East German factories and service industries next year.

to apartheid.

ARGUS 6/7/88  
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208  
**Mozambican  
miners in  
E Germany  
yearn for SA**

**The Argus Foreign Service**  
LONDON. — Mozambican miners working in East Germany's coalfields say they prefer the pay and conditions in South Africa, according to Western diplomats.

The miners were sent to work in open-cast pits northeast of Leipzig after an informal agreement between East Germany and Mozambique last year.

The diplomats, who have been monitoring the deal, say many of the 8 000 Mozambicans loathe the East German climate, resent the racism of the local population, and complain that they are not paid as well as they were in South Africa.

There have been several clashes between the Mozambicans and members of the mining communities, resulting in casualties on both sides. One reason for the local hostility to the "guest workers" is said to be the fear that they might spread the Aids virus.

Many of the Mozambicans have petitioned their government not only to let them return home but also to allow them back to work in the South African mines.

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## Govt still to repatriate half of Mozambican miners

The Star's Africa News Service

Despite the recent improvement of relations with Mozambique, South Africa still intends to repatriate about half of the 50 000 Mozambicans employed by the South African mines, according to a Chamber of Mines spokesman. *Star 11/7/88*

However, informed sources said there had been a slowdown in the repatriation since last year.

In Maputo, Mozambique's Labour Minister said the government was now having trouble in finding jobs for unemployed miners.

The repatriation of Mozambican workers was ordered in October 1986 following a landmine explosion near the Mozambique border in which six South African soldiers were injured.

However, in January last year the Chamber of Mines held negotiations with the Government and it was agreed then that about 30 000 of the then estimated 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers would be allowed to stay.

ST 11788 219

# Miners find job the pits

The Star Bureau

LONDON.— Many of the 8,000 Mozambican miners now working in East Germany's coalfields say they prefer the pay and conditions in South Africa, according to Western diplomats.

The miners are working in pits near Leipzig following an informal agreement between East Germany and Mozambique last year.

The diplomats say the Mozambicans loathe the East German climate, resent the racism of local miners and complain that they were better paid in South Africa.

There have been casualties after clashes between the Mozambicans and local miners who fear the "guest workers" will spread Aids.

Many Mozambicans have petitioned their government to let them leave East Germany and return to work in South Africa.

## Trade plan cheer for miners

219

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa News Service

A unique system of selling goods to Mozambican miners working in South Africa and then delivering them in Mozambique has been pioneered by a South African company.

Under the scheme, which is being run by Premier International with the support of most of the top mining houses, Mozambican miners select goods, mainly food items but also hardware items such as timber and cement, and pay a Premier representative at the mine.

They are given a receipt and a list of their purchases, and can either re-

trieve the goods themselves in Mozambique at the end of their contract or allow members of their families to pick up the goods for them.

Star 1/17/88  
Premier operates the only bonded warehouses in Mozambique at Maputo, Xai Xai and Maxixe, where goods are received from South Africa and from where the miners' purchases can be retrieved.

The role of the Mozambican government was crucial in allowing the creation of the bonded warehouses and the selling of food to the miners duty free on the grounds that they are not resident in Mozambique at the time of their purchases.



Cuba, the US and the was concerned about the

# Miners win

*Sowetan 30/6/88*

*219*

A UNIQUE system of selling goods to Mozambican miners working in South Africa and then delivering them in Mozambique has been pioneered by a South African company.

The system, run by Premier International, could mean the end of decades of misery suffered by the miners trying to take home the

rewards of their work, but who have been easy prey for corrupt custom officials and armed thieves on both sides of the border.

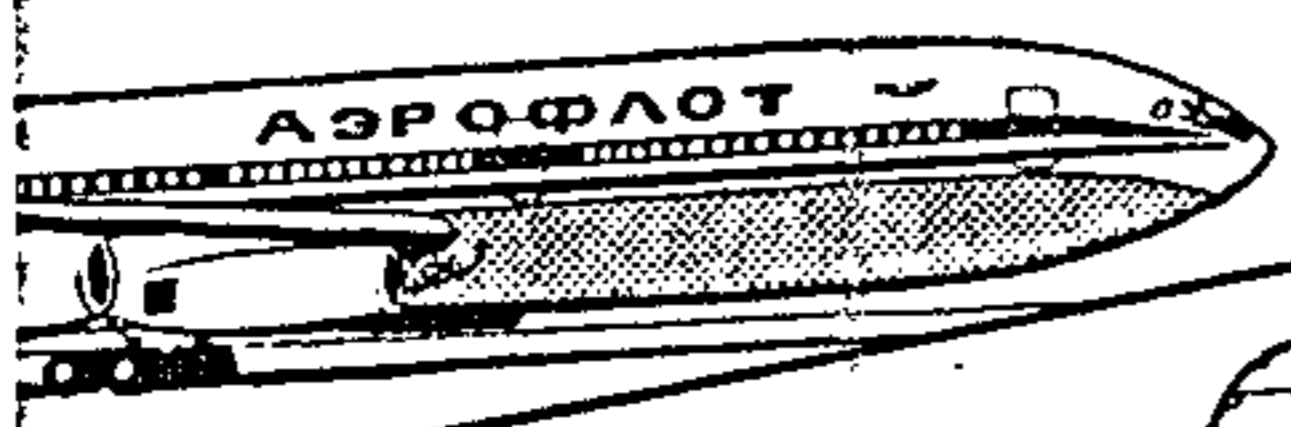
Under the scheme, supported by most of the top mining houses, Mozambican miners select goods, mainly food items but also hardware items such as door and window frames, timber,

cement etc., and pay a Premier representative on the spot at the mines.

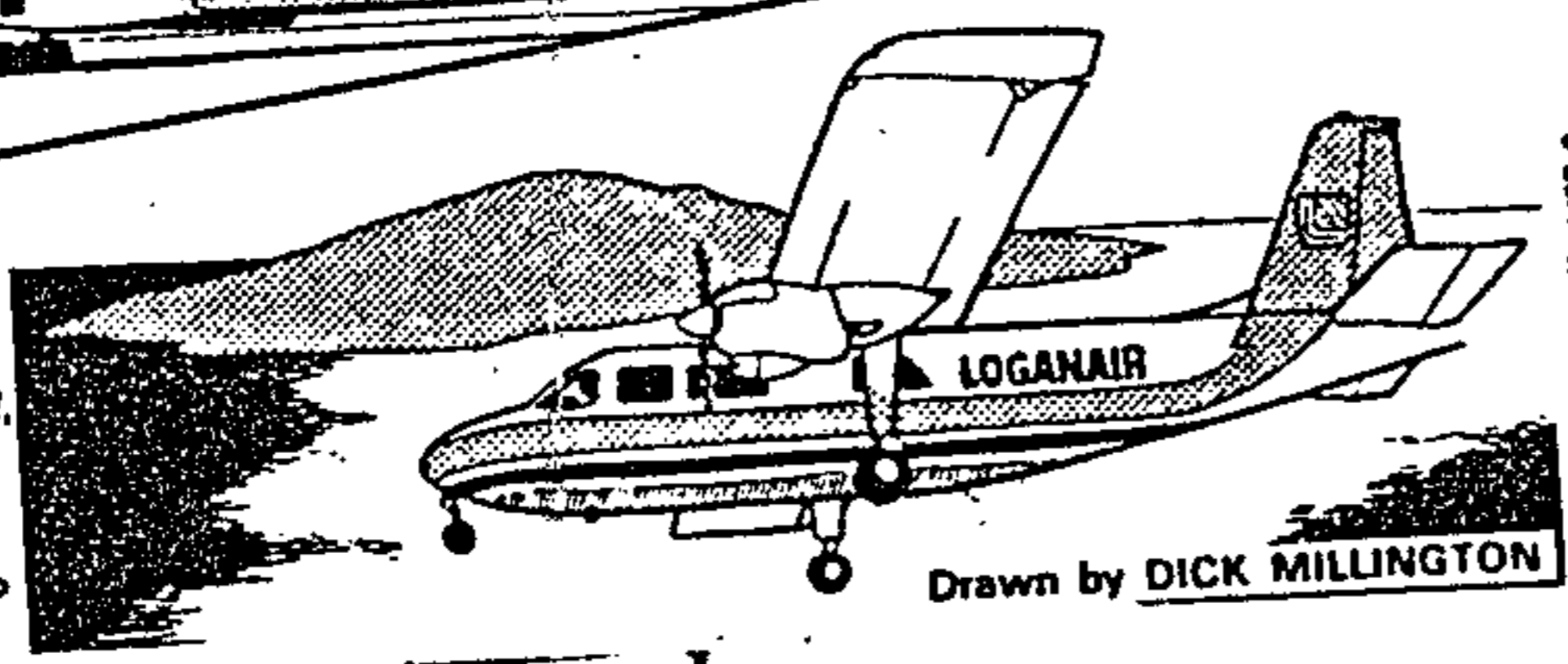
They are given a receipt and a copy of their purchases and either elect to retrieve the goods themselves in Mozambique at the end of their contract or opt to allow members of their families to pick up the goods for them.

## by Norris McWhirter

LARGEST AIRLINE IN THE WORLD IS THE USSR STATE AIRLINE 'AEROFLOT', WITH 1300 AIRCRAFT, 500,000 STAFF AND 112 MILLION PASSENGERS IN 1984. MOST LUGGAGE IS 'SELF HANDLED' AND SMOKING IS ALLOWED ONLY AFTER 4 HOURS FLYING.



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Drawn by DICK MILINGTON

THE HIGHEST AIRPORT IN THE WORLD IS LA SA (LHASA) AIRPORT, TIBET AT 14,315 ft (4363 m).



Put your oxygen masks on, please. We're about to land at La Sa!

# Cahora accord seen as blow to Renamo

By KEN POTTINGER  
Lisbon

THE agreement to reactivate the guerrilla-plagued Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme is seen here as a nail in the coffin of the Renamo rebel movement.

Observers suggest that the agreement by South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal was a double victory — Mozambique's against the rebels and Pretoria's diplomats' against military hawks.

A senior Portuguese diplomat said here: "The fact that South Africa agreed to foot the R170-million repair bill is a financial commitment that must make life difficult for any future South African-based effort to sustain rebel activity."

## Stabilise

South African delegation leader and Deputy Foreign Minister Jakobus Meiring appeared to underline this.

Greeting the accord as "of the greatest significance to all sides" (a view echoed by the leaders of the other two delegations involved), he said South Africa sought to "stabilise, not destabilise" its neighbours.

He suggested that if the deal brought better relations with Mozambique, the "fashion" could spread to countries like Angola.

## Question

The three parties agreed to reactivate the security provisions of the 1984 Nkomati accords — the creation of a special Mozambican protection force supported logistically by South Africa.

Sources here questioned whether there were enough guarantees in this deal, which appears to depend heavily on the goodwill and genuine commitment of Pretoria.

Meanwhile, in 18 months, once the pylons and high-tension lines have been restored, an Anglo-Portuguese consortium consisting of Lonrho and the Portuguese firms Somafel and Entreposto, which have set up the Companhia de Transporte de Energia, will take over the supply and security of delivery of power from the dam to Eskom.

# Mozambicans repatriated

## Political Staff

NEARLY 27 000 black workers from Mozambique were removed from South Africa last year, including 49 who had been granted an exemption from repatriation on grounds of long service, according to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said in reply to questions by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) and Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) that 37 663 black workers were either deported or repatriated from South Africa in 1987.

Most of these were Mozambiquans, 26 870 of whom were repatriated and ten of whom were deported.

## Migrants add up pros and cons

W. Mail 27/10 - 27/11/89

(219) (AIA)

WHILE migrant workers in East Germany fare better than their counterparts in South Africa, they too endure financial hardships.

Air fares to and from East Germany are free and special settlement allowances and stipends are paid to the Mozambicans above what their GDR counterparts would receive.

In contrast, miners in South Africa pay their own fares home.

Just as in South Africa, however, Mozambicans in the GDR have 60 percent of their net pay deducted and sent to Mozambique where they receive the local equivalent upon their return. Workers receive no interest on their earnings but pay no fees or income tax.

After completing their initial four years, workers must go back to Mozambique. About a quarter renew their contracts for two more years. Up to three extensions, or 10 years' work, are allowed — after which the migrants must leave East Germany.

The Mozambican government is reluctant to permit those who marry GDR citizens to

remain behind.

It is still difficult for Mozambicans to integrate into East Germany society on only 40 percent of the pay of a less-skilled worker. There has been a strike over conditions.

As well as the lack of interest on deferred pay, the migrants' savings have suffered under a series of Mozambican devaluations.

In addition, migrants are receiving mixed messages from the government on whether the experience is simply migrant labour or is supposed to provide training.

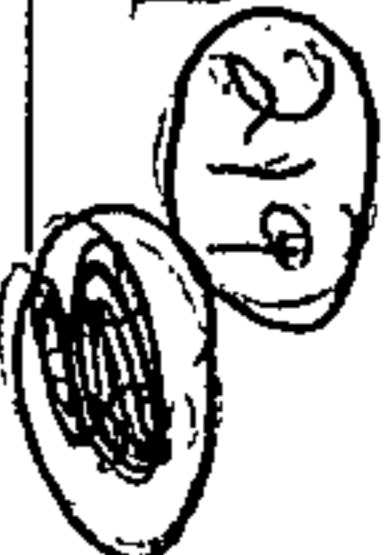
Moreover, even for the lucky few who do get work roughly comparable to their GDR jobs, the aspirations and work habits of a worker with years of experience in modern mechanised environments are only poorly reconciled with current Mozambican conditions. Many returnees are reported to have moved illegally into South Africa.

However, the migrants in the GDR are far better off than they would be at home. — AIA

THE WORLD

W.M. 09/10-2/11/89

# Berlin's 'guest workers' net Maputo \$117-m



MORE than 18 000 migrant labourers are in the German Democratic Republic, netting Mozambique an estimated Canadian \$117-million in hard currency, more than the estimated \$90-million deferred from the pay of its gold miners in South Africa.

The influx has risen sharply during the past 12 months paralleling a rush of skilled GDR citizens to Western Europe which peaked in September.

The use of migrant labour in the GDR started 10 years ago as a training programme for a few thousand Mozambicans. Now both nations see it as a *de facto* "guest worker" scheme. According to Daniel Marole, head of the special labour department responsible for the project in Maputo, the scheme has become a source of migrant labour to sectors such as light industry, fishing, chemicals and electronic assembly — wherever the GDR needs workers most.

The new jobs are welcome. Long dependent on labour migration, Mozambique has suffered drastic cuts since independence in the employment of its citizens in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Job losses in the South African gold mines have meant a reduction of much needed hard currency deferments to the state's war-ravaged economy.

When a number of countries, including the United States, imposed sanctions against South Africa in 1986, Pretoria carried out a threat to restrict Mozambican migration to its mines. Already more than halved from 118 000 miners at independence, the Mozambican share fell to 47 000 by the time Pretoria lifted the restrictions late last year.

Meanwhile, Mozambique's labour force continues to mushroom in an economy that has, in the last decade, been shrinking. Workers in the GDR get more mon-

*Mozambique's migrant labourers to East Germany bring their country much needed money. But do they fare better than their counterparts in South Africa?*

By BILL PATON in Harare

ey than their counterparts in South Africa. Under the 10-year accord with the GDR (signed in 1979), Mozambicans are entitled to the same pay, benefits and housing as their hosts would receive in the same job — three times more than their fellow migrants earn on South Africa's gold mines. Miners, although paid equally compared to South African blacks, are confined mainly to underground work and must live in men's hostels.

The Mozambican government had on-the-job training in mind in 1979 when it signed the first protocol to send 2 000 workers to the GDR. Practical experience in coal mining, textile manufacturing and other industries was to be co-ordinated with GDR finance and technical assistance for similar new projects in Mozambique. Once completed, the new enterprises in Mozambique would have an appropriately trained workforce in the returned migrants.

But the Mozambican projects quickly fell prey to the war of deshablisation wreaked by Renamo. Only one textile plant is operating today. For Mozambique's part, the 60 per cent of migrants' net pay sent home under a compulsory deferred pay system earned the treasury foreign exchange at the rate of \$50-million by August 1988.

Given the recent exodus of East Germans to the West it is likely that the Mozambican migrant stream to the GDR will continue to grow. — AIA

**Mozambican  
aid workers 219  
detained** *Star*  
*20/6/89*

MAPUTO — Four officials of the Mozambican government agency responsible for distributing Foreign Relief and Disaster Aid funds (DPCCN) have been detained in connection with theft and misuse of funds.

The official news agency, Aim, said the unnamed four had been detained following two commissions of inquiry.

The Minister in charge of the agency, Mr Jacinto Veloso, said anyone found guilty of stealing would be brought to justice. —  
The Star's Africa News Service.

*CPIIe Tris 13/4/87 219*  
**8 000 deported from SA**

NELSPRUIT. — More than 8 000 Mozambican nationals who entered South Africa illegally were deported in the first three months of this year. A police spokesman said most of the foreigners were employed illegally by farmers.

# 11 000 Mozambicans work in East Germany

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — There are presently 11 000 Mozambican workers in East Germany of which 612 are working in mines near Leipzig, Mozambique's Labour Minister, Mr Aguiar Mazula, has disclosed.

Another 8 000 Mozambican workers are to be sent to East Germany this year, he added.

Mr Mazula was reacting to reports in South Africa that about 8 000 Mozambicans working in East German mines near Leipzig had asked to return home after clashes with the local population.

The reports stated the Mozambican miners had also

complained about poor wages and some of them had asked to go to South Africa where they had worked before.

Mr Mazula said the majority of Mozambican workers in East Germany were employed in the industrial sector in terms of an agreement signed by Mozambique and East Germany in 1979.

Mr Mazula said the Mozambican workers in East Germany were being paid the same wages as those paid to their East German colleagues, which ranged from about R880 to R1 300 a month.

He said he had not received any information about clashes between East Germans and Mozambicans.



Star 25/10/90 (214)

### Workers may strike

Mozambique's parliament has agreed that under the country's new constitution at present being drafted, workers will be given the right to strike — a right they are presently denied.

NUM: 'All  
Argus 16/12/7  
mineworkers  
219  
should stay'

**The Argus Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) says all Mozambican mineworkers should be allowed to continue working in South Africa.

It was reacting to the Government's decision to allow about 30 000 of an estimated 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers to remain in the country.

The NUM partially welcomed the Government's decision, but the union's Press officer, Mr Marcel Golding, said: "We believe that all Mozambican workers should be given the right to continue working in South Africa because over the years they have contributed to the national wealth of this country."

Mining bosses, facing the prospect of huge retraining and recruiting costs, were anxious to keep as many as possible.

# Foreign worker cutback plan

219  
ARLUS 10/4/90

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — There are 15 000 Mozambican workers in East Germany and the because of recent political changes their number will not be increased.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said East German companies had started firing foreign workers because of rationalisation policies and the number of Mozambicans working in East Germany had already started to decline. About a year ago the number was 16 500, it said.

It said the new authorities in East Germany had announced the suspension of recruitment of foreign labour for 1990.

## "RATIONALISE"

Apart from Mozambique, East Germany recruited from Vietnam, Angola, Cuba, Poland and China.

Aim quoted an East German official as saying that 150 East German companies had requested the "transfer" of their foreign workers because they needed to "rationalise" their work force.

This was creating problems for the authorities as most of the workers were on four to five year contracts. New posts had to be found for foreign workers made redundant, it said, but so far the East German authorities had found new posts for only one in four of the foreign workers involved.

S.A. Employment :  
GDP + population :  
construction emp :  
saemp . pm .  
gdppop . pm .  
conemp . pm .

# Mozambique's strikes have little to gain

IT began with prolonged and bitter strikes by Mozambique's rail and harbour workers and hospital employees and was followed by a six-week stay-away by the teachers.

The teachers last week decided to resume work for the sake of the pupils, although their demand for a 10 to 45 percent increase was flatly rejected by the government.

But, despite the return to work, the grievances are likely to remain for some time and many observers predict a new wave of industrial action in the coming months.

The lot of the teachers reflects the poverty facing many of the state's employees, not to mention the thousands who flee to Maputo every day from the war-torn countryside.

According to one of the teachers, many of them have not been paid their salary for six months.

The teachers' salaries are already meagre — ranging from 30 000 to 50 000 meticals a month (\$35 to \$60) — and the working conditions deplorable.

A secondary school in the centre of Maputo bears witness to this. The roof is leaking, hardly any benches are available and not one of the toilets is in working condition.

Graffiti still covers the walls, proclaiming solidarity with the international proletariat, but it is fading, and with it the government's commitment to a socialist economy.

The Renamo rebels have claimed responsibility for the wave of strike actions, but there is little to suggest that anything but economic hardship is behind the labour disputes.

Underlying the deteriorating conditions is a hard-hitting economic recovery programme aimed at re-introducing a market economy, which had been all but abandoned when the Portuguese left in 1975.

In 1987, with the country near virtual collapse, the government, with the guidance of financial aid from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, introduced sweeping reforms aimed at rebuilding the economy.

**Impoverished Mozambique is suffering an unprecedented wave of strikes which is seriously hampering efforts to revive its battered economy, reports KURT JENSEN**

The programme involved a wide restructuring of the economy, centred around the easing of administrative controls and the promotion of foreign investments. It has produced some encouraging results and the economy has grown by between four and six percent annually over the last three years, largely as a result of increased food production.

But this has hardly improved the lot of the average Mozambican, whose per capita income, at an annual \$150, is among the poorest in the world and who is faced with a devaluing currency and an inflation rate which last year was officially estimated at 30 percent.

Nevertheless the Mozambican government has indicated it will continue to apply the economic recovery programme.

Finance Minister Abdul Osman said recently that the country had no alternative but to continue implementing the programme. Foreign aid remains the only lifeline of the economy and the government will do nothing to upset the aid inflows, which are scheduled at about \$1.4-billion per year up to 1994.

Much of this will go to meet the payments on the country's estimated \$4.2-billion debt, which require an annual debt service payment of \$350-million, about three times the total foreign exchange earned by the country.

This leaves precious little to finance the government's investment and capital programmes, especially since the war with Renamo swallows up to 36 percent of the budget and up to 10 percent of GDP.

Nevertheless more market reforms are on the cards, according to the deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Alfonso Maleiane.

At a recent conference he confirmed that the government would go all out to promote foreign investment through joint ventures with Mozambican companies and state enterprises, "even if the local representation is only minimal".

Apart from direct investments, the government is also looking at privatising up to 45 state enterprises this year, mostly those which have become too expensive to maintain.

A wide-ranging package of incentives is offered to potential investors, including tax holidays ranging from two to 10 years, exemption on import duties for raw materials and machinery and free land.

The repatriation of profits is guaranteed and no industries will be nationalised.

A major aim of these steps is to boost the country's export performance to bolster the country's foreign exchange reserves, but up to now this has proven to be one of the major failures of the economic recovery programme.

The second major reform package is envisaged for the financial markets, including easier access to foreign exchange and higher interest rates, says Maleiane.

As Mozambique takes cautious steps towards a free market, the problems accompanying the recovery are likely to mount, a leading industrialist says.

But in line with World Bank thinking, he says that the government should continue on the course it has taken.

"We have already seen dramatic improvements and to reverse the trend now, despite the political and economic hardships that are an inevitable consequence, would spell disaster," he says.

## Mozambique mining deal

Argus Africa News Service

11.643 13/3/90 (219)

MAPUTO. — Mozambique and South African company Trans-Natal Coal Corporation have signed a contract here under which the South African firm will participate in the development of coal mines in the north-western province of Tete.

Also involved in the project are the British multinational company, Lonrho and the Brazilian mining company, Companhia do Vale do Rio Doce.

A spokesman for the Mozambican government said the South African and Mozambican sides of the project were involved in the actual mining while the Brazilian company was responsible for technical aspects of the project.

The total investment needed in the Moatize mines and related infrastructure is estimated at US\$1 500 million.

# Teachers lead strike demos in Maputo

80/6/90 6/3/90

219

**MAPUTO** - The IMF/World Bank backed economic recovery programme has led Mozambique on an increasingly fragile path to economic recovery.

The programme has demanded huge sacrifices and over the last two months the population has given vent to its frustration in an unprecedented wave of strike actions, which could seriously hamper further efforts to revitalise the beleaguered economy.

Currently the teachers are out on the street, following prolonged and bitter strikes by the country's rail and harbour workers and hospital employees.

The grievances and demands are similar - increasingly difficult working conditions to be com-

pensated for by at least a 15 percent rise in monthly salaries.

The teachers this week voted to extend their walkout despite threats of disciplinary action if they did not return to work by yesterday.

According to one of the teachers, who meet daily at a Maputo park, *Lineas de Professores*, they have not been paid their salary for six months and are willing to keep schools closed until a settlement is reached.

A delegation has been meeting the Cabinet on a regular basis but so far nothing has been achieved.

The teachers salaries are meagre - ranging from 30 000 to 50 000 Meticals a month (R35 to R60) and the working conditions deplorable.

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including a large scribble and the word "Mozambique" written vertically.

Large handwritten scribbles at the bottom of the page, including the word "bad" and other illegible markings.

FOURTEEN Mozambican refugees who were arrested by Phalaborwa police two weeks ago for trying to acquire employment were last night due to be deported to Mozambique, leaving their families behind.

Disclosing this yesterday, a volunteer relief worker at the Lulekani refugee camp near Phalaborwa, Mrs Pat Macdugal, said the men were arrested at a roadblock on February 9.

They were found in a construction truck which had picked them up at the camp that morning.

It is an offence for a Mozambican refugee to

# 14 refugees go back to Maputo

By MATHATHA TSEDU

take up employment in this country.

The men went on a hunger strike last week to press for immediate deportation as they intend to walk back to SA as soon as they reached Maputo where they would be dumped, Mrs Macdugal said.

A Lieutenant Marais at the Phalaborwa police station yesterday confirmed the men were arrested but de-

nied they were on a hunger strike.

She said the men had only threatened to do so.

**Deport**

She said the department of Home Affairs was to deport them to Mozambique last night.

Mrs Macdugal said it was "heartbreaking to stand and watch this fruitless exercise. The men are arrested and

deported only for them to walk back in a few days time if they are not killed by Renamo or wild animals in the park."

She said she had contacted the Black Lawyers Association in Johannesburg who were last night trying to send a letter to the Minister of Home Affairs in Pretoria in an effort to stop the deportation.

All the men have wives and children

who are not being deported.

They could sit in the camp for ever waiting for the return of their husbands and fathers, Mrs Macdugal said.

She said it was common for white employers to fetch refugees from the camp to work on their farms, and are aware this was against the law.

Most of these employers take advantage of these employees who are afraid to report the matter to the police.

219

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Phalaborwa refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

# Youth crossing border fence is shot 13 times

STAR 6/2/90 By Winnie Graham (219)

Mr Francisco Sislabo (19) of Maputo will never walk again. He was shot in both legs last week trying to cross the electric border fence separating Mozambique from South Africa at Mbuzini.

Anxious to make a better life for himself, Mr Sislabo was one of a small group who each paid a guide R100 to lead them safely across the border.

He knew there was a white farmer near Nkomati who paid guides to bring him Mozambican workers. He hoped, however, to make his way to Johannesburg where he believed he would find work.

He was halfway across when the fence was illuminated and surrounded by soldiers.

The young man tried to escape and was shot — 13 times.

Soldiers took him to Shongwe Hospital, kaNgwane, in the early hours of January 31 where doctors advised amputation. A few hours later the soldiers were back.

"They said they had brought him to Shongwe by mistake," a relief worker at the hospital said. "They wanted him transferred to Nelspruit."

But hospital workers — members of the French-based Medecins Sans Frontiers — knew that patients "transferred" to other hospitals were simply repatriated. The four other men and a woman arrested with Mr Sislabo were scheduled for repatriation.

Doctors at Shongwe Hospital refused to authorise the transfer on medical grounds.



## Moz nurses <sup>CMT</sup> end strike <sup>Temp</sup>

27/1/80  
219  
MAPUTO. — Striking nurses and orderlies at Maputo central hospital went back to work yesterday after accepting a government pay offer, authorities said.

State radio said hospital workers in Beira, the second-largest city, had also returned to work.

Health Minister Mr Leonardo Simao on Thursday announced pay rises of between 24% and 27% for nurses and support staff in addition to a general 16% wage rise for all workers awarded early this month to halt a wave of strikes.

Hospital staff went on strike two weeks ago.

Dockers, railwaymen and municipal employees are still on strike.

IN the first two weeks of 1990, Mozambique's "Year of Peace", Maputo was plagued by a series of blackouts caused by sabotage.

People were trapped in lifts. Telephones and telex machines stopped working. Restaurants sold only South African beer as their stoves went cold. And children playing on the streets cheered like it was New Year's Eve when an antiquated power station cranked into life, lighting up the city.

Mozambique has become the focus of an intense drive by the frontline states and Western diplomats to end the 12-year war that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher calls "the most intractable problem in Southern Africa". Since July Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi have held a series of mediation sessions with Renamo leaders in Nairobi that could lead to a conference between the rebels and the Mozambican government.

But the power cuts and chaos in Maputo, caused by sabotage of the pylons that bring in electricity from South Africa, reminded the city's residents that the prospects for a quick end to the war remain dim.

Even President Joaquim Chissano, who was initially hopeful that direct talks with Renamo could begin in February, was in a gloomy mood last week.

"We have obtained a reply from Re-

# In the beginning, there was the dark

namo according to which they are not prepared to hold a dialogue with the People's Republic of Mozambique," he said during a five-hour rally in downtown Maputo.

At the start of the mediation sessions in Nairobi, rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama produced a 15-point document which included demands for changes to the country's constitution, free elections, freedom of religious worship and restoration of power to *regulos* — local chiefs that ruled in the colonial period.

Most of these demands have already been met. This month the government issued a new draft constitution that allows for election of candidates, who do not have to be members of the ruling Frelimo party, to the presidency. It replaces the country's complex system of electoral colleges with universal suffrage and direct elections to the country's parliament and polls are planned for the

*This was meant to be the 'Year of Peace' for Mozambique, in which a final diplomatic push would end the war. But the first fortnight was instead one of darkness*

By EDDIE KOCH

middle of next year.

Islamic and Christian leaders have expressed satisfaction with the religious freedoms that were restored a year ago. But one obstacle remains.

Dhlakama wants the existing constitution to be put on ice and talks to take place between Renamo and Frelimo as a party, rather than as the recognised government, as a prelude to introducing a multi-party state in Mo-

zambique.

The government, on the other hand, insists peace talks should take place in the context of existing state structures and says the new constitution gives Renamo the opportunity to press for further changes.

"They (Renamo) do not recognise the constitution and much less the laws that flow from it," said Chissano. "They want to return to 1974 (the year of independence) and to set up another transitional government ... to start again from zero."

However, some observers believe constitutional niceties obscure more fundamental stumbling blocks to peace. At the rally Chissano expressed personal opposition to a multi-party system but indicated that the demand was negotiable. He urged people to discuss the idea thoroughly during popular debate on the draft constitution.

One diplomat in Maputo said a more

serious problem was the absence of role for Pretoria in the Nairobi process. According to his view, President FW de Klerk desperately wants to participate in a regional summit with the frontline states but faces strong opposition from Zimbabwe.

"De Klerk knows the Mozambican factor, which has tied down the hands of Zimbabwean troops in a costly war, is the best way to deal with Mugabe. For this reason he may be holding back on whatever leverage Pretoria still has over Renamo until there is agreement to hold the summit."

Rob Davies, researcher at Frelimo's Mondlane University in Maputo, says the war in Angola may also be linked to a slow-down in the peace process.

"The United States government made it clear that a positive attitude of the De Klerk administration depends on South Africa playing a positive role in ending the war in Mozambique and this has been one of the overriding reasons for South Africa ending overt support for Renamo," says Davies. "However, although most Western powers are not sympathetic to Renamo and do not feel strongly about a multi-party state in Mozambique, the United States wants its Unita allies to be accommodated in Angola. For this reason it cannot have an unsuitable precedent in Mozambique."

Thus the US may have decided to

## The poet of Maputo calls on FW to end the war

By EDDIE KOCH

MOZAMBIQUE'S national poet, José Craveirinha, has in his filing cabinet a cheque from the SABC for R12,75 dated November 1974, the last time he spoke to a white South African.

Craveirinha, internationally acclaimed as a leading writer in Portuguese, broke that silence this month.

He is the patron of a group of 70 poets, writers, artists and scientists in Maputo who published an open letter in the South African press asking State President FW de Klerk to help end "one of the most terrible genocides in the history of Africa".

It says Renamo continues to receive support from South African territory and asks De Klerk to dismantle all the "mechanisms" that have been used in the past to destabilise the country.

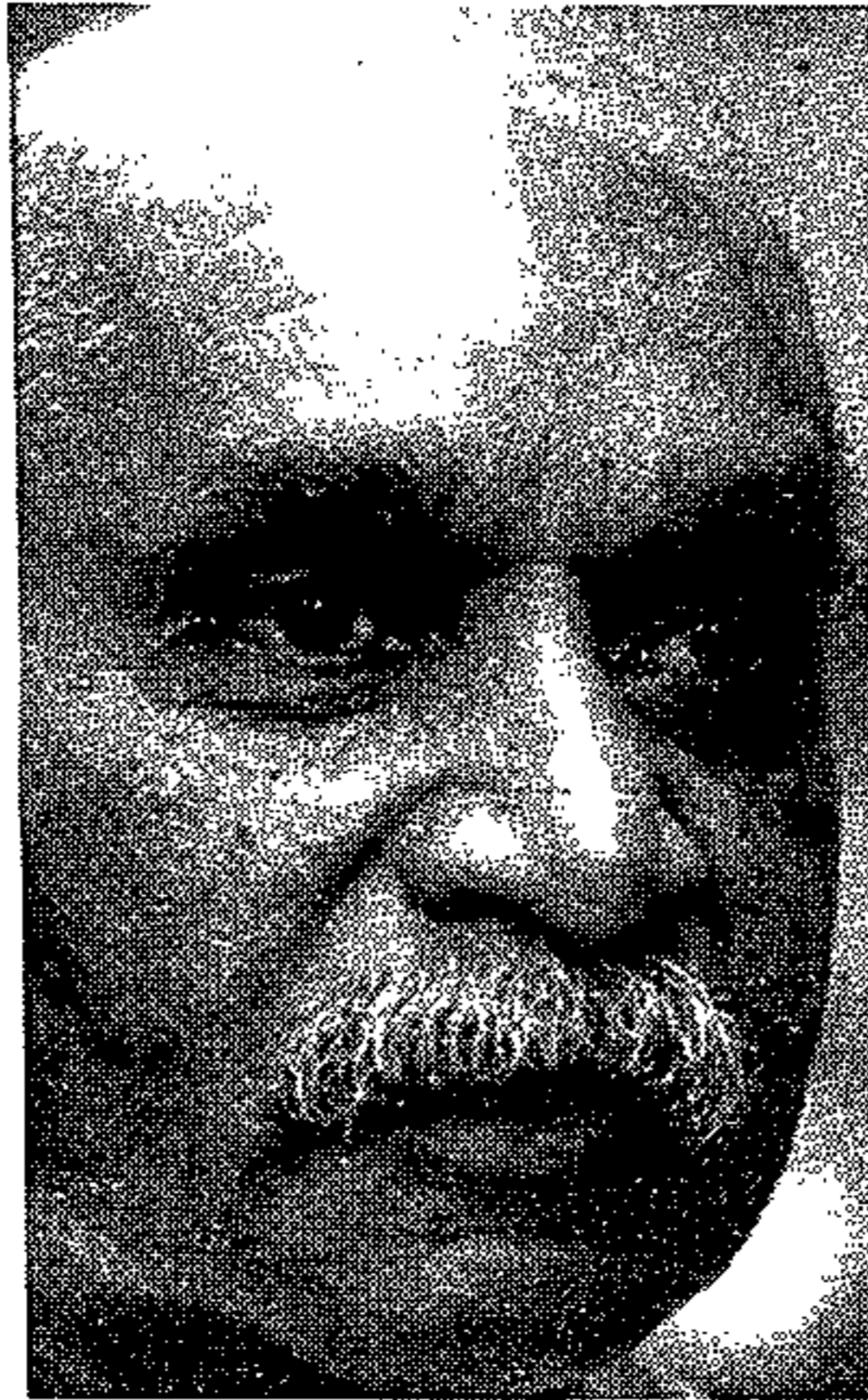
"Mr President. We would not have sent you this open letter if we did not believe that you could not use the powers conferred on you to as head of the South African state to confront without further delay the forces in South Africa that are involved in the destruction of our common future," it adds.

In an interview this week, Craveirinha outlined a growing awareness among diverse groups of Mozambicans that peace in their country depends on a political settlement in South Africa and conciliation with its white population.

"The truth is that we are eating and drinking the industrial development of South Africa. We are only two hours away from South Africa and can fetch pots, wine ... even Coca Cola. But not peace. For me to give something to my grandparents, I depend on De Klerk.

"For the South Africans, its even worse because there industrial and technological development has to be channelled out and we can help them to do that ... How can anybody think they can destabilise a neighbour and not destabilise themselves.

"The Afrikaner has the right to be in Africa and we have to take into account his own love for the land. But they have to be very sensitive. They shouldn't use their intellect only for



Craveirinha ... We are all in the same boat, under the same stars industrial development or their exceptional system of agriculture. They have to use their intellect at the service of human quality.

"There is not one simple reason why we sent the letters. For many years we have been living in an intolerable situation and we are conscious of the fact that we cannot call this thing that is happening a war. In a real war the adversaries are well defined and know how to recognise each other is.

"But the population here in Mozambique is living like a child in a dark room filled with ghosts. The result is fear and confusion.

"The letters may have come too late because thousands of lives have already been lost in this situation of the child in the dark room. But it is better late than never.

"To use another metaphor: We are sailing in a ship that has a very particular characteristic. We don't know whether the bow of the ship starts in South Africa and ends in Mozambique or starts in Mozambique and ends in South Africa.

"Though it seems a paradox, both South Africans and Mozambicans are floating in the same waters under the same stars. They are subject to the same tides, the same winds, the same tempests.

"And they are subject to the same calm."

●De Klerk has announced that he will reply to Craveirinha and his colleagues if the letter is sent to him through appropriate channels. Johan Heyns, moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, this week agreed to deliver the letter to the President's Office.

## From this month, more liberal labour laws than in SA

By PRABHA KHOSLA and EDDIE KOCH

WORKERS in Mozambique, where the government is running an austerity programme to reconstruct its wartime economy, now enjoy more trade union rights than their counterparts in South Africa.

New labour regulations, passed by the Frelimo-led government early this month, give workers the right to strike on condition that they provide three days notice. Workers in essential services, such as railways and hospitals, can strike legally if they give four days notice.

Pickets are allowed, elected worker committees can bargain outside of recognised trade union structures on behalf of strikers, and strike-bound companies are not entitled to employ replacement labour during a legal dispute.

Under South Africa's Labour Relations Act, workers in railways and hospitals are barred from striking while all forms of picketing are illegal. Management can fire workers on strike and replace them with new labourers if statutory bargaining procedures are followed.

Mozambique's liberal labour dispensation has its origins in a wave of wildcat strikes which began in early January at a steel factory in Maputo and rolled rapidly into most of the country's industrial centres.

The labour disputes, fuelled by austerity measures imposed under the country's programme for economic reconstruction, are the first in Mozambique since the country gained independence 15 years ago.

They began with a stoppage by editorial staff of the weekly magazine, *Tempo*, and the state-owned Iron Works and Rolling Plant (CIFEL) in Maputo. Within days workers at the city's central hospital, the large Textile plant, a glass factory, the State Body for Housing and bus drivers were out.

The strike wave, which has now involved more than 20 000 workers,



For the first time in Maputo, Mozambique, you can buy from hawkers in the street — part of the World Bank's economic revival

has spread to hospitals and bus services in provincial capitals such as Beira and Nampula. The latest to join the strikes are workers from the Moatize coal mines in Tete province.

The consistent demand in the strikes is for payment of a 13th cheque at the end of the year. The bonus became customary during Portuguese rule but has been made dependent on the productivity of each enterprise under the government's new Programme for Economic Reconstruction (PRE), run under the auspices of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Now a groundswell of opposition to the social effects of the new economic programme, that has been building up for more than a year, underlies most of the workers' grievances.

Three years ago, the Mozambican government controlled virtually every sector of the country's economy. Strict price controls were imposed on basic commodities while food, transport, education and health services were heavily subsidised.

Under the PRE, however, price controls were abolished and all subsidies on basic goods and services removed. The local currency, the metical, was devalued to make it reflect its real value and the exchange rate fell from 40mt to the dollar to 670mt to the dollar. A series of devaluations since 1987 have reduced the rate to 850mt, further eroded the buying power of workers' wages.

In return the World Bank agreed to reschedule Mozambique's foreign debt and vast amounts of development aid poured into the capital. By the second year of the programme



Passengers look at the wreckage of a blown up train. Theirs could be next

draw some of its diplomatic clout if there is agreement on a multi-system in Frelimo.

Whatever complexities in regional are at play, these are likely to rather than threaten the peace stems from the methodical devastation that has been wreaked on all of Mozambican society.

The damage caused to Mozambique's economy has been well documented: 100 000 lives have been lost; clinics and schools built in the colonial period, which one stood

as the clearest symbols of Frelimo's victory over colonialism, have been destroyed; direct economic damage caused by destabilisation amounts to over R15-billion, twice the country's external debt and 60 times the value of exports in 1987.

But the statistics do not convey a sense of how meticulously successful Renamo's campaign to destroy the country's fragile economy has been. "Attacks on clinics, for example, have not only included the blowing up of X-ray machines and other high technology equipment, but also the

dismantling and elaborate crushing of each part of that equipment," says a confidential report on Renamo that was prepared for foreign diplomats.

The government's Programme for Economic Rehabilitation (PRE), run under the auspices of the World Bank, has had some success in repairing the damage. But improvement in the quality of people's lives is confined to some sectors of the population who live in Maputo and Beira.

In the rural areas, peasants have failed to see the benefits of the PRE. In the northern provinces, some five

million people face a politically induced famine as the rebels wait for villagers to grow their crops and then plunder the harvest.

"The rural areas need much higher injections of aid and relief," says Davies. "Unless you can provide these people with some means of staying alive, the war and the plunder will not come to an easy end."

An erosion of normal functions of the state has accompanied economic destruction in the provinces.

The degree of political fragmentation taking place is illustrated by processes taking place in the parts of Cabo Delgado, Mozambique's northernmost province. There, four autonomous political entities have emerged to fill the administrative void

A district around the town of Namuno is controlled by a faction of Renamo that has declared independence from the rebel organisation. Another area, in the region of Balama, is administered by warlords who once belonged to Unamo, a splinter group from Renamo.

A group of Frelimo soldiers, who had not been paid for more than two years, deserted and resorted to plundering the local population to the north of Balama for their survival.

"The strategy of external destabilisation," says local journalist Carlos Cardoso, "has created the conditions for its own internal reproduction."

## If peace is signed, will Renamo actually cease fire?

IS Renamo able to ensure that the various bands which operate under its name will abide by a peace agreement?

Researcher William Minter, in a study based on interviews with Renamo defectors last year, found the rebel army had a well-organised command structure and a sophisticated system of radio communication in the south of the country.

This is presumably a legacy of the training these commanders once received from the South African military.

But Renamo's degree of organisation appears to dissipate as it moves northwards. A senior diplomatic source in Maputo says a basic estimate is that 50 percent of rebel attacks would stop within two weeks if a ceasefire were to be signed immediately. The remaining bands, grouped around individual warlords, would continue to sack the countryside.

"The capacity for another force in Renamo to rival Dhlakama if he enters into a peace agreement and then continue the same kind of destruction remains high," says Davies.

But perhaps the most perverse heritage Renamo will leave is the psychological damage it has caused to a generation of Mozambicans. Kok Nam, Mozambique's top war photographer, explains this with an anecdote.

"When I went to a rehabilitation centre for Renamo defectors I met a young man named 'Fifteen'. I said to him, 'Hey man, why do they call you Fifteen'. He didn't want to say anything but the other guys said to him 'Hey man, tell him why'. He said, 'I burned 15 buses with people inside'. And he laughed just like that ... But he had a crazy look in his face. Most of that group had no normal reactions."

The list of atrocities committed by the rebels is endless. This is how Nam remembers a visit to a village in Gaza province where the army had just ousted a group of rebels: "The rebels lined the entrance to the village with the heads of men on top of poles. They each had their genitals cut off and stuck into their mouths. On the other side of the path was a line of women's bodies. They were naked and had their heads and legs cut off."

The diplomatic briefing on Renamo says that in order for there to be peace, the need to negotiate with the rebel movement is unavoidable. For

is to happen, the rebel organisation needs to transform itself from an externally trained terror movement into an indigenous political party. A major reason why this is unlikely to happen stems from the fact that "Renamo's core group contains a large number of psychopathic personalities".

In downtown Maputo there is an orphanage for children of the war, administered by an American and British aid organisation called Save the Children. It has produced a manual for training teachers and welfare workers in basic techniques of therapy that tells how young boys are dragged into the army. To ensure that the recruits do not have the option of deserting, Renamo often forces the boys to kill a member of the family.

In Maputo I asked Cynthia Scott, a member of Save the Children's staff, whether the minds of young people could recover from the pain inflicted on them if peace was restored to the country. "To tell you the truth," she said "I don't think it's a question that can be answered."

Eddie Koch



Smile amid gloom ... these streetchildren in Maputo, most of them orphans know the way to survive — smile

Pictures: CEDRIC NUNN, Afrapix

Industrial development had risen dramatically and peasant production was stimulated by the relaxation on price controls and more liberal trading regulations.

But by the middle of that year, an assessment of the PRE, conducted by the Swedish Development Assistance, had warned that rural production increases were beginning to tail off and that the urban poor were bearing the brunt of sacrifices required by the programme.

The report noted that the food requirements of an average family in Maputo consumed 104 percent of the minimum wage while rent and electricity took up 125 percent.

As a result, most people cut back on consumption of food. Enrolment in primary schools in Maputo fell by 47 percent and the normal attendance at hospitals and clinics declined by as much as 80 percent.

"When comparing this to the devastation caused by armed aggression

... it becomes clear that some of the devastations wrought upon Mozambique are actually made worse by the consequences of PRE," the report said.

If this is the main cause of industrial militancy, some of the worker demands reveal a disenchantment with signs of growing corruption among managers, senior members of the government and army officers.

During the CIFEL strike, workers complained of unofficial levies that have to be paid at military roadblocks on the country's main roads. At APIE, the State Body for Housing, a striker pointed out that directors had received new cars and free petrol while management insisted there was no money to pay workers' bonuses.

After a strike in April 1989 by students who complained that their food rations were stolen by education officials, President Joaquim Chissano for the first time acknowledged widespread corruption in the government.

Two national commissions were set up to investigate the diversion of international emergency aid and a bank scandal involving millions of dollars.

And in December last year, an unprecedented debate in the parliament openly denounced corruption by senior government and military officers.

"This situation in the country is such that there is an upsurge of people getting themselves rich on the misery of the people and the soldiers," said Serge Viera, former minister of security and member of the Frelimo politburo.

A important feature of the strike wave is that the workers have bypassed the official Mozambique Organisation of Workers (OTM). The OTM was formed by Frelimo in 1983 out of a network of production councils and dynamising groups that had been set up to counter the effect of sabotage by Portuguese settlers who fled the country after independence.

An official of the organisation,

speaking on condition that his name was not published, said the worker movement had been caught off guard by the strikes.

"We knew how rough the situation was for workers under the PRE. At our congress in June last year, there was a lot of debate about strikes. Some of the leadership wanted the OTM to be able to lead strike action. Others believed we should help the government meet its production targets."

The right to strike was introduced for the first time in the draft constitution.

"Chissano and some of his colleagues in the politburo are aware that effective worker organisation could be used, as it has been in Eastern Europe, to get the support of this class in a struggle against corruption in the state and the party," said one observer. "That is probably a major reason for his liberal response to the strikes and to the new labour laws."

# Mozambique strikes cause labour crisis

AK645  
23/11/90  
219

MOZAMBIQUE'S Frelimo government, facing ruin because of a long war and disastrous economic policies, now faces its biggest labour crisis since independence in 1975.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that the wave of strikes around the country are the consequence of an economic recovery programme which has resulted in hardships to the lower paid workers.

AS is the case in several Eastern bloc countries, Mozambique's own version of people's power seems to have caught the government by surprise.

By the time the authorities moved to increase wages by 16 percent and to legalise strikes on January 10, thousands of workers throughout the country had already made a mockery of the law by being on strike for days and demanding 50 to 100 percent salary increases.

AFRICA

Workers are continuing to ignore aspects of the new law which requires 72 hours written notice of any impending strike.

Representatives of the Frelimo trade union movement, OTM, were also shouted down at some meetings with workers in a clear demonstration of the union's inability to deal with the workers demands.

The irony of the crisis being faced by the Frelimo government is that the strikes are a direct consequence of the economic recovery programme introduced in 1987 with the approval of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and aimed at correcting disastrous economic policies which, together with the war, have bankrupted the country.

The introduction of the programme was hailed by the West as the correct step towards a liberalisation of Mozambique's bankrupt economy and the first move towards the abandonment of Marxism-Leninism, which occurred last year at a congress of the ruling party.

Mr Alberto Sebastiao, OTM secretary for Maputo, last week openly blamed the crisis on the programme, which had already come under criticism from some quarters at last year's Frelimo Party congress.

## 'Disastrous effects'

He said the programme had resulted in an increased cost of living and deteriorating conditions for workers on low incomes.

Last year an internal Frelimo report had said the economic recovery programme was having "disastrous social effects" in the city of Maputo.

There had been a sharp growth in unemployment, crime, juvenile delinquency and prostitution, the report said.

"People on low incomes, who constitute the majority in our city, face enormous difficulties in their struggle for survival," it added.

The introduction of the economic recovery

programme has resulted in a devaluation of the national currency from 30 meticaïs to the US dollar in 1987 to 840 meticaïs on January 1 1990 and economists agree that further devaluations are on the cards.

At the same time the government put an end to price controls on a wide range of goods, reduced subsidies on essentials and increased their prices substantially.

## Dismissal warning to Mozambique strikers

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Labour Minister, Mr Aguiar Mazula, has warned striking workers around the country that they risk being fired from their jobs.

Mr Mazula said the government could not meet workers' demands for pay increases of 100 percent or more. (219)

He added that the wave of strikes around the country was "an expression of democracy", but said strikes called outside the framework of a law passed earlier this month were illegal.

— The Star's Africa News Service. Star 23/1/90

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— The Star's Africa News Service. Star 23/1/90

# Thousands on strike throughout Mozambique

Star  
22/11/90  
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Workers at Maputo's tyre factory, Mabor, have gone on strike and joined thousands of other workers around the country demanding wage increases and better working conditions.

At Mabor the workers are demanding 100 per cent wage increases, new pay scales, regular medical check-ups and improved food in the factory canteen.

In Mozambique's second largest city, Beira, the local hospital authorities have been forced to close four wards because of the strike by nurses and other workers.

The wards working at the hospital are being staffed by 14 military nurses, seven first aid

workers from the Mozambican Red Cross and 16 women volunteers.

Strikers have told the newspaper *Noticias* that there could be violence against those workers if the demands of the strikers were not met soon.

At the strategically important Beira port, building workers have gone back to work but gave the management of the Italian firm that employs them until the end of the month to meet their pending demands. They want 50 percent salary increases.

(219)  
Strikes by forestry workers in the Dondo district near Beira, in other factories in Maputo and in the northern Mozambican town of Nampula are continuing.

# Wards <sup>CAPL</sup> closed <sup>TIME</sup> by strike <sup>22/1/90</sup> <sup>219</sup>

MAPUTO. — A five-day strike of nurses and hospital workers has forced the closure of four wards at Mozambique's second-biggest hospital in the port city of Beira, local news media said on Saturday.

Military nurses and a small number of volunteers have kept the hospital open, but picketing strikers blocked access for ambulances and threatened violence against staff still coming to work.

Violent incidents were reported in the strike wave which began in the capital Maputo in early January, affecting both private companies and state enterprises.

Police fired warning shots into the air on Wednesday at Texlom, a textile factory, when workers attacked the company's chairman.



# More workers go on strike in Mozambique

219  
Star  
19/11/90

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The wave of strikes throughout Mozambique continues, with workers demanding better salaries and working conditions.

Nurses and ancillary workers at Maputo central hospital yesterday said they would resume their strike for 100 percent wage increase next Monday.

A general assembly of workers cried "rubbish" and "we want 100 percent" when a reply from health minister Dr Leonardo Simao was read to them.

Some of the workers' demands were contrary to existing legislation and the others could not be met because of the state of economic impoverishment the nation found itself in, the Minister said.

The workers said that when the strike resumed they would ensure that essential services were kept running.

## RISK OF INFECTION

In Beira nurses and other workers went on strike at the city's hospital demanding higher wages, extra pay for night shifts and danger money against the risk of infection.

The blood bank, the hospital kitchens and workshops, laundry and the emergency laboratory are at a complete standstill.

Building workers at the port of Beira have also gone on strike demanding a 50 percent wage increase and an end-of-year bonus.

The strikers are employed by an Italian construction firm that is rebuilding berths two to five in the port as a modern container and multipurpose terminal.

In the northern city of Nampula no end is yet in sight for the strike at the local bus company, Ronap, now in its seventh day.

However, workers at Nampula Hospital have gone back to work after going on strike in protest at a motion passed in their name at a meeting of the provincial health directorate condemning the Maputo Hospital strike.

The motion was re-written.

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## Mozambique strikes spread

MAPUTO — The Maputo strikes have spread to busmen in Nampula who stopped work to demand back wages.

Star 12/1/90 (219)  
Nurses at Maputo's central hospital resumed their strike. The news agency, AIM, said their demands include a 100 percent increase, unaffected by the 16 percent general increase announced by the government on Wednesday. — The Star's Africa News Service.

CAP. Trials 10/1/90 (214)

## Hospital strikers stone police

**MAPUTO.** — Health workers on strike at Mozambique's largest hospital have stoned police, sabotaged the power supply of the emergency ward and tried to block food from reaching patients, the national news agency reported yesterday.

The strike began Monday at Maputo Central Hospital, with scores of nurses and other workers demanding that their wages be doubled.

Within hours, the strike turned violent. Windows in the neurology unit were shattered by warning shots fired by policemen after strikers threw stones at them, according to the news agency, AIM.

AIM said strikers tried to sabotage electrical equipment and blocked entrances to the state-run hospital, refusing to allow visitors to enter or pass on food for patients. Doctors reporting for work were escorted into the building by police. — Sapa-AP

# Mozambique hit by series of strikes

Argus 9/1/90  
219

**Argus Africa News Service**  
MAEUTO. — Workers at several Maputo hospitals and health units have gone on strike and called for wage increases of around 100 percent, the Aim news agency reports.

The strike is one of a series to hit the country since Christmas. Last week 14 000 rail workers in the southern area staged a work stoppage over pay arrears for which they were eventually compensated.

Yesterday afternoon Maputo city council workers returned to work after an eight-hour strike in pursuit of wage demands. They have given the council until January 20 to meet their demands.

State housing administration workers are continuing to strike for an annual bonus, higher wages and cheaper rents. The strike started on Friday.

The medical workers' strike, which the government claims is putting the lives of patients at risk, has particularly affected the Maputo Central Hospi-

tal, the country's largest. The strikers also want free medical treatment for themselves, extra pay for night shifts and danger money against the risks of infection.

Yesterday, most wards at the hospital had no nursing staff. However, the strikers gave permission for some workers to staff the intensive care unit, to nurse severely ill patients and help with births.

## MEDICAL ETHICS

Health minister Leonardo Simao said he considered the strike contrary to professional medical ethics. And a communique issued by his ministry yesterday afternoon said the government was fully aware of the difficulties facing medical workers and had been making efforts to improve their conditions.

"But nothing can justify behaviour that endangers the lives of patients," the communique said, "particularly when this implies serious disregard for the most elementary norms of professional ethics."

CAT Times 4/11/89 1990  
219

## Postal workers to start talks with management

THE Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa) and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are due to start national negotiations tomorrow. The talks will focus on wages and the re-employment of workers dismissed during the 1987 postal strike.

● Strikes over annual bonuses and a promised pay structure which began in Maputo last Friday have spread to Mozambique's strategic southern railway linking the capital to South Africa and Swaziland.

Disputes began last week over companies' failure to pay year-end bonuses. — Labour Reporter and Sapa

" LEAVE ME ALONE, I'M HAVING A CRISIS! "

ABOUT strikes do occur in Africa's socialist states as was shown during the first two weeks of this year in Mozambique when a wave of strikes hit the country's war-ravaged economy.

There have been at least eight labour strikes in the Mozambican capital of Maputo since January 2. On that day a wage-related strike hit the vital transport and railway network of Maputo harbour and was soon followed by similar strikes at a steel rolling mill, a glass factory, a textile plant, the State housing management body (Apie), Maputo City Council and several hospitals.

Then workers at the Maputo Bus Company, TPM, went on strike worsening Maputo's already precarious transport system.

Demands raised by the strikers have included wage increases of up to 100 percent, the payment of wage arrears, end-of-year bonuses (equivalent to one month's salary), increased overtime and night pay, free medical services, lower rents and the implementation of new career structures and salary scales.

Most of these strikes only lasted for one day but the workers certainly made their point. Employers have conceded to many of the strikers'

# Socialist states not exempt from labour strikes

demands and have admitted State bureaucracy had hindered the implementation of wage adjustments.

However, hospital workers have threatened to go back on strike if their demands are not met soon. The workers are demanding a wage increase of about 100 percent.

The hospital strikes were considered the most serious because patients were abandoned and lives endangered.

Similarly disruptive was the transport workers' strike when workers of the general workshops of Mozambique Railways' southern division (CFM-Sul) downed tools demanding a general wage increase and payment of arrears.

The strike virtually brought to a standstill activities in Maputo harbour, vitally important to Mozam-

bique's foreign exchange earnings through exports.

A communiqué from the Ministry of Transport and Communications on January 4 condemned the strike as "immoral" because Mozambique's railways had been "the most important target in the war of destabilisation waged against the country from abroad".

The war with Renamo had led to direct and indirect losses to the railways estimated at more than two billion US dollars.

In the southern division in particular the war has led to the closure to international traffic of the Limpopo railway line, linking Maputo harbour with Zimbabwe, though upgrading work has now been done and the line is expected to re-open soon.

The lines to South Africa and Swaziland have never been totally

closed, but traffic has been frequently disrupted due to Renamo sabotage.

In the case of the Apie strike, the staff enjoy little public sympathy, since the housing services are widely considered to be both incompetent and corrupt.

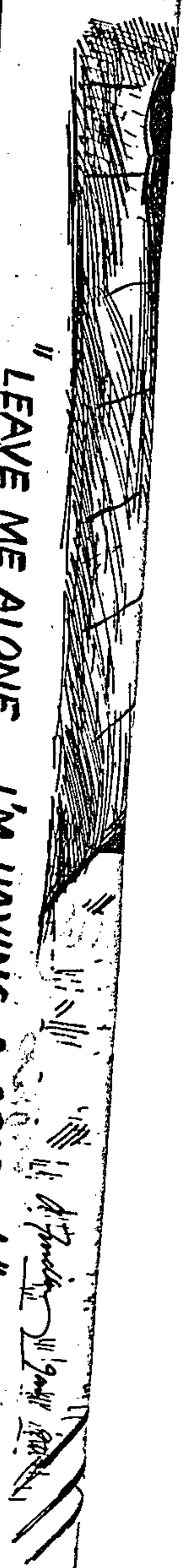
The Mozambique Trade Union Movement secretariat urged all workplace union committees to ensure that strike action was only resorted to "when all other possibilities and the legal channels for dialogue and negotiations have been exhausted."

Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano appealed to all Mozambican workers "to be more co-operative", saying Frelimo proposed to include the right to strike in the country's amended constitution.

"Your claims cannot be put into someone's pocket, or into a drawer. They'll stay alive. But I am not sure that it's necessary to bring things to this level," said Chissano.

He criticised hospital workers for abandoning sick people and preventing others from treating them.

"We are not against strikes. We are on the side of the workers, and can only be on their side," he insisted, but he also asked them to act responsibly and honestly. - ANO



## 'Skinheads' blamed for race attacks on workers

MAPUTO - Mozambican workers living in East Germany have accused the East German police of turning a blind eye to an increasing number of racial attacks and have called on the Mozambican government to ensure their protection.

In a report from Berlin, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said life in East Germany for thousands of Mozambican workers was becoming increasingly difficult due to growing threats and attacks by groups of East German "skinheads".

Thousands of Mozambican, Angolan, Viet-

namese and Cuban workers were brought to East Germany before the overthrow of the communist regime to make up for an acute shortage of workers. German unification will mean that many of the foreigner workers in East Germany will have to return home as state owned companies close down.

Aim said the new East German government had so far taken no action against the racial attacks "despite the promises of improved security for foreign workers".

Lucas Saize, a Mozambican working in

the outskirts of Berlin, was quoted as saying that the East German police only took action against those foreigners resisting aggression.

Another Mozambican, Santos Banda, called for the urgent intervention of the Mozambican authorities. Aim said bands of "skinheads" were using bottles, clubs, stones and knives in their attacks against Mozambicans.

Hostels housing Mozambican workers had been attacked and in one incident three Mozambicans were seriously injured, the agency said.

and renounce politics  
CARL T. B. 1/18/89

# Sugar workers run riot 219

MAPUTO — At least four people died and seven were injured when machete-wielding sugar workers clashed with police at a plantation in central Mozambique at the weekend. The workers, demanding higher pay, set fire to 63 hectares of sugar cane and destroyed six houses.



CHH 10/11  
November 16, 1990 3

# Slavery 2/9 Life in Transvaal, claims newspaper

Staff Reporter

AN elaborate "slave trade" of young Mozambicans, desperate to escape the war and famine in their country, allegedly exists in the Transvaal.

The Weekly Mail reports that boys and girls are lured across the border with promises of jobs — but are then sold as forced labour and sex slaves in the townships of the Reef.

The newspaper claimed it "bought" two boys for R200 each in a bid to prove the traffic in human beings.

The slave network reportedly operates from villages near Komatipoort. The fugitives are ferried across the electrified fence separating South Africa from its war-torn neighbour by professional "agents" who usually charge a fee of between R100 and R150 for each person they bring across.

Young girls were sold to men in townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Transvaal as concubines or sex slaves.

Boys were sold to businessmen who used them as forced labour in bottle stores and shops.

There were also indications that white farmers in the Barberton and Komatipoort districts obtained a steady supply of forced labour from the traders.

Beira (219)  
sit-in over  
no-show  
bonuses

**AFRICA NEWS SERVICE**

MAPUTO — Employees of the Mozambican maritime transport company Transmaritimo occupied the company's offices in Beira when they failed to receive an expected end-of-year bonus.

And in Nampula, employees of the Texmoque textile factory stopped work when their bonus was not paid.

Transmaritimo's business in Beira came to a standstill, according to the Mozambican news agency, Aim. The Beira manager, Xavier Madeira, telephoned the provincial director of transport and communications and was told the payment had been held up by bureaucratic delays.

He drew the money from the bank, paid the bonus and the sit-in ended.

At Texmoque, workers alleged that instead of paying the expected bonus of an additional month's wages, the management gave each employee a litre of cooking oil, half a kilogram of sugar and a packet of biscuits.

The strike there continues.

## Rail strike hits Mozambique

(219)  
MAPUTO — About 1 000 railway workers went on strike in the northern Mozambican city of Nampula on Monday, demanding wage increases of 100%, national news agency AIM reported.

With Nampula at the hub of the northernmost of Mozambique's three major rail systems, the strike could paralyse all traffic between the port of Nacala and landlocked Malawi.

Strikers beat up six allegedly "privileged" railway staff on the first day of the strike.

The strike is not supported by the railway workers' trade union.

The strikers say it is impossible to live honestly on the minimum industrial wage of 40 000 meticals (about \$17) a month.

Management says that any wage increase must be authorised by government since the railways are state-owned and currently run at a loss *10/6/92*.

The strike is a new blow to efforts to make the 615km line between the Malawi border and the Indian Ocean port of Nacala run at full capacity.

A \$223m rehabilitation project financed by France, Portugal, Canada and the EC was hampered by rebel attacks in the 1980s.

But since 1990 few incidents have been reported. — Sapa-Reuter-AFP.

## Troops stall

### pay mutiny

MAPUTO — A mutiny by unpaid Mozambican troops erupted this week in the town of Chibabava in Sofala province, the Maputo daily, Noticias, reported.

Several mutinies have occurred since July among troops based near Maputo and Beira, but this was the first reported in a small provincial town.

The Chibabava garrison mutinied on September 17, protesting that the men had not been paid for 18 months.

The mutiny resulted in a spree of vandalism and robberies culminating in the looting of 10 shops.

Sofala provincial military command sent the mutineers five months' wages, but this failed to placate them. At one stage they seized an aircraft belonging to a state-owned company and held the pilot and an official of the company hostage overnight.

The mutiny ended on Tuesday but the men said they would resume it on October 1 if the outstanding 13 months' wages had not been paid by then. — Sapa-AFP.

(219) (219)

Mozambique - Labour  
1993-1999

## Harties issues 'unresolved'

TALKS at Anglovaal's Har-tebeestfontein mine con-tinued yesterday to defuse tension on the mine after fighting last month which left 17 workers dead.

An Anglovaal spokesman said 3 700 Mozambican workers were still being housed separately and had refused to resume under-ground work.

He said a "small num-ber" had resigned and left the mine, but others were

awaiting the outcome of these negotiations.

He said the NUM, man-agement, Mozambican au-thorities and workers had been locked in talks for the past two days, but had yet to resolve the issues.

The Mozambican miners were not being paid be-cause they were not tender-ing their services, he said.

ERICA JANKOWITZ

# 'Knife reward may have contributed to violence'

B/Day 22/6/93

ERICA JANKOWITZ

THE issuing of penknives to workers as a reward for achieving a million fatality-free shifts could have been a contributing factor in the recent fighting at Anglovaal's Hartebeestfontein mine which claimed 17 lives, NUM president James Motlatsi said yesterday.

He said the knives were given to workers in October, but now anyone found in possession of a weapon — including the issued knives — would be summarily dismissed in terms of management's attempts to stamp out violence.

The NUM claimed workers were issued with Taiwanese combat knives, but Anglovaal said in a statement last night they were pocket knives 5cm long.

The mining house did not, however, dispute Motlatsi's claim that the knives were being confiscated.

Motlatsi said management's "unilateral decision" to house Mozambican workers separately and preventing them from working at the mine was still in force.

He also accused management of launching "a vicious campaign of lies and distortions to discredit the NUM as the guilty party jointly with the ANC".

He said management had been generally uncooperative and had done little to help defuse tension following the fighting. Instead it had issued a brief threatening workers with instant dismissal if they refused to come forward and report who was responsible for any violent incidents.

Motlatsi said mine management had stated it would dismiss residents of "an entire room or block of rooms for failure to identify perpetrators of violence".

He described Anglovaal as "hostile towards the NUM" and said its policy of housing miners along ethnic lines heightened tension on the mines.

This was exacerbated by the mine's recruitment of indunas to extend the control mechanism beyond the workplace into workers' living quarters.

Motlatsi denied the fighting was sparked by Mozambican workers' refusal to join strike action.

However, Motlatsi was unable to give details of how many Mozambican workers were NUM members as ethnic distinctions were not made.

The NUM interpreted management's attitude as "a secret agenda to eliminate NUM and other workers seen as supporters of the ANC and the broader democratic forces in our country", Motlatsi said.

Anglovaal's statement said the decision to move the Mozambicans had been taken with the consent of these workers, and for their protection.

It denied creating an impression that Mozambicans were under attack from non-Mozambicans.

"Mine management have not attempted to create any impressions. Seventeen employees have been killed at the mine, 14 of whom were Mozambicans."

The statement said the mine's management was not aware of a campaign of lies and distortions to discredit NUM and the ANC. Mine management would not be party to such a campaign.

It said management had no secret agenda regarding the NUM. The union was recognised in most bargaining units of the mine, and the brief issued by management had been aimed at all employees in the interest of maintaining peace.

Responding to the claim that management had been "uncooperative", Anglovaal said: "Management was responsible for approaching the Mozambican government, the national peace accord and the Goldstone commission to assist in the resolution of this matter."

"The mine has also compiled a code of conduct and passed this document to the NUM for final comment on June 7. To date no response has been received."

## **Mozambican media strike**

MAPUTO — Journalists and production staff in Mozambique's state-run media began a five-day strike over pay yesterday.

The impact of the action was limited by a continued basic service provided by technicians and a handful of senior editors at the radio and news agency.

The media workers are demanding a 100% pay rise and voted to go ahead with the strike after rejecting a government offer of 15%.

Independent television and newspapers were not affected. — Sapa-Reuter.



### Low army wages for Mozambicans

MAPUTO. — Allegations of corruption in the Mozambican army have revealed the extraordinarily low wages paid to soldiers. (219)

The basic wage for permanent force soldiers ranges from R23 a month for privates to R230 a month for captains to R720 for the top-ranking lieutenant generals. ARG 30/10/93

# Police threaten prisoners' release

## ■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — Mozambican policemen are threatening to go on strike and to release all prisoners from the country's jails unless the government pays them wage rises of up to 100 percent (219)

The anonymous writers called for a complete overhaul of the system of police ranks, so that promotion was granted on the basis of professional competence, academic level, discipline and length of service.

They demanded a doubling of the wages of ordinary policemen, and a 45 percent increase for higher ranks.

They warned that if these demands were not met by April 30, police would strike from May 1 and remain on strike throughout the campaign for Mozambique's first multiparty elections on October 27 and 28.

# Sexism stifles women in Mozambique

**JORGE DIQUE**

Maputo — Three years ago, Mozambique ratified the United Nations convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, but little has been done.

The Women's Forum, a non-governmental organisation, says there are still laws which discriminate against women.

Isabel Casimiro, a researcher in the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University, says laws remain which contradict the UN convention.

Maria Leonor Joaquim, the president of the Mozambican Association of Women in Law, says the constitution grants Mozambican nationality to foreign women who marry Mozambican men, but not to foreign men who marry Mozambican women.

She deplores the fact that women cannot be seen as heads of households. Her organisation alleges that the penal code, adopted in 1886 and amended in 1969, is flawed because it refers solely to men. Women do not have equal access to loan facilities. They cannot apply for loans unless

CT (PR) 16/9/96 (219)  
their husbands go to the bank with them and give permission.

Women are not entitled to own land, except in the matrilineal societies of northern Mozambique. Banking institutions require possession of some immovable property as collateral for a loan.

The Association for Business Women (ACTIVA) said an initiative is under way to set up a co-operative bank to grant loans to women who want to start businesses or other economic and social activities.

Angelica Salomao, the presi-

dent of ACTIVA, is critical of the commercial and civil codes, which were inherited from the colonial regime. Her organisation seeks changes to the relevant pieces of legislation.

She says the few women who do go into business are discouraged by battles with the municipal police and trade supervision, health and finance institutions, when they seek to formalise their enterprises. She says the required fees and taxes are so high they often lead to the collapse of their activities. — Independent Foreign Service/AIA

# Peasants target SA farmers

#8(219) mtg 30/1-5/2/98

**Mercedes Sayagues**

**W**hen organisations in Mozambique launch a countrywide campaign this weekend to inform peasants of their rights under a new land Bill, Niassa province will be a prime target. In this northern province clashes over land between local people and South African farmers in the Mosagrius settlement programme are frequent.

Even Mozambican President Joachim Chissano, who signed the Mosagrius agreement with the South African government, noticed reasons for conflict when he visited Niassa in November. At the village of Issa-Malanga, Chissano pointed out that the stakes mark-

ing a settler's farm were only 500m from local huts.

"Where the village ends, the commercial farm begins. Where is the space for the bush, for hunting and collecting firewood?" he asked.

The watchdog Forum for Land Rights, an umbrella of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which monitors the programme, listed a number of problems in a letter to Niassa Governor Bonifacio Aires Aly and to Mosagrius's sponsor, the South African Chamber for Development of Agriculture in Africa.

The forum criticised last year's delimitation of land for subsistence and commercial farming because it excludes collection and hunting territories, access to rivers and

land for crop expansion, youth and the migratory agriculture practised by the Yao people.

Locals were hardly consulted during the demarcation of what is arguably their land. At a land seminar held in Niassa, an expert with the government team acknowledged that the exercise was done hastily because of settlers' pressure to start planting.

Lack of consultation, however, goes against the new land Bill. It says no concessions can be granted if local people don't confirm the area is unoccupied and available.

Moreover, settlers have not respected verbal agreements made with locals, the forum says.

The NGO land campaign seeks to promote linkages between small-scale and commercial farmers. It also intends giving free legal advice to peasants and publicising the new Bill.

## Mozal project workers opt to end stoppage

(219) 21/10/98

MAPUTO — Construction workers at the Mozal aluminium smelter site in Mozambique ended a three-day stoppage yesterday, project officials said.

"The employees of the contractor companies who stopped work on September 28 returned to work this morning," the officials said.

"The dispute resolution procedure in accordance with the site-wide Project Labour Agreement can now be implemented," they said.

Employees of contractors working on the Mozal site halted work on Monday citing several issues, including wages and working conditions.

Robert Barbour, Mozal chairman, said on Wednesday the stoppage was in breach of a site-wide labour agreement made with the Mozambican Construction Union.

There are about 1 600 people employed by contractors on the site. More than 1 000 of the project workers are Mozambicans employed by 30 different companies.

The 250 000 ton-a-year smelter is Mozambique's largest single investment project yet, at \$1,3bn.

London-listed Billiton holds a 47% stake. The other partners are Japan's Mitsubishi Corp with 25% and SA's Industrial Development Corp with 24%.

The Mozambique government holds the remaining 4%.

The smelter, which is located near the Maputo port, is expected to create about 4 000 construction jobs.

When the project is completed, in early 2001, it is expected to create 900 permanent posts. — Reuter.

# Concor strikers hold management hostage

ANTHONY SQUAZZIN

Maputo — Mozal, the \$1.3 billion aluminium smelter being built in the Mozambican capital by a group led by Billiton, said the management team of one of its contractors was held hostage on Monday by 400 striking workers.

The workers, employed by Concor, the South African

construction company, struck over pay and would not let 30 Concor managers leave the site.

The company has begun to dismiss the workers involved.

While Concor's workers remained on strike for the whole of Monday, Mozal said the other 2 800 workers onsite worked to schedule and the 250 000 metric ton-per-year plant was still due to

start production in January 2001.

"It was an isolated incident," said Peter Cowie, Mozal's general manager. "There was no disruption to schedule."

Mozal is 47 percent owned by Billiton, 25 percent by Mitsubishi, 24 percent by the Industrial Development Corporation and 4 percent by the Mozambican government. — Bloomberg

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# Mozal protesters demand six-month severance deal

DD 26/1/99

(219)

**Charles Mangwiro**

MAPUTO — More than 400 sacked Mozambican labourers have threatened to continue disrupting construction work at the site for the Mozal aluminium smelter near Maputo unless they are paid six-month severance packages.

SA construction company Concor sacked the labourers last week after the workers held 30 senior managers hostage and staged an illegal wildcat strike.

The action by Mozambicans at the site of the R7,5bn Mozal plant follows revelations that they are earning far less than their SA counterparts on the project.

Workers first took action in September last year to demand a 400% wage increase from \$0,24 to \$1,07 an hour.

Concor finally agreed to increase average wages 10% this month, but faced new labour unrest last week when workers discovered that the lowest wage paid to South Africans on the site was \$16 an hour. South Africans also reportedly enjoy a series of additional, but unspecified weekend allowances.

Mozal confirmed that some SA workers were receiving higher wages than the average Mozambican on the project, but said the South Africans were all highly skilled and specialised workers and normally earned more than labourers.

Mozal said Mozambique's labour ministry prevented companies "importing" labour unless there was a shortage of skills. Concor declined to comment, saying it was still "studying the situation".

The dismissed labourers have refused to collect their outstanding wages from January 9 to 16 and have also refused to hand in their job cards. Worker representative Basilio Madumane conceded yesterday, the strike had been illegal and had not been approved by the recognised union, the National Union of Building, Timber and Mining Workers. He said labourers had not informed either Mozal or Concor of plans to strike 72 hours before the event as required by law.

"How can you plan outrage? This protest was spontaneous after workers were told how much they earned for hours of hard work." — AENS.

# Mining lay-offs hit Mozambique

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FROM SAPA-DPA

Maputo - Mozambique is preparing to launch high-level discussions with the South African government in an attempt to relieve the potential regional social and economic effects of the gold crisis, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Adelaide Amurane, Mozambique's deputy labour minister, said Mozambique did not have the resources to absorb or provide alternative employment for the first 2 500 Mozambican miners retrenched from South Africa's East Rand Proprietary Mine (ERPM) last week.

The miners were retrenched

when ERPM was placed in liquidation as a result of the slump in the price of gold.

An estimated 70 000 Mozambican citizens work in South African mines, and 5 023 of them are expected to be retrenched and repatriated if the gold price does not recover soon.

Mozambicans in South African send \$50 million dollars a year in foreign exchange back to Mozambique.

Pedro Taimo, a spokesman for the labour ministry, said

retrenchments would hit Mozambique's wider economy because miners repatriated at least 60 per cent of their earnings to families and relatives at home.

"The impact would be significant on everyone from small businessmen to larger corporations," Taimo said.

Mozambique's social reintegration programmes for miners were simply not designed to handle

the number of people who were about to return to Mozambique, Taimo said.

**No jobs at home for first batch of 2 500 Mozambican miners to be retrenched**